Language as The Expression Representation of Thoughts

Anita Widjajanti
1University of Jember, Jember, Indonesia

Email: widjajantianita@unej.yahoo.com*

ABSTRACT
The focus of this research was ‘How is the form, content, and modes of language segment in the indicated media has many implicatures?’ The problem was studied by using qualitative research design. The data were collected through observation, documentation, mingling, and focus group discussion. The data collected were analyzed by using phenomenologist technique. The data fact “Everyone who commits obscene acts with other people of the same sex to person over 18 years old shall be convicted of the same criminal offenses if they use violence or threat of violence; violating public decency; publish; or contain pornographic elements” (note: the same sex, no violence or threat, no infringement,..., no pornography, is punished?) Language segment found in media was judged as (i) need to be reviewed, (ii) has pseudo certainty, (iii) open less satisfied opportunity, (iv) cause biased, and (v) lead injustice. Statements used in media that cause disgraceful behavior were not found. The modes of language use in media are intended to (i) give lessons, (ii) change behavior so that it does not violate the law, and (iii) fix reputation. Regarding the form, content, and mode formulated in media, it is suggested that statements must (i) be arranged in complete and flawless sentences, (ii) contain messages that cannot be refuted by anyone, and (iii) easily understood by anyone, not only law enforcers.

Key Words:
Language, Media, Form, Content, Modes
INTRODUCTION

Everyone knows and understands language as an effective medium to express ideas and thoughts. However, the real form of language is different such as oral, written, gesture/movement, pictures/photo, and sign/symbols. If the language expressed by someone is in the form of those, the implicit content contains within it is uneasy to be revealed. It is due to the need to predict the findings of the message which is appropriate with whom the language is expressed and the statement itself. For example, warning ‘smoking kills you, the fetus, and causes hypertension!’ Is this statement detrimental or beneficial? The answer is not only quite detrimental or beneficial but also needs to be given a firm, clear, and logical reason.

The problem of language use in media is interesting to be observed in this research. Nowadays, the language use in media has been a problem for example, in the show of ILC, ROSSI, DUA SISI, DEBAT KANDIDAT, and MATA NAJWA. In addition, it is known that after the judge decides the result of trial, the problematic party 'defendant' appeals, files a lawsuit, is dissatisfied, or assumes that the judge's verdict is impartial. This incident indicates that the content of the language messages arranged in media is seemed to be defective. The law enforcers said that the whereabouts of the defect is the feature of such legal language. This answer does not satisfy the questioner. If this answer continues throughout the time, it opens up opportunities for people not to trust law enforcement agencies. This action surely does not create the atmosphere of security and peace, but it heats up. Related to this matter, there is an opportunity to remedy the shortcomings, it never wrong to always improve mistakes. There is no perfection when no will to learn the wrong thing. It can be good for certain people, but not for the others. For example, can ‘free’ word in the sentence “smoking free area” be understood to have the same meaning by writers and readers? Let us analyze it critically, creatively, innovatively, and productively. It can give both the same and different meaning. The truth of the answer depends on who is asking.

The use of language in media is known to be owned by certain parties. Therefore, the one who is able to understand the contents of the message is the party itself. However, it happens even though these parties learn the same knowledge and get the same experience when solving a certain case obtained different findings or even contradictory. Consequently, the same experts discuss the same case face difficulty to come to agreement. This is a problem that needs to be solved because in a trial such case should not need to happen. However, dissent becomes dispute when one of the law enforcers insists fighting to defend the opinions that are considered unacceptable. The trial of certain cases in court should be a show that is able to be a guidance and spectacle to change despicable behavior into commendable one. It is not appropriate to make it as a place to dispute that is not or less worthy of being seen, heard, and exhibited. The case trial in the court is an activity to solve the problem based on the portion of the rules justified by religious law and the law established in the country, when it is possible; it also includes customary law, as long as it is relevance. Study and consideration from various points of view are considered important because a verdict is said to be fair if all parties accept the verdict freely, physically and mentally. It means that gossip or debate that blames or justifies certain parties in the future will never happen. So, after the court's verdict is stated that this person is guilty or free from
punishment, there is no need to appeal or protest. All this time, what happened is not such behavior, but rather dissent is used as the indicator to get 'project' work.

This research activity did not analyze all languages used in media, the study was limited by the news on the internet that had been questioned by public. The object of research was the language segment that triggered many implicaturees. The problem under study did not intend to defend or judge one of the parties who were judged as right or wrong. However, it gave consideration to the alternatives that had an impartial portion of anyone. What was important was that if this study was true or false an honest, sportive, and to the point confession was expected to be declared because this research was intended to make every human being aware of the existence of the law. The more legal entanglement, the more impunity was as avoided as much as possible. It was also worth to keep in mind that this incident could be read by other parties, even though they were not experts. They did not brave enough to speak up, to protest, or to do something rather they were quite silent and prayed ‘becik ketitik ala ketara, sapa nandur bakal ngunduh wohing pakarti’ (who is right will look right; whoever do mistakes will get the consequence). Thus, no matter what the status, rank, and position, a person should be sensitive and not arrogant. Therefore, there is no need to take advantage of certain opportunities to meet despicable needs. Why? It is known that certain parties prefer to be often entangled in legal matters rather than not at all. This idea does not need to be cultivated even preserved. From the experience of being punished, the most important is inviting all parties to do good things. However, not all people are able to implement this behavior. Why does this happen? It is due to the use of language in media which is formulated inaccurately, thoroughly, rationally, and accepted by all parties.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Words and sentences

The choice of words should be appropriate and harmonious to deliver the ideas and has effects which are related to the objectives. It is related to the effectiveness of communication. The choice of words changed in a sentence brings different meanings since the words play an important role in expressing the ideas. The words used in both written and oral communications usually express ideas, feelings, thoughts, or programs that will be carried out by the party in the interest. There are 8 functions of word both in oral and written communication involving: (1) symbolizing the ideas to be expressed, (2) providing the effective communication, (3) preventing any multiple meanings, (4) providing the same interpretations (5) creating harmonization, (6) forming the appropriate expression of ideas, (7) preventing any misunderstandings, and (8) distinguishing the right nuances (https://pakarkomunikasi.com/fungsi-diksi-dalam-komunikasi-lisan-dan-tulisan, accessed on Wednesday 24 October 2018). The eight functions of this word are often made fun of with ‘manipulation’ by certain language users to meet their needs. Why do they make it fun? So that their intentions are privately kept, in a secret, unable to reveal their secret easily, and express politeness. What is the attitude of the language users when they read the lyrics of the following song.
Potong bebek angsa masak di kuali
gagal urus bangsa maksa dua kali
fitnah HTI fitnah FPI
ternyata mereka lah yang PKI
fitnah HTI fitnah FPI

The sentence written on the above song's lyric should be further studied as its choices of words bring prolonged misunderstanding. The 'composer' who changed the lyrics insisted that the contents of his lyric is meaningless. Does it not matter to anyone? For himself or others? For whom are the lyrics of this song intended to? For the 'composer' or someone else. If it is for someone else, who is that? Word playing is fine, as long as it does not get us into problems due to the violent behavior. Playing 'manipulation' words needs to be put under consideration, otherwise they are able to be affected by anything. It is important to remember and pay attention to the 8 functions of word both in oral and written communication. It can be applied to anyone, without any exceptions. It is significant for all language users to be able to choose and sort words. Why? The objective is to avoid the language users from the wrong choice of despicable and impolite words. Some underestimate this problem since he is a original speaker, so it is impossible to use language for communication. Because, it is not wrong to assume, it is automatically not important and Indonesian language needs to be learnt.

Context

On each conversation event (speech), there are always some factors of the event covering the speaker, interlocutor, the topic of conversation, places, and others. The speaker will think of who he is talking to, about what is said, where the conversation takes place, when the event occurs, and how the speech and others will bring up colors to conversation. The whole event is called a speech event. It is clearly in a discussion, for example (1) the place of discussion, (2) the participants of discussion, (3) the atmosphere of the discussion, (4) the purpose of the discussion, (5) the rules of the discussion, (6) the variety of discussions, and other factors included in the discussion. Hymes (in Lubis, 1993) suggest the existence of other factor marking the event is SPEAKING, each phoneme is the intended factor.
S: Setting or scene, refers to a place to talk or the atmosphere of the speech (discussion room or discussion atmosphere)

P: Participant, i.e. speaker, interlocutor and listener. All participants are included in the discussion.

E: End or objective, is the final objective of the discussion.

A: Act, is an event in which the speaker takes his opportunity to speak.

K: Key, is the tone of voice and the variety of languages used while delivering his opinion

I: Instrument, is a tool for expressing the opinions. For example, oral, written, by telephone and so on.

N: Norm, or norm, is the rule that must be obeyed by each speaker and listener

G: Genre, is the type of discussion activity that has other characteristics than the other types of speech activities.

In his another book, Hymes (in Lubis; 1993) points out about the characteristics of relevant contexts consisting: (1) addressor (speaker), (2) address (listener), (3) topic of conversation, (4) setting (time or place), (5) code (dialect and style of speech), (6) message form (debate, discussion, religious ceremony), (7) event (event). The above opinion can be found in the language used in the community, that each event reflects on what atmosphere is recognized while watching the religious debate, discussion, or ceremony. Each language activity has a different unique pattern.

Implicature

The implicature of intended conversation (convercation implicaturee) is an expression which implies something different from what is actually said. If there are two people talking, the conversation is successfully done through "mutual agreement". The agreement cover an unwritten contract in which the matter discussed has to be interconnected or related. The relationship or the connection itself is not found on each sentence (which is connected) independently; in which the meaning of the relationship is not expressed literally on the sentence. Thus, this implicature concept is used to explain the differences which often exist between "what is said" with "what is implied" (implicatum). For instance, the sentence “already nine o'clock?”, if it is viewed from an the structure aspcet, it can then be analyzed as a sentence that has no subject, it is a declarative sentence. This sentence can be in the form of an informative answer to the question what time is it now? However, the sentence is already at nine o'clock spoken by the mother who manages the student’s boarding house and is intended to students who are visiting or meeting the other students, then the sentence can be interpreted as sentences indirect expulsion.
In the same situation, with the same information (i.e., the order to send a male guest back to leave the female boarding house), instead of saying already nine o’clock, the housewife is able to ask what time is it now? It shows that the choice of sentences will have a different effect on the speaker and on the other person. And on the interlocutor. If she can choose which of the two sentences spoken by the landlady, of course the student will be more pleasant to be reproved with the declarative sentence than the interrogative sentence.

Reference

Reference can be said as something that is used as a reference. Thus, sometimes it is read clearly, but sometimes it is not read clearly, but the intended direction, it can be known which direction it will go. Understanding of this is very helpful in order to recognize and understand the goals, direction, place, time, and conclusions of what can be said when certain statements are difficult to understand. Where, when and when is this statement frequently found? If you often follow or see debates, especially those that concern about defending the truth, there are many commercialized statements found.

For example is Kartini, which can be used not to refer to people, but to books about a famous woman, as in the following example. "I put Kartini on the left shelf near Max Havilar". However, it can also be about a book of a famous woman who is also called Kartini. Likewise the name Ranggawarsita can refer to a famous poetical publication, for publication about the poet. Note that the interpretation of referral expressions with self-names such as Kartini, Ranggawarsita, Chairil Anwar, etc., depends on the predicate or verb used in these expressions. There may even be harmony between the subject and the verb used in the expressions, such as reading, writing, and so on. For example the following statement (1) is acceptable, but maybe the discourse statement (2) quite oddly, even though it is not impossible.

(1) A : Mother was reading Kartini all night long.

B : Mr. Hasan finished reading Ranggawarsita in one month.

(2) A : Upik who is still in kindergarten reads Kartini many times.

B : My brother who is still in elementary school, reads Ranggawarsita

in the garden.
METHODOLOGY

Research Design and Type

Based on the problem examined, this research used a qualitative research design, while the type of research chosen was phenomenological. This happened because the language segments in oral, written, and selected deeds only had a case/problem that causing negative behavior.

Data and Data Sources

The research data was a language segment that was indicated as having a ‘case’ problem. Problem data (1) was in the form of language segments indicated by the form of language written in documents filed by the community. Problem data (2) was in the form of the contents of explicit statements that were suspected of being defective. Problem data (3) was the content of the implied statement 'hidden' behind the actual contents of the statement. The data source was the contents of the statement written in the article of the draft law. This document was obtained from YouTube or posts about the draft law documents posted on the internet.

Data Collection technique

Briefly, the data obtained from observations, FGD (interviews), documents, and mangling (casual gatherings) in certain locations related to case-talk about the draft law that was trending. Researchers conducted the research by multiplying information, looking for relationships, comparing, and finding results on the basis of language facts that actually occurred in the language communication practice in the field. The observations, FGD/interviews, documents, and mangling then determined in the research problem section. After the problem was stated, the important actions carried out were as follows.
Data Analysis Technique
The data collected was then analyzed using critical discourse analysis technique. The phenomenon of language segments whose usage causes the other party feeling disturbed was examined from various points of view. The data findings analyzed were data that were actually obtained from sources that can be accounted for and valid. Researchers did not manipulate in any way or reason. The data was analyzed critically, creatively, innovatively, and productively. This was done so as not to cause wrong perceptions or disagreement.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
The form of the language segments indicated by the case was not easily understood by everyone who studies it. The form of language segments found in media content (i) needed to be understood thoroughly, (ii) gave pseudo certainty, (iii) opened up opportunities for dissatisfaction, (iv) considered to favor the sponsor's message, and (v) considered not to reflect anything concrete. The use of language in media that caused disgraceful behavior was not/was difficult to find, because of the good packaging chosen. The modes of the use of language segments in media was to (i) persuade, (ii) change behavior, and (iii) imaging the mode needs of the times. It was important to be questioned as to why the language segments found in their contents (i) needed to be understood carefully, (ii) provided pseudo certainty, (iii) gave unsatisfied opportunity (iv) be judged to favor the sponsor’s message and (v) be judged not to reflect things in concrete. Because the language segments which were constructed were not easy to understand by each party who learnt it. This indicated the ones who knew and understood regarding the content of correct language media were the writer and its sponsor, beyond that was regarding as did not know and understand. This action unconsciously and indirectly was categorized as hiding something. Moreover, it was known even though certain party had the similar expertise, often happened to understand similar writing, the interpretation and opinions were different. Why so? This was a defect that should have not happened. But, rice has had become porridge. This means, from time to time, the discussion about language media had always changed, continuously questioned and there were always issues being questioned. This happened so far, what was interesting to be questioned was why did not learn from the experience and fact happened in a real world. The impression was if not followed by the experts from abroad ‘foreign’ was less convincing and less accountable.
The wrap of certain product had abroad brand, but the content inside was made in the country. Recording various events existed in the environment were more meaningful than tasting delicious bread but only in a dream. Conducting the comparative study outside the reach of our environment was valid but be relevant. It was not important to force the will, because the oral, writing, picture/photo, gesture/movement and signs were able to be manipulated as you wish. For example, when a motorcycle thief was arrested by the police, they must fight back, because by the time he was arrested, he was not stealing. So, at the beginning the thief was brave to bet, if the police had no strong and correct evidence, the police got the chance to fail to arrest him. Even though, this language media was cunning and arrogant, but many parties who used it. This unique attitude and behavior which attracted attention, why should it happen.
The language statement contained in media was the effective herb, once drinking pain be cured. Because, the herb was mixed with multi-modern and instant recipe, of course
there were many who needed it even though it was pricey. The content of media statement both addressing mild, moderate and severe problems should be constructed in high quality. So, the character of language media required to have principle of cooperation which was clear, straightforward and firm. Stated by Grace (Astuti Samosir in https://ojs.badanbahasa.kemdikbud.go.id/jurnal/index.php/jurnal_ranah/article/view/30/ accessed on 28 October 2019) if expressing the contents of mind, language users needed to pay attention to maxims/the principles of quantity, quality, method and relevance. Quantity principle, if talking talked as much as needed. Quality principle, if talking talked correctly and clearly. Method principle, if talking talked normally and straightforward. Relevance principle, if talking talked based on the reality. These signs were rarely fulfilled by the language users. Why? In the instant era, over-talking became a demand. Because, to convince the partner needed more and all wow communication. Has become the culture of times, the language which was actually wordy considered as short and economic. The real example of this spread, I experienced myself when I was active using Facebook, the content was full of language modification. The popular language modification was by changing certain letters into numbers. For instance, there was a friend of mine who wrote, “Aduh lapar (Ouch hungry)” into “4duh l4p4r (Ouch hungry)”. This article was published AyoBandung.com, with the Language Title on Social Media, at the URL https://www.ayobandung.com/read/2018/12/06/41396/ahasa-di-media-social, author: Rizma Riyandi. Although in the formal language this version was not available, it was possible that language development could be in these forms. Speaking in mass media such as e-Mail, Web, Blog, BBM, Facebook, WA and Instagram, the writers believed that the important thing was the readers understood. This action was able to destroy the language development. Because, the regulations were not followed in order and discipline. The impact could destroy personal image. So, it could not be careless to express oral, writing, gesture/movement, sign and image/photo in public. Freedom of opinion did not mean speaking at will, but speaking naturally and did not hurt other parties ‘partner’. The modes of use of language segments in media actually brought very noble missions covering (i) persuade, (ii) change behavior, and (iii) create a fashion of the needs of the times and needs that were idealized at the time. The purpose of this kind of construction was to (i) give lessons, (ii) change behavior, and (iii) encourage life to be more advanced. This action was a good intention and very precious work program. But, this activity did not run well, because there were many obstacles intentionally and suddenly emerged on the surface. The surprise of pro and contra behavior which was increasingly heating up did not close the opportunity to be emerged, when there was a title of the news PRABOWO ENTRY CABINET OF JOKOWI VOLUME 2. Many comments both content praised and despicable. Especially those who were disgruntled if their supporters were strong and could not be controlled opened the opportunity for violence to occur and eventually became a crime. Another example of SADIST! KKB PAPUA TOOK UP AND SHOTED OFF 3 MOTORCYCLE DRIVERS. This news certainly touched anyone who had pros and cons. For those who had pros stated that successful work was carried out with very satisfying results. But, if the cons also thought so, of course not! When the trial was over with this trial, surely the party conducting the action could be used as a lesson to change behavior, not to break the law. For those who were victims of this act as protection to restore or repair the atmosphere so that it did not heat up.
CONCLUSION
The use of language in media which was good, true, reasonable and appropriate to context was very needed by every party. Therefore, it was important for media crew to obey the rules of communication, not only followed the messages of the sponsors. The communication idealized by media needed to consider the principle of cooperation, covering quantity, quality, method and relevance principles. These principles were required so that no hate speech appeared, or other forms of language that were detrimental

REFERENCES
Mey, Jacob L. 1993. Pragmatics. An Introduction, University of Southern Denmark
https://publikasiilmiah.ums.ac.id/bitstream/handle/11617/3424/12_bentuk_dan_fungsi_tanya_jawab_dalam_persidangan.pdf?sequence=1, diakses senin, 23 januari 2017).