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DEWAN REDAKSI

Jurnal Bahasa Inggris dan Sastra Surakarta (SELJU) adalah jurnal peer-review yang diterbitkan oleh Fakultas Bahasa dan Sastra, Universitas Surakarta dua kali setahun pada bulan Agustus dan Februari. Tujuan SELJU adalah untuk menyediakan tempat bagi akademisi, peneliti, dan praktisi untuk menerbitkan artikel penelitian asli atau artikel ulasan. Ruang lingkup artikel yang diterbitkan dalam jurnal ini membahas berbagai topik seperti Linguistik, Terjemahan, Sastra, dan bagian lain yang terkait dengan masalah kontemporer dalam Bahasa Inggris

PENGANTAR REDAKSI

Assalamualaikum wr wb.

Alhamdulillahirabbil'alamin. Atas berkat rahmat Allah Yang Mahakuasa, *SELJU:* Jurnal Bahasa Inggris dan Sastra Surakarta edisi Volume 1 Nomor 1 ini akhirnya bisa terbit untuk versi daring (online) maupun versi cetak. Pada edisi pertama ini, kami sajikan lima artikel dengan komposisi dua artikel dari bidang linguistik, satu artikel mengenai ilmu bahasa inggris dan dua artikel dari ilmu terjemahan, dengan perbandingan penulis sebanyak dua orang dari internal Universitas Surakarta dan tiga orang dari luar institusi.

Artikel di bidang linguistik yaitu *Complaint as an Act (Complaint Analysis in Twilight Novel)* tulisan Hetty Catur Ellyawati dan *The Analysis of Implicature in the Presidential Election Campaign 2019 on Online Billboard Advertisement* karya Widyashanti Kunthara Anindita. Sementara, satu-satunya artikel dengan topik ilmu bahasa Inggris adalah *Error Analysis on Efl Learners' Analytical Exposition Writing* yang merupakan hasil penelitian dari Aprilista Dwi Permatasari, Testiana Deni Wijayatiningsih, dan Dodi Mulyadi. Kemudian dua artikel dari ilmu terjemahan berjudul *Psychologycal Literature Translation* yang ditulis oleh Ika Oktaria Cahyaningrum, dan *Analysis on The Translation of Technical Terms in Disaster Management: A Case Study in News Translation by Novice Translators* karya Nur Saptaningsih.

Penulis dari internal Universitas Surakarta yaitu Widyashanti Kunthara Anindita dan Ika Oktaria Cahyaningrum. Sedangkan tiga penulis dari luar institusi yaitu Hetty Catur Ellyawati dari Universitas Semarang, Aprilista Dwi Permatasari, Testiana Deni Wijayatiningsih, dan Dodi Mulyadi dari Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang, Nur Saptaningsih dari Universitas Sebelas Maret.

Demikianlah, mudah-mudahan penerbitan jurnal edisi pertama ini memperkaya khasanah penelitian dan kajian dibidang ilmu Linguistik, Terjemahan, Sastra, dan bagian lain yang terkait dengan masalah kontemporer dalam Bahasa Inggris.
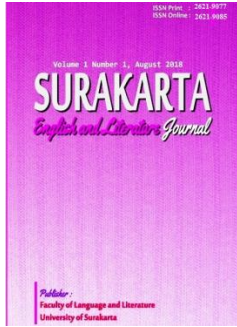
Wassalamualaikum wr wb.

Surakarta, April 2019

Ketua Redaksi

DAFTAR ISI

COMPLAINT AS AN ACT
(Complaint Analysis in *Twilight* Novel)

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ABSTRACT

Complaint as a communicative act can be divided into two categories. First, as a face threatening act when it is uttered directly, second, it becomes a politeness when it uses indirectness. This research is explanatory research which tries to explain why complaint can have many different strategies. For data collection, the writer used purposive sampling taken from Twilight novel written by Stephani Meyer, but the writer chose Bahasa Indonesia version. While for analyzing the data, the writer used substitution method with social context consideration. From the data analysis, it is found that complaint is always a face threatening act when it is used directly.

Keywords: complaint, face threatening act, politeness, directness, indirectness.

ABSTRAK

Komplain sebagai salah satu tindak komunikatif dapat digolongkan dalam dua kategori yaitu sebagai tindak mengancam muka jika dilakukan secara langsung dan sebagai kesopanan jika tindak ini menggunakan strategi tidak langsung. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksplanatori yang berusaha menjelaskan mengapa tindak complain menggunakan strategi yang berbeda dalam tuturannya. Untuk pengumpulan data, penulis menggunakan metode *purposive sampling* dari novel *Twilight* (terjemahan) karya Stephani Meyer tetapi penulis memilih versi Bahasa Indonesia. Sementara untuk analisis data, penulis menggunakan metode substitusi yang mempertimbangkan konteks sosial. Dari hasil analisis data ditemukan bahwa tindak complain selalu merupakan tindak mengancam muka bagi pihak yang dikomplain jika tindak tersebut dilakukan secara langsung.

Kata kunci: tindak komplain, tindak mengancam muka, kesopanan, strategi langsung, strategi tidak langsung.

INTRODUCTION

Complaint as communicative act can be seen as speech act of complaining that is an abusive act or as a face threatening act. From the polite point of view, complaint is the non polite one (Ghaznavi, 2017). Someone who utters complaint sometimes prefers conveying it indirectly to avoid threatening his hearer's face. Some utterances regard as a complaint if it contains moral judgments which express the speaker's approval as well as disapproval of the behaviour mentioned in the judgment.

This paper will explain how a complaint can be seen as an abusive act or non polite ones in *Twilight* novel by using the categories and strategies of complaining. While, the problems which I want to share hereare about the use of complaint categories and strategies in utterances in *Twilight* novel as an indirect or direct speech act which can threat face or in contrast it is the non polite ones.

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

The study is explanatory research. The writer tries to explain the utterances conveying complaint directly or indirectly. The samples are taken from the utterances of *Twilight* novel by using purposive sampling technique that consists of 25 subtitles. The pragmatic method is used to analyze the data. This method proposes the importance of situational context. Besides, this research uses reflective and substitutive ones.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Complaint as speech act

Complaint is one of the expressive acts that can threat face either directly or indirectly. Complaint as a speech act belongs to the category of expressive functions in Trosborg that is quoted by Ghaznavi (2017). This category includes moral judgments which express the speaker's approval as well as disapproval of the behaviour mentioned in the judgments in a complaint, the events described in the proposition took place in the past. According to Vanderveken:

> To complain, in the expressive use, is to express discontent. There is a preparatory condition to the effect that the situation complained about is bad (for the speaker, at least). It is not the case that the hearer is taken to be responsible for the bad situation, since one can complain about states of affairs which are independent of the hearer such as bad luck, poor health, etc, as well as something that the hearer might have done.

The complaint as an abusive act

Trosborgin Ghazavi (2017) stated that a complaint is to define as an illocutionary act in

which the speaker (the complainer) expresses his or her disapproval, negative feeling etc. She added, towards the state of affairs described in the proposition (the complainable) and for which he or she holds the hearer (complainee) responsible, either directly or indirectly.

The complaint as a face-threatening act

A complaint is a 'face-threatening act'. It is the act of moral censure or blame is an act of social rejection. An act is the accuser breaks ties of affection, mutual support, and co-operation.

The non-politeness of complaints

Politeness causing offence is part of the conflictive function and complaints are by definition non-polite. It points out "politeness is out of the question" and "to threaten or curse someone in a polite manner is virtually a contradiction in term".

From the description above, it is stated that there are some categories of complaining, namely:

No explicit reproach

The complainer does not directly state that something is bad, the complainee does not know whether an offence is referred to or not. Trosborg added that it is to avoid a conflict.

Strategy 1. Hints
For examples:
(1) Don't see much of you these days, do I?
(2) The kitchen was clean and orderly when I left it last

Expression of annoyance or disapproval

A complainer can express his or her annoyance, dislike, disapproval, and so on, concerning a certain state of affairs he or she considers bad for him or her. By explicitly asserting a deplorable state of affairs in the presence of the complainee, the complainer implies that he or she holds the complainee responsible but avoids mentioning him or her as the guilty person. The utterance may also express the ill consequences resulting from an offence for which the complainee is held implicitly responsible.

Strategy2. Annoyance
For examples:
(3) You know I don't like dust, I'm allergic to dust, didn't you know it?
(4) Look at these things, all over the place.

Strategy3. Consequences

For example:

(5) *But look, I mean, try to look at it from my point of view, I mean, I'm here and the whole thing falls back on me, I have got to live in this dump, you know, and it's not very nice sitting here night after night at home, you know, and just looking round at all the mess.*

Accusation

Accusation seeks to establish the agent of a complainable. There are two levels of directness.

Strategy4. Indirect Accusation

The complainer can ask the hearer questions about the situation or assert that he or she was in some way connected with the offence and thereby try to establish the hearer as a potential agent of the complainable.

For example:

(6) *Look at the mess, haven't you done any cleaning up for the last week?*

Strategy5. Direct accusation

For example:

(7) *You don't even clean up after you when you've been there, you used to do it, what's up with you now?*

Blaming

An act of blame presupposes that the accused is guilty of the offence. Three levels are identified with respect to the explicitness with which the complainer formulates his or her moral condemnation of the accused.

Strategy 6. Modified blame

(8) *It's boring to stay here, and I hate living in a mess, anyway you ought to clean up afteryou*

Strategy 7. Explicit condemnation of the accused's action

(9) *You never clean up after you, I'm sick and tired of it*

Strategy 8. Explicit condemnation of the accused as a person

(10) *Mette (swear-word), really, one can never (swear-word) trust you a damn.*

ANALYSIS

Analysis data (11).

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Data (11) used no explicit reproach category, strategy 1. Hint. The explanation is as follow:

(11) +*Jadi Edward, tidakkah kau piker Isabell perlu diberi kesempatan menggunakan mikroskop?*
- *Bella.*Sahut Edward. S*ebenarnya dia mengidentifikasi tiga dari lima* slide *itu.*

+*So Edward, don't you think that Isabella needs to have a chance to use microscope?*
-*Bella. Said Edward. Actually, she identified three from those five slides.*

The conversation happened in the classroom when (+), a teacher, questioned (-), a high school student, about his opinion of turning the microscope usage. (+)'s utterance is not for questioning but for complaining (-) in a soft way because (+) thought that (-) had monopolized the microscope for himself. (+)'s utterance is understood by (-), it is proved by his utterance 'S*ebenarnya dia mengidentifikasi tiga dari lima* slide *itu' (Actually, she identified three from those five slides)* which indicate that (-) did not monopolize the microscope.

When the force of the question of (+) is for asking (-)'s opinion about giving his turn using a microscope to his friend, the utterance may be change into the following:

(11)+ *Jadi Edward, tidakkah kaupikir Isabell perlu diberi kesempatan menggunakan mikroskop?*
- *Ya Bu, saya piker begitu.*

+*So Edward, don't you think that Isabella needs to have a chance to use microscope?*
- *yes, I think so*

Analysis data (12)

Data (12) used strategy 4, indirect accusation. The explanation is as follow:
(12) + Bella
- Apa? Apa kau berbicara denganku lagi?
+ tidak, tidak juga.
- lalu apa yang kau mau?
+ aku minta maaf

+*Bella*
-*what? Do you talk to me again?*
+*no, not really*
-*so, what you want?*
+*Iam so sorry*

Conversation happened in the classroom. After long time (+) did have a chat with (-) even though they were partner in Biology class. When finally (+) greeted (-) by mentioning (-)'s name, (-) reply implied (+) with indirect accusation that finally (+) wanted to have chat with (-).

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Data (12) would not be a indirect accusation when + reply was:

(12) a + Bella

    - Apa? Apa kau berbicara denganku lagi?

    + iya

    +Bella

    -what? Do you talk to me again?

    +yes

Analysis data (13).

Data (13) used no explicit reproach category, strategy 1. Hint. The explanation is as follow:

(13) + *Aku hanya bertanya-tanya…maukah kau pergi ke pesta dansa musim semi denganku?*

    - *kupikir, ceweklah yang mengajak.*

    +I am only questioning…would you like to go to spring break dance party with me?

    -I think, it is the girl who asked

The conversation happened in the classroom when (+), a man, asked (-), a female high school student to go to *pesta dansa musim semi* (spring break dance party) event. (-)'s utterance is not directly answering (+) about his ask. (-) utterance implicitly denied (+) ask to go to *pestadansa* (dance party) by saying that usually it is a girl who asks for a boy to go to dance party. By stating the utterance, (-) wanted (+) to know that (-) denied his request.

Analysis data (14).

Data (14) used expression of annoyance or dissapproval category, strategy 2 annoyance. The explanation is as follow:

(14)+ *'kau kasar sekali'*

    - '*sudah terbuka'*

    +you are very rude'

    -it is already opened

The conversation happened when (-) wanted to drive (+) home because (+) was sick, but (+) refused It, she felt that she was okay. Then, (-) pushed (+) to get into the car and made her said *'kau kasar sekali' (you are very rude)*. (+)'sutterance is an expression of annoyance to (-) for his act.

(+)'s utterance also can be a face threatening act for (-) that can threat (-)'s negative face. It is realized by (-) with his utterance '*sudah terbuka' (it is already opened)* to point out that the car's door has already opened and also to ignore the threaten from (+)'s utterance.

Look at the differences in data (14) a below in which does not show annoyance just like data (14).

(14)a + kau kasar sekali
     - iya, memang aku kasar.

     +*you are very rude.*
     -yes, iam.

The indirectness shown by (-) in data (14) is a neglection to (-) that (-) did not answer (+)'s utterance directly by saying '*iya, memang aku kasar' (yes, I am)* .When (+) answered (-) just like in data (13) a, it may cause (+) to get hurt. In reality, (-) did not want to hurt (+). If (-) hurts (+) his relationship may be affected by his expression.

Analysis data (15).

Data (15) used accusations category, strategy 4indirect accusation. The explanation is as follow:
(15)   + *'Gila'*
     - *'kenapa?'*
     + *'kau melaju seratus mil perjam. Apa kau mencoba membunuh kita berdua?'*
     - '*kita tidak akan tabrakan'*

     +*It is crazy*
     -Why crazy?
     +*you move 100 mil per hour. Are you trying to kill us?*
     -we are not going to have a crash

The context of the data (15) is that (-) took (+) home from out city. They had a nice conversation on the way but when (+) saw the car's speedometer, she got shock because (-) run the car too fast. (+), then asked (-) a question '*apa kamu mencoba membunuh kita berdua?(Are you trying to kill us)'.*

(+)'s utterance above is not just a question but it implied an accusation for (-). It is proved by (-)' utterance '*kita tidak akan tabrakan' (we are not going to have a crash).* (-)'s utterance will be different if (+)'s utterance is for asking as fragment below:
(15)a. +*'kau melaju seratus mil perjam. Apa kau mencoba membunuh kita berdua?'*
     - *ya, itu memang maksudku.*
     - *'tentu saja tidak, bagaimana mungkin!'*

     +*you move 100 mil per hour. Are you trying to kill us?*
     -ya, that's what i mean
     -Of course not, how come!

The accusation category focuses on the complainable. On data (15) the complainer focuses on the 'speed' of the car and the problem it causes.

Analysis data (16).

Data (16) used blaming category, strategy 6modified blame and strategy 7 explicit condemnation of the accused's action. The explanation is as follow:

(16)   +*'Teori lagi?'*
    - *'Mm-hm?'*
    + '*kuharap kau lebih kreatif kali ini…atau kau masih mengutip dari buku-buku komik?'*
    - '*well, aku tidak mendapatkannya dari komik, tapi aku juga tidak menduga-duganya sendiri.'*

    +*theory again?*
    -*Mm-hm?*
    +*I hope you are more creative this time..or you still quote from comics?*
    -*well, I don't get it from comis, I also don't quest by my self*

The conversation above happened when (+) and (-) talk about the theory that is made by (-). (-)'s theory before adopted from the comic, so when (+) wants to tell her theory, (-) stated his disapproval by his utterance '*kuharap kau lebih kreatif kali ini'* and his explicit condemnation '*atau kau masih mengutip dari buku-buku komik?'*

CONCLUSION

From the data analysis above, complaint can be conveyed directly or indirectly. Indirect complaint can be seen in data (11), (12), (13) and data (15). The complainer in both data conveys the complaint by asking a question. Even though, it was an indirectness. While, the direct complaint can be seen in data (14) and (16).

The writer can say that complaint is always be a face threatening act for the complainee. It means that complaint is always an abusive act for the complainee and the non-polite ones.

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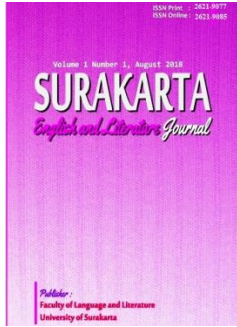
The Analysis of Implicature in the Presidential Election Campaign 2019 on Online Billboard Advertisement

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe and explain 1) The implicatures on the utterances of 2019 Presidential election campaign on online billboard advertisements (2) The types of implicatures on the utterances of 2019 Presidential election campaign on online billboard advertisements (3) The function of those implicatures. The research method in this study is a qualitative approach that uses content analysis. This is intended to trace three formulation of problems related to the conversational implicature. Data is the utterances containing implicatures and data is taken from 2019 presidential election campaign ononline billboard advertisements. The results of the discussion showed that out of 11 online billboards, most speakers flouted Quality maxim as much as 6 online billboard advertisements and the speakers also flouted Quantity maxim as much as 3 online billboards advertisements. The rest, 1 online billboard advertisement includes the flouting of manner maxim and 1 online billboard advertisement includes the flouting of Relation maxim. The types of implicatures that occur are generalized implicatures and particularized implicatures. Implicature in this study has 2 functions, namely directive (asking, inviting and convincing) and commissive (promising).

Keywords: implicature, the flouting of maxim, utterance functions, presidential
            election campaign

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menjelaskan 1) Implikatur yang terdapat pada tuturan kampanye pemilihan Presiden 2019 di iklan baliho online (2) Jenis implikatur yang terdapat pada tuturan kampanye pemilihan Presiden 2019 di iklan baliho online (3) Fungsi implikatur tersebut. Metode penelitian pada studi ini

adalah pendekatan kualitatif yang menggunakan analisa konten. Hal ini dimaksudkan untuk menelusuri tiga rumusan masalah yang berkaitan dengan implikatur percakapan. Data berupa tuturan yang mengandung implikatur dan data diambil dari kampanye presiden 2019 di iklan baliho online. Hasil pembahasan menunjukkan bahwa dari 11 iklan baliho online, sebagian besar penutur melanggar maksim kualitas sebanyak 6 iklan baliho online dan maksim kuantitas sebanyak 3 iklan baliho online. Sisanya, 1 iklan baliho online termasuk pelanggaran maksim manner dan 1 iklan baliho online termasuk pelanggaran maksim relasi. Jenis implikatur yang muncul adalah implikatur umum dan implikatur khusus. Implikatur pada penelitian ini memiliki 2 fungsi yaitu direktif (meliputi meminta, mengajak dan meyakinkan) serta komisif (berjanji).

Kata kunci**:** Implikatur, pelanggaran maksim, fungsi tindak tutur, kampanye pemilihan Presiden

INTRODUCTION

According to Oxford dictionary, an advertisement is a notice or announcement in a public medium promoting a product, service, or event or publicizing a job vacancy(https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/advertisement). Whileonline advertising is a marketing strategy that involves the use of the Internet as a medium to obtain website traffic and target and deliver marketing messages to the right customers (https://www.techopedia.com/definition/26362/online-advertising). The purpose of advertising is to inform the consumers about their product and convince customers that a company's services or products are the best, enhance the image of the company, point out and create a need for products or services, demonstrate new uses for established products, announce new products and programs, reinforce the salespeople's individual messages, draw customers to the business, and to hold existing customers (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Advertising). The use of language in a presidential election campaign can be done in oral and written. One of the written languages is the utterances of 2019 presidential election campaign on Onlinebillboard advertisements. The writer took the 2019 presidential election campaign on online billboard advertisements where people can easily find those campaigns advertised in billboard from many online sources. The contents of the campaign are very interesting to observe because these activities show the form of language that is used in such a way as to influence or persuade readers to choose the presidential candidate based on the vision and mission stated on the online campaign advertisement.

Every utterance on the presidentialelection campaign has a specific purpose that may not be directly understood byreaders because of the context binding the utterances. Conversational implicature is an implicative proposition or statement, namely what might be interpreted, implied, or intended by speakers, which is different from what is said by speakers in a conversation (Grice 1975; Nugraheni 2011).Lakoff in Huda (2013:30) states when maxims are blatantly flouted give rise to GriceanImplicature.

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Grice in Cutting (2013:57) distinguished two different sorts of implicature: conventional (generated)implicatureand conversational (particularized)implicature.Levinson in Cutting lists four words such as ***but, even, therefore***and***yet***. The word ***but***carries the implicature that what followsrun counter toexpectations — this sense of the word ***but* always** carries thisimplicature, regardless of the context in which it occurs (for instance '*Myfriends were poor, **but** honest'*, *'He is small, **but** perfectly formed',* etc).Meanwhile, conversational implicature (particularized implicature)arises only in a particular context of utterance.For instance; 'Great, that's really great! That is made my Christmas!'. This sentence is not a praise sentence but ithas animplicature that is the speaker was furious because someone had just vomitedover him!.

This research will discuss implicature analysis in the presidential election campaign 2019on online billboard advertisements. Besides analyzing the implicature meaning, it is also important to analyze the speech act. According to Yule in Anindita (2009:18), actions performed via utterances are generally called *'Speech Act'*such as apology, compliment, invitation, promise, request, etc. There are numerous speech acts in people's utterances and Searle (Anindita.2009:20) classifies them into five groups: 1) Assertive commits *s* to the truth of the expressed proposition; eg.stating, suggesting, complaining, boasting, claiming, reporting; 2)Directive (Impositive) is intended to produce some effect through action by the hearer; eg.ordering, commanding, requesting, advising. On the other hand, some directives (such as invitation) are polite; 3)Commissive commits *s* to some future action; eg.promising, vowing, offering; 4)Expressive has the function of expressing or making known, the speaker's psychological attitude towards a state of affairs which the illocution presupposes; eg.thanking, congratulating, pardoning, blaming, praising, condoling, etc; 5)Declaration is illocution whose succesful performance brings about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality; eg.resigning, dismissing, christening, naming, excommunicating, appointing, sentencing, etc.

The researcher chooses the analysis of implicature to help the wider community to understand the implicit meaning and its functions. Gunarwan (2007: 247; Handono: 2017) reveals that implicature is needed in utterance because it connects between expressions, meanings, speakers' meaning, and implications of utterances.

The researcher limits the data only to utterances that flout the principle of conversation, because this study deals with implicit meanings that can be calculated by flouting Grice's cooperative principle. The main objective of this study is to discover how utterance can go beyond its literal meaning by flouting the cooperative principles in the presidential election campaign 2019 on online billboard advertisement. There are three research problems being observed namely: (1) What are the implicatures that occur in the presidential election campaign 2019 on online billboard advertisement (2) What type of conversational implicature inthe presidential election campaign 2019 on online billboard advertisement (3) What is the function of the implicature.

RESEARCH METHOD

The method of this research is qualitative, with the research object is online advertising campaign for presidential candidates in 2019 by using pragmatic review. Research data are

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advertising text in the form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, or paragraphs that are supported by visual images such as colors, illustrations, and logos. The source data of this research was obtained from many online sources advertised in billboard.

Qualitative data is collected by observing and documentation methods. Observing to the use of language (Sudaryanto, 2015: 203) has a follow-up technique, namely note-taking technique. Taking notes the use of language contained in online documentation. In this documentation method, the researchertook pictures of online advertising campaigns for the presidential election in 2019.

Miles and Hubermanin Huda (2013: 12) reveal three current flows of data analysis, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. Data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data that exists in the real transcriptions. Data display is organized information including the final conclusion. Conclusion drawing is meant to state a temporal result of the study.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the research findings and discussion. In this chapter, the analysis of the data is in line with the formulated research questions. In Findings, there are three stages in analyzing the data, namely data reduction, data display, data analysis and conclusion drawing. However, the data analysis is written in separate way which then investigates the implicatures that raises as the result of flouted maxim, the types of conversational implicature and the function of implicature.

Since there are three stages of finding the result used in this study, the writer starts reducing some utterances that flout the cooperative principle sub-maxim which result conversational implicature. After that, the data are displayed using table. The whole data are finally analyzed based on the types of conversational implicature and their function within the utterances in the presidential election campaign 2019 on online billboard advertisements.

DATA DESCRIPTION

There are 53 utterances in phrases in 12 billboard advertisements of the 2019 presidential election campaign accessed on 20-23 February 2019. However, the writer reduced some utterances only into utterances that containing implicature or utterances that flout the Gricean maxim. The writer considers that since the utterance that does not flout the maxim of conversation means there will be no conversational implicature in it because conversational implicature can be calculated by flouting maxim of conversation. The writer found 122 wordsin 11 billboard advertisements containing conversational implicatures or utterance which is indicated to flout maxim of conversation. These utterances are displayed in the following Table 1.

Table 1. Utterances that Flout the Conversational Maxim

No	Utterances	Flouted Maxim				Implicature
		Ql	Qt	Mn	Rl	
1	*GolkarBersih,GolkarMenang,Jokowi 2 Periode*	V				Golkar is a party that always supports Jokowi to become president

No	Slogan			Explanation
	Golkar is clean, Golkar wins, Jokowi 2 Periodes			again in the second period.
2	*Relawan GOJO (Golkar-Jokowi), Bersamamu Indonesia Maju* GOJO Golkar-Jokowi Volunteers, With you Indonesia is advanced	V		GOJO volunteers are willing to help Jokowi to advance the Indonesian country.
3	*Jokowi itu Keren & Gaul, 2019 Tetap Jokowi* Jokowi is Cool and Up to date, 2019 Stay Jokowi		V	Mr. Jokowi is extraordinary president than usual because of his cool appearance.
4	*Kerja Nyata Voor Rakyat, Mari Torang dukung Jokowi Dua Periode, (Sejoli=Setuju Jokowi Dua Kali)* Real Work for the People, Let's support Jokowi Two Periods, (Sejoli = Agree Jokowi Twice)	V		Manado people in Siau Island support and choose Jokowi for the next period.
5	*Presiden Pilihan Rakyat; Jokowi (Jujur, Merakyat, Sederhana) Kemeja Rp100rb, Tdk pakai perhiasan, Celana Rp110rb, Sepatu Rp160rb.* President of the People's Choice; Jokowi (Honest, Popular, Simple) Rp100.000 Shirt, No Jewelry, Pants Rp110.000, Shoes Rp160.000	V		Pak Jokowi always wears simple clothes or the price of his clothes is not expensive
6	*PDI Perjuangan Menang, Rakyat Sejahtera, Presiden Pilihan Kita* PDI Perjuangan Wins, Prosperous People, President of Our Choice	V		Choose Jokowi again as our president to make people prosperous.
7	*Suara Golkar, Suara Rakyat. Bersama Jokowi kita berkarya untuk bangsa* Voice of Golkar, Voice of the People. Together with Jokowi we work for the nation	V		Golkar is the party representing people's aspiration.
8	*Prabowo-Sandi; TuntunlahJiwanya, BangunlahBdnnyauntuk*		V	Prabowo& Sandi can build the nation character into a strong country.

No	Utterances		Implicature	Type of Implicature		Function
				GCI	PCI	
	Indonesia Raya Prabowo-Sandi; Guide His Soul, Build His Body for Greater Indonesia					
9	*Yakin Mau Milih Yang Lain?, Emak2 dah Pada Suka Loh Prabowo-Sandi, Capres-Cawapres Republik Indonesia 2019-2024* Are you sure you want to choose another one? Women are already in love. Prabowo-Sandi, Presidential Candidates and Vice-President of the Republic of Indonesia 2019-2024		V			Do not choose the other.
10	*2019 GantiPresiden PAS (Prabowo-Sandi) Calon Presiden dan Wakil Presiden Republik Indonesia* 2019 Change President PAS (Prabowo-Sandi) Presidential Candidate and Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia	V				Choose Prabowo-Sandi
11	*Presiden RI 2019-2024 Prabowo-Sandi PADI (Pasti Aman Damai Indah)* President of the Republic of Indonesia 2019-2024 Prabowo-Sandi PADI (Definitely Peaceful and Beautiful)	V				Not guarantee to be safe, peace and beautiful

Note:
Ql =Quality   Mn=Manner
Qt =Quantity   Rl=Relation

RESULT OF ANALYSIS

After presenting the data,it is necessary to analyze the conversational implicature within these utterances, the type of conversational implicature and the function of implicature. The complete explanation is elaborated in table 2.

Table 2.Conversational Implicature Classification Based on Types of Conversational Implicature and the Function of Implicature

No	Utterances	Implicature	Type of Implicature		Function
			GCI	PCI	
1	*Golkar Bersih, Golkar*	Golkar is a party	V		Directive

	Menang Jokowi 2 Periode Golkar is clean, Golkar wins, Jokowi 2 Periodes	that always supports Jokowi to become president again in the second period.		
2	*Relawan GOJO (Golkar-Jokowi) Bersamamu Indonesia Maju* GOJO Golkar-Jokowi Volunteers, With you Indonesia is advanced	GOJO volunteers are willing to help Jokowi to advance the Indonesian country.	V	Commissive
3	*Jokowi itu Keren & Gaul 2019 Tetap Jokowi* Jokowi is Cool and Up to date, 2019 Stay Jokowi	Mr. Jokowi is extraordinary president than usual because of his coolappearance.	V	Directive
4	*Kerja NyataVoor Rakyat Mari Torang dukung Jokowi Dua Periode (Sejoli=Setuju Jokowi Dua Kali)* Real Work for the People, Let's support Jokowi Two Periods, (Sejoli = Agree Jokowi Twice	Manado people in Siau Island support and choose Jokowi for the next period.	V	Directive
5	*PresidenPilihan Rakyat; Jokowi (Jujur, Merakyat, Sederhana) Kemeja Rp100rb, Tdkpakaiperhiasan, Celana Rp110rb, Sepatu Rp160rb.* President of the People's Choice; Jokowi (Honest, Popular, Simple) Rp100.000 Shirt, No Jewelry, Pants Rp110.000, Shoes Rp160.000	Pak Jokowi always wears simple clothes or the price of his clothes is not expensive	V	Directive
6	*PDI Perjuangan Menang Rakyat Sejahtera Presiden Pilihan Kita* PDI Perjuangan Wins,	Choose Jokowiagain as our president to make people prosperous.	V	Directive

	Prosperous People, President of Our Choice			
7	*Suara Golkar Suara Rakyat. Bersama Jokowi kita berkarya untuk bangsa* Voice of Golkar, Voice of the People. Together with Jokowi we work for the nation	Golkar is the party representing people's aspiration.	V	Commissive
8	*Prabowo-Sandi TuntunlahJiwanya, BangunlahBadannyauntuk Indonesia Raya* Prabowo-Sandi; Guide His Soul, Build His Body for Greater Indonesia	Prabowo& Sandi can build the nation character into a strong country.	V	Directive
9	*Yakin Mau Milih Yang Lain? Emak2 dah PadaSukaLoh Prabowo-Sandi, Capres-CawapresRepublik Indonesia 2019-2024* Are you sure you want to choose another one? Women are already in love. Prabowo-Sandi, Presidential Candidates and Vice-President of the Republic of Indonesia 2019-2024	Do not choose the other.	V	Directive
10	*2019 Ganti Presiden PAS (Prabowo-Sandi) Calon Presiden dan Wakil Presiden Republik Indonesia* 2019 Change President PAS (Prabowo-Sandi) Presidential Candidate and Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia	Choose Prabowo-Sandi	V	Directive

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| 11 | *Presiden RI 2019-2024 Prabowo-Sandi PADI (Pasti Aman Damai Indah)* President of the Republic of Indonesia 2019-2024 Prabowo-Sandi PADI (Definitely Peaceful and Beautiful) | Not guarantee to be safe, peace and beautiful | V | Directive |

Note:

GCI = Generalized Conversational Implicature

PCI = Particularized Conversational Implicature

According to the table above, there are total of 11 conversational implicatures(11 advertisements) occur in the presidential election campaign 2019 on online billboard advertisement. There are 5 conversational implicatures which belong to generalized implicature type and 6 particularized conversational implicatures which belong to particularizedimplicature. Then there are 2implicature having the commissive function and 9implicatures having directive function. These classified utterances are explained more clearly in data analysis.In this analysis, the writer only gives a description of flouting quality, quantity, relation and manner maxim, then a description of generalized and particularized conversational implicatures, then directive and commissive functions.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

DATA 1

GolkarBersih, GolkarMenang

Jokowi 2 Periode

Golkar is clean, Golkar wins, Jokowi 2 Periodes

Golkar party is clean, it wins. From the utterance, it could be drawn the meaning that the party supports *Jokowi* to be president for the second period. Unfortunately, the speaker did not give sufficient evidence as a clean party. How do readers believe that the party is clean? The statement *'Golkarbersih'*is not enough just to be said only, but needs a proof. This statement flouts quality maxim which lacks of adequate evidence.

Based on this explanation, the implicature that arises is convincing the readers to choose and support the speaker.It has directive function (getting hearers to do what the speaker wants). The implicature belongs to generalized conversational implicature(GCI) because becausethere is no implied meaning or additional conveyed meaning with the speaker's utterances.

DATA 2

Presiden Pilihan Rakyat; Jokowi (Jujur, Merakyat, Sederhana) Kemeja Rp100rb, Tidakpakaiperhiasan, Celana Rp110rb, Sepatu Rp160rb.

President of the People's Choice; Jokowi (Honest, Popular, Simple) Rp100.000 Shirt, No Jewelry, Pants Rp110.000, Shoes Rp160.000

This billboard stated that Mr. Jokowi was the president of the People's Choice. The person is honest, populist & simple by proving details price list of clothes, pants and shoes that

are not expensive and always worn by him. This statement flouts quantity maxim because the speaker gives too much information by proving details price list of his appearance uniforms.

Based on this explanation, the implicature that arises is convincing the readers to choose and support the speaker. It has directive function (getting hearers to do what the speaker wants). The implicature belongs to generalized conversational implicature (GCI) because there is no implied meaning or additional meaning with the speaker's utterances.

DATA 3
Jokowi itu Keren& Gaul,
2019 Tetap Jokowi
Jokowi is Cool and Up to date, 2019 Stay Jokowi

This statement can be verified by looking at the picture that Mr. Jokowi is riding a big motorcycle and looks like a young boy. This statement flouts relation maxim because the speakerdid not give any relevance between his cool appearance and choosing Pak Jokowi to bethe next president.

Based on this explanation, the implicature that arises is persuading the readers to choose and support the speaker. It has directive function (getting hearers to do what the speaker wants). The implicature belongs to particularized conversational implicature (PCI) because there is implied meaning or additional meaning with the speaker's utterances.

DATA 4
Yakin Mau Milih Yang Lain?, Emak2 dah PadaSukaLoh
Prabowo-Sandi, Capres-CawapresRepublik Indonesia 2019-2024
(Are you sure you want to choose another one? Women are already in love. Prabowo-Sandi, Presidential Candidates and Vice-President of the Republic of Indonesia 2019-2024)

The speaker is asking for certainty not to be hesitated to choose Prabowo-Subianto. The handsome of the two presidential candidates usually attract the attention of women or mothers. This statement gives long utterances and produces ambiguousor obscurity meaning between the good looks of the presidential candidate and the election of Prabowo as a president? Therefore, this statement flouts manner maxim.

Based on this explanation, the implicature that arises is convincingreaders to choose and support the speaker. It has directive function (getting hearers to do what the speaker wants). The implicature belongs to particularized conversational implicature (PCI) because there is implied meaning or additional meaning with the speaker's utterances.

DATA 5
Relawan GOJO (Golkar-Jokowi)
Bersamamu Indonesia Maju
GOJO Golkar-Jokowi Volunteers, With you Indonesia is advanced

From the utterance, it could be drawn the meaning thatthe party supports *Jokowi* to be president for the second period. Unfortunately, the speaker did not give sufficient evidence on how this candidate can bring our country to be a developed country?. How do readers believe that the party is not lying? The statement *'Bersamamu Indonesia Maju'*is not enough just to be said only, but needs a proof. This statement flouts quality maxim which lacks of adequate evidence.

On the other hand, the implicature that arises is promising the speaker that belongs to Golkar party if Pak Jokowi becomes president, Golkar party can help Pak Jokowito advance Indonesia country. It has commissive function (commitingthe speaker to some future action). The implicature belongs to particularized conversational implicature (PCI) because there is implied meaning or additional meaning with the speaker's utterances.
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CONCLUSION

After discussing the result of analysis, the occurrence of conversational implicature is caused by the result of flouted maxim. Of 11 advertisements, the speakers mostly flout quality maxim in the presidential election campaign 2019 on online billboard advertisement as much as 6 advertisements on which they did not give evidence in uttering something to convince the readers. Then, the speakers flout quantity maxim in the presidential election campaign 2019 on online billboard advertisement as much as 3 advertisements. It means that not all political campaign use too much or too little information. The relevance and manner maxim get the same number, only found in one advertisement. Sometimes, the speakers use short and brief utterance in political campaign but they did not give any relevance. Conversely, they use long utterance and produces ambiguous meaning.

Referring to the types of conversational implicature, there are 5 generalized implicatures found and 6 particularized implicatures. Of 11 advertisements, there are 6 particularized implicatures which have additional meaning (implicit meaning) from an utterance. For instance, *Relawan GOJO (Golkar-Jokowi) Bersamamu Indonesia Maju (*GOJO Golkar-Jokowi Volunteers, With you Indonesia is advanced). Of the utterance, the golkar party is not only helping to campaign Jokowi. If Jokowi is elected, the golkar party wants its party to be chosen as a member of the Jokowi era ministry.

Based on the function, there are 5 types of function of implicature such as Assertive, Directive, Commissive, Expressive and Declaration.There are 9implicatures which have directive function involving *Convincing, Inviting,*and*Asking.*Then, there are 2 implicatures which have commissive function that is *Promising*. When the speaker commits himself to do something in the future (commissive function), he always does it by using PCI (Particularized Conversational Implicature). In short, he has implicit meaning or different meaning with the speaker's utterances. Meanwhile, the speaker can do directive function by GCI or PCI.

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ERROR ANALYSIS ON EFL LEARNERS' ANALYTICAL EXPOSITION WRITING

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ABSTRACT

This research was aimed to find out the errors that occur in writing analytical exposition text which are made by students in XI grade of SMA N 15 Semarang. The data were taken from the students' writing product. All data concerning grammatical errors were analyzed by using Ellis' theory. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The results of this research showed that there were three kinds of errors made by the students. First, omission is leaving out an item that is required for an utterance to be considered grammatically. Second, misinformation is using one grammatical form in place of another grammatical form. Lastly, misordering is putting the words in an utterance in the wrong order. This research was expected to give understanding about grammatical errors in writing analytical exposition text so it can help students in writing English text well.

Keywords: analytical exposition text, error analysis, EFL learners, writing.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kesalahan yang terjadi dalam penulisan teks eksposisi analitik yang dibuat oleh siswa kelas XI SMA N 15 Semarang. Data diambil dari produk tulisan siswa. Semua data tentang kesalahan tata bahasa dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori Ellis. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada tiga macam kesalahan yang dilakukan oleh siswa. Pertama, kelalaian meninggalkan item yang diperlukan agar kalimat dianggap secara tata bahasa. Kedua, salah informasi menggunakan satu bentuk gramatikal menggantikan bentuk gramatikal lainnya. Terakhir, kesalahpahaman menempatkan kata-kata dalam

ucapan yang salah. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan pemahaman tentang kesalahan tata bahasa dalam menulis teks eksposisi analitik sehingga dapat membantu siswa dalam menulis teks bahasa Inggris dengan baik

Kata kunci: teks eksposisi analitis, analisis kesalahan, pembelajar bahasa Inggris, menulis

INTRODUCTION

English is one of the subjects in high school (SMA) which is important to be understood and mastered so that students can have English language skills, namely listening (speaking), speaking (speaking), reading (reading), and writing (writing). Listening and reading are called receptive skills because they relate to the input someone gets when learning English. While speaking and writing are called productive skills because they relate to the output a person gets after getting input from listening and reading activities. Among the four, writing is an ability that is considered difficult to master in language skills because students must have the ability to listen, speak, and read first in order to write well so that to be able to write well requires a lot of writing practice. In line with this statement, the written form of learning language is influenced by a good mastery English writing skills (Ananda, et. al: 2014).

Writing is one of skills which collaborates vocabulary mastery, grammar mastery, spelling, punctuation, capitalization, colorful transition signals in order to create coherence product. Consequently, coherence writing is a complex one because it needs many components which described before (Muslim, 2014). In order to get the best writing product, the teacher must be able to maximize the potential of learners in learning, including writing English texts so that students have the ability to write and can avoid mistakes in writing and their responsibilities in writing. In fact, the learners' errors were still found in their writing product especially learners' errors of eleventh grade learners in SMA 15 Semarang. Identifying learners 'errors become crucial factors in order to improve their writing product (Karim, et al.: 2018). This can support the level of students' literacy when analyzing their errors thoroughly. In this case, the low literacy in English causes a hard time for EFL learners' writing process (Napitupulu, S: 2017)

In learning English there are various types of text that must be mastered by students, one of which is analytical exposition text. Analytical exposition text is one type of text taught in class XI in English. Analytical exposition is a text that describes the author's ideas about phenomena around with a social function to influence the reader that the idea is an important issue. The objective of learning this material is that students are able to express meaning in the form of analytical monologue text using spoken and written language. So that learners are expected to convey meaning or fill analytical exposition text properly to the reader so that the social function of the text can be achieved.

In writing analytical exposition texts in addition to ideas or topics that can influence the readers written by students, another thing that must be considered is essay writing with correct grammar. However, errors in grammar are often found in students' writing in the process of writing analytical exposition text.

In this study, the theory of error analysis from Ellis (2010) will be used as a basis for analyzing the errors found in analytical exposition text of students. Ellis stated that mistakes occur because students don't know what's right. In addition, the error analysis is a part of the study of Second Language Acquisition which is the part of internal factors of creating of language using creative and innovative ability. The fewer errors indicate the higher the mastery

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of the language. This is in line with Saville-Troike in Fauziati (2009: 135). To sum up, learners' error is the learner's language mind set.

To classify errors, researchers can try to identify in general the learner's utterance that is different from the target words that have been compiled. According to Ellis (2010) as cited in Dehoop (2013: 3), this method includes omission, misinformation and misordering. So the researchers tried to identify and analyze the grammatical error of the analytical exposition text that was made by the students of class XI SMA 15 Semarang. The purpose of this research is to find out the errors that occur in writing analytical exposition text so that it can help students in writing English text well.

METHODOLOGY

This study used descriptive qualitative method. This research method is called the interpretive method because the research data is more related to the interpretation of the data found in the field which involves organizing, accounting for and explaining the data (Cohen, 2007: 480). This study involved students in class XI IPA 1 and XI IPS 2 in SMA N 15 Semarang in the 2018/2019 school year, amounting to 20 students.

Researchers use text analytical exposition created by students to identify and analyze their grammar errors. This is done to get the data from students' writing product so that it can be analyzed in detail. Thus, the teacher can find out how far students can create analytical exposition texts using correct grammar, lingusitics features and generic structures. This study define the finding using three steps, such as; preparation, data collection, data analysis. The preparation steps had done by determining the learners' writing product using writing analytical exposition. There are some previous studies which are related to this research. Most of the researches discussed about the error found in the writing products and interpret the frequency of the results (Mufidah,2011; Kurniawati, 2014; Wahyuningsih, 2014). The differences between this research with another research is on the writing products which were the analytical exposition writings made by eleventh grade of Senior High Schools done.
The research methodology is carried out by the following steps:

Preparation

Researchers read several books, articles and other sources related to error analysis and writing analytical exposition texts and previous studies. Then, we asked students to write analytical exposition text to get the writing product as the source data for error analysis.

Data Collection

The writing products of analytical expositions were as the data which were collected from students of class XI SMA 15 Semarang. There are two classes involved in this research, namely class XI IPA 1 and XI IPS 2. Students from both classes are given the task of writing an analytical exposition text then the researchers take 10 samples of student writing in each

class as research material. Students write analytical exposition text that is done within a week and then collected after they finish.

Data Analysis

The data that has been collected is identified, classified, and analyzed descriptively using Ellis's (2010) theory of error analysis. These data analysis were blended in the methodology to reveal the students'error analysis in writing.

FINDING(S) AND DISCUSSION

Findings

Based on data analysis using Ellis's theory of analytical errors there are three types of errors made by students. First is the error of omission, namely eliminating a word or grammatical element needed in an expression related to grammar. There were six types of omission found, namely the omission of the to be, the error of the preposition, the error of possessive adjective, the omission of the suffix for the plural noun, the error of omission of the subject, and the error of removing gerund. Second is misinformation is the use of an incorrect grammatical form. There are four types of errors in the use of forms, namely the misuse of the possessive adjective form, the misuse of form, the misuse of plural plural forms, and the misuse of verb forms. The third is misordering is the placement of wrong words in one expression. Placement errors or misordering that were found were two types, namely error placement and phrases and errors in placement of verbal verbs. The following is a figure 1 which presents the errors found in the analytical exposition text created by learners.
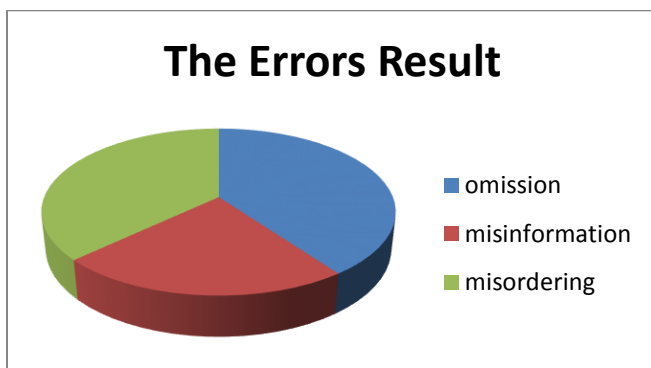

Figure 1: The Errors Result

The figure shows that there are 40% errors for omission, 37% errors for misordering and 27% errors for msinformation. Therefore, there are three types errors found on learners' analytical exposition writing. The further explanation and example of errors found will be shown in the disscusion below.

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Based on the data gathered, the researchers found three types of errors such as omission, misinformation and misordering. The types of grammatical errors of students are then classified and described into each error, as follows:

Errors (Omission)

Ellis (2010) states that, the omission is omitting a word or grammatical element needed in an expression related to grammar. Eraser errors found, are classified as follows:

1. Error Omission of to be
"To be" consists of three parts, such as; "am" is used for subject I, to be "is" is used for subjects He, She, and It while to be "are" used for subject You, We and They. Tenses (form of time) used in analytical exposition text is simple present tense so that it uses to be is, am, or are. In addition to be also used to form passive sentences in text analytical exposition, but students often eliminate to be in the formation of passive sentences. Here is an example of a sentence with an omission to be.
Because gadget is very useful for school
The example of the above sentence should be:
Because gadget is very useful for school

2. Error Omission of Preposition
Prepositions are words used in front of nouns or noun phrases to explain the location or position of the object. In the sentence below, there is a preposition of loss. Here is an example of an error in preposition removal.
Because the importance of health care
The example of the above sentence should be:
Because of the importance of health care

3. Error Omission of Possessive Adjective
It is used to declare ownership of something. The sentence below undergoes adjective pronouns "their" which state the meaning of ownership.
Most teenagers spend time for hanging out with friends.
Examples of the above sentence should be:
Most teenagers spend their time for hanging out with their friends.

4. Error Omission of Elimination of Suffix for Multiple Nouns
In English plural nouns, must be added to the suffix -s or -es in their single form. In the example sentence below, the suffix is omitted for plural nouns. In the example sentence below the noun factor should be plural because there is some word.
The suffix removal errors for plural nouns can be seen in the example below. *Knowing some factor causes water pollution.*
Examples of the above sentence should be:
Knowing some factors causes water pollution.

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5. Error Omission of Subject Abolition
The subject is a part of the clause that marks what the speaker is talking about. Subjects are not always the same as actors or actors, especially in passive sentences. The mistake made by students is not to put the subject on the sentence so it is not clear what is being said. Errors in subject removal are found in the example below. In terms of emotional terms, can train confidence and create a feeling of getting better. Examples of the above sentence should be: In emotional terms, it can be a train and create a good idea of getting. 6. Errors in Gerund removal Gerund is a term for verb forms that function as nouns. The sentence in the example sentence below contains omission in the verb which should use gerund, that is, there is an addition -ing to the verb.
Error removing gerund can be seen in the following sentence example.
Why learn English is important?
Examples of the above sentence should be:
 Why _learning_ English is important?

Misinformation
        According to Ellis (2010), misinformation is the use of an incorrect grammatical form. The use errors found form are classified as follows:

1. Error misinformation of Possessive Adjective Form
Passive adjective is an adjective that can be used to express ownership of an object. Passive adjectives are always followed by objects they have. In the example of the sentence experiencing the misuse of the possessive adjective form, the word should be there because parents are father and mother so that it becomes plural. Mistakes of using a positive adjective form can be seen in the example sentence below.
They always ask her kids.
Examples of the above sentence should be:
They always ask _their_ kids.

2. Error misinformation of to be form
In English, to be grouped as auxiliary verb which serve as a substitute for verbs or is used to express the existence of the accompanying subject.
Error using the form to be can be seen in the example below:
Music and coffee is a great energy.
Examples of the above sentence should be:
Music and coffee _are_ great energy.

3. Error misinformation in the Use of Singular Plural
Has and have have functions as verbs and auxiliary verbs (auxiliary to have). Have is used for subjects I, you, they, we while has been used for the subject he, she, it. In the example sentence below, you will experience a form error in the verb has.
Smartphone has very important role in our lives.

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The above sentence should be:
Smartphone <u>has</u> very important role in our lives.

4. Error misinformation in the Use of Verbs

Verbs are words that are one of the elements of part of speech that shows actions or events and attitudes. Tenses in English (form of time), verbs can change according to the time used. In analytical exposition text uses Simple Present Tense but in some writings students experience verb use errors. Here is an example of using the wrong verb.
But students also came to attend the extracurricular.
The sample fragment above should be:
But students also <u>come</u> to attend the extracurricular.

Placement Error (Misordering)

Ellis (2010) states that misordering is the placement of wrong words in one expression.
The errors are classified as follows:

1. Misordering of Noun Phrase

Noun phrase or noun phrase is a phrase in which the main word is a noun with other words that explain or explain the noun is usually often referred to as a modifier. The misordering of using noun phrases is in the fragment example below.
... the rules school
Examples of the above sentence should be:
... the school rules

2. Misordering of Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verb is a verb consisting of verb + preposistion, verb + adverbs, and verb + adverb + prepostion. In the example sentences made by students there is a mistake in using the phrasal verb form, think of. So, in the following sentence only need to use the word think. Error using phrasal verbs form is found in the following sentence example.
I think of juvenile delinquency because of less attention from parents
Examples of the above sentence should be:
I think juvenile delinquency happens because of less attention from parents.

All in all, the findings above cover about the errors category made by the learners' analytical exposition writing.

DISCUSSION

This research revealed that nearly all the students still made some sentence errors in their writing. The researchers found that there were still many students who made mistakes in writing analytical exposition text. Researchers found 12 types of errors that have been classified according to their respective categories. There were 40% errors for omission, 37% errors for misordering and 27% errors for misinformation. From the data on the types of grammatical errors that have been analyzed and identified using the theory of error analysis by Ellis (2010) above, the researchers found that the error of omission was the most common

mistake made by students of class XI 15 Semarang High School. This finding is congruent with the previous research from Subari (2013) which discussed that the students' ommision and misformation error were the highest error and the students' misordering error was the lowest error which done at STKIP PGRI Bandar Lampung. Thus, the gap was revealed from both of the research results which there is a slightly differences between error of omission found on Subari's research and this research. This study found that the error of omission were to be, preposition, suffix, possessive adjective, and subject abolition. In addition, Subari's research found that the most error on students' tenses.

CONCLUSION(S)

Based on the data obtained omission error is a type of error that has the most types of categories and examples, compared with misinformation and misordering errors. To sum up, it can be concluded that students' understanding of English, especially in terms of structures is still less.

The researchers also suggested for teachers to be able to improve the method or technique in teaching so as to reduce the occurrence of errors in text writing done by the teacher must be designed creatively and interesting in order to motivate students to be more willing and interested in learning English.

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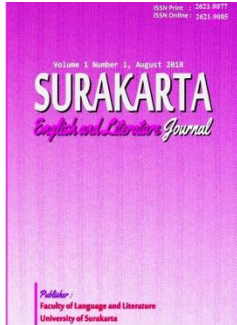
PSYCHOLOGYCAL LITERATURE TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT

Translation is a process of rewriting someone's ideas to dismiss without reducing understanding of the meaning and meaning to be conveyed. The scope of the translation is very broad, where translation is not only limited to translating a formal or informal text, but also at a level of aspects such as linguistics, literature and culture. The purpose of this paper is to link literary theory in the scope of translation where the aspects of literary psychology are the point of discussion at this writing.

Keywords: Translation, Literature, Psychology, translation of literary psychology

ABSTRAK

Penerjemahan merupakan sebuah proses menuliskan kembali gagasan seseorang untuk disampaikan tanpa mengurangi pemahaman arti dan makna yang akan disampaikan. Lingkup pnerjemahan sangatlah luas, dimana penerjemahan tidak hanya sebatas menerjemahkan sebuah teks formal maupun informal saja, melainkan juga pada sebuah tataran aspek berupa linguistik, sastra dan budaya. Tujuan dari penulisan ini adalah mengkaitkan teori sastra dalam lingkup penerjemahan dimana aspek psikologi sastra merupakan titik poin pembahasan pada penulisan ini.

Kata kunci: Penerjemahan, Sastra, Psikologi, penerjemahan psikologi sastra

INTRODUCTION

Literature is a work of language art as a tool for communicating and interacting in life that requires a high touch of creativity and understanding of deep and animating feelings. In making literary works requires a sense of sensitivity and broad knowledge insights in

understanding from all aspects of life. Literature is a work of art that involves creative arts and beauty delivered in the form of language. Literary works tell various problems of human life in their interactions with themselves, fellow human beings, the environment, and also God. Nurgiyantoro, in the journal of BASASTRA 2016: vol.4 no. 2, said that literary works are not the result of mere daydream work, but also the appreciation of writers for life carried out with full awareness and responsibility as a work of art. Deeper understanding is needed in understanding the message conveyed in literary works, so that in translating it, it is not only conveying from the source language into the target language, but also conveying the message and its meaning without reducing the quality of the translation produced.

A translator is required to have extensive insight into understanding the content or message in a literary work, besides understanding the patterns and views of the author is an important factor needed by an interpreter. The background that is owned by the author is also additional information that is important for the translator, so that an interpreter fully understands the reasons behind the making of a literary work. The language mastery factor possessed by the translator at least two languages owned is the main factor in translating so that the translation produced is in accordance with the original literary work made by the author.

The development of interdisciplinary literary studies has brought literature together with various other sciences, such as psychology, sociology, anthropology, gender, and history. The meeting gave birth to various approaches in literary studies, including literary psychology, literary sociology, literary anthropology, criticism of feminist literature, and new historicism. (Wiyatmi, 2011: 6). It can be concluded that literary psychology examines literature from various theoretical frameworks in the field of psychology. Psychology plays an important role in analyzing a literary work both from the authors, figures, and readers. The relationship between literature and psychology is so close that the birth of new science is called "Psychology of Literature". Whereas between literature and translation is a series of knowledge related to one another. Departing from the background above, the researcher wants to examine the relevance of the theory of psychology with translation theory, so that the expected results of this study are to provide a picture for the reader in relating a discussion of the theory of translation to literary psychology.

TRANSLATION AND LITERARY PSYCHOLOGY

Definition of Translation

In general the notion of translation is a process of transferring language from source language into the target language. Catford in the Proceeding Seminar Ilmiah Nasional July: 2017 who defines translation as "the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language. The second definition comes from Newmark in the Proceeding Seminar Ilmiah Nasional July: 2017. According to him, translation is "rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended." Translation is a knowledge or art that seeks to substitute messages from a language into another language. Translators are intermediaries who communicate the ideas and messages of original text writers

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written in source language to readers through other languages (target languages). Readers of the translated text must understand and get the same impression or understanding as the original text reader. Because language is a product of culture, translation activities are essentially intercultural activities. In the transfer of messages from the source language to the target language, there was also a transfer of culture and even art that made the translation text reader understand or not understand the message delivered. From the definition of translation above, although specifically it does not mention the translation of literary works, it can be implicitly concluded that the translation of both literature and non-literature in principle has the same problem, namely the source language message should be maintained.

Translation can be classified into several types. Larson (in the Proceeding Seminar Ilmiah Nasional July: 2017) divides translation into form-based translation (meaning-based translation) and meaning-based translation. Whereas Newmark (in the journal of Kajian linguistic dansastra, vol. 24 no 01 June, 2012) classifies translation into eight types, namely: Word for Word Translation, Literal Translation, Faithful Translation, Semantic Translation, Adaptation Translation, Free Translation, Idiomatic Translation, Communicative Translation. Whereas the translation of ordinary literature or tends to use the type of free or faithful translations.

In the translation process, an interpreter must pay attention to the variety of languages of the text to be translated. In the translation there are also various languages, Machali added, there are five types of languages including: Frozen variety, official variety, consultative, casual variety, intimate variety. Similarly, the opinion of Joos, Moentaha (in the journal Studi Islam vol 2, no 1, June 2017) which divides the variety of languages into 5 types: Variety of literary languages, Variety of journalistic languages, Variety of language newspapers / newspapers, Variety of scientific languages, Variety of official document languages. From the two opinions above, literary translation falls into a variety of literary languages or intimate variety.

Literary Translation

In translating literature, there are often gaps between source works (original literary works) and literary works resulting from cultural differences. The gap is related to differences in cultural roots which include cultural concepts, cultural values, myths, history, ethics, socio-cultural, and others. In this case, the translator is tasked with diluting or disguising the gap. In his book Peter Newmark, in the journal of METASASTRA vol 7 no 2, December 2012, a text book of Translation when discussing the translation of literature, especially poetry, it is also not too much to describe specifically the steps in translating poetry. In general, Newmark explains five important things in literary translation, namely allegorical truth, sound harmony (onomatopoeic), rhythm, diction, and language style. Newmark argues that literary translation requires high creativity and a sense of art (Newmark, in the journal of METASASTRA vol 7 no 2, December 2012). There are many differences of opinion regarding the translation of literary works; some suggest that a literary work, especially a poem, cannot be translated into the target language as suggested by Kessler, 2000. "Poetry ... cannot be translated" by Morgan, p. 272 Victor Hugo, 19th-century French poet and novelist, also has the same opinion, and so does W. Lednicke Garnier,p. 7-9 (in the journal of METASASTRA vol 7 no 2, December 2012). However, it will

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differ with Andre Lefevere in Buletin Al TurasVol. XXIII No.2, Juli 2017p.87 (downloaded in file:///C:/Users/Toshiba/Downloads/5415-16977-1-PB%20(3).pdf, 4 February 2019), who mentions seven methods of literary translation, such as poetry. Although in general the seven methods of translation of the poem can be divided in two, loyal and free (faithful and free). That is one example of free poetry translation.

In literary translations there are units that function as grooves, settings, characterizations, sound units, word groups, sentences (language styles), and visual units (typography, enjambment, stanzas, etc.). The style of language of a literary work can be studied through the choice of words / diction and figurative language as part of a stylistic study that examines the style of language of a literary work. Stylistics, as a linguistic study, only studies linguistic structures including the use or compilation of words, sentences, discourses, and styles in a literary text up to the effects it produces and gives an assessment of it. (Ismail, in Prasasti: Journal of Linguistics Vol.1 No.2 November 2016. Whereas the choice of words / diction in a literary work can use synonyms, origin language, foreign words, tautology (repetition of meanings or ideas), anomalies (omissions from grammatical or semantic angles of a language), figurative language, etc. Figurative language style is the use of figurative language namely expressing things indirectly by equating things with other things that are actually not the same or expressing things with other things to get a clear picture of images (Pradopo , in Prasasti: Journal of Linguistics Vol.1 No.2 November 2016. There are two theories that discuss figurative language, namely the theory of Kerafin Prasasti: Journal of Linguistics Vol.1 No.2 November 2016, dividing the type of figurative language in Indonesian into 16, among others: Equality / simile, Metaphor, Allegory, Personification, Allusion, Eponym, Epithet, Synecdoche, Metonymy, Antonomasia, Hypoplasia, Irony, Satire, Innuendo, Antiphrasis, Sarcasm. While Jassinin MaghzaVol. 1, No. 1, Januari-Juni 2016divides the type of figurative language into personification, metaphor, metaphor, comparison, cliché / hyperbolic figure. The comparison figurative language is marked with the words "like, kind, like, penaka, like, etc", in *Dinamika Penerjemahan Sastra* by Moh.Supardi (2017:386)

Methods, translation strategies or translation techniques play more at the text level in the target language. In the translation strategy, it relates to a smaller level of text, namely sentences, clauses, phrases, and words; the translation method is related to the whole text as a complete discourse. The choice of words / diction in literary works can use synonyms, origin language, foreign words, tautology (repetition of meanings or ideas), anomalies (omissions from grammatical or semantic angles of a language), figurative language, etc. Sudjimanin Prasasti: Journal of Linguistics Vol.1 No.2 November 2016, states the importance of the accuracy of the use of word choices / diction is very important in conveying the intent of a literary work.

In the literary translation, strategy can be done in translating literary texts. First, the writer should read the text that he wants to translate until it is complete to obtain a general description of the characters, storyline, settings, narrative tones, implied messages, etc. Secondly, look for additional information about the text that is intended to be interpreted, both concerning the content and background, including regarding prosecution. The third, reads the chapters to be translated while marking parts that might be a problem, just as mental preparation. The fourth starts with the translation process. Then look for ingredients that do not immediately occur. The

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meaning of the writing process is often interrupted because it often opens dictionaries or searches the internet.

Literary Psychology

Literary psychology is an interdisciplinary study of literature, because understanding and studying literature by using various concepts and theoretical frameworks which exist in the psychology of Wellek and Warren in the book of *Psikologi Sastra* (2011: 14) suggests that literary psychology has four possible meanings. The first is the study of author psychology as a type or as a person. The second study is the creative process. The third study is laws of psychology applied to literary works. And the fourth one studies the impact of literature on the reader. According to Wellek and Warrenin the book of *Psikologi Sastra* (2011:14), the first and second notions are part of the psychology of art, focusing on the author and the creative process. The third definition focuses on literary works that are examined with the laws of psychology. The fourth definition is focused on the reader who when reading and interpreting literary works experiences various emotional situations.

Literary works are seen as psychological phenomena because they display psychological aspects which are portrayed through characters and make humans as the movers of the soul. Analyzing figures in literary works and their expression of a literary reviewer must also be based on psychological theories and laws that explain human behavior and character. Psychological theory that is often used in conducting research on a literary work is psychoanalysis proposed by Sigmun Freud. Psychological theory that is often used in conducting research on a literary work is psychoanalysis proposed by Sigmun Freud. According to Freud, (Wiyatmi in the book of *Psikologi Sastra teori dan aplikasinya* 2011: 52) the life of the soul has three levels of consciousness, namely conscious (Conscious), unconscious (Preconscious), and unconscious (Unconscious). Freud's psychological theory distinguishes human personality into three psychological elements, namely Id, Ego, and Super Ego. Psychology is an extrinsic element of literary work, but the role of psychology in literature is very important. A literary work can be divided into several types, among others, literature in the form of novels, poems, or rhymes. The role of psychology in literary works in the form of novels is used to revive the characters that are not consciously created by the author, discussions on character, conflict and main characters are commonly used in this study. Whereas, literary works in the form of textual poetry is in the form of coherence and implicature; it is a building block in poetry.

From the above discussion, it can be concluded that the translation of literary works is, often there are gaps between source works (original literary works) and translation literary works caused by cultural differences. The gap is related to differences in cultural roots which include the concepts of culture, cultural values, myths, history, ethics, socio-cultural, and others. In this case, the translator is tasked with diluting or disguising the gap. According to James Wanastra Vol IX No.2 September 2017, translators must consider presenting social, economic, political, and cultural contexts and connotations in translating literary texts. According to Newmark, transference is an option in maintaining Source Language local color. Because we cannot separate translation and culture, the procedure for preserving the source language locality must

be carried out in the translation process. However, transference cannot be applied in all cases because only by transferring the target language, reader will not understand the cultural meanings and concepts intended by the author of the source text. Another method introduced by Newmark is the analysis of meaning components as "the most accurate translation procedure" Newmark in the Journal of Wanastra Vol IX No.2 September 2017. This procedure does not involve culture and only highlights messages. The consequence of applying this method is that part of the aesthetics of the source text will be disrupted.

Translating literary psychology has several external aspects where in translating, a translator must be able to animate the psychological aspects of an author, furthermore, messages contained in a work such as characterization or conflict, such as those found in the psychological aspects of literature in the form of novels. While the element of coherence and implicature in the form of poetry is an external element that has a connection with pragmatism in a poem. A consequence that is the result in the form of a translation that does not fulfill the aesthetics of a work in the target language.

Some general rules in translating literary texts. The following is one example of the rules for translating fictional prose manuscripts put forward by Belloc cited by Bassnett-McGuire in Buletin Al Turas Vol. XXIII No.2, July 2017 in the article of *syarat dan aturan dalam penerjemahan teks sastra*, among others: consider the whole work, idioms become idioms and the intention is to mean, the emotional charge at Source and Target language, don not forgot to beware of the same structure but actually different, translating explicitly so that meaning is conveyed to Target Language, do not tell the story to be more beautiful or bad with the original story

The translation of literature by translating into the target language by conveying the message aesthetically, but still involves cultural, historical, value, taste, political, social, and ways of thinking. In addition, literary translation needs to pay attention to the validity of the truth of the translation results. One of the literary works such as poetry can be translated with certain methods of translation, one of which is the method of translating interpretations of poetry revealed by Bassnett.

Prose is divided into novels and short stories. Have the same structure, namely the story is fictional, there is a plot, has a character, and there is a setting or background. Thus, how to translate it also has similarities. Suryawinata and Hariyanto downloaded in http://imlihlamka.blogspot.com/2015/05/menerjemahkan-karya-sastra.html 8 July 2018 reveal that there are difficulties translating fiction because there are several problems such as, quoting Newmark in the Journal of Wanastra Vol IX No.2 September 2017 the influence of source language culture in the original text that appears in the style of language, setting, and themes, and moral goals want to be conveyed to the reader. In addition, it should be noted also the characteristics of the literary convention when the work was written so that the translator did not misunderstand the text and style of writing of the work to be translated.

Therefore, Helloc, as quoted by Basnettin in Buletin Al Turas Vol. XXIII No.2, July 2017, states that there are six general rules for prose text translators, namely: first the translator

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should not 'plod on', word by word or sentence by sentence, but should 'always "block out" his work'. By 'block out', Belloc means that the translator should consider the work as an integral unit and translate in sections, asking himself 'before each what the whole sense is he has to render'. Second, the translator should render idiom by idiom and idioms of their nature demand translation into another form from that of the original. Belloc cites the case of the Greek exclamation 'By the Dog!', which, if rendered literally, becomes merely comic in English, and suggest that the phrase 'By God!' is a much closer translation. Trird, the translator must render 'intention by intention', bearing in mind that 'the intention of a phrase in one language may be less empathic than the form of the phrase, or it may be more emphatic'. By 'intention', Belloc seems to be talking about the weight a given expression may have in a particular context in the Source Language (SL) that would be disproportionate if translated literally into the Target Language (TL). He quotes several examples where the weighting of the phrase in the SL is clearly much stronger or much weaker than the literal TL translation, and points out that in the translation of 'intention', it is often necessary to add words not in the original 'to conform to the idiom of one's own tongue. Forth, Belloc warns against, those words or structures that may appear to correspond in both SL and TL but actually do not, e.g. Demander—to ask translated wrongly as to demand. Fifth, the translator is advised to 'transmute boldly' and Belloc suggests that the essence of translating is 'the resurrection of an alien thing in a native body'. Then the last, the translator should never embellish.

Translating prose, both in the form of short stories and novels, is basically the same as translating other texts. The steps are the same as those outlined by Nida and Taber above, namely analysis, transfer, and restructuring. What distinguishes it is that we as translators must really understand literature so that it can capture the message conveyed by the author and pay attention to the six rules mentioned above.

While other fictional works in the form of poetry is one type of literary work that has its own uniqueness. Not only, in terms of form, but also the sounds of the language used, the expressions produced, and the emotion emitted. The form of poetry which only consists of lines may give the impression that translating is easier than prose. However, actually it is not as easy as imagined. Andre Lefevere, as quoted by Bassnetin Buletin Al TurasVol. XXIII No.2, July 2017reveals that there are seven methods or strategies to translate poetry, namely: Phonemic translation, which attempts to reproduce the SL sound in the TL while at the same time producing an acceptable paraphrase of the sense. Lefevere comes to the conclusion that although this works moderately well in the translation of onomatopoeia, the overall result is clumsy and often devoid of sense altogether. Next is literal translation, where the emphasis on word-for-word translation distorts the sense and the syntax of the original. Then metrical translation, where the dominant criterion is the reproduction of the SL meter. Lefevere concludes that, like literal translation, this method concentrates on one aspect of the SL text at the expense

of the text as a whole. After that, Poetry into prose. Here Lefevere concludes that distortion of the sense, communicative value and syntax of the SL text results from this method, although not to the same extent as with the literal or metrical types of translation. Others are rhymed translation, where the translator 'enters into a double bondage' of meter and rhyme. Lefevere's conclusions here are particularly harsh, since he feels that the end product is merely a 'caricature' of Catullus. After rhymed is Blank verse translation. Again the restrictions imposed on the translator by the choice of structure are emphasized, although the greater accuracy and higher degree of literalness obtained are also noted. The last is iinterpretation. Under this heading, Lefevere discusses what he calls versions where the substance of the SL text is retained but the form is changed, and imitations where the translator produces a poem of his own which has 'only title and point of departure, if those, in common with the source text'.

Translating poetry is not the same as translating prose. In fact, it is arguably no easier. The steps in translating poetry are the same as the steps in translating prose, namely analysis, transfer, and restructuring. It is just that, as a very distinctive text, poetry must be understood by people who truly understand poetry so that when translating the messages expressed by the poet is not destroyed. What can translate a poetic work is the author itself with the aim of preserving the essence of the message and the beauty of the poem. When translating poetry, we must choose one of the seven strategies to translate poetry that has been put forward. The realization of the poetry translation strategy can be seen in the appendix section.

Literary text translator requirements

In translating literature related to culture and language from two languages. Culture involves names, history, religion, beliefs, traditions, customs, and social structures. In addition, it also pays attention to the socio cultural language of the source language; especially literature is not only to be read alone but also to be read by others. It can be concluded that literary translation is the process of rewriting the meaning or message contained in a text into a text written in another language by presenting (maintaining) its beauty.
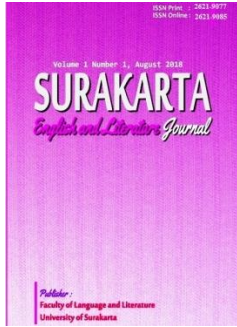
According to Zuchridin and Sugeng (downloaded inhttps://www.linguistikid.com/2016/07/syarat-aturan-penerjemahan-teks-sastra.html 8 July 2018)a literary translator must equip themselves with a number of things (Translation requirements of literary texts), namely (a) understanding the source language almost perfectly, (b) mastering and being able to understand the target language properly, correctly and effectively, (c) knowing and understanding literature, appreciation of literature, and translation theory, (d) having sensitivity to literature, (e) having cognitive and socio cultural flexibility and, (f) having strong tenacity and motivation ". By fulfilling these conditions, the translation of literary texts will be conveyed both from the message and its aesthetics.

CONCLUSION

The translation of literature by translating into the target language by conveying the message aesthetically, but still involves cultural, historical, value, taste, political, social, and ways of thinking. In addition, literary translation needs to pay attention to the validity of the truth of the translation results. In translating literature related to culture and language from two languages. Culture involves names, history, religion, beliefs, traditions, customs, and social structures. In addition, it also pays attention to the socio cultural language of the source language; especially literature is not only to be read alone but also to be read by others. It can be concluded that literary translation is the process of rewriting the meaning or message contained in a text into a text written in another language by presenting (maintaining) its beauty.

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ANALYSIS ON THE TRANSLATION OF TECHNICAL TERMS IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY IN NEWS TRANSLATION BY NOVICE TRANSLATORS

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ABSTRACT

Technical term is a word that has a specific meaning within a specific field of expertise. Translation of technical terms is challenging and becomes one of the most factors influencing the process of translation. This paper discusses about the pattern of translation of technical terms in disaster management, with the focus on translation techniques and translation quality. This study analyses the translation of technical terms made by novice/student translators. The data include words and phrases belonging to technical terms in disaster management. The translation techniques used by the translators to render the meaning of the technical terms in disaster management were categorized based on those proposed by Molina and Albir (2002). The translation quality was measured with the translation quality assessment proposed by Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono(2012). Patterns of translation were then drawn. The examination reveals that there are three patterns used by eight translators in conveying the meaning of technical terms in disaster management. This study also pinpoints possible causes underlying the usage of translation technique in search of equivalences.

Keywords: technical terms, disaster management, translation techniques, translation quality, patterns of translation

ABSTRAK

Istilah teknis adalah kata yang memiliki makna khusus dalam bidang tertentu. Penerjemahan istilah teknis merupakan hal yang menantang dan menjadi salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi proses penerjemahan. Makalah ini membahas tentang pola penerjemahan istilah teknis dalam bidang penanganan bencana, dengan berfokus pada teknik penerjemahan dan kualitas hasil terjemahan. Studi ini menganalisis hasil terjemahan istilah teknis oleh penerjemah pemelajar (pemula). Data meliputi kata dan frasa yang

termasuk dalam istilah teknis dalam bidang penanganan bencana. Teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan oleh penerjemah untuk mengalihkan makna istilah teknis dalam bidang penanganan bencana dikategorikan berdasarkan pengklasifikasian menurut Molina dan Albir (2002). Kualitas hasil terjemahan diukur dengan menggunakan penilaian kualitas terjemahan menurut Nababan, Nuraeni, dan Sumardiono (2012). Pola-pola dalam menerjemahkan kemudian dianalisis dan disimpulkan. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa ada tiga pola penerjemahan yang digunakan oleh penerjemah dalam mengalihkan makna istilah teknis dalam bidang penanganan bencana. Studi ini juga menyimpulkan penyebab-penyebab yang kemungkinan besar berpengaruh pada penggunaan teknik penerjemahan dalam pencarian padanan.

Kata kunci: istilah teknis, penanganan bencana, teknik penerjemahan, kualitas penerjemahan, pola penerjemahan

INTRODUCTION

Translation activities today have developed rapidly, and the tendencies of these activities expand to specific fields of expertise, like mining, technology, medicine, pharmacy, sport, agriculture, disaster management, and others. The nature of transferring intention in the source text (ST) into the target text (TT) is to provide solution for target readers who are lack of ability in understanding information in the ST.

News, either printed or online, is one of texts requiring rendition, for this type of text is significant for nearly all people in the world. They read news to get an idea about the people and their culture, as well as the problems they face in their original countries. Information about important events taking place in a certain country attracts the attention of not only domestic readers but also foreign readers. The presence of translation activities is noteworthy for it helps disseminating news in the international arena (Troqe&Marchan: 2017). Those who have trouble reading in a foreign language, however, don't have the freedom of finding out this information without the help of a translator.

In Indonesia, news spreading information about disaster occurring in the country frequently come to be trending, and the translation carried out within this topic becomes more interesting and challenging due to the presence of specific terms in disaster and disaster management. One aspect that has to be taken into account when dealing with text in special branch of knowledge is the presence of specific terms. Let's take a look at the fragment of a text in Indonesian and its English translation below.

ST: *Prioritas penanganan darurat saat ini adalah **koordinasi, evakuasi, pencarian dan penyelamatan korban**, **pelayanan kesehatan**, **penanganan pengungsi**, **perbaikan darurat sarana prasarana yang rusak**.*

TT   : Current priorities are coordination, **evacuation**, search and rescue operation, health services, refugee camp, and emergency rebuilding of damaged infrastructure.

The terms *"koordinasi","evakuasi", "pencarian dan penyelamatan korban", "pelayanan kesehatan", "penanganan pengungsi",* and *"perbaikan darurat sarana prasarana yang rusak"* in the above example have their own specific denotations: "coordination", "evacuation", "search and rescue for victim", "health service", "refugee handling", "emergency repair of damaged infrastructure", respectively. Those terms belong to technical terms, i.e. terms which have certain meanings and used in specific field of study. This definition is in line with Mrklun's

words (2011) that technical term is a word which has particular meaning within a certain field of study and used when communicating information concerning technical subjects. A technical term has a specific meaning understood to people knowledgeable about the field and involves the theory of or application of practical science and technology (David, 2017).

The success of translation lies on the hands of its translator. A translator has to be fluent in both source language and target language, understanding the meaning contained in the source text (ST) and producing words equivalent in the target text (TT). A translator shall not make any addition and reduction of meaning in the TT.

Translating technical terms presents its own unique challenges. First, grasping the meaning of technical term takes time because the meaning is contextually determined by the field of study. When translating technical terms, a translator should understand the detailed concept of a term because it can have different meaning when used in different situation and user, in different field of study. For instance, the term 'operation' in the field of healthcare means 'surgery underwent to a patient', however, it can mean "mathematical process such as addition" in the field of Mathematics and "an action to handle the impacts of hazard and disaster" in the field of disaster management. Second, a term has to be rendered accurately into TT using appropriate lexical equivalence. This type of translation deals with the maximum saturation of the particular terminology that is characteristic of a given branch of knowledge. Third, solution has to be set up properly when a term does not have direct equivalence in TT.

Studies on translation of technical terms have been explored by researchers with the concentrations on challenges or difficulties (Costeleanu: 2009; Раджабова: 2017), techniques (Lozano & Matamala: 2009; Widarwati: 2015; Yulianita: 2017), ideology (Mahmudah&Anis: 2018), and qualities of translation in the fields of law (Moghadam& Far: 2015), religion (Yulianita: 2017), medicine (Lozano & Matamala: 2009; Widarwati: 2015), and hydropower generation (Marklun: 2011). Some research on the translation and interpreting in the field of disaster management have been made, centering on the (g)localization of the graphic user interface of the disaster management system and documentation(Musacchio & Panizzon: 2017) and interpreting services for foreign search and rescue teams (Burut& Kurultay: 2014). One topic that is still rarely examined is the study on the translation of technical terms inthe field of disaster management. Moreover, analysis on the translation of technical terms translated by novice translators is limited. The present study investigates the techniques used by the translators to translate technical terms in the field of disaster management and the impact of the translation techniques on the quality of translation, with the focus on the patterns of translation from Indonesian into English.

METHODOLOGY

The linguistic data in this research are technical terms, which take forms of words or phrases,used in disaster management found in the news about tsunami occurring in Sunda Strait published by Kompas.com. Data were taken from the data source, and were validated based on the set criteria. The translation data were the techniques used by the translators to render the technical terms in disaster management in the source text into the target texts, and the information about translation quality covering accuracy and acceptability, which were obtained from raters as informants.

The data in the forms of technical terms in disaster management were gathered using content analysis, by reading the whole text and labeling the technical terms in the source text, and then finding the translation in the target texts.The data of translation quality, in term of accuracy, were obtained by comparing and contrasting data in the source text and in the target text. Meanwhile, data for acceptability were obtained by measuring the naturalness of the terms in the target text. The data about translation quality obtained from the researcher were compared with those obtained from two informants to ensure the validity of evaluation. The evaluation was carried out by referring to translation quality instruments proposed by Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012).

The linguistic data were categorized as technical terms in disaster management. Translation data were analyzed by grouping them based on the patterns of translation, connecting the translation techniques and quality. The patterns identified were later explained. Finally, conclusion was drawn based on the objectives of the study.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Twenty-nine data of technical terms in the ST and 232 data of translation in the TT, taking form words and phrases were analyzed. The analysis of the translation of technical terms in disaster management starts from the translation techniques used by the translators to render the meaning of technical term into target text, the contribution of the techniques to translation quality, to the patterns of translation made by the translators.

When translating technical terms in disaster management, various models were applied by novice translators in order to find equivalences in the target language. The analysis on both linguistic and translation data results in three patterns of translation: (1) same technique – same quality, (2) different technique – same quality, and (3) different technique – different quality.

(1) Same technique – same quality
The first pattern covers the tendency that technical terms in disaster management are rendered using identical translation technique contributing to the same level of translation quality. The followings are some examples in which the tendency occurs.
Example 1
ST   :*Update **Tsunami** Banten dan Lampung, 281 meninggal, 1.016 luka-luka, dan 57 hilang*
TT   : Banten and Lampung **Tsunami** Update, 281 dead, 1,016 injured, and 57 missing.
The term "tsunami" refers to "a type of disaster" and this was conveyed in the same way using established equivalence (EE) technique by all translators because the equivalence of this term is already established and well-accepted in the target language.
Example 2
ST   :*Prioritas penanganan darurat saat ini adalah koordinasi, **evakuasi**, pencarian dan penyelamatan korban, pelayanan kesehatan, penanganan pengungsi, perbaikan darurat sarana prasarana yang rusak.*
TT   :Current priorities are coordination, **evacuation**, search and rescue operation, health services, refugee camp, and emergency rebuilding of damaged infrastructure.
Alike with the translation of "tsunami" in Example 1, "*evakuasi*" which means "escape of people from an area that contains threat or hazard to lives or property" is conveyed using EE technique for this term into "evacuation" which shares the same meaning and usage. The uses of EE

technique in those cases contribute to high level of translation quality in terms of accuracy and acceptability, for the terms in both languages share identical meaning and the equivalence in the TT are commonly used in and available in English dictionary, as well as in technical dictionary and documents in disaster management.

The possibility of choosing the identical equivalence with single technique conceivably due to the universality of the terms and the fact that terms, in fact, are originated from English and derived into Indonesian with naturalization of spelling. Thus, when the translation is carried from Indonesian into English, established equivalence is already available for the term. Moreover, confirming Widarwati (2017), established equivalence is more possibly applied when the technical term consists of one word.

(2) Different technique – same quality

The second pattern is indicated withthe uses varioustechniques—more than one techniques—for translating the terms, and the uses of several techniques are attributable to the same translation quality.The following two examples will clearly illustrate this trend.

Example 3

ST   :*"Korban dan **kerusakan** ini terdapat di 5 kabupaten terdampak yaitu Pandeglang, Serang, Lampung Selatan, Tanggamus dan Pesawaran," kata Kepala Pusat Data Informasi dan Humas BNPB Sutopo Purwo Nugroho, Senin (24/12/2018).*

TT1   :"The victims and **damages** were found in five affected regencies: Pandeglang, Serang, South Lampung, Tanggamus, and Pasawaran," said Sutopo Purwo Nugroho, Head of Information Data and Public Relation Center of BNPB on December 24.

TT2   : "The victims and **physical damage** of this Tsunami were found in 5 regencies. They are Pandeglang, Serang, South Lampung, Tanggamus, and Pesawaran", said Sutopo Purwo Nugroho, Head of Data, Information, and Public Relation of BNPN on Monday (24/12/2018).

TT3   : "The victims and **the destruction** were found in the 5 impacted regencies, which are Pandeglang, Serang, South Lampung, Tanggamus, and Pesawaran," said Sutopo Purwo Nugroho, the head of the Information Data Center & Public Relations Department of National Bureau of Disaster Management (24/12/2018).

"*Kerusakan*" in the ST encompasses the meaning of "physical damages (caused by the tsunami suffered by the people living in five regencies)". This term is conveyed in different ways, with the incorporation of two different techniques—established equivalent (EE) and the combination of EE and explicitation (EXPL). "Damages" in TT1 and "destruction" in TT3 express equal message with "*kerusakan*". Despite of the fact that the former is more frequently used than the latter, both are proper equivalences for the term. In TT2, the term is rendered with the presence of "physical", accompanying "damages". The explicitation of "physical" is contextually suitable with the message embraced in the ST, that the damage is more related to the physical damages caused by the tsunami, instead of the other type of damages, for example, casualties. Thus, the uses of those three different forms of equivalences, indeed, produce high level of faithfulness and naturalness.

(3) Different techniques – different quality

The most frequently tendency in translating technical terms is different technique–different quality pattern. In this case, technical terms are translated using different techniques and theseresult in different translation quality. Let us take a look at Example 4 and Example 5 to depict clear picture of this condition.

Example 4

ST   :***Penanganan darurat** terus dilakukan di daerah yang terdampak tsunami di Selat Sunda.*

TT1   :**Emergency response** is continuously carried out in the affected areas of the tsunami in Sunda Strait.

TT2   : **Emergency management** continues in areas affected by Sunda Strait Tsunami.

TT3   : **Emergency handling** continues in areas damaged by the tsunami in Sunda Strait.

TT4   : **Emergency management procedures** are ongoing in the tsunami-impacted areas at the Sunda Strait.

TT5   : **Emergency procedures** continue in areas affected by the tsunami in the Sunda Strait.

TT6   : **Emergency evacuation** has been hold in areas that hit by tsunami in Sunda Strait.

TT7   : The **emergency operation** had been continuing in the areas which were affected by the tsunami in Sunda Strait.

Within the Indonesian text, "*penanganan darurat*" encloses "emergency response as an effort to mitigate the impact of an incident on the public and environment (disaster)". This message is presented in various ways in the English version. The first technique incorporated to render this term is EE, as exemplified with the presence of "emergency response", "emergency handling", and "emergency operation". Either "response", "handling", or "operation" is possibly and commonly used in the context of responding to disaster. The uses of this technique contributes to high level of accuracy and acceptability. However, in the translation presented in TT2, TT4, TT5, and TT6, the terms used in the English text express different meanings to that in the ST. "Emergency evacuation" denotes more specific meaning than "emergency response"; it is urgent immediate egress or escape of people away from an area that contains an imminent threat, an ongoing threat or a hazard to lives or property. On the contrary, while particularization (PART) is used in TT6, generalization (GEN) is applied in TT2. "Emergency management" embodies more general meaning than "emergency response". It is the organization and management of the resources and responsibilities for dealing with all humanitarian aspects of emergencies which include preparedness, response, mitigation, and recovery. In other words, emergency response is a part of activities in management.

The uses of both generalization and particularization technique contribute to low level of accuracy. There are various reasons underlying the uses of particularization and among others are political reason, taboo (offensiveness), impoliteness, insignificance of information, and lack of ability in finding proper equivalence (Widarwati: 2015). However, in the case of "emergency response", the particularization happens as the result of translator's incapability in finding proper equivalence in the target text. The result of study contradicts with Akhiroh's study (2013: 49) that generalization and particularization give a positive effect on the accuracy of translation.

Despite of the fact that both techniques produce less accurate translation, the acceptability level is still maintained in the TT. This is so, perhaps, for the terms in the TT are available and they are contextually acceptable when used in the context, though, in fact, the meanings are different from those in the TT.

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Unlike in the case of TT2 and TT6, discursive creation (DC) is applied in TT4 and TT5. Both "emergency management procedures" and "emergency procedures" refer to "a plan of actions in a certain order or manner, in response to an emergency event", and this definition is obviously out of the context. In spite of the fact that this technique produces inaccurate translation, the naturalness of the terms in the TT is maintained.

Example 5

ST : *Sutopo menambahkan, ribuan personel gabungan dari TNI, Polri, BNPB, Basarnas, Kementerian PU Pera, Kementerian Sosial, Kementerian Kesehatan, Kementerian ESDM, **BPBD**, SKPD, NGO, relawan dan masyarakat dan lainnya terus melakukan penanganan darurat.*

TT1 : …**BPBD**, SKPD, Non-Government Organizations, volunteers and the communities helped to search and rescue the remaining victims.5

TT2 : ….**Disaster Mitigation Agency (BPBD)**, Regional Working Units (SKPD), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), volunteers and other communities, still participated in doing the emergency operation.

TT3 : … **Province and District Disaster Management**, NGOs, SKPD, and volunteers were providing immediate assistance to those affected.

TT4 : …**The Regional Disaster Mitigation Agency (BPBD)**, The Regional Working Units (SKPD), NGOs, volunteers and the other communities continuously did emergency response.

Another case confirming the utilization of the third pattern is presented in Example 6. The presence of acronym in the example is frequent, and one of which is "*BPBD*". BPBD stands for *Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah* and this belongs to a non-departmental government institution handling disaster management in the level of either province or regency. This acronym parallels with "the Regional Disaster Management Agency". Nevertheless, within the English text, the term is conveyed into four different versions. In TT1, "*BPBD*" is straightly taken into English without any change. This pure borrowing technique constitutes accurate translation for no alteration of form and meaning is made, but it puts effect on low level of acceptability because the idea about *BPBD* is not presented clearly in the TT, making this term unfamiliar. Taking a look at TT2 and TT4, discursive creation and pure borrowing techniques are used to transform the acronym into English. Alike in TT1, pure borrowing technique in this case happens to the retaining of *BPPD* in the English version. Meanwhile, "Disaster Mitigation Agency" in TT2 and "The Regional Disaster Mitigation Agency (BPBD)" in TT4seem more out of context, for the English version has its own meaning differing from that in the ST."Mitigation" denotes "the lessening of impacts of hazards and related disasters" and the message is dissimilar to "management". In addition, the idea of "regional" is lost in the TT2.With regard to the use of both techniques, the translation is less faithful and less acceptable in the TT.Discursive creation is also employed by translator, as displayed in TT3. "Province and District Disaster Management" does not correspond to *BPBD* for the English version has new meaning, which is management of disaster in province and district. However, in the ST, the agency works in the level of either province or regency, instead of both.

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The uses of different techniques in the latest pattern of translation have produced various levels of translation quality. Generalization, particularization, and discursive creation cause translation less faithful to the original text, while borrowing reduces naturalness of the translation. Dealing with the translation of acronym, the idea about agency or institution is not identified wholly by the translators and thus, this possibly causes them to create improper equivalence.

The details of explanation suggest that equivalence in the TT is the mainpointwhen producing translation of technical terms. In search of equivalence, the concept or ideas contained in the term has to be identified by the translator. Understanding the concept is the key which ensures that the correspondence produced is proper. Examination of parallel texts and related documents can be used at optimum level to help translator understand the concept and context of term in certain field. Study on parallel texts can help answers what dictionaries cannot. Deeper concern on the use of glossary is also suggested since glossary of terminologies many problems with the meaning of terminology: it is a tool to help decide whether a term is appropriate in each particular case. (David: 2017). Moreover, a high level of mastery in the source language is needed (Hosseinimanesh & Dastjerdi, 2013). For sure, besides linguistic and cultural aspects, in the case of translation of technical terms, the competence in specific area is a point that needs to be taken into account by a translator, because accurate translation cannot be made without basic knowledge of particular field (Costeleanu: 2009; Akhiroh: 2015).

CONSLUSION

Thy study explains patterns of using techniques and the impacts on quality of translation of technical terms in disaster management. This paper concludes that there are three patterns of translation made by translators—same technique-same quality, different technique-same quality, and different technique-different quality. Various techniques and quality of translation are made, implying the fact that translators, particularly novice translators, shall pay more attention on the grasping of idea attached in the term in the ST and finding proper equivalence in the TT, while giving more attention on the use of parallel and relevant texts in doing so. This research pinpoints the ways technical terms in disaster management translated from Indonesian into English. The similar tendency may occur for other pairs of languages. Thus, further study is required to confirm the question.

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LIST OF ABREVIATIONS
ST   : source text
TT   : target text
EE   : established equivalent
EXPL : explicitation
DC   : discursive creation
PART : particularization
GEN   : generalization

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