



AN ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE FUNCTION USED IN INDONESIAN THERAPEUTIC DISCOURSE: CUPPING THERAPY

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Abstract

The conversation in therapeutic is a kind of institutional discourse that have its own characteristic to make the communication. This research aims to find the language function in the Cupping conversation between the therapist and the patient. This research uses descriptive method. The data of this research are the the transcriptions of recorded conversation between the therapist and the patient. The sources of this data are the conversation from five therapist and each therapist have four patients. Hence, there are 20 conversation recorded in this research. There records of their conversations are transcribed as the data. The theory that used in this research is Leech (1974) to show language functions of the conversation. The result of this research shows that the conversation between the Cupping therapists and the patients have the tendency to used several forms of language functions. It is found that almost all conversations contained the informative language, directive language, and phatic language.

Key words: Language function, Cupping therapy

A. INTRODUCTION

Discourse Analysis is the discipline which investigate the relationship between form and function in verbal communication. One of the focuses of this study is conversation. Conversation is an interactive communication between two or more people with the certain purposes in their meeting. The meeting in doing conversation can be a direct meeting in one place and also can be from long distance via voice like on the telephone or it can be written like sending a message. If there is no interaction in the speech among people, it will be not stated as conversation. There must be the sender and the receiver in the conversation. In conversation study, there is a topic about Institutional Discourse which describes

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about the way we talk, the language we use, and expectations we have concerning the language, talk or text we see or hear based on the context or institution. According to Prabhakaranet.al., (2018:498), Institutional discourse used to understand the work of social institutions. The characteristics of the institutional discourse are; the roles for those who participate in it have power relations carried in those roles, and have the familiar and routine topics. Every area in Institutional discourse has its own focus and different with other area. For example, the routine topic in the medical discourse will be about the health. However, in education the routine topic is about learning. The roles in the medical and education discourse are also different. In medical discourse, the roles are the doctor or therapist and the patient or client.

Medical discourse is one type of institutional discourse studies. It is a kind of verbal interaction analysis in the therapeutic, health care, between doctor and doctor, doctor and the patient, clinician and client, or therapist and the patient. According to Pope and Mays (2006), communication between patients and health care professionals both constitutes and reflects the process of health care. The researches in the health care can be analyzed from stylistic analysis of therapeutic discourse, power relation analysis in doctor-patient interaction, or the conversation structure between the therapist and the patient.

One kind of medical discourse study is therapeutic discourse analysis. The therapeutic discourse is the talk-in-interaction that represents the social practice between clinician and client. It is different from social conversations in its goals, roles, settings, topics, and focus (Plutchik,2000:149). It means, it will different if someone talks with friends and when talks with therapist. The role of therapist will be higher than the patient. However, when talking with friends there will no assumption about a higher role. Not only that, the context in the therapeutic discourse will be different with the daily social conversation. It will focus about the health information, therapy, treatment, and the common therapeutic discourse. Leahy (2004:71) argue that the discourse between clinician and client is arguably the strongest element of working collaboration during the therapeutic occur.

Conversation in Cupping therapy is a kind of conversation in the medical field especially in the therapeutic talks. According to Al Bedah (2016), Cupping therapy is an ancient Greek or Egypt therapeutic. The therapist and patient are the roles of participants in this therapeutic conversation. The Cupping therapist is a person who be able to communicate the patient what about the treatment. The therapist should be able to guide the patient and make sure the patient obey the therapist rule to get healthy. The therapist in this therapeutic has the higher power of role rather than the patient.

This is about the research of discourse analysis in institution especially in the medical. In this research, the researcher will show the phenomenon of language functions of conversation in the Cupping therapy. When someone go to the therapist, the patient only obey the therapist statement in saying or doing something step by step. It means that, there must be something unique in the conversation that given by the therapist. This research is needed to be conducted because it is rarely found in Indonesia. The language function of conversation

research will give contribution in the Discourse Analysis knowledge, language learning, and to show the phenomenon.

Conversation uses language that have abundance of varieties. People in this world using the language to communicate each other. The conversation that produced by the society makes the live balanced and organized. There are a lot of conversation occurs everyday that match the purpose of the meeting and that is why every communication have its own characteristic. Different people, different job, and different institution may have different language function and different ways to communicate each other.

According to Leech (1974), the language functions are divided into five term. First, Informative language. Informative language is the language which the people think that is the most important information. This function focus on the message and used to give information. It depends on truth and value. It shows that Leech agree that if the utterance signed as the information, that utterance use informative language. The informative language can be formed as opinions, argument, make announcement, lecture, admonish, report news, solicit inputs, question. The point is, the informative language is an information sharing.

Second, Expressive language. This function is to deliver the expression of the speaker. It can used to show the feelings such as swear words and exclamations (Leech,1974). The expressive language is to convey the emoticon. The producer of this utterance is trying to show the impression. It can found often in poetry and literature.

Third, Directive language that functions to influence the behaviour or the action of people .The most forms are commands and requests. This is a social control function which emphasis on the receiver rather than the sender of message. (Leech1974). The theory of leech shows that directive is make the hearer doing action that asked by the speaker. This language influence the act of the hearer. It can found in forms of command, rules, advice, laws, signs, and policies.

Fourth, phatic function is the function of keeping communication lines open, and keeping the good social relationship. It is used for opening, keeping or stopping communication line.To make sure whether the communication can take place, or to get the listener's attention and to make sure whether the listener still follows the line of communication. The example of this function mostly can be found in greeting (opening the conversation), introducing, farewell and routine polite questions as the small talks.

Fifth, the aesthetic function that the use of language for the linguistic artifact and for no purpose. This language is a kind of art. The focus is on the beauty of the language. This function often occur in poetry or literature.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The purpose of this research was to describe and analyzed the conversation structure between Cupping therapy therapist and the patient by using descriptive method as a research design. By using descriptive method, the researcher is able to describe the aspects of the conversation and analyze the data. The data of this research were the transcriptions of recorded conversation between the therapist

and the patient. The sources of this data were the conversation from five therapist and each therapist have four patients. Hence, there were 20 conversation recorded in this research. The records of their conversations were transcribed as the data.

There were several instruments used in this research. First, the researcher itself. Second, this research needed a recorder to record the conversations between the therapists and the patients. to did an appropriate research, the researcher asked permission to the therapist for doing the research in ordered to make the research occur well and there was no misunderstanding between each other. After got the permission, the researcher put the recorder beside the therapists and recorded the conversation between therapists and patients during their therapy process. The data record was in order to avoided missing important information from participants.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Finding

The data were analyzed by using Leech (1974) theory that stated that the way of conversation produced by people are primary formed as the informative language, expressive language, directive language, phatic language, and aesthetic language. The informative language can be found in this research as the question, make announcement, opinion, and admonish. The expressive did not found in this research data. The directive in this research found as the advice, rule, and command. The phatic function found in the forms of opening the communication line and stopping the communication line. The result of the language used by the Cupping therapist presented below.

Table of The language function of conversation between Cupping therapist and the patient

Language Function	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	TOTAL	(%)
Informative	16	14	14	14	19	77	56.2
Directive	6	-	-	1	5	12	8.7
Expressive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phatic	10	10	9	8	11	48	35
Aesthetic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL						137	100%

From the table 4.3, the informative language found in 77 (55.8%) parts of conversation. The directive found in 12 (8.8%) conversation sections. The expressive language did not found in this data. The phatic language found in 48 (35.2%) conversation section and the aesthetic function is not found. The detail of the informative, directive, and phatic forms that found in this data presented on the table below.

Table of The detail of the language function in the conversation between Cupping therapist and the patient

INFORMATIVE	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	TOTAL	(%)
Question	12	14	7	7	16	56	72.7
Make Announcement	3	-	7	7	3	20	25.9
Admonish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opinion	1	-	-	-	-	1	1.2
Lecture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solicit Input	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Report News	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	16	14	14	14	19	77	100%
DIRECTIVE	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	TOTAL	(%)
Advice	2	-	-	-	-	2	16.6
Rules	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Command	4	-	-	1	5	10	83.3
Laws	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Signs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	-	-	1	5	12	100%
PHATIC	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	TOTAL	(%)
Opening the communication line	2	2	3	2	1	10	20.8
Stopping the communication line	8	8	6	6	10	38	79.1
Keeping the communication line	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	10	10	9	8	11	48	100%

The table 4.4 shows that from 77 conversation parts based on the global structure elements, there were found 56 (72.7%) of questions, 20 (23.9%) of announcement making, 1 (1.2%) of opinion. Then, from 12 conversation part, there found only 2 (16.6%) of advice. The most directive form were the command. It found in 10 (83.3%) conversation part that classified based on the global structure elements. From 48 sections of conversation, it found 10 (20.8%) of the opening the communication line from phatic function and 38 (79.1%) for stopping the communication line.

2. Discussion

In this research, it is found the characteristic of Cupping therapy conversation from its language function. Most of the language function in the Cupping therapy conversation were the information language that formed as the questions. This phenomenon occur because the therapist needed the information from the patient about the patient's health condition. That health condition would related with the treatment which given by the therapist. The another forms of information language in this research were the announcement making, and opinion. This was occur because the therapist gave the information about the patient's body problem during the meeting.

The directive also found in this research data that formed as the advice, rule, and command. The most form were the command that produced by the therapists and made the patients did the action according to the therapists' instructions. This was occur because during the treatment, the therapist often asked the patient to do some movements which were related with the treatment.

In the phatic function, most of the language function found in the stopping the communication line forms. It was occur because the most therapists were not had the opening phase in their conversation but most of them had the closing phase. The expressive and the aesthetic function were not found in this research data because the therapists were tend talk seriously and formally during the therapy. In the addition, according to Leech (1974) the aesthetic function mostly occur in the poetry and literature. This language section was found a little bit different with Leech (1974) theory that mentioned the language functions divided in to informative, directive, expressive, phatic, and aesthetic. The expressive and aesthetic language were not found in this research data.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In the case of language function in the Cupping therapy conversation, there were found informative, directive, and phatic language. The most language that used in the Cupping activity were the informative one. The informative language found in the forms of question, make announcement, and opinion. The directive found in the forms of command, rules, and advice. In the phatic case, the data of phatic found in the forms of the opening the communication line and the stopping the communication line.

In this research, the data showed that the conversation in the Cupping therapy mostly contained the question from the informative language. In the directive language mostly found the command. For the phatic language, it found mostly in the stopping the communication line rather than the opening the communication line.

Related to the present research, the future research about language function can be conducted. Not only in institutional discourses like therapeutic or hospital, but this research also can be conducted in everyday discourse such as the discourse in family or the informal gathering in the society.

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