

Pragmatics Analysis On Conversation Between Close Friends In The Housing Environment

**Uswatunnisa¹, Nihla Afdaliah², Afredy
Krismahuddi³**

Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Negeri Majene¹²³

Email: uswatunnisa@stainmajene.ac.id

Abstract. This study aims to explain and describe (1) the content of pragmatics study in utterances in a conversation between two close friends; and (2) the intentions behind the conversation of two close friends who live in the Polewali Mandar district, Mapilli sub-district. This study used qualitative research methods. Data collection conducted by recording technique. The analysis technique was carried out using a narrative technique after the recording was made in a transcript file. The results of this study can be concluded as follows: (1) two close friends who converse with each other in their speech produce the content of many person and spatial deixis, references to things, speech acts, and the negative politeness in their speech (2) the intentions contained behind this conversation between two close friends are among others: to represent people and places, describing someone, asking for something without hesitation, expressing wishes directly and this conversation also takes floor that is never missed in a conversation with turn taking turns always goes on and backchannels always being given after giving an utterance, and adjacency pairs that always occur and are balanced, the answers always match with the questions.

Keywords: Pragmatics, Conversation, Close Friends

INTERFERENCE
Journal of Language,
Literature, and
Linguistics

E-ISSN: 2721-1835

P-ISSN: 2721-1827

Submitted : 14th December 2021

Accepted : 3rd January 2022

INTRODUCTION

Conversation between close friends are very interesting to analyze because we can find out how close the 2 people are and what the meaning behind their conversation is. On everyday context, we can not be separated from what is called communication. [Rovira \(2008\)](#) said that language plays a crucial role on the development of cultural identity. By communicating we can establish a good relationship with other people in social context. According to [Yule \(1996\)](#) Pragmatics is a study that discusses the meanings uttered by speakers and interpreted by speech partners. Which means Pragmatics generally focuses on utterances regarding to the speakers and the hearers' interpretation. Furthermore, [Siddiqui \(2018\)](#) stated that Pragmatics is scrutinized mostly with meaning and the definition which is uttered by speakers and interpreted by listeners in various ways it could.

Communication usually occurs when two or more people meet and start issuing their respective arguments and sharing their thoughts. As [Kerf \(1997\)](#) has explained clearly that in communication the speaker uses language in the form of sound symbol produced by the speech organs. Through communication we can express what is in our minds and receive the response from others of what we have uttered. When communicating there are some utterances that have literal meanings and also meanings that must be understood through interpretation. Therefore, there is a study called conversation analysis in Pragmatics, so that we can figure out the deeper meanings contained in the conversation. [Berlo \(1960\)](#) elaborates the SMCR model of communication. SMCR stands for Sender, Message, Channel and Receiver. It shows how the process of communication happen and he believes that these are the main elements of communication.

By communicating we will maintain a close relationship between speaker and listener because they exchange ideas from the beginning of the conversation to the end of the conversation and give each other feedback from their utterances. Especially, if there are two close friends who talk to each other, of course they will talk about things that are more familiar in their daily lives, their past, their experiences, and things that stick in their memories. This makes the researchers want to analyze further what is the meaning contained in the conversation for two close friends.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research applied descriptive qualitative method ([Airasian, 2012](#)). The conversation between close friends was in the Polewali Mandar district, Mapilli sub-district. The data was collected in November 1st, 2021 by recording the conversation and then made in the form of transcripts for analysis. The language used by the partners of conversation was Bahasa Indonesia using Polewali Mandar dialects. The analysis technique was carried out using a narrative technique after the recording was made in a transcript. The data analysis process is carried out in stages: (1) data collection; (2) data reduction; (3) data presentation; and (4) drawing conclusions. Thus, the process of data analysis and conclusions are carried out from beginning to

till the end of conversation. The researchers apply and concern on Yule's (1996) aspects of pragmatics analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Various Pragmatics Contents in Conversations Between Close Friends

Based on the results of the analysis of the conversations of these two close friends, it was found that several different speech acts were in accordance with the pragmatic content based on the book written by George Yule, the communication made by this close friends could have many meanings in their speech, it could be in the form of deixis, or other topics that contain Reference and Inferences, Speech Acts and Events, Politeness And Interaction, and even Conversation And Preference Structure as contained in George Yule's book. Some of the content according to pragmatics will be described more specifically based on the results of the dialogue that has been recorded in this section, so that we can find out more about the meaning of the utterances that have been made between the communication of this close friends.

2. Deixis

Deixis is a word or phrase whose reference is not fixed. There are three types of deixis, namely person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. These three types of deixis depend on the interpretation of the participants in the communication in the same context. Based on the recorded conversation, it will be analyzed more specifically what deixis contained from this close friend's conversation, in addition we can classify the differences in deixis that can be found after the recording is made in the form of a transcript. To make it clearer see the following sample data below:

Blue: spatial deixis Yellow: persona deixis Green: temporal deixis

Data (1)

A: Ayo *kesana*, mau *ko*?

B: Aih, ndak mau *ka lagi* males *ka*, panas matahari

A: Ya *disini* mi pale dulu, *nantipi* mendung *kesanaki*, eh selesai mi *kamu* punya tugas nah?

B: Belumpi, banyak sekali, *nantipi* sekali *Sabtu* sama *Minggu* baru *kukerja* sekaligus *i*

A: Okemi pale, ghibah mi *ki* pale dulu, hehe

From the data above, all kinds of deixis are represented. The speakers expressed spatial deixis marked with blue ones by saying 'kesana' and 'disini' which means there and here. The speakers discuss about a place where "A" wanted to visit but "B" refused. The speakers also uttered persona deixis using West Sulawesi's dialect such as '-ko' which means you, '-ka' and 'ku-' which means I, '-ki' which means we, and 'i' which means it or them (things). Then, temporal deixis are also found in the conversation above, such as 'nanti' (later) and days 'Sabtu' (Saturday) and 'Minggu' (Sunday). One thing that is quite unique in this data that the speaker mentioned 'kamu' in sentence "...eh selesai mi **kamu** punya tugas nah?".

The word in English means ‘you’ but the use in the data is not as ‘you’, but rather as ‘your’. So, the sentence ‘*kamu punya tugas*’ means ‘your assignment’ in English. Therefore, the word ‘*kamu*’ in this case was not marked as persona deixis because it did not represent any addressee.

Data (2)

B: Cocok sekalimi, apa *lagi* males*ka* juga ngapa-ngapain *sekarang*.

A: Bagaimanami kabarnya *Yuli*? Di lanjut kuliahnya nah?

B: Iya di lanjut ji katanya, cuman itumi *ndak pernah* *ku*tahu perkembangannya

Besides using another form of persona deixis like previous data, from the data above, it can be seen that when the speaker "A" asked about Yuli to "B" the word "Yuli" represents to a person named Yuli, as in the sentence "*Bagaimanami kabarnya Yuli? Di lanjut kuliahnya nah?*" means to express persona deixis. More temporal deixis is also found such as the word ‘*sekarang*’ (now), ‘*ndak pernah*’ (never), and ‘*lagi*’ which means now or in the moment.

Data (3)

A: Oh *ku*ingatmi, btw pinjam*ka* hpmu bisa nah?

B: apaji? Ada hpmu sendiri

A: *ndak* ada pulsaku, kuotaji *ada*, itumi namau*ka* telepon seluler ibuku, mau*ka* bilangi kalau terlambat*ka* kayak nya pulang.

B: Oh, *nda* papaji, ini pakemi pale hpku.

The conversation above is about the speaker "A" wanted to call her mother and wanted to borrow a cell phone belongs to "B". It can be seen that there was only persona deixis used by speaker "A" such as ‘*-ka*’ and ‘*ku-*’ which means I.

Data (4)

Pedagang Eskrim: Yang mana mau dibeli, *Dek*?

A: Es krim campinanya mo dua, *Mas*.

Pedagang Eskrim: Ini, *Dek*

A & B: Makasih *Mas*

From the data above, it can be seen that both speakers used persona deixis on every their last sentence, ‘*Dek*’ and ‘*Mas*’. In this context, ‘*Dek*’ is used to refer to someone younger, which means the ice cream seller is older. Meanwhile, ‘*Mas*’ is used to refer to someone older to show some respect.

Data (5)

B: Iya dilanjutji katanya, cuman itumi *ndak pernah* *ku*tahu perkembangannya

A: Oh, paham*ma*, baru kepikiran*ka* soal dia, karena lamami *ndak* baku ketemu*ki* pas di *Matakali* *pernah*, rumahnya *ndak pernah* *maka* singgah karena *ndak* terlalu akrab*ka* orang tuanya.

Based on the data above, the speakers use nonformal Mandarese dialect in Bahasa. But, the structure, word order of the utterance mentioned by the speaker "A" tend to be more disordered. It scarcely understandable by reading it once. The researcher was very careful on putting the punctuations in the right phrase to make the sentence easy to understand.

It can be seen when the speaker "A" responds to the utterance of speaker "B" by mentioning the word "Matakali" as in the sentence "...pas di **Matakali** pernah rumahnya ndak pernah maka singgah...", the word "Matakali" is a name of a district, that is the reason why this utterance belongs to spatial deixis. The speakers also mentioned some persona deixis, as '-ka', '-ma' and 'ku-' which means I, '-ki' which means we. There are two temporal deixis found in the conversation above, 'ndak pernah' and 'pernah'. As already explained above that 'ndak pernah' means 'never' and 'pernah' should be 'ever' in literal meaning or based on dictionary meaning. But, in this case, it has another meaning considering the Mandarese dialect used in nonformal communication. The meaning based on the context is 'then', not 'ever'.

Data (6)

B: *Kemarin* pas ultah adeknya ndak datang*ko* nah?

A: Tidak*ka*, rumahnya saja ndak kutau'i. 2 tahun yang lalu*ji* pas masih SMA semua*ki* cuma satu kali*ka* kerumahnya *disana* yang di *Matakali* itupun pas *idul adha*.

B: Oh paham *maka*, btw males*ku*, mutau *adeknya itu Yuli* nakal sekali, pas masih SMA kan pernah*ka* kerumahnya kerja kelompok sama dia, masa natarik terus jilbabku, berkali-kalimi *kuperbaiki*, ededeh, males sekali *kurasa*.

Based on the data above, all deixis was mentioned. There are two temporal deixis found, 'kemarin' and '2 tahun yang lalu', which is 'yesterday' and '2 years ago'. '2 years ago' refers to a time that happened when they were in senior high school. That is the reason why this utterance belongs to spatial deixis. Whereas, for persona deixis, there is only one unique reference that is mentioned by the speaker "B", 'adeknya itu Yuli' that refers to a he or she (Yuli's brother or sister). The other persona deixis used was the same as the previous data.

3. Reference and Inferences

Reference is an action taken by the speaker to describe something that has been seen while inference is an action to recognize the results of the description that has been said by the speaker. The things that are included in the reference can depend in many ways depending on what kind of situation you want to describe or the thing you want to describe for example a person, a place or an object. Based on the results of the analysis in this conversation, it was found that an utterance included in the reference, the data can be seen below:

Data (7)

A: *Iya nah?* yang mana lagi itu adeknya? Apa duai, satu cowok satu cewek

B: Yang itu yang cowok yang nakal yang gemuk orangnya.

From the data above, it can be seen when speaker "A" asked about something whose object did not cross on her mind, then the speaker "B" tried to describe the nature of something asked by "A", the sentence '*Yang itu yang cowok yang nakal yang gemuk orangnya.*' refers to a naughty boy who has stout body. By referring him such way, the speaker "B" expected that the speaker "A" can recall someone through the shape that has been described. The utterance in this section included in existing assume, a representation of someone that is real.

4. **Speech Acts And Events**

A speech act is a thing in speech that has meaning depending on how the utterance is expressed. Speech acts have three elements, namely locutionary which is the basic meaning of utterances, illocutionary namely the meaning that must be interpreted, and perlocutionary namely the impact of the person affected by the utterance. In this topic, there are also several speech acts classication, namely declarative, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive. Based on the transcript that has been made in the conversation of this close friend, it was found that two utterances in speech acts were included in the directive group, the data can be seen below:

Data (8)

B: *Yang itu yang cowok yang nakal yang gemuk orangnya.*

A: *Oh kuingatmi, btw pinjamka hpmu bisa nah?*

B: *apaji? Ada hpmu sendiri*

From the data above, it can be seen when the speaker "A" asks to borrow a cell phone from listener "B", the sentence "Oh kuingatmi, btw pinjamka hpmu bisa nah? " This utterance is clearly asking for something from the second person who hears her utterance, that is the reason this utterance is included in the directive grouping.

Data (9)

Pedagang Eskrim: *yang mana mau di beli dek?*

A: *eskrim campinanya mo dua mas.*

Pedagang Eskrim: *ini dek*

From the data above, it can be seen when the speaker "A" to ask for two ice cream to the ice cream seller, as in the sentence "*eskrim campinanya mo dua mas.*", this utterance is clearly asking for something from the second person who hears her utterance, that is the reason this utterance is included in the directive grouping.

5. **Politeness And Interaction**

'Politeness and interaction' is one of topics in Pragmatics which studies the relation of politeness and interaction in which how both of them can affect one another. How we say and express something to someone in a polite way to minimize misunderstandings so that it could sway the relation among speakers. This kind of act portrait the interaction happens, whether it is positive or negative. To be

more exact, politeness is generally divided into two kinds, positive politeness and negative politeness. This is related to the closeness.

The closer you are to someone, the more you do not need to apply politeness to all aspects of communication such as gesture, language and so on to that someone. In other words, the less you need to have yourself in small talk before getting into the point of your ideas. You will not need to say greetings formally and you could speak flowly and freely.

Based on the transcript that has been written from the recordings, the researchers could say that the speakers "A" and "B" are very close. That is why they show negative politeness to each other. There is 1 data that falls into the category of politeness and interaction: On record, namely utterances, in which someone expresses something and immediately mentions the goal without making small talk first. The data can be seen below:

Data (10)

B: *Yang itu yang cowok yang nakal yang gemuk orangnya.*

A: *Oh kuingatmi, btw pinjamka hpmu bisa nah?*

B: *apaji? Ada hpmu sendiri.*

From the data above, it can be seen when speaker "A" wants to borrow a cell phone belongs to "B", it is immediately said as can be seen in the sentence "*Oh kuingatmi, btw pinjamka hpmu bisa nah?*", it can be interpreted that this utterance clearly immediately asks for something directly, this is the reason this utterance is included in the say something: on record category.

6. Conversation And Preference Structure

In this topic the researchers discuss more deeply about the analysis of the conversation so that we can find out what happened in the conversation, in this topic it includes floor, turn, backchannels and turn taking in a conversation analysis, as well as Adjacency Pairs which are reciprocal in one conversation. Based on the conversations of close friends that have been made in the form of transcripts, it can be described more specifically in the analysis of the conversation from data 1 to data 10 in the followings:

Floor: The floor in this conversation is all taken well, no turn was being ignored, there was a reciprocal interaction between the speaker and the listener and vice versa.

Turn Taking: The turn taking was also conducted in turns and there were no collided conversations happened. Then, backchannels worked as they should, communication went well and responded to each other after the question was given.

Adjacency Pairs: The adjacency pairs happened and balanced, the answer matched with the question.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be concluded as follows: the two close friends in Polewali mandar district, Mapilli sub-district whose utterances in the

conversation above contain deixis elements, spatial, persona and temporal. There are some words that have different meaning with the literal or dictionary meaning since the context of the language use is being used differently but understandable and acceptable. Reference and inferences which consist of existing assume, speech acts and events which only consist of grouping directive speech acts, politeness and interaction in the say something: on record section, and conversation and preference structure with elements of floor, turn taking, backchannels and adjacency pairs that went well. As for the meaning of the utterances, some refer to people, describing something, performing the act of asking in speech, and asking their close friends for something they want to get or know in their utterance.

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