



Transactional Conversation Analysis in Little Abid Stories for Elementary School Students

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ABSTRACT

Background: Children's stories are one of the works of children's literature. Children's literature is literature that is read to children. The content of children's literature is determined by the level of intellectual and emotional development of the child.

Purpose: Study this is intended for analyzing conversation transactional which is involved in conversation between characters in story Little Abid.

Design and methods: This research use a descriptive-qualitative research method, where this research tries to describe phenomena related to the experiences studied, such as behavior, perceptions, motivation, and so on in a holistic manner.

Results: The results of this research shown that the conversations found in Little Abid's book consist of 80% complementary conversations, 0% cross conversations, and 20% hidden conversations. Complementary transactions are complementary events occurring between the same two ego states (attitudes) and can occur between two different but complementary ego states (attitudes). Cross transactions, namely transactions occur when messages sent by the ego state do not receive the correct response or do not receive the response expected by the messenger (communicator). Hidden transactions are complex events involving two or more ego states.

Keywords: conversation, transactional conversation, children stories

Introduction

A story is a piece of language that is a description of how something happened (an incident, an event, etc.). Example: This is a story about climbing mountains that care. Another story is drama (drama, puppet, etc) established or shown in film (Wessel-Powell et al., 2016). From here, we could conclude that story is something incident or a group incident that happens or is characteristic fictional.

Stories are preferred by different groups of people, from children to adults. Usually children remember incidents and events in stories. Therefore, during the learning process (especially in Phase A), teachers could use the storytelling method to help pupils understand the lessons. Pupils usually understand something about an event more easily if the teacher and educator relate it to an event.

Children's stories are part of children's literature. Children's literature is literature read to children. The content of children's literature is determined by the level of intellectual and emotional development of the child. Children's stories are essays that tell about people's actions, experiences or sufferings; events and so on that are purely fictitious are imaginative and fictional. The lexical meaning is reinforced by the understanding that children's stories are not stories written by children, but stories written by adults and consumed by children.

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Children's stories are about developing imagination or fantasy as much as possible. All these developmental possibilities are anthropomorphic (giving human characteristics to plants, animals or inanimate objects). Children often think that someone has a soul or spirit just like them. This is due to their uncanny ability to use their imagination to imbue everything with human qualities, making even inanimate objects appear to live, speak, act and feel human (Giger et al., 2019).

Conversation is homophone Spelling and pronunciation are the same, but the meaning is different. Conversation has its meaning in linguistic field. The conversation could show no one, the place or what just and everything because the conversation has its meaning in the saying of things or class says things (Rahman, 2018). From here, the conversation is group says that contain meaning. It could be concluded that this is an activity that is carried out by more than one person.

The Little Abid storybook contains several stories with humorous plots. Each book title has words that are easy for children to understand. In addition, this book has beautiful and interesting pictures that can be seen and read by students from the nursery school to the primary school level. The many illustrations make it easier for children to understand the content of this storybook.

The study entitled "Analysis of Conversational Dialogue in The White Horse Story, Letters from Puri: A Deixis Pragmatic Study" written by Narayukti in the Journal of Indonesian Language Education and Learning, this study aims to analyse the use of deixis in dialogue between characters in the short story Kuda Putih entitled Letter from Puri. This study uses a qualitative descriptive design. The subject of this study is a short story, while the object is the use of deixis in the dialogue between characters in the short story Kuda Putih entitled Letter from Puri. The research data was collected using document study techniques. The collected data were analysed using descriptive-qualitative techniques. The results showed that there were 5 of the 6 existing deixes, namely persona deixis, leader deixis, place deixis, time deixis and social deixis, and no discourse deixis was found in the dialogue. In place deixis it is possible that the pragmatic basis of place deixis is psychological distance (Narayukti, 2020).

While the study entitled Conversational Implicature in 2006-2007 Reversed World Soap Opera on RCTI: Pragmatic Studies written by Ilal Janati Zumaro & Asep Purwo Yudi Utomo in the Journal of Language Literature and Teaching, the results of the study aims to describe: 1) sources of conversational implicatures of the 2006-2007 Dunia Terbalik series and 2) forms of conversational implicatures in the types of sentences in the speeches of the 2006-2007 series. This research shows that in the 2006-2007 episode of the soap opera Reverse World, 7 conversational implicatures were found, 1 arising from a violation of the maxim of quantity, 1 arising from a floating maxim of relevance, 2 forms of implicature in declarative sentences expressing rejection and protest, 1 form of implicature in interrogative sentences indicating neglect, and 2 forms of implicature in imperative sentences expressing subtle exclusion and dislike. In this research, the listening method was used, while the data collection technique was note-taking. The data were obtained from utterances containing implicatures. Data[1]The data obtained were then analysed using a pragmatic approach and a qualitative descriptive approach. The method of presentation uses informal presentation. (Junati Zumoro & Purmo Yudi Utomo, 2021)

Then a study entitled Analysis of Conversational Lexical Meaning in the "Mata Najwa" Event Program and Its Implementation in Indonesian Language Learning in High School written by Lisa Purnamasari. The purpose of this study is to find out the form of lexical meaning in conversation in the "Mata Najwa" program on Metro TV April 2016 episode and to find out the implementation of the use of lexical meaning in learning Indonesian in high

school. The source of data in this study is the utterances of Najwa Shihab and other speakers in the "Mata Najwa" program on Metro TV. The researchers used observation and note-taking techniques to collect the data. The theory used is Parera's theory of lexical meaning use. This type of research is descriptive qualitative. Researchers analyzed this study by collecting data, reducing data, presenting data and drawing conclusions and verification. The research findings show that the form of lexical meanings in the conversation of the program "Mata Najwa" on Metro TV episode in April 2016 found direct meanings consisting of general and special meanings, figurative meanings consisting of connotative, reflective and idiomatic meanings. (Purnasari, 2016)

During this research, it was intended to analyse a transactional conversation, which was a conversation between characters in the story Little Abid. Transactional analysis (TA) is a comprehensive theory of human behavior developed by the Californian psychiatrist Eric Berne. TA theory includes many important and valuable concepts such as scripts, scribbles and games that can be useful in groups. In this section we focus primarily on the TA concept of ego states and scripts because they are easy to teach to group members. (Syahputra et al., 2019).

Methods

This research activity uses a descriptive-qualitative research method, where this research tries to describe phenomena related to the experiences studied, such as behavior, perceptions, motivation, and so on in a holistic manner. The results of this research will be written down in the form of words and specific natural language by specifying various natural methods.

Qualitative research emphasizes the depth of the data generated by the researchers. The data for this study came from the direct sentences in Little Abid's picture book. In conducting this research, the researchers did the following. Read carefully and repeatedly direct sentences in Little Abid's story with the title I Love Father-Mother, I Dare to Sleep Alone, My Teeth are Healthy, I Learn First Aid. I bathe myself, I know the name of the day and month, and Allah is Great. Direct sentences are recorded as research data. The writer not only records the data but also pays attention to the context of the data to conclude. Then analyze the collected data to find a suitable set of transactions using the literature study method.

The approach used in this study is a qualitative descriptive approach. After all stages of the research have been carried out, the final step is to conclude. The conclusions drawn must be able to answer the formulation of the problem under study, namely the outline of Little Abid's transactional discussion.

Findings & Discussion

Findings

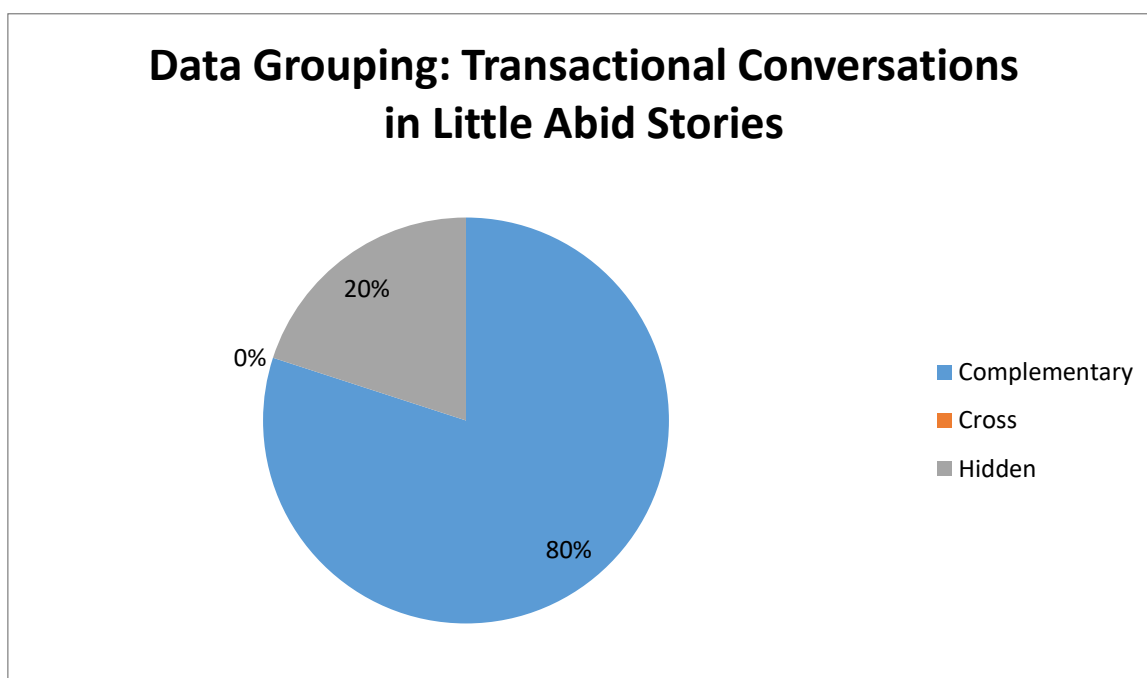
The word transaction always refers to the process of exchanging a relationship. Transactions are also known in human-to-human communication. Both verbal and nonverbal messages are exchanged. Transactional text is a text that is used to relate to other people with the aim that we get what we want from using the text (Sri Fortune, 2016).

The following is transactional conversation grouping data on Little Abid's story:

Story	Complementary	Cross	Hidden
I Dare To Sleep Alone	4	0	1
I Love Mom and Dad	6	0	0
My Teeth are Healthy	5	0	0

I Bathe Alone	3	0	0
I know the name of the day and month	4	0	0
I Learned First Aid	2	0	0
Allah is Great	6	0	0

Below is a pie chart of the results of grouping transactional conversations in Little Abid's stories which were carried out in 7 samples of Little Abid's books.



Discussion

Literary reading for children is a form of literary work written for consumption by children. Literary reading for children can be in the form of poetry or fiction with very broad categories: fantasy stories, history, biographies, science fiction, etc. The characteristics of reading children's stories when viewed from several aspects include the following:

1. Form of Presentation

Reading children's literature has several characteristics in terms of the form of presentation compared to the form of presentation of adult literature. The form of presentation of children's literature pays attention to the layout of the book, the shape of the letters, variations in paper color, font size, and richness of the images. The format of the book must be adapted to the world of children to achieve a special effect through the sense of shape that is visible throughout the book. The illustrations on the cover image must reflect the themes discussed in the book and must be adapted to the audience (elementary school students). Illustrations as a storytelling tool must be able to make the story more alive and more importantly it must show suitability or compatibility with the story.

2. Language Used

The use of language takes into account the linguistic development of school-age children, both in terms of mastery of grammatical structures and in terms of the child's ability to produce and understand them. Text in the form of this sign system describes certain meanings and understandings which can be understood through a coding process by writing, identifying words, a series of words, a combination of sentence relationships, or a unit of form which is converted into a sentence. certain syntactic unit strings that develop in the form of paragraphs or larger units (utterances).

3. Way of Speech

In storytelling techniques, the choice of words and language styles must be adjusted to the child's preparation, especially using concrete words and styles according to their cognitive development and referring to explicit meanings. Narrative techniques and characters must be used in the setting, plus scenic techniques, complemented by dialogue or representation and editing techniques, namely narration based on impressions and observations presented associatively.

4. Characterization, Setting, Plot, and Theme In terms of characters

In terms of plot, reading children's stories contains a plot that is linear and story-centered so it doesn't confuse children. The series of events are told in an uncomplicated way and show causal relationships that are clearly expressed and presented in a lively and interesting way. The theme of reading stories for children is usually according to their interests, such as family, friends, mystery stories, adventure, fantasy, funny stories, animals, hero stories, etc. (Sukatno, 2020)

The diagram 1 above shows that the conversations found in Little Abid's book consist of 80% complementary conversations, 0% cross conversations, and 20% hidden conversations. In children's stories, the story should have language that is easy to understand, and its purpose so that children easily understand the situation and situation which depicted. Not only that, children's story books should also have lots of illustrations. Illustrations are pictures (photos, paintings) that help explain the contents of books, essays, etc. Means an image used to explain or fill in something. The illustration itself has functions such as depicting a character, showing symbols made of text, or beautifying parts of an object.

The personality structure in conversation consists of 3 ego states, namely:

Ego State Parent

Is part of the personality that shows the characteristics of parents, and contains orders (should and must). When an individual feel and behaves like his parents before, we can say that the individual is in the ego state of his parents. Parental ego status is a collection of feelings, attitudes, and behaviors that resemble the feelings and behavior of one's parents.

When a person thinks, feels, and behaves the same as his parents, or exhibits the same personality as his parents, it is called the parental ego state (Darmawan, 2019).

When a person's personality reflects this, he or she is in the parental ego state. (What is Ego State? 2022)

Ego state adult is part of the personality that is objective, stable, unemotional, rational, logical, non-judgmental, works with facts and facts, and always tries to use available information to find the best solution to various problems. In the position of an adult, there are always things that are productive, objective, solid and efficient, and responsible in life.

If the individual behaves as mentioned above, then the individual is said to belong to the adult ego. (Darmawan, 2019). All ways of thinking, feeling, and behaving at this stage are called the mature ego state.

Ego State Child is namely, the part of the personality that is unstable, reactive, humorous, creative and proactive, still developing, changeable, curious, etc. The ego state of a child includes emotions, behavior, and ways of thinking as a child and develops with childhood experiences. (Darmawan, 2019). When a person thinks, feels, and behaves the way they did when they were a child, that person is in the Child's ego state.

According to Eric Berne, there are three types of transactions in conversation, namely:

This type of transaction is the best form of communication between individuals because the messages they exchange have the same meaning. Messages that complement other messages, even if the ego type is different. This event occurs when the message is sent from the ego state and receives the expected response from the interlocutor. Complementary events occur between two similar ego states (attitudes) and can occur between two different but complementary ego states (attitudes). Human-to-human communication can continue when complementary transactions occur because they can understand the same thing in meaning. When complementary transactions can be applied in everyday communication, one can achieve an "I'm fine, you're fine" attitude in life. As in the conversation story "I Love Father and Mother" namely:

*Setelah sholat subuh di masjid, Abid langsung masuk kamar.
"Mau tidur lagi?" tanya kak Hakim.
"Engga kok ... Abid mau membantu Bunda merapikan tempat tidur sendiri."
"Oke," kak Hakim mengacungkan jempolnya.*

From the conversation above, when Hakim asked if Abid would go back to sleep after returning from the mosque, Abid said no, he would even help his mother to make up her bed. It can be concluded that the transactions that occur between Kak Hakim (ego-state parent) and Abid (ego-state adult) are complementary transactions of two different egos. This happened because the response that Abid gave was following the response that the judge wanted.

Another example that occurs in the story conversation "I Can Bathe Alone" is:

*Abid keluar dari kamar mandi. Sapi dan Kuda langsung mencium bau harum Abid.
"Kamu wangi sekali Abid," kata kak Hakim.
"Kan habis mandi kak, hehehe."
"Kok sapi dan kuda ngga sewangi Abid?" kata kak Hakim menggoda.*

From that conversation, when Hakim said that Abid smelled really good, Abid replied that Abid had finished taking a shower. That's what causes his body to smell good. It can be concluded that the transactions that occur between Kak Hakim (ego state child) and Abid (ego state child) are complementary transactions of the same two egos. This happened because the response that Abid gave was following the response that the judge wanted.

Cross Transactions

Transactions occur when messages sent by the ego state do not receive the correct response or do not receive the response expected by the messenger (communicator). The result of

cross-transactions is the loss of communication between people due to errors in mapping message destinations. The sender of the message does not want the answer to be conveyed differently, misunderstandings arise, so we sometimes move on to other topics of conversation.

Hidden Transactions

Complex events involving two or more ego states. The message wasn't clear, so one person hid his attitude. Even if it's a hidden attitude that wants to get a response from others. (Yusnilawati, 2014)

In psychoanalytic theory, personality is seen as a structure composed of three elements or systems, namely the id, ego, and superego, which are interrelated and form a single unit. (Ustpsychologyadmin, 2015)

As contained in the story "I Dare to Sleep Alone", namely:

"Aku mau jadi burung kek," kata Abid tiba-tiba.

"Boleh," kata kakek sambil tertawa kecil.

"Setelah burung terbang di angkasa, burung hinggap di sarang," kata kakek.

"Saatnya burung beristirahat," lanjutnya.

"Sekarang burung tidur yang nyenyak, ya. Jangan lupa berdoa,"

From the conversation above, Abid said he wanted to be like a bird and Grandpa agreed, Grandpa took this opportunity to put Abid to sleep (because Abid had trouble sleeping alone). By pretending that Grandfather said that this was the time for birds to rest and sleep well, he meant that Grandfather asked Abid, who aspired to become a bird, to follow in the bird's footsteps. It can be concluded that the transaction that occurs between Grandpa (ego-state adult) and Abid (ego-state child) is a hidden transaction between two different egos. This happened because the sentence Grandfather said to Abid had a hidden meaning.

Conclusion

The results of the analysis above shows that the conversations found in Little Abid's book consist of 80% complementary conversations, 0% cross conversations, and 20% hidden conversations. In children's stories, the story should have language that is easy to understand, and its purpose so that children easily understand the situation and situation which depicted. Not only that, children's story books should also have lots of illustrations.

There are three ego states, namely: (1) Ego state parent, namely the ego status of parents is a collection of feelings, attitudes, and behaviors that resemble the feelings and behavior of one's parents. When a person thinks, feels, and behaves the same as his parents, or exhibits the same personality as his parents, it is called the parental ego state; (2) Adult ego state, in an adult position there are always things that are productive, objective, solid and efficient as well as responsible in life. If the individual behaves as mentioned above, then the individual is said to belong to the adult ego; (3) Child's ego state, is a child's ego state including emotions, behavior, and ways of thinking as a child and develops along with childhood experiences.

According to Eric Berne, there are three types of transactions in conversation, namely: (1) Complementary transactions are complementary events that occur between two equal ego states (attitudes) and can occur between two different but complementary ego states (attitudes). Communication between people can continue when there are complementary transactions because they can understand the same thing in meaning; (2) Cross transactions, namely transactions occur when the message sent by the ego state does not receive the correct response or does not receive the response expected by the message carrier

(communicator); (3) Hidden transactions, namely complex events involving two or more ego states. In psychoanalytic theory, personality is seen as a structure composed of three elements or systems, namely the id, ego, and superego, which are interrelated and form a single unit.

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