

# Muna People's Emotional Speech at Tampo Market

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**Abstract:** Muna language is the main communication tool used for social activities such as cultural activities, traditional ceremonies, and other activities. Therefore, it is necessary to develop and study regional languages or research in order to improve the quality of language use. This is one way to respond to linguistic problems that can start from the sound level of phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, sentences to the level of discourse. But in this study only focuses on the level of words, phrases, and sentences. Therefore, researchers are interested in conducting research aimed at describing the emotional utterances of the Muna people in the Tampo market based on the types of emotions and the forms of words, phrases and sentences. The benefit is that it adds to the repertoire of the development of linguistics. The results showed that there were six types of emotions expressed by the Muna people in the Tampo market environment, namely, (1) angry emotions, (2) happy emotions, (3) sad emotions, (4) praise emotions, (5) annoyed emotions, and (6) the emotion of fear. These six types of emotion are divided into three forms namely, words, phrases and sentences. The word is divided into types of adjectives, verbs, nouns and pronouns. Adjectives or adjectives marked by the word 'stupid' *lolu*. Verbs are marked with the word 'pinch'. Nouns or nouns are marked with the word *thank you* 'thank you', and pronouns or pronouns are marked with the word *sitani* 'devil'. In the form of the phrase there are also adjectives, nouns and pronouns. The adjective phrase is marked by the word *nakababaru sepaliha* 'very naughty'. Noun phrases are marked by the word *padam tapolangana* 'already subscribed'. And pronominal phrases are marked by the word 'I like'. While the sentence form consists of declarative sentences, imperative sentences, and interrogative sentences. Declarative sentences are marked with the sentence forms *Nokodoho port*, *Nando bara bhe paisemo haragano fixed nopototo*, *damokosinihiane tabea motoro inia* 'The port is far away, there is no goods, the price remains the same, except we want to fill this motorbike with water', and *Noramemo Tora ka'asi*, *Nembalimo d apoghonu-ghonuimo Tora keno p atudhuno inia oanahihia powuntakano wula so peace*, *dapororeaha naini* 'Rame mi pity, so let's all gather again.

**Keywords:** Muna language, Types of emotions, Forms of emotions

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a system of sound signs agreed upon to be used by members of certain social groups in collaborating, communicating, and identifying themselves. Language usually contains ideas, ideas, thoughts, desires, or the speaker's feelings. Through language, then what the speaker thinks, wants, or feels can be accepted by the listener who is being spoken to (Lauder 2005: 15).

Pateda and Pulubuhu (2009:3) say that language is speech, thoughts, and human feelings that are used regularly by means of sound. Language can also be individual which contains content and mandate h . The same thing was conveyed by Chaer ( 2009 : 14) who stated that language is an arbitrary sound symbol system that is used by humans as a means of communication or a means of social interaction.

According to Wijana, (2008: 250) language is created to express the various feelings experienced by its speakers, such as feelings of joy, fear, disappointment, annoyance, sadness, joy, and so on. Basically, language cannot be separated from human communication activities because language is a medium in conveying the desires or emotional feelings that a person experiences.

Emotions also add spice to one's life. Without emotion life feels bland, dry, and arid because emotions can generate energy mobility. For example, anger moves us to attack, fear moves us to run, and love moves us to get close and make out. Thus, emotions really color our lives ( Rachmat in Nurhayati , 2006:3).

Emotions can also lead us to certain behaviors. The more intense a person's emotions, the more difficult it is to make decisions in expressing and expressing them . Positive emotions or pleasant emotions are emotions that cause positive feelings in those affected, such as love, affection, joy, admiration, and so on, Watuna (2014: 2).

In public life, in general, there are still tribal stereotypes that show the characteristics of expressing the emotions of a particular culture in the process of social interaction. For example, in the Muna community. When interacting with the Muna people, many say that the Muna people often speak in loud tones and intonations, tend to be impatient, stubborn, and many more. This was confirmed by Marni (2017: 2) who stated that the Muna people often practice high levels of resistance due to cultural characteristics, which often trigger fights between people and harm other people. Especially nowadays, people are easily provoked by negative things so that one's thoughts about culture can affect everyone's positive mindset.

One of the high emotional uses of the Muna people can be found in the Tampo Market environment, Tampo Village, Napabalano District, Muna Regency. Even though it is still in a village area, Pasar Tampo has its own uniqueness when compared to other markets in Muna Regency. Tampo Market is located in the coastal area .Communities living in coastal areas tend to use language that tends to be loud, high-pitched, seems straightforward, spontaneous , and even sounds harsh . Therefore, some people sometimes do not accept attitudes with the use of language like that, so that it is possible that emotional language will emerge. Moreover, some visitors, sellers, and buyers not only come from the Muna area, but from various other regions. Considering that the language of emotions has a very broad scope, in this research plan, the research is only focused on the emotional language of the Muna people in the Tampo Market area, Tampo Village, Napabalano District, Muna Regency. In this case there are considerations so that the Muna people in the Tampo Market environment, Tampo Village, Napabalano District, Muna Regency who are the objects of this study, namely:

- a. The Muna people are a society that has a cultural character in which the use of language has a fairly high tone and intonation, which sometimes other people can feel offended when they hear it. It can be said that it will cause emotional language if some people do not accept the use of language with such tone and intonation.
- b. The market environment is a place where emotional language often appears. The market environment is a place for buying and selling transactions by the community and bargaining often occurs which may or may not be accepted by one of the parties so that debates occur which allow emotional language to emerge. The use of language in the Market environment also does not use formal language. Sometimes people only use arbitrary or arbitrary language, depending on their wishes when communicating with buyers or fellow sellers.
- c. Tampo Market is different from other markets in several Muna Districts. Even though it is still in a village location, Pasar Tampo is in an area near the coast. This market is also open every day, while in other sub-districts or sub-districts the market only opens twice or even once a week so that many visitors from other areas often shop at Tampo Market.

From the explanation above, it can be seen that this research is part of psycholinguistics and speech acts. The use of language in expressing emotions can be categorized as a new learning. Language acquisition is part of human learning in general, is closely related to personality, is closely intertwined with the culture of learning a second language, involves distraction, the creation of new linguistic systems, and the learning of discourse and the communicative function of language (Brown, 1993: 4).

## 2. THEORETICAL BASIC

### Psycholinguistics

Psycholinguistics is a combination of psychology and linguistics. Psychology comes from the word *psyche* which means 'soul' and the word *logos* which means 'knowledge'. Linguistics is the scientific study of language. So the linguistic object is language and the language in question is the human language used to communicate with other humans. It can be concluded that psycholinguistics is a science that examines how speakers or users of language actually construct or construct sentences of that language. Psycholinguistics for the study or study of language, in use, changes in language, and things that are related to it and are not easily achieved or approached only by one of the two sciences separately or separately ( Tarigan, 1985: 3 )

Weiss in Chaer (2009: 15) says that psycholinguistics is more likely to discuss language as a form of behavior when a person adapts himself to the social environment and he says that there are mental aspects in language. But because his form has no form power.

### Emotion

Emotion comes from the word *emotion* or *emovere* which means to ' *stir up* ', which is something that pushes against something (Dirgagunarsa, in Nurhayati, 2006: 29). For example, the emotion of joy triggers a change in a person's mood that causes that person to laugh. Anger, on the other hand, is a mood to attack or rebuke something. Emotions are generally characterized as a state that exists in an individual or organism at a time. For example, someone feels sad, happy, afraid, angry or other symptoms after seeing, hearing or feeling something.

Ekman (2008) says that humans have six basic emotions, namely surprise, fear, anger, joy, disgust and sadness. This type of emotion adorns human life. The following describes the six types of emotion.

#### a. surprised

Surprise or surprise can be categorized as positive emotions, negative emotions, and also neutral. Unknowingly, this emotion turns out to be important for a person's behavior. Surprised is a form of emotion that includes astonishment and astonishment

#### b. Anger

Anger is a type of emotion which includes brutality, rage, hatred, rage, annoyance, annoyance, bitterness, offense, hostility, acts of violence.

#### c. Happy

Emotions that describe the feelings of joy and happiness experienced by a person, this occurs from various types of happy feelings, namely joy, love, and joy.

#### d. Disgusting

Emotional feelings that arise can be from an unpleasant taste, sight, or smell. Disgust is shown by people in various ways such as turning away from the object of disgust, nausea or vomiting, and nose wrinkles

#### e. Afraid

One form of emotion in it is anxiety, fear, nervousness, worry, anxiety, horror, and panic.

#### f. Sad

One form of emotion which includes pain, sadness, gloom, gloom, melancholy, self-pity, loneliness, rejection, despair, and depression;

## 3. Forms of Emotional Speech

Basically, any kind of word can be an emotion word. However, there are two things that are the minimum requirements for a word to become an emotional utterance, namely intonation and purpose.

Emotional language can be in the form of one word, for example the word beware! Representing angry emotions, the word affection represents happy (happy) emotions. In phrases, emotional language can be found, for example, will be sad, will be angry, and so on. In addition, it can also be in the form of a sentence, please sit dear. Emotional language can also be in the form of expressions, for example, forgetting the shells of peanuts (expressions that have a mocking tone). This emotional speech has a variety of forms. These

utterances can be in the form of words, phrases, sentences, and utterances. As in this study, we will analyze emotional speech based on words, phrases and sentences. The following describes the three theories.

**a. Word**

Kushartani (2005: 151) word is a free unit or the smallest form, able to stand alone, and already has meaning. Words in Indonesian also have types. According to Kridalaksana (1994: 20) words are divided into ten kinds, namely nouns, adjectives, pronouns, verbs, numerals, articles, prepositions, adverbs, conjunctions and exclamations. According to Kridalaksana (1989 : 51-121) words are divided into several types that can be explained, namely:

**1. Verbs**

Verbs are forms of verbs. The syntax of a grammatical unit can be identified as a verb from its behavior in a larger unit. So a word can be said to be in the category of a verb only from its behavior in a phrase, namely in terms of the possibility that the unit is accompanied by an unconstructed particle and in the case that it cannot be accompanied by a particle in, to, from or with a particle such as very, more, or rather. Examples of verbs: sit, sing, eat, drink, write, love, hit, etc.

**2. Adjective**

Adjectives or adjectives are categories marked by the possibility of , (1) joining the particle not, (2) accompanying nouns, or (3) accompanied by reinforcing adverbs such as more, very, somewhat, (4) having morphological characteristics, such as -er (in honorary), -if (in sensitive), -i (in natural), or (5) formed into a noun with an affinity prefix, such as 'fair' justice, 'refined' subtlety, 'sure' belief (This last feature applies to most base adjectives and can mark intransitive verbs.

**3. Noun**

Nouns or nouns are categories that syntactically (1) do not have the potential to join with no particles, (2) have the potential to be preceded by the particle from.

**4. Adverbs**

Adverbs or adverbs are categories that can accompany adjectives, numerals, or propositions in syntactic constructions.

**b. Phrase**

Kridalaksana (1994: 59) a phrase is a combination of two or more words that are not predicate, a phrase consists of two or more words and is a combination of a sentence, but cannot be said to be a clause, because the phrase does not exceed the limits of function. This means that the phrase is always contained in one element of the function of the clause, namely: S, P, O or K.

**c. Sentence**

According to Alwi, (2010: 317) a sentence is the smallest unit of language, in spoken or written form that expresses a complete thought. In spoken form, sentences are pronounced in a loud and soft voice, interrupted by pauses and ending with intonation ending followed by a silence that prevents blending or assimilation of sounds or other phonological processes.

## **4. RESEARCH METHOD**

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method (Abbas et al., 2022). The qualitative method is a procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written and spoken data which explains a complete picture of a phenomenon or the social reality of a language (Mahsun, 2017: 284). Qualitative research is also research that describes the object of research according to what it is (Ria et al., 2020).

The description of the data in this study is the emotional speech of the Muna people in buying and selling transactions at the Tampo Market, Tampo Village, Napabalan District, Muna Regency in terms of shape and type. This study uses a psycholinguistic approach. Psycholinguistics describes processes related to human mentality when producing an utterance.

Tampo Market Environment, Tampo Village, Napabalan District, Muna Regency. While the types of data in this study are primary and secondary data types. The primary data was obtained or collected by the person doing the research, the primary data was obtained from the speech of the Muna Community in the Tampo Market Environment. While secondary data is data collected through recordings of the speech of the Muna Community in the Tampo Market Environment.

The procedure used to obtain data was that the researcher first observed the use of emotional language used by the Muna people in the Tampo Market Environment. The term listening here is not only related to the use of written language, but also the use of spoken language. The two researchers recorded the process of the seller's and buyer's conversation when the bargaining process was in progress. Furthermore, to clarify the data found by researchers using note-taking techniques.

## 5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the study, six types of emotional speech were found by the Muna people in the Tampo market environment, namely angry emotions, happy emotions, sad emotions, praise emotions, fear emotions, and annoyed emotions. Furthermore, there are three forms of linguistic tools, namely words, phrases and sentences. In the form of words, the types of emotions are only seen in the emotions of anger, pleasure, and praise. In the form of the phrase, the type of emotion seen in the emotions of anger, joy, sadness, praise and annoyance. The emotions found in the sentence form are anger, joy, sadness, praise and annoyance.

As explained above, the expressions of the emotions of the Muna people in the Tampo market environment are anger, joy, sadness, praise, fear and annoyance. The word forms in the speech of the emotions of the Muna people in the Tampo market environment are angry emotions consisting of words ( *"lolu" stupid, "kababaru", naughty, "cubit" cubit, and "sitani" devil* ), happy emotions ( *"Alhamdulillah" Alhamdulillah, "tarima thank you" thank you, "you're welcome" you're welcome, and "umbe-umbe" yes yes* ), emotions of praise ( *"pasole" is beautiful, "nokesa" is good, cool, and fresh- fresh* ). The form of the phrase in the speech of the emotions of the people in the Tampo market environment, namely: angry emotions ( *"olu-olu" stupidity, I hit it, and "nokababaru sepaliha" very naughty* ), happy emotions ( *"tarima thanks ina" thanks mom, I like it, and "padam langana" already subscribed* ). Sad emotions ( *"kaasi bhelahi" is so poor* ), praise emotions ( *"pasole sepaliha" is so beautiful* ). Upset emotions ( *"nohali sealiha" is very expensive* ). Sentence forms of emotional utterances of the Muna people in the Tampo market environment, namely: angry emotions ( *"Nokodoho pelabuha, Nando bara bhe paisemo haragano fixed nopototo, damokosinihiane tabea motoro inia"* Far port, there are goods with no goods, the price remains the same, except we want to fill in this motorbike water, *"your kabhari is divided, your oangkamu two wewuntano kabhongka is okonahae kangkaha O'mu,* there are already a lot of Komorang, just walking in the middle, you think this is the road belongs to Komorangka, *"woi siniko first hurry up", "your dog, take my money Is that the day you borrow it? You said you want to replace it", "Nenturu nohali haragmo Kenta, karampahano noghosa kaendo we tehi"* the price of fish is now expensive, the waves are also very loud, *"no need, if you don't want to take it, just go find another seller."* *"Insaidi kaawu is tagholie then ta Aso Tora. Oahaemodua because of ta obisaramo ane nofoni haragano saha"* we just bought it and then sold it again, what's so difficult, just say the price of chili has gone up again ). Emotions of joy ( *"Pedamo Aini inia ane nobharihasilino Kapala, nombaka namisi bhe dekambo-kamboihiane.* 'Like this, if there are a lot of ships, you feel good, you just keep smiling, *"Noramemo Tora ka'asi, Nembalimo dapoghonu-ghonuimo Tora keno. Patudhuno inia oanahihia powuntakano wula then peace, dapororeaha naini,* *"Rame mi poor, so let's all gather again. My children's mid-fasting plan is coming, they are Eid here", "Sasuka I shop with that person, our cheap dakasi"* "I'll give you three more bonus seeds, then someone will buy them. Thank you, I hope the fortune will go smoothly", *"Alamo perhaps, already tafokanturu-nturumo dabahalnda neini that's ee"* I'm taking it, I'm shopping here often ma'am, *"Yes... this sadapatmi is cuffed on the neck, I've been looking around and around since yesterday finally got it* ). Sad emotions (we want to eat what we are kaasi), *"Tadasumabara deki"*, that's how much the price is the weather is not good anymore, *"we just have to be patient, that's the price the weather is not good anymore* ). Emotions of praise ( *"the orange is sweet, there is no tartness", "the papaya is also good because it is California papaya* ). Upset emotions ( *"don't wrap it up yet, you still want to have a look", "kadoala aitu, kaborano it"*, don't take that one, it belongs to someone".

### 1. Angry Emotion

The following is an example of analyzing the forms of words, phrases, and sentences, angry emotion at Pasar Tampo

### Example (1)

Context : A child who is accompanying his parents shopping, he stands right next to the board that is on top of it neatly arranged mangoes . The child accidentally hit the board so that the fruit fell

Seller : *Anahi Aini ololu sepaliha, mateha dopulangko keomo me'ere-ere naitu karampahano Nando dopi tapa tipasokino, aitu depulugho Hae nowolo notikamburuimo fo bhe kataku waompu.*

"This child is very stupid, I already told you, don't stand there because the boards are not nailed, all the mangoes are scattered, then it gets dirty again."

Example (1) above includes emotional speech that contains the emotion of anger. This can be seen from the single word *ololu* "stupid" used by the seller . The word is a form of emotion that is generated when the child hits the board so that the mango he sells falls and scatters.

The word *olulu* "stupid" is a form of the word that becomes a marker and is used to show anger towards something that causes angry emotions. Besides that, the word *olulu* "stupid" is included in the word category of adjectives or adjectives.

### Example (2)

Context : A PB who was scolding his child because the child played with water that was stagnant on the ground (muddy) using both feet.

Buyer : *bhahito omoraku, aitu Omo memem, nokababaru sipaliha anahi aini, amosuliko itu.*

"You're dirty later ... Gosh , that's really naughty, kid, I'll give you home"

Example (2) The data is an expression of angry emotions when a well-dressed child plays water that is stagnant on the ground (muddy). The mother then told her not to play pecek but the child didn't listen to her, spontaneously the child's mother scolded her , the child's behavior made her clothes dirty.

*Kababaru* word 'naughty' is a form of word used by buyers to show anger at their children for not listening to their mother's words. In addition, the word is also a word form that is categorized as an adjective or an adjective.

### Example (3)

Context : A small child points to a basket containing toys for sale. The toy seller immediately offered the toy. The child then pulled his mother's shirt while pointing at the toys he saw, his mother still kept walking while holding her child's hand, because she felt she was being ignored, the child then cried.

Buyer: "I pinch"

Example ( 3 ) above includes emotional utterances containing anger emotions. This can be seen in the phrase I pinch. The data is the angry emotional speech of a buyer to his child. Previously he had told his son, if you wanted to join him shopping, don't ask for toys, but the child didn't listen to his mother's words, instead he cried and pulled on his mother's clothes. As a result his mother then got angry, if she didn't stop crying she would pinch her.

The phrase 'I pinch' is a form of a pronoun category phrase which is seen from the word 'I' which plays a main or core role in the phrase.

## 2. Happy Emotions

The following is an example of analyzing the forms of words, phrases, and sentences, happy emotion at Pasar Tampo .

### Example (4)

Context : A PB is bidding on the price of a negligee. The seller said the price of the clothes was 35 thousand per sheet, then PB offered 100 thousand for three pieces, because he wanted to take six negligee sheets for a total of 200 thousand. The seller agreed with a smile.

Seller : *padam tapolangana*

'already subscribed'

Example (4) The data is a happy emotion expressed by a PJ because he feels happy and satisfied that someone bought his merchandise without making a long offer because the PB is also a customer.

phrase *padam tapolangana* 'already subscribed' is a form of a noun category phrase which is seen from the word *tapolangana* 'subscription' which acts as the parent of the phrase.

#### **Example (5)**

Context : A PB who is at a shoe seller to buy his son who also comes with him

Buyer : *Asia ne*

'I like'

Example (5) The data is a happy emotional speech of the buyer, when a seller offers or shows shoes to the child who is trending, the child then nods his head knowing that the shoe brand is Nike Jordan which is more liked by children now, even the mother clarify by asking whether he likes the shoes or not and then spontaneously utters phrases like the data above.

phrase *asia ne* 'I like' is a form of a pronoun category phrase which is seen from the word 'I' which plays a role as the main or core of the phrase.

### **3. Sad Emotions**

The following is an example of analyzing the forms of words, phrases, and sentences, story of sad emotion in Pasar Tampo.

#### **Example 6**

Context : Fellow PJs were talking about the increase in the price of rice, then other PJs said that rice is everyone's basic need, so no matter how much it goes up, it will still be sold because it is the main need.

Seller : *Kaasi bhelahi*

'What a pity'

'Very sorry'

Example (6) The data is a speech of sad emotions spoken by PJ. The seller feels sad because the price of rice is increasing .

phrase *kaasi bhelahi* 'very sorry' is a form of an adjective category phrase seen from the word *kaasi* 'pity' which plays the main role in the phrase.

#### **Example 7**

Context : A PB who is talking with another PB (friend) when he wants to buy fish.

Buyer : 'Tadasumabara deki , that's the price if the weather isn't good'

'We just have to be patient, the price of fish is like that when the weather is bad'

Example (7) The data illustrates PB's sad emotional speech when responding to words or expressions from other PB who are also friends that they must remain patient in facing the situation or condition that is happening, namely the soaring (expensive) price of fish. That's what triggers the release of sad emotion.

This sentence is a form of declarative sentence because PB intends to tell or convey to other PB what he feels about the sadness he is experiencing to remain patient with the circumstances that are happening.

### **4. Praise emotion**

The following is an example of analyzing the forms of words, phrases, and sentences, emotional speech of praise at Pasar Tampo .

#### **Example 8**

Context : A PB who is looking around and trying fruits on the side of the road.

Buyer: This orange is sweet, there is no bitterness

'This orange is sweet, there is no bitterness'

Example (8) the data illustrates the emotional speech of PB's praise for the merchandise sold by the PJ. Sweet oranges are one of the sources for expressing the emotion of praise, but this cannot be separated from PJ's role in selling sweet oranges, so PB does not hesitate to praise him.

This sentence is a form of declarative sentence because PB intends to tell or convey to PJ that the oranges he sells are really sweet.



## 5. Upset emotions

The following is an example of analyzing the forms of words, phrases, and sentences, emotional upset at Pasar Tampo .

### Example 9

Context : A PB looking at the fish

Buyers: *Kadikiho kakompo ina, aeghondo-ghondo deki sigahano*

"Don't wrap it up yet ma'am, I still want to have a look"

"Don't wrap it up mom, I still want to have a look"

Example (9) The data is a speech of PB's annoyed emotions spoken to PJ because PJ took an action that PB did not like, that action was when PB asked the price of the fish he was pointing at, suddenly PJ immediately put the fish he was pointing at into it. bag, that's what makes PB annoyed because he feels forced to take the fish while PB's intention is to ask for the price of the fish that suits his wishes.

This sentence is an imperative sentence because PB intends to prohibit PJ from taking an action that PB has not directed or ordered.

## 6. Fear Emotion

The following is an example of analyzing the forms of words, phrases, and sentences, speech of emotion of fear in Pasar Tampo .

### Example 10

Context : A PB is talking to PJ about the chaos that occurred in the area near where they live. With a scared face.

Buyers: *Padamo aforatoe la Ari, konolimba Deki, bhaitu nokantibhako Pana kaasi, Mina omotehi gara.? A Salam dopolosa opana ne bhadhano, sio-siomo Kawu nasumalamati..*

'That's what I'm telling Ari, don't come out yet, I'll be sorry if he gets hit by a bow, how come you're not afraid?

'I already told Ari, don't go out yet, later you will be hit by an arrow, are you not afraid?

Example (10) The data is an expression of the emotion of fear of a PB, he asked his children not to leave the house first because there was a commotion near their area of residence. Moreover, there was a child he recognized who was hit by an arrow in his chest.

## 6. CONCLUSION

The results of this study indicate that the authors can draw several conclusions that are in line with the objectives of the study, namely the types and forms of emotional speech of the *Muna* people in Pasar *Tampo* . naughty'). Furthermore, there are phrasal forms for the types of angry emotions (I pinched them), happy emotions ( *padam tapolangana* 'already subscribed, *asia ne* ' I like them) sad emotions ( *kaasi bhelahi* 'poorly') and there are sentence forms for the types of sad emotions ( ' *Tadasumabara deki* it's like that, the price is if the weather is not good' We just have to be patient, that's how much fish costs when the weather is bad' ) emotions of praise (the sweetness of this orange , it doesn't have any bitterness) 'This orange is sweet, it doesn't have any bitterness' ) and emotions of annoyance ( *Kadikiho kakompo ina , aeghondo-ghondo deki sigahano* ' Don't wrap it up yet ma'am , I'm still going to have a look' 'Don't wrap it up mom, I still want to have a look' ).

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