Equivalent of Interjection *Alas* and Its Meaning in Bahasa Indonesia

Maya Lisa Aryanti

Maya Lisa Aryanti, *University of Widyatama Indonesia*
Email: maya.lisa@widyatama.ac.id

Abstract

This research is conducted to describe the the relation between interjection *alas* and its referents, the meaning of interjection *alas* and its equivalent and possible unit shifts which may take place when the interjection is translated. The theories of syntactic will be used to describe syntactic units which will be used to be referents to determine the referential meaning of the interjection. The theories of semantics will be used to describe the meaning of the interjection *alas*. The theories of translation will be used to describe the equivalence of interjection *alas* and unit shift. The linguistic method used in this paper is descriptive comparative because the meaning of interjection *alas* will be compared to the meaning of its equivalent. The results of this research concern to the relation between interjection *alas* and its referents is either cataphoric or anaphoric, the meaning of interjection *alas* gives emphasis on one's sadness and anxiety due to particular unfortunate events and unit shifts may take place when the interjection is translated.

*Keywords—*Interjection *Alas*, Semantic Meanings, Equivalent

Introduction

Interjection is generally a word that indicates one's emotion or one's cognitive state. Interjection alas and its equivalence are the data of this paper. This interjection is selected because it is an archaic interjection which is rarely discussed. Hence, it is a great deal to be discussed.

This research is conducted to figure out types of meaning of the equivalent of the interjection, to analyze how the meanings of the equivalent of the interjection were obtained and to conduct comparative analysis about emotional states between interjection *alas* and its equivalence.

The used method in this paper is a descriptive comparative method. [1] defines a comparative descriptive method as a method used to retrieve data from each text in accordance to its natural characteristics which is later compared to another text whose natural characteristics is similar or close to.

By using these methods, the data (interjection *alas*) taken and gathered from the novel *The Lord of The Rings-The Fellowship of The Ring* karya J.R.R. Tolkien and the taken and gathered data (the equivalence of interjection *alas*) from the translated novel *The Lord of The Rings- Sembilan Pembawa Cincin* translated by Gita Yuliani were compared. Further, they were analyzed based on cited theories from relevant reference.

[2]mentions in qualitative research, data dispaly can be done in the form of a brief description (narrative text), graphs, matrices, charts, relationships among categories, networks, charts, flowcharts *et cetera*.

Literature Review

[3] defined words as the smallest units of languages which carry meanings. [4] definition of words completed O' Grady.*et.al* definition of words. He defines words as smallest units in a hierarchy and they can turn into greater syntactical unit components. Words have classification. This classification is called parts of speech. There are eight parts of speech. They are nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, preposition, conjunction and interjection. This classification of parts of speech is outlined by [5] as follows:

a) Nouns are words functioning as a subject, object, or subjective complement in a central core. For examples: Boy, Mary, and Girl.

b) Pronouns are certain words that are used to avoid repeating a noun already mentioned. For example: Instead of saying **The boy threw the ball**, we can say **He threw it**.

c) Verbs are words which expresses action or some other kind of event. For example: **Threw**

d) Adjectives are words that modify the nouns. For examples: **big**, **green**.

e) Adverbs are words that modify the verb. For example: **There**, **quickly**

f) Preposition is a word that indicates a physical relationship between two other words.

For example: **into**

g) Conjunction is a word that connects words or groups of words that are equal grammatically (coordinate conjunction) and connects groups of words that are not equal grammatically (subordinate conjunction). For examples: **and** (coordinate conjunction) and **after** (subordinate conjunction).

h) Interjection is simply some expression of emotion or feeling (surprise, pleasure, pain, etc) usually occuring at the beginning of the sentence and does not perforn any grammatical function. For example: Oh, hurrah, ouch.

In addition to the theories above, [6] has different classification and gives a different name for parts of speech he includes parts of speech into syntactic categories, such as nouns, adjectives, adverbs, adposition (referring to preposition or posposition) et cetera. Meanwhile, [7]specifies the most common parts of speech are nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and prepositions. Parts of speech tell us how a word is going to function in the sentence.

A group of words is called a phrase and a phrase is applied only to sequences of more than a word [8]. [9] describes a phrase as a grammatical unit taking a form of non-predicative word combination or normally taking form as word combination which fills one of syntactical units in a sentence.

[10]classifies phrase into four types. They are noun phrases, prepositional phrases, verb phrases and adverbial phrases. Noun phrases (NP) are words grouped together. The words are usually combined with determiners and adjectives to form larger phrases (for example: the books and the controversial books). A combination between a preposition and a noun phrase (NP). For example: English prepositional phrase in the park. *Verb phrases* refer to combination of a verb and noun phrases *(NPs)* or *PPs. For example: English verb phrases like drop the ball* and *trip on the boat. Adverbial phrases* consist of adverb and certain information. For example: English adverbial phrases *very early* and *very quickly*. A clause is a syntactic unit consisting of more than two words and

has predicates. [11] defines a clause as a group of structured words containing verbs while [12] describes a clause having a subject, a predicate and *finite verb*. Further, he divides a clause into two groups. They are the independent clause and the dependent clause. The   independent clause is a full predication that may stand alone as a sentence. Example: John was sick; he didn't come to school. The dependent clause has a special introductory word that makes the predication "depend" on an independent clause. Example; 'The student **who gets the highest grades** will receive an award.' **Who gets the highest grades** modifies the noun **student**.

A larger syntactic unit is called a sentence. A sentence consists of noun phrases (NP), verb phrases (VP) and may consists of other categories [10]. This is a syntactical unit consisting of basic constituents which are in form of clauses and final intonation.

[13] classifies sentences into four types. They are declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence and exclamatory sentence. In a declarative sentence, a subject and a predicate have normal word orders. Declarative sentences are ended by a period and down tone in an utterance. For example: The child ate his dinner.

In an interrogative sentence, a subject and an auxiliary verb are often reversed. An interrogative sentence is ended by a question mark within a writing. For example: Did the child eat his dinner?

In an imperative sentence, the predicate is highlighted and the basic form of a verb is used without paying too much attention on people or tenses. For example: Eat your dinner. Exclamatory sentence is signaled by exclamatory phrases containing the word what or how which is also combined with a part of predicate. Exclamatory phrases are followed by balanced subject and predicate. For example: *What a good dinner that was!*

Further, [13] classifies sentence types based on the number of full predicates into four types. They are simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences and *compound-complex sentences.* Simple sentences only have one full predicate in a form of independent clause. For example: The man stole the jewelry. Compound sentences have two or more full predicates in a form of independent clauses. For example: The man stole the jewelry and he hid it in his home.

Complex sentences also have two or more full predicates. One of the sentences which forms these complex sentences is an independent clause or a main clause whose form is close to a form of simple sentence and one or more clauses in this sentence is dependent clauses or subordinate clauses. For example: The man who stole the jewelry hid it in his home.Compound-complex sentences consist of two or more independent clauses or one or more dependent clauses. For example: The man stole the jewelry and he hid it in his home until he could safely get out of town. Within a sentence, punctuation is needed to indicate a sentence and it is only understood through writing. Punctuation are used in written language in order that the sentences we write along with their meaning [14] can be understood by readers just as we intended [13]. In Modern English, punctuation is often the only way to show emphasis or to show that you are asking a question [14].

Secara umum, tanda baca terdiri atas sembilan yaitu titik, titik dua, titik koma, koma, tanda pisah, tanda tanya, dan tanda seru. However, there are two theories which show difference.

[14]identify ten general punctuation. They are comma, period, question mark, exclamation point, semicolons, colon, dash, hyphen, apostrophe and quotation marks. Despite of these similarities, both [14] have their own points.

[14] includes capitalization into one of punctuation rules. Meanwhile, [15]includes elliptical marks (ellipsis), brackets, square brackets and slash into punctuation. However, five types of punctuation will be added. They are commas, period, exclamation points and capitalization.

[15]divides four types of punctuation. They are:

1) Comma

There are seven functions of comma. The first function is to mark main clause of unrestricted clauses that is a clause which does not restrict the meaning of the main clause yet it gives commentary on it or gives more information about it. For example: *We looked eagerly for the men, who were to be our guides.*

The second function is a comma used to begin unrestricted phrases. For example: The girl, her hair tossing in the wind, ran quickly into the field. The third function is a comma used to begin appositive phrases that is a phrase which gives a detail description about nouns or pronouns. For example: *Joe, our new captain, explained his plan.* The fourth function is a comma separating clauses combined with *and, but, or, nor, for*. For example: *He asked for an explanation, and I told him what had happened.* The fifth function is a comma beginning introductory clauses and introductory phrases. For example: *While the food boiled gently in the pot, the children sat by the fire and told stories.* The sixth function is to separate certain parts in a group of words, phrases, or clauses. For example: *Boars, Baboons, giraffes and birds all live peacefully together on the plains.* The seventh function is to mark the division of direct utterances. For example: *"Come over here," said Harry, "and bring the map with you."*

2) Period

Period indicates the end of a sentence. In English descent formal writing, a sentence is an element which an author intends to connect and has complete ideas. In grammar term, a sentence consists of one or more main clauses with or without one or more subordinating clauses. Further, period also marks the end of abbreviation. For example: *Jones and Co., Ltd., etc.* Another function of period is to indicate that certain elements have been removed from a sentence. This removal is called ellipsis.

A number of periods may indicate certain functions in a sentence. This is illustrated as follow:

a) Three periods (dots) which are combined indicate ellipsis in the middle of a sentence. For example: 'What did he...I cannot go on!'

b) Four periods at the end of a sentence indicate that the sentence follows other sentences. For example: *'As the day came to an end, the children lay down, hoping to sleep....'*

c) Three periods show a part of a quotation has been omitted. For example: *Banquo said, "My noble partner...seems rapt withal."*

d) A series of periods indicates omission of a line of rhyme, the whole parts, etc.

3) Exclamation

Exclamation is used to indicate interjection or to emphasize the strength of an exclamation. For example: Yes! That's right! Help! Tell me the truth!

4) Capitalization

Capital letters are used to indicate the beginning of a sentence, to write the first letter of a noun, to begin a rhyme of a poet and to indicate division. For example: *'O what a foolish thing is Man!'*

[16] has his own depiction for period, comma, question mark and exclamation point. Period indicates the end of a sentence which is not included into imperative sentences or question sentences. For example: Mrs. Indira Gandhi had passed away (Nyonya Indira Gandhi telah tiada). Comma (,) is used to separate parts of compound sentences connected by conjunctions which indicate contradiction such as but (*tetapi*) and yet (*sedangkan*). For example: I want to go, but I do not have money (*Saya ingin pergi, tetapi tidak punya uang*). The second function of comma is to separate subordinate clause from the main clause of a sentence if the subordinate clause is placed before the

main clause. For example: if he comes, I will come (*Kalau dia datang, saya akan datang*).

The third function of comma is to indicate exclamation words, such as O, yes/yeah (*ya)*, whoa/wow (*wah)*, ouch, oops (*aduh),* what a pity/ poor you (*kasihan),* which is located at the beginning of a sentence. For example: Wow, what a scene (*Wah*, bukan main)!

The fourth function of comma is to separate direct quotations from other parts within a sentence. For example: Mom said, "I am very happy." (Kata ibu, "saya senang sekali"). The fifth function of comma is to indicate the insertion of additional information and appositive after the subject of a sentence. For example: My teacher, Mr. Ahmad, is very dutiful (Guru saya, Pak Ahmad, rajin sekali).

Question mark (?) are used to indicate the end of an interrogative sentence. For example: What is your name? (*Siapa namamu*?) and to state a part of a sentence that is questioned or is unlikely to be proven to be true (in this case, the question mark is inserted within a bracket. For example: He was born in 1918 (?) in Jakarta (*Dia dilahirkan tahun* 1918 (?) *di Jakarta*).

Exclamation point (!) is used after a sentence, an expression, or a statement in a form of exclamation or order, or which shows eagerness, untrustworthiness, or strong emotion. For example: Whoa! The effect of the explosion is indeed great (*Aduh! Hebat sekali akibat ledakan itu*).

To explain how the meaning of the interjection is produced theories of reference and referent are needed.

Referent is everything which is referred to while reference is one's action to point to a thing or someone. The definition of reference and referent are as follow:

[17]depicts reference as a relation between linguistic elements, words, sentences, *etc* and non-linguistic world whereas [18]addresses reference as the term to depict relation between symbols and stated objects within certain utterances which contain certain events.

[10]classifies referent in real world as external, mental, or emotional factors. Thus, referent can be in a form of trees, abstract ideas, perception, or feeling whilst Hofmann (1993:12) depicts referent as everything which can be pointed or be mentioned with a few words, and almost depends on the one who talks and where and when it takes place.

The relation between reference and referent is also important. This relation can be anaphora or cataphora. [19]depicts anaphora as a term used to indicate special reference of some phrases in which information is embedded at the beginning of a discourse. The use of cataphora can be viewed from the usage of definite article in a discourse where definite article describes something which follows it. Meanwhile, [20] defines anaphora as a reference which is used to identify someone or something at the first hand. Cataphora is a reference which is used to identify someone or something which is located at the end of a sentence or a discourse.

By using anaphora and catphora, meaning can be inferred. Meaning is 'essence' which is embedded within words or sentences. [21] indicates the meanings (or senses) of 'to mean' and 'meaning' exhibit a network of similarities and differences such that it is impossible to say that any one of these meanings is totally unrelated to the others. Further, [21]explains the notion of sense. In his account, sense is the term used by a number of philosophers for what others would describe simply as their meaning, or perhaps more narrowly as their cognitive or descriptive meaning. [22]gives simpler definition of meaning by depicting meaning, which is often mentioned as sense compared to reference, is something that can be understood by the word itself and it can

be separated from the use of context. Therefore, the meaning does not change and it depends on the speaker.

[23] categorizes meaning into three. They are cognitive or referential meaning, grammatical meaning and emotive meaning. Cognitive meaning is not restricted to noun marker, events, abstraction and the characteristics of crucial experience in the world which is often addressed as non-linguistic world. Referential meaning is indeed easily to change and is the most common of the three meanings. For example: "*A teacher of education"* has cognitive meaning which means a teacher who forms training how to educate others. Referential meaning is probably depicted based on conceptual characteristics which are nearly close to the characteristics of referents, yet grammatical meaning prioritizes image on the relation amongst verbal units. Grammatical meaning has closer relationship with experience. For example: *'A bachelor is unmarried man'* is a correct sentence but it will be deemed wrong if we concludes that *bachelor* and *unmarried man* have an identical meaning in all contexts because the word *bachelor* and the phrase *unmarried man* probably has obvious difference in term of its connotation.

Emotive meaning is descriptive in terms of different advantages (eg in general, the advantages are quantifiable), the meaning of emotive is essentially analogous, and must be explained in terms of degrees of reaction. Furthermore, emotive meaning does not relate mainly to language as a structure, but rather to behavior in which the structure of language shows the emotive meaning itself explicitly in the actual discourse. For example: The word damn contains quite different emotive values, depending on the particular location as a place of communication such as in a church, in a lecture hall, or a golf training venue, and the use of certain words or forms of language outside the context of the sense of value in generally produce unpleasant emotive reactions.

[24] classifies meaning into four types. They are lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, contextual meaning and referential meaning. Lexical meaning is a meaning possessed by or existed in a lexis without any context. Grammatical meaning is a meaning will be exist if grammatical process, such as affixation, reduplication, composition or sentence procession. Contextual meaning is a meaning of a lexis or a word which is in a context. Referential meaning exists in a word which has its own reference.

Interjection is a word which is used to indicate one's feeling towards something. This can be seen through definition of interjection given by [25], [26]. [25]states that "Interjections are words (or occurrences of sounds) 'involving' (interrupting speech) to express feelings or attitudes." Further, [25]states that 'Interjections are often found at the beginning of sentences, especially in dialogue, to express feelings or attitudes, interjections do not play a role in the grammar of a sentence. The interjection may be a sound (Hm!); single word ('Well!'); phrase ('Oh dear!'); sentence ('I say!; 'You know'). This is different from [20] who said that "Interjections are words that are never included in the grammatical structure of a sentence. Some interjections are words that do not have a grammatical function in other forms, but we indicate that they are used as interjections by using exclamation points (eg Good gracious!, What!, Oh, my!). Some words exist only as interjections (eg; Ugh!, Whew!, Psst!, Nyuk!). A more developed definition of interjection was put forward by [27]who said that "Interjections or interjections are words that function to express feelings. To reinforce feelings of sadness, disgust, wonder, joy, and so on." Further, [27]also states that "Interjections tend to have lexical meanings related to feelings and are mirrors of the actual feeling experienced by the speaker. This attracted the researchers' attention at the sentence level. This material is related to sentences (discourses) so that it can be seen, what sentences using which interjection elements, in what situations, pragmatically (the relationship between the speaker and the interlocutor).

Translation is the process of changing language from a foreign language that is the target language into the target language. Below, there are three definitions of translation. The three definitions of translation are;

[28]says that "Translation is translating the meaning of a text into another language based on the purpose of the author who wants to convey the ideas contained in the text." While [23]argue that "Translation consists of reproducing ideas in the source language into the target language by considering the close natural equivalents of the source language message, the first in terms of meaning and the second in terms of style." This is different from [29]which states that "Translation involves translating the source language text into the target language with the aim of ensuring that (1) the surface meanings of the source language and target language will look similar and (2) the structure of the language will be similar. the source will be kept as close as possible but not close to the structure of the target language so that the structure of the target language will actually change its shape."

Equivalent is the closest meaning of the source language that can be used as a comparison. [30] says that "The textual equivalent of the target language text or part of the text observed under certain circumstances becomes the equivalent of the existing source language text or part of the target language text." A simpler definition of equivalent is put forward by [30]who says that "Overall, equivalence comes from the relationship between the sign itself, the relationship between the sign and the use or role of the sign itself, and the relationship with the user of the sign itself."

Result and Discussion
Data 1

SL: *'Alas! alas!'* cried Legolas, and in his fair elvish face there was great distress*. "The tidings* that I was sent to bring must now be told. They are not good, but only here have I learned *how evil they may seem to this company*. Smeagol, who is now called Gollum, has escaped.'* **(TLOTR,TFOTR: 334).**

TL: "Aduh! Aduh!"seru Legolas, wajahnya yang tampan menunjukkan ekspresi sedih. "Kabar yang harus kusampaikan mesti diceritakan sekarang. Bukan kabar baik, tapi baru di sini aku tahu betapa jelek kabar ini bagi kami semua di sini. Smeagol, yang sekarang dipanggil Gollum, sudah melarikan diri." **(TLOTR, SPC: 315).**

Analysis

Syntactically, in the source language above, it can be seen that the interjection *alas* is not followed by other syntactic units so that the interjection can be classified as a free standing interjection or exclamation. The free standing interjection above is used to express feelings of sadness.

Semantically, the referential meaning of interjection *alas* in the data above shows feelings of sadness. The referential meaning can be determined by looking at the relationship between the base interjection and the grammatical meaning of the dependent clause **they** *are not good* and a noun clause *how evil they may seem to this company* and pronoun **they**. Pronoun **they** existing in the compound-complex sentence '**They** *are not good, but only here have I learned how evil **they** may seem to this company'* refers to a noun phrase **the tidings** in the complex sentence '**The tidings** *that I was sent to bring must now be told'*. The relation between interjection *alas*, pronoun **they** and a noun phrase **the tidings** is cataphora because the noun phrase **the tidings**, pronoun **they** existing in the compound-complex sentence '**They** *are not good, but only*

*here have I learned <u>how evil **they** may seem to this company</u>'* are located behind interjection *alas* and the word **aduh**.

The interjeksi *alas* above is translated into the word *aduh* at the target language. The grammatical meaning of interjection *alas* is *used to show that you are sad.* The lexical meaning of **aduh** is an exclamation word used to express wondering or hurt. The grammatical meaning of **aduh** is an exclamation word used to express sadness. By viewing the grammatical meaning of interjection *alas* and the word *aduh* above, it can be said that both interjection *alas* and its equivalent (*aduh*) have a similar meaning.

Data 2

SL: '***Alas!'*** *said Aragorn. Gandalf the Grey <u>fell</u> into shadow. He remained in Moria and <u>did not escape</u>.'* **(TLOTR,TFOTR: 466).**
TL:" **Sayang sekali!"** kata Aragorn. "Gandalf si Kelabu <u>jatuh</u> ke dalam gelap. Dia tetap di Moria, dan <u>tidak berhasil lolos.</u>" **(TLOTR, SPC: 436)**

Analysis

Syntactically, the base interjection in the source language (SL) above is not followed by other syntactic units. The pedestal interjection above is used to express feelings of sadness. The base interjection above is classified as a loose exclamation because apart from not being followed by other syntactic units, the base interjection above is also followed by an exclamation point.

Semantically, the pedestal interjection has a sad referential meaning because the pedestal interjection is used to express a very sad feeling.

In the source language, the verb *fell* and the noun *shadow* in the prepositional phrase *into shadow* within the declarative sentence '*Gandalf the Grey <u>fell</u> into shadow*' are the referents and are used to indicate referential meaning of interjection *alas*. The verb *fell* has grammatical meaning *drop down* whereas *shadow* in the prepositional phrase *into shadow* has a grammatical meaning *darkness*. Another referent that can be used to determine the referential meaning of interjection *alas* is a verb phrase *didn't escape* in a compound sentence '*He remained in Moria and <u>did not escape.</u>*' The grammatical meaning of the verb *escape* in the verb phrase *didn't escape* is *to get away from an unpleasant or dangerous situation*.

The relationship between the referential meaning of interjection *alas* and its referents in the source language is cataphora because the referential meaning of interjection *alas* refers to the verb *fell* combine with the declarative sentence and the noun *shadow* and the verb phrase *didn't escape* combined with compound sentence located behind the interjection *ala*s in the **data 2** of source language (SL).

The interjection *alas* taking a form of a word above is translated into a phrase *sayang sekali* by the translator. The referential meaning of the interjection has already been known. The grammatical meaning of interjection *alas* and the phrase '*sayang sekali*' is almost similar. The grammatical meaning of interjection *alas* is *used to show that you are sad or sorry.* The grammatical meaning of the phrase '*sayang sekali*' indicates sadness due to a certain incident. This can be viewed through grammatical meaning of '*sayang*' and grammatical meaning of '*sekali*'. The grammatical meaning of '*sayang*' is 'wasted or insincere if something unwanted occurs/befalls on someone….,' the grammatical meaning of '*sekali*' is 'very; immensely; terribly'. Based on the explanation, it can be concluded that the grammatical meaning of 'sayang sekali' is the feeling of insincerity over unwanted event. Insincerity usually related to sadness and heartache.

However, the proper grammatical meaning of the '*sayang sekali*' is deep sadness due to certain incident.

If it is related to translation, interjection *alas* experiences unit shift from a word to a phrase after interjection *alas* is translated into Bahasa Indonesia syntactically. The equivalent of interjection *alas* is still relevant because the message which intends to be delivered to readers does not change even if the grammatical meaning of the interjection *alas* and the meaning of the phrase *sayang sekali* are slightly different.

Data 3

   SL: '***Alas!***' *he cried.* '*It was this accursed knife that gave the wound....*' **(TLOTR,TFOTR: 261).**
TL: "**Aduh!**" teriaknya."Inilah pisau terkutuk yang menimbulkan luka ini..."
   (TLOTR, SPC: 248).
Analysis
Syntactically, on **data 3** above, interjection *alas* is not followed by a sentence or other syntactic units. Interjection *alas* above is only a single word and is a loose exclamation used to express an attitude towards something bad.

Semantically, the correct referential meaning for interjection *alas* in the data above is interjection used to express panic. This can be seen from the relationship between interjection *alas* and the noun phrase *this accursed knife* on the second sentence which is a *compound* sentence, the verb *gave* which is the past form of *give* in complementary clause *that* and the noun phrase *'the wound'* in the compound sentence '*It was this accursed knife that gave the wound'*.

The relationship of the interjection *alas* with the noun phrase 'this accursed knife' in the first minor sentence in data 3, the verb *gave* in the complement clause *that* and the noun phrase 'the wound' in the compound sentence are cataphors because 'this accursed knife' and the verb *gave* in the compound sentence ' It was this accursed knife that gave the wound' behind the interjection *alas.*

The lexical meaning of interjection *alas* is *an exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil.* The grammatical meaning of interjection *alas* is *an exclamation expressive of apprehension of evil.* The grammatical meaning of the word **aduh** is an exclamation word used to express one's wondering and hurt. The grammatical meaning of the word **aduh** is an exclamation word used to express one's panic state due to occurring horrible event. The interjection *alas* above is translated into *aduh* by the translator. Even though the grammatical meaning of interjection *alas* is slightly different, the intended meaning can be expressed well.

Data 4
   SL: '***Alas!*** *said Celeborn. 'We long have feared that under Caradhras a terror slept.*' **(TLOTR,TFOTR: 467).**
   TL: "**Aduh!**" kata Celeborn."Sudah lama kami khawatir ada kejahatan yang tertidur di bawah Caradhras **(TLOTR, SPC: 437).**

Analisis
Syntactically, in **data 4** interjection *alas* stand alone and is included into a free standing interjection used to express one's feeling and is used to express one's attitude towards a terrible thing. Semantically, the most relevant referential meaning of interjection *alas* in the data above is one's panic state and anxiety. This is observable by relating interjection *alas* and the verb *fear* and a noun phrase *a terror slept*. The relation between interjection *alas* dengan verba *fear* and the verb *fear* and a noun phrase *a terror slept* is cataphoric because the verb *fear* and a noun phrase *a terror slept* are

located at the back of interjection *alas*. This also can be seen based on the grammatical meaning of the verb *fear* and the grammatical meaning of a noun phrase *a terror slept*. The grammatical meaning of the verb *fear* is *to feel that something bad might have happened or might happen in the future*. The grammatical meaning of the interjection *alas* is *an exclamation expressive of apprehension of evil.* The grammatical meaning of **aduh** is an exclamation word used to express one's panic state due to occurring horrible event. The interjection *alas* above is translated into *aduh* by the translator. Even though the grammatical meaning of interjection *alas* is slightly different, the intended meaning can be expressed well.

Data 5

SL: '*The Men of Gondor are valiant, and the will never submit; but they may be beaten down.*" *Valour needs first strength, and then a weapon. Let the Ring be your weapon, if it has such power as you say. Take it and go forth to victory*!' '**Alas, no,**' said Elrond. '<u>We cannot use the Ruling Ring</u>' That we now know too well. It belongs to Sauron and was made by him alone, and is altogether <u>evil</u>.....* **(TLOTR,TFOTR: 351).**

TL: Orang-orang Gondor sangat berani, dan mereka takkan pernah menyerah; tapi mungkin mereka akan ditaklukkan. Keberanian pertama-tama membutuhkan kekuatan, lalu senjata. Biarkan Cincin itu menjadi senjatamu, kalau dia mempunyai kekuatan seperti yang kaukatakan. Ambillah dan majulah merebut

kemenangan!" "**Tidak**," kata Elrond. "<u>Kita tak bisa memakai CincinUtama itu</u>. Kita tahu betul itu. Cincin itu milik Sauron, dibuat sendiri olehnya, dan <u>benar-benar jahat</u>.... **(TLOTR, SPC: 331).**

Analysis

Syntactically,in the **data 5** above it is obvious that the interjection *alas* is followed by a syntactic unit, that is, a word. The interjection cannot stand alone because there is a comma after the interjection whose function is to separate interjection *alas* and the word *no*. Interjection *alas* above is used to state regret.

Semantically, the most relevant meaning for interjection *alas* in the data above is *sorry* as a referential meaning because the interjection is used to express regret. This can be seen through the relationship between interjection *alas* and the declarative sentence '*We cannot use the Ruling Ring*'dan kata *evil* in a *compound sentence 'It belongs to Sauron and was made by him alone, and is altogether evil'* which is transliterated with the adjective phrase *benar-benar jahat.* The grammatical meaning of *cannot* is '*are the most common words used for asking for, giving or refusing permission.*' The grammatical meaning of *use* is *to do something with a machine, a method, an object, etc for a particular purpose*. The grammatical meaning of the adjektive *evil* is *enjoying harming others; morally bad and cruel.*

The relationship between interjection *alas* and the declarative sentence *We cannot use the Ruling Ring* and the word *evil* in the *compound sentence 'It belongs to Sauron and was made by him alone, and is altogether evil'* is cataphoric because the interjection *alas* refers to the declarative sentence '*we cannot use the Ruling Ring'* and the word *evil* in the *compound sentence 'it belongs to Sauron and was made by him alone, and is altogether evil'* whose position is located after the interjection.

Data 6

SL: *At this the stranger, Boromir, broke in. 'So that is what became of the Ring!"*

he cried. 'If ever such a tale was told in the South, it has long been forgotten. I have heard of <u>the Great Ring</u> of him that we do not name; but we believed that

*it perished from the world in the ruin of his first realm. <u>Islidur took **it**</u>! That is tidings indeed.' '**Alas!** yes,***' said Elrond (TLOTR,TFOTR: 319).**

TL: Tepat pada saat itu, si orang asing Boromir memotong pembicaraan."Jadi, itulah yang terjadi pada Cincin itu!" serunya. "Seandainya kisah ini pernah diceritakan di Selatan, pasti itu sudah lama dilupakan. Aku mendengar tentang <u>Cincin Utama</u> dari dia yang tidak kami sebutkan namanya; tapi kami percaya bahwa cincin itu sudah lenyap dari dunia, dalam kehancuran alam pertama. Islidur yang <u>mengambilnya</u>! Ini baru berita!." **"Ya," kata Elrond (TLOTR, SPC: 300).**

Analysis

Syntactically, in **data 6**, it can be seen that the interjection *alas* is followed by the word *yes* and the postiiton of the interjection is located in front of the word '*yes.*' The interjection *alas* above is not included into a free standing interjection because the interjection is directly followed by the word **yes** and is used to emphasis one's sadness and to show an attitude or a reaction towards a horrible event.

Semantically, the most suitable referential meaning of the interjection *alas* in the data above is that the interjection is used to express one's care on horrible events in the past and to express one's reaction towards a horrible incident. The grammatical meaning of interjection *alas* is *an exclamation expressive of concern and apprehension of evil.* This can be seen through the relationship between the interjection *alas* and the noun phrase *the Great Ring* in '*I have heard of <u>the Great Ring</u> of him that we do not name; but we believed that it perished from the world in the ruin of his first realm'* which is a *compound-complex* sentence and the word ***it*** in '*<u>Islidur took **it**</u>!'* which is an exclamative sentence which refers to a noun phrase *the Great Ring*.

The relation between the interjection *alas,* the noun phrase *the Great Ring* in the *compound-complex* sentence and the word ***it*** in the imperative 'Islidur took *it*!' in the source language is anaphoric because the interjection refers to the noun phrase and the word ***it*** located before the interjection *alas*. The grammatical meaning of ***it*** is *used to refer an aimal or a thing that has already been mentioned or that is being talked about now*. In the target language, the interjection is not translated but the intended message is delivered properly and can be understood.

Data 7

SL: '*Ah, **alas!** cried Gloin. 'When will <u>the day</u> come<u> of our revenge</u>? But still there are the Three....'* **(TLOTR,TFOTR: 352).**

TL: "**Aaah**!" seru Gloin. "Kapan <u>hari pembalasan </u>kami akan tiba? Tapi masih ada cincin yang Tiga..." **(TLOTR, SPC: 332).**

Analysis

Syntactically, in **data 7** it is clear that the interjection *alas* follows the word **ah**. The interjection *alas* in **data 7** cannot be omitted because the interjection follows the word ***Ah*** and there is a comma in the front of the interjection which is used to separate the word ***Ah*** and the interjection *alas*. The interjection *alas* is used to express one's whine and is used to indicate an attitude or a reaction towards horrible things.

Semantically, the referential meaning of the interjection *alas* in the data above is to indicate one's anxiety over the incoming bad event. This can be seen through the

relationship between the interjection and the noun phrase *the day* and the prepositional phrase *of our revenge* in the interrogative sentence in the **data 7**. The grammatical meaning of interjection *alas* is *an exclamation expressive of apprehension of evil.* The grammatical meaning of *revenge* is *something that one does in order to make others suffer because they have made him or her suffer.* The relation between the interjection *alas* and a noun phrase *the day* and a prepositional phrase *of our revenge* is cataphoric because the noun phrase *the day* and the prepositional phrase *of our revenge.* In the target language, the interjection is not translated but the intended message is delivered properly and can be understood.

Data 8

SL: *I am an Elf and a kinsman here,' said Legolas, becoming angry in his turn.* '*Now let us cry: "a plague on the stiff necks of Elves!' said Aragorn.* '*But the company shall all fare alike. Come, bind our eyes, Haldir!'* '*I shall claim full amends for every fall and stubbed toe, if you do not lead us well,' said Gimli as they bound a cloth about his eyes.* '*You will have no claim,' said Haldir.* '*I shall lead you well, and the paths are smooth and straight.'* '***Alas** for the folly of these days!' said Legolas.* '*Here all are enemies of the one Enemy, and yet I must walk blind, while the sun is merry in the woodland under leaves of gold*!' **(TLOTR,TFOTR: 456)**

TL: "Aku Peri dan saudara di sini," kata Legolas, yang sekarang jadi marah juga.

"Sekarang mari kita berseru, 'Terkutuklah sifat keras kepala kaum Peri!'" kata Aragorn. "Biarlah seluruh anggota Rombongan mendapat perlakuan sama rata. Ayo, tutup mata kami, Haldir!" "Aku akan menuntut ganti rugi penuh kalau aku tersandung atau jari kakiku lecet, kalau kau tidak menuntun kami dengan baik," kata Gimli ketika mereka mengikat penutup matanya. "Kau tidak perlu menuntut," kata Haldir. "Aku akan menuntunmu dengan baik, dan jalanan di sini mulus dan lurus."

"**Konyol sekali semua ini!"** kata Legolas**.** "Kita semua bersatu melawan musuh yang sama, tapi aku dipaksa berjalan dengan mata ditutup, sementara matahari bersinar cerah di hutan, di bawah dedaunan emas!" **(TLOTR, SPC: 427)**

Analysis

Semantically, the referential meaning of the interjection *alas* in the data above is *sad*. This can be seen from the relationship between interjection *alas,* a declarative sentence and a dependent clause. The referential meaning of the interjection can be inferred through the grammatical meaning of the declarative sentence '*I am an Elf and a kinsman here*'. The literal meaning of the declarative sentence '*I am an Elf and a kinsman here*' can be determined by viewing the grammatical meaning of *I*, and the grammatical meaning of *kinsman*. The grammatical meaning of *I* is *used as the subject of a verb when the speaker or the writer is referring to himself or herself*. The grammatical meaning of *kinsman* is *a relative*.

The grammatical meaning of dependent clause '...*and yet I must walk blind'* existing in the complex sentence '*Here all are enemies of the one Enemy, and yet I must walk blind, while the sun is merry in the woodland under leaves of gold*!' in the source language can be understood by viewing the grammatical meaning of the verb *walk* and the meaning of the noun *blind*. The grammatical meaning of the verb *walk* is *to move or go somewhere by putting one foot in front of the other on the ground, but without running.* The grammatical meaning of the adjective *blind* is *not able to see*.

The relation between interjection *alas* and its referents in the source language is cataphoric because the referential meaning of the interjection refers to the dependent

clause *'I must walk blind'* in a complex sentence of the source language located at the end of the phrase contained the interjection *alas*. Meanwhile, the relation between interjection *alas* and the declarative sentence '*I am an Elf and a kinsman here*' is anaphoric because the declarative sentence is placed in front of the phrase contained the interjection *alas*. In the target language, interjection *alas* is not translated. However, the message does not change and can be understood.

Data 9

SL: *'Not even to see <u>fair Lothlorien</u>? said Haldir. 'The world is indeed full of peril, and in it there are many dark places; but still there is much that is fair, and though in all lands love is now mingled with grief, it grows perhaps the greater. 'Some there are among us who sing that the Shadow will draw back, and peace shall come again. Yet I do not believe that the the world about us will ever again be as it was of old, or the light of the Sun as it was aforetime. For the Elves, I fear, it will prove at best a truce, in which they may pass to the Sea unhindered and <u>leave the Middle-earth for ever</u>. **Alas** for Lothlorien that I love!.........'* **(TLOTR,TFOTR: 457).**

TL: *"Tidak juga untuk melihat <u>Lothlorien yang indah</u>?" kata Haldir. "Dunia memang penuh bahaya, dan di dalamnya banyak tempat gelap; tapi masih banyak hal indah, dan meski di semua negeri sekarang cinta tercampur dengan duka, mungkin dia justru tumbuh semakin hebat. "Beberapa di antara kami bernyanyi bahwa Bayangan itu akan mundur, dan kedamaian akan datang lagi. Namun begitu, aku tak percaya bahwa dunia disekitar kita akan kembali seperti semula, atau sinar matahari akan seperti dulu lagi.* Untuk bangsa Peri, mungkin yang terbaik adalah mengadakan gencatan senjata, agar mereka bisa lewat tanpa rintangan ke Lautan, dan <u>meninggalkan Dunia Tengah untuk selamanya</u>. **Sayang sekali** Lothlorien yang kucintai!....**"(TLOTR, SPC: 428).**

Analysis

Syntactically, in **data 9** of the source language, interjection *alas* is followed by a *prepositional phrase* contained a dependent clause. The interjection is located in front of the prepositional phrase containing dependent clause. Therefore, the interjection cannot be separated from the prepositional phrase. The interjection taking form of a phrase is used to express sadness.

Semantically, the meaning of interjection *alas* in the data above is *sad.* This can be seen from the relationship between interjection '*alas*, the verb *leave* and the adverbial phrase *the middle earth forever* in the *complex sentence* '*For the Elves, I fear, it will prove at best a truce, in which they may pass to the Sea unhindered and <u>leave the Middle-earth for ever</u>*' and the noun phrase *fair Lothlorien* in the first interrogative sentence. The grammatical meaning of the verb *leave* is *to go away from a person or a place*. The grammatical meaning of the adjective *fair* in the noun phrase *fair Lothlorien* is *beautiful*.

The relation between interjection *alas*, the verb *leave* and the adverb *the middle earth forever* in a complex sentence '*For the Elves, I fear, it will prove at best a truce, in which they may pass to the Sea unhindered and <u>leave the Middle-earth for ever</u>*' and the noun phrase *fair Lothlorien* in the interrogative sentence *Not even to see <u>fair Lothlorien</u>?* is anaphoric because the interjection refers to the verb *leave* and the adverb *the middle earth forever* which is located at the front of a phrase contained interjection *alas*. The interjection *alas* above is translated into a phrase *sayang sekali* by

the translator. In the target language, the phrase 'sayang sekali' is followed by the dependent clause 'Lothlorien yang kucintai!....**'**

The grammatical meaning of the interjection is *used to show that you are sad or sorry.* The grammatical meaning of the phrase 'sayang sekali' is a deeply sad feeling and insincerity because horrible thing has occurred. This interjection experienced a *unit shift* from a word to a phrase after the interjection is translated into Bahasa Indonesia if it is viewed syntactically. However, this does not cause problem because the message is still acceptable.

Data 10

SL: '*.....Now I have taken <u>my worst wound</u> in this parting, even if I were to go this night straight to the Dark Lord. **Alas** for Gimli son of Gloin!'* **(TLOTR,TFOTR: 497).**
TL: ".... Sekarang aku <u>menderita luka paling parah </u>dalam perpisahan ini, kalaupun
    malam ini juga aku langsung dihadapkan pada sang Penguasa Kegelapan. **Aduh,** malangnya Gimli putra Gloin!**"....(TLOTR, SPC: 465).**

Analysis

Syntactically, in **data 10**, interjection *alas* is followed by a prepositional phrase '*for Gimli son of Gloin'*. The interjection cannot be separated from the phrase. The interjection taking form of a phrase is used to express sadness. Semantically, the proper referential meaning for the interjection is a reaction towards a negative event. This can be seen from the relation between the interjection and the past participle verb *taken* from the dynamic verb *take* and a noun phrase *my worst wound*.

The relationship between the interjection, the verb *taken* and the noun phrase *my worst wound* is anaphoric because the verb *taken* and the noun phrase *my worst wound* are in front of the interjection. This interjection is translated into *aduh.* In the target language, the word **aduh** is followed by an adverbial phrase '*malangnya Gimli putra Gloin'*. The lexical meaning of the interjection is *an exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil.* The grammatical meaning of the interjection is *an exclamation expressive of apprehension of evil.* The lexical meaning of the word **aduh** is an exclamation word used to express one's wondering or one's state of being hurt. The grammatical meaning of the word **aduh** is an exclamation word used to express one's panic state because of an occurring bad event.

Conclusion

The results of this research indicate that the relation between interjection *alas* and its referents is either cataphoric or anaphoric depending on the position of interjection *alas* and its referents in the data. The meaning of interjection *alas* and its equivalent give emphasis on one's sadness, one's regret and anxiety due to particular unfortunate events. In term of translation from source language to target language, unit shifts may take place when the interjection is translated. In addition, interjection *alas* sometimes is not translated yet the meaning can still acceptable because the interjection semantically gives emphasis on one's emotion.

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