

ISSN: 2088-6799



PROCEEDINGS

International Seminar

LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT IV

November 18, 2014



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



Proceedings International Seminar Language Maintenance and Shift IV

November 18, 2014

xviii+488 hlm. 21 x 29,7 cm

ISSN: 2088-6799

Editors:

Zane Goebel

J. Herudjati Purwoko

Suharno

M. Suryadi

Yusuf Al Arief

**Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University
in Collaboration with**

Balai Bahasa Provinsi Jawa Tengah

Jalan Imam Bardjo, S.H. No.5 Semarang

Telp/Fax +62-24-8448717

Email: seminarlinguistics@gmail.com

Website: www.mli.undip.ac.id/lamas

EDITORS’ NOTE

This international seminar on Language Maintenance and Shift IV (LAMAS IV for short) is a continuation of the previous international seminar with the same theme conducted by the Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University on 18 November 2014.

We would like to extend our deepest gratitude to the seminar committee for putting together the seminar that gave rise to this collection of papers. Thanks also go to the Head and the Secretary of the Master Program in Linguistics Diponegoro University, without whom the seminar would not have been possible.

The table of contents lists all the papers presented at the seminar: The first four papers are those presented by invited keynote speakers. They are Dr. Sugiyono (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, Jakarta, Indonesia), Dr. Zane Goebel (La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia), Prof. Yudha Thianto, Ph.D. (Trinity Christian College, Illinois, USA), Dr. Deli Nirmala, M.Hum (Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia).

In terms of the topic areas, there are 21 papers in applied linguistics, 20 papers in sociolinguistics, 14 papers in theoretical linguistics, 18 papers in discourse/pragmatics, and 13 papers (miscellaneous).

SCHEDULE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT IV

TIME	NAME	TITLE	PAGE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
07.30 - 08.15		Registration		Lobby	Commettee
08.15 - 08.30		Opening		Krypton	Dean of FIB Undip
08.30 - 09.00		Keynote Speakers Dr. Sugiyono		Krypton	Commettee
		Plenary			
	Dr. Deli Nirmala, M.Hum.	REPRESENTATION OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE IN LOCAL NEWSPAPERS IN CENTRAL JAVA	1-17		
09.00 - 10.30	Prof. Yudha Thianto, Ph.D.	PRONOUNS IN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY MALAY: A HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL TEXTS PUBLISHED BY THE VOC FOR CHILDREN IN THE EAST INDIES	18-28	Krypton	Dr. Nurhayati, M.Hum.
	Dr. Zane Goebel	UNDERSTANDING SHIFTING LANGUAGES ON INDONESIAN TELEVISION: UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL VALUE IN LATE CAPITALISM	29-42		
10.30 - 10.45		Coffee Break		Resto	
		Parallel Session 1 A			
10:45 – 11:45	Hepy Sri Rahayu Pujiastuti & Nia Kurniawati	TEACHERS' COMPETENCES IN TEACHING ENGLISH TO YOUNG LEARNERS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	43-49		
	I Nyoman Aryawibawa	THE ACQUISITION OF UNIVERSAL QUANTIFIERS IN INDONESIAN (ISO 639-3: IND): A PRELIMINARY REPORT	50-55	Krypton I	Moderator bergantian antar Pemakalah dalam satu ruang
	Jurianto	LEXICAL ERRORS IN THE ARGUMENTATIVE ESSAYS WRITTEN BY ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS OF AIRLANGGA UNIVERSITY	56-61		
		Parallel Session 1 B			
10:45 – 11:45	Ahmad Mubarak	KONSEP BERKEHIDUPAN DALAM PAPADAH BANJAR	157-162		
	Febrina Nadelia	MENGUNGKAP NILAI KEARIFAN LOKAL DAN EKSISTENSI NAMA-NAMA MAKANAN TRADISIONAL SUNDA BERBAHAN DASAR SINGKONG: KAJIAN ANTROPOLINGUISTIK DI KOTA BANDUNG	169-173	Krypton II	Moderator bergantian antar Pemakalah dalam satu ruang
	I Nengah Sudipa	MAINTAINING BALINESE LANGUAGE THROUGH WRITING SHORT STORIES IN BALI ORTI	174-176		
		Parallel Session 1 C			
10:45 – 11:45	Ageng Sutrisno & Cindy Intan Audya Putri	REEXAMINING LEXICAL VARIATION IN DATAR VILLAGE: THE CASE OF VERB	260-264		
	Ahdi Riyono	LEKSIKON PERTANIAN DALAM BAHASA JAWA DI KABUPATEN KUDUS: KAJIAN ETNOLINGUISTIK	265-269	Krypton III	Moderator bergantian antar Pemakalah dalam satu ruang
	Emilia Nimik Ayardawati	THE KNOWLEDGE OF PROSODY IN HELPING STUDENTS RESPONSE UTTERANCES APPROPRIATELY	270-273		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	PAGE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
11:45 – 12:45	Agus Suryana	Parallel Session 2 A WACANA DEMOKRASI DALAM PERSFEKTIF TABLOID MEDIA UMAT		Krypton I	Moderator bergantian antar Pemakalah dalam satu ruang
	Akmal & Maria Yosephin WI & Sri Wahyuni	THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ENGLISH ADVERTISEMENTS CREATED BY STUDENTS OF BUSINESS ENGLISH CLASS AT PGRI UNIVERSITY SEMARANG. LEMBAGA PENELITIAN DAN PENGABDIAN PADA MASYARAKAT, UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG			
	Ch. Ewy Tri Widyahening	DICTION IN A DRAMA ENTITLED 'ROMEO AND JULIET' BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE			
11:45 – 12:45	Koeswandi	Parallel Session 2 B DEVELOPING AN ENGLISH INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL OF READING COMPREHENSION USING QTM FOR JHS		Krypton II	Moderator bergantian antar Pemakalah dalam satu ruang
	Agus Subiyanto	DETERMINER PHRASES IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY MALAY			
	Nyoman Karina Wedhanti	MULTICULTURAL FOLKTALES IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING: PROMOTING COMMONALITY IN DIVERSITY			
11:45 – 12:45	I Nyoman Muliana	Parallel Session 2 C MAINTAINING BALINESE LANGUAGE THROUGH SCHOOL PROGRAMS IN BALI		Krypton III	Moderator bergantian antar Pemakalah dalam satu ruang
	Iqbal Nurul Azhar	PETA SOSIODIALEKTOLOGIS MADURA			
	Kenfitria Diah Wijayanti	BENTUK DAN FUNGSI PISUHAN BAHASA JAWA: SUATU KAJIAN SOSIOPRAGMATIK			
12.45 - 13.45	BREAK				
13:45 – 14:45	Gede Primahadi-Wijaya-R.	Parallel Session 3 A VISUALISATION OF DIACHRONIC CONSTRUCTIONAL CHANGE USING MOTION CHART		Krypton I	Moderator bergantian antar Pemakalah dalam satu ruang
	I Nyoman Udayana	INCHOATIVE VERBS IN INDOONESIAN			
	Tom Connors & Jozina Vander Klok	LANGUAGE DOCUMENTATION ON JAVANESE: A SHIFT TOWARDS RECOGNIZING AND CELEBRATING COLLOQUIAL VARIETIES			
13:45 – 14:45	Mohd. Rasdi Saamah & Abu Hassan Abdul	Parallel Session 3 B METROLOGI DALAM PERIBAHASA SUKU KAUM SEMAI: SATU KAJIAN SEMANTIK		Krypton II	Moderator bergantian antar Pemakalah dalam satu ruang
	P. Ari Subagyo	PEMAHAMAN DAN PENGGUNAAN CANGKRIMAN OLEH MASYARAKAT JAWA SEKARANG			
	Sugeng Irianto	"CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON IDEOLOGY OF NEGARA ISLAM INDONESIA (NIJ) GROUP, INDOONESIAN GOVERNMENT, AND THE JAKARTA POST REPRESENTED THROUGH EDITORIALS AND HEADLINES OF THE JAKARTA POST"			

TIME	NAME	TITLE	PAGE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
13:45 – 14:45	Parallel Session 3 C				
	Sumarlam & Sri Pamungkas	KARAKTERISTIK BAHASA ANAK-ANAK DOWN SYNDROME DI KAMPUNG DOWN SYNDROME KABUPATEN PONOROGO (SUATU TINJAUAN PSIKOLINGUISTIK)	72-77	Krypton III	Moderator bergantian antar Pemakalah dalam satu ruang
	Wening Sahayu	KONSTRUKSI NAMA DIRI JAWA DAN JERMAN: KAJIAN CROSS CULTURE UNDERSTANDING	78-82		
Yenny Hartanto	FOREIGNERS' PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS INDONESIAN CULTURE: A PIECE OF STUDY ON CCU	83-87			
14.45 - 15.30	Session A				
	Maulana Teguh Perdana	ANALISIS METODE PENERJEMAHAN DALAM MENERJEMAHKAN NOVEL THE HUNGER GAMES	88-92	Matrix	Commettee
	Moh. Aniq Kh. B.	FROM LITERACY TO IDEOLOGY: SEMANTIC SHIFT ON THE REPRESENTATION OF "TUHAN" MEANING	93-96		
	Nafisa Ghanima Shanty	SHAPING COMPUTER MEDIATED COMMUNICATION (CMC) ON YOUTUBE VIDEO COMMENTS TOWARD JAVANESE BOSSANOVA AS THE MEDIA TO PRESERVE JAVANESE COLLOQUIAL LANGUAGE	97-102		
	Nurvita Anjarsari	STRATEGI PENERJEMAHAN ISTILAH BUDAYA DALAM KOMIK 'KISAH PETUALANGAN TINTIN: CERUTU SANG FARA'OH'	103-108		
	Resti Wahyuni & F.X. Paula Eralina Hadomi	UTILIZING EXPERIENTIAL MEANING FOR ANALYZING TEACHERS' LESSON PLANS: A METAFUNCTIONS OF SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR	109-113		
	Retno Wulandari & Siti Fauiyah	WAYS TO TRANSLATE ADDRESS TERMS FROM INDONESIAN INTO ENGLISH: A CASE STUDY IN KETIKA CINTA BERTASBIH II MOVIE	114-117		
	Rica S. Wuryaningrum	INTEGRATING CULTURE, SONG LYRICS AND TECHNOLOGY IN TRANSLATION CLASS	118-124		
	Rukni Setyawati	PENANAMAN NILAI-NILAI PENDIDIKAN KARAKTER MELALUI MEDIA GAMBAR SEBAGAI UPAYA UNTUK MENUMBUHKAN MINAT MENULIS SISWA	125-129		
	Sumarwati	SOAL CERITA MATEMATIKA UNTUK SISWA KELAS RENDAH SEKOLAH DASAR DI KAWASAN PEDESAAN: ANALISIS STRUKTUR SEMANTIK	130-135		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	PAGE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
14.45 - 15.30	Session B				
	Sutarsih	PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA INDONESIA BIDANG POLITIK DI MEDIA MASSA	136-139		
	Syaifur Rochman	RESEARCHING THE USE OF DICTIONARY BY STUDENTS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE DEPARTMENT AT JENDERAL SOEDIRMAN UNIVERSITY	140-144		
	Titin Lestari	COMMODITY FETISHISMS IN COSMETIC ADVERTISEMENTS IN INDONESIA	145-149		
	Cicik Tri Jayanti	HUBUNGAN SIMBOL-SIMBOL "KESUCIAN" DALAM PENAMAAN TEMPAT DI KABUPATEN LUMAJANG: STUDI ETNOGRAFI TERHADAP LEGENDA PENAMAAN WILAYAH KABUPATEN LUMAJANG	204-209		
	Erfan Gazali	ALIH AKSARA 'C' DALAM NAMA INDONESIA KE BAHASA ARAB	210-213	Matrix	Commettee
	Erna Sunarti	CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING IN MULTILANGUAGE COMMUNITY CASE STUDY IN BALAI LPPU-UNDIP SEMARANG	214-219		
	Ihda Rosdiana & Ekfindar Diliiana	TEGALNESE YOUTH ATTITUDE TOWARDS BAHASA JAWA NGOKO REFLECTED IN SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE AND CLOTHING INDUSTRY AS AN EFFORT OF LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE	220-224		
	La Ino	KEKERABATAN BAHASA WAWONII, MORONENE, DAN KULISUSU (KAJIAN LINGUSTIK HISTORIS KOMPARATIF)	225-230		
	M. Suryadi	KEHEBATAN DAN KEUNIKAN BASA SEMARANGAN	231-236		
14.45 - 15.30	Session C				
	Muhammad Rayhan Bustam	ALIH DAN CAMPUR KODE MAHASISWA PEMBELAJAR BAHASA INGGRIS DI MEDIA SOCIAL FACEBOOK: TREN ATAU KEBUTUHAN? (STUDI KASUS KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK PADA GROUP MAHASISWA SASTRA INGGRIS UNIVERSITAS KOMPUTER INDONESIA (UNIKOM) BANDUNG DI FACEBOOK)	237-242		
	Saidatun Nafisah	CHOICE OF LANGUAGE IN JOB TITLES AT VACANCY ADVERTISEMENTS	243-246		
	Udin Kamiluddin	GROUNDING IN FACE-TO-FACE CONVERSATION: AN ETHNOGRAPHY STUDY	247-252		
	Ajar Pradika Ananta Tur	MBOK: ITS DISTRIBUTION, MEANING, AND FUNCTION	287-292	Matrix	Commettee
	Asri Wijayanti	LEKSIKON BUSANA MUSLIMAH INDONESIA (KAJIAN LINGUISTIK ANTROPOLOGIS)	293-298		
	Ida Bagus Putrayasa	PENYUSUNAN KAMUS HOMONIM UNTUK PELAJAR	299-302		
	Lalu Erwan Husnan & Damhujin	KALIMAT BAHASA SAMAWA-MATEMGA: CATATAN PENELITIAN DAERAH TERPENCIL SEBAGAI UPAYA PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU	303-307		
	Ningrum Tresnasari	GOROAWASE DALAM BAHASA JEPANG	308-313		
	Prihantoro	KORESPONDENSI PERUBAHAN LINGKUNGAN DAN CAREGIVER TERHADAP KOMPETENSI LINGUISTIK DAN KOMUNIKASI ANAK (STUDI KASUS PADA AP)	314-318		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	PAGE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
14.45 - 15.30	Session D				
	Sulis Triyono	SUBSTANTIVWÖRTER IN GERMAN	319-323	Matrix	Commettee
	Achmad Dicky Romadhan	FUNGSI TINDAK TUTUR WACANA RUBRIK KONSULTASI SEKS PADA MEDIA ONLINE.KOMPAS.COM	364-367		
	Asih Prihandini dan Juanda	BRIDGING SEBAGAI ALAT PAGAR KESANTUNAN BERBAHASA DALAM MEDIA SMS	368-372		
	Farikah	ANALYSIS OF THE SCHEMATIC STRUCTURES OF THE STUDENTS' WRITTEN REPORT TEXTS	373-376		
	Fida Pangesti	FENOMENA SENYAPAN: STUDI KONTRASTIF TERHADAP TUTURAN TERENCANA DAN TUTURAN SPONTAN	377-382		
	Lisdiana Anita	THE EXISTENCE OF CINEMA TERMS IN TARAKAN TEENAGERS' DAILY COMMUNICATION	383-387		
	Martvermad & Adha Ritnasih Griyani	METAFORA DALAM KOMUNIKASI BUDAYA MASYARAKAT DAYAK KAYAN GA'AI	388-393		
	Nugraheni Eko Wardani	A STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE POEMS OF WIJI THUKUL	394-399		
	Nuken Taadzkiroh Lekso	ANALISIS WACANA PELANGGARAN PRINSIP KERJA SAMA DALAM ACARA DISKUSI INDONESIA LAWAK KLUB (ILK) EPISODE 4 JUNI 2014 DI STASIUN TELEVISI TRANS7	400-405		
14.45 - 15.30	Session E				
	Sabila Rosdiana	NEGATIVE POLITENESS EMPLOYED BY NAJWA SHIHAB IN MATA NAJWA 'HABIBIE HARI INI'	406-411	Matrix	Commettee
	Surono	PENERAPAN PRINSIP KERJASAMA DAN PEMENUHAN PRINSIP KESANTUNAN DALAM TINDAK TUTUR GURU-GURU TAMAN KANAK-KANAK	412-418		
	Ivan Chabibillah	THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF LANGUAGE	419-421		
	Jurianto & Salimah	USING VARIOUS WRITING RESOURCES TO PROMOTE COLLABORATIVE ATMOSPHERE IN LEARNING WRITING SKILLS	422-427		
	Mahabbatul Camalia	KOMPARASI PENAFSIRAN KEPERIBADIAN BUDAYA JAWA BERDASARKAN KELOMPOK USIA DALAM TUTURAN PENGHUNI LAPAS II B LAMONGAN KAJIAN ETNOGRAFI KOMUNIKASI	428-433		
	Dyah Tjaturrini	PENGARUH BUDAYA DALAM PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA (ASING)	434-437		
	Laksananing Mukti	REGISTERS AND ACRONYMS IN BOARDING SCHOOL	438-441		
	Nunung Supriadi	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA 'DIALEK MANDARIN' PADA MASYARAKAT TIONG HUA DI PURWOKERTO	442-445		
	Sartika Hijriati & Anisa Arifiyani	TEACHER'S ROLE OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AMONG INDERGARTEN STUDENTS IN RA AL-MUNA SEMARANG	446-449		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	PAGE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON	
14.45 - 15.30		Session F			Matrix	Committee
		Wuri Sayekti	METAFORA SIMBOLIS DAN VERBAL TUTURAN PRANATA CARA DALAM UPACARA PANGGIH PENGANTIN CARA JAWA-SURABAYA	450-460		
		Nurhayati	CONTESTING REGIONAL, NATIONAL, AND GLOBAL IDENTITIES THROUGH THE ATTITUDE OF INDOONESIAN LANGUAGE STUDENTS	461-465		
		Suharno	IMPROVING THE LANGUAGE ACCURACY IN WRITING SKILL THROUGH GROUP DISCUSSION AND ERROR ANALYSIS	466-470		
	Oktiva Herry Chandra	COMPLIMENT-RESPONDING IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE	476-481			
15:30 – 16:30		Parallel Session 4 A			Krypton I	Moderator bergantian antar Pemakalah dalam satu ruang
		Misnah Mannahali	BAHASA SIMBOL DALAM KOMUNIKASI BUDAYA (SUATU KAJIAN MAKNA BUDAYA DALAM PERKAWINAN ADAT BUGIS MAKASAR)	184-188		
		Mukhlash Abrar	MAINTAINING FIRST LANGUAGE: BILINGUALS' VOICES	189-194		
		Wati Kurniawati	VARIASI BAHASA LAMPUNG BERDASARKAN PERBEDAAN ETIMON DI PROVINSI LAMPUNG	195-199		
15:30 – 16:30		Parallel Session 4 B			Krypton II	Moderator bergantian antar Pemakalah dalam satu ruang
		Wisman Hadi	NETRALISASI VOKAL PADA REDUPLIKASI BAHASA MELAYU LANGKAT	282-286		
		Yoseph Yapi Taum	BAHASA, WACANA, DAN KEKUASAAN DALAM KONSTRUKSI G30S	360-363		
		Nor Asiah Ismail & Norliza Jamaluddin & Anida Sarudin	METAFORA 'KEPALA' DALAM PEMIKIRAN MELAYU: ANALISIS TEORI BLENDING	343-348		
15:30 – 16:30		Parallel Session 4 C			Krypton III	Moderator bergantian antar Pemakalah dalam satu ruang
		Erlita Rusnangtias	THE LANGUAGE USED IN THE LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPE FOUND IN THE WESTERN PART OF SURABAYA	156-161		
		Yetty Morelent & Syofiani	PENGARUH INTERFERENSI KOSA KATA ASING DALAM LIRIK LAGU INDONESIA	200-203		
		Herudjati Purwoko	RETRIEVING THE SOCIO-POLITICAL HISTORY OF INDOONESIAN	456-460		
16:30 – 16:45		Closing			Krypton	Head of Balai Bahasa Provinsi Jawa Tengah

TABLE OF CONTENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT IV

PRONOUNS IN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY MALAY: A HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL TEXTS PUBLISHED BY THE VOC FOR CHILDREN IN THE EAST INDIES Dr. Deli Nirmala, M.Hum.	1
REPRESENTATION OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE IN LOCAL NEWSPAPERS IN CENTRAL JAVA Prof. Yudha Thianto, Ph. D.	18
UNDERSTANDING SHIFTING LANGUAGES ON INDONESIAN TELEVISION: UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL VALUE IN LATE CAPITALISM Zane Goebel	29
TEACHERS’ COMPETENCES IN TEACHING ENGLISH TO YOUNG LEARNERS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL Hepy Sri Rahayu Pujiastuti & Nia Kurniawati	43
THE ACQUISITION OF UNIVERSAL QUANTIFIERS IN INDONESIAN (ISO 639-3: IND): A PRELIMINARY REPORT I Nyoman Aryawibawa	50
LEXICAL ERRORS IN THE ARGUMENTATIVE ESSAYS WRITTEN BY ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS OF AIRLANGGA UNIVERSITY Jurianto	56
DEVELOPING AN ENGLISH INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL OF READING COMPREHENSION USING QTM FOR JHS Koeswandi	62
MULTICULTURAL FOLKTALES IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING: PROMOTING COMMONALITY IN DIVERSITY Nyoman Karina Wedhanti	68
KARAKTERISTIK BAHASA ANAK-ANAK DOWN SYNDROME DI KAMPUNG DOWN SYNDROME KABUPATEN PONOROGO (SUATU TINJAUAN PSIKOLINGUISTIK) Sumarlam & Sri Pamungkas	72
KONSTRUKSI NAMA DIRI JAWA DAN JERMAN: KAJIAN CROSS CULTURE UNDERSTANDING Wening Sahayu	78
FOREIGNERS’ PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS INDONESIAN CULTURE: A PIECE OF STUDY ON CCU Yenny Hartanto	83
ANALISIS METODE PENERJEMAHAN DALAM MENERJEMAHKAN NOVEL THE HUNGER GAMES Maulana Teguh Perdana	88

FROM LITERACY TO IDEOLOGY: SEMANTIC SHIFT ON THE REPRESENTATION OF “TUHAN” MEANING Moh. Aniq Kh.B.	93
SHAPING COMPUTER MEDIATED COMMUNICATION (CMC) ON YOUTUBE VIDEO COMMENTS TOWARD JAVANESE BOSSANOVA AS THE MEDIA TO PRESERVE JAVANESE COLLOQUIAL LANGUAGE Nafisa Ghanima Shanty	97
STRATEGI PENERJEMAHAN ISTILAH BUDAYA DALAM KOMIK ‘KISAH PETUALANGAN TINTIN: CERUTU SANG FARAOH’ Nurvita Anjarsari	103
UTILIZING EXPERIENTIAL MEANING FOR ANALYZING TEACHERS’ LESSON PLANS: A METAFUNCTIONS OF SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR Resti Wahyuni & F.X. Paula Eralina Hadomi	109
WAYS TO TRANSLATE ADDRESS TERMS FROM INDONESIAN INTO ENGLISH: A CASE STUDY IN KETIKA CINTA BERTASBIH II MOVIE Retno Wulandari	114
INTEGRATING CULTURE, SONG LYRICS AND TECHNOLOGY IN TRANSLATION CLASS Rica S. Wuryaningrum	118
PENANAMAN NILAI-NILAI PENDIDIKAN KARAKTER MELALUI MEDIA GAMBAR SEBAGAI UPAYA UNTUK MENUMBUHKAN MINAT MENULIS SISWA Rukni Setyawati	125
SOAL CERITA MATEMATIKA UNTUK SISWA KELAS RENDAH SEKOLAH DASAR DI KAWASAN PEDESAAN: ANALISIS STRUKTUR SEMANTIK Sumarwati	130
PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA INDONESIA BIDANG POLITIK DI MEDIA MASSA Sutarsih	136
RESEARCHING THE USE OF DICTIONARY BY STUDENTS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE DEPARTMENT AT JENDERAL SOEDIRMAN UNIVERSITY Syaifur Rochman	140
COMMODITY FETISHISMS IN COSMETIC ADVERTISEMENTS IN INDONESIA Titin Lestari	145
KONSEP BERKEHIDUPAN DALAM PAPADAH BANJAR Ahmad Mubarok	150
THE LANGUAGE USED IN THE LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPE FOUND IN THE WESTERN PART OF SURABAYA Erlita Rusnaningtias	156
MENGUNGKAP NILAI KEARIFAN LOKAL DAN EKSISTENSI NAMA-NAMA MAKANAN TRADISIONAL SUNDA BERBAHAN DASAR SINGKONG: KAJIAN ANTROPOLINGUISTIK DI KOTA BANDUNG Febrina Nadelia	162

MAINTAINING BALINESE LANGUAGE THROUGH WRITING SHORT STORIES IN BALI ORTI I Nengah Sudipa	167
MAINTAINING BALINESE LANGUAGE THROUGH SCHOOL PROGRAMS IN BALI I Nyoman Muliana	170
PETA SOSIODIALEKTOLOGIS MADURA Iqbal Nurul Azhar	174
BENTUK DAN FUNGSI PISUHAN BAHASA JAWA: SUATU KAJIAN SOSIOPRAGMATIK Kenfitria Diah Wijayanti	180
BAHASA SIMBOL DALAM KOMUNIKASI BUDAYA (SUATU KAJIAN MAKNA BUDAYA DALAM PERKAWINAN ADAT BUGIS MAKASAR) Misnah Mannahali	184
MAINTAINING FIRST LANGUAGE: BILINGUALS’ VOICES Mukhlash Abrar	189
VARIASI BAHASA LAMPUNG BERDASARKAN PERBEDAAN ETIMON DI PROVINSI LAMPUNG Wati Kurniawati	195
PENGARUH INTERFERENSI KOSA KATA ASING DALAM LIRIK LAGU INDONESIA Yetty Morelent & Syofiani	200
HUBUNGAN SIMBOL-SIMBOL “KESUCIAN” DALAM PENAMAAN TEMPAT DI KABUPATEN LUMAJANG: STUDI ETNOGRAFIS TERHADAP LEGENDA PENAMAAN WILAYAH KABUPATEN LUMAJANG Cicik Tri Jayanti	204
ALIH AKSARA ‘C’ DALAM NAMA INDONESIA KE BAHASA ARAB Erfan Gazali	210
CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING IN MULTILANGUAGE COMMUNITY CASE STUDY IN BALAI LPPU-UNDIP SEMARANG Erna Sunarti	214
TEGALNESE YOUTH ATTITUDE TOWARDS BAHASA JAWA NGOKO REFLECTED IN SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE AND CLOTHING INDUSTRY AS AN EFFORT OF LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE Ihda Rosdiana & Ekfindar Dilia	220
KEKERABATAN BAHASA WAWONII, MORONENE, DAN KULISUSU (KAJIAN LINGUSTIK HISTORIS KOMPARATIF) La Ino	225
KEHEBATAN DAN KEUNIKAN BASA SEMARANGAN M. Suryadi	231

ALIH DAN CAMPUR KODE MAHASISWA PEMBELAJAR BAHASA INGGRIS DI MEDIA SOSIAL FACEBOOK: TREN ATAU KEBUTUHAN? (STUDI KASUS KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK PADA GROUP MAHASISWA SASTRA INGGRIS UNIVERSITAS KOMPUTER INDONESIA (UNIKOM) BANDUNG DI FACEBOOK) Muhammad Rayhan Bustam	237
CHOICE OF LANGUAGE IN JOB TITLES AT VACANCY ADVERTISEMENTS Saidatun Nafisah	243
GROUNDING IN FACE-TO-FACE CONVERSATION: AN ETHNOGRAPHY STUDY Udin Kamiluddin	247
REEXAMINING LEXICAL VARIATION IN DATAR VILLAGE: THE CASE OF VERB Ageng Sutrisno & Cindy Intan Audya Putri	253
LEKSIKON PERTANIAN DALAM BAHASA JAWA DI KABUPATEN KUDUS: KAJIAN ETNOLINGUISTIK Ahdi Riyono	258
THE KNOWLEDGE OF PROSODY IN HELPING STUDENTS RESPONSE UTTERANCES APPROPRIATELY Emilia Ninik Aydawati	263
VISUALISATION OF DIACHRONIC CONSTRUCTIONAL CHANGE USING MOTION CHART Gede Primahadi-Wijaya-R.	267
INCHOATIVE VERBS IN INDONESIAN I Nyoman Udayana	271
LANGUAGE DOCUMENTATION ON JAVANESE: A SHIFT TOWARDS RECOGNIZING AND CELEBRATING COLLOQUIAL VARIETIES Tom Connors & Jozina Vander Klok	276
NETRALISASI VOKAL PADA REDUPLIKASI BAHASA MELAYU LANGKAT Wisman Hadi	282
MBOK: ITS DISTRIBUTION, MEANING, AND FUNCTION Ajar Pradika Ananta Tur	287
LEKSIKON BUSANA MUSLIMAH INDONESIA (KAJIAN LINGUISTIK ANTROPOLOGIS) Asri Wijayanti	293
PENYUSUNAN KAMUS HOMONIM UNTUK PELAJAR Ida Bagus Putrayasa	299
KALIMAT BAHASA SAMAWA-MATEMEGA: CATATAN PENELITIAN DAERAH TERPENCIL SEBAGAI UPAYA PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU Lalu Erwan Husnan & Damhujin	303
GOROAWASE DALAM BAHASA JEPANG Ningrum Tresnasari	308

KORESPONDENSI PERUBAHAN LINGKUNGAN DAN CAREGIVER TERHADAP KOMPETENSI LINGUISTIK DAN KOMUNIKASI ANAK (STUDI KASUS PADA AP) Prihantoro	314
SUBSTANTIVWÖRTER IN GERMAN Sulis Triyono	319
WACANA DEMOKRASI DALAM PERSPEKTIF TABLOID MEDIA UMAT Agus Suryana	324
THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ENGLISH ADVERTISEMENTS CREATED BY STUDENTS OF BUSINESS ENGLISH CLASS AT PGRI UNIVERSITY SEMARANG. LEMBAGA PENELITIAN DAN PENGABDIAN PADA MASYARAKAT, UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG Akmal & Maria Yosephin WL & Sri Wahyuni	329
DICTION IN A DRAMA ENTITLED 'ROMEO AND JULIET' BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE Ch. Evy Tri Widyahening	334
METROLOGI DALAM PERIBAHASA SUKU KAUM SEMAI: SATU KAJIAN SEMANTIK Mohd. Rasdi Saamah & Abu Hassan Abdul	338
METAFORA 'KEPALA' DALAM PEMIKIRAN MELAYU: ANALISIS TEORI BLENDING Nor Asiah Ismail & Norliza Jamaluddin & Anida Sarudin	343
PEMAHAMAN DAN PENGGUNAAN CANGKRIMAN OLEH MASYARAKAT JAWA SEKARANG P. Ari Subagyo	349
"CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON IDEOLOGY OF NEGARA ISLAM INDONESIA (NII) GROUP, INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT, AND THE JAKARTA POST REPRESENTED THROUGH EDITORIALS AND HEADLINES OF THE JAKARTA POST" Sugeng Irianto	355
BAHASA, WACANA, DAN KEKUASAAN DALAM KONSTRUKSI G30S Yoseph Yapi Taum	360
FUNGSI TINDAK TUTUR WACANA RUBRIK KONSULTASI SEKS PADA MEDIA ONLINE KOMPAS.COM Achmad Dicky Romadhan	364
BRIDGING SEBAGAI ALAT PAGAR KESANTUNAN BERBAHASA DALAM MEDIA SMS Asih Prihandini dan Juanda	368
ANALYSIS OF THE SCHEMATIC STRUCTURES OF THE STUDENTS' WRITTEN REPORT TEXTS Farikah	373
FENOMENA SENYAPAN: STUDI KONTRASTIF TERHADAP TUTURAN TERENCANA DAN TUTURAN SPONTAN Fida Pangesti	377

THE EXISTENCE OF CINEMA TERMS IN TARAKAN TEENAGERS' DAILY COMMUNICATION Lisdiana Anita	383
METAFORA DALAM KOMUNIKASI BUDAYA MASYARAKAT DAYAK KAYAN GA'AI Martvernad & Adha Ritnasih Griyani	388
A STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE POEMS OF WIJI THUKUL Nugraheni Eko Wardani	394
ANALISIS WACANA PELANGGARAN PRINSIP KERJA SAMA DALAM ACARA DISKUSI INDONESIA LAWAK KLUB (ILK) EPISODE 4 JUNI 2014 DI STASIUN TELEVISI TRANS7 Nuken Tadzkiroh Lekso	400
NEGATIVE POLITENESS EMPLOYED BY NAJWA SHIHAB IN MATA NAJWA 'HABIBIE HARI INI' Sabila Rosdiana	406
PENERAPAN PRINSIP KERJASAMA DAN PEMENUHAN PRINSIP KESANTUNAN DALAM TINDAK TUTUR GURU-GURU TAMAN KANAK-KANAK Suroono	412
THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF LANGUAGE Ivan Chabibilah	419
USING VARIOUS WRITING RESOURCES TO PROMOTE COLLABORATIVE ATMOSPHERE IN LEARNING WRITING SKILLS Jurianto & Salimah	422
KOMPARASI PENAFSIRAN KEPERIBADIAN BUDAYA JAWA BERDASARKAN KELOMPOK USIA DALAM TUTURAN PENGHUNI LAPAS II B LAMONGAN KAJIAN ETNOGRAFI KOMUNIKASI Mahabbatul Camalia	428
PENGARUH BUDAYA DALAM PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA (ASING) Dyah Tjaturrini	434
REGISTERS AND ACRONYMS IN BOARDING SCHOOL Laksananing Mukti	438
PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA 'DIALEK MANDARIN' PADA MASYARAKAT TIONG HUA DI PURWOKERTO Nunung Supriadi	442
TEACHER'S ROLE OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AMONG INDERGARTEN STUDENTS IN RA AL-MUNA SEMARANG Sartika Hijriati & Anisa Arifiyani	446
METAFORA SIMBOLIS DAN VERBAL TUTURAN PRANATA CARA DALAM UPACARA PANGGIH PENGANTIN CARA JAWA-SURABAYA Wuri Sayekti	450

RETRIEVING THE SOCIO-POLITICAL HISTORY OF INDONESIAN Herudjati Purwoko	456
CONTESTING REGIONAL, NATIONAL, AND GLOBAL IDENTITIES THROUGH THE ATTITUDE OF INDONESIAN LANGUAGE STUDENTS Nurhayati	461
IMPROVING THE LANGUAGE ACCURACY IN WRITING SKILL THROUGH GROUP DISCUSSION AND ERROR ANALYSIS Suharno	466
DETERMINER PHRASES IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY MALAY Agus Subiyanto	471
COMPLIMENT-RESPONDING IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE Oktiva Herry Chandra	476

DICTION IN A DRAMA ENTITLED 'ROMEO AND JULIET' BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Ch. Evy Tri Widyahening

Slamet Riyadi University, Surakarta
christianaevytriwidyahening@yahoo.com

Abstract

A literary work is a sign symbol and communication symbol which points the reader to understand that a literary work represents an abstraction of various mechanisms between others which is possible to be happened. The major element of literary works is language, either oral or written. Without language, there is no literary work. Language is a medium in literary works. In literary work, language represents the author or playwrights' ideas, feelings, and social structure of society. On that account, there is a very wide freedom in using language to interpret the author's or the playwright's ideas to the readers or the audience. Language style is a major element in writing literary work to present the aspect of aesthetics. Diction has a tightly relationship with literary works. In diction, the author or the playwright chooses an appropriate word and have the strength of meaning and contains of aesthetics aspect. Drama is one of literary works which contains of diction written by the author or the playwright to describe the condition of the society or environment, or to represent his or her feelings, opinions, and ideas. In drama, the reader or the audience can enjoy and give opinion, assesment, and also appreciation to the author's or the playwright's diction as one of aesthetic literary works that we also can see from Willam Shakespeare's dramas.

Key words: *Diction, Literary Works, Language, Drama.*

A. Introduction

If we write or speak, we always use words. Words are formed to be a group of words, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, and finally become a discourse. In literary works, diction can be interpreted as a word choice which is used by the author to depict the content of literary works which has produced by him or her. Diction does not merely mean about a word choice but it is also used to express the author's feeling and ideas by using language expressions, language style, figurative language, poetic language, et cetera. Language style is the part of diction which has tightly relation with the language expressions used by someone. Diction also has high artistic values or it is referred also as a poetic diction.

Drama, as one of literary works, also uses diction as one of vital elements in expressing the playwright's ideas aesthetically. Imagination which is created by the playwright must be able to be felt and comprehended by the audience through the choice of words, symbols and language expressions which are used by the author, and finally, all of these are able to reach the purpose of an aesthetic quality. 'Romeo and Juliet' is one of the greatest dramas all of the time which was written by William Shakespeare. When writing this drama, Shakespeare heavily used diction in describing the characters' feeling very nicely. The next, the choice of words or diction which is used by Shakespeare will be studied in discussion.

B. Discussion

1. The Author and His Times

William Shakespeare is the biggest playwright and poet of literary works in the history of British. William Shakespeare was born on April 23, 1564 in Stratford-on-Avon, England. He got his education until high school level. Then, he went to London and joined with a theater group named "The Lord Chamberlain's Men" and then its name turned into "The King's Men" after King James taken a ride throne in 1603. Between 1590 and 1613 he wrote more than 34 dramas but unfortunately,

they were not published during his life. "First Folio" was an edition which loaded his 34 works in 1623 a few years after he died. In 1578 there were six theater groups which were permitted by Queen Elizabeth I to play on stage. Those theater groups were "The Children of The Chapel Royal", "Children of Saint Paul's", "The Servant of The Lord Chamberlain", "Servant of Lord Warwick", "Servant of Lord Leicester", and "Servant of Lord Essex". The works of Shakespeare divided into 4 periods which could probably compared to the experience and psychological growth of the author. The periods were: (1) Early periods or experiment periods (1588-1596) which produced plays entitled "Love's Labour's Lost", "Two Gentlemen of Verona", "Comedy of Errors", "Romeo and Juliet", "Richard III" and "King John"; (2) Fast Growth Periods (1596-1600-1601-1602) His works which is produced at this period showed a higher level of artistic accuracy and deftness, better plots, and knowledge about human characters whom more deeper. His works were "Midsummer Night's Dream", "The Merchant of Venice", "Henry IV", "The Merry Wives of Windsor", "As You Like It", and "Twelfth Night"; (3) Dourness Period or Depression (1602-1608). At this period, Shakespeare wrote tragedy dramas entitled "Hamlet", "Othello", "Macbeth", "King Lear", and "Julius Cesar". All dramas which were written by him showed the maturity of soul and became the top of his artistic development; (4) Calmness Periods (1608-1613). This period terminated a period of Shakespeare's productivity. The best works were written at this period. Those works had dreamland nuance and calmness. His works were "Winter's Tale", and "Tempest". Shakespeare was able to establish himself both as a playwright and a poet during this time. Shakespeare died on April, 23, 1616.

2. Diction in a Drama Entitled 'Romeo and Juliet'

A playwright should be smart in choosing words because the words written must be considered the meaning, sound composition in rhyme and rhythm, the position of the words in other words context and the position of words in the whole drama. Besides choosing the correct words, a playwright also must consider about the words order and the strength of the words or the magical words which used in it. The words given by new meanings and which do not have meaning will be given meanings by the playwrights. A playwright is claimed to comprehend the role of diction in writing literary works activity. According to Gorys Keraf (1984), a playwright requires requirements to fulfill demands, they are (1) mastering to a large amount of the vocabulary which are owned by its language community; and (2) the abilities in moving those vocabularies becomes effective sentence networks. By fulfilling requirements, the playwrights' idea network is expected to be acceptable to the readers or audience well.

Diction can be defined as style of speaking or writing determined by the choice of words by a speaker or a writer. Diction or choice of words separates good writing from bad writing. It depends on a number of factors: (1) the word has to be right and accurate, (2) words should be appropriate to the context in which they are used, and (3) the choice of words should be such that the listeners or readers or audience understand easily. Besides, proper diction or proper choice of words is important to get the message across. On the contrary, the wrong choice of words can easily divert listeners or readers or audiences which result in misinterpretation of the message intended to be conveyed. A choice to use poetic language in writing is an example of diction. In literature, the authors, the playwrights, and the poets choose words to create and convey a typical mood, tone, and atmosphere to their readers or audience. Their choice of words and their selection of graphic words do not only affect the reader's attitude but also convey their feelings toward the literary works.

Romeo and Juliet is one of work of Shakespeare which is very popular. This drama uses enough difficult diction to be understood by the audiences or readers. Shakespeare wrote this drama in a formal manner. While the play was meant to be performed and spoken, Shakespeare wrote the dialogues in a poetic manner. He often used metaphors and imagery in his dialogues. This play consists of 5 acts but in the first part there is prologue. The prologue of Romeo and Juliet contains several words which may leave readers or audiences to guess it. For example, the first time, "*Two households, both alike in dignity,*" it means that this drama tells about two families who have equal social status. Then, it can be seen also in the next line that "*From ancient grudge break to new mutiny,*" in this occasion Shakespeare wants to introduce the recent fighting which began with the old feud between two families. Then, "*civil blood makes civil hands unclean*" refers to the good Verona's citizens who are fighting each other for the unclear reasons. The next line is "*From forth the fatal loins of these two foe, a pair of sta-cross'd lovers take their life; whole misadventured piteous overthrows,*" it means that Romeo and Juliet are born as a fatal mistakes of their parents then they are

cursed to die. The word 'cursed' has a connection with the following lines with the words of 'misadventured' and 'sta-cross'd'. Romeo and Juliet are the description of two persons who are controlled by fate and not by logic. Shakespeare also uses symbols in this drama, such as 'the swords' that can be considered the symbol of violence. 'The Poison' could be considered as the symbol of death and then 'the holy palmer's kiss' can be considered as the symbol of their true love. In the next act, when Romeo sees Juliet in the party, he said "*Did my heart love till now? Forswear it, sight! For I ne'er saw a true beauty till this night*" It shows that how Romeo becomes fall in love with Juliet at the first sight. He admires to her natural beauty. In the next act, there is Mercutio who becomes Romeo's friend and he always fight on his side. Mercutio is a person who takes Romeo in that party and meets Juliet. Mercutio says "*Ay, ay, a scratch; marry, 'tis enough/Where is my page? Go, villain, fetch surgeon*". Here, Mercutio shows his quarrelsome side and his sarcastic side. He says sarcastically that his wound is only a scratch but also need for a surgeon. We can also see Tybalt, Juliet's cousin, who is almost exactly like Mercutio. He says "*Romeo, the hate I bear thee can afford/No better them than this; thou art villain,*" it shows that there is the great hatred between two families and the extent of the feud.

"*He jests at scars that never felt a wound; But, soft! What light through yonder window breaks? It is the east, and Juliet is the sun....*" these words are given by Romeo when he saw Juliet in the party. These words tell about Romeo's feeling and the desperateness of his love. He considered that Juliet is his true love that can make his life more peaceful, he considers Juliet as the sun who is appeared to spoil the good time he is having with her. The next is "*...Than the death-darting eye of cockatrice: I am not I, if there be such an ay, Or those eyes shut, that make thee answer ay. If he be slain, say ay, or if not, no. Bried sounds determine of my weal or woe*" Juliet says those words when her maid tells her that she had a bad news about Romeo. Those words describe Juliet's desperation which is expecting the worst. It also shows that she cannot live without Romeo. Her feeling is much dependent on Romeo.

The last lines when finally Romeo and Juliet died, there is an event when two families come together to see their dead kids. The prince says "*Where be these enemies? Capulet! Montague! See, what a scourge is laid upon your hate. That heaven finds means to kill your joys with love. And I for winking at your discords too. Have lost a brace of kinsmen; all are punish'd*" His words show that the death of two lovers is as result of their parents' old feud. The prince reprimands Capulet and Montague for their stupid feud and their kids' death are as punishment for them. Capulet and Montague have brought this feud upon themselves. Although the prince cannot feel sorry for them because of what they have done, but he does feel sorry for the loss of Romeo and Juliet and also his own kinsmen.

Shakespeare makes this drama work because the plot actually really alive. Besides using diction, Shakespeare also shows passionate exchanges. A lot of other characters get passionate dialogue, such as Mercutio's repetition "*A plague a'both your houses!*" Then Friar Laurence's word "*Ah, what an unkind hour, is guilty of this lamentable chance*". All of them are appropriate for this play. Shakespeare is also known to write some jokes in his works. It also can be seen from act 2 when Juliet's maid talks to her "*I must another way, to fetch a ladder, by which your love must climb a bird's nest soon when it's dark*". Here, she is literally talking about getting a ladder for Romeo to climb up so he can spend the whole night in Juliet's bedroom. To 'climb a bird's nest' is considered as a slang word that means make in love.

In this tragedy, Shakespeare is very brilliant to make the plots. Shakespeare is able to depict about the sacrifice of love totally although it has over impression (hyperbole). Two main characters, Romeo and Juliet, are the victims to love which they have felt. Shakespeare shows to the readers and audiences about the horrors of death through the plot which is built by him. His plot is started from the peaceful morning towards the graves of the lovers. Their love must be paid too expensive with the grief and the death. Shakespeare has been able to make one of his works becomes masterpiece and he has used diction very nicely to express the feeling of his characters therefore the readers and audiences can be swung and can involves or understand to the plot which has been made by him.

C. Summary

Diction represents one of the vital supporting facilities for language to present the substance of literary works therefore it will be obtained new understanding and the quality of new esthetics also.

The usage of diction correctly can assist the readers and audiences to explore the various life aspects and generates the happening of esthetics quality. Shakespeare succeeds in using diction precisely through one of his works entitled *Romeo and Juliet*. In this drama, Shakespeare chooses words specifically which are uncommon to be found in daily conversation. Choosing words in literature have created also the new vocabulary in language. The way of Shakespeare in choosing words for his drama is also can differentiate about what genre is *Romeo and Juliet* belonged to. Because of the usage of diction which impresses bleak and gloomy words, then it can be concluded that this drama is tragedy, besides it can be seen in the end of the story.. The aesthetic aspects of a story can be seen from the diction and the totality of a work.

Bibliography

Keraf, Gorys. 1996. *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama

Kreyszig, F. 1999. *Romeo and Juliet: Poetic Rapture*. Berlin: Vorlesungen uber Shakespeare,
Vol. ii.

Miller, J. Hillis. 2011. *On Literature: Aspek Kajian Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Jala Sutra

Ratna, Nyoman Kutha (Prof.Dr.). 2007. *Estetika Sastra dan Budaya*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar

_____. 2009. *Stilistika: Kajian Puitika Bahasa, Sastra, dan Budaya*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

Shakespeare, William. 2014. *The Script of Romeo and Juliet*. Taken from <http://www.william-shakespeare.info/script-text-romeo-and-juliet.htm>.

Waluyo, Herman J. 2008. *Pengkajian dan Apresiasi Puisi*. Salatiga: Widya Sari Press.

Wibowo, Wahyu. 2001. *Manajemen Bahasa*. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

Widyahening, Ch. Evy Tri. 2012. *Kajian Drama dengan Metode Sosiodrama*. Surakarta: Cakrawala Media.



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

Jalan Imam Bardjo, S.H. No.5 Semarang
Telp/Fax +62-24-8448717
Email: seminarlinguistics@gmail.com
Website: www.mli.undip.ac.id/lamas

