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PROCEEDINGS

International Seminar LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT (LAMAS) 7

“The Vitality of Local Languages in Global Community”

July 19—20, 2017



Compiled by
Agus Subiyanto, Herudjati Purwoko, Kartini Rahayu,
Wa Ode Nisrawati, Nur Faidatun Naimah, and Ardis Septi Eka Rachmatika

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NOTE

In this international seminar on Language Maintenance and Shift 7 (LAMAS 7 for short), we try to do the new paradigm, that is publishing the proceeding after the seminar was held. The positive aspect of the paradigm is that the presenters of the seminar have opportunity to revise their paper based on the responses of the audience. However, it takes longer time to process the proceeding until it is ready to distribute. Therefore, we apologize for being late.

In this opportunity, we would like to extent our deepest gratitude to *Balai Bahasa Jawa Tengah* for continuously cooperation in conducting the seminar. Thanks also go to the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, the Head and the Secretary of the Master Program in Linguistics Diponegoro University, without whom the seminar would not have been possible. We would also express our special thanks to committee for putting together the seminar that gave rise to this compilation of papers.

We would like to thank Mrs. Shu-Chuan Chen, Ph.D. from Asia University Taiwan, Dr. Tupas Topsie Ruanni, from National Institute of Education Singapore, Drs, Pardi M.Hum. from *Balai Bahasa Jawa Tengah*; Prof. Ketut Artawa, Ph.D. from Udayana University, and Dr. Suharno, M.Ed. from Diponegoro University, as invited speakers in plenary sessions, and to all of the participants of the seminar.

Semarang, September, 25th 2017

The Board of Editor in LAMAS

SCHEDULE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR

JULY 19, 2017 (FIRST DAY)				
TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
07.00 – 08.00	REGISTRATION		LOBBY HALL	COMMITTEE
08.00 – 08.30	INDONESIA RAYA ANTHEM		KRYPTON	COMMITTEE
	SPEECH FROM THE COMMITTEE			HEAD OF COMMITTEE
	OPENING			DEAN OF FIB UNDIP
08.30 – 10.45	PLENARY SESSION 1		KRYPTON	Moderator: Herudjati Purwoko, Ph.D.
	Drs. Pardi, M.Hum. (Balai Bahasa Jawa Tengah, Indonesia)			
	Shu-Chuan Chen, Ph.D. (Asia University, Taiwan)	RECONSTRUCT THE IDENTITIES ON CULTURAL AND LANGUAGE TRANSITION IN TAIWAN		
	Prof. Ketut Artawa, Ph.D. (Udayana University, Indonesia)	GRAMMATICAL ALIGNMENTS IN INDONESIAN		
10.45 – 11.00	BREAK		HOTEL 2ND FLOOR	COMMITTEE
PARALLEL 1			HOTEL 2ND FLOOR	
11.00 – 12.30	Agni Kusti Kinasih & Muhammad Hawas	SPEECH LEVELS OF MADURESE LANGUAGE: A SOCIO-PRAGMATIC STUDY OF BANGKALAN DIALECT	KRYPTON 1	COMMITTEE
	Andiani Rezkita Nabu	TIPE SEMANTIK VERBA BAHASA BOLAANG MONGONDOW		
	Anisak Syaid Fauziah & Sumarlam	KOHESI LEKSIKAL PADA SPIRIT HARI INI DI RADIO MHFM SOLO DAN UNTAIAN KATA DI RADIO IMMANUEL SOLO		
	Ai Yeni & Sutiono Mahdi	PREFIX N- AND ITS COMBINATION IN SUNDANESE: A MORPHOLOGY STUDY		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
11.00 – 12.30	Aldila Arin Aini & Sumarlam	STRATEGI KESANTUNAN POSITIF & TINDAK TUTUR KOMISIF BERJANJI DALAM DEBAT PERDANA PILKADA DKI JAKARTA 2017	KRYPTON 2	COMMITTEE
	Ari J. Adipurwawidjana	SEMANTIC DEFLATION IN ENGLISH-INDONESIAN INTERLINGUISTIC EXCHANGES		
	Endah Dewi Muliandari	ANALISIS IDEOLOGI PENERJEMAHAN DAN KUALITAS TERJEMAHAN LEKSIKON BUDAYA DALAM TERJEMAHAN A SUNDANESE WAYANG GOLEK PURWA KARYA KATHY FOLEY		
	Asrofin Nur Kholifah & Ika Maratus Sholikhah & Dian Adiarti	PRESERVING LOCAL IDENTITY THROUGH LANGUAGE STYLE IN <i>WAYANG BANYUMAS</i>		
11.00 – 12.30	Amanah Hijriah	STRATEGI KESANTUNAN POSITIF DALAM BAHASA MELAYU PONTIANAK	KRYPTON 3	COMMITTEE
	Dian Pranesti	METAPHOR MAPPING IN INDONESIAN POLITICAL INTERNET MEMES		
	Dethan Erniani Ortalisje	AN ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL ERRORS FOUND IN UKAW STUDENTS' ENGLISH ABSTRACT WRITING		
	Binar Kurniasari Febrianti	KARAKTERISTIK BUDAYA MELAYU DALAM SEPOK TIGE #SEpanyol #ANDALUSIA KARYA PAY JAROT SUJARWO		
11.00 – 12.30	Ketut Widya Purnawati	MANNER ADVERBIAL VERBS IN BALINESE	MATRIX	COMMITTEE
	Abdul Hamid & Eni Karlieni & Tisna Prabasmoro	THE ROLE OF SUNDANESE LANGUAGE IN THERAPEUTIC COMMUNICATION AT THE ONCOLOGY CLINIC RSHS		
	Dyah Ayu Nila Khrisna	ANALISIS PENOKOHAN SANTIAGO DALAM NOVEL <i>THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA</i> DENGAN PENDEKATAN APRAISAL		
	Dewi Juliastuty	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA MELAYU MEMPAWAH LEWAT TUNDANG (KAJIAN TEKS DAN MAKNA)		
11.00 – 12.30	Dwi Indarti	POLITENESS STRATEGY OF DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS IN BETAWINESE SHORT-STORIES SEBELAS COLEN DI MALAM LEBARAN: SETANGKLE CERITA BETAWI	KRYPTON 4	COMMITTEE
	Deli Nirmala	EARLY LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT OF INDONESIAN CHILDREN WITH PARENTS WHOSE FIRST LANGUAGES ARE DIFFERENT: INDONESIAN AND JAVANESE		
	Diana Anggraeni	THE ANALYSIS OF MODIFICATION POSITION IN NOUN PHRASE IN THE TRANSLATION OF MASTER OF THE GAME		
	Dwi Handayani	PEMERTAHANAN KEARIFAN LOKAL PEPATAH-PETITIH SEBAGAI PENGUATAN SUMBER DAYA SOSIAL BAGI MASYARAKAT TENGGER		
12.30 – 13.30	LUNCH BREAK (ISHOMA)		HOTEL 2ND FLOOR	COMMITTEE

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
PARALLEL 2			HOTEL 2ND FLOOR	
13.30 – 15.00	Dian Indira, Wahya, R.M. Mulyadi	KONSEP LITERASI BERKARAKTER DALAM BUKU PELAJARAN BAHASA SUNDA TINGKAT SEKOLAH DASAR	KRYPTON 1	COMMITTEE
	Edy Jauhari	STRATEGI KESANTUNAN RESPON TERHADAP KRITIK DALAM MASYARAKAT BUDAYA JAWA MATARAMAN		
	Oktadea Herda Pratiwi	ANALISIS KONTRASTIF ISTILAH KEKERABATAN DALAM BAHASA DAYAK NGAJU, BANJAR, DAN DAYAK MAANYAN		
	Ririn Ambarini, Arso Setyaji & Sri Suneki	DEVELOPING KINDERGARTEN STUDENTS' PARTICIPATION IN BILINGUAL MATHEMATIC LEARNING ACTIVITIES THROUGH CONSTRUCTIVISM APPROACH		
13.30 – 15.00	Ni Wayan Sartini	REVITALISASI RITUAL PERTANIAN SEBAGAI USAHA PELESTARIAN ISTILAH-ISTILAH DALAM BAHASA BALI: KAJIAN BAHASA DAN BUDAYA	KRYPTON 2	COMMITTEE
	I Gusti Agung Istri Aryani & Ni Putu Evi Wahyu Citrawati	SOSIOPRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF MORAL VALUES IN BALINESE FOLKLORES		
	Ponia Mega Septiana & Sutiono Mahdi	MAKNA REFERENSIAL DAN NONREFERENSIAL PADA LIRIK LAGU SUNDA "MAWAR BODAS"		
	Sri Wiryanti Budi Utami	REVITALISASI CERITA RAKYAT BAWEAN: SEBAGAI PEMERTAHANAN IDENTITAS BAHASA DAN BUDAYA ORANG-ORANG PULAU BAWEAN		
13.30 – 15.00	Dewi Nastiti L.	ADA APA DENGAN UNDANG-UNDANG BAHASA? MENILIK PENGGUNAAN UU NOMOR 24/2009 DARI KACAMATA HUKUM SERTA PENDIDIKAN DAN BUDAYA	KRYPTON 3	COMMITTEE
	Noviana Dwi Yasinta & Rizki Utami	PERBEDAAN DAN PERSAMAAN DEIKSIS PERSONA BAHASA JAWA SEMARANG DAN BAHASA JAWA BANYUMASAN		
	Roby Aji	PENAMAAN WILAYAH KECAMATAN DI KOTA DEPOK: TINJAUAN SISTEM TANDA ADMINISTRATIF BERDASARKAN SEMIOTIKA TEKS DAN RUANG		
	Titania Sari & Sutiono Mahdi	LEXICON USING OF SUNDANESE LANGUAGE LEVEL IN "PUPUH DANGDANGGULA"		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
13.30 – 15.00	Anne Meir & Sutiono Mahdi	POLA DASAR KALIMAT BAHASA BATAK TOBA	MATRIX	COMMITTEE
	Octovianus Bin Rojak	POLITENESS IN TORAJA LANGUAGE: A STUDY ON POLITENESS IN PANGALAQ-RIU AND SURROUNDING AREAS DIALECT		
	Sansiviera Mediana Sari	MEMORI DAN RELASI MAKNA MENGENAI ANTONIM PADA ANAK AUTIS: STUDI KASUS TERHADAP 3 ANAK AUTIS USIA 11-16 DI SEKOLAH INKLUSI CAHAYA DIDAKTIKA		
	Eny Setyowati & Nimas Permata Putri	KORESPONDENSI FONEMIS BAHASA RUMPUN SUMATERA (Kajian Linguistik Historis Komparatif pada Bahasa Batak Toba, Minangkabau, Aceh dan Melayu Riau)		
13.30 – 15.00	Angelika Riyandari	VITALIZING JAVANESE LANGUAGE THROUGH PLACE NAMES	KRYPTON 4	COMMITTEE
	Setiyawati & Sutiono Mahdi	REDUPLICATED WORDS IN SUNDANESE: THE STUDY OF UNIQUENESS OF LOCAL LANGUAGE		
	Titin Lestari	THE LANGUAGE USED BY INDONESIAN LOCAL GUIDES IN GOOGLE MAPS REVIEWS		
	Ika Maratus Sholikhah, Dyah Raina Purwaningsih, Erna Wardani	MAINTAINING BANYUMAS LOCAL LANGUAGE THROUGH <i>BATIK</i> AND ITS CULTURAL VALUES		
POSTER SESSION			HOTEL 2ND FLOOR	
15.00 – 16.00	Agustina Alooja	TERJEMAHAN TUTURAN YANG MENGAKOMODASI TINDAK TUTUR MENYURUH PADA NOVEL <i>CHRIST THE LORD OUT OF EGYPT</i> KARYA ANNE RICE	KRYPTON 1	COMMITTEE
	Ali Badrudin	KAJIAN ETNOLINGUISTIK TENTANG PRANATA MANGSA JAWA (CERMIN PENGETAHUAN KOLEKTIF MASYARAKAT PETANI DI JAWA)		
	Anandha	THE STUDENTS PRESENT ATTITUDES IN USING JAVA AND NGAPAK DIALECT ON CAMPUS		
	Herudjati Purwoko	PROMOTING REGISTER AS POLITENESS FORMULA		
	Niswa Binti Rahim	EMPAT SIMBOL DASAR LAMBANG KEHIDUPAN MASYARAKAT TORAJA: SEBUAH KAJIAN SEMIOTIK MODEL PIERCE		
	Agus Subiyanto	VOICE SELECTION IN JAVANESE NARRATIVE AND CONVERSATIONAL DISCOURSE		
	Sri Ratnawati	JHEMO MADURA: KEARIFAN LOKAL DALAM TANTANGAN GLOBAL		
	Patrick Munyensanga	OUR IDENTIFICATION THROUGH COMMON CULTURE AS SINGLE LANGUAGE UNIFIES US		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
15.00 – 16.00	Santy Yulianti	PROSES MEMBACA NORMAL PADA ANAK KELAS III SD PERGURUAN RAKYAT MATRAMAN, JAKARTA TIMUR	KRYPTON 2	COMMITTEE
	Yessi Aprilia Waluyo	APPLYING CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING IN TEACHING ENGLISH GRAMMAR IN THE CLASSROOM		
	Mutiara Karna Asih	PENELITIAN LAPANGAN MENGENAI PENGGUNAAN BAHASA PADA DOMAIN <i>TRANSACTION</i> , <i>FRIENDSHIP</i> , DAN <i>JOB</i> DI <i>FOODCOURT MORO</i> , MORO MALL, PURWOKERTO		
	Miftakhul Huda	MEMBANGUN IDENTITAS DALAM WACANA		
	Giovani Juli Adinatha	VARIASI BENTUK PENAMAAN BADAN USAHA BERBAHASA JAWA: STRATEGI PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA JAWA DI KOTA SEMARANG		
	Maklon Gane	THE COMPLEXITY OF LOLODA PRONOMINAL VERB PREFIXES		
	Samuel Anderson	AN OVERVIEW OF THE DIVERSITY OF THE GHANAIAN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE		
	Sulis Triyono	GERMAN VERBS IN STUDIO-D A1 BOOK: A MORPHOLOGY ANALYSIS		
15.00 – 16.00	Dwi Susilowati	QUESTIONING JAVANESE LANGUAGE VALUE AND VITALITY WITH ITS MILLIONS OF SPEAKERS	KRYPTON 3	COMMITTEE
	Dyah Prasetiani	MUATAN BUDAYA LOKAL DALAM PEMBELAJARAN BERBICARA		
	Exti Budihastuti	ANALISIS SWOT TENTANG PERGERAKAN BAHASA MELAYU DI TAKEO SEBAGAI UPAYA UNTUK MENGENALKAN BAHASA INDONESIA DI KAMBOJA		
	Luita Aribowo	BAHASA, BUNYI DAN PERSEPSI		
	Mualimin	TINDAK TUTUR DIREKTIF DALAM PUISI LANANG SETIAWAN, SASTRAWAN TEGAL		
	Nurhayati	MIXED GENRE IN <i>DOA POLITIK</i> : A STRATEGY OF SOCIAL CONTROL		
	Sri Puji Astuti & M. Suryadi	DESAIN PEMBENTUKAN LEKSIKON UNIK TUTURAN JAWA PADA MASYARAKAT PINGGIRAN DI KOTA SEMARANG		
	Ulva Fatiya Rosyida	KEBIJAKAN PENDIDIKAN BAHASA DAERAH DI ERA MEA (MASYARAKAT EKONOMI ASEAN)		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
15.00 – 16.00	Lestari Manggong	LANGUAGE AND CULTURE IN THE CASE OF MERRIAM-WEBSTER'S CORRECTION OVER PRESIDENT TRUMP'S TWEETS	MATRIX	COMMITTEE
	Priscilla Esther Siringoringo & Sutiono Mahdi	FIGURE OF SPEECH BASED ON SHORT DRAMA USING SUNDANESE LANGUAGE		
	Rizky Fitri Lestari	<i>UKARA PITAKON</i> (KALIMAT TANYA) DALAM BAHASA JAWA DIALEK JAWA TIMUR, SUB DIALEK MALANG		
	Reiva Irene Seraphina & Sutiono Mahdi	PROSES PEMBENTUKAN KATA PADA JAJANAN SUNDA: SUATU KAJIAN MORFOLOGI		
	Sigit Haryanto	PEMEROLEHAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN BERBAHASA PADA ANAK-ANAK TKIT AL-AUSATH PABELAN KARTASURA		
	Wening Sahayu	<i>PAJERO SPORT</i> FROM A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE OF LANGUAGE AND CULTURE		
	Erni Rahayu	THE INTEREST AND POETRY WRITING SKILLS IMPROVEMENT BY DISCOVERY BASED LEARNING METHOD		
	M. Suryadi	KEKAYAAN LEKSIKON EMOTIF-KULTURAL MEWARNAI BENTUK KESANTUNAN BETUTUR DAN GRADASI KESOPANAN PADA MASYARAKAT JAWA PESISIR DI KOTA SEMARANG		
15.00 – 16.00	Debyo Saptono & Tri Wahyu Retno Ningsih	PERANCANGAN APLIKASI <i>FLESCH LEVEL</i> UNTUK MENENTUKAN INDIKATOR KETERBACAAN TEKS	KRYPTON 4	COMMITTEE
	Dwi Indarti & Cut Nina Sausina	ANALYSIS OF BETAWI LANGUAGE FROM LINGUISTIC FEATURES PERSPECTIVE: A CASE STUDY OF <i>PORTALBETAWI.COM</i>		
	Islah Maretekawati Amelius	TINDAK ILOKUSI PADA IKLAN TEMPAT MAKAN DI PINGGIR JALAN DI SEMARANG DAN IKLAN PRODUK KECANTIKAN UNILEVER		
	Jujan Fajriyah & Sutiono Mahdi	THE SOUND CHANGE IN SUNDANESE: PHONOLOGICAL STUDY ON JUJUN JUNAEDI'S SPEECH ENTITLED NIKAH		
	Novita Sumarlin Putri	ANALISIS TERJEMAHAN KALIMAT YANG MENGAKOMODASI TINDAK TUTUR KOMISIF PADA NOVEL <i>INSURGENT</i> KARYA VERONICA ROTH		
	Ahmed Fomba	UNTOLD BLACK HISTORY		
	Onin Najmudin	STRUKTUR DAN MAKNA VERBA MAJEMUK BAHASA JEPANG VI+KOMU		
	Taufik Nur Hidayat	TERJEMAHAN JENIS PROSES PADA SISTEM TRANSITIVITAS PIDATO PELANTIKAN PRESIDEN BARACK OBAMA DAN DONALD TRUMP BESERTA KUALITAS TERJEMAHANNYA		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
PARALLEL 3			HOTEL 2ND FLOOR	
16.00 – 17.00	Ropa Wahyuni & Eva Endah Nurwahyuni	COMMISSIVE SPEECH ACTS REALIZATION ON REGULAR TALKS: A STUDY OF EASTERN-JAVANESE DIALECT IN BOJONEGORO AND SURABAYA REGIONS	KRYPTON 1	COMMITTEE
	Silvia Marni	KEHIPONIMAN VERBA BAHASA MINANGKABAU SEBAGAI BENTUK PEMERTAHAN KEKAYAAN KOSAKATA		
	Wahyu Ayuningsih	ETOS KERJA MASYARAKAT MADURA DI DALAM LIRIK LAGU DAERAH MADURA: KAJIAN ETNOLINGUISTIK		
	Mayuni & Sutiono Mahdi	MORPHOPHONOLOGICAL INTERFERENCE IN MINANGKABAU'S LANGUAGE		
16.00 – 17.00	Seprianus A. Nenotek	LANGUAGE FORM USED IN EFL COURSEBOOK "PASSPORT TO THE WORLD"	KRYPTON 2	COMMITTEE
	Sri Andika Putri	CITRA WANITA MINANGKABAU DALAM PETUAH ADAT		
	Yakob Metboki & Norci Beeh	GLOBALIZING LEARNERS' LOCAL LANGUAGES FROM LOCAL CONTEXTS: AN OVERVIEW OF LANGUAGE PLANNING AT THE ENGLISH EDUCATION PROGRAM OF ARTHA WACANA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY KUPANG		
	Sri Minda Murni	ORAL PROFICIENCY IN PAKPAK LANGUAGE: AN ISSUE IN MAINTAINING PAKPAK LANGUAGE		
16.00 – 17.00	Syamsurizal	BENTUK DEIKSIS DALAM CERITA RAKYAT REJANG "TELEU BESOK"	KRYPTON 3	COMMITTEE
	Suparto	GEOGRAPHICAL METONYMY IN ENGLISH MASS MEDIA IN INDONESIA		
	Yoga Yolanda	INTRODUCING INDONESIAN CULTURE THROUGH UTILIZING PANTUN AS A TEACHING MATERIAL OF BIPA		
	Norci Beeh	SEMANTICS ANALYSIS ON SPEECH ACT USED IN <i>BEMO (KUPANG'S PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION)</i>		
16.00 – 17.00	Teguh Santoso	KALIMAT PERMOHONAN DIREKTIF BAHASA JEPANG DAN BAHASA JAWA: TINJAUAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK	MATRIX	COMMITTEE
	Ganjar Hwia	KAJIAN DAN PEMETAAN VITALITAS BAHASA UNTUK PENGOPTIMALAN PROGRAM PELINDUNGAN BAHASA-BAHASA DAERAH DI INDONESIA		
	Ypsi Soeria Soemantri, Nany Ismail & Susi Machdalena	INTERCULTURALITY OF MIXED-MARRIED COUPLE: A SUNDANESE MALE AND A FOREIGN FEMALE		
	Siwi Tri Purnani	BAHASA JAWA: PERSPEKTIF TOLOK UKUR BUDAYA SANTUN TATA KRAMA		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
16.00 – 17.00	Ratna Susanti, Tri Wiratno & Sumarlam	KAJIAN PRAGMATIK KESANTUNAN BERBAHASA ANTARA NAJWA SHIHAB DAN PRESIDEN JOKO WIDODO	KRYPTON 4	COMMITTEE
	Husna Imro' Athush Sholihah	ANALISIS TERJEMAHAN SINGKUMSTAN PADA BUKU CERITA ANAK BERJUDUL <i>THE 7 HABBITS OF HAPPY KIDS</i> KARYA SEAN COVEY DAN TERJEMAHANNYA (KAJIAN TERJEMAHAN DENGAN PENDEKATAN <i>SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS</i>)		
	Putri Adinihaqi Chusnul Chotimah	IDEOLOGIES OF EMMANUEL MACRON'S TRANSLATED INAUGURAL SPEECH: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS STUDY		
	Nisa Fikria Haqinatul Millah & Sutiono Mahdi	SEMANTIC FIELD ON THE EMOTION DOMAIN IN SUNDANESE LANGUAGE		
17.00 – 17.45	BREAK		HOTEL 2ND FLOOR	COMMITTEE
JULY 20, 2017 (SECOND DAY)				
TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
07.30 – 08.00	REGISTRATION		LOBBY HALL	COMMITTEE
08.00 – 09.30	PLENARY 2		KRYPTON	Moderator: Dr. Nurhayati, M.Hum.
	Dr. Ruanni Tupas (National Institute of Education, Singapore)	INEQUALITIES OF MULTILINGUALISM: GLOBALIZATION, NATIONALISM AND MOTHER TONGUES		
	Dr. Suharno, M.Ed. (Diponegoro University, Indonesia)	REVITALIZING LOCAL LANGUAGES THROUGH MOTHER TONGUE-BASED MULTILINGUAL EDUCATION (MTB-MLE)		
09.30 – 09.45	BREAK		HOTEL 2ND FLOOR	COMMITTEE
PARALLEL 4			HOTEL 2ND FLOOR	
09.45 – 11.15	Sheila Nanda Parayil & Tenty Maryanthi	STRATEGI KESANTUNAN TIDAK LANGSUNG PADA KRITIK PENUTUR REMAJA	KRYPTON 1	COMMITTEE
	I Wayan Ana	TINDAK TUTUR PERFORMATIF DALAM TERJEMAHAN DOKUMEN HUKUM BAHASA INDONESIA KE DALAM BAHASA INGGRIS		
	Putu Devi Maharani & Komang Dian Puspita Candra	VARIASI FONOLOGIS BAHASA BALI DIALEK KUTA SELATAN		
	Muhammad Ari Kunto Wibowo & Sumarlam	GAYA BAHASA DAN PENCITRAAN DALAM <i>SERAT WULANG REH</i> KARYA PAKUBUWANA IV		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
09.45 – 11.15	Vamelia Aurina Pramandhani	KAJIAN PRAGMATIK PENERAPAN <i>BOOSTER</i> DALAM BAHASA JEPANG	KRYPTON 2	COMMITTEE
	Ifoni Iudji	GRAMMATICAL INTERFERENCE IN TRANSLATING PROCEDURAL TEXT DONE BY THE STUDENTS OF ARTHA WACANA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY		
	Sutiono Mahdi	COMPOUNDING OF BASEMAH LANGUAGE: AN EFFORT TO UNDERSTAND THE UNIQUENESS OF LOCAL LANGUAGES		
	Baiq Desi Milandari	REVITALISASI BAHASA DAERAH MELALUI TAYANGAN TELEVISI SEBAGAI UPAYA MENUJU KEBHINEKAAN		
09.45 – 11.15	Yenny Hartanto	CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY ON BARGAINING	KRYPTON 3	COMMITTEE
	Kartika Tarwati	TEKNIK DAN KEAKURATAN TERJEMAHAN ISTILAH MEDIS (STUDI KASUS PADA PENERJEMAH AMATIR, SEMI PROFESIONAL, DAN PROFESIONAL)		
	Zainal Abidin	INOVASI FONOLOGIS RETROPLEKSISASI DAN GLOTALISASI DALAM ISOLEK BONAI ULAKPATIAN		
	Imam Muhtadi, Wiwi Widuri, Frando Yantoni, & Sutiono Mahdi	ASSOCIATIVE MEANINGS IN DOEL SUMBANG SONG LYRIC “BEURIT” SEMANTIC STUDY		
09.45 – 11.15	I Nyoman Suparwa & Ni Luh Gede Liswahyuningsih	INDONESIAN AMBIGUOUS NOUN PHRASES AND ITS TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH	MATRIX	COMMITTEE
	Ria Aresta	ANALISIS TERJEMAHAN TUTURAN YANG MENGAKOMODASI <i>FLOUTING</i> MAKSIM KUALITAS PRINSIP KERJASAMA DALAM NOVEL <i>ME BEFORE YOU</i> KARYA JOJO MOYES		
	Zurmailis	AKUISISI BAHASA ANAK DI LINGKUNGAN MARJINAL KOTA PADANG		
	Sintya Mutiara W.E.	CODE-SWITCHING AND CODE-MIXING ON PERSUASION IN INDONESIAN TELEVISION ADVERTISEMENTS		
09.45 – 11.15	Jaya	MENGENAL KEMBALI STATUS PREPOSISI /I/ SEBAGAI BENTUK DASAR DALAM BAHASA SUMBAWA DIALEK JERWEH KAJIAN <i>ITEM AND PROCESS</i>	KRYPTON 4	COMMITTEE
	Musfeptial	IDENTITAS LOKAL PADA KARYA E. WIDIANTORO UPAYA PENGUATAN PERAN BAHASA IBU		
	Wiwiek Sundari	SEJARAH PERKEMBANGAN KOSAKATA BAHASA INGGRIS		
	Eni Karlieni	“CERMINAN IDENTITAS KESUNDAAN DALAM AKUN FACEBOOK WALIKOTA BANDUNG RIDWAN KAMIL” SUATU KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
PARALLEL 5			HOTEL 2ND FLOOR	
11.15 – 12.45	Ayu Ida Savitri	PENGGUNAAN BAHASA TUTUR DALAM STRIP KOMIK SEBAGAI SALAH SATU UPAYA PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA DAERAH	KRYPTON 1	COMMITTEE
	Farda Naila Salsabila	PERGESERAN KATA “ENYONG” PADA MASYARAKAT JAWA DI KABUPATEN BATANG		
	Wa Ode Nisrawati , Ardis Septi E.R., Kartini Rahayu	PROSES ASIMILASI DALAM BAHASA MUNA (MENGUNAKAN PENDEKATAN TEORI OPTIMALITAS)		
	Muhammad Rohmadi	STRATEGI TINDAK TUTUR DAN IMPLEMENTASI PRINSIP KESANTUNAN HUMOR PADA MEDIA SOSIAL SEBAGAI MEDIA UNTUK MENJAGA KEBHINEKAAN MASYARAKAT MULTIKULTURAL DI NKRI		
11.15 – 12.45	Made Ratna Dian Aryani	VERBA BEROBJEK GANDA BAHASA JEPANG	KRYPTON 2	COMMITTEE
	Tri Wahyu Retno Ningsih	KAJIAN FONETIK AKUSTIK PADA TUTURAN ANAK-ANAK ASPERGER SYNDROME		
	Wahyu Damayanti	FENOMENA UNGKAPAN PANTANG LARANG MELAYU SELIMBAU: CAKRAWALA PEMAHAMAN BUDAYA MELALUI BAHASA		
	Felix Brian Hari Ekaristianto	PERGESERAN MAKNA KATA PADA KOMENTAR PENGGUNA MEDIA SOSIAL DALAM BERITA PILKADA DI JAKARTA		
11.15 – 12.45	Made Sri Satyawati	PENOMINAL DALAM BAHASA BIMA	KRYPTON 3	COMMITTEE
	I Ketut Darma Laksana	PERILAKU BERBAHASA DALAM KEJAHATAN SIBER		
	Ririn Sulistyowati	ALKISAH MANGKUS DAN SANGKIL: TERGERUSNYA BAHASA INDONESIA OLEH PENGARUH BAHASA ASING		
	Hidayat Widiyanto	URGENSI BAHASA DAERAH DALAM KERANGKA PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA INDONESIA BAGI PENUTUR ASING		
11.15 – 12.45	Mulia Anggraini	IMAGE SCHEMA PADA PRÄPOSITION NACH, ZU, ÜBER DAN AUF BAGI PENUTUR NON-JERMAN	MATRIX	COMMITTEE
	I Ketut Riana, Ni Putu Evi Wahyu Citrawati & I Gusti Agung Istri Aryani	NGUSABA DODOL DI DESA DUDA TIMUR, SELAT KARANGASEM: KAJIAN SEMIOTIK SOSIAL		
	Lindawati	BAHASA MINANGKABAU DI MASA DEPAN SEBUAH PROYEKSI		
	Erry Prastya Jati	PRESUPOSISI DAN IMPLIKATUR DALAM ACARA TALKSHOW INDONESIA LAWAK KLUB		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
11.15 – 12.45	Naniana N Benu	REDUPLICATION IN UAB METO	KRYPTON 4	COMMITTEE
	Ibrahim Guntur Nuary	THE ACQUISITION OF ENGLISH SLANG BY THE LEARNERS LANGUAGE TEACHING DEPARTMENT IAIN SYEKH NURJATI		
	I Nyoman Udayana	THE EFFECT OF INFORMATION STRUCTURE ON THE INDONESIAN <i>DI-PASSIVE</i>		
	Ahyati Kurniamala Niswariyana	MAKNA SIMBOL DALAM UPACARA ADAT NYATUS, NYIU, NYOYANG DI DESA KARANG RADEN KECAMATAN TANJUNG KABUPATEN LOMBOK UTARA		
12.45 – 13.30	LUNCH BREAK (ISHOMA)		HOTEL 2ND FLOOR	COMMITTEE
PARALLEL 6			HOTEL 2ND FLOOR	
13.30 – 15.00	Ngurah Indra Pradhana	KEDUDUKAN ONOMATOPE DALAM KATA KERJA BAHASA JEPANG DAN BAHASA BALI	KRYPTON 1	COMMITTEE
	Agus Sudono	PILIHAN BAHASA PENUTUR DI LINGKUNGAN PESANTREN (STUDI KASUS DI PESANTREN AL-ITQON, BUGEN, SEMARANG)		
	Lusia Neti Harwati	PENERAPAN METODE PEMBELAJARAN KREATIF BAHASA JAWA DI TINGKAT SEKOLAH DASAR		
	Indriani Nisja	PENGUNAAN MEDIA PEMBELAJARAN CD INTERAKTIF DALAM KETERAMPILAN MENULIS KARANGAN MURID SEKOLAH DASAR NEGERI 20 DAN SD N 09 PADANG		
13.30 – 15.00	Ni Ketut Ratna Erawati	SANDHI DALAM BAHASA JAWA KUNA: SUATU KAJIAN FITUR DISTINGTIF	KRYPTON 2	COMMITTEE
	Kenfitria Diah Wijayanti	FENOMENA KRAMA DESA DAN KEDUDUKANNYA DALAM PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA JAWA		
	Rosaria Mita Amalia	COHESION AND COHERENCE IN ARTICLES ABOUT PTNBH IN UNPAD'S WEBSITE: A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS STUDY		
	Marselina Nugraheni Fitrisari	ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS TERHADAP KASUS PEDOFILIA PADA MEDIA ONLINE TRIBUNNEWS		
13.30 – 15.00	Ni Made Wiriani	NEGASI DALAM BAHASA BALI DIALEK NUSA PENIDA: SEBUAH PENELITIAN AWAL	KRYPTON 3	COMMITTEE
	Majid Ariyoga	RELEVANSI MONOLOG PANDJI PRAGIWAKSONO DALAM KONSER <i>STAND UP COMEDY</i> "MESAKKE BANGSAKU"		
	Suci Khaofia	MOOD PADA TALK SHOW MATA NAJWA ON STAGE "SEMUA KARENA AHOK"		
	Ni Made Dhanawaty	GELIAT REVITALISAI BAHASA DAN BUDAYA DI DESA BALI AGA PEDAWA		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
13.30 – 15.00	Widyatmike Gede Mulawarman	PERILAKU SINTAKSIS KALIMAT MAJEMUK BAHASA KUTAI	MATRIX	COMMITTEE
	Martina	THE VITALITY OF MALAY LANGUAGE IN GLOBAL SOCIETY IN PONTIANAK CITY (SOSIOLINGUISTIC STUDY)		
	Tatang Sopian	TEACHING THEME AND THEMATIC PROGRESSION TO TOURISM STUDENTS AND ITS IMPLICATIONS ON THEIR WRITINGS		
13.30 – 15.00	Muhammad Rayhan Bustam	VULGARISME BAHASA: KREATIFITAS PENARIK MINAT PASAR (STUDI KASUS KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK DI RESTORAN STEAK RANJANG BANDUNG)	KRYPTON 4	COMMITTEE
	Tatang Suparman	PENGAYAAN KOSAKATA BAHASA INDONESIA MELALUI KORESPONDENSI KATA KEMBAR		
	Nur Faidatun Naimah	A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO'S SPEECH ON ANTASARI AZHAR'S ACCUSATION AS MASTERMINDING THE MURDER OF NASRUDIN ZULKARNAEN		
PARALLEL 7			HOTEL 2ND FLOOR	
15.00 – 16.30	Pramesty Anggororeni	ANALISIS TERJEMAHAN MAKNA INTERPERSONAL DALAM DUBBING FILM “ <i>THOMAS AND FRIENDS: BLUE MOUNTAIN MYSTERY</i> ”	KRYPTON 1	COMMITTEE
	Prayudisti Shinta P	MEDIA FRAMING PADA THE GUARDIAN DAN AL JAZEERA: SEBUAH KAJIAN KORPUS LINGUISTIK DAN IDEOLOGI		
	Prayudha	USING COH-METRIX TO ASSESS THE WRITING SKILL OF EFL STUDENTS		
	Qurratul A'ini	PRINSIP KERJASAMA DALAM KOMENTAR BERITA DI FANSPAGE FACEBOOK MERDEKA.COM		
15.00 – 16.30	Sukron Adzim	IMPLIKATUR DAN DAYA PRAGMATIK TINDAK TUTUR DIREKTIF MASYARAKAT INDONESIA DALAM AKUN <i>TWITTER</i> PRESIDEN JOKO WIDODO	KRYPTON 2	COMMITTEE
	Yumartati	POTRET PENGGUNAAN BAHASA DI LINGKUNGAN PELAJAR SMA DAN SMK DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA		
	Inayatul Mukarromah	LINGUISTICS COMPETENCE FOR DEVELOPING STUDENTS' OUTCOMES AT A COLLEGE: SURVEY APPROACH		
	Yafed Syufi	KLASIFIKASI VERBA MAKAN BAHASA MIYAH		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
15.00 – 16.30	Teddi Muhtadin	POTRET PENGAJARAN BAHASA SUNDA DI SEKOLAH DASAR DAN DAMPAKNYA TERHADAP PEMERTAHAN BAHASA SUNDA DI JAWA BARAT	KRYPTON 3	COMMITTEE
	Ariya Jati	A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF AEROSMITH'S "I DON'T WANT TO MISS A THING"		
	Valentino Pamolango & Irvan Gading	VERBS AND VERBAL MORPHOLOGY OF BALANTAK LANGUAGE		
	Sugeng Riyanto	PENERUSAN ANTARGENERASI DAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA SUNDA DI DALAM KELUARGA		
15.00 – 16.30	Elvi Citraesmana, Fatimah Djajasudarma, Hera Meganova Lyra	THE ROLE OF LOCAL LANGUAGE IN NATION'S CHARACTER BUILDING	MATRIX	COMMITTEE
	Johanna Rimbing	TINDAK TUTUR ILOKUSI DALAM PERCAKAPAN JUAL-BELI DI PASAR TRADISIONAL MINAHASA (SEBUAH KAJIAN SOSIOPRAGMATIK)		
	Rosaria Mita Amalia	CULTURAL TRANSLATION OF TRADITIONAL FOOD FROM WEST-JAVA: A MEDIA TO PROMOTE THE TRADITIONAL CUISINE TO THE WORLD		
	Putri Yuni Utami	MAKING MEANING USING SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS AND VISUAL GRAMMAR ANALYSIS: COMPARISON OF SOURCE TEXT AND TARGET TEXT REFLECTED IN THE MAIN CHARACTER OF GRAPHIC NOVEL <i>V FOR VENDETTA</i>		
15.00 – 16.30	Elvi Citraesmana	CONCEPTUAL METONYMY IN PRESENT-DAY BANDUNG YOUTH TALKS: A COGNITIVE SEMANTIC ANALYSIS	KRYPTON 4	COMMITTEE
	Jujan Fajriah & Nisa Fikria Haqinatul Millah	VARIATIONS IN DIPHTHONG'S PRONUNCIATION PRODUCED BY NATIVE SPEAKERS OF MINANGKABAUNESE		
	Sutiono Mahdi	SUNDANESE'S CHILDREN NAMING TRADITION: A CASE STUDY OF LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT IN BANDUNG.		
	Wahya	DISTRIBUSI FONOLOGIS BAHASA SUNDA DI KABUPATEN BREBES: SEBAGAI IDENTITAS BAHASA		
16.30 – 16.45	CLOSING SPEECH		KRYPTON	Head of Master Program in Linguistics Diponegoro University
16.45 – 17.00	BREAK (CERTIFICATE HANDLING)		LOBBY HALL	COMMITTEE

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INDONESIAN AMBIGUOUS NOUN PHRASES AND THEIR TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH

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Abstract

In the use of language, ambiguity occurs because the language is used in various functions and situations. In the process of translation, the ambiguous meaning in the source language should be the same as the meaning contained in the target language. Differences of the environment, the way of thinking, culture, and the form of language results in not all meanings in a language (Indonesian) are possessed by other languages. This study is categorized as a qualitative analysis. After the data in the form of an ambiguous noun phrases in the Indonesian language are found with its various aspects, then it is translated into English by using “google translate”. The translation is done as a starting point to know its usage in English. The translation results are then evaluated on the reliability of “google translate” in the translation process. Furthermore, evaluation is conducted to formulate the appropriate formula in the process of translating the noun phrases which have double meaning. In the use of noun phrases in Indonesian sentences, there are found ambiguity due to phrase structure, that is the noun combining in other words in the group of words. There are five types of noun phrases found in Indonesian language that have double meanings with noun as the core of the phrase.

Keywords: ambiguity; Indonesian noun phrase, translation

INTRODUCTION

Ambiguity is generally defined as a feature or thing which has two meanings: a possibility that has two meanings; taxa. In the use of language, ambiguity arises because the language is used in variety functions and situations. Generally, Halliday (1973: 101) describes the network of meaning system which contains the language functions indeed. Regarding to the use of language, there are forms of situation (social context and setting), meaning potential (network of semantic system), the functional components of grammar (macro function), the formal potential (network of grammatical system and structure. Further, Ariwibowo (2013) describes the general function of language, they are (a) as a means of expression, (b) as a means of communication, (c) as a means of conducting integration and social adaptation, and (d) as a means of social control.

One kind of language use is the use of scientific language. In the use of scientific language, the requirement of simple is one of the language used characteristics in addition to other characteristics, such as logical, clear, starting from the notion, formal, objective, and consistent (Basuki, 2012: 81). Simple, in this case, is intended to be the use of direct language so that the meaning is conveyed directly because the expression of language contains the simple meaning. With the simple meaning, the language expression will not cause misinterpretation or misunderstanding. Likewise, the use of language in general should avoid the use of language that may be misleading because it can lead to barriers in communication. Only in the particular use of language as mentioned before (humor), the use of language may give different interpretation / ambiguous.

In translation, the message in the source language (Indonesian) will be transferred into the target language (English). In this case, the translation should have the same meaning as the original. However, differences in environmental conditions, ways of thinking, way of life, culture, and language form causes not all meanings in Indonesian are owned by English. For example; the meaning of word *ibu* ‘mother’ in Indonesian language that is used in various forms, such as *ibu saya*, *ibu guru*, *ibu jari*, when

they are translated into English will be 'my mother', 'teacher', and 'thumb'. In the translation, some forms of *ibu* are left translated because English has its own forms to express the equivalent meaning.

The problem is when the source language ambiguity occurs in the use of language. According to Wijayanti (2009: 40), many speeches are ambiguous and theoretically the users of language met some difficulties in understanding the ambiguous meaning, but they rarely pay attention to it. The language users often determine one meaning towards the speech that contains ambiguous meaning. Then, when it does not fit, he would repeat again and choose another meaning. The process of such understanding is called the theory of footpaths. What about the translation of ambiguous sentence? It will be discussed in this study.

LITERATURE AND RESEARCH METHOD

Language has two systems that can be distinguished as the lexical and structural system (Wijayanti, 2009: 39). Lexical system is a vocabulary or "dictionary" which is owned by the user of language. The lexical system has the "strangeness" of diverse meanings, so it is not easily solved in its use. In addition, the structural system or is called the grammatical, contains a number of both morphological and syntactic rules. The rules can also lead to a "strangeness" in semantics/ meaning. Thus, the system of lexical and structural can create ambiguity in language usage.

In the sentence *Zat itu bisa berwarna biru*, there is a lexical ambiguity that lead to the ambiguous meaning of the sentence. The word *bisa* in the sentence could mean 'can', so the sentence could means 'the substance can be in blue', and also possibly means 'poison', so the sentence could means 'the substance is a blue poison'. On the other hand, in the sentence *Haris membawa buku untuk Gita*, the structure of *untuk Gita* causes multiple meaning. On the one hand, *untuk Gita* can mean 'bring (help) to Gita / Gita's book' and on the other hand, *untuk Gita* means 'bring (given to) for Gita / Haris' book. Thus, the structure *untuk Gita* causes multiple meaning.

Moeliono et al. (edit) (1991: 31) calls ambiguous as ambiguity or multiplicity of meaning, so that sometimes it causes doubt, vagueness, and obscurity. Theoretically, Clark and Clark (1977; in Wijayanti, 2009: 40) the user of language should find difficulties in understanding the ambiguous sentences. However, in reality the language user can select the proper interpretation of the ambiguous sentence. Ambiguous sentence actually is not a problem in grammatical rules, but the meaning of the sentence that is more than one. In spoken language, ambiguity is often not the case for their clear pronunciation/ slow pronunciation and non-linguistic elements that accompany the spoken language, such as gestures, body movement, and the dialogue situation. However, in the written language, ambiguity may occur if the spelling marker is not complete, the reading interpretation of written language does not proper to the author's intent, and other factors.

From a linguistic point, Ullmann (in Sumarsono, 2007: 2002) said that there are three forms of ambiguity, namely (a) phonetic ambiguity, (b) grammatical ambiguity, and (c) lexical ambiguity. Ambiguity can occur in a speech in the form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and discourse. The ambiguity arises when the listener/ reader is hard to capture the sense of the statement that is heard or read. Chomsky (1965; in Lapoliwa, 1988: 1) in an attempt to clarify ambiguous sentence in English introduced a concept of inner and surface structure as the level of sentence representation. The concept of inner and surface structure is allowed people to explain different interpretation (meaning) of sentences that have the same surface structure. For example, the phrase 'He promised John to go' and 'He permitted John to go'. In the first sentence 'the person who will go' is the subject 'he', while in the second sentence 'the person who will go' is the object 'John'. To declare the differences in interpretation of those sentences, the verb 'to go' is analyzed as clauses which have different subjects. In the first sentence, the subject of the verb 'to go' is the same subject of matrix (main sentence) 'he', while in the second sentence, the subject of verb 'to go' is the same with the object of matrix (main sentence), 'John'. Representations of inner structure of those sentences are 'He promised John' [he GO] and 'He permitted John' [John GO].

In the process of translation, a text in the source language (Indonesian) is replaced into the target language text (English). In the replacement of the text, the meaning of the source language should be the same as the meaning contained in the target language. However, it was realized that the differences in the environment, way of thinking, way of life, culture, and language form causes not all meanings owned by a language (Indonesian) are also owned by other languages. For example, the meaning of word *ronggeng* in Indonesian has no equivalent in English, except only a dancer (Maulana, 1983: 33). Thus, in the translation, the thing that is sought is not the same form (formal correspondence) but the equivalence. In this case, the equivalent must fit with the "world" of the target language because if it is not, then there is not a translation, but a transference.

Theoretically, Catford (1965: 42) mentions that not every word in a language has one meaning, so that in translating a sentence (including the translation of group of words), it is determined by or depends on the context. Thus, in the translation, the processes that must be taken are (a) the analysis of source language text, (b) the transfer of message in the source language by finding its equivalence in the target language, and (c) the realignment or "enrichment" for the target language text so it is not perceived as a translation product by the readers (Nida and Taber, 1969; the Maulana, 1983: 34).

This study is classified as qualitative analysis. Dornyei (2007) said that "qualitative research is fundamentally interpretive, which means that the research outcome is ultimately the product of the researcher's subjective interpretation of the data," in relation, he also said that "the researcher is essentially the man measurement in the study". Accordingly, the data of ambiguous noun phrases are taken from the corpus tool of "Sketch Engine". Furthermore, when the data in the form of ambiguous noun phrases in Indonesian language already be found in many aspects, so the next step is the translation process by using google translate. The translation is done as a preliminary stage to determine the variation use in English language. Translation results are then evaluated to see the reliability of google translate in the translating the ambiguous noun phrases.

VARIOUS TYPES OF AMBIGUOUS NOUN PHRASES IN INDONESIAN AND THEIR TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH

In the use of noun phrase in a sentence, the ambiguity is found due to structural ambiguity, that is the compound of words in a group of words. Moreover, the compound is a combination of noun with another noun which is in Indonesian each noun can occupy the core function, resulting in the compound is not entirely clear which noun becomes the core and explanatory. Various ambiguous of noun phrases in Indonesian can be found as follows.

- (1) *Ada ayah yang meninggalkan anak istrinya.*
- (2) *Kecurigaan ini timbul karena memang buku Kartini terbit saat pemerintahan kolonial Belanda*

Both sentences above contain ambiguous noun phrases, *anak istrinya* (sentence 1) and *buku Kartini* (sentence 2). Both of those phrases are containing a noun phrase because the head of the phrases consists of noun, i.e. *anak* (N) and *buku* (N), incidentally the explanatory element of each phrase is also containing a noun, they are *istrinya* (N) and *Kartini* (N). Those phrases are ambiguous because they could mean: for the phrase in sentence (1), 'his child and wife (family)' or 'child of his wife' (because he married to a woman who already has a child); while for the phrase in sentence (2), it can mean 'a book about Kartini' or 'Kartini's book'. Thus, in order to make it not ambiguous, the noun phrase can be converted into: for the sentence (1) *Ada ayah yang meninggalkan keluarganya (anak dan istrinya)* or *Ada ayah yang meninggalkan anak dari istrinya*; then, for the sentence (2) *Kecurigaan ini timbul karena memang buku tentang Kartini terbit saat pemerintahan kolonial Belanda* or *Kecurigaan ini timbul karena memang buku milik Kartini terbit saat pemerintahan kolonial Belanda*.

Type 1: NP ==> N [head] + N [Mod.]

It means that the ambiguous noun phrases in Type 1 has a structure of words noun and noun, that is both, the head and the modifier, are filled by noun. When those phrases are translated into English by using "google translate", so those become:

(1a) There was a father who left his wife's son

(2a) This suspicion arises because Kartini's book was published during Dutch colonial rule.

In the result, we can see that the machine translated them into “his wife’s son” and “Kartini’s book”. Both translation results have the same meaning with (1) the child of his wife and (2) the book belongs to Kartini.

Another type of ambiguous noun phrase in Indonesian can be seen in the examples below.

(3) *Karena kita tidak diajar oleh orang tua untuk menyatakan terimakasih dari hati yang tulus*

(4) *Kenyataannya menunjukkan bahwa banyak orang punya mulut besar, tapi kemampuannya gitu-gitu aja .*

Sentence (3) and (4) contain ambiguous noun phrases, they are *orang tua* (3) and *mulut besar* (4). Ambiguity could arise because of the phrases can also behave as compound words. As a phrase, a group of words *orang tua* means 'the elderly' if we look at the age of the person. However, as a compound words, *orang tua* 'parents' means 'father and mother', without looking at the age, but it would rather be seen as people who are married and have children. Likewise, the phrase *mulut besar* (4) as a phrase means ' (people) whose mouth (the mouth of the person) is big; it is seen from the size of the mouth that is greater than the average. However, as a compound word *mulut besar* means 'boastful / lie'.

By looking at its construction, the phrase in sentences (3) and (4) consist of words categorized as noun (N), they are noun *orang* (3) and *mulut* (4) as the head of the phrase. Then, the words *tua* (3) and *besar* (4) as modifier element are filled by adjectives category. Thus, the type of phrases are as follows.

Type 2: NP → N [head] + Adj [Mod.]

The translation of those phrases by using “google translate” are:

(3a) Because we are not taught by parents to express gratitude from a sincere heart

(4a) The reality shows that many people have big mouths, but their abilities are so-so.

The noun phrase *orang tua* in sentence (3) is translated as a compound words which means “father and mother”. Meanwhile, the noun phrase *mulut besar* in sentence (4) is translated literally to be “big mouth” which refers to the size of person’s mouth which is greater than the average.

Ambiguous can also be seen in the noun phrase of the following sentences.

(5) *Mudah-mudahan saja saya akan berumur panjang untuk mengunjungi Beng-san yang indah , menjadi tamu Gin-siauw Siucaï yang ramah dan sopan , tidak seperti kebanyakan pria yang kasar tak tahu sopan santun !*

(6) *.... Putrinya Jessica datang mendekatinya , berdiri tepat disampingnya , sambil memegang buku cerita baru.*

Noun phrases that become the focus of those sentences above are *tamu Gin-siauw Siucaï yang ramah dan sopan* (5) and *buku cerita baru* (6). The ambiguous phrase occurs because there are two nouns which allow the occurrence of adjectives to explain them. As in the sentence (5) the phrase *tamu Gin-siauw Siucaï yang ramah dan sopan* could be interpreted as *tamu yang ramah* 'a friendly guest' with a pause on *tamu Gin-siauw Siucaï* 'Gin-siauw Siucaï's guest' // *yang ramah dan sopan* 'friendly and courteous' or it can be defined as *Gin-siauw Siucaï yang ramah dan sopan* 'a friendly and courteous Gin-siauw Siucaï' with a pause on *tamu* 'guest' // *Gin-siauw Siucaï yang ramah dan sopan* 'friendly and courteous Gin-siauw Siucaï'. Then, the phrase in sentence (6) possibly means *buku yang baru* 'new book' with a pause on *buku cerita baru*// 'new story book' or it means *cerita yang baru* 'new story' with a pause on *buku* 'the book' // *cerita baru* 'new story'.

Looking at the construction, the phrase in sentence (5) consists of three words, such as two nouns *tamu* 'guest' and *Gin-siauw Siucaï* 'Gin-siauw Siucaï' as the head of phrase and an adjective *ramah dan sopan* 'friendly and courteous' as modifier. In sentence (6) the phrase *buku cerita baru* 'new story book' is also composed of two nouns as the head, such as *buku* 'book' and *cerita* 'story', as well as an

adjective *baru* 'new' as a modifier. If we compare the phrase structure of sentence (5) and (6), it can be seen that there is the use of word *yang* in sentence (5), while in sentence (6) is not; apparently, the word *yang* is optional. Therefore, this type of noun phrase can be patterned as follows.

Type 3: NP → N [head] + N [head] + (*yang*) Adj[Mod.]

If we notice pattern 3, we can see that the phrase seems to have two cores. Due to the possibility of two cores, the phrase becomes ambiguous. To make it unambiguous, the noun phrase must be made up of two structures which each has only one core, as follows.

Type 3a: NP → N [head] + N [Mod.] + (*yang*) Adj[Mod.]

Type 3b: NP → NP1 → N [head] NP2 → N [head] + (*yang*) Adj[Mod.]

Type 3a shows that the first noun is the head of phrase so that the second noun is the modifier; If we associate it with the example (sentence 6) that is *buku* 'book' modified by *cerita* 'the story' (a book of story) and *buku itu baru* 'the book is new'. Meanwhile, type 3b shows that the first noun is a phrase that is filled by only one noun, i.e. *buku* 'the book' (sentence 6) and the next noun phrase is filled by the noun *cerita* 'story' and the story is new.

(5a) I hope I will live long enough to visit the beautiful Beng-san, to be a friendly and courteous Gin-siauw Siucau guest, unlike most rude unkind men!

(6a)Her daughter Jessica came up to her, standing right beside her, holding a new story book.

The noun phrase *tamu Gin-siauw Siucau yang ramah dan sopan* in sentence (5) is translated into "a friendly and courteous Gin-siauw Siucau guest" which means "the guest of Gin-siauw Siucau who is friendly and courteous . Meanwhile, the noun phrase *buku cerita baru* in sentence (6) is translated to "a new story book" which means "a story book which is new".

Ambiguous meanings can also be seen in the examples below.

(7) *Putera merupakan presiden direktur ketiga perusahaan rokok PT. HM Sampoerna itu .*

(8) *Ini adalah tatap muka kedua mahasiswa PKH dengan Dr. Hery Wijayanto*

Sentences (7) and (8) above are another type of ambiguous noun phrase. In this case, the ambiguous arises due to the use of the number in front of noun. In sentence (7) the phrase *presiden direktur ketiga perusahaan rokok PT. HM Sampoerna itu* can mean 'the number of the companies are three or all the three companies' or it can mean 'the third president director'. It means that the number *ketiga* 'three' can be either a modifier of the noun *presiden direktur* 'president director' or as a modifier of the noun *perusahaan rokok PT. HM Sampoerna itu* 'the tobacco company PT. HM Sampoerna'. Similarly, in sentence (8) the phrase *tatap muka kedua mahasiswa* may mean 'second meeting' or 'both students'. Thus, the type can be patterned as follows.

Type 4: NP → N [head] + Num. [det +N [head]]

Type 4 shows a noun phrase that has two heads. It is precisely because of these two heads so that the phrase is ambiguous. To make it not to be doubly meaningful, the phrase can be constructed into two patterns as follows.

Type 4a: NP → NP1 → N [head] + Num. [det NP2 → N [head]]

Type 4b: NP → NP1 → N [head] NP2 → Num [det + N [head]]
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Type 4a illustrates that the noun phrase 1 has a head and modifier; the head of the phrase is noun *presiden direktur* ‘president director’ so the phrase means the third president director (7) or type 4b in which only the noun phrase 2 has the head and explanatory; in this case the noun *perusahaan rokok PT. HM Sampoerna itu* ‘the tobacco company PT. HM Sampoerna’ as the head, so it means the three tobacco companies PT. HM Sampoerna.

When those sentences are translated into English by using “google translate”, those would be as follows.

(7a) Putera is the president director of the three tobacco companies PT. HM Sampoerna.

(8a) This is the face-to-face of both PKH students with Dr. Hery Wijayanto.

The noun phrase *presiden direktur ketiga perusahaan rokok PT. HM Sampoerna itu* in sentence (7) is translated into “the president director of three tobacco companies PT. HM Sampoerna”. It means that the machine translates the source sentence based on the meaning of type 4b. Meanwhile, the noun phrase *tatap muka kedua mahasiswa PKH* in sentence (8) is translated to “the face-to-face of both PKH students”, which is based on the meaning of type 4b too.

There is also another type of ambiguous meaning that occurs in the noun phrases. As same as type 4, type 5 also has a modifier which has double functions. In type 4 the double function is in the modifier of noun 1 or the noun 2, but in type 5 modifier can be an explanatory of noun or verb. The examples can be seen in the following sentences.

(9) *Selama periode ini kota yang dihadapi, dengan berbagai tingkat keberhasilan, masalah-masalah yang dihadapi seluruh daerah di West Texas, layanan kereta api baru datang ke Sweetwater membawa suatu jalan untuk memperluas pasar*

(10) Dwi Jendra kemudian dijuluki Pedanda Sakti Bawu Rawuh artinya pendeta sakti baru datang

The word *baru* in the above sentence can be as a modifier of noun *layanan kereta api* ‘the train service’ (9) and *pedanda sakti* ‘the priest’ (10) or it may also function as an explanatory of the verb (auxiliary verb), i.e. *baru datang* ‘just arrived’ (9) and (10). Thus, the double meaning depends on the position of the word *baru* ‘new’ and the word in Indonesian can be an adjective when describing noun or can also be adverbial when explaining verb. Thus, the pattern is as follows.

Type 5: NP → N [head] + Adj [det] + V [head]
--

If the type 5 is constructed non-ambiguous meaning, it can be seen in the following type.

Type 5a: NP → N [head] + Adj [det] V [head]
--

Type 5b: N [head] VP → Adv [det] + V [head]
--

Thus, only type 5a has a noun phrase, while on 5b there is a verb phrase. When those sentences are translated into English by using “google translate”, they become:

(9a) During this period of the city encountered, with varying degrees of success, the problems faced throughout the region in West Texas, the new rail service coming to Sweetwater brings a way to expand the market.

(10a) Dwi Jendra then nicknamed Pedanda Sakti Bawu Rawuh meaning new priests come.

Both sentences are translated based on the meaning of construction type 5b, which shows that the word ‘new’ belongs to determiner of VP, and the word ‘come’ as the head of VP.

CONCLUSION

The result above shows that there are five types of noun phrases found in Indonesian language that have double meanings with noun as the core of the phrase. By looking at the translation results of “google translation” machine in the translation of ambiguity noun phrases, we can conclude that sometimes the machine could translate the ambiguity meaning as close as the contextual meaning of the source language but sometimes it couldn’t. We need to have an understanding and knowledge of the source language meaning so we can find the closest equivalence according to the context.

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