

## ABSTRACT SHEET

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### **THE COHESIVENESS OF TAUFIK ISMAIL'S POEMS**

Basori

Balai Bahasa Kalimantan Tengah

*Many researchers have discussed cohesion. However, they do not relate the cohesion with reader's understanding. This paper aims to identify the types of cohesion markers, semantic behaviors, and functions as an integrator of poetry. Poetry is chosen as the object of study because poetry requires density of language. Assuming that language density has given greater role of cohesion markers in poetry. The data are Taufik Ismail's poems. The selection of the data is based on assumption that Taufik Ismail poetry can represent poetry genre in general. Analysis result shows that there are cohesion marker types used in poetry which are different from types of cohesion in other discourse. The differences lie in dominance of relation conjunction, repetition, antonymy, and collocation. Cohesion marker behavior also indicates differences. There is conjunction contradiction in the form of semantic gap that is not found in other discourse types. Semantic gap, conflict of situations, repetition, antonymy and collocation are some instruments to strengthen poetic effect of a poem. The five forms are used by the poet to strengthen irony in the poem. These instruments probably are not important in other discourse types.*

**Keywords:** cohesion markers, semantics, function, irony, poem

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### **THE PATTERN OF ISRAELI REPRESENTATION IN BRITANNICA ENCYCLOPEDIA**

Sunarsih

Program Studi Ilmu-Ilmu Humaniora Minat Studi Linguistik, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

*The existence of Israel generates many discourses in so many media and in various points of view. One of the media writing about Israel is Britannica, an internationally high-*

*reputed encyclopedia. Since the intellectual competence is embedded to Britannica, every article published in it may be considered as academically correct. This paper is aimed at analyzing the patterns of Israeli representation in Britannica by applying corpus-based critical discourse analysis (a method combining critical discourse analysis and linguistic corpus). The patterns are analyzed from the concordance of a key word "Israeli(s)" and the collocation around the key word. The results of the study showed that Britannica represents Israel as a powerful military force, as a country that runs democracy, as a country with complete governmental institutions, as one of the main actors of regional conflict, and as the side which affords the conflict end. The patterns found tend to be paradoxical each other because the bad and good side of Israel are represented interwovenly. It implies that Britannica does not construct Israel as entirely black or white.*

**Keywords:** corpus-based critical discourse analysis, pattern of representation, concordance, collocation

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### **SOCIAL-ECONOMIC CONFLICT IN NOVEL BATAS ANTARA KEINGINAN DAN KENYATAAN BY AKMAL NASERY BASRAL**

Musfeptial

Balai Bahasa Kalimantan Barat

*This research entitled "Socio-Economic Conflict in Novel Batas: Antara Keinginan dan Kenyataan by Akmal Nasery Basral". The border regions of the country, such as Entikong in West Kalimantan, are important areas because there are cross-border boundary post which is the entrance of people from Indonesia and Malaysia. In addition, there are also dozens of paths that become the entrance to the country of Malaysia. Banayak conflicts that occur in national borders, such as social and economic conflicts. This is also the reason why research on this novel is interesting and important to do. This study aims to obtain a complete description of the social and economic conflicts of the novel. The*

*theory used in this kajian is the theory of sociology of literature This research is a qualitative research with descriptive research method of analysis. Data analysis shows the social and economic conflicts of this novel. The social conflict in this novel is seen from the conflict between Otiq and the people in Ponti Tembawang. This social conflict is rooted in the business of smuggling labor abroad. Meanwhile, the economic conflict. Rooted in the control of trade on the border.*

**Keywords:** conflict, social, economic, border.

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**OPPOSITION IN MARAH RUSLI'S ANAK DAN KEMENAKAN TEXT: JULIA KRISTEVA INTERTEXTUALITY STUDY**

Daratullaila Nasri

Balai Bahasa Sumatera Barat

*This paper discusses Marah Rusli's Anak dan Kemenakan text with opposition concept by Julia Kristeva. Opposition is something unexchangeable and unconditional between two inharmonic, not-complementary, and unsettling groups. This paper was written to observe the opposition in Anak dan Kemenakan text. Data analysis methods used are suprasegmental and intertextuality analysis methods. It's found that the oppositions in the text can be seen from the aspects of educational, marriage, social class, and mamak's (uncle) and father's role in Minangkabau's matrilineal kinship system. All of those aspects are opposite in thought, attitude, and behavior between the old and the youth. It describes that the people of Minangkabau was starting to enter a renewal which was marked by the appearance of educational institution. Meanwhile, the renewal itself wasn't completely accepted by the society. Therefore, the oppositions between the old and the youth became unavoidable.*

**Keywords:** intertextuality, text, opposition.

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**SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ASPECT OF MAKASSAR PEOPLE IN NOVEL NATISHA BY KHRISNA PABICHARA**

Arifa Ainun Rondiyah <sup>a,\*</sup>, Nugraheni Eko Wardani <sup>b,\*</sup>, Kundharu Saddhono <sup>c,\*</sup>

Pascasarjana Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia, Universitas Sebelas Maret

*Cultural social in Makassar society has an impact to life point of view and orientation to interact each other. This study is to answer the problem about how is the cultural effect to society's life in Makassar. This research aims to describe and explain the connection between literature and society relating cultural social aspect of Makassar society in Novel by Khrisna Pabichara. Data collection is done by content analysis technique. The data was analyzed with qualitative method by using literature sociology teory. Data resource of this research is Natisha novel text quote. Analysis result showed about five cultural aspects influencing Makassar society. Sirik is a principal form and perspective of Makassar society. Silariang is marriage tradition violation done by a couple to elope. Social class of Makassar society has an important role in social life. Greetings, Makassar persons greet depend on their social class. Makassar society has literature which is called lontarak with lontar leaf media.*

**Keywords:** Literature, Makassar culture, sociology of literature,

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**LEXICON OF TOOLS AND RICE-FARMING ACTIVITIES IN THE JAVANESE**

R. Hery Budhiono

Balai Bahasa Kalimantan Tengah

*There are a great number of researches and writings deal with the Javanese language. Its scopes and domains have been such an attractive topics to be discussed globally. The Javanese language spoken in Pemalang is not an exception. However, some aspects of the language have not been discussed yet, such as lexicon of tools and rice-farming activities. This research focuses on the lexicon of tools and rice-farming activities in Pemalang subdialect. The aim of the research is to inventory lexemes in such domain, describes their meanings, and identifies lexemes in common semantic fields. The writer uses recording and note-taking technique in collecting data. Based on the data, the writer identifies some lexemes of tools, such asblak, luku, garu, korokan, peret, pacul, andpancong; and lexemes of activities, such asnyebar, ngluku, nggaru, tandur, ngorok, derep, matun,*

gampung, nggejok, lajo, mbaron, pelanggaran, meret, and nggaleng. Based on the analysis, the writer finds that (1) the lexemes nggaru- ngluku, pacul-pancong as well as nggejog and meret share common semantic field and (2) some lexemes have officially being part of the Indonesian lexicon, such as matun, derep, luku, and garu.

**Keywords:** lexeme, lexicon, semantic, semantic field, linguistic anthropology

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**THE RELATIONSHIP OF KAILI AND KULAWI LANGUAGES IN CENTRAL SULAWESI**

Siti Fatinah

Kantor Bahasa Sulawesi Tengah

*Kaili dan Kulawi languages are related and predicted they descent from common ancestral language (proto-language). Their relation need to be proved in qualitative and quantitative methode. This research applied and those methode in describing the relation between the languages. The aim of the research is describing the relation in qualitative and quantitative method. The data is based on questions and interviews which are elaborated into questionnaire with 200 Swadesh list and 873 culture vocabularies. The paper is applied method of comparative through lexicostatistic and reconstruction. The result of the paper indicates that Kaili dan Kulawi languages are in the same family languages with cognate percentage 62%. It indicates that those languages are in the same stock. The relationship of Kaili and Kulawi languages in the same family of languages proved by the qualitative data of sound correspondence, such as (1) l /- V#; (2) s h /- V#; (3) `g `k /- V#; (4) s x /# -; (5) b /# -; (6) J d /# -; -V#; (7) l ll /V-V; (8) J /-V#; and (9) P B /# -.*

**Keywords:** Kaili language, Kulawi language, family, correspondence

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DDC 499. 218

**INDONESIAN VARIETY OF WRITING USE AMONG TEENAGE STUDENT IN DKI JAKARTA**

Wati Kurniawati

Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa

*This study aimed to describe the quality of Indonesian variety of writing used by high school students in Central Jakarta and East Jakarta. The focus of this research is the spelling rules. The method used is descriptive method. Fourty high school students writing in Central Jakarta and East Jakarta were selected as the sample, they are consisting of twenty men and twenty women with regard to social factors. The findings indicate that female teenage student, female students in Central Jakarta more careful in the use of the letters, punctuation, and spelling than male teenage student in East Jakarta. Students whose parents are having different ethnic tend to be more careful in the use of letters and writing words than students whose parents is coming from same ethnic. As for the use of punctuation on students whose parents is coming from same ethnic tend to be more careful than teenage student whose parents are having different ethnic.*

**Keywords:** rules of spelling, students writing, ethnic

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**THE VIRGINITY PERSPECTIVE OF THE FOUR WOMEN CHARACTERS IN THE GARIS PEREMPUAN BY SANIE B. KUNCORO: THE PERSPECTIVE OF RADICAL FEMINISM**

Ery Agus Kurnianto

Balai Bahasa Jawa Tengah

*In a patriarchal society, virginity is a symbol of personality for a woman. If a woman is able to keep herself virgin and serve it later to her husband after marriage, then she is valued as a “good” woman. On the other side, if a woman lost her virginity before marriage she will be labeled as “bad” woman. Furthermore how the opinions about virginity be seen through the four female characters glasses contained in the novel by Sanie B. Kuncoro? This article will discuss women’s point of view interpreted from four female characters in Garis Perempuan novel by Sanie B. Kuncoro. This research is a descriptive research. Therefore, this article is aimed to describe the different views of four female characters regarding virginity issue. Radical feminist theory is being applied to interpret the views of four female characters as identifying the character as the first step. The result shows that the virginity is a negotiable commodity to pull out women from the issue of*

life. *Virginity is also seen as a dignity which is priceless. Virginity is a born treasure. Therefore, a woman has a right to give her virginity to whoever she wants without any interferences from patriarchal society.*

**Keywords:** virginity, feminist critic, perspective

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DDC 499. 218

**VERBAL LANGUAGE OF THE VICTIM WITNESS IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF POLRESTA BANJARMASIN**

Hestiyana

Balai Bahasa Kalimantan Selatan

*This study discusses the verbal language of witnesses in uncovering cases of domestic violence in the jurisdiction of Banjarmasin Police by using the Halliday concept and forensic linguistics approach. The purpose of this study is to describe the verbal language in revealing the victim witness violence in the home (domestic violence) in the jurisdiction of Banjarmasin Police. The method used in this research is the descriptive qualitative method. The procedure of this study conducted in three stages, namely: 1) collecting data; 2) analyzing the data that has been provided; and 3) presenting the results of the data analysis. The data in this research are speeches of witness in domestic violence cases which were experienced and reported to the police, in January 2017. Data were collected by using the following techniques: 1) observation, 2) documentation, and 3) interview. The analysis shows that there are four functions of language used by the victim witness in uncovering cases*

*of domestic violence, namely: 1) the personal function, 2) regulatory function, 3) representation function, and 4) heuristic function.*

**Keywords:** verbal language, language functions, forensic linguistics, domestic violence

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DDC 499. 218

**CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE IN “SENTILAN SENTILUN” TALK SHOW ON METRO TV**

Wiwiek Dwi Astuti

Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa

*Attitudes and ideas conveyed through verbal forms may not necessarily be attitudes and meanings, but can be different or even contrary to what is stated. Submission of intent is what is known as the implicature of conversation. The utterance are analyzed to describe (1) the function of the conversation implicature in talk show of sentilan sentilun episode of ‘Siapa Ikut Gerobak’, and (2) the violation of cooperative principle and/politeness principle in the talkshow. The method used is listening and note taking. The findings related to the function of implicature is the use of representative (assertive), directive (impositive), expressive, commissive, and declarative utterance. The violation of cooperative principle with all the maxims is clearly seen in encountering and language games (joke).*

**Keywords:** conversation implicatur, violation of cooperative principle, maxim, talkshow