

Conference Paper

Mother Speech Act to the Children When *Gabut Baisukan* in Banjar Society

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Abstract

The problem in this study is how does the form of conversation and mother speech act strategy to the children in Banjar society when *gabut baisukan*. This study will discuss the form of conversation and mother speech act strategy to the children in Banjar society when *gabut baisukan*. It is hoped that this study will add the concept about one of communication form in Banjarese culture in *gabut baisukan*. This study uses descriptive qualitative method. The data collection is done through note taking, recording, and also from document, and literature from January 2019 until June 2019. The data are taken from Martapura village, South Kalimantan. This study uses several steps, they are collecting the data, selecting the data, analysis, and presentation. The data presentation uses common words. The result shows that speech act used by mother to the children are dominated by command, while the strategy which is used is positive and negative strategy.

Keywords: speech act, *gabut baisukan*, Banjar

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1. Introduction

In daily life communication is needed to express several aims. One of verbal communication is utterance. It is done at anyplace and anytime. One of interesting thing that can be learned is communication base on pragmatic science, it is mother utterance expressing all her aims in Banjar society. Pragmatic analysis is analysing word or sentence base on pragmatic assumption. The aim is to find out the writer's aim behind the speech. (Wijana and Rohmadi, 2011:91). The conversation between mother and children not only happen in one model. The implicit and explicit aim in communication is what is needed to do something.

This studi is never been done before. The problem discusses in this study is how does speech act and strategy of mother and children when *gabut baisukan* in Banjar sociey. It is hoped that this study will add the concept about one of communication form in Banjarese culture in *gabut baisukan*. The reason of choosing this title bacause base on Banjarese researcher's observasion, morning activity of Banjar society housewife has

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the same routines that is doing communication with their children when they were asleep, haven't take a bath yet, and get ready to go to school. This situation is called *gabut baisukan*. This activity seems unique because it is a time where a mother shows her ability to persuade her child to do something quickly and properly before they go to school while mother should do lots of things too at the same time. This strategy needs appropriate utterance because the speaker needs her child respon and it is hoped that the language which is said doesn't give bad effect to the children language that will be in contradiction with banjar culture.

One of Banjar society's culture is the choosing of polite language. This language will show the ethic of using language in daily life, for example, the using of greeting, approval, polite, etc. The culture of using polite language can be seen in the variety of speech act language, such like assertive, commisive, expressive, directive, and declarative. Yayuk (in Jahdiah, 2018:166) stated that for Banjar society, the culture of using polite language in the family can be done through everyday speech act uttered by parent and their children.

2. Method and Equipment

2.1. Method and Equipment

This study uses descriptive qualitative method. The data are taken through recording, note taking, documenting, and literature from January until June 2019. The location is in a village of Martapura regency, South Kalimantan. This study conducts through several steps, they are taking the data, selecting the data, analysis, and presentation. Data presentation is using common words.

2.2. Teory

Wijana (2015:92-100) stated that several kind of acts that done by the speaker when they use their language is called speech act. (Lintah in Jumadi, 2006:115) stated that speech act is an act that done through language that speak with movement and gesture to support the conversation. Speech act has lots of variations.

Levinson (in Suyono, 1990:5) stated that the real speech act phenomena is actual phenomena in conversation. The speech phenomenon in its practical form is chatting, speech, letters, atc. Searle classified speech act base on the aim of the speaker when he/she is talking. There are several speech act stated by Searle,

1. Assertive Act

Assertive has connection with expressed-proposition of truth, for example stating, suggesting, bragging, complaining, expressing opinion, and reporting. In well mannered point of view, these illocutions are neutral.

2. Commisive Act

Commissive Speech Act in Searle point of view is considered as speech act that has function to persuade the speaker to do something, for example, take an oath, give promise, asking suggestion. Jumadi (2006:71) added that commissive speech act is one of speech act that that used by the speaker to make him/herself does commitment to do certain action in the future.

3. Directive Act

Directive Act is a speech act that express the aim in the form of command or request to make an effect through one act by the speaker. It is not much different from Searle who also followed by (in Arifin and Rani 2000:206) stated that directive speech act as a speech act to support listener to do something. That opinion is firmed by Bach and Hamish (in Arifin and Rani 2000:206) defines that directive speech act as a speech act that expresses the aim of the speaker so that the speaker partner do an act.

4. Expressive Act

Expressive act is a speech act that has connection with feeling and attitude. This kind of speech act is in the form of apologize, humor, praise, courtesy, thankful, etc. This expressive act has function to express the speaker's psychology attitude towards the listener in certain condition.

5. Declarative Act

Declarative Act is a speech act that connect the content of proposition with the reality. This speech act can be seen in law action, decide, fired, and giving a name. By Suyono (1990:7) declarative act is stated as agree, disagree, trus, etc.

Speech has several types like what is explained before, there are also several thing that should be noticed, that is the words should have politeness value so that the communication can work smoothly. It is also need a good strategy to make the politeness value exist. Those politeness includes positive and negative strategy.

Related to politeness, anthropologist Brown and Levinson (1987: 101-109) had decided positive politeness and negative politeness strategy. Positive politeness strategy is a

strategy to show closeness, intimacy, and appreciation between the speaker and the listener. Meanwhile, negative politeness strategy is a strategy to show social level between the speaker and listener. Yusri (2016: 104) stated that the problem of politeness in language should have more intention from the linguists and students. Through this understanding, a person will be more polite when he/she is talking with his/her partner.

3. Results

Data 1

Mother: *Lakasi bangun, pintar!*

“Wake up, my clever child!”

Child: *Kaina dulu*

Mother: It's down

Child: *Satumat lagi*

Speech Context: The speaker wakes her child up in the morning

The speech *Lakasi bangun, pintar!* “Wake up, my clever child!” is uttered by a mother to her child when she tried to wake him/her up. The speech which is uttered by a mother is categorized directive command speech act. Directive speech act is a speech act to express an aim in the form of command. In data (1) the speaker asked her child to wake up immediately but he/she didn't want to wake immediately, more over he/she said *Satumat lagi* “one more minute”.

The speech in data (1) frequently happens *baisukan* “in the morning”. The strategy which is used by the speaker is positive politeness strategy by giving praise to the speaker partner. That praise is by using the word clever that is aimed to praise her child.

Data 2

Mother: *Jam berapa guring malam tadi, kadi sing bangun digarak mantan subuh*

“What time did you sleep last night, it's so hard to wake you up from dawn”

Child: *Sungsong haja.*

“Earlier”

Speech Context: The speaker wakes her child up who is late to wake up at dawn

The speech in data (2) *Jam berapa guring malam tadi, kadi sing bangun digarak mantan subuh* is uttered by a mother to her child who has already waken up several

times by a mother. The speech which is uttered by the speaker partner is categorized assertive speech act of complaining. The speaker complained to the speaker partner that she had waken up for several times but the speaker partner didn't want to wake up. The strategy which is used by the speaker is negative politeness strategy. It can be seen from the using of question sentence. The speaker asked to the speaker partner.

Data 3

Mother: *Ayu pang, lakasi makan, iwaknya mama olahakan sudah nang dikahandaki aaa*

“Let's eat, I've already cook the dish as you want”

Speech context: The speaker asks the speaker partner to get breakfast immediately

The speech *Ayu pang, lakasi makan, iwaknya mama olahakan sudah nang dikahandaki aaa* “Let's eat, I've already cook the dish as you want” is said by the speaker when he asked the speaker partner to get breakfast immediately because the speaker partner has to go to school which is far from home. The speech which is uttered by the speaker is categorized directive speech act of giving order. The strategy which is used by the speaker is positive politeness strategy. It can be seen from the attention given by the speaker to the speaker partner. The speaker uses a speech to attract the speaker partner, that is make his/her favorite dish.

Data 4

Mother: *Lambat ikam mandi, mun kaini tarus talambat ikam kasakulahan.*

“If you're not take a bath right now, you'll be late”

Speech context: The speaker asked the speaker partner to take shower immediately

The speech *Lambat ikam mandi, mun kaini tarus talambat ikam kasakulahan.* “If you're not take a bath right now, you'll be late” on data (4) is uttered by the speaker in the morning to ask the speaker partner to take a bath immediately. *Kegabutan* in common speech happens when a mother asks her child to do daily morning activity. The speech used by the speaker is categorized in directive speech act of giving command. The speaker asked the speaker partner to take shower immediately. The strategy uses in this speech is negative politeness strategy that is pessimistic. The speaker unsure towards the speaker partner attitude to not take a bath immediately, as the result he/she will be late to go to school. This speech is also used by a mother at *gabut baisukan*.

Data 5

Mother: *Kawakah mandi tuh dihancapi, kaina bahancapan pulang ka sakulahan*

“Can you take a bath faster, so you wouldn’t be in a hurry to get to school”

Child: *linggih ma ai tahuai ulun. Nih handak mamdi juaai*

“Yeah mom, I know that. I’ll take a bath now”

Speech context: the speaker asks her child to take a bath immediately

The speech *Kawakah mandi tuh dihancapi, kaina bahancapan pulang ka sakulahan*. “Can you take a bath faster, so you wouldn’t be in a hurry to get to school” is uttered by a mother to her child in the morning. At that time the speaker saw the child was watching TV. It was six thirty but the child hadn’t take a bath yet. Seeing that thing, the speaker uttered like in data 7.

The speaker uses directive speech act. It can be seen from the speech used by the mother because time to get to school was getting close. This data uses command sign with subfunction directive interrogative in the word *kawakah* “can you”. The using of *kah* in Banjar language is to interrogate. It means that this utterance needs an answer from the speaker partner and it also has an aim to tease the speaker partner to do like what the speaker said. The effect of this speech act is the speaker partner should stop watching TV and go to the bathroom immediately.

The politeness strategy used in data 7 is negative strategy. It is used by the speaker to her child by using question sentence. The using of it is a form of indirect directive speech act. It means that the speaker didn’t use command word in her utterance to command her child to get shower immediately. This indirect utterance is done by the speaker to emphasize the warning, that is the speaker feels afraid if the speaker partner will be in hurry to get to school just like usual.

Data 6

Mother: *Tung ayo kita makanan. Kaina kada makan pulang kaya samalam. Tampulu Abahmu masih mandi, ada waktu gasan makan bagimitan.*

“Tung, let’s eat. Don’t act like yesterday. You still have time to eat slowly while your father takes a bath.”

Child: *Inggih. Ulun makan*

“Yes, I’m eating”

Context: the speaker asks her child to eat immediately.

Data (8) is done by a mother to her child who is ready for school. The speaker uttered *Tung ayo kita makanan. Kaina kada makan pulang kaya samalam. Tampulu Abahmu masih mandi, ada waktu gasan makan bagimitan*. “Tung, let’s eat. Don’t act like yesterday. You still have time to eat slowly while your father takes a bath.” The child replied *Inggih. Ulun makan* “Yes, I’m eating”

The speaker in data (8) uses directive speech act of command. The sign of this speech act is by using the word *ayo*. Through this command utterance, the speaker commands her child to get breakfast immediately, while his/her father is taking a bath. If his/her father is ready, the child will be in hurry because his/her father will take the child to school according to his/her father schedule. Meanwhile, along this time father always have breakfast in the office.

Language politeness strategy used by the speaker is direct utterance in the form of command to the speaker partner. Besides, the speaker also uses optimistic strategy to the speaker partner by giving an amphasize that the speaker partner can have breakfast in calm while father isn’t ready yet. The speaker partner has enough time to have breakfast calmly. Solidarity sign is also use in this data, that is using the word *tung* “lucky”. This word commonly use as pronoun by Banjarese parent to call their childern.

3.1. Data 7

Mother: *Siapa baisukan ini sungsung basiap, kawa tuh diantar Acil ka sakulahan*

“Anyone who is ready, aunty will take to school”

Child 1: *Aa sungsung*

“I’m earlier”

Child 2: *Dede nang badahulu*

“Dede first”

Context: the speaker asks the children to iron their clothes earlier than before

Data (7) is uttered by a mother who is watching their children who aren’t ready yet to get to school. The children seem happy playing mobile phone in the living room. Because the childern are verry happy when aunty take them to school, so the speaker utters *Siapa baisukan ini sungsung basiap, kawa tuh diantar Acil ka sakulahan* “Anyone who is ready, aunty will take to school” so that they’ll get ready. The first child said that he/she will ready earlier. The second child said that he/she is the first.

The speaker in data (7) uses directive interogative speech act. It means that the speaker asks the speaker partner to get ready to school and not to play mobile phone

again. This interrogative speech act is signed with the word *siapa*. The word *siapa* usually is used in interrogative sentence that need an answer.

The politeness strategy used by the speaker in data (9) is positive politeness. The speaker gives an offer to the speaker partners. The speaker give an offer that whoever get ready first, then the speaker promises that aunty will take them to school.

3.2. Data 8

Mother: *Uh anak uma nang disayangi, pintar. handak capat makan kada. Amun handak capat makan kasi ka mija makan jangan nuntun tv haja.*

“Hi..my dear child, the smart one, don’t you want to have breakfast soon. If you want, let’s go to the table, don’t watch TV.”

Child: *Hadang satumat hulu, manuntungakan kimus*

“Wait for a moment. Let the cartoon finish.”

Context: the speaker asks her child to have breakfast soon.

Data (8) uttered by a mother to her child when he/she was still in front of TV watching cartoon movie. The speaker partner’s activity made his/her mother worried if he/she had no time to have breakfast, meanwhile it is time to go to school. The speaker said *Uh anak uma nang disayangi, pintar. handak capat makan kada. Amun handak capat makan kasi ka mija makan jangan nuntun tv haja.* “Hi..my dear child, the smart one, don’t you want to have breakfast soon. If you want, let’s go to the table, don’t watch TV.”

The speaker speech act to the speaker partner is directive. The sign is the using of question word as the form of interrogative command. The implicit aim of this utterance is the speaker hope that the speaker partner will stop watching TV and have breakfast immediately and then go to school.

The strategy used in this utterance is negative strategy. The speaker indirectly asks her child to go to the table to have breakfast. Here, the speaker also uses positive strategy by giving praise to her beloved and smart child.

4. Discussion

Base on data analysis it is found that there are several aims inside directive specch act uttered by a mother to her children when *gabut baisukan*. Those aims are asking their children to wake up, have breakfast, take a bath, and prepare themselves to go

to school. To get those aims a mother who is in *gabut baisukan* situation has strategy that considered able to make the children respon it immediately according to what she wants. These two examples could explain it.

Data (1) is describing a mother who uttered directive speech act with the aim to wake her child up because its time to go to school. To get that aim, the speaker uses positive politeness strategy. The politeness sign is the using of diction that has complement meaning to the children or the speaker partner, that is the word "clever". Through this strategy the speaker hopes that the child will admit that he/she is clever. Therefore, there is suggestive thinking in children mind that they are clever. They will follow their mother's command to wake up immediately, and it is success eventhough at first they refuse it but finally they go to the bathroom immediately and get ready to school that morning.

Next, data (6), this data describes a mother who uttered directive speech act to ask her child or speaker partner to have breakfast. The speaker or mother uses optimism politeness strategy to her child in order to make her child follows her word to have breakfast immediately. This strategy can be seen in mother's utterance. The speaker partner wants her child to have breakfast calmly before he goes to school while his father take a bath. This strategy is finally succeed. The child has breakfast because he accept the reason of the speaker partner or mother with his belief that he has much time to have breakfat before his father take him to school.

5. Conclusion

The result of this study is that speech act used by mother for her children is dominated by command. This speech act is utterd with the aim to ask her child do what the speaker/ mother said immediately. Mother' situation in the morning is always *gabut baisukan* because there are several things that should be done in one time, and she must finish them one by one including taking care of her children. To make the aims come true, mother uses politeness language strategy, they are positive and negative strategy.

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