

ABSTRACT SHEET

KANDAI, Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra
This abstract sheet may be reproduced without permission charge.

Vol. 12, No. 1, May 2016
ISSN 1907-204X

DDC 499. 217

SOCIAL DIALECT STUDY OF INDONESIAN PHONOLOGY

Maulid Taembo

Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Halu Oleo

This paper presents a social dialect study of Indonesian phonology. It aims at describing phonology variations based on ethnic and gender; and describing the most dominant variable creating the variations. The study focuses on six Indonesian phonemes: /f/, /v/, /h/, /z/, /k/, and /u/. Data were collected from 4 informants of Lombok ethnic, 4 informants of Muna ethnic, and 4 informants of Medan ethnic with 2 males and 2 females for each ethnic. The data is collected through reading passage style: read aloud and the observer's paradox methods. It is analyzed in descriptive quantitative and qualitative by using equal method. The study shows that (1) the variations of phonemes of /f/, /v/, and /h/ more dominantly found on Lombok ethnic group compared to Muna or Medan; (2) the variations of phonemes of /k/ and /h/ more dominantly found on Lombok and Medan than Muna; (3) the variations of phoneme of /z/ / more dominantly produced by Lombok and Muna ethnic groups rather than by Medan ethnic group; (4) the variations of those phonemes more dominantly produced by male rather than by female; and (5) the phoneme position, i.e., in word-initial, word-middle, and word-final positions really affects the phoneme variations.

Keywords: socialdialect, phonology, ethnic, gender

DDC 499. 281

SEMANTICAL ROLE OF THE VERB OF ABUN LANGUAGE

Antonius Maturbongs

Balai Bahasa Provinsi Papua dan Provinsi
Papua Barat

Abun Language is one of language in Tambrau Regency, West Papua Province, which has middle category in speakers. This

research examine and describe about semantical role of verb in Abun Language, these are, semantical role of the verb of condition in Abun Language, semantical role of the verb of action in Abun Language, and semantical role of the verb of process in BA. Data of this research is analyzed using descriptive qualitative method. The result shows that semantical role of the verb of condition in Abun Language tends to show physical condition and mind condition. Semantical role of the verb of action in Abun Language is a representation of natural meaning of an action, an occurrence, and movement. Semantical role of the verb of process in Abun Language has either movement order or event order. Semantical role of the verb of condition, verb of action, and verb of process shows an interesting implication, that is, correlation between valency of the verb of condition, verb of action, and verb of process, especially inherent, to first exponent.

Keywords: Abun language, role, semantical, verb.

DDC 499. 293. 3

REQUEST STRATEGY IN BANJARESE LANGUAGE: LINGUISTIC POLITENESS OBSERVATION

Jahdiah

Balai Bahasa Kalimantan Selatan

This study discusses the strategy of Banjarese language related with politeness request scale by Robin Lakoff. This study uses descriptive method. This study applies three stages to get qualitative description. They are: 1) data provision, 2) data analysis, and 3) data presentation. The data covers a wide range of speech communication in a variety of social situation in Banjar family, both when family members interact within the family, as well as with others in a public place. The result shows that there are eight politeness in request strategies in Banjarese language, they are: requesting, asking, greeting, giving information, advising, offering, quoting, and teasing. Each strategy is implemented in politeness scale by Robin Lakoff.

Keywords: request strategy, politeness, Banjarese language

DDC 899. 29

SHAHADA SENTENCE IN THE FORMOF MANTRA IN KETAPANG MALAY: A STRATEGY OF LOCAL PEOPLE ISLAMIZATION

Dedy Ari Asfar

Balai Bahasa Provinsi Kalimantan Barat

Mantra is a relic of animism in the lives of the Malays. Although, mantra an animist traditions but there are teachings an Islamic elements in the spell. Mantras at Ketapang Malay society is examined to see the contain of shahada in their way of speaking. The purpose of this paper is to describe shahada which appears in the mantras Malay in Ketapang district as a strategy in the Islamization of West Borneo society. Mantras that has been collected transcribed linguistically by the system of International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). Qualitative research towards these mantras then analyzed by looking at the words that contain shahada sentences with Islamic theory perspective. As a result, there is a strategy Islamization of the Malay community in Ketapang through mantras. The evident appears in the pronunciation of shahada in white and black magic. In the white magic the spells of shahada used as the key for mantras of treatment and grace while in the black magic the spell of shahada used to mantras magic pellets and strength.

Keywords: mantra, shahada, sentence, Islamization, Ketapang Malay

DDC 499. 218

GRAMMATICAL COHESSION IN THE LANGUAGE OF LEGISLATIONS

Sry Satriya Tjatur Wisnu Sasangka

Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa

Types and forms of cohesion in Indonesian are numerous, but some cohesions employed in the legal language consist of particular types and forms. Since there is no one discussing about the cohesion in the legal language, this article attempts to deliberate grammatical cohesion in the legal language. The purpose is to describe the types and forms of cohesion in the legal language. The research method employed in this article comprises inferential

descriptive which does not only display the forms and cohesion grammatical features in the legal language but also analyze it. It is found that the grammatical cohesion in a legal language possesses a bit difference from other registers, especially in case of the terms of reference. The anaphoric terms of reference are dominantly rather than that of cataphoric reference, either terms of reference of clitics – nya ‘his, hers, its’, definite articles dimaksud ‘referred’, tersebut ‘mentioned’, ini, or substitutes dia or ia ‘he/she’. The phrase sebagaimana dimaksud dalam is utilized to refer nominal phrases, clauses, or sentences possessing form of articles. Meanwhile, the phrase sebagaimana dimaksud pada is employed to refer the nominal phrase, clause, or sentences possessing form of clauses.

Keywords: cohesion, grammatical, register, legislative

DDC 899. 210. 7

OKA RUSMINI’S NOVELS: TARIAN BUMI, KENANGA, AND TEMPURUNG: CRITICS ON BALINESE TRADITION

Sastri Sunarti

Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa

Oka Rusmini’s novels titled Tarian Bumi (2000), Kenanga (2003), and Tempurung (2010) are works of literature that have a central theme which opposes patriarchal domination in Balinese traditional culture. The women in the three novels are presented as subordinate in the Balinese traditional culture. Critics are delivered in the form of narrative and dialogue which discuss identity, reality, and the social structure of the position of Balinese women on Balinese social structure. These works will be discuss in cultural feminism discourse that focusses on issues of equal rights between men and women which were are not equal. Based on the deep reading with using cultural feminism approach, the research find that Balinese women which is represent by the main character on these novel try to do the resistance efforts toward the pathriarchal domination in their life.

Keywords: Bali’s Women, Subordinate, Patriarchy Domination, and Tradition

DDC 899. 210. 7

LOCAL COLOUR AND REPRESENTATION BUGINESE-MAKASARNESE OF CULTURE IN “PEMBUNUH PARAKANG” SHORT STORY: STUDY OF LITERATURE SOSIOLOGY

Uniawati

Kantor Bahasa Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara

This study is the appreciation toward the short story of Pembunuh Parakang (PP) as the efforts to analyze and solve the problems about the functions and roles of local colour in this novel. Beside that, the researcher also analyze the relevance between the local colour with the reinforcement of Buginese-Makasarnese identity. The data used in this study are the text of PP short story by Khrisna Pabichara from Kolecer dan Hari Raya Hantu anthology. Technique of data collection used are deep reading and taking notes some events that showed local colour. Technique of data analysis used descriptive qualitative based on the theory of literature sociology. The result showed that PP short story was presented with the strong local colour. This short story was the combination of the tradition and mythe in Bugis-Makassar society's culture. Parakang as a product of the past was viewed as just mythe. However, nowadays the myth is still exist in the modern era and it is based on society's belief.

Keywords: local colour, Bugis-Makassar, role, short story, sociology of literature

DDC 899. 210. 7

THE IMPRESSIVE RECONSTRUCTION OF MOSEHE WONUARITUAL IN RITUSKONAWA

Heksa Biopsi Puji Hastuti

Kantor Bahasa Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara

Mosehe Wonua ritual as Tolakinese culture is obtained by the poet, Iwan Konawe, as data in his creativity flows written in Ritus Konawe, a book of poem anthology. The problem in this writings is how Mosehe Wonua reconstructed in Ritus Konawe? Data consist of four poems in the book which identified containing Mosehe Wonua ritual matters, they are poems titled Ritus Mosehe, Ritus Mosehe Ritus Tolaki, Pada Desa yang Berkabung, and Ritus Konawe. These four poem data were analyzed by using descriptive-qualitative method with anthropological literature approach. Based on

discussion result, it was concluded that Mosehe Wonua ritual is reconstructed in Ritus Konawe by synthesizing information of 5w-1h (what, who, where, when, why, and how) concerning with the ritual, in which also reconstructed things and tools of the ritual (regarding two categories: oblation and device). Through his literary reconstruction, the poet reconstructed Mosehe Wonua ritual in his poems by taking use of poem structure, including form, diction, imagery, concrete words, figurative language, and verification.

Keywords: Mosehe Wonua ritual, impressive reconstruction, poem, Ritus Konawe

DDC 899. 210. 7

THE EXISTENCE TO BE A PROSTITUTE IN TUHAN, IZINKAN AKU MENJADI PELACUR! NOVEL BY MUHIDIN M. DAHLAN

Mustika dan Wening Udasromo

Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Halu Oleo

Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Gadjah

Mada

This research was based on the unusual fact about a very pious Moslem woman on TIAMP novel who finally chose to be a prostitute. Generally, living in a prostitution is viewed as a very pressured way of life which, however in this novel, is vice versa. The character described and narrated as 'found' peace and freedom instead. Being prostitute and ignoring the norms and moral value that set by society is her ultimate symbol of freedom. The researcher, on this article, will try to elaborate this complexity in order to explain the existence of the pious woman and her job as a prostitute. The research itself is done by applying Jean Paul Sartre philosophy theory of existentialism. The concept of freedom, absurdity, the desire to be their own "GOD", misery, bad faith, and facticity (include other people) in existentialism theory by Jean Paul Sartre have a closed relation with Muhidin M. Dahlan novel. One of the most important research findings in this novel is the pious moslem woman who judged by others, then chose to live as a prostitute to get her freedom and her existence as a prostitute is a kind of bad conviction because she lives in transcendence and facticity.

Keywords: Existence, prostitute, freedom, responsibility, and bad faith

DDC 899. 210. 7

**THE JAVANESE FEMALE
PROTAGONIST'S STRUGGLE FOR
EXISTENTIAL FREEDOM
IN Y.B. MANGUNWIJAYA'S *DURGA
UMAYI***

Ratna Asmarani

Fakulta Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Diponegoro

The purpose of this paper is analyzing the struggle of Javanese female protagonist's for existential freedom in Y.B. Mangunwijaya's Novel, Durga Umayi. There are two problem whis is discuded in this article, they are the Javanese female protagonist's consciousness concerning her body and her consciousness concerning the existential backlash that blocks her achievement. This study is a library study

with a contextual analysis; feminism, existentialism, and backlash. The results show that the Javanese female protagonist has succeeded in reversing her physical existence from the position of other into the position of subject. The Javanese female protagonist also succeeds in outsmarting the existensial backlashes blocking her personal thoughts and its realization. However, behind these existential successes, the Javanese female protagonist still faces internal and personal existential backlash and consequences of her own choice to totally change her body .

Keywords: *feminism, existentialism, backlash, Javanese woman*
