

PRAGMA-ONOMASTICS OF PROPER NAME REPLACEMENT FOR VERBAL AND ADJECTIVAL DAILY INDONESIAN EXPRESSIONS BY TEENAGERS

Irwan Rohardiyanto

UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta

irwan.rohardiyanto@staff.uinsaid.ac.id

ABSTRACTS

Language phenomenon can be seen from Indonesian Teenagers when they make certain utterance especially for showing admiration, recognition, praising or complimenting by saying incorrect word or the wrong word is chosen. Generally, the verb and adjective of utterance are replaced by the name of person which almost written or sound alike. They say *ini sangat diluar nurul* 'it is outside of logic' in admiring something extraordinary or out the box. The other examples are when they say *hal ini sangat meng-herman-kan* 'this is very astonishing, *perilaku pemuda itu sangat Sofyan* 'the boy's attitude is very polite'. Admiration is a part of Pragmatics which belongs to expressive Leech's speech acts. The replacement of the word *nurul* which is originally *nalar* is a part of onomastics. Proper names which are commonly used to replace the original word such as Nurul, Herman, Fikri, Akmal, Kambuaya, Fahmi, Sofyan, Nayla, Haikal, Fatimah, Asrori, etc. The topic of this study is about Onomastics-Pragmatics of utterance. This aims to explore the using of Indonesian proper name to replace verb and adjective in showing various expressions. It focuses on the choosing of Indonesian (local) proper name which replaces certain word. The study belongs to descriptive qualitative research. The data taken from Teenagers' daily expressions that are written in social media and in daily conversation. The researcher finds many expressions in social media such as Instagram, Facebook and WhatsApp group's commentaries. In addition, the expression which is orally uttered by teenager around him will be also taken as the data. This study gives many findings about the using of proper name in expressing admiration, complimenting, surprising, and recognition. In conclusion, language is a dynamic matter in society based on the usage. There is unusual way to express something by using proper name to change the diction. It shows that language is very dynamic and flexible.

Keywords: *Onomastics, Expressive Speech Acts, Proper Name, Expression*

ABSTRAK

Gejala Bahasa bisa dilihat dari pemuda Indonesia ketika mereka memproduksi ujaran khususnya untuk menunjukkan kekaguman, pengakuan, pujian dengan mengucapkan kata yang tidak benar atau kata yang salahlah yang digunakan. Umumnya, kata kerja dan kata sifat dari suatu ujaran diganti dengan nama orang yang mirip-mirip tulisan dan bunyinya. Mereka mengucapkan *ini sangat diluar nurul* 'ini tidak logis' saat memuji sesuatu yang luar biasa. Beberapa contoh yang lain yaitu ketika mereka berkata *hal ini sangat meng-herman-kan* 'ini sangat menherankan'; *perilaku pemuda itu sangat sofyan* 'perilaku pemuda itu sangat sopan'. Kekaguman adalah bagian dari Pragmatik yang termasuk tindak tutur ekspresifnya Leech. Penggantian kata *nurul* yang harusnya *nalar* adalah bagian dari Onomastik. Nama-nama diri yang biasanya digunakan untuk mengganti kata yang sebenarnya adalah seperti Nurul, Herman, Fikri, Akmal, Kambuaya, Fahmi, Sofyan, Nayla, Haikal, Fatimah, Asrori, dll. Topik dari kajian ini mengenai Pragmatis Onomastik dari suatu ujaran. Tujuan kajian ini yaitu menjelaskan tentang penggunaan nama diri orang Indonesia dalam menggantikan kata kerja dan kata sifat dalam berbagai macam ekspresi. Ini fokus pada pemilihan nama diri Indonesia (lokal) yang menggantikan kata-kata tertentu. Kajian ini termasuk penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Data diperoleh dari ungkapan/ ekspresi harian oleh pemuda yang dituangkan dalam kolom komentar di sosial media seperti Instagram, Facebook dan grup WhatsApp. Tambahan lagi, ungkapan yang diucapkan secara lisan di sekitar penulis juga diambil sebagai data. Kajian ini memberikan banyak temuan tentang penggunaan nama diri untuk mengekspresikan kekaguman, pujian, kejutan, dan pengakuan. Kesimpulannya, Bahasa itu merupakan sesuatu yang dinamis di lingkungan sekitar berdasarkan penggunaannya. Terdapat cara yang tidak lazim untuk mengungkapkan sesuatu dengan memakai nama diri sebagai pengganti diksi. Ini menunjukkan bahwa bahasa itu dinamis dan fleksibel.

Kata kunci: *Onomastik, Tindak Tutur Ekspresif, Nama Diri, Ekspresi*

INTRODUCTION

Language spread rapidly in society because of the dynamic usage by the speaker in expressing their ideas or passages. This condition creates many languages phenomenon which shows about human language productivity. Since Hockett (1958) mentioned that one of design features of human language is productivity and also displacement, it can be proven by the findings in this study, namely replacement of the verb and adjective function by a proper name.

The using of proper name in many Indonesian teenagers' expression becomes challenging because it does not use a certain rule of Linguistics change. They disobey the rules of phonological changes and also neglect the rule of morphological process. Indonesian teenagers feel free in choosing the

appropriate proper name in replacing their daily expression because of language arbitrariness. They do not use kinds of formula or patterns in applying the proper name in their utterance. It can be seen from the expression *sangat di luar nurul* 'it is illogic'. The word *nurul* is chosen to replace word *nalar*. It is used to show creativity, intimacy, new habit (trend), entertaining, and wordplay. This language phenomenon is very interesting and challenging to research, because of its existence in society whether spoken or written.

METHODOLOGY

This study finds the language phenomenon in society by using a descriptive qualitative approach. It describes the findings data by using Pragmatics and onomastics approaches. Having collecting the data from social media, such as Facebook, Instagram and WhatsApp group which consist of the application of proper name in certain expressions, the writer classifies those into verbal and adjectival replacement, after that analysing by using rules of phonological and morphological changes if the changing is regular. On the contrary of fact, if the replacement is irregular, it means there is arbitrariness of language. This study found 15 data of proper names in expression which are commonly used by the netizen as source of data. The writer matches the data with theory of Leech's expressive acts, Onomastics approach and another supporting theories.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Collecting data from many resources, there are 15 data which are taken from the social media, such as WhatsApp group, Instagram and Facebook. The followings are the data taken, namely:

(1) *Sangat di luar Nurul!*

In the first datum, there is an Indonesian expression about admiration toward certain event. The speaker says it to show her admiration. Related to this study, the sentence *sangat di luar Nurul* belongs to expression which shows improper sentence. The proper sentence must be *sangat di luar nalar* 'it is very illogic'. The speaker mentions the word *Nurul* to replace the word *nalar*. It is caused that speaker wants to show about trending expression which is used by teenagers in general interaction. This expression is accepted by the listener or reader because they are mutually intelligible. Pragma-Onomastically, the datum *sangat di luar Nurul* is the example of the using of proper name Nurul in the expression. Onomastically, Nurul is taken from Arabic language which means a light. Nurul is very common name of Indonesian people, such as: Nurul Huda, Nurul Jannah, Nurul Mukarromah, Nurul Hidayati, etc. Pragmatically, the replacement *Nurul* > *nalar* contains of Illocutionary acts. From the proper name Nurul as a noun becomes adjective, it can be seen the shifting of function. *Sangat di luar Nurul* has function for showing admiration. If it is said *sangat di luar nalar*, the illocutionary acts becomes very obvious. On the other hand, if it is said *di luar Nurul*, there will result more than one interpretation or ambiguity. There is a phenomenon from noun replaces the adjective, from Nurul (Noun) into nalar 'logic' (adjective).

This datum has a similarity with another datum, namely: *Endingnya di luar Nayla*. It is uttered by someone when she wants to make conclusion about what she saw. The choosing of word *Nayla* is to replace the word *nalar* 'logic'. The speaker chooses the word *Nayla* to replace *nalar* because this is familiar with their society. All her friends understand about the statement. Onomastically, *Nayla* is a common name of Indonesian teenagers. It can be found the name *Nayla* such as Nayla Kartika, Nayla Mujahidah, Finayla, etc. *Nayla* is adopted from Arabic language. It means the winner, or a succeed person. Uttering the datum, the speaker has certain illocutionary acts namely informing and disappointing.

(2) *Gak habis Fikri*

The second datum belongs to category from parts of speech replacement. It can be seen from the changing of noun (proper name) into verb. The datum *gak habis fikri* becomes very familiar by Indonesian netizen because many teenagers use in their daily conversation. There is replacement from word *fikri* into *fikir* 'think'. Onomastically, the speaker mentions *fikri* that it shows the name of someone. *Fikri* is also common name of Indonesian people. It is adopted from Arabic language which means thought or mind. There are many examples of Indonesian people who have name Fikri, such as: Fikriawan, Fikriansyah, Dzulfikri, etc. Pragmatically, the replacement of *fikir* 'think' into *Fikri* is showing also about illocutionary acts. It is for expressing an admiration of the

speaker after knowing a bizarre news. The process of replacement is from of verb ('think' *fikir*) into *Fikri*. It means that the function of proper name (noun) becomes verb from that expression.

(3) *Gak masuk Akmal*.

The language phenomenon from the datum *gak masuk Akmal* is also commonly found by Indonesian people especially teenagers in their daily conversation. The speaker mentions *gak masuk Akmal* after he is disagreeing about something. The statement contains negative expression. In this expression, there is replacement from the correct word *akal* into *Akmal*. Speaker says this datum deliberately because he is sure that the interlocutors understand about the meaning. Onomastically, *Akmal* is the common name of Indonesian people especially teenagers, such as Akmal Maulana, Akmalia, Ahmad Akmal, etc. The meaning of *Akmal* is very smart, perfect and complete. This word is taken from Arabic language. Related to Speech Acts, the datum has illocutionary acts. The utterance *gak masuk Akmal* uttered for expressing about disagreement and also admiration. The function of *akal* (adjective) is replaced by *Akmal* (noun: proper name).

The other datum which has similarity is the sentence *Gak masuk Haikal*. There is also replacement between the word *akal* into *Haikal*. It means that there is no part of speech changing, because *Haikal* is noun and *akal* is also noun. On the other hand, it is only replacing words. Onomastically, *Haikal* is also familiar name in Indonesia, such as: Haikal Jayadi, Arif Haikal, Haikal Sanjaya, etc. Illocutionary acts from this datum is expressing of disbelief or judgment.

(4) *Sangat menghermankan*

This datum is expressed in incorrect way. It can be corrected into *sangat mengherankan*. The speaker uses this expression because the sentence is common used by Indonesian people or teenagers. Based on illocutionary acts, this datum has function to show admiration of the speaker. He admires when listening an extraordinary matter. The replacement process that occurs in the datum is from the correct word *heran* with the incorrect word *herman*. Related to phonological change, there is the process of phoneme addition namely the addition of phoneme /m/ in the middle of word *heran* > *herman*. This is an example of anaptyxis. Onomastically, *Herman* is very familiar name of Indonesian people, such as Hermansyah, Herman Ardianto, Paul Herman, etc. *Herman* is taken from Old Germany language. *Herman* is also familiar as *Hermann* (in Finland), *Ermanno* (in Italia), *Armand* (in France), *Hermanus* (in Netherland). The meaning of *herman* is a soldier which has a strong and brave characteristic.

There is also a datum which almost similar with *sangat menghermankan*. The datum is *bikin hermawan aja!*. *Hermawan* is used by speaker to replace the correct word *heran*. This name is also familiar in Indonesian people, such as Hendra Hermawan, Hermawan Saputra, Adi Hermawan, etc. *Hermawan* means a rich and valuable which is adopted from Sanskrit language.

(5) *Semoga tidak kambuaya lagi*

This datum is uttered when the speaker wishes to his sick friend. The speaker says incorrect way by uttering the word *Kambuaya*. There is a replacement in the sentence *semoga tidak kambuaya lagi*. The correct word from the word *Kambuaya* is *kambuh* 'relapse'. This is a pun or wordplay which are commonly used by Indonesian people in their daily interaction. In the field of Psycholinguistics, especially speech errors, it is generally known as a malapropism. It means that the incorrect way is chosen because there is certain aims such as to attract the audience and also to entertain the others. From the datum, it can be seen that the incorrect word *kambuaya* is chosen. Onomastically, *kambuaya* is a name that is familiar in Papua, Indonesia. *Kambuaya* is for the name of family or marga. *Kambuaya* means strong. The choosing of word *Kambuaya* in changing *kambuh* has an illocutionary acts namely wishing or praying from one to another. Although it uses incorrect word, but the interlocutor can understand about the hope.

(6) *Gagal Fahmi*

The occurrence of replacement of *paham* 'comprehend' into *Fahmi* belongs to the replacement of noun into verb. The reason is that *Fahmi* is a proper name which is categorized as a noun and it is changed into verb *paham*. This datum is uttered by speaker to express his misunderstand about certain topic. Illocutionary acts from the datum is informing or announcing. It shows that speaker has a difficulty in comprehending something. Onomastically, the name of *Fahmi* is easy to find in

Indonesia such as Zainal Fahmi, Nur Fahmi, Okugata Fahmi, etc. *Fahmi* is taken from Arabic language which means comprehend or intelligent.

(7) *Keren amir!*

The speaker says the expression *keren amir!* ‘very cool’ after he sees a wonderful activity. Deal with this study, there is a replacement of the word *amat* by the word *amir*. *Amat* or very is for emphasizing the adjective. *Amir* in Indonesia is well known as the name of male person. This name is commonly found in Indonesian people such as Amirudin, Amir Hamzah, Amir Makmur, etc. *Amir* means instruction, leader, governor, etc. The datum has an illocutionary acts namely expressing a compliment.

(8) *Sungguh tidak sofyan*

There is a replacement of the word *sopan* ‘polite’ into *sofyan*. This datum is a kind of expression which is uttered by the speaker about his feeling. He utters the incorrect word because he is sure that the interlocutor feels understand about the utterance. Onomastically, the word *sofyan* is a common name in Indonesia, such as Sofyan Hadi, Sofyan Hamid, Sofyan Anwar, etc. It is adopted from Arabic language which means something pure, clean, wool and slender. The illocutionary acts in choosing this datum is showing information and also disappointment. The replacement process is about phoneme addition, by which there is phoneme /y/ in the middle position or well known as anaptyxis.

(9) *Asrori yee!*

This short expression is also categorized as the replacement of proper name of noun becomes verb. The name *Asrori* which functions as noun becomes a verb in the utterance *asrori yee!*. When the speaker says this utterance, it must be kind of apology because the word *asrori* > sorry. On the contrary of facts, it indicates humiliation because of the addition word *yee*. the illocutionary acts from the datum is humiliating to the interlocutor. Onomastically, the name *Asrori* is familiar in Indonesia, for examples are Ahmad Asrori, Budi Asrori, Asrori Gunawan, etc. It is taken from Arabic language which means secret. There is phoneme addition or element addition in the word *sorry* becomes *asrori*, namely phoneme /a/ in initial or it is called as prothesis and phoneme /r/ in the middle or called as anaptyxis.

(10) *Endang benar masakanmu*

There are some Linguistics theory which is found from the data. The replacement of the correct word *enak* ‘delicious’ becomes *endang* is suitable with this study. The speaker utters the word *endang* to replace *enak* because he wants to show his admiration toward the delicious food. Based on theory illocutionary acts, the datum functions as complimenting. Onomastically, the word *endang* is the common name of Indonesian people, such as Endang Sri Rahayu, Endang Marlina, Endang Agustina, etc. *Endang* is taken from Javanese language which means anchoress. Phonologically, the process *enak* > *endang* is a phoneme addition by which element *-dang* is added in the final and it is well known as the process of epithesis or paragoge.

(11) *Semoga Khusnul Fatimah*

This datum belongs to wordplay by which the speaker says the wrong word is chosen. He says *Fatimah* to replace *Khatimah*. It aims to attract the interlocutor and both of them are mutually intelligible. There is no replacement between *Fatimah* as noun and *Khatimah* as noun but the focus is only the replacement between the diction of *Fatimah* and *Khatimah*. Onomastically, *Fatimah* is a common name in Indonesian people, such as Siti Fatimah, Nurul Fatimah, Fatimah Kurniawati, etc. *Fatimah* has a good meaning namely avoiding the bad attitude. The illocutionary acts from the datum is expressing a wish or pray.

(12) *Aku sangat parno*

The datum is expressed by a speaker to talk about his condition related to certain condition. He replaces the correct word *paranoid* becomes *parno*. It makes a replacement between the proper name *Parno* and the adjective *paranoid*. Morphologically, the process of clipping occurs in the datum i.e., *Paranoid* clipped into *parano* and shortened into *parno*. Onomastically, the name *Parno* is very familiar in Javanese People, such as Suparno, Parno Tukiyo, Parno Hadiwijoyo,

etc. *Parno* in Javanese language means a good and beautiful leaf or wing. The illocutionary acts from the datum is showing feeling of anxiety.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The Indonesian proper names can replace the position of adjective and verb in certain expressions. Those expressions are generally used by Indonesian teenagers in their daily written and spoken interaction. This makes the new language phenomenon that enriches the language variety in society. Those can be analysed by using Linguistics way especially using Onomastics and Pragmatics approach. Most research findings are about admiration expression, although there is also compliment and wish. Hopefully, the next researcher can find more variety about the using of proper name in replacing another part of speech.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The writer gives a deep appreciation for all KOLITA committee who held this annual program run well. He sends his gratitude for Indonesian teenagers or *netizens* for the unusual expression data. He also thanks for family in giving time to finish this study about language phenomenon.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ‘Arifin, Zainal., et.al. 2020. *Concern in English Language Teaching and Learning, First Edition*. Jakarta: Kencana.
- Hockett, Charles F. 1958. *A Course in Modern Linguistics*. New Delhi: Oxford & IBH Publishing Co.
- Leech, G. 1983. *Principles of Pragmatics*. London & New York: Longman.
- Nababan, PWJ. 1993. *Sosiolinguistik Suatu Pengantar*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Rohardiyanto, Irwan. 2022. *Semantics Nothing is Meaningless*. Sukoharjo: FABulous Press.
- Suhartatik. 2023. *Sosio-Onomastika (Konsep Penamaan Dalam Kajian Sosial Budaya)*. Malang: Literasi Nusantara Abadi.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Complete Name : Irwan Rohardiyanto
Institution : UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta
Education : Master
Research Interests : Linguistics