



PROCEEDINGS

International Seminar

LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT II

July 5-6, 2012



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



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Editors:

Agus Subyanto

Mualimin

Prihantoro



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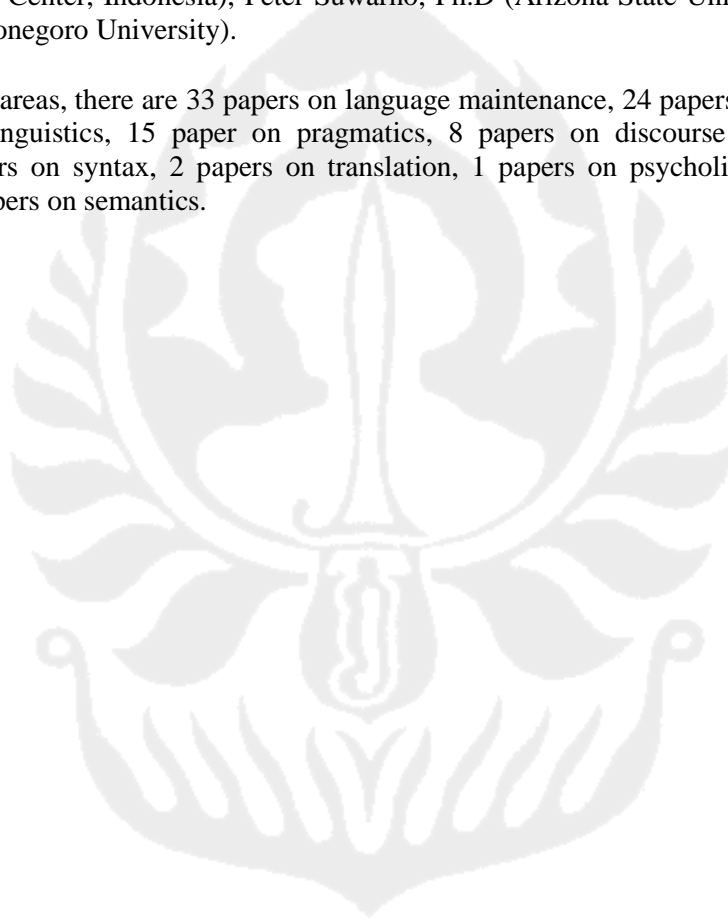
Editors' Note

This international seminar on Language Maintenance and Shift II is a continuation of the previous international seminar with the same theme conducted by the Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University in July 2011. We do hope that the seminar with this theme can become a yearly program of the Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University, as we see that this topic still needs our serious attention due to the inevitable impact of globalization on the life of indigenous languages.

We would like to thank the seminar committee for putting together the seminar that gave rise to this collection of papers. Thanks also go to the head and secretary of the Master Program in Linguistics Diponegoro University, without whom the seminar would not have been possible.

The table of contents lists all the papers presented at the seminar. The first five papers are those presented by invited keynote speakers. They are Prof. Dr. Hanna (Balai Bahasa Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara, Indonesia), Prof. Dr. Bambang Kaswanti Purwo (Atma Jaya Catholic University, Indonesia), Dr. Sugiyono (Language Center, Indonesia), Peter Suwarno, Ph.D (Arizona State University), and Herudjati Purwoko, Ph.D (Diponegoro University).

In terms of the topic areas, there are 33 papers on language maintenance, 24 papers on language learning, 19 paper on sociolinguistics, 15 paper on pragmatics, 8 papers on discourse analysis, 8 paper on morphology, 2 papers on syntax, 2 papers on translation, 1 papers on psycholinguistics, 1 papers on phonology, and 1 papers on semantics.



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SCHEDULE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT II			
TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
07.30 - 08.20 WIB	REGISTRATION		LOBBY
08.20 - 08.45 WIB	OPENING		PAKOEBUWONO
08.45 - 10.45 WIB	PLENARY 1		PAKOEBUWONO
	Hanna	BAHASA DAERAH PADA ERA GLOBALISASI PELUANG DAN TANTANGANNYA	
	Sugiyono	PENANGANAN BAHASA DAERAH: SEBUAH TANTANGAN	
10.45 - 11.00 WIB	COFFEE BREAK		PAKOEBUWONO
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	PARALLEL 1 A		ROOM A
	Asih Prihandini, Deny Nugraha	REVITALISASI BUDAYA NGA-DONGENG LEWAT TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI SEBAGAI UPAYA PELESTARIAN BUDAYA TUTUR (SASTRA LISAN) DIKALANGAN KELUARGA SUNDA MODERN	
	Deni Karsana	MENGURAI DILEMA BAHASA KAILI DITENGAH ARUS GLOBALISASI	
	Dwi Wulandari	THE IMPORTANCE OF POSITIVE LANGUAGE ATTITUDE IN MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE	
	Zubaedah Wiji Lestari & Muhamad Qushoy	PERSON DEIXIS IN SUNDANESSE JOKES (THE ANALYSIS OF CANGEHGAR IN "BASA CINA" AND "ASAL-USUL" EPISODES)	
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	PARALLEL 1 B		ROOM B
	I Dewa Putu Wijana	PERANAN BAHASA-BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA GAUL REMAJA INDONESIA	
	Indah Arvianti	KARONESSE INTERFERENCE IN INDONESIAN AS THE REFLECTION OF KARONESSE MAINTENANCE	
	Hendarto Supatra	LANGUAGE ATTRITION IN JAVA (SOME NOTES ON THE PROSSES OF JAVANESES LANGUAGE LOSS)	
	M.Oktavia Vidiyanti	PANDANGAN WONG USING BANYUWANGI TERHADAP BAHASA USING: KAJIAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA	
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	PARALLEL 1 C		ROOM C
	Muhammad	SASAK LANGUAGE AND TINDIH MAINTAINING	
	Ngadiso	MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE TO SUPPORT CHARACTER EDUCATION IN GLOBALIZATION ERA	
	M. Suryadi	KERAPUHAN PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA PADA KELUARGA MUDA JAWA PERKOTAAN	
	Yune Andryani Pinem	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA VS PERUBAHAN BAHASA PADA CAKAP KARO DI TANAH KARO, SUMATERA UTARA	
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	PARALLEL 1 D		ROOM D
	Rukni Setyawati	ASPEK SOSIAL BUDAYA, DAN KEPERIBADIAN INDIVIDU SEBAGAI JEMBATAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU	
	Swany Chiakrawati	MAINTAINING INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE THROUGH UNDERSTANDING THE PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE (THE PROBLEM IN MAINTAINING 'FUKIEN (HOKKIEN)' AND 'HAKKA' DIALECTS AS INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE AMONG OVERSEAS CHINESE SOCIETY IN MEDAN, NORTH SUMATERA)	
	Teguh Sarosa	THE DYING PHENOMENON OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE USE IN ITS SPEECH COMMUNITY	
	Prihantoro	ON MONITORING LANGUAGE CHANGE WITH THE SUPPORT OF CORPUS PROCESSING	
12.30 - 13.30 WIB	BREAK		PAKOEBUWONO

International Seminar “Language Maintenance and Shift II”, July 5-6, 2012

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Aan Setyawan	PATTERNS OF LANGUAGE CHOICE IN SEMARANG SOCIETY; STUDY ABOUT LANGUAGE SHIFT AND MAINTENANCE	ROOM A
	Abadi Supriatin	PENGUNAAN KOSA KATA DALAM BAHASA TEGAL	
	Agnes Widyaningrum	PRESERVING AND MAINTAINING NATIVE TONGUE THROUGH CULTURAL EXPOSURE	
	Andi Rizki Fauzi	THE EFFECTIVENESS OF JAVANESE AS A COMPULSORY LOCAL CONTENT SUBJECT IN THE PRIMARY EDUCATION CURRICULUM TO MAINTENANCE THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN JAVA	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Anggi Riris Pawesty	THE IMPLICATION OF BEHAVIOURISM THEORY IN TEACHING GRAMMAR FOR ELEMENTARY STUDENTS	ROOM A
	Anik Widyastuti	LANGUAGE CHOICE IN MULTILINGUAL COMMUNITIES	
	Barans Irawan Palangan	INTRODUCING TRANSLATION ACTIVITY: AN IMPLEMENTATION OF LANGUAGE MANTAINENCE IN CLASSROOM	
	Bening Angga Dita	USING CONSTRUCTIVIST METHOD TO TEACH HORTATORY EXPOSITION FOR GRADE 8 OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Casiyah	THE ROLE OF KYAI IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE	ROOM B
	Dewi Puspitasari	LAGU DOLANAN ANAK ALTERNATIVE SONGS IN TEACHING JAVANESE LANGUAGE FOR CHILDREN	
	Didit Kurniadi	TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL USING CONSTRUCTIVISM APPROACH	
	Euis Kurniasih	RAGAM BAHASA DALAM UPACARA PRA-NIKAH ADAT SUNDA “NGEUYEUK SEUREUH”	
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	Katharina Rustipa, Abbas Achmad Badib, Djoko Sutopo	THE FLOWS OF IDEAS OF ENGLISH ARGUMENTS BY INDONESIAN WRITERS FOUND IN THE OPINION FORUM OF THE JAKARTA POST: AN INDICATION OF LANGUAGE SHIFT	
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	Naniek Kuswardhani, Retno Budi Wahyuni	ENGLISH LEARNING STRATEGIES FOR TOURISM MANAGEMENT STUDENTS WITH MULTI CULTURAL BACKGROUND AT BANDUNG INSTITUTE OF TOURISM	
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	Mytha Candria	A RELEVANCE-THEORETIC ANALYSIS OF PARALLELISM IN MUSTOFA BISRI'S "SIAPA MENYURUH"	
	Yovita M. Hartarini	PEMERTAHANAN LOGAT BAHASA IBU DI WILAYAH KOTA KENDAL	
	Nurhayati	FROM MARTO TO MARFELINO, A SHIFT IN NAMING IN GOTPUTUK VILLAGE	
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	Mualimin	REQUESTS IN JAVANESE: A CASE STUDY ON READERS FORUM OF PS MAGAZINE	
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08.00 - 09.30 WIB	PARALLEL 4A		ROOM A
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	Devina Christania, Pradipta Wulan Utami	CAMPUR KODE BAHASA BETAWI DAN BAHASA INDONESIA DALAM KOLOM "ALI ONCOM" PADA SURAT KABAR HARIAN POS KOTA: KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIS	
	Evynurul Laily Zen	SISTEM PANGGILAN KEKERABATAN SEBAGAI CERMIN BUDAYA DAN POLA PIKIR MASYARAKAT JAWA: DULU DAN KINI	
	Sudirman Wilian	THE POTENTIAL LOSS OF SASAK SPEECH LEVEL: A SURVEY OF LANGUAGE USE AMONG SASAK YOUTHS IN WEST LOMBOK	

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	Mohammed Azlan Mis, Mohammad Fadzei Jaafar, Norsimah Mat Awal, Hayati Lateh	KAJIAN BAHASA PERHUBUNGAN MASYARAKAT DI SEMPADAN MALAYSIA-THAILAND: ANALISIS PILIHAN BAHASA	
	Sri Mulatsih	SPEECH PLANNINGS ON THE STUDENTS' CONVERSATION (A CASE STUDY OF FOURTH SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, DIAN NUSWANTORO UNIVERSITY)	
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	Taufik Mulyadin	INDUSTRI KREATIF, ANAK MUDA, DAN BASA SUNDA	
	Veria Septianingtias	ANALISIS DIALEK A DAN DIALEK O BAHASA LAMPUNG: KAJIAN FONOLOGI	
	Yuni Ferawaty	INTERFERENSI BAHASA CINA DIALEK HAKKA PADA ISTILAH PENAMBANGAN TIMAH BANGKA	
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	Yuliarni	KONTRASTIF BAHASA MINANGKABAU DENGAN BAHASA INDONESIA DI TINJAU DARI SEGI PREPOSISI	
	Frans I Made Brata	LEXICAL MEANING AND ITS LOSS AND GAIN OF INFORMATION IN TRANSLATION	
	Retno Purwani Sari	DECONSTRUCTION OF IDEOLOGICAL HEGEMONY OF LANGUAGE-CULTURE MAINTENANCE IN SUNDANESE MEDIA	
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	Herudjati Purwoko	LINGUISTIC DOMAINS: KEYS TO THE MAINTENANCE OF JAVANESE	
11.00 - 11.15 WIB	CLOSING		PAKOEBUWONO

LEXICAL MEANING AND ITS LOSS, GAIN, AND SKEWING OF INFORMATION IN TRANSLATION

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Abstract

Every word in a culture can be expressed in another. However, some concepts of meaning in the source language do not have lexical equivalents in the target language due to the difference of the two cultures which are not in the same families.

*The study aims to present the equivalence of the lexical items which are unknown in the target language. Descriptive qualitative methods will be used to describe the lexical cultural gap of expressions in a novel *Mirror Image* which was translated in *Belahan Jiwa*. Three approaches; Reference Theory, Componential Analysis, and Meaning postulates used to compare and contrast the semantic features of a lexical meaning concept.. Meanwhile, Knowledge-Based Theory utilized to describe the loss / gain of the semantic features and changes of the linguistic forms in translation.*

It was found in this study that either loss or gain of information in translation was due to the difference of two linguistic systems, cultures, and changes of linguistic form were due to translator preference.

Key words: *loss and gain of information, linguistic systems, cultures, translator preference*

1. Background and Problems

The aim of the translator in transferring the meaning of the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) is to communicate clearly and effectively to its reader (Larson, 1988: 3-12). It can be done by keeping the form of the SL when concepts of meaning are shared, or to adapt the meaning by changing the form when concepts of meaning are unknown in the TL. However, the SL concept which is represented by a word may differ from the TL due to the difference of vocabularies of two languages and ways of saying of two cultures which are not in the same families. It means that the amount of meaning components or semantic features of a lexical item in SL is not always the same as the TL.

Based on the two different linguistic systems and cultures arouse a question: what are the types of translation involve when no translation in the TL can be the exact equivalence as in the SL?

2. Concepts and Theoretical Framework

2.1 Lexical Meaning in a Concept

A concept is a recognizable unit of meaning in any given language. These concepts may be broken down into a number or meaning components (bits of information). For example, the concept *ram* can be broken down into SHEEP, MALE, and ADULT. (Larson, 1998: 61). A meaning concept in a communication situation refers to the word as a smallest unit in translation. It can be lexically represented by a morpheme, word order, saying, or idiomatic expression.

The different characteristics of the two languages and cultures may affect the (global) choice of word in translation. First, a certain meaning components in a concept of meaning of a word in the source language may or may not occur in the target language. Second, the different forms of two languages may have the same function.

2.2 Loss, Gain, and Skewing of Information in Translation

The basic principles of translation mean that no translation in a receptor language can be the exact equivalent of the model in the source language. That is to say, all types of translation involves (1) loss of

information, (2) addition of information, and / or (3) skewing of information (Nida, 1975: 27). Those three translation involvements prove that no two languages have the same linguistic systems of symbols which are absolutely identical to present the same meaningful expressions.

Bell (1991: 84) proposed three approaches to compare and contrast how far, as an ideal translation, the lexical meanings in a concept which are unshared in the source language can achieve the closest natural equivalent. The first is the Referential Theory which is used to determine the relationship between the phenomena facing a translator. The second is the Meaning Postulates or the relationship among meaning components which can be hyponyms, synonyms, or antonyms. The third is theory of Componential Analysis. It presents the symbols [+], or [-]. It means that each meaning components may occur or not in a concept of meaning. Since those three theories merely presenting the principle of contrast and comparison of a lexical meaning in isolation, the Knowledge-Based Theory (Gleason and Ratner in Dardjowijoyo, 2003: 182) will be utilized to describe how the essence of meaning in a different culture contextually can be equivalent.

3. Lexical Meaning and Its loss, Gain, and Skewing of Information in Translation

Since no two language systems match exactly, there will be loss, gain, and skewing of information of a word in a concept of meaning in translation. They are (1) Loss of Information, (2) Gain of Information, and (3) Skewing of Information,

3.1 Loss of Information

Different vocabularies of the two languages and cultures have made more specific words have additional components of meaning as well as the meaning of the generic terms (Larson, 1998: 72). The translation from a specific word into the generic word resulted loss of information as examples: (1), (2), (3) and (4) below:

(1a) SL: 'Poor man. You are monster. (p.198)

TL: 'Pria malang. Kau ini *monster* memang. (p.186)

A systematically organized set of oral-aural symbol of pure borrowing monster /'mɒnstə / in (1) is unknown in the TL. Only portion of the textual meaning of the cultural word monster is translated as a formal correspondence by occupying the same structural position and maintaining the grammatical category of SL. It is done for the sake of a negative connotative meaning. The translator metaphorically lets the reader guess what the monster means by building on the assumption between the relationship of the linguistic sign and the object as seen in the Reference Theory:

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	<i>an object with two connotative meanings</i>	
	<i>negative [-]</i>	<i>Positive [+]</i>

Adapted from Bell 1991:85 and <http://www.google.co.id> gambar

Building on the assumption between the linguistic sign itself leading to the concept of meaning through acoustic image may result in loss of information as in the following positive [+] connotative example (1b):

(1b) It worked perfectly, and then one day, we discovered that <u>the little</u>	(1b) <i>Cara itu sangat manjur, sampai suatu hari kami mendapati, ternyata <u>kedua gadis cilik</u></i>
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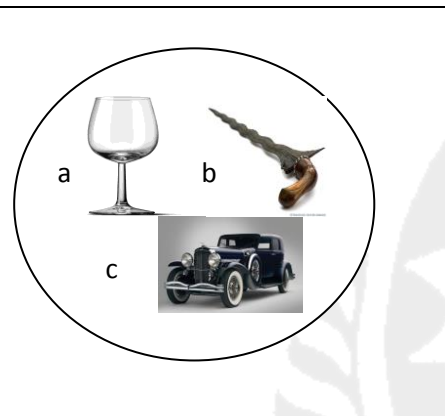
<u>monsters</u> had learned to take off their hair ribbons and tie them again, very carefully, to confuse as (p.29).	<i>itu bisa bercopot pita mereka dan memasangnya lagi pada saudaranya untuk membingungkan kami (p.32).</i>
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What loss of information is the positive connotation; (humorous) meaning: a child who behaves badly (Hornby, 2003: 824), by teasing someone.

Loss of information is also due to the segmentation of experience by speech symbol which is essentially arbitrary. It means that only portion of the relationship of similarity or differences between two SL and TL concepts are inclusive or exclusive. The three similes can be identified by utilizing Meaning Postulate Theory consisting of hyponym in (2), synonym (3), and antonym in (4).

(2). SL: ... took care of her like a piece of antique glass, ... (p.457).

TL: ... memperlakukan Olivia *seperti sepotong barang antik*, ... (p.447).

	<p>An antique glass is inclusive in antique objects, but antique objects can be a glass, car, <i>keris</i>, etc. Each of them has its own characteristics.</p> <p>An antique glass, besides its state of being very old and ancient, it is also known easily broken or damaged. Meanwhile, as a simile, it describes a person who is mentally weak and therefore easily influenced by other (bad) people. The point of similarity of the contextual meaning is how a husband had to take care of his 'fragile' wife after he was told that she was pregnant.</p>
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<http://www.google.co.id gambar>

(3). SL: ..., she was like a wild mare, and he knew he could not come any closer ... (p.201).

TL: ... , tapi sekarang gadis itu masih *seperti kuda liar*, ... (p.189).

More specific words have additional components of meaning as well as the meaning of the generic terms (Larson, 1998: 72). A mare in SL is more specific than *kuda* horse in TL because the word *kuda* is used to define mare; that is a mare is a *kuda* which has certain specific characteristics. The specific components of a mare can be seen in the following lexical matrix of a Componential Theory:

HORSE

adult female

mare

SL specific components			TL
<u>Mare</u>	ADULT	FEMALE	<i>Kuda</i>
Stallion	ADULT	MALE	
Colt/foal	YOUNG		

The loss of information is the specific inclusion components of an adult female in the translation of mare in wild mare into *kuda* in *kuda liar* in the TL.

(4) SL: ... , and looked like a madwoman as she clutched him. (p.388)

TL: ... , dan mencengkeram *seperti orang gila*. (p.378)

The expression of mad man may figuratively mean stupid manner of a person (Hornby, 2003). Similar to the SL, the expression *orang gila* is unmarked in TL. It is a generic word because *orang* can be subordinated into man and woman. However, madwoman is marked in SL. By contrasting the marked

woman into unmarked *orang* any kind of person, it has resulted in loss of information of the semantic features of female in TL.

3.2 Gain of information

'... in the translation process, some components of meaning of the source text will no longer be explicit and some components which are not explicit in the source text will be made explicit in translation (Larson, 1998: 202). The translation from the implicit to explicit information resulted in gain of information as in examples (5), and (6) below:

(5) SL: 'I just can't ... it's like a wall between us ... (p.263).

TL: 'Hanya saja aku tak bisa ... *sepertinya ada tembok pemisah* diantara kita ... (p.255).

To translate literally the implicit simile like a wall into *sepertinya ada tembok* sounds unnatural in TL. By adding expectancy chain (Larson, 1998:486) of lexical *pemisah* as a shared compound word in TL, it has made the TL information explicit and sounds natural.

(6) SL: '... You broke the ice for me, but I'm afraid this is rather more serious than ... (p.104)

TL: 'Kau *telah mencairkan es di hatiku*. Tapi, pesta ini kelihatannya pesta ini lebih besar ... (p.95).

Word for word translation in a SL collocation break the ice into *mencairkan es* does not mean anything in TL, since collocation in one language may differ from another. To make it more explicit; the location, direction, result, etc., required by the grammar of the receptor language (Larson. 1998: 155). The addition of the lexical location *di hati* as an immediate context has made the TL expression more explicit and intelligible to the reader.

3.3 Skewing of Information

Since no two languages having an absolute meaningful expression in translation (Nida, 1975:27 and Larson, 1998: 62-63), the translator has to change the TL form. The change of the linguistic form in the TL is intended for the closest natural equivalence to its reader as in (7), and (8) below:

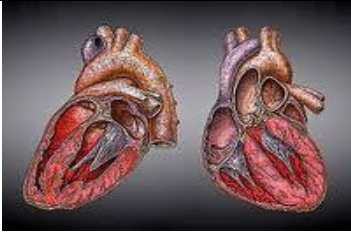

(7). SL: What would she do then? It made her heart beat faster just thinking of it (p.99).

TL: Apa yang akan dilakukannya? *Hatinya berdebar kencang* (p.19).

The fact that the receptor language is spoken by people of a culture which is often very different from the culture of those who speak (spoke) the source language will automatically make it difficult to find lexical equivalents (Larson, 1998:169). The above statement implies that the meaning components of a word will be different in every language which may be because of the habits, beliefs, geographies. The different people's own ways of saying, can be identified as the skewing of information..

To say that you have a sudden feeling of happiness or excitement in SL used the form of heart. Heart literally means *jantung* in TL. The word for word translation of her heart in her heart beat faster is *jantungnya in jantungnya berdebar kencang*. It is also known that heart in SL medical term heart attack has its TL equivalent *jantung* (heart) in *serangan jantung*. However, as we can see in the two pictures below, they are different forms. The THING heart (*jantung* in SL) and *hati* (liver in TL) are different forms of the THING and they have the different FUNCTIONS.

SL: <u>heart</u> means <i>jantung</i>	TL: <i>hati</i> means liver
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http://www.google.co.id gambar	
<i>Heart</i> is the organ in the left side of the chest that pumps blood around the body.	<i>Liver</i> is a large organ in the body that cleans the blood (Hornby, 2003).

However, the perspective focus is on the FORM of the THING *heart* which is coherently skewed to *hati* (liver) which is culturally unique and can be seen due to different form and placement of *heart* in SL and *hati* in TL. The form of the thing *heart* is translated into a different TL form of the thing *hati* (liver). However, they have the same connotative meaning due to their similar functions (Brata, 2011: 69-70) as can be seen in the following two [+] signs below:

Connotative meanings	SL: <i>heart</i>	TL: <i>hati</i>
Outside part of the chest (as a part-whole relationship).	[-]	[+]
Where feelings and emotions are especially those connected with love.	[+]	[+]
Faster beating can be felt when feeling or emotions arises	[+]	[+]

(8). SL: ' ..., if he was planning to make Victoria his next victim. (p. 201)

TL: ' ... kalau dia bermaksud menjadikan Victoria *mangsa berikutnya*. (p.100)

The skewing between semantic classes and parts of speech occurs frequently (Larson, 1998:63). As a global choice in translation, skewing of information can be done by adjusting the meaning potential in a social domain. The word *mangsa* has more negative emotive meaning than victim. It is done metaphorically on purpose. The word victim, in its potential meaning means *korban* in TL. It means a person who has been tricked. However, *mangsa* (prey) means a person who is harmed or deceived by somebody for dishonest purpose and affected by something bad (Hornby 2003). The skewing of emotive information between the word victim and *mangsa* can be identified in the componential analysis below:

Semantic features	SL: <i>victim</i>	TL: <i>mangsa</i>
A person (as connotation)	[+]	[±]
Who has been (is) tricked or deceived by someone	[+]	[-]
Emotionally, who is harmed for <u>dishonest purpose</u> and affected by something bad	[-]	[+]

Brata (2011: 71-72) stated that it is a common expression in SL earthquake victim '*korban gempa*' but there is not *earthquake prey* '*mangsa gempa*' in TL, because earthquake takes place naturally, meanwhile *mangsa* on purpose.

4. Conclusions

It was found in this study that there are three types of translation involve when no translation in the target language can be the exact equivalence as in the source language. They are:

- (1) Loss of information. It is due to the specific word in the source language when translated into a generic term in the target language have additional components of meaning.
- (2) Gain of information. It is due to the some components of meaning in the source language which are implicit are made explicit in translation. Either loss or gain of information is due to the different vocabularies of two languages.
- (3) Skewing of information. It is due to the different cultures which are not in the same families. However, these three types of involvement are unavoidable in translation.

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