

Volitive Interjections in Langkat Malay

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Abstract

This study describes the categorization of volitive interjections in Langkat Malay based on meaning and form. The purpose of this research is to describe or classify volitive interjections in Langkat Malay. The method used is qualitative. The source of the data came from written data in the form of writings in Langkat Malay contained in Langkat Malay books and oral data obtained from informants, namely Langkat Malay speakers. The data collection method used is the see method. The results of the study found 21 types of emotive interjections in Langkat Malay, namely moh, tuh, nah, mih, oi, woi, heei, o, cop, shhh, stt, heh, hus, hey, hai, waihai, duhai, ker.. ker, ri..ri, ck..ck, and hush..hush. In general, Five types of semantic components serve as a reference for classifying emotive interjections in Langkat Malay, namely, I want someone to do something, I want someone to know something, I don't want someone to do something, I don't want someone to say something, I want this animal. do something.

Keywords: *Volitive; Categorization; Interjection; Langkat Malay*

1. INTRODUCTION

Interjection is used to express emotions such as disgust, surprise, and related feelings. Semantically, interjections include linguistic signs that express the speaker's mental state, attitude, or reaction to an ongoing situation (Wierzbicka, 1992; Ameka, 2006). According to Goddard (2013: 2), interjections can deviate from the phonological rules of a language, generally in the form of sounds that do not include phonemes (such as the velar fricative sound in the interjection ugh!) or a combination of sounds that are not found in ordinary words (such as the interjection mmm). An interjection is a type of expression used in conversation to express the atmosphere, spirit, thoughts, commands, warnings, and calls. Interjections are words that conventionally form speech and express the speaker's mental state reaction or attitude towards a linguistic context (Ameka, 2006). According to Wierzbicka (1992: 290), interjection is a linguistic sign that meets the conditions, among others, can stand alone in its use, expresses a certain meaning, is not included in other signs, is not homophonous with other lexical forms that are semantically related, and is a statement mental or spontaneous mental actions of the speaker.

Interjections in Langkat Malay show the identity of the Langkat Malay language itself. Interjections are always inherent in everyday conversation. Interjections are often only considered as a matter of spontaneity when speaking. The use of interjections can help make it easier for someone to convey their intentions and goals concisely. However, understanding an interjection requires knowledge because it is related to the Langkat Malay language system and Malay culture itself. In addition, many forms of interjections are not listed in the Langkat Malay dictionary. There are only a few interjections listed in the Langkat Malay dictionary, such as amboi, abaca, cis, hai, and his and the definitions of the interjections are also not accompanied by context, making it difficult to determine the meaning of the interjections.

Research into interjections in regional languages in Indonesia is not yet commonplace. Nowadays, interjections should be given more attention. Considering the diversity of regional languages in Indonesia, it is possible to study interjections in various regional languages. Research on interjections related to regional languages was carried out by Simanihuruk and Mulyadi (2020) who studied the meaning of the interjection Bah! in the Toba Batak language using Natural Semantic Metalanguage theory and Taib and Mulyadi (2022) studied the categorization and meaning of the interjection ômma in Acehnese.

This research was conducted to examine the meaning contained in these interjections. From a semantic point of view, interjections are divided into three, namely cognitive, volitive, and emotive interjections (Weirzbicka, 1992; Goddard, 2014). Next, this research will focus on classifying volitive interjections in Langkat Malay. Based on the phenomena and several things described above, this research was carried out to categorize and describe the meaning of volitive interjections in Langkat Malay which have not been registered in the dictionary, and interjections that are still difficult for readers to know because there is no context and references that explain them.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Interjeksi

The grouping of interjections has been explained by several experts, namely Wierzbicka (1992:164); Goddard (2014) divides interjection into:

1. Emotive, which contains the meaning component 'I feel something' for example 'Auch!' - pain;
2. Volitive, which contains the meaning component 'I want something but does not contain the meaning component 'I feel something' for example 'Sh!' – silence
3. Cognitive, which contains the meaning components 'I think about something' and 'I know something' for example 'Aha!' - I know now.

Cognitive interjection conveys messages that are more oriented towards cognition or thought, namely something that is known in the form of information and

becomes new knowledge. There is overlap with the emotive category because these interjections can be said to also convey elements of feeling. (Goddard, 2014:54). Volitive interjections are aimed directly at the interlocutor to carry out a certain action (directive). Emotive interjections refer to interjections whose main function is to express emotional feelings: disgust, fear, annoyance, and so on.

In simple terms, interjections are more capable of showing something than saying it. In spoken language, usually, interjections are usually pronounced accompanied by distinctive intonation, facial expressions, and certain gestures (Goddard, 2014: 54). However, in written language, interjections can still express meaning completely, without the support of expressions or gestures. Goddard further stated that interjections can deviate from the phonotactic rules of language, for example only in the form of a velar fricative sound, such as ugh. In addition, interjections have unusual sequence patterns, such as psst and mmm. Often, interjections imitate certain physical actions/reactions, such as panting, spitting/sighing. From a semantic point of view, interjections are divided into three, namely cognitive, volitive, and emotive interjections (Weirzbicka, 1992; Goddard, 2014).

2.2. Categorization

Categorization is the grouping of lexical items based on the similarity of their semantic components (Mulyadi, 2010: 169). The semantic component is a set of meanings that a lexical item has. For example, the verbs cut, chop, slit, and scissor have the same semantic component, namely 'X does something with something'. The semantic component teaches that each word or lexical element consists of one or several elements which together form the meaning of the word or meaning of the lexical element.

3. METHODS

The method used in this research is qualitative. The data used in this paper is oral data. Oral data as primary data was obtained from informants speaking Langkat Malay, who were selected based on several criteria, including that they were native speakers of Langkat Malay, the informants had reached the age of majority and were not senile, had normal speech instruments, had sufficient knowledge of Langkat Malay, and willing to be an informant and have enough time. In the data collection stage, the method used was the observation method. A listening method is carried out by listening to the use of volitive interjections in the Langkat Malay language in the Malay community in the Langkat area. The listening method must also be accompanied by note-taking techniques, which means the researcher records data that is considered appropriate for the analysis study and then continues with data classification (Sudaryanto, 2018: 207). In this stage, the focus is on finding interjection data that express emotive interjections in Langkat Malay. The data is recorded and after being identified, then classified according to its form and group of meanings.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the research results, 21 volitive interjections were found in Langkat

Malay, namely *moh, tuh, nah, mih, oi, woi, heei, o, cop, sssst, stt, heh, hus, hei, hai, waihai, duhai, ker... ker, ri..ri, ck..ck, and hush..hush*. Volitive interjections are aimed directly at the interlocutor to carry out a certain action (directive). In general, five types of semantic components serve as a reference for classifying volitive interjections in Langkat Malay, namely:

Table 1. Categorization of Volitive Interjections in Langkat Malay

No	Jenis Interjeksi	Interjeksi Volitif
1	I want someone to do something	<i>moh, tuh, nah, nih, oi, heei.</i>
2	I want someone to know something	<i>o, cop, hai, hei, waihai, duhai</i>
3	I don't want someone to do something	<i>ssst, sst, heh, woi</i>
4	I don't want someone to say something	<i>hus</i>
5	I want this animal to do something	<i>ker..ker, ri..ri, ck..ck, hush..hush</i>

4.1 I want someone to do something

Volitive interjections that contain these semantic components are the lingual units *moh, tuh, nah, nih, oi, and heei*. It is categorized as a volitive interjection because it is directed directly at the speech partner to carry out a certain action (directive).

- (1) Moh, kita pulang!
 IV we go home!

In (1) the interjection used is *moh*. The interjection *moh* when translated into Indonesian has the same meaning as the words 'yuk' or 'come on'. Langkat Malay people usually use the interjection *moh* to invite someone to do something. As in sentence (1) the speaker wants someone to do something, the speaker wants his speech partner to come home with him by using an invitation marked by the interjection *moh*.

- (2) Tuh, ambil dodol nun
 IV take that dodol

- (3) Nah, ambek
 IV take it

- (4) Nih, baham
 IV eat

The same thing also happens in (2), (3), and (4) the interjections *tuh, nah, and nih* also have a semantic component in the form of someone wanting someone else to do

something. The difference with the previous interjections is that the interjections, well, and nih are used to indicate a more specific place or destination so that it is easy for the interjection to be understood by the interjection. In (2) the speaker points towards a dodol and at the same time the speaker wants his speech partner to take the dodol he has pointed at. In (3) and (4), each shows that the speaker wants his speech partner to do what he indicates to his speech partner.

- (5) Oi, ambekke botol yo
IV give me that bottle

The interjection oi in (5) can also be used for the situation described above. The interjection oi is used by speakers to indicate that the speaker is calling his speech partner to do something, namely to get a bottle for him.

- (6) Heei , ambeklah roti yo
IV take the bread

- (7) Heei, anak muda
IV stripling

The interjection that is included in this semantic component is the interjection heei. The interjection heei can function to show the speaker's wishes. In (6) the speaker wants his tutu partner to take the bread he has shown. In contrast to (6), the interjection in (7) can also be used when calling someone, this interjection shows the speaker's desire for the partner to look at him.

4.2 I want someone to know something

Volitive interjections that contain these semantic components are the lingual units O, cop, hai, hey, oh, and duhai. They are categorized as volitive interjections because they are directed directly at the speech partner to carry out a certain action (directive).

- (8) O, mak ikotlah amba ke padang
IV Ma'am, I want to go to the rice fields

In (8) the speaker uses the interjection O to address his interlocutor, namely his mother. The Langkat Malay people usually use interjections at the beginning of a sentence before inviting other people to talk. In (8), the speaker wants his mother as a speech partner, knowing that he wants to go with his mother to the rice fields. Furthermore, in (9), the interjection Cop is categorized as a volitive interjection because the speaker wants to choose something first. Cop interjections can be categorized as volitive interjections because the speaker wants to choose something first over others and this comes from the speaker's own wishes.

- (9) Cop, awak di depan!
IV I,m first!

In (9) the speaker wants to be in the front position compared to the others. The interjection cop is used to indicate that the speaker wants others to know that he has marked the position as his own. The semantic component 'I want someone to know something' is also found in the interjections hey and hi. The use of these interjections can be seen in the following example

- (10) Hei, maya kabar?
IV what's up?

- (11) Hai, orang nang baru datang
IV people coming

In (10), the speaker greets and asks how his interlocutor is, starting with the interjection hey. It is categorized as a volitive interjection because it arises from the speaker's desire to greet him and the speaker wants his speech partner to know that he has greeted him. The same thing also happens in (11) where the speaker wants the new person as his speech partner to know that he has greeted the new person.

- (12) Wahai, tuan putri, maya hajad datang kemari?
IV princess, what's the occasion for coming here?

- (13) Duhai, kakanda, bangunlah
IV kakanda, wake up

The interjections in (12) and (13) is the same as the interjections in (10) and (11). The difference between the two is that the interjections oh and duhai were commonly used in ancient times. Nowadays, Malay people rarely use this interjection and have replaced it with the interjections hai and hei, but for some people, this interjection is still used, for example in traditional ceremonies or other traditional events.

4.3 I don't want someone to do something

- (14) Ssttt, diamlah
IV shut up

- (15) Sst!!
IV

Volitive interjections that contain these semantic components are the lingual units sttt and shh. Both are categorized as volitive interjections because there is a desire on the part of the speaker for someone not to speak at a certain time. The shh interjection has a stronger desire emphasis than the shh interjection. In (15) the speaker uses the interjection shh as a sign so that his speech partner does not make any more sounds, but in (14) the speaker uses the interjection shh to show that he wants his speech partner to be silent and this interjection shows a stronger desire.

(16) Heh, jangan bertengkar
IV don't fight

(17) Woi, usah lari
IV don't run

In (16) and (17) the interjections heh and woi are used to refer to someone not doing something. In (16) the speaker does not want his interlocutor to fight so he uses the interjection heh. Similarly to (17), the speaker does not want his speech partner to run, the interjection woi is used to refer to someone he is targeting to do something he does not want.

4.4 I don't want someone to say something

(18) Hus, usah ngeloh
IV do not complain

(19) Hus, jaga pekataanmu
IV watch your words

In Langkat Malay, the interjection hus in (18) and (19) is commonly used by the community to show that the speaker does not want the interlocutor to say something. As in (18) the speaker does not want his interlocutor to continue to utter sentences in the form of complaints, the speaker uses the interjection hus to indicate that he does not want to hear what he is complaining about anymore. The same thing happens in (19) The speaker hears his speech partner say something that should not be said. The speaker uses the interjection hus as an affirmation that his interlocutor must guard his words.

4.5 Saya ingin hewan ini melakukan sesuatu

Volitive interjections that contain these semantic components are the lingual units ker..ker, ri..ri, ck..ck, and hush..hush. It is categorized as a volitive interjection because it is directed directly at the speech partner to carry out a certain action (directive).

(20) Ker...ker
IV IV

(21) Ri...Ri
IV IV

(22) Ck..ck
IV IV

The interjections ker..ker, ri..ri, and ck..ck are categorized as volitive interjections because the speaker wants to feed the animal so the speaker wants the animal to come to him. However, the interjection ker..ker is directed at chickens, the interjection ri..ri is intended to call a group of ducks when they want to be fed, while the interjection ck..ck is usually used to call a cat.

(23) Hush..hush
IV IV

Furthermore, as in the example in (23), the interjection hush..hush is also intended for animals, but its use is slightly different. The interjection hush..hush is usually used by speakers to chase away animals, the speaker wants the animal not to come closer to him. In Langkat Malay the interjection hush..hush can be used for all animals and does not classify certain animals.

5. CONCLUSSION

The category of volitive interjections in Langkat Malay based on meaning components can generally be divided into five types, namely: (1) I want someone to do something. Volitive interjections that contain these semantic components are the lingual units moh, tuh, nah, nih, oi, and heei; (2) I want someone to know something. Volitive interjections that contain these semantic components are the lingual units o, cop, hai, hey, oh, and oh; (3) I don't want someone to do something. The volitive interjections that contain the semantic; (4) components are the lingual units shhh, shh, heh, and woi; (5) I don't want anyone to say anything. The volitive interjection containing the semants component is the lingual unit hus.

I want the animal to do something. The volitive interjections that contain the semant components are the lingual units ker..ker, ri..ri, ck..ck, and hush..hush.

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