Seminar: "The Vitality of Local Languages in Global Community: Language Maintenance and Shift (LAMAS)"

in the 7th International Seminar on...
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PROCEEDINGS

International Seminar
LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT
(LAMAS) 7
"The Vitality of Local Languages in Global Community"

July 19—20, 2017

Compiled by
Agus Subiyanto, Herudjati Purwoko, Kartini Rahayu,
Wa Ode Nisrawati, Nur Faidatun Naimah, and Ardis Septi Eka Rachmatika

Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University
in Collaboration with
Balai Bahasa Jawa Tengah
Indonesian Ambiguous Noun Phrases and Its Translation into English

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Ni Luh Gede Liswahyuningsih
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Abstract

In the use of language, ambiguity occurs because the language is used in various functions and situations. In the process of translation, the ambiguous meaning in the source language should be the same as the meaning contained in the target language. Differences of the environment, the way of thinking, culture, and the form of language results in not all meanings in a language (Indonesian) are possessed by other languages. This study is categorized as a qualitative analysis. After the data in the form of an ambiguous noun phrases in the Indonesian language are found with its various aspects. Then it is translated into English by using "google translate". The translation is done as a starting point to know its usage in English. The translation results are then evaluated on the reliability of "google translate" in the translation process. Furthermore, evaluation is conducted to formulate the appropriate formula in the process of translating the noun phrases which have double meaning. In the use of noun phrases in Indonesian sentences, there are found ambiguity due to phrase structure, that is the noun combining in other words in the group of words. There are five types of noun phrases found in Indonesian language that have double meanings with noun as the core of the phrase.

Keywords: ambiguity, Indonesian noun phrases, translation

The Effect of Information Structure on the Indonesian di- Passive

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Abstract

Passives are standardly defined as an operation whereby the patient argument of an active clause occupies the subject position in the passive clause. The obvious result of the operation allows a passive clause to undergo a reduction of valence in which the agent role of the erstwhile clause is relegated to unsubcategorized argument, the oblique adjunct. Based on the data on naturally occurring sentences in Indonesian, I show that passive transformation bears on an information packaging in which the active clause enters into the arrangement of information having to do with familiarity. It is shown that based on discourse familiarity (discourse-old and discourse new information), the Indonesian di-passive is divided into two types: agentless passives and agentive passive. In the agentless passive, the passive construction allows an indefinite subject while the agentive passives do not allow it. Importantly, the uniqueness tied to Indonesian is that the construction realizing the agentive passive construction may retain the agent argument but the preposition oleh ‘by’ is deleted yielding the structure of an active clause exhibiting what is commonly known as OV/ object-focus construction.

Keywords: di- passive, oblique adjunct, information structure, object-focus constructions
INDONESIAN AMBIGUOUS NOUN PHRASES AND THEIR TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH

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Abstract

In the use of language, ambiguity occurs because the language is used in various functions and situations. In the process of translation, the ambiguous meaning in the source language should be the same as the meaning contained in the target language. Differences of the environment, the way of thinking, culture, and the form of language results in not all meanings in a language (Indonesian) are possessed by other languages. This study is categorized as a qualitative analysis. After the data in the form of an ambiguous noun phrases in the Indonesian language are found with its various aspects, then it is translated into English by using "google translate". The translation is done as a starting point to know its usage in English. The translation results are then evaluated on the reliability of "google translate" in the translation process. Furthermore, evaluation is conducted to formulate the appropriate formula in the process of translating the noun phrases which have double meanings. In the use of noun phrases in Indonesian sentences, there are found ambiguity due to phrase structure, that is the noun combining in other words in the group of words. There are five types of noun phrases found in Indonesian language that have double meanings with noun as the core of the phrase.

Keywords: ambiguity, Indonesian noun phrase, translation

INTRODUCTION

Ambiguity is generally defined as a feature or thing which has two meanings: a possibility that has two meanings: two. In the use of language, ambiguity arises because the language is used in variety functions and situations. Generally, Halliday (1973: 101) describes the network of meaning system which contains the language functions indeed. Regarding to the use of language, there are forms of situation (social context and setting), meaning potential (network of semantic system), the functional components of grammar (macro function), the formal potential (network of grammatical system and structure). Further, Arikwijowono (2013) describes the general function of language, they are (a) as a means of expression, (b) as a means of communication, (c) as a means of conducting integration and social adaptation, and (d) as a means of social control.

One kind of language use is the use of scientific language. In the use of scientific language, the requirement of simple is one of the language used characteristics in addition to other characteristics, such as logical, clear, starting from the notion, formal, objective, and consistent (Basuki, 2012: 81). Simple, in this case, is intended to be the use of direct language so that the meaning is conveyed directly because the expression of language contains the simple meaning. With the simple meaning, the language expression will not cause misinterpretation or misunderstanding. Likewise, the use of language in general should avoid the use of language that may be misleading because it can lead to barriers in communication. Only in the particular use of language as mentioned before (humor), the use of language may give different interpretation / ambiguous.

In translation, the message in the source language (Indonesian) will be transferred into the target language (English). In this case, the translation should have the same meaning as the original. However, differences in environmental conditions, ways of thinking, way of life, culture, and language form causes not all meanings in Indonesian are owned by English. For example, the meaning of word ibu 'mother' in Indonesian language that is used in various forms, such as ibu saya, ibu guru, ibu jari, when
they are translated into English will be ‘my mother’, ‘teacher’, and ‘thumb’. In the translation, some forms of *ibu* are left translated because English has its own forms to express the equivalent meaning.

The problem is when the source language ambiguity occurs in the use of language. According to Wijayaun (2009: 40), many speeches are ambiguous and theoretically the users of language must some difficulties in understanding the ambiguous meaning, but they rarely pay attention to it. The language users often determine one meaning towards the speech that contains ambiguous meaning. Then, when it does not fit, he would repeat again and choose another meaning. The process of such understanding is called the theory of footpaths. What about the translation of ambiguous sentence? It will be discussed in this study.

**LITERATURE AND RESEARCH METHOD**

Language has two systems that can be distinguished as the lexical and structural system (Wijayaun, 2009: 39). Lexical system is a vocabulary or “dictionary” which is owned by the user of language. The lexical system has the “strangeness” of diverse meanings, so it is not easily solved in its use. In addition, the structural system or is called the grammatical, contains a number of both morphological and syntactic rules. The rules can also lead to a “strangeness” in semantics/meaning. Thus, the system of lexical and structural can create ambiguity in language usage.

In the sentence *Zat itu beras berwarna biru*, there is a lexical ambiguity that lead to the ambiguous meaning of the sentence. The word *beras* in the sentence could mean ‘can’, so the sentence could mean ‘the substance can be in blue’, and also possibly mean ‘poison’, so the sentence could means ‘the substance is a blue poison’. On the other hand, in the sentence *Haris membawa buku untuk Gita*, the structure of *untuk Gita* causes multiple meaning. On the one hand, *untuk Gita* can mean ‘bring (help) to Gita’ / Gita’s book and on the other hand, *untuk Gita* means ‘bring (given to) for Gita’ / Haris’ book. Thus, the structure *untuk Gita* causes multiple meaning.

Moeliono et al. (edit) (1991: 31) calls ambiguous as ambiguity or multiplicity of meaning, so that sometimes it causes doubt, vagueness, and obscurity. Theoretically, Clark and Clark (1977; in Wijayaun, 2009: 40) the user of language should find difficulties in understanding the ambiguous sentences. However, in reality the language user can select the proper interpretation of the ambiguous sentence. Ambiguous sentence actually is not a problem in grammatical rules, but the meaning of the sentence that is more than one. In spoken language, ambiguity is often not the case for their clear pronunciation/ slow pronunciation and non-linguistic elements that accompany the spoken language, such as gestures, body movement, and the dialogue situation. However, in the written language, ambiguity may occur if the spelling marker is not complete, the reading interpretation of written language does not proper to the author’s intent, and other factors.

From a linguistic point, Ullmann (in Sumarno, 2007: 2002) said that there are three forms of ambiguity, namely (a) phonetic ambiguity, (b) grammatical ambiguity, and (c) lexical ambiguity. Ambiguity can occur in a speech in the form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and discourse. The ambiguity arises when the listener/reader is hard to capture the sense of the statement that is heard or read. Chomsky (1965; in Lappalana, 1988: 1) in an attempt to clarify ambiguous sentence in English introduced a concept of inner and surface structure as the level of sentence representation. The concept of inner and surface structure is allowed people to explain different interpretation (meaning) of sentences that have the same surface structure. For example, the phrase ‘He promised John to go’ and ‘He permitted John to go’. In the first sentence ‘the person who will go’ is the subject ‘he’, while in the second sentence ‘the person who will go’ is the object ‘John’. To declare the differences in interpretation of those sentences, the verb ‘to go’ is analyzed as clauses which have different subjects. In the first sentence, the subject of the verb ‘to go’ is the same subject of matrix (main sentence) ‘he’. while in the second sentence, the subject of verb ‘to go’ is the same with the object of matrix (main sentence) ‘John’. Representations of inner structure of those sentences are ‘He promised John’ [he GO] and ‘He permitted John’ [John GO].
In the process of translation, a text in the source language (Indonesian) is replaced into the target language text (English). In the replacement of the text, the meaning of the source language should be the same as the meaning contained in the target language. However, it was realized that the differences in the environment, way of thinking, way of life, culture, and language form causes not all meanings owned by a language (Indonesian) are also owned by other languages. For example, the meaning of word "ronggeng" in Indonesian has no equivalent in English, except only a dancer (Maulana, 1983: 33). Thus, in the translation, the thing that is sought is not the same form (formal correspondence) but the equivalence. In this case, the equivalent must fit with the "world" of the target language because if it is not, then there is not a translation, but a transference.

Theoretically, Catford (1965: 42) mentions that not every word in a language has one meaning, so that in translating a sentence (including the translation of group of words), it is determined by or depends on the context. Thus, in the translation, the processes that must be taken are: (a) the analysis of source language text, (b) the transfer of message in the source language by finding its equivalence in the target language, and (c) the realignment or "enrichment" for the target language text so it is not perceived as a translation product by the readers (Nida and Taber, 1969; the Maulana, 1983: 34).

This study is classified as qualitative analysis. Dornyei (2007) said that "qualitative research is fundamentally interpretive, which means that the research outcome is ultimately the product of the researcher's subjective interpretation of the data," in relation, he also said that "the researcher is essentially the main measurement in the study". Accordingly, the data of ambiguous noun phrases are taken from the corpus tool of "Sketch Engine". Furthermore, when the data in the form of ambiguous noun phrases in Indonesian language already be found in many aspects, so the next step is the translation process by using google translate. The translation is done as a preliminary stage to determine the variation use in English language. Translation results are then evaluated to see the reliability of google translate in the translating the ambiguous noun phrases.

VARIOUS TYPES OF AMBIGUOUS NOUN PHRASES IN INDONESIAN AND THEIR TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH

In the use of noun phrase in a sentence, the ambiguity is found due to structural ambiguity, that is the compound of words in a group of words. Moreover, the compound is a combination of noun with another noun which is in Indonesian each noun can occupy the core function, resulting in the compound is not entirely clear which noun becomes the core and explanatory. Various ambiguous of noun phrases in Indonesian can be found as follows.

(1) Ada ayah yang meninggalkan anak istriinya.
(2) Kecurigaaan ini timbul karena menang buku Kartini terbit saat pemerintahan kolonial Belanda.

Both sentences above contain ambiguous noun phrases, anak istriinya (sentence 1) and buku Kartini (sentence 2). Both of those phrases are containing a noun phrase because the head of the phrases consists of noun, i.e. anak (N) and buku (N), incidently the explanatory element of each phrase is also containing a noun, they are istriinya (N) and Kartini (N). Those phrases are ambiguous because they could mean: for the phrase in sentence (1), 'his child and wife (family)' or 'child of his wife' (because he married to a woman who already has a child); while for the phrase in sentence (2), it can mean 'a book about Kartini' or 'Kartini's book'. Thus, in order to make it not ambiguous, the noun phrase can be converted into: for the sentence (1) Ada ayah yang meninggalkan keluarganya (anak dan istriinya) or Ada ayah yang meninggalkan anak dan istriinya; then, for the sentence (2) Kecurigaaan ini timbul karena menang buku tentang Kartini terbit saat pemerintahan kolonial Belanda or Kecurigaaan ini timbul karena menang buku milik Kartini terbit saat pemerintahan kolonial Belanda.

Type 1: NP =⇒ N [head] + N [Mod.]
(1a) There was a father who left his wife's son
(2a) This suspicion arises because Kartini's book was published during Dutch colonial rule.
In the result, we can see that the machine translated them into "his wife's son" and "Kartini's book." Both translation results have the same meaning with (1) the child of his wife and (2) the book belongs to Kartini.

Another type of ambiguous noun phrase in Indonesian can be seen in the examples below.
(3) Karan atau tidak digair oleh orang tua untuk menyokong terima kasih dari hati yang tulus
(4) Kenyataannya menunjukkan bahwa banyak orang punya mutul besar, tapi kemungkinannya gitu-gitu saja.

Sentence (3) and (4) contain ambiguous noun phrases, they are orang tua (3) and mutul besar (4). Ambiguity could arise because of the phrases can also behave as compound words. As a phrase, a group of words orang tua means 'the elderly' if we look at the age of the person. However, as a compound words, orang tua 'parents' means 'father and mother', without looking at the age, but it would rather be seen as people who are married and have children. Likewise, the phrase mutul besar (4) as a phrase means' (people) whose mouth (the mouth of the person) is big, it is seen from the size of the mouth that is greater than the average. However, as a compound word mutul besar means 'beautiful / lie'.

By looking at its construction, the phrase in sentences (3) and (4) consist of words categorized as noun (N), they are noun orang (3) and mutul (4) as the head of the phrase. Then, the words tua (3) and besar (4) as modifier element are filled by adjectives category. Thus, the type of phrases are as follows.

| Type 2: NP ➔ N [head] + Adj [Mod.] |

The translation of those phrases by using "google translate" are:
(3a) Because we are not taught by parents to express gratitude from a sincere heart.
(4a) The reality shows that many people have big mouths, but their abilities are so-so.
The noun phrase orang tua in sentence (3) is translated as a compound words which means 'father and mother'. Meanwhile, the noun phrase mutul besar in sentence (4) is translated literally to be 'big mouth' which refers to the size of person's mouth which is greater than the average.

Ambiguos can also be seen in the noun phrase of the following sentences.
(5) Mudah-mudahan saja saya akan bersatu panjang untuk mengungkapkan Bangsan yang indah, menyayangi temu Gin-siaw Sincai yang ramah dan sopan, tidak seperti kebanyakan pria yang kasar tak tahu sopan santun!
(6) .... Pahitnya Jessica datang mendekatinya, benar tepat disampaikannya, sambil memegang buku cerita baru.

Noun phrases that become the focus of those sentences above are temu Gin-siaw Sincai yang ramah dan sopan (5) and buku cerita baru (6). The ambiguous phrase occurs because there are two nouns which allow the occurrence of adjectives to explain them. As in the sentence (5) the phrase temu Gin-siaw Sincai yang ramah dan sopan could be interpreted as tempa yang ramah 'a friendly guest' with a pause on temu Gin-siaw Sincai 'Gin-siaw Sincai's guest' // yang ramah dan sopan 'friendly and courteous' or it can be defined as Gin-siaw Sincai yang ramah dan sopan 'a friendly and courteous Gin-siaw Sincai' with a pause on temu 'guest' // Gin-siaw Sincai yang ramah dan sopan 'friendly and courteous Gin-siaw Sincai'. Then, the phrase in sentence (6) possibly means buku yang baru 'new book' with a pause on buku 'book' // cerita baru 'new story' or it means cerita yang baru 'new story' with a pause on buku 'the book' // cerita baru 'new story'.

Looking at the construction, the phrase in sentence (5) consists of three words, such as two nouns temu 'guest' and Gin-siaw Sincai 'Gin-siaw Sincai' as the head of phrase and an adjective ramah dan sopan 'friendly and courteous' as modifier. In sentence (6) the phrase buku cerita baru 'new story book' is also composed of two nouns as the head, such as buku 'book' and cerita 'story', as well as an
The adjective baru 'new' as a modifier. If we compare the phrase structure of sentence (5) and (6), it can be seen that there is the use of word yang in sentence (5), while in sentence (6) is not; apparently, the word yang is optional. Therefore, this type of noun phrase can be patterned as follows.

\[ \text{Tipe 3: NP} \rightarrow \text{N [head]} + \text{N [head]} + \text{(yang) Adj[Mod.]} \]

If we notice pattern 3, we can see that the phrase seems to have two cores. Due to the possibility of two cores, the phrase becomes ambiguous. To make it unambiguous, the noun phrase must be made up of two structures which each has only one core, as follows.

\[ \text{Tipe 3a: NP} \rightarrow \text{N [head]} + \text{N [Mod.]} + \text{(yang) Adj[Mod.]} \]
\[ \text{Tipe 3b: NP} \rightarrow \text{NP1} \rightarrow \text{N [head]} \quad \text{NP2} \rightarrow \text{N [head]} + \text{(yang) Adj[Mod.]} \]

Type 3a shows that the first noun is the head of phrase so that the second noun is the modifier. If we associate it with the example (sentence 6) that is buku 'book' modified by cerita 'the story' (a book of story) and buku itu baru 'the book is new'. Meanwhile, type 3b shows that the first noun is a phrase that is filled by only one noun, i.e. buku 'the book' (sentence 6) and the next noun phrase is filled by the noun cerita 'story' and the story is new.

(5a) I hope I will live long enough to visit the beautiful Beng-san, to be a friendly and courteous Gns-siuw Suci original guest, unlike most rude unkind men!

(6a) ...Her daughter Jessica came up to her, standing right beside her, holding a new story book.

The noun phrase tamu Gns-siuw Suci yang ramah dan sopan in sentence (5) is translated into "a friendly and courteous Gns-siuw Suci guest" which means "the guest of Gns-siuw Suci who is friendly and courteous. Meanwhile, the noun phrase buku cerita baru in sentence (6) is translated to "a new story book" which means "a story book which is new".

Ambiguous meanings can also be seen in the examples below.

(7) Putera merupakan presiden direktur kegiatan perusahaan rokok PT. HM Sampoerna itu.
(8) Ini adalah tatah muka kedua mahasiswa PSH dengan Dr. Herry Wijayanto.

Sentences (7) and (8) above are another type of ambiguous noun phrase. In this case, the ambiguous arises due to the use of the number in front of noun. In sentence (7) the phrase presiden direktur kegiatan perusahaan rokok PT. HM Sampoerna itu can mean the number of the companies are three or all three companies' or it can mean the third president director'. It means that the number kegiatan 'three' can be either a modifier of the noun presiden direktur 'president director' or as a modifier of the noun perusahaan rokok PT. HM Sampoerna 'the tobacco company PT. HM Sampoerna'. Similarly, in sentence (8) the phrase tatah muka kedua mahasiswa may mean 'second meeting' or 'third students'. Thus, the type can be patterned as follows.

\[ \text{Tipe 4: NP} \rightarrow \text{N [head]} + \text{Num. [det+N [head]}} \]

Type 4 shows a noun phrase that has two heads. It is precisely because of these two heads so that the phrase is ambiguous. To make it not to be doubly meaningful, the phrase can be constructed into two patterns as follows.

\[ \text{Tipe 4a: NP} \rightarrow \text{NP1} \rightarrow \text{N [head]} + \text{Num. [det NP2} \rightarrow \text{N [head]} \]
Type 4b: NP → NP1 → N [head]  NP2 → Num [det]+N [head]

Type 4a illustrates that the noun phrase 1 has a head and modifier: the head of the phrase is noun *presiden direktur* ‘president director’ so the phrase means the third president director (7) or type 4b in which only the noun phrase 2 has the head and explanatory; in this case the noun *perusahaan rokok PT. HM Sampoerna* as the head, so it means the three tobacco companies PT. HM Sampoerna.

When those sentences are translated into English by using “google translate”, those would be as follows.

(7a) Putera is the president director of the three tobacco companies PT. HM Sampoerna.
(8a) This is the face-to-face of both PKH students with Dr. Herry Wijayanto.

The noun phrase *presiden direktur ketiga perusahaan rokok PT. HM Sampoerna itu in sentence (7) is translated into “the president director of three tobacco companies PT. HM Sampoerna”. It means that the machine translates the source sentence based on the meaning of type 4b. Meanwhile, the noun phrase *atas muka kedua mahasiswa PKH in sentence (8) is translated to “the face-to-face of both PKH students”, which is based on the meaning of type 4b too.

There is also another type of ambiguous meaning that occurs in the noun phrases. As same as type 4, type 5 also has a modifier which has double functions. In type 4 the double function is in the modifier of noun 1 or the noun 2, but in type 5 modifier can be an explanatory of noun or verb. The examples can be seen in the following sentences.

(9) Selama periode ini kota yang dihuni, dengan berbagai tingkat keberhasilan, masalah-masalah yang dihadapi seluruh daerah di West Texas, layanan kereta api baru datang ke Sweetwater membawa suatu jalan untuk memperluas pasar.

(10) Dwi Jendra kemudian dijuluki Pedanda Sakti Bawa Rawuh artinya pendeta sakti baru datang.

The word *baru* in the above sentence can be as a modifier of noun *layanan kereta api* ‘the train service’ (9) and *pedanda sakti* ‘the priest’ (10) or it may also function as an explanatory of the verb (auxiliary verb), i.e. *baru datang* ‘just arrived’ (9) and (10). Thus, the double meaning depends on the position of the word *baru* ‘new’ and the word in Indonesian can be an adjective when describing noun or can also be adverbial when explaining verb. Thus, the pattern is as follows.

Type 5: NP → N [head] + Adj [det] + V [head]

If the type 5 is constructed non-ambiguous meaning, it can be seen in the following type.

Type 5a: NP → N [head] + Adj [det] + V [head]

Type 5b: N [head]  VP → Adv [det] + V [head]

Thus, only type 5a has a noun phrase, while on 5b there is a verb phrase. When those sentences are translated into English by using “google translate”, they become:

(9a) During this period of the city encountered, with varying degrees of success, the problems faced throughout the region in West Texas, the new rail service coming to Sweetwater brings a way to expand the market.
(10a) Dwi Jendra then nicknamed Pedanda Sakti Bawa Rawuh meaning new priests come.
Both sentences are translated based on the meaning of construction type 5b, which shows that the word ‘new’ belongs to determiner of VP, and the word ‘come’ as the head of VP.

CONCLUSION

The result above shows that there are five types of noun phrases found in Indonesian language that have double meanings with noun as the core of the phrase. By looking at the translation results of “google translation” machine in the translation of ambiguity noun phrases, we can conclude that sometimes the machine could translate the ambiguity meaning as close as the contextual meaning of the source language but sometimes it couldn’t. We need to have an understanding and knowledge of the source language meaning so we can find the closest equivalence according to the context.

REFERENCES:


BIO DATA

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Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University
in Collaboration with
Balai Bahasa Jawa Tengah