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INDONESIAN–ARABIC TRANSLATION OF PHATIC EXPRESSION IN WEBTOON “FLAWLESS”

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ABSTRACT

This research studies phatic particles translation from Indonesian to Arabic. The discussed translation here includes phatic expression equivalence and translation and form shift. The aim of the study is to analyse the equivalence of phatic expression from Indonesian to Arabic and to look over shift of translation and form so the message from source language is delivered reasonably to target language. The method applied in the study is qualitative descriptive. 105 data were gathered from a *webtoon* entitled “Flawless” episode 1-10, in Indonesian and Arabic version. To analyse the data, theory of phatic particles in Indonesian from Kridalaksana (1994) is employed. From 105 data, only 24 data were analyzed. The analysis shows that the phatic articles are not completely translated. There are some articles translated accordingly, and some are translated into other forms or absorbed the sound phonetically. There are 7 untranslated particles; 13 translated according their phatic functions; 2 translated into other forms; and 2 absorbed phonetically.

KEYWORDS: phatic particles, *webtoon*, translation, Indonesian, Arabic

INTRODUCTION

Language is arbitrary and conventional, which is used as a means of communicating by a group of people to produce feelings and thoughts. With this arbitrary and conventional nature, there is no same language in the world (Wibowo, 2003: 3-4). Language differences can be a barrier for a group of people who communicate. To avoid these obstacles, it is necessary to have translation that can divert the message to be conveyed.

Translating means transferring a message from a source language (SL) to a target language (TL) by first expressing its meaning and the second expressing the style of the language (Nida and Taber in Simatupang 1993: 3). As the message transfers, the translator has the opportunity to make certain adjustments in the field of structure and semantics. Adjustments are intended so that the resulting translation feels reasonable in TL. Translators are required to have a deep knowledge in grammar and semantics of TL. Adjustment of the grammar field to obtain accuracy in the use of TL rules, including language style, and adjustment of the semantic field is done to obtain the most appropriate translation equivalence (Simatupang, 1990: 11).

One characteristic of language that needs to get the translator's attention is that language is part of the culture that produces it. The existence of cultural differences that lie behind the language usually causes problems in finding the appropriate translation equivalence (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003: 25). Indonesian and Arabic are two languages that have many differences. One of the differences lies in the phatic expression.

Phatic expressions were first introduced by Malinowski in 1923. According to him, phatic expression is a type of expression that builds social relations, which can bind and unite speakers and speech partners (Malinowski in Sutami 2005: xv). This opinion is also in accordance with what was said by Kridalaksana (1994: 114). According to him, phatic expressions are expressions that contain phatic categories. The phatic category is the category in charge of starting, maintaining, or strengthening communication between speakers and speech partners. Most phatic categories are characteristics of oral variety because oral varieties are generally non-standard types. Therefore, most phatic categories are in non-standard sentences that contain many regional elements or regional dialects. Kridalaksana divides phatic expressions into Indonesian into 1) phatic particles and words, for example "*bagi dong kuenya,*" "*ayo kita pergi!*" and 2) phatic phrases, for example "*selamat pagi.*" This research only discusses phatic particles. Meanwhile, phatic expressions in Arabic are not divided into particles, words, and phrases. According to Ali (2009: 26), phatic expressions in Arabic, usually in form of phrases, tend to be Islamic nuance because the life of Arab society is closely related to Islamic values.

Here is an example of the translation of phatic expressions in Indonesian into Arabic.

1. SL : *Aku juga lagi senggang kok*
(I'm free anyway)
- TL : *ولست مشغولة أيضا*
/wa lastu masygūlah aydan/

From this example it can be seen that how come the particle *kok* in Indonesian are not translated into Arabic. Besides because the particle *kok* doesn't have an equivalence in Arabic, the particle *kok* does not affect the message from SL, the speaker has free time. Whether or not the particle *kok* will be translated into the same form into Arabic.

Another example of the translation of phatic expressions in Indonesian into Arabic.

2. SL : *Kok tahu?!!*
(How could you possibly know that?)
- TL : *كيف لك أن تعرف ذلك؟!؟*
kayfa laka an ta'rifa žalik?!!

In this SL translation, the phatic particle *kok* is translated into *كيف* /*kayfa*/. Literally, *كيف* means 'how.' The phrase "*Kok tahu?*" if written by default would be "How do you know?". If 'how' is changed into 'why' or 'why', as Kridalaksana (1994: 117) says, the phrase becomes "*Mengapa kamu tahu? / Kenapa kamu tahu?* (Why do you know?)" This

phrase feels a bit strange. Therefore, the choice of the word how كيف is very precise. So, it can be concluded that one of the functions of phatic particle *kok* is not just replacing the word question 'kenapa/mengapa (why),' but also 'bagaimana (how).'

This striking difference is interesting in examining the translation of phatic particles from Indonesian into Arabic. The authors want to know how phatic expressions from Arabic to Indonesian match, and how shift of forms and meanings occurs so that the messages contained in SL can be disclosed as naturally as possible in TL. In doing research, the authors used data from a *webtoon* entitled "Flawless" in Indonesian and Arabic, episodes 1-10.

Webtoon "Flawless" tells about the romance of a pair of teenagers named Sarah and Elios. Sarah is a tomboy girl who has martial arts abilities. Elios is a mysterious blind person. Elios's figure made Sarah fall in love. This *webtoon* is very popular and has over 8 million likers. Not only Arabic, this *webtoon* has been also translated into other languages, such as Thailand, Turkey, French, and Italian.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The theory employed to analyse the data is the theory of phatic categories in the Indonesian language proposed by Kridalaksana (1994). According to Kridalaksana (1994: 114-119), the category of phatic is the category in charge of starting, maintaining, or strengthening communication between speakers and speech partners. This word class is usually found in the context of dialogue or welcoming interviews, namely sentences spoken by speakers and speech partners. Some phatic categories are characteristics of oral variants because oral varieties are generally non-standard or non-standard, so most phatic categories are in non-standard sentences that contain many regional elements or regional dialects. The types of phatic categories are divided into particles, the phatic word, and the phatic phrase. This study deals only with phatic particles. The phatic particles in Indonesian include: *ah, deh, dong, ding, kan, kek, kok, -lah, lho, nah, pun, sih, toh, dan yah*. After doing the analysis, three new particles are found, namely the particles of *masa, cie, and anu*. All the phatic particles have their respective functions if they are in the sentence.

The method used in this research is qualitative method. Qualitative methods are carried out in the form of literature studies. The primary data source in this study was obtained from the "Flawless" *webtoon* in Indonesian and Arabic episodes 1-10. The data collection technique is to read the *webtoon* from episode 1-10 in both languages, then write the transcript of a conversation from the *webtoon*, after which to sort the phatic particles.

ANALYSIS OF PHATIC PARTICLE TRANSLATION FROM INDONESIAN TO ARABIC IN WEBTOON "FLAWLESS"

1 Translation of Phatic Particle *kok*

Phatic particle *kok* has two functions, firstly to emphasize reason and denial, and secondly to replace the word question why (Kridalaksana 1994: 117). Based on the results of

the analysis of research data, the frequency of the use of phatic particle *kok* which serves to emphasize reasons and denials are 15 data and the frequency of the phatic particle *kok* which serves to replace the word question 'why' amounted to 13 data.

The following is 1 of 15 data of *kok* found in the *webtoon*.

Data (1)

SL (1)	: <i>Kita nggak gigit kok</i>
TL (1)	: نحن لا نعض <i>nahnu lā na 'uḍḍu</i>
English	: We won't bite

In TL (1), the particle *kok* is not translated because the presence or absence of the particles does not affect the Arabic translation. The presence or absence of the particle *kok* really does not affect the meaning of the sentence which means the speaker does not bite. The English translation of TL (1) is, "We don't bite."

The following is 1 of 13 data found in the *webtoon*.

Data (2)

SL (2)	: <i>Kok diem aja dek?</i>
TL (2)	: لماذا أنت هادئة جدا, يا عزيزتي؟ <i>limāzā anti hādi 'atun jiddan, ya 'azīzati?</i>
English	: Why are you silent, little girl?

In this translation, the word لماذا /*limāzā*/ is that portray function *kok*. The word لماذا itself literally means 'why.' The English translation of TL (2) is, "Why are you so calm, my dear?"

2 Translation of Phatic Particle *Kan*

The particle *kan* has two functions according its position in a sentence. If it lies at the beginning or end of the sentence, *kan* stands for the word 'is not it' or 'is it' and serves to emphasize proof. If *kan* lies in the middle of a sentence, it also serves to emphasize proof or rebuttal (Kridalaksana 1994: 117). Based on the results of the research analysis, the frequency of use of phatic particle *kan* that are located at the beginning or end of the sentence is 11 and which is in the middle of the sentence is 7.

The following is 1 of 11 data of *kan* found in the *webtoon*.

Data (3)

SL (3)	: <i>Kan</i> aku udah pernah bilang kalau aku nggak takut sama preman
TL (3)	: ألم أقل لك أنني لا أخافهم؟ <i>alam aqul laka annanī lā akhāfuhum?</i>
English	: I already said I'm not scared of thugs

In this translation, the word that acts as *kan* is ألم /*alam*/. The word ألم is one of the question words used to ask the content of negative sentences. The question word ألم on TL (3) has a confirmation meaning. This means that the question asked by the questioner is already known before so he does not ask for an explanation, but ask for justification or rejection in the form of yes or no and correct or incorrect. This means the ألم translation of TL (3) corresponds to the particle *kan* function, i.e. to emphasize authentication or confirmation. The English translation of TL (3) is, "Haven't I told you that I'm not afraid of them?"

The following is 1 of 7 data found in the *webtoon*.

Data (4)

SL (4)	: <i>Oh ya, dari parfummu, masih sama kan kayak yang kemarin</i>
TL (4)	: ونعم, من عطرِكَ إنه نفسه من الأمس <i>wa na'am, min 'iṭraki innahu nafsahu minal-ams</i>
English	: Oh yes, your perfume, it's the same as yesterday

From this translation it can be seen that the particle *kan* is not translated. However, the message to be conveyed in the Indonesian language can still be accepted in Arabic.

3 Translation of Phatic Particle *Ah*

In Kridalaksana (1994: 116), the particle *ah* functions to emphasize a sense of rejection or indifference. The frequency of wearing fatty particles *ah* from the research data is found twice. Here is shown 1 of 2 data found in the *webtoon*.

Data (5)

SL (5)	: <i>Ah, itu bukan gombalan ya</i>
TL (5)	: أه, لم أكن أغزالك <i>ah, lam akun agāzalaki</i>
English	: That wasn't a pickup line

In this translation, the one which acts as the particle *ah* is *أه* /*ahl*. The word *ah* experienced sound absorption to *أ*. The sound A in Indonesian is absorbed into *أ*, and the sound of H is absorbed into *ه*. The English translation of TL (5) is, "Ah, I didn't seduce you."

4 Translation of Phatic Particle *Deh*

Kridalaksana (1994: 116) mentions that *deh* particle has four functions, namely as a form of force by persuading, approving, guarantee, and just emphasising. From the results of the research analysis, we found the frequency of *deh* particle usage that serves as a mere emphasis of 5 data, and which serves as a guarantee of 1 data. Below is 1 of 5 data found in the *webtoon*.

Data (6)

SL (6)	: <i>Mau naksir jadi mikir-mikir dulu deh</i>
TL (6)	: يجعلك تفكر مرتين لتعجب به <i>yaj'aluki tufakkiru marratayni lita'ajjubi bih</i>
English	: It makes you think twice to like him

The particle *deh* used by Sarah as written on SL (6) serves only as a sentence emphasis. The presence or absence of *deh* particle in this sentence does not provide a meaningful effect. Therefore, the particle *deh* in the TL is not translated. The English translation of TL (6) is, "It makes you think twice to like him."

Data (7)

SL (7)	: <i>Nanti kita kasih uang jajan deh</i>
TL (7)	: بالطبع, سندفع لك بعض من المال <i>biṭṭab'i, sanadfa'u laki ba'da minal-māl</i>
English	: We'll give you some pocket money

Although it does not have an Arabic equivalence, the role of *deh* particle in this translation is the word *بالطبع* /*biṭṭab'i*. Literally, *بالطبع* means 'for sure, of course.' If this translation is translated again into English, it will be "For sure we'll give you some pocket money," which means this translation also contains one of the functions of the *deh* particle, that is, as a guarantee.

5 Translation of Phatic Particle *Dong*

The use of *dong* particle in sentences serves to smooth a command, and to affirm an error of the said partner (Kridalaksana 1994: 116-117). In addition to these functions, three new functions are found after performing data analysis, namely the particle of *dong* functions to emphasize questions, a mere emphasis, and to smooth the denial or disapproval. We found frequency usage data twice which functioned to emphasize errors, 4 data to emphasize questions, 1 data to smoothen denial or disapproval, and 1 data as an amplifier name.

The following is 1 of 2 data found in the *webtoon*.

Data (8)

SL (8)	: <i>Terus... Sia-sia dong aku kalau dandan</i>
TL (8)	: وكذلك سيكون من غير المجدي التأنيق <i>wakaʒalika sayakūnu min gayril-majdīt-ta'niq</i>
English	: It will be pointless for me to dress up

In this translation, *dong* particle is not translated. In addition, the sentence form in TL also changes. The English translation of TL (8) is, " It will be pointless for me to dress up ."

Data (9)

SL (9)	: <i>Ah, nggak dong</i>
TL (9)	: أه, طبعاً لا <i>ah, ʃab'an lā</i>
English	: Huh? Of course not

In this translation, the particle of *dong* is translated into the word طبعاً /ʃab'an/. طبعاً literally means 'certain, of course.' In SL (9), *dong* particle is used to smoothen the denial. Therefore, in order to make the sentence in the translation to be subtle, the word طبعاً is added.

Below is 1 of 4 data found in the *webtoon*.

Data (10)

SL (10)	: <i>Aku kan, yang udah janji mau temenan. Jadi nelepon nggak ada masalah dong</i>
TL (10)	: أنا التي طلبت أن نكون أصدقاء. لذا، لن تكون مشكلة إذا إتصلت صحيح؟ <i>anā allatī ʃalabtu an nakūna aʒdiqā'. liʒa, lan takūn musykilah iʒa ittaʒaltu, ʃahīh?</i>
English	: I was the one who asked to be friends with him. So, it wouldn't be a problem if I call him, right?

The particle of *dong* in TL (10) is translated into the word صحيح /*ṣaḥīḥ*. صحيح literally means 'right' or 'true.' The particle of *dong* here is pronounced with rising intonation (asking), then in its TL the word صحيح is pronounced with rising intonation so as to show that it is a form of question. In addition, in TL (10), there is a question mark that increasingly proves that it is a question sentence.

Data (11)

SL (11)	: Sama <i>dong</i> , kelas 9
TL (11)	: أنا كذلك, المستوى 9 <i>anā kaḏalik, almustawā 9</i>
English	: Same, 9th grade

The particle of *dong* in the sentence Sarah speaks, as written on SL (11) serves only as an emphasis of designation. The presence or absence of *dong* particle, in this sentence, does not affect its meaning. Therefore, the particle here is not translated. The form of the sentence in the TL is also different from the SL. The English translation of TL (11) is, "Me too, 9th grade."

6 Translation of Phatic Particle *-lah*

Phatic particle of *-lah* serves to emphasise imperative sentences, and amplifier designations in sentences (Kridalaksana 1994: 117). From the results of the analysis, the frequency of use of particles with the function to emphasize imperative sentences is found 2 data, and which served as the amplifier a designation in the sentence as much as 1 data.

Data (12)

SL (12)	: <i>Eenggak lah</i>
TL (12)	: طبعا لا <i>ṭab'an lā</i>
English	: Of course not

In this translation, the particle of *-lah* is translated into the word طبعا /*ṭab'an*/. طبعا literally means 'for sure, of course.'

Below is 1 of 2 data found in the *webtoon*.

Data (13)

SL (13)	: Sarah, <i>tunggulah sebentar di sini</i>
TL (13)	: سارة, إنتظري هنا قليلا <i>sārah, intaziri hunā qalīlan</i>
English	: Sarah, wait here for a moment

In this TL (13), the word that contains imperative particle *-lah* is translated into إنتظري /*intazirīl*. The word إنتظر is an imperative form of إنتظر-ينتظر, which means 'to wait.'

7 Translation of Phatic Particle *Lho*

The particle *lho*, if it is at the beginning of the sentence, has the same function with interjection, that is to express shock. If you are in the middle or end of the sentence, the particle '*lho*' works to confirm certainty (Kridalaksana 1994: 117). Frequency usage *lho* who expresses shock is as 4 data, while *lho* that serves to emphasize certainty is 4 data.

Below is 1 of 4 data found from the *webtoon*.

Data (14)

SL (14)	: <i>Lho? Trus?</i>
TL (14)	: هاه؟ لماذا إذا؟ <i>hāh? limāza izaan?</i>
English	: "Huh? So why?"

The shock expression by saying the particle such as *lho* is not found in Arabic. The particle *lho* here is translated into هاه /*hāh*/ sounds because هاه sounds more commonly used to express shock, both in Arabic, Indonesian, and in English. The English translation of TL (14) is, "Huh? So why?"

The following is 1 of 4 data found in the *webtoon*.

Data (15)

SL (15)	: <i>Begini-begini aku lumayan jago lho</i>
TL (15)	: أنا جيدة في القتال, لعلمك <i>anā jayyidah fīl-qitāl, li'ilmika</i>
English	: I'm pretty good at fighting, you know?

The particle in SL (15) is translated as لعلمك /*li'ilmika*/. The word لعلمك consists of three elements: ل /*li*/ which means 'to' + علم /*ilmun*/ which means 'know' + ك /*ka*/ which is a marker for male / female ownership (in this case for men). If combined, the word لعلمك has meaning 'for your knowledge.' So, *lho* has a function to emphasize certainty.

8 Translation of Phatic Particle *-sih*

According to Kridalaksana (1994: 118), particle *-sih* has three functions, namely to replace *-tah* and *-kah*, as meaning 'indeed' or 'in fact', and emphasize reason. We found the frequency of use with those functions of 7 data.

The following is 1 of 7 data found in the *webtoon*.

Data (16)

SL (16)	: <i>Masa sih...itu barusan gombalan?</i>
TL (16)	: هل كانت تلك جملة مغازلة؟ <i>hal kānat tilka jumlatun mugāzalatun?</i>
English	: Did he just made a pick up line on me?

In SL (16), the particles are side by side with the particle *masa*. In the next page, the authors say that one of the functions of the particle *masa* is to replace the yes-no question marker in Indonesian 'apakah.' The particle *sih* in SL (16) serves to replace the *-kah*, shorten form of *apakah*. This means that *-kah* happens double-sided, so if it is written in accordance with the original word, it becomes "Apakah (*kah*) itu barusan gombalan?" 'Did he just made a pick up line on me?', this form looks odd. So, it is concluded that the particle *-kah* that was replaced by particle *sih* had already been incorporated into the word *apakah*, which in this data the word was replaced by the particle *masa*. Since the particle *sih* function has been represented by the particle *masa*, the particle *sih* is not translated. The English translation of TL (16) is, "Was that a seduction?"

Below is 1 of 7 data found in the *webtoon*.

Data (17)

SL (17)	: <i>Tapi dia..ganteng sih</i>
TL (17)	: لكنه وسيم نوعا ما <i>lakinnahu wasīmun naw'ān mā</i>
English	: But he is..kinda handsome

The particle *sih* in SL (17) functions to replace the word 'actually.' If it is written according to the original word, "Tapi, dia ganteng sebenarnya," the particle *sih* in SL (17) is translated as نوعا ما /*naw'ān mā*. The word نوعا ما literally means 'somewhat' or 'rather.' It can be seen that the particle *sih* is translated into words with different meanings, but the message in SL can still be conveyed.

Below is shown 1 of 7 data found from the *webtoon*.

Data (18)

SL (18)	: <i>Kamu orangnya asyik diajak ngobrol sih</i>
TL (18)	: من الممتع التحدث معك <i>minal-mumti 'it-tahaddis ma'aka</i>
English	: You're fun to talk with

Indonesian translation from TL (18) is "*Senang mengobrol denganmu* (It's fun talking to you)." From TL (18), it is seen that the particle *sih* is not translated, and the message in SL (18) is also delivered into a different form.

9 Translation of Phatic Article *Toh*

The particle *toh* can serve as amplifiers of intent and also replace meaning *tetapi* (Kridalaksana 1994: 118). However, after doing the analysis We found another function of the particle *toh*, which is to replace the word *jadi* in the end of question sentence. Although the word is more often placed at the beginning of the sentence, the particle *toh* that replace it can be placed at the end of the sentence. The example is *beneran toh?* We found the frequency of the use of particles as amplifier intention is 1 data, and the particle *toh* that replaces the word *jadi* in a question is 2 data.

Below is 1 of 2 data found in the *webtoon*.

Data (19)

SL (19)	: <i>Ini toh ceweknya?</i>
TL (19)	: إذا هذه هي الفتاة؟ <i>iżan hażihi hiyal-fatāh?</i>
English	: So this is the girl, huh?

If it is written according to the original word, TL (19) would be, "*Jadi ini ceweknya?* (So, this is the girl?)" Such form proves that the word *jadi* that is replaced by the particle *toh* in the sentence is not placed according to the position particle *toh* itself. If it is placed according to the location of the particle *toh*, "*Ini jadi ceweknya?*", so its meaning changes. From TL (19) it appears that the word *jadi* is translated into *إِذَا* /*iżan*/.

Data (20)

SL (20)	: <i>Eh, seragamnya SMP toh</i>
TL (20)	: أوه, أنت طالبة في المدرسة المتوسطة, هاه؟ <i>ūh, anti ṭālibatun fil-madrasatil-mutawassiṭah, hāha?</i>
English	: Ooh, you're a Junior High School student, haha?

In TL (20), it appears that the particle *toh* is not translated. The message in SL is also delivered into a different form. Although it is presented in a different form, the message in SL can still be conveyed. The English translation of TL (20) is, "Ooh, you're a Junior High School student, haha?"

10 Translation of Phatic Particle *Masa*

The particle *masa* serves to replace the task question marker in Indonesian of *apakah* and *benarkah* which have the function to emphasize a question sentence or inquire about the truth about what is said by the speech partner. The function of the particle of this period fulfils the function of the phatic category according to Kridalaksana (1994: 114), which is to establish and maintain communication between speech participants

Below is shown 1 of 2 data found from the *webtoon*.

Data (21)

SL (21)	: <i>Masa mama mau punya anak cewek brutal yang suka mukulin orang?</i>
TL (21)	: أمي, هل تريدین حقا ابنة عنيفة تحب القتال؟ <i>ummī, hal turīdīna ḥaqqan ibnah 'anīfah tuḥibbu alqitāl?</i>
English	: Mom, do you really want a violent daughter who loves to fight?

If it is written in formal Indonesian, SL (21) becomes "*Apakah mama mau punya anak cewek brutal yang suka mukulin orang?*" "Do you really want a violent daughter who loves to fight?" The particle *masa* in the data is translated into هل /*hall* which in Arabic has a function as a confirmation in a yes-no question.

Data (22)

SL (22)	: <i>Masa?</i>
BSa (22)	: <i>حقا؟</i> <i>ḥaqqan?</i>
English	: Really?

The particle *masa* in SL (22) is translated into حقا 'really'. The particle *masa* in the data above has the function to express disbelief.

11 Translation of Phatic Particle *Ciee*

According to Kridalaksana (1994: 114), most of phatic categories exist in non-standard sentences that contain many regional or local dialects. One dialect that has a major influence in the phatic categories of Indonesian language is Betawi dialect. According to Suharyo (2013: 78), *cie* is one of phatic expressions that contain elements of the Betawi dialect. The particle *cie* has 6 meanings or intentions in them. The following 6 meanings are quoted from www.madjongke.com, namely: (a) just a form of expression; (b) speakers want to know about the relationship of speaking partners with someone, (c) speakers feel jealous, (d) speakers want to start closeness with partners said, (e) other ways to ask, and (f) to enliven the atmosphere. In the above meanings, it can be concluded that the particle *cie* meets the criteria of phatic particles according to Kridalaksana (1994: 114), which to start, maintain, and strengthen communication between speakers and speech partners. From the research data, the use of particle *cie* frequency is 1 data.

Data (23)

SL (23) : <i>Cieeeh</i> TL (23) : رائع <i>rā'i'</i> English : Wow
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The word رائع /*rā'i'*/ literally means 'very good,' 'great,' 'awesome,' or 'perfect.' Examining SL (23), the *cieeeh* expression spoken by the speaker is to praise the beauty of the speaking partner. This means that the message conveyed in SL can be acceptable in TL, even though the translation does not correspond literally.

12 Translation of Phatic Particle *Anu*

The particle *anu* serves to show doubt about something to be said. For example, *aaa-nuuu ...aku ambilin tongkatnya ya*. The frequency of particle *anu* usage found from the research data was 4 data. The following shows 1 of 4 data found from the webtoon.

Data (24)

SL (24) : <i>Aaaa-nuuu... A-aku ambilin tongkatnya ya</i> TL (24) : اه امم... أنا سوف التقط عصاتك <i>ah amm... anā sawfā altaqītu 'aṣātaka</i> English : Ah, um...I'll pick up the stick for you

The particle *anu* that serves to show doubt are usually only spoken by Indonesians. Therefore, in this translation the particle absorbed reads it to be اه امم /*ah amm*/. The sound of اه امم allegedly fits better with the Arabic language.

CONCLUSION

From all of the data that have been analysed, it is concluded that some phatic particles in Indonesian are not translated, some are translated according to the phatic function, some are translated into other forms, and some are absorbed into Arabic. This is because Arabic does not have a class of words called phatic particles. Untranslated phatic particles can be seen in data 1, 4, 6, 8, 11, dan 16. As for the phatic particles translated according to the phatic function can be seen in data 2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, dan 23. The particles are translated into other forms can be seen in data 17 and 18. Meanwhile, the particles that have absorption of sound can be seen in data 5 and 24.

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