

EUPHEMISMS IN TOBA BATAK SPEECH ACTIONS WITH PAKPAK LANGUAGE: PRAGMATIC STUDIES

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ABSTRACT

The problem in this research is what are the forms of euphemisms and speech acts that have euphemisms. The purpose of this study is to determine the forms of euphemisms, the meaning of euphemisms in the speech acts of the Toba Batak language with the Pakpak language. The benefits of this research are to contribute theoretically to various forms of euphemisms, and add insight and foster pride for the Batak community. The research method used in this research is descriptive, with sources. The data were collected using the following techniques: observation, interview and document study. Based on the theory used in this research, namely Searly's theory. Data analysis found euphemisms in the Toba Batak language speech acts with Pakpak language which can be seen from representative speech acts, directive speech acts, commissive speech acts, expressive speech acts, and declarative speech acts. The form of euphemisms is in the form of words, phrases and clauses. The euphemisms of the Toba Batak language with the Pakpak language found in this study are the speech acts of locus, illocution and perlocution. The use of euphemisms in speech acts in every Toba Batak language and Pakpak language has the function of smoothing speech to appreciate, respect and keep off language that is not pleasant. The results showed that: The Batak Toba people with Pakpak still have euphemistic or subtle language in every conversation in a certain context.

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1. Introduction

Language is a means of social interaction or human communication. In every human communication communicates information in the form of thoughts, ideas, intentions, feelings, and emotions directly. According to real experience, that language always appears in the form of individual actions or speech acts. Therefore, every study of language structure must start from the study of speech acts. The speech act itself is basically a concrete manifestation of language functions (Rahardi, 2005: 6).

Indonesian society is bilingualism, apart from using Indonesian as its national language, every ethnicity has a regional language. Regional languages are the treasures of national language development in Indonesia. Batak language is one of the languages that enriches the treasures of the Indonesian language. Batak language is used as a means of communication between fellow local languages and functions as a symbol of their regional identity.

This Batak language has the same function and position as other regional languages. This regional language is part of life and develops in the community which needs attention and preservation. Preservation of language is carried out by research. Thus, language research is an effort to preserve the Batak language.

The local language will bind its speakers in one bond that distinguishes them from other communities. Kridalaksana (1993: 21) argues that language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols used by members of a society who work together, interact and identify themselves.

The Batak tribe is one of the tribes in Indonesia which consists of several ethnic groups, namely: Toba Batak, Karo Batak, Simalungun Batak, Pakpak Batak, and Mandailing Angkola Batak. Each ethnic group has its own language, namely the Batak Toba language, the Karo Batak language, the Simalungun Batak language, the Pakpak Batak language, and the Angkola Batak language Mandailing.

On this occasion, the author made a discussion in two Batak tribes regarding the regional language of the tribe, namely the Toba Batak language with the Pakpak language. In this regard, the writer sees that these two languages have utterances that still need to be studied. As we know, regional languages have a style of smoothing meaning in speech acts in the speaking community.

Euphemisms in the Toba Batak language and the Pakpak language need to be studied with a view to knowing the use of regional languages today. The language has problems in usage due to the influence of other languages. Therefore, the authors analyze the comparison of euphemistic languages in each speech.

2. Research Methods

2.1 Basic Method

The basic method used in this analyzer is a descriptive method with field research techniques. This method is used in order to present and analyze data systematically, factually and accurately regarding the facts and characteristics of the population of the area.

Surakhmad (1978: 739) said that descriptive research is research that tries to describe and analyze data starting from the stages of data collection, data preparation and analysis of interpretation of data.

The purpose of the descriptive method is to make systematic, factual and accurate discussions of the facts and characteristics of the population of a particular area. Literally, descriptive research is research that describes in more detail the relationship between a particular object and the population in the area.

2.2 Research sites

The research locations were Rianiate Village, Pangururan District, Samosir Regency and Parongil Village, Silima Pungga-pungga District, Dairi Regency. The location selection was carried out with the background that the two regions used the language studied.

This research was conducted in Rianiate Village, Pangururan District, Samosir Regency on January 25 to February 14 2016 and in Parongil Village, Silima Pungga-pungga District, Dairi Regency from February 15 to February 27 2016. Rianiate Village is one of the villages. which is in Pangururan District. The background of Rianiate village is not much different from other villages in Samosir district. The name Rianiate had been known long before, even when the village was known as a separate village and was led by a village head. Even if traced far back, Rianiate is a "State". Kenegrian Rianiate is a government area according to the Toba Batak custom.

2.3 Research Instruments

In conducting interviews with informants, the author uses a research instrument in the form of a list of questions that the author asks in conducting interviews with informants. The tools used are:

- a. Mobile (cell phone).
- b. Camera.
- c. Stationary.

2.4 Method of collecting data

The data collection methods in this study are:

- a. Observation
This method is used to observe directly the area where the research is conducted to obtain information that is able to provide the required data information, the technique used by the writer is the note-taking technique.
- b. Interview
Interviews or interviews, namely conducting interviews with informants, asking directly about related matters and recording all the answers given. Indirect interviews, namely while talking and then recording the required data. Then the researcher determines the research informants who are expected to have the ability to provide information data on the problem being studied. In this study, the research informants (respondents) were determined in a purposeful manner, namely those who were selected and determined to have the ability to explain related to the data being studied.
- c. Documentation
Documentation is a method used to find data about things or variables in the form of transcript notes, books, newspapers, agendas, and so on (Arikunto, 2006: 236)

In this study, the documentation method used by the author was to collect data through recording or writing, and documentation in the form of pictures in the area of Rianiate village and Parongil village.

2.5 Data analysis method

The data analysis method is the method or method of researchers in processing raw data so that it becomes accurate and scientific data. Basically, in analyzing data, imagination and creativity are needed so that the researcher's ability to reason something is tested. The data analysis steps used in this study are as follows:

- a. Write down the data obtained from the field and describe the spoken speech acts into writing so that the process of how speech acts in Batak Toba society and Pakpak language will be clearly illustrated
- b. Translating data into Indonesian.
- c. Classify data according to the object of research.
- d. Analyze the data according to the formulation of the problem.
- e. Make conclusions from the research results.

3. Result And Discussion

3.1. Forms of Euphemism in Speech Actions in Toba Batak Language with Pakpak Language

In everyday life in a society, it is often encountered the use of a number of words if they are pronounced inappropriately, then the speaker is considered to have no courtesy or not know the language. The Toba Batak language and the Pakpak language in their daily life are very functional. Its use covers a very wide environment, almost in all places and situations. The use of the Batak Toba and Pakpak languages is not as rigid as the language used in

traditional ceremonies.

In the Batak Toba and Pakpak languages the use of euphemisms is usually associated with the use of words that are considered smooth or polite in speaking by the speakers of other languages. Euphemisms arise because of the concept of words that have a rough meaning. In addition, the use of a word can be related to a magical belief, or in their opinion that the words are considered taboo when spoken so that language refinement is used.

In communicating, language users should pay attention to the words used in conveying ideas or intentions to others. Language users do not speak haphazardly, but pay attention to word choice and situation. In the Toba Batak language with Pakpak language, euphemisms arise with the concept of harsh, disrespectful, or impolite words. The use of such words is caused by the existence of taboo beliefs. When viewed from the life situation of the Toba and Pakpak Batak communities, they are still colored by the rules of describing some words that contain euphemisms in the Toba and Pakpak Batak communities.

3.2. The Meaning of Euphemisms in the Actions of Toba Batak Speech with Pakpak Language

The use of euphemisms in society in the use of regional languages causes a change in meaning. The use of euphemisms in Batak Toba and Pakpak languages has meaning according to the context of the conversation. This shift in meaning certainly has an influence on the use of language in every public conversation. From the results of this study obtained in the form of oral conversation and then presented in writing.

4. Conclusion

Euphemism is the refinement of language used so that the sentences conveyed can be understood easily and contain subtle meanings, so that people who listen to these sentences feel appreciated when compared to using harsh language or sarcasm. Euphemisms in the speech acts of the Toba Batak language with the Pakpak language in the form of words, phrases and clauses found in the everyday language of the Toba and Pakpak Batak people.

The form of euphemism in the Toba Batak language speech acts with Pakpak language can be seen from the declarative speech acts, representative speech acts, commissive speech acts, directive speech acts and expression speech acts. The meaning of the euphemisms in Batak Toba and Pakpak languages is found in this study in locus speech acts, illocutionary acts and perlocution speech acts. The use of euphemisms in speech acts in each Toba Batak language and Pakpak language has the function of smoothing speech to appreciate, respect and keep language offensive to speech partners, aiming to replace linguistic values that are crude with other forms that are seen as subtle. In the Toba Batak language the Pakpak language still influences the development of the language in the context of its use in the community. the use of language often occurs among the younger generation who do not understand the essence of language use, so that in this study it can provide understanding in the use of euphemistic language.

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