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September 2–3, 2015



Revised Edition

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in Collaboration with
Balai Bahasa Provinsi Jawa Tengah



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4

NOTE

This international seminar on Language Maintenance and Shift V (LAMAS V for short) is a continuation of the previous LAMAS seminars conducted annually by the Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University in cooperation with *Balai Bahasa Provinsi Jawa Tengah*.

We would like to extend our deepest gratitude to the seminar committee for putting together the seminar that gave rise to this compilation of papers. Thanks also go to the Head and the Secretary of the Master Program in Linguistics Diponegoro University, without whom the seminar would not have been possible.

4

The table of contents lists 92 papers presented at the seminar. Of these papers, 5 papers are presented by invited keynote speakers. They are Prof. Aron Reppmann, Ph.D. (Trinity Christian College, USA), Prof. Yudha Thianto, Ph.D. (Trinity Christian College, USA), Dr. Priyankoo Sarmah, Ph.D. (Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, India), Helena I.R. Agustien, Ph.D. (Semarang State University, Indonesia), and Dr. M. Suryadi, M.Hum. (Diponegoro University, Indonesia).

In terms of the topic areas, the papers are in sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, theoretical linguistics, antropolinguistics, pragmatics, applied linguistics, and discourse analysis.



NOTE FOR REVISED EDITION

There is a little change in this revised edition, which as the shifting of some parts of the article by Tatan Tawami and Retno Purwani Sari entitled "Sundanese Identity represented by the Talents of *Ini Talkshow* A Study of Pragmatics" on page 166 to 167. This has an impact on the change of table of contents.



SCHEDULE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT V
"The Role of Indigenous Languages in Constructing Identity"

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 2015				
TIME	NAME	TITLE	PAGE	CHAIR PERSON
07.00 - 08.00		REGISTRATION		LOBBY
08.00 - 08.15		SPEECH FROM THE COMMITTEE		KRYPTON
08.15 - 08.30		OPENING		KRYPTON
		PLENARY SESSION 1		
	Prof. Aron Reppmann, Ph.D.	CODE SWITCHING IN CARTHAGE: AUGUSTINE'S USE OF THE PUNIC LANGUAGE AS AN INSTRUMENT OF CULTURAL UNITY	1 - 7	
08.30 - 10.30	Prof. Yudha Thianto, Ph.D.	LOAN WORDS AS SHAPERS OF IDENTITY IN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY MALAY: A HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS STUDY OF CHRISTIAN SONGS INTRODUCED BY THE VOC	19 - 27	KRYPTON
10.30 - 11.00	Dr. Priyankoo Sarmah, Ph.D.	LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT: THE ASSAM SORA PERSPECTIVE	8 - 18	
		COFFEE BREAK		RESTO
		PARALLEL 1 A		
	Nasariah Mansor, Nooriza Wahab	ANALISIS KESALAHAN BAHASA: PERBANDINGAN ANTARA PELAJAR KELAS CEMERLANG DAN PELAJAR KELAS KURANG CEMERLANG	328 - 331	
	Deli Nirmala	ATTITUDES TOWARDS JAVANESE LANGUAGE AND ITS MAINTENANCE BY THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS OF DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY	58 - 62	KRYPTON I
	Pradhya Permanasari	WILL JAVANESE LANGUAGE BECOME EXTINCT?	114 - 118	
	Siti Suharsih	PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA DIALEK BANTEN DI KALANGAN MAHASISWA (STUDI KASUS PADA DUA PTD DI PROPINSI BANTEN)	378 - 381	
11.00 - 12.30		PARALLEL 1 B		
	Ahmad Jazuly	IMPLEMENTASI PENGEMBANGAN BAHASA PADA ANAK USIA DINI	201 - 205	
	Eric Kunto Aribowo	SELAMATKAN PERKAWINANMU: SELAMATKAN BAHASAMU: CATATAN MENGENAI DAMPAK POSITIF PERKAWINAN ENDOGAMI TERHADAP BAHASA MASYARAKAT KETURUNAN ARAB DI PASAR KLIWON SURAKARTA	271 - 275	KRYPTON II
	Sudirman Wilian	PELESTARIAN BAHASA DAERAH MELALUI PENULISAN DAN PENERBITAN BUKU	387 - 391	
	Ika Inayati	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PUISI TERJEMAHAN	296 - 299	
				Committee

TIME	NAME	TITLE	PAGE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
11.00 - 12.30	PARALLEL 1 C				
	Jumharia Djamereng	INFLUENTIAL FACTORS IN THE MAINTENANCE OF TAMIL LANGUAGE AMONG INDIAN SOCIETIES IN MEDAN, NORTH SUMATERA	77 - 80	KRYPTON III	Committee
	Masruddin	WOTU LANGUAGE IN ENDANGERED PHASE : SOLUTION FOR REVITALIZING WOTU LANGUAGE	91 - 94		
	Siti Fitriati	GAYA BAHASA DALAM SASTRA LISAN LAMPUNG PEPANCOGH	374 - 377		
	Sofi Aulia Rahmania	RAGAM DIALEK PADA MASYARAKAT TUTUR KABUPATEN DEMAK	382 - 386		
	PARALLEL 1 D				
	Ribut Surjowati	NEWSPAPER IDEOLOGY: CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON 2002 BALI BOMBING AND PAPUA CONFLICT REPORTED BY SYDNEY MORNING HERALD	129 - 133	MATRIX	Committee
	Risha Devina Rahzanie	KEBERPIHAKAN BAHASA JURNALISTIK MEDIA MASSA DALAM KERAJAAN JOKOWI	365 - 368		
	Nurhayati	POLITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF MEGAWATI'S SPEECH IN THE OPENING OF THE FOURTH CONGRESS OF THE PDIP	105 - 109		
	P. Ari Subagyo	JEJAK KUASA DALAM SABDA RAJA DAN DHAWUH RAJA: TINJAUAN ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS	350 - 354		
LUNCH BREAK					
12.30 - 13.30	PARALLEL 2 A				
Rosida Tiurma Manurung	ANALISIS DIMENSI SOSIAL, BUDAYA, DAN EKONOMI DALAM FENOMENA ALIH BAHASA DI RUSUNAWA	369 - 373	KRYPTON I	Committee	
Antonius Suratno, Cecilia T Murniati, Emilia N Aydawati	A STUDY OF THE PERCEPTUAL BELIEFS AND THE USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY FOR LANGUAGE LEARNING	39 - 43			
Pradipta Wulan Utami	ALIH KODE DAN CAMPUR KODE DALAM ACARA "BUKAN SEKEDAR WAYANG" DI NET TV: SUATU KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK	355 - 359			
Rin Surtantini, Teguh Imam Subarkah	LANGUAGE INFERIORITY OF NON-MAINSTREAM VERNACULAR: A CASE OF NGAPAK AND BANDHEK DIALECTS	124 - 128			
PARALLEL 2 B					
Agus Hari Wibowo	PERMASALAHAN PENGUCAPAN BUNYI VOKAL BAHASA INGGRIS	197 - 200	KRYPTON II	Committee	
Apriliya Dwi Prihatiningtyas	PENGARUH SISTEM FONOLOGI BAHASA PERTAMA TERHADAP PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA KEDUA: STUDI KASUS PADA PENUTUR BAHASA CINA DI JEPANG	229 - 232			
Eko Widiyanto	INTERFERENSI BAHASA ARAB DAN BAHASA JAWA PADA TUTURAN MASYARAKAT PONDOK PESANTREN SEBAGAI GEJALA PERGESERAN BAHASA	262 - 266			
Taufik Suadyatno	MOTHER-TONGUE (L1) PHONOLOGICAL INTERFERENCE IN THE SPOKEN ENGLISH OF SOUVENIR SELLERS IN LOMBOK	170 - 174			

TIME	NAME	TITLE	PAGE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
13.30 - 15.00	PARALLEL 2 C				
	Amy Sabila	SEBAMBANGAN CULTURAL SOCIETY IN THE DISTRICT OF LAMPUNG PEPADUN KIBANG BUDI JAYA UNIT 6 TULANG BAWANG LAMPUNG	210 - 214	KRYPTON III	Committee
	Pininta Veronika Silalahi	LANGUAGE AND IDENTITY IN THE WEDDING CEREMONY OF BATAK TOBA	110 - 113		
	Raheni Suhita, Djoko Sulaksono, Keriftria Diah Wijayanti	DAYA PRAGMATIK DAN FUNGSI MANTRA PENGLARISAN BAGI MASYARAKAT JAWA	360 - 364		
	Adam Damanhuri	MADURESE PROVERBS (A SOCIO LINGUISTICS COGNITIVE PERSPECTIVE OF MADURESE MEANING OF LIFE)	28 - 29		
	PARALLEL 2 D				
	Angga Cahyaning Utami	REALISASI TUTURAN EKSPRESIF TENAGA KERJA WANITA DALAM FILM MINGGU PAGI DI VICTORIA PARK	215 - 219		
	Rosaria Mita Amalia, Rani Sitifitriani	APPLICATION OF PERFORMATIVE CONCEPT ON ENGLISH LEGAL DOCUMENTS: A STUDY OF PRAGMATICS	134 - 138	MATRIX	Committee
	Athiyah Salwa	THE INFLUENCE OF MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY IN INDOONESIAN SONG LYRICS	248 - 252		
	Cahyo Ramadani, Aris Munandar	PRESERVING VERNACULARS IN INDONESIA: A BILINGUAL VERNACULAR-ENGLISH DICTIONARY APPROACH	49 - 53		
PARALLEL 3 A					
15.00 - 16.30	Titi Puji Lestari	PERILAKU SOSIAL MASYARAKAT INDONESIA AKIBAT KOSA KATA SERAPAN BAHASA ASING DALAM BIDANG TEKNOLOGI DAN KULINER	399 - 403	KRYPTON I	Committee
	Eny Setyowati, Sri Pamungkas	PERSINGGUNGAN ANTARBAHASA MASYARAKAT NELAYAN DI PESISIR PANTAI SELATAN PACITAN	267 - 270		
	Clara Herlina Karjo	IMPACTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA TOWARDS LANGUAGE SHIFT AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	54 - 57		
	Melior Fauzita Binti Md. Yusoff	AMALAN KESANTUNAN BERBAHASA BAHASA ARAHAN GOLONGAN MAHASISWA	308 - 312		
	PARALLEL 3 B				
Nursyifa Azzahro	MAKNA SIMBOLIK PERMAINAN CINGGIRIPIT SERTA MANFAATNYA BAGI PENDIDIKAN KARAKTER ANAK	345 - 349			
I Nengah Suandi	PENYUSUNAN KAMUS SERAPAN SEBAGAI UPAYA PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA DAERAH DI INDONESIA	291 - 295	KRYPTON II	Committee	
Favorita Kurwidaria	KEUNIKAN DAN KEESTETISAN PEMAKAIAN BAHASA RINENGA DALAM WACANA PANYANDRA UPACARA ADAT PERNIKAHAN MASYARAKAT JAWA	286 - 290			
Lalu Ari Irawan, Susanto, Suharsono	THINK IN SASAK, SPEAK IN ENGLISH	86 - 90			

TIME	NAME	TITLE	PAGE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
		PARALLEL 3 C			
	Faizah Ahmad, Hishamudin Isam, Mashetoh Abd Mutalib Suparto	PERSEPSI GURU TERHADAP PENGGUNAAN DATA KORPUS DALAM PENGAJARAN TATA BAHASA BAHASA MELAYU	285 - 289	KRYPTON III	Committee
	Mulyadi	ADJECTIVISH INDOONESIAN VERBS: A COGNITIVE SEMANTICS PERSPECTIVE	161 - 165		
	Siyaswati	CATEGORIZATION OF EMOTION VERBS IN BAHASA INDONESIA	95 - 99		
15.00 - 16.30		POLITENESS STRATEGY IN AMERICAN FOLKTALES: "JACK AND THE BEANSTALK"	143 - 146		
		PARALLEL 3 D			
	Prihantoro	PROPER WORDS TO COMMON WORDS CONVERSION: THE FAMOUS, THE INFAMOUS AND THE GROWTH OF INFORMAL LEXICON	119 - 123	MATRIX	Committee
	Tri Wahyu Retno Ningsih	PERSEPSI HIGH FUNCTIONING AUTISM TERHADAP ASPEK FONEMIS	409 - 412		
	Netty Nurdiani	NAMA DIRI ANAK JAWA DI ERA GLOBAL	332 - 335		
	Ani Rachmat	ISTILAH KEKERABATAN SEBAGAI FRAGMEN DARI NATIONAL WORLD-VIEW	220 - 223		
16.30 - 17.00		COFFEE BREAK		RESTO	
19.00 - 21.00		DINNER		KRYPTON	
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 2015					
07.30 - 08.00		REGISTRATION		LOBBY	Committee
		PLENARY SESSION 2			
08.00 - 10.00	Prof. Dr. Mahsun, M.S.	-		KRYPTON	Drs. Pardi, M.Hum. & Herudj Purwoko, Ph.D.
	Helena I.R. Agustien, Ph.D.	PENINGKATAN LITERASI SEKOLAH: APA IMPLIKASINYA BAGI PARA PENDIDIK?	187 - 191		
	M. Suryadi	TRIPILAR PELURUSLERESAN BASA ALUS SEMARANGAN UPAYA TERHADAP PELESTARIAN BAHASA IBU	192 - 196		
10.00 - 10.30		COFFEE BREAK		RESTO	
		PARALLEL 4 A			
	Asrofah, Festi Himatu Karima, Larasati	FETISME BAHASA DALAM LAGU POPULER	243 - 247	KRYPTON I	Committee
	Y.B. Agung Prasaja	REVISITING MODEL OF READING COMPREHENSION IN LANGUAGE ACQUISITION	180 - 182		
10.30 - 12.30	Nungki Heriyati, M. Rayhan Bustam	PEMENANG VS "ORANG YANG KALAH": REFLEKSI IDENTITAS DAN BUDAYA BANGSA	336 - 340		
	Susi Machdalena	KEUNIKAN ANTRONIM RUSIA KAJIAN ANTRPONIMIKA	396 - 398		
	Ali Badrudin	MENGUNGKAP PENGETAHUAN LOKAL MASYARAKAT JAWA DALAM BERINTERAKSI DENGAN LINGKUNGAN MELALUI SASMITA JAWA	206 - 209		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	PAGE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON		
10.30 - 12.30	PARALLEL 4 B						
	Asih Prihandini, Novian Denny Nugraha	KONSUKSI BAHASA DALAM SLOGAN (TAGLINE) IDENTITAS TUJUAN WISATA (DESTINATION BRANDING) DI ENAM KOTA DI INDONESIA	238 - 242	KRYPTON II	Committee		
	Welsi Damayanti	FONOLOGI BAHASA MELAYU PROVINSI RIAU DAN BAHASA MINANG TANAH DATAR SUMATERA BARAT	426 - 429				
	Antonio Constantino Soares	PASSIVE-LIKE CONSTRUCTIONS IN MAKASAE LANGUAGE	35 - 38				
	Indrawati Pusparni	THE LANGUAGE STYLE ANALYSIS IN JOB ADVERTISEMENT FOUND IN KOMPAS 18 WSPAPAEER	72 - 76				
	Mohd. Rasdi bin Saamah, Abu Hassan Abdul	PERSAMAAN LAMBANG DAN MAKNA DALAM PERIBAHASA SEMAI DAN PERIBAHASA MELAYU	313 - 317				
	PARALLEL 4 C						
	Asep Burhan Nurdin, Dina Manda Putri, Dina Rosdiana, Prifita Alina Pergiwati	THE PRESERVATION OF SUNDANESE LANGUAGE IN MULTI-ETHNIC FAMILIES: THE RESEARCH OF SOCIOLINGUISTICS IN SAWARNA VILLAGE, BAYAH SUB-DISTRICT, LEBAK REGENCY	233 - 237				
	Veria Septianingtiast	MORFOFONEMIK BAHASA INDONESIA DAN BAHASA LAMPUNG: KAJIAN MORFOLOGI KONTRASTIF	417 - 420				
	Trisnowati Tanto	LANGUAGE PLAY AND ITS FUNCTIONS IN CHILDREN'S FICTION	175 - 179				
Herudjati Purwoko	LET'S "HAVE A LISTEN" TO A RADIO TALK	67 - 71					
Juanda	"PUPUH" SEBUAH PROYEKSI PENGEMBANGAN KARAKTER SISWA	300 - 303					
12.30 - 13.30	PARALLEL 4 D						
	Kasno Pamungkas	WORD FORMATION AND PRODUCT NAMING STRATEGY: A STUDY OF MORPHOLOGY	81 - 85	MATRIX	Committee		
	Tubiyono	PENG-IKON-AN WANITA KARIR DALAM MEDIA CETAK	413 - 416				
	Afritta Dwi Martyawati	SIKAP BAHASA ETNIS JAWA TERHADAP BAHASA JAWA DI LUAR HOMETANJNYA	193 - 196				
	Nunung Supriadi	PERAN BAHASA JAWA DIALEK BANYUMAS TERHADAP PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA MANDARIN DI PURWOKERTO	341 - 344				
	LUNCH BREAK						
	PARALLEL 5 A						
	Andi Rizki Fauzi	PROMOTING OUTCOME BASED LEARNING (OBL) IN A LINGUISTICS COURSE	30 - 34				
	Baharuddin	NATURALNESS IN TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH NOVEL INTO INDONESIAN	44 - 48				
	Farikah	THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TALKING STICK TECHNIQUE IN TEACHING WRITING OF HORTATORY EXPOSITION TEXTS	63 - 66				
Nani Sunarni	PEMAKNAAN LEKSIKON GERAKAN TARI TRADISI SEBAGAI IDENTITAS MASYARAKAT SUNDA (LC)	323 - 327					
Euis Kurniasih	KATA SAPAAN DALAM SAWALA LUHUNG MASYARAKAT ADAT KARUHUN URANG	276 - 280					
13.30 - 15.30	PARALLEL 5 B						
					Committee		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	PAGE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
		PARALLELE 5 B			
	Annisa Herdini	STRUKTUR SILABEL BAHASA INDONESIA: KAJIAN TEORI OPTIMALITAS	224 - 228		
	Desie Natalia	SUNDANESE VOCABULARIES IN KAMUS URBAN INDONESIA: AN EFFORT TOWARD POSITIVE LANGUAGE ATTITUDE THROUGH LEXICOGRAPHIC TRANSLATION	253 - 256	KRYPTON II	Committee
	Wati Kurniawati	AKOMODASI TUTURAN MASYARAKAT SAMBAU DI WILAYAH PERBATASAN	421 - 425		
	Suharno	TRANSLATION AND CROSS CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING (CCU)	156 - 160		
	Widyatmike Gede Mulawarman	PERAN INTEGRASI LEKSIKAL BAHASA MELAYU MALAYSIA KE DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA PADA MASYARAKAT DESA TANJUNG ARU KECAMATAN SEBATIK TIMUR	430 - 433		
		PARALLELE 5 C			
	7 Subur Laksmono Wardoyo, Ririn Ambarini, Sri Suneke	DEVELOPMENT OF MORAL VALUES AND CONSTRUCTIVISM THROUGH THE BILINGUAL LEARNING MODEL WITH A BCCT APPROACH (BEYOND CENTER AND CIRCLE TIME) IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN SEMARANG1	151 - 155		
	Sri Rejeki Urip	16 PRAGMATICS IN THE FRENCH CLASSROOM AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE	147 - 150		
	Djatmika	KUALITAS KETERAMPILAN BERBAHASA JAWA PENUTUR BELIA DI SURAKARTA: SEBUAH FENOMENA PEMEROLEHAN BAHASA	257 - 261	KRYPTON III	Committee
	Muhammad Iqbal Suhartomo, Riza Taufiq Rizki	BENTUK PERCAKAPAN WACANA HUMOR PADA ACARA PSBUKERS ANTV :	318 - 322		
	Tatan Tawami, Retno Purwani Sari	SUNDANESE IDENTITY REPRESENTED BY THE TALENTS OF INI TALKSHOW A STUDY OF PRAGMATICS	166 - 169		
		PARALLELE 5 D			
	Kahar Dwi Prithantono	PEMERTAHANAN DAN REVITALISASI BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PENERJEMAHAN TEATRICAL	304 - 307		
	Titin Lestari	KONSEP PENGETAHUAN DALAM PUPUJIAN SUNDA KANGJENG NABI: KAJIAN ANTROPOLINGUISTIK DI DESA GIRI ASIH KAB. BANDUNG BARAT	404 - 408	MATRIX	Committee
	Mytha Candria	THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS' USE OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE	100 - 104		
	Rukni Setyawati	REALIZING THE GREAT NATION THROUGH CULTURAL LITERACY	139 - 142		
	Sumarlam, Djatmika, Sri Pamungkas	GANGGUAN EKSPRESI BERBAHASA PADA PENDERITA DEMENSIA DI KOTA SURAKARTA	392 - 395		
		CLOSING			
5 15.30 - 16.00				KRYPTON	Head of Balai Bahasa Provinsi Jawa Tengah

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Note	iii
Note for Revised Edition	v
⁴ Schedule of the International Seminar Language Maintenance and Shift V	vii
Table of Contents	xiii
⁶ CODE SWITCHING IN CARTHAGE: AUGUSTINE'S USE OF THE PUNIC LANGUAGE AS AN INSTRUMENT OF CULTURAL UNITY	
Aron Reppmann	1
LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT: THE ASSAM SORA PERSPECTIVE	
Priyankoo Sarmah	8
⁵ LOAN WORDS AS SHAPERS OF IDENTITY IN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY MALAY: A HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS STUDY OF CHRISTIAN SONGS INTRODUCED BY THE VOC	
Yudha Thianto	19
MADURESE PROVERBS (A SOCIOLINGUISTICS COGNITIVE PERSPECTIVE OF MADURESE MEANING OF LIFE)	
Adam Damanhuri	28
PROMOTING OUTCOME BASED LEARNING (OBL) IN A LINGUISTICS COURSE	
Andi Rizki Fauzi	30
PASSIVE-LIKE CONSTRUCTIONS IN MAKASAE LANGUAGE	
Antonio Constantino Soares	35
⁸ A STUDY OF THE PERCEPTUAL BELIEFS AND THE USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY FOR LANGUAGE LEARNING	
Antonius Suratno, Cecilia T Murniati, Emilia N Ayardawati	39
NATURALNESS IN TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH NOVEL INTO INDONESIAN	
Baharuddin	44
PRESERVING VERNACULARS IN INDONESIA: A BILINGUAL VERNACULAR-ENGLISH DICTIONARY APPROACH	
Cahyo Ramadani, Aris Munandar	49
IMPACTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA TOWARDS LANGUAGE SHIFT AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	
Clara Herlina Karjo	54
ATTITUDES TOWARDS JAVANESE LANGUAGE AND ITS MAINTENANCE BY THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS OF DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY	
Deli Nirmala	58

3 THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TALKING STICK TECHNIQUE IN TEACHING WRITING OF HORTATORY EXPOSITION TEXTS Farikah	63
LET'S "HAVE A LISTEN" TO A RADIO TALK Herudjati Purwoko	67
THE LANGUAGE STYLE ANALYSIS IN JOB ADVERTISEMENT FOUND IN KOMPAS NEWSPAPER Indrawati Pusparini	72
INFLUENTIAL FACTORS IN THE MAINTENANCE OF TAMIL LANGUAGE AMONG INDIAN SOCIETIES IN MEDAN, NORTH SUMATERA Jumharia Djamereng	77
WORD FORMATION AND PRODUCT NAMING STRATEGY: A STUDY OF MORPHOLOGY Kasno Pamungkas	81
THINK IN SASAK, SPEAK IN ENGLISH Lalu Ari Irawan, Susanto, Suharsono	86
WOTU LANGUAGE IN ENDANGERED PHASE : SOLUTION FOR REVITALIZING WOTU LANGUAGE Masruddin	91
CATEGORIZATION OF EMOTION VERBS IN BAHASA INDONESIA Mulyadi	95
THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS' USE OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE Mytha Candria	100
POLITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF MEGAWATI'S SPEECH IN THE OPENING OF THE FOURTH CONGRESS OF THE PDIP Nurhayati	105
LANGUAGE AND IDENTITY IN THE WEDDING CEREMONY OF BATAK TOBA Pininta Veronika Silalahi	110
WILL JAVANESE LANGUAGE BECOME EXTINCT? Pradnya Permanasari	114
PROPER WORDS TO COMMON WORDS CONVERSION: THE FAMOUS, THE INFAMOUS AND THE GROWTH OF INFORMAL LEXICON Prihantoro	119
LANGUAGE INFERIORITY OF NON-MAINSTREAM VERNACULAR: A CASE OF NGAPAK AND BANDHEK DIALECTS Rin Surtantini, Teguh Imam Subarkah	124
12 NEWSPAPER IDEOLOGY: CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON 2002 BALI BOMBING AND PAPUA CONFLICT REPORTED BY SYDNEY MORNING HERALD Ribut Surjowati	129

APPLICATION OF PERFORMATIVE CONCEPT ON ENGLISH LEGAL DOCUMENTS: A STUDY OF PRAGMATICS Rosaria Mita Amalia, Rani Sitifitriani	134
REALIZING THE GREAT NATION THROUGH CULTURAL LITERACY Rukni Setyawati	139
POLITENESS STRATEGY IN AMERICAN FOLKTALES: "JACK AND THE BEANSTALK" Siyaswati	143
PRAGMATICS IN THE FRENCH CLASSROOM AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE Sri Rejeki Urip	147
7 DEVELOPMENT OF MORAL VALUES AND CONSTRUCTIVISM THROUGH THE BILINGUAL LEARNING MODEL WITH A BCCT APPROACH (BEYOND CENTER AND CIRCLE TIME) IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN SEMARANG1 Subur Laksmono Wardoyo, Ririn Ambarini, Sri Suneki	151
TRANSLATION AND CROSS CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING (CCU) Suharno	156
ADJECTIVISH INDONESIAN VERBS: A COGNITIVE SEMANTICS PERSPECTIVE Suparto	161
SUNDANESE IDENTITY REPRESENTED BY THE TALENTS OF INI TALKSHOW A STUDY OF PRAGMATICS Tatan Tawami, Retno Purwani Sari	166
MOTHER-TONGUE (L1) PHONOLOGICAL INTERFERENCE IN THE SPOKEN ENGLISH OF SOUVENIR SELLERS IN LOMBOK Taufik Suadiyatno	170
LANGUAGE PLAY AND ITS FUNCTIONS IN CHILDREN'S FICTION Trisnowati Tanto	175
REVISITING MODEL OF READING COMPREHENSION IN LANGUAGE ACQUISITION Y.B. Agung Prasaja	180
PENINGKATAN LITERASI SEKOLAH: APA IMPLIKASINYA BAGI PARA PENDIDIK? Helena I.R. Agustien	183
TRIPILAR PELURUSLERESAN BASA ALUS SEMARANGAN UPAYA TERHADAP PELESTARIAN BAHASA IBU M. Suryadi	188
SIKAP BAHASA ETNIS JAWA TERHADAP BAHASA JAWA DI LUAR HOMELANDNYA Afritta Dwi Martyawati	193
PERMASALAHAN PENGUCAPAN BUNYI VOKAL BAHASA INGGRIS Agus Hari Wibowo	197

IMPLEMENTASI PENGEMBANGAN BAHASA PADA ANAK USIA DINI Ahmad Jazuly	201
MENGUNGKAP PENGETAHUAN LOKAL MASYARAKAT JAWA DALAM BERINTERAKSI DENGAN LINGKUNGAN MELALUI SASMITA JAWA Ali Badrudin	206
SEBAMBANGAN CULTURAL SOCIETY IN THE DISTRICT OF LAMPUNG PEPADUN KIBANG BUDI JAYA UNIT 6 TULANG BAWANG LAMPUNG Amy Sabila	210
REALISASI TUTURAN EKSPRESIF TENAGA KERJA WANITA DALAM FILM MINGGU PAGI DI VICTORIA PARK Angga Cahyaning Utami	215
ISTILAH KEKERABATAN SEBAGAI FRAGMEN DARI NATIONAL WORLD-VIEW Ani Rachmat	220
STRUKTUR SILABEL BAHASA INDONESIA: KAJIAN TEORI OPTIMALITAS Annisa Herdini	224
PENGARUH SISTEM FONOLOGI BAHASA PERTAMA TERHADAP PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA KEDUA: STUDI KASUS PADA PENUTUR BAHASA CINA DAN JEPANG Apriliya Dwi Prihatiningtyas	229
THE PRESERVATION OF SUNDA NESE LANGUAGE IN MULTI-ETHNIC FAMILIES: THE RESEARCH OF SOCIOLINGUISTICS IN SAWARNA VILLAGE, BAYAH SUB-DISTRICT, LEBAK REGENCY Asep Burhan Nurdin, Dina Manda Putri, Dina Rosdiana, Prifta Alina Pergiwati	233
KONSUKSI BAHASA DALAM SLOGAN (TAGLINE) IDENTITAS TUJUAN WISATA (DESTINATION BRANDING) DI ENAM KOTA DI INDONESIA Asih Prihandini, Novian Denny Nugraha	238
FETISME BAHASA DALAM LAGU POPULER Asrofah, Festi Himatu Karima, Larasati	243
THE INFLUENCE OF MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY IN INDONESIAN SONG LYRICS Athiyah Salwa	248
SUNDA NESE VOCABULARIES IN KAMUS URBAN INDONESIA: AN EFFORT TOWARD POSITIVE LANGUAGE ATTITUDE THROUGH LEXICOGRAPHIC TRANSLATION Desie Natalia	253
16 KUALITAS KETERAMPILAN BERBAHASA JAWA PENUTUR BELIA DI SURAKARTA: SEBUAH FENOMENA PEMEROLEHAN BAHASA Djutmika	257
13 INTERFERENSI BAHASA ARAB DAN BAHASA JAWA PADA TUTURAN MASYARAKAT PONDOK PESANTREN SEBAGAI GEJALA PERGESERAN BAHASA Eko Widianto	262

PERSINGGUNGAN ANTARBAHASA MASYARAKAT NELAYAN DI PESIR PANTAI SELATAN PACITAN Eny Setyowati, Sri Pamungkas	267
11 SELAMATKAN PERKAWINANMU, SELAMATKAN BAHASAMU: CATATAN MENGENAI DAMPAK POSITIF PERKAWINAN ENDOGAMI TERHADAP BAHASA MASYARAKAT KETURUNAN ARAB DI PASAR KLIWON SURAKARTA Eric Kunto Aribowo	271
KATA SAPAAN DALAM SAWALA LUHUNG MASYARAKAT ADAT KARUHUN URANG Euis Kurniasih	276
PERSEPSI GURU TERHADAP PENGGUNAAN DATA KORPUS DALAM PENGAJARAN TATA BAHASA BAHASA MELAYU Faizah Ahmad, Hishamudin Isam, Mashetoh Abd Mutalib	281
KEUNIKAN DAN KEESTETISAN PEMAKAIAN BAHASA RINENGA DALAM WACANA PANYANDRA UPACARA ADAT PERNIKAHAN MASYARAKAT JAWA Favorita Kurwidaria	286
PENYUSUNAN KAMUS SERAPAN SEBAGAI UPAYA PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA DAERAH DI INDONESIA I Nengah Suandi	291
PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PUISI TERJEMAHAN Ika Inayati	296
"PUPUH" SEBUAH PROYEKSI PENGEMBANGAN KARAKTER SISWA Juanda	300
PEMERTAHANAN DAN REVITALISASI BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PENERJEMAHAN TEATRIKAL Kahar Dwi Prihantono	304
AMALAN KESANTUNAN BERBAHASA BAHASA ARAHAN GOLONGAN MAHASISWA Melor Fauzita Binti Md. Yusoff	308
18 PERSAMAAN LAMBANG DAN MAKNA DALAM PERIBAHASA SEMAI DAN PERIBAHASA MELAYU Mohd. Rasdi Bin Saamah, Abu Hassan Abdul	313
BENTUK PERCAKAPAN WACANA HUMOR PADA ACARA PSBUKERS ANTV : SEBUAH KAJIAN PRAGMATIK Muhammad Iqbal Suhartomo, Riza Taufiq Rizki	318
PEMAKNAAN LEKSIKON GERAKAN TARI TRADISI SEBAGAI IDENTITAS MASYARAKAT SUNDA (LC) Nani Sunarni	323
ANALISIS KESALAHAN BAHASA: PERBANDINGAN ANTARA PELAJAR KELAS CEMERLANG DAN PELAJAR KELAS KURANG CEMERLANG Nasariah Mansor, Nooriza Wahab	328

NAMA DIRI ANAK JAWA DI ERA GLOBAL Netty Nurdiani	332
20 PEMENANG VS "ORANG YANG KALAH": REFLEKSI IDENTITAS DAN BUDAYA BANGSA Nungki Heriyati, M. Rayhan Bustam	336
PERAN BAHASA JAWA DIALEK BANYUMAS TERHADAP PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA MANDARIN DI PURWOKERTO Nunung Supriadi	341
MAKNA SIMBOLIK PERMAINAN CINGCIRIPIT SERTA MANFAATNYA BAGI PENDIDIKAN KARAKTER ANAK Nursyifa Azzahro	345
JEJAK KUASA DALAM SABDA RAJA DAN DHAWUH RAJA: TINJAUAN ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS P. Ari Subagyo	350
6 ALIH KODE DAN CAMPUR KODE DALAM ACARA "BUKAN SEKEDAR WAYANG" DI NET TV: SUATU KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK Pradiptia Wulan Utami	355
DAYA PRAGMATIK DAN FUNGSI MANTRA PENGLARISAN BAGI MASYARAKAT JAWA Raheni Suhita, Djoko Sulaksono, Kenfitria Diah Wijayanti	360
KEBERPIHAKAN BAHASA JURNALISTIK MEDIA MASSA DALAM KERAJAAN JOKOWI Risha Devina Rahzanie	365
ANALISIS DIMENSI SOSIAL, BUDAYA, DAN EKONOMI DALAM FENOMENA ALIH KODE DI RUSUNAWA Rosida Tiurma Manurung	369
GAYA BAHASA DALAM SASTRA LISAN LAMPUNG PEPANCOGH Siti Fitriati	374
PENGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA DIALEK BANTEN DI KALANGAN MAHASISWA (STUDI KASUS PADA DUA PTN DI PROPINSI BANTEN) Siti Suharsih	378
RAGAM DIALEK PADA MASYARAKAT TUTUR KABUPATEN DEMAK Sofi Aulia Rahmania	382
PELESTARIAN BAHASA DAERAH MELALUI PENULISAN DAN PENERBITAN BUKU Sudirman Wilian	387
GANGGUAN EKSPRESI BERBAHASA PADA PENDERITA DEMENSIA DI KOTA SURAKARTA Sumarlam, Djatmika, Sri Pamungkas	392
KEUNIKAN ANTROPONIM RUSIA KAJIAN ANTROPONIMIKA Susi Machdalena	396

PERILAKU SOSIAL MASYARAKAT INDONESIA AKIBAT KOSA KATA SERAPAN BAHASA ASING DALAM BIDANG TEKNOLOGI DAN KULINER Titi Puji Lestari	399
KONSEP PENGETAHUAN DALAM PUPUJIAN SUNDA KANGJENG NABI: KAJIAN ANTROPOLINGUISTIK DI DESA GIRI ASIH KAB. BANDUNG BARAT Titin Lestari	404
PERSEPSI HIGH FUNCTIONING AUTISM TERHADAP ASPEK FONEMIS Tri Wahyu Retno Ningsih	409
PENG-IKON-AN WANITA KARIR DALAM MEDIA CETAK Tubiyono	413
MORFOFONEMIK BAHASA INDONESIA DAN BAHASA LAMPUNG: KAJIAN MORFOLOGI KONTRASTIF Veria Septianingtias	417
AKOMODASI TUTURAN MASYARAKAT SAMBAU DI WILAYAH PERBATASAN Wati Kurniawati	421
FONOLOGI BAHASA MELAYU PROVINSI RIAU DAN BAHASA MINANG TANAH DATAR SUMATERA BARAT Welsi Damayanti	426
PERAN INTEGRASI LEKSIKAL BAHASA MELAYU MALAYSIA KE DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA PADA MASYARAKAT DESA TANJUNG ARU KECAMATAN SEBATIK TIMUR Widyatmike Gede Mulawarman	430

NATURALNESS IN TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH NOVEL INTO INDONESIAN

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Abstract

Naturalness in translation is a very important point in relation to translation product quality. This paper is a search-based article on the translation of English-novel into Indonesian. This research investigated the naturalness of the Indonesian language used by the translator in the translation of Anna Frank's *The Diary of a Young Girl* into Indonesian. The theories employed to help the analysis of data in this research meaning-based and componential analysis and of those by other scholars that are related to factors that can help identifying the naturalness of translation. Grammar of both languages involved can also be employed to help the sharp analysis of the data. Translation then should make sense; convey the spirit of manner of the original; have a natural and easy to comprehend form of expression; and produce a similar respond to that of the original. Beyond that, it is expected that some other factors triggering the less natural translation in target language be partially if not fully identified. The contrast between two languages involved in the translation, the cultural discrepancies, and the nature of meaning of each word make the translation process difficult. The use of different register, style, and targeted reader seem also to have role in influencing the naturalness of translation.

Key words: Translation, novel, naturalness, cultural differences

INTRODUCTION 1

Research in translation is a relatively new trend in academic work even though the practice of translation itself was done far back in the beginning of text availability of bible (Levy, 2011). On the other side, interpreting practice, which still is considered as part of translation, developed side by side with the text translation (Diriker, 2008). Translation developed then more following the development of text and text engineering. Within this human imagination and creativity went with the creation of stories for entertainment as well as to induce others' thought and opinion either in politic, socio-cultural, economic, environmental, religious, and literary matters through phases as in theatrical and cinematic creative works (Poyatos, 2008). At the early time of literary work creating, text-per-text translation were conducted very little. Only such those that are considered masterpiece as Aristotle's, Shakespeare's, works may be translated into many other languages. This is probably due to the problem of duplicating during the publishing and wide-spreading of the (literary) works. Nowadays technology makes everything effortless.

Translating written media, novel for instance, however, is not always easily and excitingly completed in terms of "success story" and "best seller". Each type and genre requires different techniques. Translating novels is one type that needs techniques and a lot of works. Novel translation can be included in literary translation. Its underlying idea is that the translator ideally maintains the equity and proximity of the original author and the readership. Thus, in terms of quality of messages in text, the most important thing in translation is to produce the same message of the work. Furthermore, "the translation should be reproducing in the target language (TL) reader the same emotional and psychological reaction produced in the original source language (SL) reader. If the SL reader felt horror or curiosity or amusement, so should the TL reader" (Landers, 2001). Thus, to produce the closest equivalence in novel translation is of the important matters of the works. If the translation work has the closest equivalence of the original message and, at the same time, is familiar to the reader of the translation, it means that the translator is already successful in transferring what the writer delivers in the original works.

As novels are mostly served to entertain, the translations of the text should be understandable in all aspects of culture, terms to be used, and also the naturalness of the language. One cannot enjoy reading the story if the text translated is messed up with unsuitable word or lost-of-context-words just because of a very literal translation. In relation to this, this paper tries to present an analytical study on the naturalness of translation of literary works, in this case, English-published novel into Indonesian.

This paper will not cover the whole part of naturalness aspect which may consist of hundreds of measurements. The correctness and naturalness may be based on the theories later with only a few of the possibly large number of recent theories presented by scholars in translation studies. Few are occurring in relation to naturalness and the equivalence in the level of *text*. The most questionable problems to answer are how natural the language used in the translation is and in case of direct translation, how equivalent the translation is to the original text.

The object of the study is the translation of Anna Frank's *The Diary of a Young Girl* into Indonesian by Dina Begum published by atria in 2013 under the title *Dear Kitty*. This autobiography of Anne Frank was published by Contact Publishing in Netherlands under the title *Her Achterhuis* in Dutch in 1947 and published in English in 1952.

RESEARCH METHOD AND PROCEDURE

As (Sommer, 1980) described that dozens of research methodologies had been proposed by many scholars in their own public works, but not all of them are useful for all kinds of researches. In the lower level, Sommer mentioned that there are at least four different basic techniques often used for collecting data. One of them is observation. This technique of observation or sometimes called searching is one of the data taking methods of scientific research which is suitable for scientists or researchers in any field of social sciences, especially in countries where the scientists can not develop their researches because of financial problem. This method includes the technique of note taking on the already available written texts.

Note taking during the reading of the novel and the translation is thoroughly carried out in separate time. The notes were collected in one single bunch of notes considered as the research corpus from which selected data were taken out for analysis. The data, then, were categorized into main and supporting data to answer the problems or to explain new possible claim in relation to the topic of the research. All quoted notes from the novel from which data were derived are presented in two columns side by side where English is in one side and the other is Indonesian.

In analyzing the data, the propositions in the original text were captured and taken into context of the original expecting to get the message delivered by the author. Then, the propositions of the translation should be comprehended thoroughly to see if it is perfectly equivalent to the original. If both proposition of the original and that of the translation are exactly the same and did not undergo any changes, the translation is considered worthy. Furthermore, the language or sentence construction of the worthy translation is examined and scrutinized to see whether it meets the requirements of naturalness of the language of readership. The rest of the actions taken for the perfect analysis is to see the idiomatic level of the translation. In this step, the message in translation should meet the original message in the equivalence of effect on the readers.

The judgments of naturalness depend very much on the requirements of naturalness (that the translation reads naturally, makes sense, conveys the spirit and manner of the original, has a natural and easy form of expression, produces similar response, performs reality and norms, meets the client specification, and culturally bounds to the readership) presented by some scholars of translation such as Nida (2000), Venuti (2000), Larson (1998), Koller (Munday, 2001), Newmark (1988), Hatim (2001), Bassnett (1990), and Levy (2011). As emphasized by Snell-Hornby (2006) that domestication is only other name of naturalization, the acceptability should be one part of the concept that should be applied in this case. Explicit-implicit may also be the concept to measure to naturalness (Kamenicka, 2007). Contrastive analysis also may help finding the true and acceptable translation (Fisiak, 1981). Some possible claims presented in this paper may not be to judge the work of the translator. The theories applied in the analysis are for academic-purpose-development of translation theory and practice.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

For the reason of such kind of conference paper that limit the space and in other side due to the immense amount of work data involved during the collecting and the analyzing of the data, it is hard to decide which part should be presented here. The following is expected to suffice all requirements of naturalness.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1942

Dear Kitty,

The British have finally scored a few successes in Africa and Stalingrad hasn't fallen yet, so the men are happy and we had coffee and tea this morning. For the rest, nothing special to report.

This week I've been reading a lot and doing little work. That's the way things ought to be. That's really the road to success.

Mother and I are getting along better lately, but

we're never close. Father's not very open about his

feelings, but he's the same sweetheart he's always

been. We lit the stove a few days ago and the entire

room is still filled with smoke. I prefer central

heating, and I'm probably not the only one. Margot's

a stinker (there's no other word for it), a constant source of irritation, morning, noon and night.

Anne Frank

Kamis, 5 November 1942

Kitty yang baik,

Minggu ini aku banyak membaca dan hanya sedikit bekerja. Mungkin memang sudah seharusnya begitu. Itu jalan menuju sukses.

Ibu dan aku cukup akrab belakangan ini.

Namun kami tidak akrab. Ayah tidak

terbuka tentang perasaan-perasaannya, tapi

dia selalu menjadi kekasih hatiku seperti

biasa. Margot memang pengacau (tak ada

kata lain yang lebih tepat). Dia selalu

menjadi sumber kejengkelan – pagi, siang,

dan malam.

Temanmu, Anne

1

1. Text structure

Special construction expressed in spoken language is understandable with the help of situation in which the expression produced. The construction of expression in letter to a close friend or in this case to the diary is also normal and much easier to understand. The omission of the first paragraph telling the pointless situation of that day seems to make the flow of the story run smoothly without any interruption of the world war news. Although that part (the first grey highlighted) may be imperative for the English version, it looks, for some reasons, as social formalities in Indonesian with the pointing evidence 'nothing special to report' at the end of the paragraph. The second omission (the second grey highlighted), however, is set on purpose for the unknown reason, or is posited to separate the two situation of *respecting father* and *putting Margot into disrepute*. Thus, the separating idea needs to be omitted.

In some cases, this may be identified as neglecting one point of information. However, as long as the point is expressed as completely and utterly enough as necessary, *meaningful and intelligible*, it can be called natural in discourse. The key term of this is that the omission 'makes sense', even though this claim is still debatable.

2. Meaning and sense

The *literal-free* dichotomy of translation developed into more complex one in other term of *word-for-word* and *sense-for-sense* as what is described to begin at the pre-linguistics period. Debate of 'which is the best to use' was still going on until the theory of what was proposing the triad of *free*, *literal* and *faithful* translation. The latest seems to refer to be in between the two poles. This term firstly relates to fidelity of the translator in concern of being faithful and having veracity. The two main poles, however, comes into the parallel level of use. In some text and occasion, *literal* is considered being good, and in other occasions and types of language, *free* is primarily suitable and satisfactorily acceptable. To question which of the two poles is natural is the matter of familiar and normal construction or expression in the ear of (target) language native speaker.

The sentence '*Mother and I are getting along better lately*' as translated into '*Ibu dan aku cukup akrab belakangan ini*' seems to be more or less *free* in some way, but very *literal* in the structure that the concept 'mother and I' normally expressed '*saya dan ibu*' in Indonesian (TL). The translator split one long sentence of the English (SL) into two sentences. This is normal and is called rank shift. The brilliant translation of '*getting along better*' into '*çukup akrab*' is very much related to the *sense-for-sense* with the help of context made by the rest of the sentence (*but we're never close*) that complete the text. Weinrich's slogan 'Words are untranslatable, texts can always be translated' is applied perfectly (Newmark, 1988).

a. Aestheticism

In most beginning of writing of the diary, Anne began with 'Dear Kitty' and 'Dearest Kitty'. This sounds that the writer and the diary are very close. In the translation 'Kitty yang baik', the closeness reduces, if not peters out. "The translation cannot be the same as the original, but it should make the same impression on the reader. The translator, like the set designer, must take into account the recipient's perspective" (Levy, 2011). Such closeness is more associated as intimacy of animate creatures. This is probably the reason of the translator to reduce the closeness. The translator actually has 'to preserve not the formal pattern of the text but its semantic and aesthetic values', of course by employing means which may convey these aesthetic values to the reader.

The greeting and the closing are two important things in the structure of letter writing. Both, in the translation (target language), changes for consistency and discursive reasons. From the beginning to the end of the diary, the translator used the same greeting (*Kitty yang baik*) and closing (*Temammu Anne*) although in the original source the greeting (*sometimes no greeting, Dear Kitty, Dearest Kitty*) and the closing (*Yours Anne, Anne Frank*) are not always the same.

b. Veracity

Stinker, as a slang which is probably the closest use in this context, means a difficult or very unpleasant person or thing (dictionary.com). The translation of the word is 'pengacau' which is in Indonesian very emotionally affecting the listener/reader to think that the person is very mean. The sense of the two words might not be fully corresponding, but communicatively similar since "the requirement of veracity in translation practice does not entail a naturalistic copy, but the communication of all the substantial attributes of the original to the reader" (Levy, 2011).

c. Equivalent effect and culture differences

The word 'sweetheart' or such other expressions as 'love you', 'miss you', 'I am going to miss you' in English-speaking country is very common. The same expression in Indonesia would be 'sayang' but is common to address the younger. A daughter may address her father with the expression but with the addition of the major addressing such as 'papa sayang'. The expression 'but he's the same sweetheart he's always been' is translated into 'tapi dia selalu menjadi kekasih hatiku seperti biasa', and this Indonesia translation in most cases is not natural. The word 'kekasih' is not always equivalent to the word 'sweetheart'. Thus, this is not culturally translated as what Nida (2001) defined "a translation in which the content of the message is changed to conform to the receptor culture in some way, and/or in which information is introduced which is not linguistically implicit in the original".

The translation of the expression 'sweetheart' cannot be the same as the originally corresponding expression of the receptor language, "but it should make the same impression on the reader. ... A mechanical copy would result in frequent failure to understand or misapprehension ..." (Levy, 2011). This failure (if to say so) of translation is much more triggered by the crash of rendering two different culture of West and East, of direct and indirect, and addressing system. The better translation for the word could be 'kesayangan' which refers to the closeness of each other, 'junjungan' for respecting the father as head of the family who is responsible for anything might happens to the family, or 'panutan' to show obedience, although the father seemed to secrete some important information related to the outside situation. This might be corresponds the target-culture appropriate effects of closeness.

CONCLUSION

By the end of discussing that little data, the inference might be roughly drawn. In some ways, the translation looks natural, especially what is related to the structure of the text in target language. The naturalness is reflected through the sentence construction, information truth, aestheticism, sense, corresponding word, and life-cultural custom, and communicative expression. The structure does not seem odd even the distribution of some components may differ from that in source text. The equivalence in meaning of words could be reached by employing some techniques. Addition, subtraction, and alteration of Nida (1964) have successfully been applied in the translation of terms related to culture. But some possible translations are proposed to make the translation very close to Indonesian.



14

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