

Phatic in Malay Riau Kampar

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Abstract: *Language is a tool of communication to interact and only owned by human. Forms of communication consist of spoken and written. One example of communication is siacuong. Siacuong is one of characteristic which exist at Kampar in Riau Malay but now less attractive to young people. It was certainly a concern for all parties. Whereas in the siacuong reflect on cultural identity at Kampar in Riau Malay. In addition, another unique siacuong is phatic. Phatic is a form of speech to establish contact in communication function to maintain, start or end the conversation. This research discusses (1) form and (2) phatic meaning change the distributions in the text siacuong Kampar in Riau Malay? This research used qualitative approach. As for technique in this research is note technique of formal document the to using content analysis. This research purpose to describe the form and effect meaning due phatic distribution in text siacuong Kampar in Riau Malay. The result of the research show in terms of form consist of particles, words, and phrases. Phatic can be located at the beginning, in the middle, and end the of sentences in which each can charge the meaning.*

Key Term: *Phatic, Kampar in Riau Malay, siacuong*

Introduction

Language is a tool of communication owned by human, as described by Siahaan (2008:1) language is unique human inheritance that plays the very important role in human's life, such as in thinking, communicating ideas, and negotiating with the others. Language used by human as a means to communicate information or just to keep in touch with fellow either using the local language or Indonesian as national language. One of variety of Indonesia language is Kampar in Riau Malay. Malay language is the language used by speakers to interact in Riau society. One of the Riau dialect of Malay is Malay Kampar. Basicly Malay Riau have six dialects, namely (1) dialect Malay Terasing community, (2) dialect Malay Petalangan, (3) dialect Malay Pasir Pengarayan (Rokan), (4) dialect Malay Kampar, (5) dialect Malay Rantau Kuantan, (6) dialect Malay Riau Island (Hamidy, 2003:11-12).

Beside language, there is also culturebeing identity of Malay Riau Kampar community. One form the culture is oral literature *siacuong* (unrequited rhyme). *Siacuong* is one of characteristic which exist at Kampar in Riau Malay. *Siacuong* basically is oral literature spoken and used in certain ceremonies. Example, in Kampar Riau Malay traditional wedding ceremony. However, today *siacuong* written by progenitor used as a guide. *Siacuong* now less attractive to

young people. They assume that *siacuong* is antiquated and unattractive. It was certainly a concern for the lack of progenitor to be their successors.

Siacuong not only have the phrase custom Kampar in Riau Malay indigenous peoples but also has another uniqueness. The uniqueness of Kampar in Riau Malay marked by phatic category.

Theory

Term of *Siacuong*

Etimology, *siacuong* is flattering and respect for others in communication. *Siacuong* essentially respects other people or the speakers, and in addition the spoker does not necessarily significantly degrading himself. Fore more details see the image below:



Based on the a above image speaker A flattering (reward) interlocutor, namely B. B seems to be higher than A and A is not essentially lower or higher than B. A flatter attitude will do its own reward in B. It does not mean that the dignity of A to be low, but the rewards given by A will make B be proud and a great heart. As in the expression of indigenous “*makin tinggi sanjungan maka makin tinggi pula tempat jatuh*” (Pemerintah Kabupaten Kampar (2010:3).

Term of Phatic

According to Rilley (2007:126) Phatic communion can be defined as communication which is interactive but not intended to transfer information, either by seeking or conveying it. This is confirmed by Newmark (1988:43) that the phatic function of language is used for maintaining friendly contact with the addressee rather than for imparting foreign information. **Phatic communication** refers also to trivial and obvious exchanges about the weather and time, made up of ready-made sentences or foreseeable statements. . . . Therefore this is a type of communication that establishes a contact without transmitting a precise content, where the container is more important than the content." (F. Casalegno and I.M. McWilliam, 2004:19). Then phatic is a form of speech to initiate, maintain, or establish communication distributed at the beginning, middle, and end of sentence.

Particles And Word Phatic

In Indonesia the form of phatic wa initially research by Kridalaksa (1990). Based on the writer chose the form of Kridalaksana phatic as the concept of this research. Kridalaksana

(1990:113) proposed form and type of phatic category. Every form and type of phatic category that will be explained in the next section: particle and phatic word consist of eleven (Kridalaksana, 1990:113), namely

(1) *ah*

example: **Ah** masa sih!

Ah said above to emphasize a sense of rejection.

(2) *ayo*

example: **Ayo** kita pergi!

Ayo said above to emphasize the selection.

(3) *deh*

example: Makan **deh** jangan malu-malu.

Deh said above to emphasize imposition with persuade.

(4) *dong*

example: Bagi **dong** kuenya.

Dong said above to sublimate dictate.

(5) *ding*

contoh: **Bohong ding!**

Ding said above to emphasize recognition of the speaker is mistake.

(6) *hallo*

contoh: **Halo**, Martha, ke mana aja nih!

Hallo said above to greet interlocutors considered familiar.

(7) *kan*

contoh: **Kan** dia sudah tahu?

Kan said above to emphasize evidence.

(8) *kek*

contoh: Elu **kek**, gue **kek**, sama ja.

Kek said above to emphasize details.

(9) *kok*

contoh: *Saya Cuma melihat saja **kok!***

Kok said above to emphasize reason.

(10) *lah*

contoh: *Tutup**lah** pintu itu!*

Lah said above to emphasize the imperative sentence.

(11) *lho*

contoh: *Saya juga mau **lho.***

Lho said above to emphasize certainty.

(12) *mari*

contoh: ***Mari** kita makan.*

Mari said above to emphasize invitation.

(13) *nah*

contoh: ***Nah**, bawalah uang ini dan belikan aku nasi sebungkus.*

Nah said above to requeste that interlocutors turned his attention to other things.

(14) *pun*

contoh: *Membaca **pun** ia tidak bisa!*

Pun said above to first highlight the tip constituent sentence.

(15) *selamat*

contoh: ***Selamat** ya.*

selamat said above spoken to interlocutors who get or have something good.

(16) *sih*

contoh: *Abis Gatot dipukul **sih.***

sih said above to emphasize reason.

(17) *toh*

contoh: *Saya **toh** tidak merasa bersalah.*

toh said above to reinforce the intent.

(18) *ya*

contoh: ***Ya** tentu saja.*

Ya said above to legitimize or justify what is being asked interlocutors.

(19) *yah*

contoh: ***Yah**, apa aku bisa melakukannya?*

yah said above to express his doubts or uncertainty about what is disclosed by a interlocutors.

Phatic Phrase

Kridalaksana (1990:116) devides the phatic phrase consist of eight, namely:

(a) *selamat*

contoh: **Selamat** pagi.

selamat said above to start or end the interaction between the speaker and interlocutors.

(b) *terima kasih*

contoh: **Terima kasih** atas kunjungannya.

terima kasih said above to thank after the speaker get something from interlocutors.

(c) *turut berduka cita*

contoh: Saya **turut berduka cita**.

turut berduka cita said above to the speaker is condolences.

(d) *assalamu'alaikum*

contoh: **Assalamu'alaikum** kita akan mulai rapat hari ini.

assalamu'alaikum said above for the speakers begin interaction.

(e) *wa'alaikumsalam*

contoh: **Wa'alaikumsalam**.

wa'alaikumsalam said above used to respond interaction who revealed *assalamu'alaikum*.

(f) *insya Allah*

contoh: **Insya Allah** saya akan datang ke pesta pernikahan anda.

insya Allah said above uttered by the speaker when he received an offer from interlocutors to about something.

(g) *dengan hormat*

contoh: **Dengan hormat**, saya mengundang bpk/ibu.

dengan hormat used by the author in writing at the beginning of the letter.

(h) *hormat saya*

contoh: **Hormat saya**.

hormat saya used by the author in writing at the end of the letter.

Phatic Function

Laver's three functions of phatic communion reveal the most compelling interpretation of its functionalities: propitiatory, exploratory and initiatory. The propitiatory function defuses possible attributions of hostility through silence. Simultaneously, phatic opening phases also serve an exploratory function in the tentative nature of such exchanges. The initiatory function serves to get the interaction under way. In closing sequences, especially in conversation closing, reinstating phatic communion (e.g., 'it's been nice to talk to you', or 'see you soon') may mitigate a possible sense of rejection and help consolidate a relationship, serving the propitiatory function again (Wang *et al.* 2011:48). Riley (2007:126) argue that phatic communication has a social function, that is to build or maintain contact so that the communication goes well. This is important, because in establishing social contacts needs intersubjective relation. Leech (2003:65) also revealed that there are five functions which can be determined by the specific orientation of the language which are:

Function	Orientation
informational	Issues
expressive	speaker or writer
directive	listener or reader
Phatic	medium of communication
aesthetic	message

Sentence

Sentence in term of the form divided into declarative sentence or new sentence, interrogative sentence or question sentence, imperative sentence or interaction sentence, and exclamation sentence (Alwi *et al.*, 2003:40). It is different expressed by Cook in Tarigan (1993:8) sentence can be classified based on (1) the number and type of clauses contained in the basic word, (2) internal structure of the main clauses, (3) type of the response expected, (4) actor-action nature of the relationship, (5) presence or absence of elements negative the main verb phrase, (6) simplicity and completeness of the basic, (7) position in the conversation, (8) context and answer given. Further details are described below:

1. The Number And Type Of Clauses Contained In The Basic Word

Based on the number and the type of clauses, sentence can be divided into (a) simple sentence is a sentence consisting of one clause is a clause freely without bound, (b) compound sentence is composite sentence is a sentence consisting of one clause is free, and at least one dependent clause and (c) complex sentence is a sentence consisting of several clauses are free.

2. Internal Structure Of The Main Clauses

Based on the internal structure of clause, the sentence can be divided into (a) perfect sentence is a sentence that essentially consist of a free clause, and (b) incomplete sentence is a sentence that basically just consist of a bound clause or no clause containing structures.

3. Type Of The Response Expected

Based on the type of the response is expected, the sentence can be divided into (a) statement sentence is sentence that is formed to broadcast certain information without expecting a response, (b) question sentence is a sentence that is set up to provoke a response in the form of an answer, and (c) imperative sentence is a sentence that serves as a subject is an actor.

4. Actor-Action Nature Of The Relationship

Based on the presence or absence of negative elements on the main verb phrase, a sentence can be divided into active sentence (a) passive sentence is if the subject of a sentence is the doer of the deed is stated on the predicate, (b) medial sentence is if the subject of a sentence does not act as a principal, but as stated target predicate act, and (c) reciprocal sentence is a sentence subject role as actors and sufferer.

5. Presence Or Absence Of Elements Negative The Main Verb Phrase

Based on the presence or absence of elements negative on the main verb phrase, a sentence can be divided into (a) affirmative sentence is a sentence in verbal phrase are not the main elements negative, and (b) negative sentence is a sentence on the main verbal phrase are elements negative or element of negation.

6. Simplicity And Completeness Of The Basic

Based on the simplicity and completeness of the base, the sentence can be divided into (a) formata sentence is a sentence and perfect, which consist of one clause free, (b) transformata sentence is a complete sentence but not a single sentence. Transformata sentence include structure sentence and complex sentence, and (c) deformata sentence is a single sentence is imperfect and incomplete.

7. Position In The Conversation

Based on its position in a conversation, the sentence can be divided (a) situation sentence is a phrase used to start conversation, (b) sequence sentence is a sentence that connect or continue a conversation without replacing the speaker, and (c) answers sentence is a sentence that connect or continue a conversation with turn a speaker.

8. Context And Answer Given

Based on the term of the context and answer given, the sentence can be divided into (a) greeting sentence is a fix formula that used at the meeting or parting, give rise to a reply or answer remains that a repetition of the greeting, (b) call sentence is a short sentence intended to get attention and a various answer, generally short question, (c) exclamation sentences is a short sentence are usually patterned stick with a certain intonation arise from several unexpected events in the context of linguistic or non linguistic, (d) question sentence is a short sentence are usually patterned stick with a certain intonation, arise from several unexpected events in the context of linguistic or non linguistic, (d) request sentence is a sentence that requires a response action other than hand movements to accompany the usual greetings and call, and (e) statement sentence is a sentence that requires a response linguistic or nonlinguistic called attention signal.

Method And Techniques Of Research

The writer used qualitative method in this research because a research will be describing the problem according to the actual facts. Nawawi (2005:63) which states that a problem-solving procedure is investigated by describing or depicting the stated of the subject or object of research (a person, institution, community, etc.) at the present based on the facts which come up or as it should be. Therefore the writer used qualitative technique of this research is note technique of official document using content analysis. According to Moleong (2007:219) official document is divided into two: internal and external. Internal document wich is like memo, announcement, instruction or rules of a particular society agencies used among themselves. External document has information materials produced by a social institution.

Discussion

Distribution At The Beginning Of Sentence

Phatic Word *lai*

Data 1

Lai nak dipaiyo-patidokan bagi nan patuik

Agar diiya-tidakkan bagi yang patut

The phatic distribution at the beginning of a sentence. Phatic it is declarative sentence to emphasize the meaning of approval. Female part requesting the approval of the men to do the negotiations. Negotiations conducted to answer whether to accept or reject the mark of the man. This indicates that the Malay Kampar community still carry attitudes deliberation in public life. Speech was delivered by the female progenitor. The procession took place at the time of handover marks.

Phatic Phrase *terimakasih*

Data 2

Terimakasih tuok

Terimakasih datuk

Phatic on the distribution at the beginning of a sentence. Phatic it is greetings sentence to emphasize the meaning thanks form. Thanks was made because the speaker was getting what he wants from the other person. The speech occurs when the female progenitor invite all those who come to sit in place. Activities that take place during a procession to mark engagement. Writers found only one time use of the phrase in the text *siacuong*.

Distribution At The Middle of Sentence**Phatic word *dek***

Data 3

Itulah mako dek copek ajo datang ka datuok sebagai andai-andai ughang

Itulah makanya cepat saja datang kepada datuk sebagi orang cerdas pandai

Phatic on the distribution at the middle of a sentence. Phatic it is declarative sentence to emphasize the approval of nephew wishes to ask the opinion of the progenitor. Progenitor is intellectual in Kampar Malay community. The speech was spoken by the man. Writers often find it in the script *siacuong* speech. Procession that occurred at the time when handover is a sign by the man.

Phatic Particle *pun*

Data 4

Condo togak sepamatang duduok pun sehamparan pulo

Seperti berdiri di sepamatang duduk pun sehamparan pula

Phatic on the distribution at the middle of a sentence. Phatic it is declarative sentence the meaning of emphasize the parable that all parties, both the male and the female had been sitting in their places. It illustrates the regularity of life in Kampar Malay community. The meaning of *togak sepamatang* is that both sides have to be careful in making decisions so as not to offend any part as well.

Phatic Particle *lah*

Data 5

Elok lah dipalambek-lambek

Baik lah diperlambat-lambat

Phatic on the distribution at the middle of a sentence. Phatic it is imperative sentence meaning sublimate solicitation. A job that should be done slowly so as not be interrupted with a crappy job. If the work is interrupted with a crappy job then the result will not be good, it means to do a job to be with good intentions. Speech was uttered by the male progenitor. The procession was held to mark the handover to the female.

Distribution At The End Of Sentence

Phatic Particle *kan*

Data 6

Dokek pulo ado takakokkan

Dekat pula ada terpegangkan

Phatic on the distribution at the end of a sentence. Phatic it is declarative sentence to meaning of emphasize the sense of worrying of women wheter later if there is wedding party will all neighbors be invited. Concerning that to forget is human. In addition, humas are social beings who need each other. Speech was uttered by the female progenitor addressed to all those who came. This speech is often found by the writer in the script of *siacuong*.

Data 7

Dek siapa tu?

Karena siapa?

Phatic on the distribution at the end of a sentence. Phatic it is interrogative sentence to meaning of emphasize the question. Meaning of emphasize the question that is the spoken *mamak* to the progenitor. Speech was intended to invite all neighbors either far and near. This was due to an event at *manjalang mamak* and *simondo*. Procession *manjalang mamak* and *simondo* perform by the female visiting the home progenitor in the male. The procession was made connect the relationship to the male family.

Conclusion

Based on the above data it can be concluded that there is some form of phatic Kamper in Riau Malay *siacuong* wich are the *pun*, *lah*, and *kan* particles. Phatic word that is *dek*, *lai* and *tu*.

Furthermore, the phrase thanks phatic. Each phatic distributed at the beginning, middle, and end of sentence by changing the meaning. Including declarative sentence to emphasizing the approval, greetings sentence to emphasizing the thanks, declarative sentence to emphasizing the desire, declarative sentence to emphasizing the parable, imperative sentence to sublimating solicitation, emphasizing declarative sentence to the sense of worrying and interrogative sentence to emphasizing the question. Further reaserch is expected to examine phatic based on non-verbal signs.

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