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Kata Pengantar

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Salam sehat, salam dunia satu keluarga.**

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Kegiatan seminar internasional pendidikan, bahasa, sastra, dan budaya Tionghoa ini terselenggara atas kerjasama antara fakultas pendidikan, bahasa, dan budaya universitas universal dan asosiasi program studi Mandarin Indonesia, juga didukung oleh mitra lainnya. Seminar internasional ini mengangkat tema “Pendidikan, Bahasa, Sastra, dan Budaya Tionghoa”, tujuan utama kegiatan ini untuk menjaga, mengembangkan, dan meningkatkan kualitas para pendidik, penulis, dan mahasiswa khususnya yang bergerak di bidang Pendidikan Bahasa Mandarin, Bahasa Mandarin, Sastra Mandarin, dan Budaya Tiongkok/Tionghua. Kegiatan ini diikuti oleh para pakar dan pemakalah dari 7 negara/daerah, yaitu Tiongkok, Malaysia, Singapura, China Taipei, Hongkong China, Thailand, dan Indonesia, narasumber berasal dari Tiongkok, China Taipei, Malaysia, Singapura, dan Indonesia, dan kegiatan ini telah menghasilkan 100 artikel ilmiah.

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Pengaruh Konten Bahasa Mandarin Terhadap Peningkatan Kosakata Mahasiswa Sastra Cina Universitas Brawijaya

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Abstrak: Bukan rahasia umum lagi jika media sosial merupakan salah satu bagian terpenting umat manusia di era sekarang. Keberadaan media sosial tentu saja memiliki banyak keuntungan bagi penggunanya. Salah satu keuntungan yang paling nyata adalah dengan keberadaan konten edukatif di media sosial. Banyak orang yang memilih untuk membuat konten edukatif agar bisa bermanfaat bagi orang banyak. Terdapat berbagai macam konten edukatif di media sosial, tidak terkecuali konten yang mengajarkan kosakata bahasa mandarin. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat pengaruh konten belajar bahasa mandarin di media sosial terhadap peningkatan pengetahuan kosakata bahasa mandarin Mahasiswa Sastra Cina Universitas Brawijaya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan proses pengumpulan hasil data kuisioner dan wawancara langsung kepada Mahasiswa Sastra Cina Universitas Brawijaya. Partisipan merupakan Mahasiswa Sastra Cina Universitas Brawijaya angkatan 2019 berjumlah total 42 Mahasiswa. Hasil penelitian ini dapat menunjukkan pengaruh peningkatan pengetahuan kosakata bahasa mandarin Mahasiswa Sastra Cina Universitas Brawijaya sebelum dan sesudah mereka menggunakan konten belajar bahasa mandarin di media sosial sebagai alat pembelajaran baru.

Kata kunci: Konten, Media Sosial

Abstract: Everyone knows that social media is one of the most important parts of mankind in this era. The existence of social media has many advantages for its users. One of the most obvious advantages is the presence of educational content on social media. Many people choose to create educational content so that it can be useful for many people. There are various kinds of educational content on social media, including content that teaches mandarin vocabulary. This study aims to see the effect of learning mandarin language on social media that improve Chinese Literature Students of Brawijaya University on their mandarin vocabulary skills. This study uses a quantitative method with the process of collecting the results of questionnaire data and direct interviews with Chinese

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Literature Students Brawijaya University. Participants are students of Chinese Literature Brawijaya University batch 2019 with total 60 students. The results of this study can show the effect of Chinese Literature Students of Brawijaya University mandarin vocabulary ability before and after they use Chinese learning content on social media as a new learning tools.

Keywords: Content, Social Media

Analisis Proses Penerjemahan Berita Berbahasa Mandarin ke Bahasa Indonesia pada PT. Bolong Media Indonesia (博龙印尼媒体有限公司)

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penerjemahan berita berbahasa Mandarin ke dalam bahasa Indonesia yang diterbitkan di laman berita Bolong.id. Teori yang digunakan adalah teori penerjemahan yang dikemukakan oleh V Newmark. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif serta sumber data penelitian berupa teks berita berbahasa Mandarin dan teks berita yang telah diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia dan telah dimuat dalam laman Bolong.id. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa metode yang sering digunakan oleh penerjemah adalah metode penerjemahan bebas karena penerjemah cenderung melakukan terjemahan secara literal dan menekankan pada Bsu.

Kata kunci: Proses Penerjemahan, Berita, Media-Online

Abstract: This study aims to analyze the translation of Chinese news into Indonesian published on the Bolong.id news page. The theory used is the theory of translation proposed by V Newmark. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method and the research data sources are in the form of news texts in Chinese and news texts which are translated into Indonesian and published on the Bolong.id page. The results showed that the method that is often used by translators is free translation because translators tend to translate literally and in the source language.

Keywords: Translation Techniques, Articles, Media-Online

Capaian Pembelajaran Lulusan Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Mandarin UNNES Berbasis Kebutuhan Dunia Kerja di Bidang Industri

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Abstrak: Saat ini lulusan Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Mandarin Universitas Negeri Semarang tidak mengalami kesulitan mencari pekerjaan karena banyaknya perusahaan yang membutuhkan lulusan yang mempunyai ketrampilan berbahasa Mandarin. Namun tidak semua mahasiswa ketika akan memasuki dunia kerja telah siap dengan segala persyaratan dan tantangan dalam mencari pekerjaan. Dengan adanya kebijakan kurikulum MBKM yang baru ini maka mahasiswa mulai dipersiapkan untuk bisa terjun ke dunia kerja bahkan sebelum lulus. Berdasarkan IKU pertama yaitu kualitas lulusan yang diukur dengan lulusan mendapat pekerjaan yang layak, maka prodi harus mempersiapkan capaian pembelajaran lulusan untuk meningkatkan kualitas calon lulusan yang diharapkan di dunia industri. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mendeskripsikan kebutuhan lulusan mahasiswa Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Mandarin UNNES terhadap dunia Industri berdasarkan CPL Sikap, Pengetahuan, Ketrampilan Umum dan Khusus. Jenis penelitian yang akan digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data dari alumni, pelaku dunia industri dan info lowongan kerja. Hasil diperoleh dari olah data jawaban kuisisioner pada alumni yang bekerja di dunia industri, pelaku dunia industri dan informasi lowongan kerja di Jobstreet.com. Data diolah berdasarkan hasil kebutuhan dari 4 CPL. Kebutuhan CPL sikap yang paling utama adalah bertanggung jawab. Kebutuhan CPL pengetahuan yang paling utama adalah Bahasa Mandarin Industri dan Bisnis. Kebutuhan CPL ketrampilan umum adalah Bahasa Inggris dan komputer dasar. Kebutuhan CPL ketrampilan khusus diperdetail kepada 4 ketrampilan berbahasa Mandarin dan level HSK.

Kata kunci: Capaian Pembelajaran Lulusan, Calon Lulusan, Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Mandarin UNNES, Dunia Industri

Abstract: Currently, graduates of the Mandarin Language Education Study Program at Universitas Negeri Semarang have no difficulty finding work because there are many companies that require graduates who have Mandarin language

skills. However, not all students when they enter the world of work are ready with all the requirements and challenges in finding a job. With the new MBKM curriculum policy, students begin to be prepared to be able to enter the world of work even before graduating. Based on the first IKU, the quality of graduates as measured by graduates getting decent jobs, the study program must prepare graduate learning outcomes to improve the quality of prospective graduates expected in the industrial world. The purpose of this research is to describe the needs of graduates of the Mandarin Language Education Study Program UNNES towards the industrial world based on CPL Attitudes, Knowledge, General skills and Special Skills. The type of research that will be used is descriptive qualitative. Sources of data from alumni, industry players and job vacancies. The results were obtained from the data processing of questionnaire answers on alumni who work in the industrial world, industry players and information on job vacancies at Jobstreet.com. The data is processed based on the results of the needs of 4 CPL. The most important need for CPL is to be responsible. The most important need for CPL knowledge is Industrial and Business Mandarin. The CPL requirements for general skills are English and basic computer skills. The CPL requirements for specific skills are detailed to 4 Mandarin skills and HSK level.

Keywords: Graduate Learning Outcomes, Graduate Candidates, UNNES Mandarin Language Education Study Program, Industry world

Jejak Budaya Tionghoa dalam Puisi ‘Di Depan Kubur Keluarga’ Karya Hanna Fransiska

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Abstrak: Beragam budaya hidup dan terus berkembang di Indonesia. Tiap etnis di Indonesia memiliki banyak budaya. Demikian pula dengan kebudayaan etnis Tionghoa yang masih tetap diperatahkan oleh masyarakat Tionghoa, salah satunya adalah Festival Qing Ming 请. Festival Qing Ming atau hari menyapu makam, secara harfiah festival Bersih Terang jatuh pada tanggal 4 atau 5 bulan April pada musim semi Di Indonesia Festival Qing Ming lebih dikenal dalam dialek Hokkian dengan sebutan Ceng Beng. Ceng Beng adalah salah satu tradisi tahunan yang dilakukan oleh masyarakat Tionghoa untuk berziarah ke makam leluhur dan bersembahyang sebagai bentuk penghormatan kepada para leluhur, sesuai ajaran agama Khonghucu. Penelitian ini membahas jejak budaya Tionghoa dalam satu puisi karya Hanna Fransiska yang berjudul ‘Di Depan Kubur Keluarga’. Puisi ini dikaitkan dengan tradisi budaya etnis Tionghoa yang dikenal dengan hari bersih-bersih makam. Pada tradisi Ceng Beng masyarakat Tionghoa melakukan kegiatan bersih-bersih makam, dan membawa sesajian untuk arwah leluhur. Penghormatan kepada leluhur bertujuan mendapatkan keselamatan dan kesejahteraan bagi keluarga yang ditinggalkan. Tujuan Penelitian ini mendeskripsikan jejak budaya Tionghoa dalam puisi ‘Di Depan Kubur Keluarga’ yang sangat berhubungan dengan tradisi turun temurun masyarakat Tionghoa. Dalam penelitian ini digunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif, dengan pendekatan budaya. Sumber data diperoleh dari isi puisi yang ditulis oleh Hanna Fransiska dan beberapa pustaka. Penelitian menghasilkan simpulan bahwa jejak budaya Tionghoa berupa ide, aktivitas, dan artefak sangat kental dikemas dalam puisi ini.

Kata kunci: Jejak Budaya Tionghoa, Qing Ming Jie, Puisi

Abstract: In Indonesia there are many diverse ethnicity and cultures. Each ethnic group in Indonesia Has it own culture. Likewise, the Chinese ethnic culture is still maintained by the Chinese community, one of which is the Qing Ming Festival or tomb sweeping day, literally pure brightness festival falls on the fourth

or fifth of April in Spring. In Indonesia, the Qing Ming Festival is better known in the Hokkien dialect as Ceng Beng. Ceng Beng is one of the annual traditions carried out by the Chinese community to make a pilgrimage and pray as a form of respect for their ancestors according to the Confucian religion. This study discusses traces of Chinese culture in a poem by Hanna Fransisca entitled 'In Front of the Family Grave'. This poem is associated with ethnic cultural traditions. In China, it is known as tomb-sweeping day. At that time Chinese people do tomb sweeping activities and bring offerings for ancestral spirits. They respect their ancestors to get a prosperous and blessed life. The purpose of this study is to describe the traces of Chinese culture in the poem "In Front of the Family Grave" which is closely related to the hereditary traditions of the Chinese community. This study uses a qualitative research methods with cultural approach. The data source is obtained from the contents of the poem written by Hanna Fransisca and some libraries. The conclusion of this research is that traces of Chinese culture in the form of ideas, activities, and artifacts are very attached to this poem.

Keywords: Traces of Chinese Culture, Qing Ming Jie, Poetry

Pemahaman Mahasiswa terhadap Proses Morfologis Komposisi dan Afiksasi

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Abstrak: Morfologi adalah salah satu cabang linguistik yang mempelajari tentang kata dan pembentukan kata. Terdapat lima jenis proses morfologis bahasa Mandarin, yaitu derivasi zero, reduplikasi, afiksasi, komposisi, dan pemendekan. Dari lima proses tersebut, hasil dari proses afiksasi dan komposisi cukup sulit dibedakan oleh mahasiswa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kemampuan mahasiswa tingkat 2 Sastra Tiongkok Universitas Gunadarma dalam membedakan kata hasil proses morfologi afiksasi dan komposisi. Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan survei sebagai teknik pemerolehan data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 6 dari 11 mahasiswa sudah memahami proses morfologi afiksasi dan 3 dari 11 mahasiswa sudah memahami proses morfologi komposisi. Terdapat tiga pola jawaban kuesioner mahasiswa, yaitu: (1) sepenuhnya tepat; (2) dapat mengidentifikasi proses morfologis dengan benar, namun keliru dalam mengidentifikasi morfem pembentuknya; dan (3) sepenuhnya keliru.

Kata kunci: Pemahaman Mahasiswa, Proses Morfologi, Komposisi, Afiksasi

Abstract: Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies about word and word formation. There are five types of Chinese morphological processes: zero derivation, reduplication, affixation, compounding, and shortening. From that, the results of the affixation and compounding processes are quite difficult for students to distinguish. The aim of this research is to determine the ability of second-year Chinese Literature students at Gunadarma University in differentiating words resulting from affixation and compounding process. The method used is descriptive qualitative with survey as data collection technique. The results showed that 6 out of 11 students had understood the affixation process and 3 out of 11 students had understood the compounding process. There are three patterns of answers to the questionnaire: (1) completely correct; (2) able to identify the morphological process correctly, but unable to identify the morphemes; and (3) completely wrong.

Keywords: Students Understanding, Morphological Processes, Compounding, Affixation

Analisis Teknik Penerjemahan: Kesesuaian Hasil Terjemahan pada Subtitle Bahasa Indonesia Film Pendek 《致平行时空的你》

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Abstrak: Penerjemah merupakan orang yang melakukan proses mengartikan atau menerjemahkan suatu bahasa ke bahasa lain yang disesuaikan dengan bahasa milik penyampai pesan dan bahasa milik penerima pesan. Hasil dari proses penerjemahan disebut dengan terjemahan. Dalam penerjemahan ada teknik yang dapat digunakan oleh penerjemah untuk mendapatkan terjemahan dengan makna yang sepadan sehingga hal yang disampaikan pada bahasa sumber dapat tersampaikan dengan baik ke bahasa sasaran. Jika tidak tepat menggunakan teknik maka hasil terjemahan akan mengalami ketidaksesuaian pengalihan makna. Penelitian ini membahas mengenai kesesuaian hasil terjemahan berdasarkan teknik penerjemahan yang dipakai pada film berbahasa Mandarin yang memiliki subtitle bahasa Indonesia. Data penelitian diperoleh dari film pendek 《致平行时空的你》 zhì píngxíng shíkōng de nǐ dan pengkajian subtitle film akan menggunakan teori teknik penerjemahan milik Molina dan Albir (2002) dan teori Larson (1984) mengenai jenis kriteria untuk mengevaluasi penerjemahan. Pada hasil penelitian ditemukan 181 data dengan 14 jenis teknik terjemahan dan diantara 181 data tersebut terdapat 124 data yang memiliki kesesuaian hasil terjemahan sedangkan 57 data memiliki pengalihan makna yang tidak terlalu sesuai.

Kata kunci: Penerjemahan, Teknik Penerjemahan, Subtitle Film

Abstract: Translator is a person who carries out the process of interpreting or translating a language that is adapted to the language of the sender and the recipient. The result of the translating process is called translation. In translation there are techniques that can be used by interpreter to get translation with appropriate meanings so that what is conveyed in the source language can be conveyed to the target language. If interpreter doesn't use the right technique, the results will receive a mismatch of meaning transfer. This study discusses the suitability of the translation results based on the translation techniques used in Chinese short movie with Indonesian subtitles. The research data is obtained from

the short film 《致平行时空的你》 zhì píngxíng shíkōng de nǐ and the study of film subtitles will use the theory of translation techniques belonging to Molina and Albir (2002) and the theory of the types of criteria for evaluating translation from Larson (1984). The results of the study found 181 data with 14 types of translation techniques and among 181 data there were 124 data that had conformity with the translation results, while 57 data had meaning transfers that were not very appropriate.

Keywords: Interpreter, Translation Techniques, Film Subtitles

Analisis Gaya Bahasa Pada Lirik Lagu 《伟大的渺小》 (Wěidà de miǎoxiǎo/Little Big Us) Karya 林俊杰 (Línjùnjié/JJ Lin)

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Abstrak: Dalam pembuatan karya sastra kerap dijumpai adanya gaya bahasa di setiap penulisannya. Tidak hanya ditemukan dalam puisi atau cerita, namun gaya bahasa juga sering ditemukan dalam lirik lagu. Dengan mengamati penggunaan gaya bahasa pada lirik lagu, maka penelitian ini mengangkat pembahasan analisis gaya bahasa pada lagu berbahasa mandarin dengan judul 《伟大的渺小》 (Wěidà de miǎoxiǎo/Little Big Us) Karya 林俊杰 (Línjùnjié/JJ Lin). Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk (1) mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis gaya bahasa yang digunakan dalam lirik lagu JJ Lin (2) menggambarkan hubungan antara gaya bahasa dan makna yang terdapat dalam lirik lagu JJ Lin. Dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif serta pendekatan stilistika, penelitian ini dapat menggambarkan jenis-jenis gaya bahasa dan makna yang terdapat dalam lirik lagu tersebut. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya penggunaan gaya bahasa jenis Hiperbola yang paling dominan pada lirik lagu JJ Lin. Ditemukan 4 data gaya bahasa Hiperbola, 3 data gaya bahasa Personifikasi, 3 data gaya bahasa Antitesis, 1 data gaya bahasa Metafora, dan 1 data gaya bahasa Retoris. Dalam penelitian ini juga ditemukan pesan yang ingin disampaikan pencipta lagu kepada para pendengarnya.

Kata kunci: Gaya Bahasa, Lirik Lagu, Makna

Abstract: In making literary, it is often found that there is a style of language in every writing. Not only found in poetry or stories, but language style is also often found in song lyrics. By observing the use of language style in song lyrics, this study discusses the analysis of language style in a mandarin song entitled (Wěidà de miǎoxiǎo/Little Big Us) by (Línjùnjié/JJ Lin). The purpose of this study is to (1) describe the types of language style used in JJ Lin's song lyrics (2) describe the relationship between language style and the meaning contained in JJ Lin's song lyrics. By using qualitative methods and a stylistic approach, this study can describe the types of language styles and meanings contained in the lyrics of the song. The results of this study indicate that the use of hyperbole is

the most dominant type of language style in JJ Lin's song lyrics. Found 4 hyperbole language style data, 3 Personification style data, 3 antithesis style data, 1 metaphor language style data, and 1 rhetorical style data. In this study also found the message the songwriter wants to convey to his listeners.

Keywords: Language Style, Song Lyrics, Meaning

Toleransi Keagamaan di Klenteng Eng An Kiong, Malang

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Abstrak: Adanya toleransi ditengah masyarakat sangatlah penting. Dalam mewujudkan toleransi dibutuhkan sikap saling menghormati dan saling menghargai. Toleransi yang dilaksanakan dengan baik akan mendukung lahirnya masyarakat yang aman, rukun dan harmonis. Akan tetapi tidak dapat dipungkiri bahwa di tengah masyarakat Indonesia dijumpai banyak perbedaan, mulai dari perbedaan bahasa, budaya, suku dan agama atau aliran kepercayaan. Perbedaan ini dapat menimbulkan permusuhan dalam masyarakat apabila tidak disikapi dengan baik. Khususnya dalam perbedaan beragama yang dewasa ini kerap kali memicu konflik di tengah masyarakat. Dalam lingkup Klenteng dikenal adanya Tridharma, dimana dalam satu kawasan ibadah terdapat tiga agama yang hidup rukun dan berdampingan. Hal tersebut dikarenakan tingginya tingkat toleransi keagamaan di dalam lingkup Klenteng. Seperti halnya di dalam kawasan klenteng Eng An Kiong, Malang yang mana para pemeluk agama Tao, Konghucu dan Buddha Mahayana melakukan kegiatan ibadah dalam klenteng. Hal ini merupakan isu yang menarik untuk diteliti dan memiliki signifikansi dalam mewujudkan sikap toleransi dalam kehidupan berbangsa dan bernegara. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan perilaku toleransi beragama yang dilakukan di Klenteng Eng An Kiong Malang. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Metode pengumpulan data yang dilakukan adalah dengan teknik wawancara semi terstruktur kepada pengurus klenteng serta pemuka agama. Hasil yang ditemukan adalah dalam hal toleransi beragama, ada beberapa hal yang dilakukan yakni: ibadah bersama, mempersilahkan umat berbeda agama untuk mengikuti ibadah, tidak adanya diskriminasi dan menyediakan makanan halal saat perayaan yang dibuka untuk umum.

Kata kunci: Toleransi, Klenteng Eng An Kiong, Tridharma

Abstract: Tolerance in society is very important. In realizing tolerance, mutual respect and appreciate are needed. Tolerance that is implemented properly will support the birth of a safe, peaceful and harmonious society. However, it is undeniable that in Indonesian society there are many differences, ranging from differences in language, culture, ethnicity and religion or beliefs. This difference

can lead to hostility in society if it is not addressed properly. Especially in religious differences, which nowadays often trigger conflicts in society. Within the scope of the temple, it is known the Tridharma, where in one area of worship there are three religions that live in harmony and side by side. This is due to the high level of religious tolerance within the temple. As is the case in the Eng An Kiong temple area, Malang, where Taoists, Confucians and Mahayana Buddhists carry out worship activities in the pagoda. This is an interesting issue to be researched and has significance in realizing an attitude of tolerance in the life of the nation and state. This study aims to describe the behavior of religious tolerance carried out in the Eng An Kiong Temple, Malang. This research was conducted with a descriptive qualitative research method. The data collection method used is a semi-structured interview technique to the temple administrators and religious leaders. The results found are in terms of religious tolerance, there are several things that can be done, namely: worship together, allowing people of different religions to join worship, there is no discrimination and providing halal food during celebrations that are open to the public.

Keywords: Tolerance, Eng An Kiong Temple, Tridharma

HSK 居家考试与纸笔考试和现场机考成绩比较 研究——以印尼泗水考点为例

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摘要：新冠肺炎疫情期间，汉考国际实行 HSK 居家网络考试。2020 年 5 月，印尼泗水 HSK 考点也开始举办居家考试。目前有关居家考试的研究还非常少，而考虑到居家考试的信度，需要研究居家考试的成绩，尤其是与纸笔考试成绩的比较。因为纸笔考试和现场机考得分也出现差异现象，基于三者是目前采用的考试形式，本研究对泗水考点居家考试和纸笔考试以及现场机考成绩进行比较。统计结果表明，HSK（一级）至（三级）纸笔考试和现场机考成绩基本高于居家考试。相反，HSK（四级）至（六级）居家考试成绩基本高于纸笔考试和现场机考。居家考试信度受几个因素的影响，即考试地点、考生群体、监控效力以及考试环境。

关键词：HSK, HSK 居家考试, HSK 成绩, 泗水考点

Abstract: During the COVID-19 pandemic, Chinese Testing International implemented HSK Home Edition. In May 2020, the HSK test center in Surabaya, Indonesia also began to hold home edition tests. At present, there are very few studies on HSK Home Edition, and considering the reliability of HSK Home Edition, it is necessary to study the scores of HSK Home Edition, especially the comparison with paper-based test scores. Because the scores of the paper-based test and the on-site computer-based test are also different, and currently these three forms of HSK are all used, this study compares the scores of HSK Home Edition with paper-based and on-site computer-based HSK at the Surabaya test center. Statistics show that the scores of HSK (Level 1) to (Level 3) paper-based tests and on-site computer-based tests are basically higher than that of Home Edition. On the contrary, the scores of the HSK (Level 4) to (Level 6) Home Edition are basically higher than those of the paper-based test and the on-site computer-based test. HSK Home Edition reliability is affected by several factors, namely testing location, participant groups, proctoring effectiveness, and testing environment.

Keywords: HSK, HSK Home Edition, HSK score, Surabaya test center

探究印尼华语副词“一下”的用途

Analisis Penggunaan Kata Keterangan “yī xià” dalam Bahasa Tionghoa Mandarin

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摘要: 印尼华人在说华语的时候,常常把印尼华语副词“一下”放在宾语的后面。现代汉语普通话里没有此结构,所以有不少研究者认为这是偏误,但从印尼华语的角度来看,这很正常。本文就从印尼华语的角度探究副词“一下”。为了解印尼华人使用印尼华语副词“一下”的状况,以词汇学与语法学为理论基础,使用定性分析法,采用文献调查法、问卷调查法、和访谈法收集资料。研究发现,印尼华语副词“一下”的结构有两种,即可以出现在谓语后面和可以出现在宾语后面。研究中也发现,影响印尼华人将副词“一下”放在宾语后面是印尼语和汉语方言的负迁移。

关键词: 印尼华语, 副词“一下”, 语法特点, 影响原因

Abstract: When Indonesian Chinese people speak Indonesian Chinese, they often put the Indonesian Chinese adverb "yī xià" after the object. There is no such structure in modern Mandarin Chinese, many researchers think this is a mistake, but from the perspective of Indonesian Chinese, this is a normal phenomenon. This article will explore the adverb "yī xià" from the perspective of Indonesian Chinese. In order to understand the situation of Indonesian Chinese people using the Indonesian Chinese adverb "yī xià", based on the theoretical basis of lexicology and grammar, qualitative analysis method, and literature survey method, questionnaire survey method, and interview method are used to collect data. This study has found that there are two kinds of structures of the Indonesian Chinese adverb "yī xià", which are, it can appear after the predicate and it can appear after the object. This study also found that the influence of Indonesian Chinese to put the adverb "yī xià" after the object is a negative transfer from Indonesian and Chinese dialects.

Keywords: Indonesia Chinese, Adverb “yī xià”, Grammatical Characteristic, Influencing Factors

Kesalahan Penerjemahan Pola Sintaksis dan Semantik pada Proses Penerjemahan Berita Bahasa Indonesia ke Bahasa Mandarin

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Abstrak: Penerjemahan merupakan kegiatan pengalihan teks, amanat, dan makna dari suatu bahasa ke bahasa lain. Dalam proses penerjemahan tersebut terkadang terjadi kesalahan dalam penerjemahan. Tujuan dalam penelitian ini untuk mengetahui bentuk kesalahan penerjemahan dalam proses penerjemahan berita bahasa Indonesia-Mandarin. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Data utama dalam penelitian ini adalah kalimat dalam dari artikel berita Guo Ji Ri Bao edisi Mret-Mei 2021. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada dua jenis kesalahan penerjemahan, yaitu kesalahan pola sintaksis dan semantik. Kesalahan sintaksis dibagi menjadi tiga macam kesalahan yaitu, kesalahan frasa, kesalahan klausa, dan kesalahan kalimat. Kesalahan semantik adalah kesalahan yang berkaitan dengan penggunaan makna yang kurang tepat jenis kesalahannya, yaitu kesalahan pemilihan diksi.

Kata kunci: Penerjemahan Artikel Berita, Kesalahan Penerjemahan, Penerjemahan Bahasa Indonesia-Mandarin

Abstract: Translation is an activity of transferring text, message, and meaning from one language to another. In the translation process, sometimes there are errors in the translation. The purpose of this study was to determine the form of translation errors in the process of translating Indonesian-Mandarin news. This research uses descriptive qualitative research method. The main data in this study are the inner sentences of the Guo Ji Ri Bao news article March-May 2021 edition. The results of this study indicate that there are two types of translation errors, namely syntactic and semantic pattern errors. Syntax errors are divided into three types of errors, namely, phrase errors, clause errors, and sentence errors. Semantic error is an error related to the use of meaning that is not appropriate, the type of error, namely the error in choosing a diction.

Keywords: News Article Translation, Error Translation, Indonesian-Chinese Translation

Fungsi dan Peran Bahasa Tionghoa di Indonesia

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Abstrak: Berbicara mengenai fungsi dan peran Bahasa Tionghoa di Indonesia sangat erat kaitannya dengan perannya Bapak Gus Dur menjadi presiden RI tahun 2000 yakni dengan diterbitkannya Keppres no.6 tahun 2000 tentang diperbolehkan orang Tionghoa menjalankan segala bentuk kebudayaan Tiongkok, termasuk mempelajari Bahasa Tionghoa. Beberapa Negara maju dan berkembang seperti Indonesia percaya bahwa dengan menguasai bahasa Tionghoa yakni bahasa nasional Tiongkok akan membantu Negara Indonesia memahami norma, budaya dan kebijakan Tiongkok yang akan membantu mereka berinteraksi dengan negara tirai bambu tersebut yang erat kaitannya dengan hubungan ekonomi antara Indonesia dengan Tiongkok. Rumusan permasalahan yang dibahas pada penelitian ini yakni (1) Apakah pembelajaran Bahasa Tionghoa di Indonesia sudah terlaksana dengan baik?; (2) Apakah Pemerintah Indonesia melalui Kemendikbud sudah memberikan kebijakan mengenai menjadikan Bahasa Tionghoa sebagai bahasa Asing yang wajib untuk dipelajari oleh pelajar Indonesia?; (3) Apa strategi Pemerintah dalam menghasilkan SDM tenaga pengajar Bahasa Tionghoa di Indonesia? Pada penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan sosiolinguistik dengan metode penelitian kualitatif.

Kata kunci: Fungsi, Peran, Bahasa Tionghoa, Indonesia

Abstract: Talking about the function and role of the Chinese language in Indonesia is closely related to the role of Mr. Gus Dur to become president of the Republic of Indonesia in 2000, namely with the issuance of Presidential Decree no. 6 of 2000 concerning the permission of the Chinese to practice all forms of Chinese culture, including learning the Chinese language. Some developed and developing countries such as Indonesia believe that mastering Chinese, the national language of China, will help the Indonesian state understand Chinese norms, culture and policies that will help them interact with the bamboo curtain country, which is closely related to economic relations between Indonesia and China. The formulation of the problems discussed in this study are (1) Has Chinese language learning in Indonesia been implemented well?; (2) Has the

Indonesian government through the Ministry of Education and Culture issued a policy regarding making Chinese a foreign language that is mandatory for Indonesian students to learn?; (3) What is the government's strategy in producing Chinese language teaching staff in Indonesia? This study uses a sociolinguistics approach with qualitative research methods.

Keywords: Function, Role, Chinese, Indonesia

汉语与印尼语含“黑”词成语的对比分析

Analisis Perbandingan Peribahasa Bahasa Mandarin Dan Peribahasa Bahasa Indonesia Yang Mengandung Kata “Hitam”

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摘要: 本研究以对比语言学为理论基础,使用定性文献对比分析法对汉语与印尼语含“黑”词成语的来源和含义进行对比分析,找出其异同。研究发现,汉语含“黑”词成语的来源有 5,印尼语有 3;汉语含“黑”词成语有 48 个,印尼语有 17 个。汉语含“黑”词成语有 31 个含义,印尼语有 15 个含义,其中有 2 个含义是相同的。有 29 个汉语成语含义没有出现在印尼语成语含义中,有 13 个印尼语成语含义没有出现在汉语成语含义中;属于褒义的汉语含“黑”词成语有 4 个,中性义有 19 个,贬义词有 25 个;属于褒义的印尼语含“黑”词成语有 4 个,中性义的有 9 个,贬义词有 4 个。

关键词: 汉语, 印尼语, “黑”词成语, 异同

Abstract: Based on the basis of contrastive linguistics, this study uses a literature survey method to compare and analyze the origin and the meanings of Chinese and Indonesian proverbs which containing the word "Black", also to find out the similarities and differences between them. The results of the study found that there are 5 origins of Chinese proverbs which containing the word "Black" and there are 3 origins of Indonesian proverbs which containing the word "Black"; There are 48 Chinese proverbs have the word "Black" and there are 17 Indonesian proverbs have the word "Black". Chinese proverbs which containing the word "Black" has 31 meanings, and Indonesian proverbs which containing the word "Black" has 15 meanings, two of them have the same meaning. There are 29 meanings of Chinese proverbs that do not appear in Indonesian proverbs meanings, and there are 13 meanings of Indonesian proverbs that do not appear in Chinese proverbs meanings; There are 4 positive meanings, 19 neutral meanings and 25 negative meanings, There are four indonesian proverbs that has positive meanings; There are 4 positive meanings, 9 neutral meanings, and 4 negative meanings inside.

Keywords: Chinese, Indonesian, "Black" Idiom, Similarities and Differences

Kemampuan Menulis Karangan Bahasa Mandarin Mahasiswa di Kota Makassar

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Abstrak: Kemampuan menulis merupakan salah satu keterampilan yang penting dalam pembelajaran bahasa asing. Dewasa ini, bahasa Mandarin merupakan bahasa yang menjadi objek pembelajaran yang sangat diminati oleh masyarakat, termasuk banyaknya peminat jurusan bahasa Mandarin di universitas-universitas di Kota Makassar. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif yang bertujuan untuk mengetahui kemampuan menulis karangan dalam bahasa Mandarin mahasiswa di Kota Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan. Menggunakan Teknik purposive sampling dan sampel penelitian yaitu mahasiswa di Universitas Hasanuddin dan Universitas Negeri Makassar. Kemampuan menulis karangan dalam bahasa Mandarin dapat dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor, beberapa di antaranya adalah pemahaman terhadap pola tata bahasa, jumlah kosakata yang diketahui, serta faktor lingkungan yang mempengaruhi proses belajar mahasiswa.

Kata Kunci: Bahasa Mandarin, Menulis, Karangan

Akulturasi Budaya Islam dan Cina Pada Ornamen Kaligrafi yang Terdapat Di Dalam Bangunan Masjid Lautze Jakarta

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Abstrak: Akulturasi merupakan sebuah hasil dari kontak antara dua budaya atau lebih. Perpaduan kebudayaan inilah yang nantinya menghasilkan budaya baru tanpa menghilangkan unsur asli dari masing-masing budaya. Akulturasi budaya pada umumnya terjadi antara penduduk asli suatu tempat dengan para pendatang. Seperti dengan bentuk perpaduan budaya lainnya, akulturasi juga tidak serta merta terjadi tanpa adanya penolakan dari salah satu pihak. Kedua belah pihak harus menerima perpaduan tersebut barulah nantinya menghasilkan sebuah akulturasi budaya. Secara khusus, penelitian ini memaparkan sebuah bentuk akulturasi budaya Islam dan Cina yang terdapat pada ornamen kaligrafi yang ada di dalam bangunan Masjid Lautze Jakarta. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, yaitu metode yang dilakukan dengan cara mendeskripsikan dan menggambarkan kembali secara tertulis hasil survey lapangan mengenai akulturasi yang terdapat pada ornamen yang ada di dalam bangunan Masjid Lautze Jakarta. Penelitian dilakukan dengan cara observasi lapangan dan wawancara dengan pemimpin Masjid Lautze dan diperkuat dengan studi pustaka, dengan menggunakan teori Akulturasi Budaya. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, bentuk akulturasi yang dapat ditemukan, yaitu: (1) Penyerapan kata bahasa Arab "Ar-Rahman" kedalam bahasa Mandarin menjadi "拉哈曼" lāhāmàn pada kaligrafi di dinding bagian Mihrab; (2) Adanya alih bahasa pada kaligrafi, yaitu penulisan arti dari bahasa Arab kedalam bahasa Mandarin; (3) Terdapat ornamen khas Tiongkok, seperti penggunaan seal / 印章 yìnzhāng yang mana tidak sering digunakan pada kaligrafi Arab, tata letak penulisan kaligrafi dan pemilihan warna khas Tiongkok yaitu Merah dan Hijau pada bingkai dan latar kaligrafi.

Kata kunci: Akulturasi Budaya, Kaligrafi, Masjid Lautze

Abstract: Acculturation is a result of contact between two or more cultures. This blend of cultures will produce a new culture without eliminating the original elements of each culture. Cultural acculturation generally occurs between the

natives of a place and the immigrants. As with other forms of cultural integration, acculturation does not necessarily occur without the rejection of one party. Both parties must accept the combination and then later produce cultural acculturation. In particular, this study describes a form of acculturation of Islamic and Chinese culture found in the calligraphy ornaments in the Lautze Mosque building in Jakarta. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method, which is a method that is carried out by describing and re-illustrating in writing the results of a field survey regarding the acculturation contained in the ornaments inside the Lautze Mosque building in Jakarta. The research was conducted using field observations and interviews with the leaders of the Lautze Mosque and strengthened by literature studies using the theory of Cultural Acculturation. Based on the results of the study, The forms of acculturation that can be found are: (1) the absorption of the Arabic word "Ar-Rahman" into the Chinese "拉哈曼" lāhāmàn in the calligraphy on the walls of the Mihrab; (2) There is a language transfer in calligraphy, namely writing the meaning from Arabic into Mandarin; (3) There are typical Chinese ornaments, such as the use of seal / 印章 yìnzhāng which is not often used in Arabic calligraphy, the layout of calligraphy writing and the selection of typical Chinese colors, namely Red and Green on the calligraphy frame and background.

Keywords: Cultural Acculturation, Calligraphy, Lautze Mosque

Tingkat Keakuratan Terjemahan Kata 介词 Jiècí (Kata Depan) dan 连词 Liáncí (Kata Hubung) pada Terjemahan Mahasiswa D3 Mandarin Tingkat Menengah

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat keakuratan terjemahan mahasiswa yang memiliki pemahaman bahasa Mandarin tingkat dasar hingga menengah. Penelitian ini juga dilakukan untuk mengetahui strategi yang tepat untuk meningkatkan kualitas terjemahan mahasiswa terutama dalam tingkat keakuratan terjemahan. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan teknik observasi, studi pustaka, wawancara dan kuisioner.

Penulis membatasi kajian pada terjemahan 介词 jiècí (kata) dan 连词 liáncí (kata hubung) yang terdapat pada mahasiswa semester 2 bahasa Mandarin dengan kemampuan setara HSK 2. Hasil penelitian masih ditemukan ketidakakuratan terjemahan yang dilakukan oleh mahasiswa baik dalam menerjemahkan 介词 jiècí (kata depan) maupun 连词 liáncí (kata hubung). Hal ini disebabkan karena kurangnya pemahaman mahasiswa akan konteks pesan yang terdapat dalam 介词 jiècí (kata depan) dan 连词 liáncí (kata hubung) yang terdapat dalam BSu. Selain itu ditemukan juga penggunaan Google Translate dan kamus elektronik yang berbahasa Inggris juga menjadi faktor penyebab ketidakakuratan hasil terjemahan.

Kata kunci: Kekauratan, Terjemahan, Kata Depan, Kata Hubung.

Abstract: This study aims to determine the level of translation accuracy of students who have a moderate level of understanding of Mandarin. This research was also conducted to find out the right strategy to improve the quality of students' translation, especially at the level of translation accuracy. Data were collected by observation, literature study, interviews, and questionnaires. The author limits this research to the translations of 介词 jiècí (preposition) and 连词 liáncí (continuation) found in HSK 1-4. The results of the study found inaccuracies in

the translations made by students, both in translating 介词 jiècí (prepositions) and 连词 liáncí (conjunctions). This is because students do not understand the context of the messages contained in 介词 jiècí (prepositions) and 连词 liáncí (conjunctions) contained in SL. In addition, it was also found that using Google Translate and an electronic dictionary in English was also a factor causing the inaccuracy of the translation results.

Keywords: Accuracy, Translation, Prepositions, Conjunctions

探究不同时期印尼华人取印尼名的方式

Analisis Cara Orang Tionghoa Indonesia Membuat Nama Indonesia dalam Masa yang Berbeda

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摘要: 本研究基于语言学与名学，通过文献研究法收集资料，使用定性研究法探讨不同时期印尼华人取印尼名的方式及其原因。本研究发现印尼荷兰殖民和日本殖民时期印尼华人的印尼名只有一种形式，即全中文姓名汉语方言拼音；印尼旧秩序时期有三种形式，即全中文姓名汉语方言拼音拼写、中文名汉语方言拼音拼写和全印尼名；印尼新秩序时期和印尼改革时期都有六种形式，即全中文姓名汉语拼音或汉语方言拼音、中文名汉语拼音或汉语方言拼音、印尼名+中文姓氏汉语拼音、印尼名+中文姓氏汉语方言拼音、印尼名+印尼化中文姓氏以及全印尼名。此外，也探讨各时期印尼华人取印尼名的原因，并揭示各时期的取名特征。

关键词: 印尼华人；印尼名；取名方式；取名原因；取名特征

Abstract: Based on linguistics and anthroponymy, this study collects data through the literature research method, and uses qualitative research methods to explore the ways and reasons how Chinese Indonesians named Indonesian names at different times. This study found that there is only one form of Chinese Indonesians' name during Indonesian Dutch colonial and Japanese colonial periods, which is namely full Chinese name (Chinese dialect pinyin); There are three forms in the old Indonesian order period: full Chinese name (Chinese dialect pinyin), Chinese name (Chinese dialect pinyin), and full Indonesian name; There are six forms during the Indonesian New Order period and the Indonesian Reform Period: full Chinese name (Hanyu pinyin or Chinese dialect pinyin), Chinese name (Hanyu pinyin or Chinese dialect pinyin), Indonesian name + Chinese surname (Hanyu pinyin), Indonesian name + Chinese surname (Chinese dialect pinyin), Indonesian name + Indonesianized Chinese surname, and full Indonesian name. In addition, it also explores the reasons why Chinese Indonesian take Indonesian names in various periods, and reveals the naming characteristic of each period.

Keywords: Chinese Indonesians; Indonesian name; Naming method; Reason of the name; Name characteristics

中文电影中俚语的分析

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摘要：语言是人们生活中不可分割的部分。然而俚语是一种适用于非正式场合的口语，常在日常生活中运用，但是在汉语教学中，俚语没有成为学习词语的焦点。俚语口语化，变化很快成为了不纳入俚语在教学中的原因。本研究使用定性和定量研究相结合的方式，观看三部电影并把电影中的俚语列出来进行分析，最后描述所得到的结果。进过对《人再囧途之泰囧》、《唐人街探案 2》和《送你一朵小红花》三部电影的分析得出三部电影中出现了共 66 个带有俚语的句子，各分为《人再囧途之泰囧》27 个俚语、唐人街探案 2》17 个俚语、《送你一朵小红花》22 个俚语。根据俚语的类型来分析，电影中出现了 23 个适当俚语、11 个禁忌俚语、11 个时尚俚语、3 个代理俚语、和 4 个务实俚语。理解了俚语的类型与意义能让学生的汉语说得更地道。

关键词：俚语，电影，类型，含义

Abstract: Language is an inseparable part of people's lives. However, slang is a colloquial language suitable for informal occasions. People often use it in daily life, but on the contrary, in Chinese teaching, slang has not become the focus of vocabulary learning. The colloquialization of slang and the rapid change were reasons for not incorporating slang in teaching. This study uses a combination of qualitative and quantitative research, watching three movies and listing the slang words in the movies for analysis, and finally describes the results obtained. The analysis of the three films "Lost in Thailand", "Detective Chinatown 2" and "A Little Red Flower" found that there are 66 sentences with slang words. consist of 27 slang words for "Lost in Thailand", 17 slang words for "Detective Chinatown 2", and 22 slang words for "A Little Red Flower." The type of slang in these three films consists of 23 appropriate slang, 11 taboo slang, 11 fashion slang, 3 proxy slang, and 4 practical slang. Understanding the types and meanings of slang can help students speak Chinese more similarly to natives.

Keywords: Slang, Movie, Type, Meaning

Analisis Perbandingan Preposisi Posisi Bahasa Inggris “at, on, in” dengan Preposisi Posisi Bahasa Mandarin “在”

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Abstrak: Penulis meneliti definisi, fungsi dan stuktur preposisi posisi bahasa Inggris “at”, “on”, “in” dan preposisi posisi bahasa Mandarin “在”. Dalam penelitian ini penulis menggunakan teori dari Aarts and Aarts (1982) dan Quirk (1985) untuk menganalisis perbandingan preposisi posisi kedua bahasa juga menggunakan referensi dari buku dan jurnal guna mendapatkan definisi, fungsi dan struktur dari preposisi posisi kedua bahasa tersebut. Penulis menggunakan sampel kalimat dari corpus bahasa Inggris dan corpus bahasa Mandarin (语料库) untuk analisis kalimat kedua bahasa.. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pertama dari segi definisi dan berfungsi yaitu sama menyatakan kata depan dan keterangan tempat. Perbedaan bentuk preposisi posisi bahasa Inggris menggunakan huruf abjad dan preposisi posisi dituliskan dalam aksara Mandarin. Perbedaan dari peletakan predikat pada kalimat preposisi bahasa Mandarin “在” dan preposisi posisi bahasa Inggris “at”, “on”, “in”. Dimana predikat bahasa Mandarin bisa diletakkan di akhir kalimat, sedangkan struktur kalimat preposisi bahasa Inggris tidak bisa diletakkan diakhir kalimat. Perbedaan penerjemahan kalimat dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Mandarin untuk preposisi posisi “at” dengan melihat objek bahasa Mandarin yang sangat spesifik, sedangkan preposisi posisi “on” dan “in” yaitu objek kalimat seperti preposisi “on” dipadankan dengan “在....上” dalam bahasa Mandarin, sedangkan preposisi posisi “in” dipadankan dengan “在....里” dalam bahasa Mandarin.

Kata kunci: Analisis, Perbandingan, Preposisi Tempat, Bahasa Mandarin, Bahasa Inggris

Abstract: This research is a descriptive comparative research about the definition, function and structure of English position preposition “at”, “on”, “in” and Mandarin position preposition “在”. In this research author uses the theory about preposition by Aarts and Aarts (1982) and Quirk (1985). Author also looks for the definition, function and structure of two languages from books, journals

and other references. In this research sample sentences from English Corpus and Mandarin Corpus (语料库) are used for sentence analysis. The purpose of this research is to find out the similarities and differences between the two language position preposition sentences. The results of this research shows that there are similarities about definition and function of preposition position between two languages. The differences lettering of position preposition in English use letters of alphabet and position preposition is Mandarin letters. There are differences in the structure of Mandarin and English preposition position sentence, which are the predicate placement in the sentence. In the Mandarin preposition sentence, the predicate can be placed at the end of the sentence, while the English preposition sentence, predicate can not be placed at the end of the sentence. The difference in translation rule for the English dan Mandrin preposition prepotition sentences is on the object status: preposition position "at" is looking at Mandarin object which the very specific object. Preposition potition "on" sentence is the connter part for "在....上" in Mandarin and positional preposition "in" sentence is the connter part for "在....里" in Mandarin.

Keywords: Analysis, Comparison, Preposition of Place, Chinese Language, English Language

Analisis Komplemen Bahasa Mandarin (补语) dalam Cerita Anak Bahasa Mandarin

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan jenis komplemen beserta fungsinya melalui buku cerita anak berbahasa mandarin berjudul 《遇到困难不退缩》 Yù dào kùnnán bù tuìsuō karya 章月珍 Zhāng Yuèzhēn yang di terbitkan oleh 三辰影库音像电子出版社 Sān chén yǐngkù yīnxiàng diànzǐ chūbǎnshè pada tahun 2019. Buku tersebut terdiri atas 40 lembar, menyajikan bacaan dengan pinyin dan gambar pelengkap. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan pembaca sebuah pengetahuan baru dan pemahaman yang mendalam mengenai komplemen dalam bahasa Mandarin melalui cerita anak sehingga dapat dipahami dengan mudah. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif sebagai metode untuk menyajikan data. Penelitian ini merupakan kajian Sintaksis yang menggunakan teori dari Li Dejin dan Cheng Meizhen, selain itu teknik yang digunakan untuk menganalisis data adalah teknik catat dan studi pustaka. Hasil analisis komplementer pada buku cerita anak berbahasa mandarin tersebut terdapat 23 data dan terbagi atas lima klasifikasi komplementer bahasa mandarin yaitu, komplemen arah, komplemen hasil, komplemen derajat, komplemen kemungkinan, dan komplemen frekuensi. Analisis komplemen bahasa mandarin yang telah ditemukan tersebut, diharapkan dapat menjadi referensi bagi pembaca yang digunakan sebagai salah satu bentuk penguasaan pembelajaran sintaksis bahasa mandarin pada bagian pembentukan kalimat.

Kata Kunci: Bahasa Mandarin, Komplemen, Sintaksis

Abstract: This study aims to describe the types of complements and their functions through a Chinese children's story book entitled 《遇到困难不退缩》 Yù dào kùnnán bù tuìsuō by Zhāng Yuèzhēn published by 三辰影库音像电子出版社 Sān chén yǐngkù yīnxiàng diànzǐ chūbǎnshè in 2019. The book consists of 40 sheets, presenting readings with pinyin and pictures. This research is expected to provide readers with new knowledge and a deep understanding of complementarity in Chinese through children's stories so that they can be understood easily. In this study using a qualitative descriptive method as a method to present a data. This research is a syntactic study that uses the theory of Li Dejin

dan Cheng Meizhen, besides the techniques used to analyze the data use note-taking techniques and literature study. The results of the complementary analysis in the Chinese children's story book contained 23 data and were divided into five complementary Chinese classifications, namely, direction complement, result complement, degree complement, probability complement, and frequency complement. The analysis of the Mandarin language complement that has been found is expected to be a reference for readers which is used as a form mastery of learning Chinese syntax in the sentence formation section.

Keywords: Chinese, Complement, Syntax

Analisis Semiotik Puisi 《致橡树》 Zhi Xiang Shu Karya 舒婷 Shuting

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Abstrak: Puisi merupakan sebuah karya sastra yang mengungkapkan perasaan batin penulis melalui pemilihan kata atau diksi yang di dalamnya terdapat pemikiran dan perasaan penyair. Selain itu, puisi merupakan karya sastra yang memiliki unsur kebahasaan yang dapat mengekspresikan suatu kepribadian. Oleh karena itu, setiap orang bisa menghasilkan karya sastra puisi yang memiliki gaya bahasa yang khas, yaitu bahasa yang memuat tanda-tanda, atau semiotik dalam unsur pembentuknya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis ikon, indeks, dan simbol dalam puisi dengan kajian semiotik. Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan analisis semiotika. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah puisi berjudul 《致橡树》 Zhi Xiangshu, karya 舒婷 Shuting. Pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini yakni dengan cara mengidentifikasi dan menandai tanda tanda berupa ikon, indeks, simbol yang terdapat dalam puisi. Berdasarkan analisis tersebut ditemukan beberapa temuan. Pada ikon terdapat 19 data yang terdiri dari kata, seperti kata aku, daun, akar. Pada Indeks terdapat 6 data yang terdiri dari kutipan puisi, seperti tidak hanya seperti mata air merupakan indeks sebab, membawa sejuaknya kegembiraan sepanjang tahun merupakan indeks akibat. Pada simbol terdapat 15 data terdiri dari kata, gabungan kata dan frasa, seperti kata lagu yang monoton, mata air. Adanya ikon, indeks dan simbol yang ditemukan menunjukkan bahwa semiotika memiliki peran penting dalam membangun puisi, sehingga puisi bisa memberikan gambaran dan pemahaman kepada pembaca. Inilah sebabnya semiotika sangat penting untuk dipelajari, karena bahasa dan semiotika tidak bisa dipisahkan.

Kata kunci: Karya Sastra, Puisi, Semiotik

Abstract: Poetry is a literary work that expresses the writer's inner feelings through the choice of words or diction in which there are thoughts and feelings of the poet. In addition, poetry is a literary work that has linguistic elements that can express a personality. Therefore, everyone can produce literary works of poetry that have a distinctive style of language, namely language that contains signs, or semiotics in its constituent elements. This study aims to analyze semiotic research in the form of icons, indexes and symbols. This research is a qualitative research

with semiotic analysis approach. The data source of this research is a poem entitled 《致橡树》 Zhi Xiangshu, by 舒婷 Shuting. Data collection in this study is by identifying and marking signs in the form of icons, indexes, symbols contained in poetry. Based on the analysis, several conclusions were found. On the icon there are 19 data consisting of words, such as the word I, leaf, root. In the Index there are 6 data consisting of poetry quotes, such as not only like a spring being an index of cause, bringing cool joy throughout the year is an index of effect. In symbols, there are 15 data consisting of words, combinations of words and phrases, such as monotonous song words, springs. The existence of icons, indexes and symbols found shows that semiotics has an important role in building poetry, so that poetry can provide an overview and understanding to the reader. This is why semiotics is very important to learn, because language and semiotics cannot be separated.

Keywords: Literature, Poetry, Semiotics

Prosedur Penerjemahan Teks Berita Bahasa Indonesia ke dalam Bahasa Mandarin

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tentang prosedur penerjemahan pada teks berita bahasa Indonesia ke dalam bahasa Mandarin. Untuk menganalisis prosedur penerjemahan digunakan teori prosedur penerjemahan dari Newmark. Metode dan teknik yang digunakan adalah metode penelitian kualitatif dengan berdasarkan pada hasil terjemahan teks berita. Dimana prosedur penerjemahan tidak hanya digunakan untuk menerjemahkan berbagai teks, namun juga memiliki fungsi yang lebih penting yaitu dalam menerjemahkan teks berita. Dengan adanya penelitian ini diharapkan dapat membantu pembaca untuk menggunakan prosedur penerjemahan yang baik dan tepat.

Kata kunci: Prosedur Penerjemahan, Teks Berita, Penerjemahan Berita

Abstract: This study aims to analyze the procedure for translating Indonesian news texts into Mandarin. To analyze the translation procedure, Newmark's theory of translation procedures was used. The methods and techniques used are qualitative research methods based on the translation of news texts. Where the translation procedure is not only used to translate various texts, but also has a more important function, namely in translating news texts. With this research, it is hoped that it can help readers to use good and appropriate translation procedures.

Keywords: Translation Procedure, News Text, News Translation

Pembelajaran Bahasa Mandarin pada Siswa Kelas X dan XI di SMA Negeri 4 Kota Bengkulu Masa Pandemi COVID-19

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Abstrak: Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mendeskripsikan pelaksanaan pembelajaran Bahasa Mandarin selama pandemi COVID-19 di Kelas X dan XI pada SMA Negeri 4 Kota Bengkulu. Pembelajaran selama masa pandemi COVID-19 dilakukan secara tatap muka. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa siswa belajar menggunakan metode (1) Metode Tata Bahasa/Terjemahan (Grammar/Translation Method) digunakan untuk mengajarkan tata bahasa bahasa Mandarin, (2) Metode membaca (Reading Method) digunakan pada saat pengajar meminta siswa untuk membacakan dialog secara berpasangan, (3) Metode Audiolingual (Audiolingual Method) digunakan ketika pengajar menyampaikan kosa kata baru pada bab yang dipelajari. Selain itu, terdapat juga metode dikte 听写 (tīngxiě) yang digunakan dengan tujuan agar siswa lebih mudah mengingat kosa kata baru.

Kata kunci: Pembelajaran Bahasa Mandarin, Siswa SMA, Masa Pandemi COVID-19

Abstract: The purpose of this research was to describe the implementation of Mandarin learning during the COVID-19 pandemic in Class X and XI at SMA Negeri 4 Bengkulu City. Learning during the COVID-19 pandemic is done face-to-face. The research method used is descriptive qualitative method. The results showed that students learned to use the method (1) The Grammar/Translation Method was used to teach Chinese grammar, (2) the Reading Method was used when the teacher asked students to read the dialogue in pairs, (3) Audiolingual method is used when the teacher conveys new vocabulary in the chapter being studied. In addition, there is also the (tīngxiě) dictation method which is used with the aim of making it easier for students to remember new vocabulary.

Keywords: Mandarin Learning, High School Students, COVID-19 Pandemic Period

新型冠状病毒疫情期间印尼峇淡慈容学校小学部 汉语线上教学现状调查研究

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摘要：2020年，新冠疫情给全世界带来了很大的影响，给教育方面带来了困难与挑战。印尼政府通过教育和文化部决定把课堂教学改成线上教学，峇淡慈容学校小学部也把课堂教学改成线上教学。为了更了解新型冠状病毒疫情期间印尼峇淡慈容学校小学部汉语线上教学现状，笔者使用文献研究法、实地观察、问卷调查法、访谈调查法、统计分析法以及描述法对此进行分析研究。调查发现，新冠疫情期间峇淡慈容小学学校小学部没有关汉语课外活动；教师使用各种教学方法和教学平台为进行线上教学；汉语课程时间减少为减轻学生的学习压力；汉语考试的内容减少。但虽然如此，线上教学也存在一些缺点，即网络不稳定、师生互动时间有限、教师没有使用视频教学、学生自学能力不强等问题。对于此问题笔者提出建议，即学校需要组织有关汉语的课外活动、举办汉语师资培训，教师可以使用其他趣味性的教学方法、增加其他教学平台的运用、使用录播教学，学生要养成做笔记的习惯、安排自己的复习与预习时间。希望本论文的调查结果可以帮助与改进慈容小学的汉语线上教学。

关键词：新冠疫情；峇淡慈容小学；汉语线上教学；建议

Abstract: In 2020, COVID-19 gave a big impact to the world, even gave challenge and trouble for education. Indonesia government through ministry of education and culture decided to change the school system from offline to online, same as Maitreyawira Elementary School Batam they also change the school system from offline to online. Therefore, to know the condition of Chinese language online learning in Maitreyawira Elementary School Batam, researcher use literature, field observation, questionnaire, interview method, statistic analysis method, and descriptive method to analyze the research result. The research result found that, when COVID-19 Maitreyawira Elementary School Batam doesn't organize Chinese language extracurricular outside Chinese language hours, teachers use a lot of teaching method and platform to help the online learning progress, Chinese language online learning hour and test are reduced to lighten student's study burden. But however, there are some lack in online learning, like

internet connection distraction, the limitations interaction time between the student and the teacher, the teacher didn't use video teaching, students aren't too able to do self learning and others problem. To deal with that problem, researcher suggest some advice, like school needs to organize extracurricular that related with Chinese language, organize teachers training, teachers can use other interesting teaching method, increase use the other teaching platforms, use the teaching that have been recorded, and then student need get used to taking notes, arrange time to review the materials that have been given by the teacher and do self learning before the class is started. In addition, it is hoped that this research can help and improve online learning of Chinese language at Maitreyawira Elementary School Batam.

Keywords: COVID-19, Maitreyawira Elementary School Batam, Chinese language online learning; suggestions

Pear Deck 附加元件在提高课堂教学互动作用 行动研究——以丹戎戎布拉大学中文专业学生 为例

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摘要：学生参与度差是线上教学中普遍存在的一个现象。在讲解环境、提问环节、练习环节都会出现老师提问学生不回答的情况。另外，还会出现学生不主动发言的情况。学生通过各种原因避开回答问题、阅读、发言等互动性行为。有些老师认为这是线上教学的缺点。他们认为只有线下教学才能让学生积极参与课堂互动。因此，笔者于 2022 年上半学期使用 Pear Deck 给丹戎戎布拉大学中文专业大二的学生上综合课。这是一个由 chrome 提供的附加元件。本研究使用行动研究法，对 19 名学生进行观察。调查包括学生的参与度、学生的考勤和学生对课堂教学的评价。最后，行动研究显示使用 Pear Deck 进行综合课教学可以提高学生的参与度，优化课堂线上教学、提高教学质量。

关键词：线上课，课堂互动，*Pear Deck*

Abstract: Lack of participation of students is a common phenomenon in online teaching. When teachers explain, question, or do exercises, there will be situations in which teachers ask questions and students are not responding. In addition, students will not have the initiative to speak. Students avoid answering questions, reading, speaking, and doing other interactive behaviors for various reasons. Some teachers think these are the disadvantage of online teaching. They believe only offline teaching can enable students to participate in classroom interaction actively. Therefore, in the first half of 2022, the author used Pear Deck, an add-on provided by Chrome, to give comprehensive courses to sophomores majoring in Chinese at Tanjungpura University. This study used the action research method to observe 19 students observe class participation, attendance, and evaluation of classroom teaching. Finally, the action research shows that using Pear Deck for Chinese Comprehensive Course teaching can improve students' participation, optimize online classroom teaching and improve teaching quality.

Keywords: Online Class, Class Interaction, Pear Deck

慈育大学中文系一二年级学生线上阅读课前预习状态分析

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摘要: 本论文以阅读课教学过程中的预习环节为主题, 客观地了解慈育大学中文系一二年级学生的课前预习状态, 积极寻找影响学生在汉语阅读课前预习效率低的相关因素, 并探寻汉语阅读课前预习效率低的学生所采取的改进策略。本文以慈育大学中文系一二年级阅读课的学生为研究对象, 综合采用文献研究法、问卷调查法、统计分析法和归纳总结等多种方法。通过对调查数据的统计与分析得到的结果是: 学生对进行线上课前预习的重要性还是有一定的认识, 可还有一些学生很少进行阅读课前预习的习惯; 学生采用的课前预习方式多数集中在“自查词典深度了解生词和文章内容”和“只看看书, 标示重点”的形式; 学生最常预习的内容多为阅读文章/ 朗诵并背诵。然而, 学生最不想预习的部分是文化语句/ 成语。这说明, 有很多学生不想做文化语句/ 成语的课前预习, 这也许是因为成语很难理解、比较难懂; 学生多数认为课前预习会帮助学生更容易理解老师讲的内容、会提高自己的阅读水平和能力。学生如果没有老师布置预习任务, 他们还是有一定的主动性进行预习, 甚至自己很明确要预习的内容是什么。学生进行课前预习的主要原因是因为有利于学习。在校区因素上只有一年级学生在“师生课前预习的实施情况”的可变因素存在显著差异性。除此之外, 学生也更希望能得到老师的预习指导与具体要求。

关键词: 课前预习; 阅读课预习环节; 预习状态; 慈育大学中文系

Abstract: This paper takes the preview status in the teaching process of reading class as the topic, objectively understands the current situation of pre class preview of freshmen and sophomores in the Chinese Department of Bunda Mulia University, actively looks for the relevant factors that affect the low efficiency of students' Chinese reading class preview, and discusses the improvement strategies adopted by students with low efficiency of Chinese reading class preview. This paper takes the first and second year reading majors in the Chinese Department of Bunda Mulia University as the research object, and comprehensively adopts various methods such as literature research, questionnaire survey, statistical

analysis, induction and summary. Through the statistics and analysis of the survey data, the results are as follows: students still have a certain understanding of the importance of online pre class preparation, but some students rarely have the habit of reading pre class preparation; The pre class preview methods adopted by students are mostly concentrated in the forms of "self-examination dictionary, in-depth understanding of new words and article content" and "only reading and correcting key points"; Most of the content of students' preview is reading articles / recitation and recitation. However, the last part that students don't want to preview is cultural sentences / idioms. This shows that many students do not want to preview cultural sentences / idioms before class, probably because idioms are difficult to understand; Most students believe that pre class preview helps students understand the teacher's content more easily and improve their reading level and ability. If students do not have the teacher to assign preview tasks, they still have a certain initiative to preview, and even they know very well what to preview. The main reason why students preview before class is that it is conducive to learning. In terms of campus factors, only first year students have significant differences in the teacher-student variable factors of "implementing pre class preview". In addition, students also hope to get the teacher's preview guidance and specific requirements.

Keywords: Pre class preview; Preview link of reading class; Preview status;
Chinese department Bunda Mulia University

印尼学生综合课初级词汇教学研究——以慈育 大学中文系一二年级学生为例

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摘要: 词汇在学习外语当中有着非常重要的作用, 尤其是在学习汉语, 因为在学习汉语时学习者需要有基本的汉语知识与掌握一些词汇。对于学习者而言, 汉语词汇是最难学的词汇之一, 所以在学习汉语词汇时, 许多学习者经常会遇到各种各样的困难, 印尼学生也不例外。随着在印尼使用汉语言的发展和汉语学习者不断增加, 学习汉语词汇的质量也有待提高, 特别是在基础学习者学习汉语综合课里的词汇。

在本研究中, 作者运用认知语言学中的原型范畴理论, 分析了中文系一二年级的学习者对学习和使用汉语词汇的掌握和理解能力尤其是在学综合课。本研究旨在找出学习者在学习综合课中的词汇时经常遇到的问题和困难。本研究成果有助于汉语学习领域的发展。本研究结果有望为提高学习汉语词汇的质量提供更具体的解决方案, 特别是为一二年级的学习者在学习综合课里的词汇。

关键词: 中文; 生词; 综合课; 一二年级学生; 慈育大学

Abstract: Vocabulary has a very important role in learning foreign languages, especially in learning Chinese language, because when learning Chinese language, learners need to have basic Chinese knowledge and master some Chinese vocabulary. For students, Chinese vocabulary is one of the most difficult vocabulary to learn, so many students often encounter various difficulties when learning Chinese vocabulary, and Indonesian students are no exception. With the development of the use of Chinese language in Indonesia and the increasing number of Chinese learners, the quality of learning Chinese vocabulary also needs to be improved, especially for basic learners to learn vocabulary in comprehensive Chinese courses.

In this study, the author uses the prototype category theory in cognitive linguistics to analyze the mastery and comprehension ability of the first- and second-year learners of the Chinese department in learning and using Chinese

vocabulary, especially in comprehensive courses. The purpose of this study is to find out the problems and difficulties that learners often encounter when learning vocabulary in integrated lessons. The results of this research contribute to the development of the field of Chinese language learning. The results of this study are expected to provide more specific solutions for improving the quality of learning Chinese vocabulary, especially for first- and second-grade learners who are learning vocabulary in comprehensive courses.

Keywords: Chinese language; Vocabulary; Comprehensive courses; First and second year students; Bunda Mulia University

浅析中级写作作业学生互批现状及问题-以慈育大学为例

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摘要: 2020年突如其来的新冠肺炎让很多人都措手不及, 很多行业被迫关闭或改为线上, 对于教育界, 停课不停学。开设网课以来, 慈育大学中文系中级写作课, 教师使用学生互批法为作业批改的方式。学生互批也叫做同伴反馈, 是写作的教学一种方式。这个方式不仅在母语写作, 二语写作也有很大的帮助。有很多对同伴反馈做研究, 为了得知怎么更有效地使用同伴反馈, 分析进行同伴反馈的问题存在。

本研究把上慈育大学中级写作的三四年级学生作文及学生为对象, 收集作文及问卷调查。本研究的目的是想知道慈育大学中文系三四年级学生对中级写作作业互批的现状、遇到什么问题、而且得知学生在互批的时候注意到哪些方面。

研究结果发现, 互批频率发生了下滑的现象, 下降的原因是教师的限制, 学生要给别的同学批改的机会。大部分的学生能从五个方面(语义、技术、语法、词汇、语篇)做批改, 最常使用的批改方式是语义性批改。问卷结果表明, 大部分的学生对互批的作用反馈表示积极, 大部分的学生也希望同学能在语法方面做批改。

互批存在的问题是大部分的学生给批改建议时觉得同学的作文已经很好了, 不需要批改或者知道需要批改的在哪里, 但不知道怎么批改; 大部分的学生根据同学的批改建议做自我修改时怀疑同学的批改建议的正确度。

关键词: 中级写作, 写作作业, 学生互批, 现状及问题

Abstract: The sudden covid-19 in 2020 caught many people by surprise. Many industries were forced to close or change to online. For the education sector, classes were suspended without suspension. Since the opening of online classes, teachers of intermediate writing classes in the Chinese Department of Bunda Mulia University have used the student mutual approval method as the way of homework correction. Peer feedback, also known as peer feedback, is a way of teaching writing. This method is of great help not only in mother tongue writing, but also in second language writing. There are many researches on peer feedback.

In order to know how to use peer feedback more effectively, analyze the problems of peer feedback.

This study takes the compositions and students of grade three and grade four of intermediate writing in Bunda Mulia University as the objects, and collects compositions and questionnaires. The purpose of this study is to know the current situation of mutual approval of intermediate writing assignments by junior and senior students in the Chinese Department of Bunda Mulia University, what problems they encounter, and what aspects students pay attention to in mutual approval.

The results show that the frequency of mutual approval has declined, which is due to teachers' restrictions and students' giving other students the opportunity to correct. Most students can make corrections from five aspects (semantics, technology, grammar, vocabulary and discourse), and the most commonly used correction method is semantic correction. The results of the questionnaire showed that most of the students expressed positive feedback on the role of mutual approval, and most of the students also hoped that their classmates could make corrections in grammar.

The problem with mutual approval is that most students feel that their classmates' compositions are already very good when giving suggestions for correction. They don't need to correct or know where they need to correct, but don't know how to correct; Most students doubt the correctness of their classmates' correction suggestions when they make self revision according to their classmates' correction suggestions.

Keywords: Intermediate Writing, Writing Assignments, Students Approve Each Other, Current Situation and Problems

探析印尼华人答谢回复语的回复形式和影响其使用的因素

An Analysis On Reply Forms and The Affecting Factors of Speech Act of Thanking Usage in Tionghoa Language of Chinese Indonesian society

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摘要: 答谢回复语是交际者回应对方感谢语的礼貌性用语, 并且交际者需要根据不同场合及身份来择出适当的回复语。本研究以语言学、社会语言学、礼貌用语学和语用学为理论基础, 使用问卷调查、访谈调查及实地观察的方法, 探讨印尼华人答谢回复语的回复形式。研究表明, 印尼华人答谢回复语的语言种类有普通话、汉语方言、印尼语、英语和混合语。可见, 印尼华人答谢回复语的回复形式极其丰富, 在不同场合和不同对象使用不同的回复方式。

关键词: 印尼华人, 答谢回复语, 回复形式

Abstract: The speech act of thanking is concerned with how the speakers using polite words to express gratitude towards others which depends on various scenarios and both of party's social status. This research used linguistics, sociolinguistics, polite linguistics, and pragmatic theory as the theoretical bases. Furthermore, questionnaires, interviews, and field observations are applied to observe the speech act of thanking used by Chinese Indonesian. The research has shown that in terms of the language types, Chinese Indonesians uses Mandarin, Chinese dialects, Indonesian, English, and mixed languages. It can clearly be seen that the reply forms of Chinese Indonesians are extremely rich which depends on various scenarios and both of party's social status.

Keywords: Chinese Indonesian; The speech act of thanking; Reply Form

Penerjemahan Kosa Kata Budaya Dalam Penerjemahan Rerincian Keris Museum Keris Nusantara Surakarta

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Abstrak: Keris merupakan salah satu benda warisan budaya bangsa Indonesia yang sangat dijaga dan dilestarikan. Sebagai salah satu senjata yang sudah ada sejak zaman kerajaan Indonesia berdiri, keris memiliki berbagai bentuk dan fungsi atau kegunaan yang berbeda. Bentuk dan fungsi inilah yang menjadikan keris sebagai benda budaya yang disimpan di dalam museum supaya dapat dikenalkan pada generasi muda dan dunia internasional.

Museum keris di Surakarta dibangun selain untuk menyimpan keris, juga digunakan sebagai tempat untuk para wisatawan yang datang ke Surakarta dapat mempelajari kebudayaan asli Indonesia. Namun penggunaan bahasa yang digunakan dalam keterangan singkat tentang keris hanya menggunakan bahasa Indonesia, sedangkan wisatawan yang berkunjung ke Surakarta khususnya dari Tiongkok setiap tahun bertambah. Untuk itu perlu adanya penerjemahan mengenai keris dalam bahasa Mandarin.

Kosakata mengenai keris banyak mengandung unsur budaya dan menggunakan bahasa Jawa. Hal ini berpengaruh pada penerjemahan kosakata tersebut. Mengetahui latar belakang, sejarah dari keris sangat membantu dalam kegiatan penerjemahan. Pengumpulan literasi data kebudayaan, sejarah dan bahasa merupakan cara efektif untuk mendapatkan hasil penerjemahan yang tepat dan akurat.

Tujuan penulisan ini adalah untuk memberikan gambaran hal-hal yang perlu diperhatikan dalam topik penerjemahan budaya. Hasil dari penulisan ini adalah hasil penerjemahan kosakata budaya pada rerincian keris.

Kata kunci: keris, rerincian keris, kosakata budaya, penerjemahan

后疫情时代不同语言习得环境下印尼汉语学习者拒绝语用能力研究

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摘要: 语言习得环境是影响第二语言学习者语言发展的重要因素之一, 后疫情时代习得环境变得更为复杂。本研究以印尼汉语第二语言学习者为研究对象, 将学习者分为第二语言习得环境(线上或线下的目的语国家语言环境)和外语习得环境(线下或线上的母语国家语言环境)两组, 采用口语篇章补全测试(ODCT)对两组学习者的拒绝语用能力进行考察, 其中语用能力分为五个维度: 交际功能、流利度、韵律、语言形式及得体性。研究结果显示, 两组学习者的拒绝语用能力在整体发展以及五个维度上均没有显著差异。结合质性访谈表明, 在后疫情时代, 是否处于目的语环境不是语用发展的决定因素, 无论是在第二语言习得环境下, 还是外语习得环境中, 语言和社会文化接触的数量和质量都会对语用的发展起到更关键的作用。

关键词: 后疫情时代; 第二语言习得环境; 外语习得环境; 语用能力; 拒绝言语行为

Abstract: *The language acquisition environment is one of the important factors that affect the language development of second language learners. The acquisition environment in the post-epidemic era has become more complex. In this study we takes Indonesian Chinese as a second language learner as the research object and divides the learners into an online second language acquisition environment (study in China, and learning Chinese online after returning home due to the epidemic) and an foreign language acquisition environment (in a native country) Acquisition of Chinese) in the two groups, taking the refusal speech act in pragmatics as the entry point, and using the Oral Discourse Completion Test (ODCT) to examine the pragmatic competence of the two groups of Chinese learners. Pragmatic competence is divided into five aspects: communicative function, fluency, prosody, linguistic well-formedness of expression and appropriateness of expression. The results showed that there was no significant difference in the overall perspective and five aspects of the refusal*

pragmatic competence between the two groups of learners. Combined with qualitative interviews, it is shown that in the post-epidemic era, The language acquisition environment is not a key factor that affects the development of pragmatic competence. Whether it is an second language acquisition environment or an foreign language acquisition environment, the quantity and quality of language and social culture contact will play a more critical role in the development of pragmatics.

Keywords: *the post-epidemic era; the second language acquisition environment; foreign language acquisition environment; pragmatic competence; refusal speech act*

后疫情时代“翻转课堂”在线上汉语教学中的 实践探究——以初级阶段汉语教学为例

Practical Exploration of “Flipped Classroom” in Online Chinese Teaching during the Post-pandemic Era – A Case Study of the Chinese Teaching in Beginner Level

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摘要：受新冠疫情的影响，人们工作和生活模式产生了巨大改变，学习模式亦是如此，传统的线下教学逐渐被线上教学所取代。在后疫情时代背景下，教学模式更新迭代，汉语教学应顺应时代的发展，随着线上教学的推广应用逐步探索新的教学模式。线上汉语教学课堂缺少教师的实时监控，导致学习者的课堂参与度、语言输出比例、教学情境的构建、师生有效性互动等都有所减少。文章针对线上汉语教学互动有效性问题，以提高学生课堂参与度、扩大学习者语言输出比例、提高教学有效性为目标，通过对比实验，试着将翻转课堂与线上初级阶段汉语教学融合实践，并论证了其可行性，为后疫情时代的汉语教学提供借鉴。

关键词：后疫情时代；线上；汉语教学；翻转课堂

Abstract: People’s working and living patterns, as well as their learning patterns, have been dramatically affected as a result of the Covid pandemic. Online education is gradually replacing traditional offline education. With the promotion and application of online teaching, Chinese teaching should adapt to the development of the times and gradually explore new teaching modes against the backdrop of the post-pandemic era. The lack of real-time monitoring by teachers in online Chinese teaching classrooms has resulted in a decrease in learner participation, language output proportion, teaching situation construction, and effective interaction between teachers and students. In order to expand the proportion of learners’ language output, improve the teaching effectiveness and students’ classroom participation, this paper attempts to integrate the flipped classroom with the online beginner level Chinese teaching practice, and demonstrates its feasibility. This article discusses the effectiveness of online

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Chinese teaching interaction through comparative experiments, and provides reference for Chinese teaching in the post-pandemic era.

Keywords: post-pandemic era; online; Chinese teaching; flipped classroom

汉语与印尼含“手”词成语对比分析

Analisis Perbandingan Peribahasa Bahasa Mandarin dan Bahasa Indonesia yang Mengandung Kata “Tangan”

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摘要: 本研究基于语言学与对比语言学为理论基础,使用文献研究法,探讨汉语与印尼语含“手”词成语的来源与感情色彩,了解两者成语的异同,然后归纳它们的结果。研究发现,汉语成语含“手”词来源8个,印尼语来源2个,不同的有7个来源,相同的1个来源。汉语成语含“手”词共有59个,其中褒义有19个、贬义22个、中性18个,而印尼语成语含“Tangan(手)”词共有37个,其中褒义有12个、贬义19个、中性6个,汉语与印尼语含“手”词的含义属于褒义的不同有6个,属于贬义不同的18个,中性义不同的有15个,每个感情色彩同样有1个相同点。

关键词: 汉语; 印尼语; 成语; 含义; 来源; 异同

Abstract: The researcher used linguistics and contrastive comparison as the base theory research also used literature study as the method to analyze and to understand the comparison of the origin and emotional coloring in Mandarin and Indonesia proverbs that associated with the word of “Hand” then conclude their results. Through this research, it can be seen that the difference of the origins contain the word of “Hand” Mandarin proverbs have 8 origins meanwhile, Indonesia proverbs have 2 origins. Thus, difference of these origins between Mandarin and Indonesia proverbs are 7 differences and 1 similarity. In total Mandarin proverbs contain the word of “Hand” are 59 proverbs; 19 have positive meaning, 22 have negative meaning and 18 have neutral meaning. Indonesia proverbs that contain the word “Hand” have 37 proverbs, 12 have positive meaning, 19 have negative meaning and 6 have neutral meaning. The difference in emotional coloring in Mandarin and Indonesia proverbs that have 6 positive meaning, 18 negative meaning and 15 neutral meaning. Each emotional coloring has 1 similar meaning.

Keywords: Mandarin; Indonesia; Proverbs; Meaning; Origins; Similarities and Differences

后疫情时代印尼汉语线下教学需求与焦虑分析

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摘要：新冠肺炎疫情的爆发对人们的生活、工作与学习带来了巨大的影响。而近期，随着疫情在印尼的逐步好转，日常生活逐渐回归常规状态，印尼开始进入后疫情时代。在教育方面，印尼政府逐渐开始有条件地开放线下教学，各级各类学校陆续复课复学，使得印尼的汉语教学界面临着新的问题与挑战。

为了更有效地面对新的挑战，更针对性地进行教学，教师必须精准掌握学习者的学习需求和心理困扰并重新调整其教学策略。本文将针对印尼慈育大学中文系的大一和大二的学习者进行研究，分析学习者返校复学的汉语学习需求与焦虑并对此提出一些教学建议，为印尼及国际汉语教学界的新的形势做好准备，以期为后疫情时代汉语教学的发展提供相关启示与借鉴。

关键词：后疫情时代；线下教学；学习需求；学习焦虑

Abstract: *The outbreak of COVID-19 has had a huge impact on people's life, work, and study. Recently, with the gradual improvement of the epidemic in Indonesia, daily life has gradually returned to normal, and Indonesia has begun to enter the post-epidemic era. In terms of education, the Indonesian government has gradually started to open up offline teaching conditionally, and schools of all levels and types have resumed classes and classes one after another, which has brought new problems and challenges to the Chinese language teaching industry in Indonesia.*

To face new challenges more effectively and conduct more targeted teaching, teachers must accurately grasp the learning needs and psychological distress of learners and readjust their teaching strategies. This article will research the first-year and second-year learners of the Chinese Department of the Indonesian Bunda Mulia University, analyze the Chinese learning needs and anxiety of the learners when they return to school, and put forward some teaching suggestions. To provide relevant inspiration and reference for the development of Chinese language teaching in the post-epidemic era.

Keywords: *Post-Pandemic Era; Offline Teaching; Learning Needs; Learning Anxiety*

汉语与印尼语含“白”词成语对比分析

Analisis Perbandingan Peribahasa Bahasa Mandarin dan Peribahasa Bahasa Indonesia yang Mengandung Kata “Putih”

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摘要：本研究以对比语言学为理论基础，使用定性文献研究法、归纳分析法和对比分析法，探讨汉语与印尼语成语含“白”词成语的来源、特征与含义，并找出其异同点。研究发现，汉语含“白”词成语来自3个来源和印尼语含“白”词成语来自3个来源，其中有1个来源是相同的，即汉语和印尼语成语来源于历史事实，而印尼语成语中源于历史事实很少，此外有4个来源是不同的。汉语含“白”词成语有3个特征，而印尼语成语有3个特征，其中有2个特征是相同的，有1个特征是不同的。从含义方面，汉语和印尼语含“白”词成语都有褒义、中性义和贬义三个感情色彩。汉语含“白”词成语共有22个含义，而印尼语含“白”共有12个含义，其中有4个含义是相同，有26个含义是不同。

关键词：汉语；印尼语；成语；“白”词；异同

Abstract: Based on the basis of contrastive linguistics, this research uses literature method, classification method, and comparison method review methodology to explore the origin, characteristics and meanings of Chinese and Indonesian idioms containing the word "White", and to discover their similarities and differences. This research found that the Chinese idioms containing the word "White" originated from 3 sources and the Indonesian idioms originated from 3 sources, One of them comes from the same origin was Chinese proverbs and Indonesian proverbs derived from historical stories. However, not many Indonesian proverbs come from historical stories. In addition, there are 4 different origins of proverbs. Chinese proverbs containing the word "White" have 3 characteristics and Indonesian proverbs have 3 characteristics, 2 of which have the same characteristics and have 1 different characteristic. In terms of meaning, Chinese proverb and Indonesian proverb which contain the word "White" both have 3 meanings, including: positive meaning, negative meaning and neutral

meaning, Chinese proverbs containing the word "White" have a total of 22 meanings, while Indonesian proverbs containing the word "White" have a total of 12 meanings, 4 proverbs that have the same meanings, and 26 proverbs that have different meanings.

Keywords: *Indonesian; Chinese; Proverb; The word "White"; Similarities and differences*

Analisis Lanskap Bahasa Tionghoa Di Kelenteng Hok Tek Che Belitung-Indonesia

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini membahas arti dari lanskap bahasa Tionghoa yang digunakan di Kelenteng Hok Tek Che (福德祠), Belitung. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian analisis deskriptif kualitatif. Peneliti mengumpulkan data mengenai sejarah Kelenteng Hok Tek Che (福德祠), mencari tahu arti makna serta sejarah yang terkandung di lanskap bahasa. Dari proses penelitian peneliti menemukan 13 lanskap bahasa Tionghoa yang ada di Kelenteng Hok Tek Che (福德祠), pembagiannya meliputi 9 lanskap bahasa Tionghoa yang berbentuk model tulisan biasa dan 4 lanskap bahasa Tionghoa yang ditulis dengan model bentuk penulisan Duì Lián (对联) yang semuanya mendominasi dengan tulisan aksara tradisional. Arti dan makna yang terkandung dalam lanskap bahasa Tionghoa yang ada di Kelenteng Hok Tek Che (福德祠) adalah berupa harapan kepada Dewa Dewi yang ada disana agar dapat memberkati kita tanpa batas serta melimpahkan berkah kepada kita sehingga kita bisa menjalankan hidup yang bermartabat serta mendapatkan berkah yang berlimpah.

Kata Kunci : Kelenteng Hok Tek Che (福德祠); Bahasa Tionghoa; Lanskap Bahasa; Belitung

Abstract: *The main research of this article is about the meaning of Chinese Languages landscape used in Hok Tek Che Temple, Belitung. researchers used qualitative descriptive analysis methods. This article collects information about the history of Hok Tek Che Temple and finds out the meaning and history contained in the language landscape. The results of the study found that Fude Temple has 13 language landscapes, including 9 language landscapes written in ordinary form; 4 language landscapes written in couplet form. Most of the language landscape is written in traditional characters. The language landscape*

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in Hok Tek Che Temple has the meaning of expecting gods to bless us without restriction, and hope that we can live a dignified and rich life.

Keywords: *Hok Tek Che Temple; Chinese; Language Landscape; Belitung*

印尼山口洋客家人婚礼习俗调查研究——以婚前礼仪为例

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摘要: 结婚可以说是我们每一个人的终身大事。在步入婚礼阶段前，也要经过一定的礼仪程序。然而，在山口洋有很多客家人都不真正地知晓当中的具体过程和含义。为了获得可靠的结果，笔者通过文献研究法、实地观察法、面谈法及访谈法对“印尼山口洋客家人的婚礼习俗——以婚前礼仪为例”进行调查研究，意图达到了解印尼山口洋客家人的婚前礼仪及含义的研究目的。调查发现，印尼山口洋客家人的婚礼特别讲究“明媒正娶，无媒不成婚”，婚事一定要通过媒人，双方才能谈婚论嫁，而且婚礼前也要经过一定的礼仪程序，即求婚、看日子、送日、订婚仪式（送聘礼、交换婚戒、开茶会、送嫁妆）、发送喜帖以及拜祖的习俗活动，双方才能步入婚礼阶段。

关键词: 山口洋客家人；婚礼习俗；婚前礼仪

Abstract: Marriage is said to be the most important event in one's lifetime. Before entering the wedding stage, there are also certain ritual procedures. However, many Hakka people in Singkawang do not know the specifics of the process and the meaning of marriage. For accurate result, the author researches using literature, observation and interview (both face-to-face and virtual one) in order to examine "the marriage culture of the Hakka people in Singkawang, Indonesia". The aim of this study is to understand the culture and meaning of Hakka pre-marriage in Singkawang, Indonesia. The research reveals that Hakka marriage in Singkawang places a great importance on the role of matchmaker. A proper marriage must go through a matchmaker, only then both parties can discuss about marriage. Before the marriage also has to undergo certain ritual process: fortune-telling, choosing and announcing the good day, engagement (delivering the dowry (man to women), exchanging wedding rings, celebrating the engagement with tea drinking, delivering the dowry (women to man)), distributing wedding invitations and worshipping the ancestors, both parties can enter the wedding stage.

Keywords: Singkawang Hakka people; marriage culture; pre-marital ritual

浅析印尼小学汉字线上教学——以印尼两所学校为例

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摘要: 在汉语的学习过程中, 从基础的发音、词汇、汉字到写作, 每个环节都是环环相扣, 再加上汉字的形音义都要记牢, 无疑是对学生是很大的挑战, 其中又以汉字最让学生头疼, 以往实体课已有许多的汉字教学相关研究, 但印尼至 2020 年 3 月全国开始线上课至今, 很多原本在汉语实体课可以实践的教学法, 是否能成功转换到线上课呢? 或是可以有更好的教学法来替代呢? 本研究主要通过课堂观察与教师访谈对两所学校进行研究。目的是为了更深入地了解两所学校疫情期间的线上汉字教学法的情况。通过研究得知, 无论在识字教学还是写字教学, 教师大部分情况都使用 PPT 教学生识字和写汉字的笔顺笔画。教师会把汉字的字形跟图片或者 GIF 汉字笔顺放在 PPT 上展示给学生。教师也会使用一些教学网站给学生设计识字练习。在汉字练习方面, 教师最常使用的汉字练习方式是让学生在练习册上描汉字或者写汉字。

关键词: 线上汉字教学; 印尼; 小学。

Abstract: *In the process of learning Chinese, from the basic pronunciation, vocabulary, Chinese characters to writing, each link is interlocked, coupled with the shape and sound of Chinese characters to remember, is undoubtedly a great challenge to students, of which Chinese characters are the most headache for students, in the past entity classes have a lot of Chinese character teaching related research, but since March 2020 Indonesia started online teaching so far, many of the original Chinese entity classes can be practiced pedagogy, can be successfully converted to online classes? Or could there be a better pedagogical alternative? This study focused on two schools through classroom observation and teacher interviews. The aim was to gain a deeper understanding of the online Chinese character pedagogy during the outbreak in the two schools. Through research, it is learned that in both literacy teaching and writing teaching, teachers mostly use PPT to teach students to read and write the strokes of Chinese characters. Teachers will put the glyphs and pictures or GIF Strokes with Chinese characters on the PPT and show them to the students. Teachers also use some teaching*

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websites to design literacy exercises for students. In terms of Chinese character practice, the most commonly used Chinese character practice method by teachers is for students to draw or write Chinese characters on the exercise books.

Keywords: *Online Chinese characters teaching; Indonesia; Primary School*

弥勒大道日历中诗句的印尼语翻译调查研究

Analisis Metode Terjemah Pada Syair Terjemahan Bahasa Indonesia pada Kalender Maha Tao Maitreya

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摘要：翻译是把一种不同的语言信息用另一种语言表达的过程。弥勒大道日历中诗句含有深刻的道理，而且其诗句的印尼语翻译使用的语言也比较特殊，所以能够译出与原文含义一样的意思真是不简单。本研究以翻译学为理论基础，通过定性文献分析法对弥勒大道日历中诗句的印尼语翻译方法及其特色进行研究，然后对之进行归纳与描述。研究发现该日历中诗句的印尼语翻译使用了大量的直译法。此外，因为该日历中诗句使用的语言具有背后典故，所以直译有时必须与意译、音译及改译翻译方法结合使用。每个翻译方法都有自己的翻译特色，并能产生不同的翻译结果，尤其是改译法。再进一步分析，也发现了该日历中诗句的一些词，除了含有弥勒大道的教义，也含有道家思想的主义，所以这些词产生了新的含义。各种翻译法的使用证明了译者很细心，因此可以表达出原文内涵的含义，并易于读者了解该诗句中的含义。

关键词：日历中诗句的印尼语翻译；弥勒大道；含义；翻译方法

Abstract: Translation is the process of transferring messages from one language to another language. The verses in the Maitreya Great Tao calendar contain profound truths, and the language used in the Indonesian translation of the verses is also quite special, so it is not easy to translate the complete meaning of the original text. This research uses translation studies as the theoretical basis. By using the qualitative literature analysis method, the researcher wants to examine the translation method and the features of the Indonesian translation of the verses in the Maitreya Great Tao calendar; then analyze and describe it. The research found that the Indonesian translation of the verses in the calendar used a lot of literal translation. Besides, because the translation used in the verses in this calendar has allusions behind it, literal translation must sometimes be used in conjunction with liberal/ free translation,

transliteration/ semantic translation, and variation translation methods. Each translation method has its own translation characteristics and can produce different translation results, especially the variation translation method. After further analysis, some words in the verses in the calendar were also found that not only contained the teachings of Maitreya Great Tao, but also contained the doctrines of Taoism, so these words have new meanings of translation. The use of various translation methods proves that the translator is very attentive, so it can express the meaning of the original text and make it easy for the reader to understand the meaning of the verse.

Keywords: *Indonesian Translation of Verses in the Calendar; Maitreya Great Tao; Meaning; Translation Method*

Analisis Deiksis Bahasa Mandarin Dalam Film My Old Classmate: Kajian Pragmatik

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Abstrak: Judul dari skripsi ini adalah Analisis Deiksis Bahasa Mandarin dalam Film My Old Classmate 《同桌的妳》 (Tóng zhuō de nǚ) Karya Gao Xiaosong: Kajian Pragmatik. Adapun tujuan dari penelitian ini ialah: 1. Untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis deiksis apa saja yang terdapat dalam Film My Old Classmate 《同桌的妳》 (Tóng zhuō de nǚ). 2. Menganalisis penggunaan deiksis yang memiliki makna tuturan dari setiap tuturan yang mengandung deiksis dalam Film My Old Classmate 《同桌的妳》 (Tóng zhuō de nǚ). Data dalam penelitian ini ialah berupa teks dialog bahasa mandarin dalam Film My Old Classmate 《同桌的妳》 (Tóng zhuō de nǚ) karena di teks dialog tersebut adanya kalimat-kalimat Bahasa Mandarin yang kata-katanya bersifat deiksis. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode pengumpulan data dengan metode simak dan catat. Teknik keabsahan data yang dipakai dalam penelitian ini adalah triangulasi sumber. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat lima jenis deiksis dalam Film My Old Classmate 《同桌的妳》 (Tóng zhuō de nǚ) yaitu: deiksis persona, deiksis tempat, deiksis waktu, deiksis wacana, deiksis sosial. Adapun penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa deiksis dalam setiap kata di dalam teks dialog mengandung pada konteks tuturan. Dan deiksis juga perlu diteliti supaya tidak adanya kesalahan dalam memahami penafsiran makna dalam tuturan yang mengandung kata deiksis.

Kata Kunci: deiksis; jenis-jenis deiksis; penggunaan deiksis dalam Film My Old Classmate 《同桌的妳》 ; pragmatik.

Abstract: The title of this thesis is Analysis of Chinese Deixis in the Film My Old Classmate 《同桌的妳》 (Tóng zhuō de nǚ) by Gao Xiaosong: Pragmatic Studies. The aims of this research are: 1. To find out what types of deixis are contained in the film My Old Classmate 《同桌的妳》 (Tóng zhuō de nǚ). 2. Analyzing the use of deixis which has a speech meaning from each speech containing deixis in My Old Classmate 《同桌的妳》 (Tóng zhuō de nǚ) film. The data in this study are in the form of Chinese dialogue texts in the film My Old

Classmate 《同桌的妳》 (Tóng zhuō de n) because in the dialogue texts there are Chinese sentences whose words are deixis. This study uses the method of data collection with the method of listening and noting. The data validity technique used in this research is source triangulation. The results of this study indicate that there are five types of deixis in My Old Classmate 《同桌的妳》 (Tóng zhuō de nǐ) film, namely: person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. This research shows that the deixis in every word in the dialogue text is in the context of speech. And deixis also needs to be researched so that there are no mistakes in understanding the meaning of speech containing the word deixis.

Keywords: *deixis, types of deixis; use of deixis; in My Old Classmate 《同桌的妳》 (Tóng zhuō de nǐ) film; pragmatics.*

Model-Model Pembelajaran dalam Pengajaran Bahasa Mandarin

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Abstrak: Tulisan ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan penerapan beberapa model yang inovatif dan dapat digunakan dalam pembelajaran bahasa Mandarin yang selama ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode pembelajaran konvensional. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah studi pustaka yang dilakukan dengan mengumpulkan data dari artikel-artikel yang terdapat pada prosiding, jurnal nasional, dan internasional. Artikel yang digunakan adalah jurnal yang diterbitkan dalam 5 tahun terakhir. Penerapan pendekatan/metode ini berdampak positif bagi siswa. Dampak positifnya berupa pembelajaran yang interaktif, mudah, menyenangkan dan membantu siswa dalam memahami bahasa Mandarin.

Kata Kunci: Model, Pembelajaran, Bahasa Mandarin

Abstract: *This paper aims to describe the application of several innovative models that can be used in learning Chinese which has been carried out using conventional learning methods. The research method used is a literature study conducted by collecting data from articles contained in proceedings, national and international journals. The articles used are journals published in the last 5 years. The application of this approach/method has a positive impact on students. The positive impact is in the form of interactive, easy, fun learning and helps students understand Chinese language.*

Keyword : *Model, Learning, Chinese*

Fengshui Bagi Kehidupan Masyarakat Tionghoa Di Kota Makassar Dalam Pembelajaran Pengetahuan Lintas Budaya

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji fungsi dan makna fengshui bagi masyarakat Tionghoa di kota Makassar. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian etnografi dan pemerolehan data melalui wawancara. Informan penelitian adalah warga Tionghoa yang berdomisili di kota Makassar. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa makna fengshui dalam kehidupan masyarakat Tionghoa di kota Makassar adalah menyelaraskan, menyeimbangkan, dan mengharmonisasikan kehidupan antarmanusia dan alam semesta. Fungsi fengshui sebagai patokan untuk mengatur dan menata bangunan agar tercipta energi yang baik dan seimbang sehingga mendatangkan keberuntungan dan keberhasilan. Pada pembelajaran pengetahuan lintas budaya fengshui sebagai sebuah tahapan agar masyarakat Tionghoa menyadari akan budayanya sendiri dan masyarakat lokal menghormati adanya keberagaman budaya.

Kata Kunci : Fengshui, Masyarakat Tionghoa, Kota Makassar, Lintas Budaya

***Abstract:** This study aims to examine the function and meaning of fengshui for the Chinese community in the city of Makassar. This type of research is ethnographic research and data collection through by interviews. Research informants are Chinese citizens who live in Makassar. The results showed that the meaning of fengshui in the life of the Chinese community in Makassar city is to harmonize, balance, and harmonize life between humans and the universe. The function of fengshui is as a benchmark to regulate and arrange buildings to create good and balanced energy so that it brings luck and success. Learning fengshui in cross-cultural knowledge as a stage so that the Chinese community is aware of their own culture and the local community respects cultural diversity.*

Keywords: Fengshui, Chinese Society, Makassar City, Cross Culture

Unsur Nama Hewan Dalam Pepatah Bahasa Mandarin Melalui Kajian Semantik Kognitif

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Abstrak: Pepatah yang berkaitan dengan nama hewan dapat dijumpai hampir di semua jenis bahasa dan budaya. Penelitian ini membahas mengenai pembentukan pepatah yang memiliki kaitan erat dengan melibatkan hewan dalam sudut pandang linguistik kognitif. Pendekatan kognitif semantik merupakan landasan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini untuk mengungkapkan bagaimana proses sistem kognisi seseorang dalam menginterpretasi pepatah dari ranah sumber ke ranah target. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori The Great Chain Metaphor dari Lakoff dan Turner. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Langkah analisis yang dilakukan oleh penulis diantaranya kondensasi data, pemaparan data, dan konklusi verifikasi (Miles, 2014). Temuan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan nama hewan menunjukkan makna dan fungsi yang berbeda. Pola pikir kognitif terbentuk dari pengalaman serta budaya yang dimiliki oleh seseorang pada saat berinteraksi dengan berbagai jenis hewan yang berbeda. Hasil luaran dari penelitian ini berupa artikel jurnal dan bahan ajar mata kuliah Menyimak Mandarin Menengah tingkat menengah.

Kata Kunci : kognitif semantik, kualitatif deskriptif, makna, pepatah

***Abstract:** Proverbs related to animal names can be found in almost all types of languages and cultures. This study discusses the formation of proverbs that are closely related to involving animals from the point of view of cognitive linguistics. Semantic cognitive approach is the basis used in this study to reveal how the process of one's cognitive system in interpreting proverbs from the source realm to the target realm. This study uses the theory of The Great Chain Metaphor from Lakoff and Turner. The method used in this research is qualitative with a descriptive approach. The analytical steps carried out by the author include data condensation, data exposure, and verification conclusions (Miles, 2014). The findings of this study indicate that the use of animal names shows different*

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meanings and functions. Cognitive mindset is formed from the experience and culture that a person has when interacting with different types of animals. The output of this research is in the form of journal articles and teaching materials for the intermediate level Mandarin Listening course.

Keywords: *semantic cognitive, descriptive qualitative, meaning, proverb*

汉语动词“通过”与印尼语对应词含义的 对比分析

Analisis Perbandingan Makna Kata Kerja Bahasa Mandarin “*Tōng Guò*” dengan Kata Bahasa Indonesia yang Sepadan

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摘要：本研究通过文献分析法和对比分析法对汉语动词“通过”和印尼语对应词语的含义进行探讨。研究发现，汉语动词“通过”有五个含义，其含义的印尼语翻译多样，可以用六个词和一个短语翻译。汉语动词“通过”和印尼语对应词语含义的共同点有五个，而其不同点有两个。

关键词：通过；印尼语对应词；含义

Abstract: *This research uses the literature analysis and comparative analysis methods to explore the similarities and differences in meaning of the Chinese verb *tōngguò* and its equivalent words in Indonesian. The study found that the Chinese verb *tōngguò* has five meanings, that have various Indonesian translations, it can be translated into six words and one phrase in Indonesian. There are five similarities and two differences between the Chinese verb *tōngguò* and its Indonesian equivalent words in terms of meaning.*

Keywords: *Tōngguò; Indonesian Equivalent Words; Meaning*

浅谈 2018-2022 年“汉语桥”世界大学生中文 比赛印尼赛区的内容及改进建议

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摘要：“汉语桥”世界大学生中文比赛是年度盛大的中文‘奥林匹克’。赴华参加“汉语桥”复赛和决赛的选手是在“汉语桥”各国的海外预选赛获胜的青年人才。代表印尼参加全球赛的选手一直以来表现出色，曾获得若干奖项。“汉语桥”印尼海外预选赛（印尼赛区）的比赛内容有哪些？“汉语桥”印尼赛区有哪些方面可以进行改进？本文分析了历届“汉语桥”世界大学生中文比赛印尼赛区的发展历程，以 2018-2022 年的比赛为例，探讨比赛四个环节（笔试、演讲、即兴问答和才艺展示环节）中的内容以及选手们在比赛舞台上的表现。本文对“汉语桥”印尼赛区提出了三点建议，即：每年举办比赛的地方轮流换、安排团体和交流活动以及以文化体验活动和学术研讨会丰富“汉语桥”的活动。

关键词：汉语桥；海外预选赛；印尼赛区；中文比赛；

Abstract: *The "Chinese Bridge Chinese Proficiency Competition" for Foreign College Students is an annual grand Chinese 'Olympic'. The contestants who go to China to participate in the "Chinese Bridge" semi-finals and finals are young talents who have won the "Chinese Bridge" overseas preliminaries in various countries. The contestants representing Indonesia in the global competition have performed well and have won several awards. What are the contents of the "Chinese Bridge" competition in Indonesia? What aspects of the "Chinese Bridge" Indonesia competition area can be improved? This paper puts forward three suggestions for the "Chinese Bridge" Indonesia competition area: switching the place where the competition is held every year, arranging group and exchange activities, and enriching the "Chinese Bridge" activities with cultural experience and academic activities seminars.*

Keywords: *Chinese Bridge Competition; overseas preliminary round; Indonesia competition area; Chinese competition*

汉语“请”与印尼语对应词语的对比分析

Analisis Perbandingan Kata “qing” dalam Bahasa Mandarin dengan Kata yang Sepadan dalam Bahasa Indonesia

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摘要：本文为了找出汉语“请”与印尼语对应词语的语义和语用特点的异同，采用定性研究法对该词语做出对比研究。本文通过查找与本文相关的文献，后进行分析归类得出系统化知识，进而将汉语“请”与印尼语对应词语进行对比分析并加以展示，最后对其结果进行总结得出研究结论。文研究发现汉语“请”与印尼语对应词语表示敬辞的“*memohon, meminta, menyilakan*”，及表示动词的“*mengajak, mengundang, memanggil*”。在对比之后的结果综合起来有两个特点：一是表示敬辞时，两者语义和语用基本相同；二是汉语“请”不能完全翻译成一个印尼语词语而是根据不同语境使用适宜词语进行翻译。因此，本文的研究结果能为印尼对外汉语教学者或翻译者提供相应资料及针对有关“请”与其印尼语对应词的认知。

关键词：敬辞；动词；“请”；对应词语；印汉对比

Abstract: *This research uses a comparative analysis method to find out the similarities and differences in the semantic and pragmatic characteristics of the word “qing” with equivalent words in Indonesian. This research begins by searching the literature related to this research, then analyzing and categorizing it to obtain systematic knowledge, then comparing the word “qing” with equivalent words in Indonesian, and finally summarizing the results and drawing conclusions. The results of this research indicate that the word “qing” in Mandarin with the words “memohon, meminta, menyilakan” as a term of respect, and the words “mengajak, mengundang, memanggil” as a verb, both of which basically have semantic and pragmatic characteristics that same. And it turns out that “qing” cannot be translated directly into Indonesian, but it takes the right*

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word choice to translate the word, by adjusting to different contexts. This research is expected to provide benefits for teachers of Chinese as a foreign language and the field of translators, related to understanding the word “qǐng” with the equivalent words in Indonesian.

Keywords: *Term of Respect; Verb; “qǐng”; Equivalent Words; Comparison of Indonesian and Chinese*

Budaya Tudang Sipulung Sebagai Komunikasi Kelompok Dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa Asing

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Abstract: *This research is a qualitative study that aims to find out how the implementation of the tudang sipulung culture as group communication in foreign language learning. The research was organized in the Foreign Language educational Department Program at the Faculty of Languages and Literatures, Makassar State University, and data were collected through participatory observation in teaching and learning foreign languages. The research data were analyzed using Miles and Huberman model data analysis. The analysis consists of four main stages: data collection, data reduction, data presentation (data display), and conclusion drawing /verification. The study results showed that the culture of the tudang sipulung as group communication is one of the methods that can be applied in learning foreign languages. This culture can be used as one of the procedures during the learning process in which it is the primary method and part of learning models. The cultural implementation of the tudang sipulung as group communication has four main elements: interaction, time, number of members, and goals. In addition, this culture also adopts primary, secondary, linear, and circular communication patterns in its application. The Tudang sipulung culture also has several benefits, such as establishing social relations, channeling ideas, thoughts, and suggestions, improving critical thinking skills, developing mutual respect, making decisions, plans or activities, solving problems, and producing solutions to the problems discussed and increasing knowledge.*

Keywords: *the culture of tudang sipulung; group communication; foreign language learning*

慈育大学中文系四年级学生对新 HSK 5 级阅读问题的偏误分析

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摘要: 新 HSK 五级已成为印度尼西亚许多大学中文系本科生毕业的条件之一, 慈育大学不例外。此考试一共有三个部分, 其中之一是阅读部分。阅读试题不仅可以较为系统地测试学生的词汇量, 同时也可以考察学生从一篇汉语文章中寻找关键信息的能力。本此的研究采用了混合研究方法, 即定性和定量相结合的研究方法。本研究的研究对象是慈育大学四年级的学生, 分析结果显示, 阅读题第一部分(完形填空)出现 227 个错误, 占错误总数的 43%; 阅读题第二部分(语段理解)出现 115 个错误, 占错误总数的 22%; 阅读题第三部分(短文理解)出现 185 个错误, 占错误总数的 35%。此外, 慈育大学四年级的学生在做新 HSK 五级阅读题的偏误类型有词汇偏误和语篇偏误, 而导致偏误的原因分别有语间迁移、文化差异性、缺乏阅读技巧与方法以及缺乏自信。笔者希望本此的研究结果可以作为基础, 为 HSK 5 级阅读部分的学生提供相关的解决方案, 从而提高学生的 HSK 成绩, 以及能够用提高学生的阅读能力。

关键词: 慈育大学; 四年级学生; 新 HSK 五级; 阅读题; 偏误分析

Abstract: The new HSK level 5 has become one of the requirements for the graduation of Chinese undergraduates in many universities in Indonesia, and Bunda Mulia University is no exception. There are three parts to this exam, one of which is the reading part. Reading test questions can not only systematically test students' vocabulary, but also test students' ability to find key information from a Chinese text. This study used a mixed research method, that is, a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods. The research object of this study is the fourth-year students of Bunda Mulia University. The analysis results show that there are 227 errors in the first part of the reading question (cloze), accounting for 43% of the total number of errors; the second part of the reading question (paragraph comprehension) appears with 115 errors, accounting for 22% of the total number of errors; 185 errors occurred in the third part of the reading question (comprehension of short text), accounting for 35% of

the total number of errors. In addition, the types of errors that the fourth-year students of Bunda Mulia University did in the new HSK level-5 reading questions were lexical errors and discourse errors, and the reasons for the errors were interlingual transfer, cultural differences, and lack of reading skills. With methods and lack of self-confidence. The author hopes that the results of this study can be used as a basis to provide relevant solutions for students in the reading part of HSK Level 5, to improve students' HSK scores, and improve students' reading ability.

Keywords: *Bunda Mulia University; Fourth-year student; Chinese Language; New HSK; Reading questions ; bias analysis*

慈育大学中文系二年级汉语写作学习策略与写作成绩的相关性研究

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摘要: 在听、说、读、写四种技能中, 听和读是学习外语的输入阶段, 说和写是学习外语的输出阶段, 而写是公认学习外语最难的一个阶段。由于“写”是公认的学习外语最难的一个阶段, 而且学习策略是影响学习活动的重要因素。所以笔者决定针对汉语写作策略进行研究。希望通过本研究可以得知慈育大学中文系二年级学生汉语写作策略的使用情况; 写作策略与写作成绩的相关性以及高低分组学生在写作策略的使用有何差异。本研究的研究类型是属于调查问卷法。研究结果表明: 第一, 慈育大学中文系二年级的学生最常使用的策略是补偿策略, 欠缺使用的社交策略。第二, 写作策略与写作成绩存在显著正相关。第三, 写作成绩高低分组的学生在写作策略的使用存在差异。高分组学生使用写作策略的均值明显高于低分组学生。最后, 笔者按照研究结果提出了一些建议, 希望在教师的帮助和指导下, 学生能建立良好的策略意识。

关键词: 慈育大学; 汉语写作策略; 写作成绩; 相关性

Abstract: Among the four skills of listening, speaking, reading, and writing, listening and reading are the input stages of learning a foreign language, speaking and writing are the output stages of learning a foreign language, and writing is recognized as the most difficult stage of learning a foreign language. Because "writing" is recognized as the most difficult stage of foreign language learning, learning strategies are an important factor affecting learning activities. Therefore, the author decided to research Chinese writing strategies. It is hoped that through this research, we can learn about the use of Chinese writing strategies by the second-year students of the Chinese Department of Bunda Mulia University; the correlation between writing strategies and writing scores, and the differences in the use of writing strategies among students in high and low groups. The research type of this study is the questionnaire method. The research results show that: First, the most common strategies used by the second-year students of the Chinese Department of Bunda Mulia University are compensatory strategies and lack of social strategies. Second, there is a significant positive correlation

between writing strategies and writing performance. Third, there are differences in the use of writing strategies among students with high and low writing scores. The mean of writing strategies used by students in the high group was significantly higher than that of the students in the low group. Finally, the author puts forward some suggestions according to the research results, hoping that with the help and guidance of teachers, students can establish a good sense of strategy.

Keywords: *Bunda Mulia University; Chinese writing strategies; Writing scores; Relevance*

Pelestarian Budaya Peranakan Tionghoa Wayang Potehi pada Masa Pandemi COVID-19

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Abstrak: Pandemi COVID-19 tidak hanya meredupkan aktivitas ekonomi, tetapi juga aktivitas kebudayaan. Untuk tetap menghidupkan aktivitas kebudayaan dalam keterbatasan mobilitas, upaya-upaya telah dilakukan demi budaya tetap terus lestari. Secara khusus, penelitian ini memaparkan apa saja upaya yang diambil dalam pelestarian budaya peranakan tionghoa wayang potehi oleh Museum Gubug Wayang Mojokerto pada masa pandemi covid-19. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan melihat signifikansi pelestarian budaya tionghoa peranakan sebagai salah satu kekayaan budaya di Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk mengetahui bagaimana upaya pelestarian wayang potehi oleh pihak Museum Gubug Wayang Mojokerto pada masa pandemi dengan menggunakan teori struktural fungsional. Penelitian dilakukan dengan cara observasi lapangan dan wawancara mendalam pada seorang tour guide atau pramuwisata dari Museum Gubug Wayang dan diperkuat dengan studi pustaka. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, dalam upaya pelestarian seni dan budaya yang dilakukan oleh Museum Gubug Wayang Mojokerto selama masa pandemic covid-19, adalah dengan upaya digitalisasi dengan mengandalkan platform-platform media social yang telah tersedia seperti Youtube, Instagram, dan Tiktok. Hal ini sebagai upaya museum untuk tetap menghidupkan kesenian wayang potehi dan menjangkau khalayak yang lebih luas. Sedangkan untuk area di sekitar kota Mojokerto, Museum Gubug Wayang juga melaksanakan program edukasi ke sekolah-sekolah secara terbatas dengan memenuhi protocol kesehatan yang ketat.

Kata Kunci: Pelestarian; Wayang Potehi; Pandemi COVID-19

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic has not only dimmed economic activity, but also cultural activity. To keep cultural activities alive within the limitations of mobility, efforts have been made to keep the culture alive. In particular, this study describes the efforts taken in preserving the Chinese-Peranakan culture of wayang potehi by the Wayang Gubug Museum Mojokerto during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study was conducted by looking at the significance of the preservation of the Chinese culture of the Peranakans as one of the cultural treasures in Indonesia. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method to find out

how the efforts to preserve wayang potehi by the Wayang Gubug Museum Mojokerto during the pandemic using functional structural theory. The study was conducted by means of field observations and in-depth interviews with a tour guide from the Gubug Wayang Museum and literature studies. Based on the results of the study, to preserve art and culture carried out by the Wayang Gubug Museum Mojokerto during the COVID-19 pandemic, digitalization efforts were carried out by relying on social media platforms that were already available such as Youtube, Instagram, and Tiktok. This is done to reach a wider audience. As for the area around Mojokerto, the Gubug Wayang Museum also carries out limited educational programs to schools by complying strict health protocols.

Keywords: *Preservation; Wayang Potehi; COVID-19 Pandemic*

Teknik Penerjemahan Pada Judul Berita Media Online Berbahasa Indonesia ke dalam Bahasa Mandarin

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Abstrak: *The translation technique is a practical way to analyze and classify how the process of finding the equivalent from the source language to the target language is. This study discusses any translation techniques that can be used to translate news titles (headlines) on online media news portals. This study is a qualitative descriptive study using the theory of Molina and Albir (2002) which suggests that there are 18 translation techniques. The data in this study used 10 news titles with a publication period of March May 2021. Of the 18 translation techniques found only 5 translation techniques used in this study. The five techniques are amplification, literal, reduction, transposition, and modulation. The results of this study found that the most widely used translation technique was the amplification technique, while the least used was the transposition technique.*

Keywords: *Translation technique, amplification technique, transposition technique*

Abstrak: Teknik penerjemahan merupakan cara praktis untuk menganalisis dan mengklasifikasikan bagaimana proses pencarian padanan dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa sasaran. Penelitian ini membahas teknik penerjemahan apa saja yang dapat digunakan untuk menerjemahkan judul berita (*headline*) pada portal berita media *online*. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif yang menggunakan teori Molina dan Albir (2002) yang mengemukakan bahwa terdapat 18 teknik penerjemahan. Peneliti menggunakan 10 judul berita dengan kurun waktu publikasi Maret-Mei 2021 sebagai data penelitian. Dari 18 teknik penerjemahan hanya ditemukan 5 teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Adapun kelima teknik tersebut yakni amplifikasi, harfiah, reduksi, transposisi, dan modulasi. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan bahwa teknik penerjemahan yang paling banyak digunakan adalah teknik amplifikasi, sedangkan teknik penerjemahan yang paling sedikit digunakan adalah teknik transposisi.

Kata Kunci: *Teknik penerjemahan, teknik amplifikasi, teknik transposisi*

Akulturasi Batik Surakarta dan Batik Peranakan Tionghoa

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Abstrak: Sejarah batik Indonesia sudah ada sejak akhir abad ke-18. Di Surakarta, Jawa Tengah, batik mulai dikenal pada pertengahan abad ke-19. Perkembangan batik di Keraton Surakarta semakin pesat dan siapapun dapat mengenyakannya. Sekitar abad ke-13, orang Tionghoa pesisir selatan mulai datang ke Indonesia dengan tujuan berdagang. Secara tidak langsung mereka juga membawa pengaruh budaya, agama dan adat istiadat dari tanah leluhurnya. Mereka kemudian hidup berbaur di pemukiman dengan masyarakat Indonesia di pesisir pulau Jawa. Orang-orang Tionghoa mulai membuat batik abad 19 dan mampu menembus pasar batik di sepanjang pantai utara. Pada tahun 1892-1900 saudagar etnis Tionghoa di Surakarta telah menembus industri batik melalui pengawasan bahan mentah dan bahan jadi. Kain batik buatan saudagar Tionghoa peranakan di Surakarta mempunyai gaya tersendiri, tidak seperti yang berkembang di daerah pesisir. Saudagar Tionghoa peranakan membuat batik pola dengan latar belakang Kawung atau Parang, bermotif bunga-bunga/buketan dengan pinggiran hiasan bunga dengan warna dasar putih kecokelatan. Pola yang dituangkan seringkali menampilkan bentuk satwa mitos Tiongkok, seperti naga, singa, burung phoenix (burung hong), kura-kura, kilin (anjing berkepala singa), dewa dan dewi dan sebagainya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengkaji lebih dalam tentang akulturasi kebudayaan etnis Jawa dan etnis Tionghoa, khususnya batik Surakarta dan batik peranakan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode studi pustaka dan wawancara. Dari hasil penelitian ini ditemukan bahwa terdapat perbedaan motif, warna dan pergeseran fungsi batik.

Kata kunci: Batik, Batik Surakarta, Batik Peranakan, Akulturasi Batik

ABSTRACT: *The history of Indonesian batik has existed since the late 18th century. In Surakarta, Central Java, batik became known in the mid-19th century. The development of batik in the Surakarta Palace is growing rapidly, and anyone can wear it. Around the 13th century, many south coast Chinese came to Indonesia with the aim of trading. Indirectly they also bring the influence of culture, religion and customs from their ancestral lands. Then live mingling in settlements with the Indonesian people on the coast of the island of Java. The*

Chinese made batik starting in the 19th century and were able to penetrate the batik market along the north coast. In 1892-1900 ethnic Chinese merchants in Surakarta had penetrated the batik industry through the supervision of raw materials and finished materials. Batik fabrics made by Chinese Peranakan merchants in Surakarta have their own style, unlike those developed in coastal areas. Peranakan Chinese merchants made batik patterns with a Kawung or Parang background, floral/bouquet motifs with floral embellishments with a brownish white base color. The patterns that are poured often feature the forms of Chinese mythical animals, such as Dragons, Lions, Phoenix Birds (Hongbirds), Tortoises, Kilins (lion-headed dogs), Gods and goddesses, and so on.

Keywords: *Batik, Batik Surakarta, Batik Peranakan, Batik Acculturation*

Studi Komparatif Aplikasi Streaming Musik 网 易云音乐 Dan Spotify Music: Perspektif Sosiologi Budaya

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Abstrak: Perkembangan teknologi yang semakin pesat memberikan berbagai dampak khususnya dalam bidang sosial budaya. Internet merupakan penemuan baru yang mempengaruhi cara manusia berinteraksi di masa sekarang. Bahkan manusia tidak bisa terlepas dari budaya media tersebut, termasuk mendengarkan musik. Spotify Music yang merupakan buatan Swedia dan 网易云音乐 Wǎngyì yún yīnyuè yang merupakan buatan China hadir sebagai aplikasi streaming musik yang memungkinkan penggunaannya melakukan interaksi sosial. Metode yang digunakan dalam artikel ini adalah metode kualitatif deskriptif dan interpretatif. Data penelitian diperoleh melalui teknik observasi partisipasi dan juga studi literatur. Analisis data dilakukan dengan teknik analisis konten/isi dan kemudian dikaitkan dengan teori interaksi simbolik. Hasil analisis menyimpulkan bahwa 网易云音乐 Wǎngyì yún yīnyuè dibandingkan dengan Spotify Music memiliki fitur yang lebih lengkap yang dapat mendukung terjadinya interaksi sosial antar penggunaannya. Dalam perspektif sosiologi budaya, 网易云音乐 Wǎngyì yún yīnyuè dan Spotify Music yang merupakan wujud modernitas dari representasi budaya, sehingga batasan antar kelas dan suku mulai pudar, semua masyarakat dapat menggunakan aplikasi streaming musik tersebut.

Kata Kunci: Streaming Musik; Sosiologi Budaya; Budaya Media

***Abstract:** Rapid technological developments have various impacts, especially in the socio-cultural field. The internet is a new invention that affects the way humans interact today. Even humans cannot be separated from the media culture, including listening to music. Spotify Music which is made in Sweden and 网易云音乐 Wǎngyì yún yīnyuè which is made in China are present as music streaming applications that allow users to have social interactions. The method used in this article is a descriptive and interpretive qualitative method. The research data were obtained through participatory observation techniques and literature studies. Data analysis was carried out using content analysis techniques and then linked to the theory of symbolic interaction. The results of the analysis*

conclude that 网易云音乐 Wǎngyì yún yīnyuè compared to Spotify Music has more complete features that can support social interaction between users. In the perspective of cultural sociology, 网易云音乐 Wǎngyì yún yīnyuè and Spotify Music, which are a form of modernity from cultural representation, so that the boundaries between class and ethnicity begin to fade, all people can use the music streaming application.

Keywords: *Music Streaming, Sociology of Culture, Media Culture*

汉语动词“交代”与印尼语对应词对比分析

Analisis Perbandingan Kata Kerja "jiāo dài" Bahasa Mandarin dengan Kosa Kata Bahasa Indonesia Sepadan

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摘要: 本研究基于语言学、词汇学 and 对比语言学通过文献分析法和对比分析法探讨汉语动词“交代”印尼语对应词语的语义和语用功能，并找出其异同。研究发现，汉语动词“交代”有 5 个含义，翻译至印尼语可以使用 4 个词，加词缀后可翻译成 7 个词语。研究也发现，汉语动词“交代”印尼语对应词的语义有 4 个共同点和 8 个不同点。汉语动词“交代”印尼语对应词的语用功能有 4 个共同点和 4 个不同点。可见的，汉语动词“交代”在不同的情况下使用不同的印尼语对应词。

关键词: 汉语；印尼语；交代；语义；语用功能

Abstract: This research was made based on linguistics, lexicology and comparative linguistics, to find out the similarities and differences between the semantic and pragmatic functions of the Chinese verb "jiāo dài" in Indonesian through literature analysis and comparative analysis. This research found that the Chinese verb "jiāo dài" has 5 meanings, 4 of them can be translated into Indonesian, and can be translated into 7 words after adding affixes. This research also found that there are 4 similarities and 8 differences in the semantics of the Indonesian verbs counterpart of the Chinese verbs "jiāo dài". There are 4 similarities and 4 differences in the pragmatic functions of the Indonesian verbs counterpart of the Chinese verb "jiāo dài". It can be seen that the Chinese verb "jiāo dài" uses special Indonesian counterparts in different situations.

Keywords: Chinese; Indonesian; explanation; semantics; pragmatic function

印尼本地汉语教师课堂话语分析—以 Tri Ratna 和 Budi Agung 学校两位初中教师为例

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摘要: 在课堂上, 教师话语是教师组织课堂的一项基本专业技能, 教师科学有效的使用课堂话语关系着学生课堂学习的效果。在对外汉语教学中, 教师的课堂话语是学习者目的语输入的主要的途径。尤其是在印尼国内教授汉语时, 学生处在自己的母语环境中, 课堂几乎成为他们接触汉语的唯一场所, 因此教师得在课时量不多的情况下, 需要不断优化和调整自身课堂话语的使用能力, 尽可能多为学生提供开口说汉语的机会, 因而透过本研究来了解目前教师的课堂用语情况如何和存在什么样的问题。因此, 对印尼 Tri Ratna School 和 Sekolah Budi Agung 两所初中一年级的汉语课堂进行录影, 并整理课堂教师话语逐字稿语料, 以量化语料标记与统计来厘清方向, 再质化参与观察, 最后透过对教师访谈来了解课堂的脉络, 同时对比课堂话语相关理论, 来分析课堂话语量、话语构成类型、课堂提问以及课堂反馈的情况, 以作为未来印尼本地汉语教师的反思和本地汉语教师培训的相关参考依据。

关键词: 印尼; 汉语教师; 课堂话语

Abstract: *In the classroom, teacher discourse is a basic professional skill for teachers to organize classes and use lessons scientifically and effectively. Classroom discourse is related to the effectiveness of students' classroom learning. For a foreign language learner, the teacher's classroom discourse is the learner's main way to enter the language. Especially when teaching Chinese in Indonesia, Chinese classes have almost become the only Chinese environment to students. Chinese Teachers have to standardize and adjust their classroom discourse and provide students with as many opportunities to speak Chinese as much as possible. This study started with the videos of the first-grade Chinese language classes at Tri Ratna and Budi Agung high school in Indonesia and organize the corpus of the classroom teacher's discourse verbatim manuscript. Then to quantify corpus markers and statistics to clarify the direction, and re-qualitative participation in observation. Through interviews with teachers, we can understand the context of the classroom. At the same time, we compare the relevant theories of classroom*

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The 2nd International Seminar of Language, Education and Culture of Faculty of Language, Education, and Culture,
Universal University and The 3rd International Seminar of Association of Indonesia Mandarin Studies Program

discourse to analyze the quantity of classroom discourse, the types of discourse composition, classroom asking, and classroom feedback. The result will serve as a future local Chinese teacher in Indonesia reflections and references for local Chinese teacher training courses.

Keywords: *Indonesia; Chinese Teacher; classroom discourse*

Teknik Penerjemahan Kosa Kata Bahasa Mandarin Peralatan Mesin Industri Mebel Guna Melancarkan Proses Perbaikan Mesin Wide Belt Sander

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Abstrak: Peran penerjemah di bagian reparasi mesin yang dipimpin langsung oleh teknisi Tiongkok sangat diperlukan untuk memperlancar proses perbaikan mesin WBS (Wide Belt Sander). Penerjemah harus menguasai berbagai kosakata peralatan mesin industri mebel dan cara kerja mesin WBS. Metode penelitian yang digunakan ialah metode deskriptif dan kualitatif dengan dua jenis sumber data: sumber data primer yaitu catatan teknisi dalam Bahasa Mandarin dan sumber data sekunder yang berupa hasil dokumentasi. Pada teknik penerjemahan kosakata diperlukan pengetahuan mengenai peralatan pembuat mebel, pengoperasian mesin industri, serta pemahaman dasar terhadap percakapan teknisi Tiongkok yang akan diterjemahkan.

Kata Kunci: Teknik Penerjemahan; Kosakata; Peralatan Industri; Perbaikan Mesin; WBS

Abstract: *The role of translators in the machine repair department, which is led directly by Chinese technicians, is needed to expedite the process of repairing the Wide Belt Sander (WBS) machine. Translators must master various vocabulary of furniture industry machine tools and the workings of WBS machines. The research method used is descriptive and qualitative methods with two types of data sources: primary data sources, namely technician notes in Chinese and secondary data sources in the form of documentation. The vocabulary translation technique requires knowledge of furniture-making equipment, the operation of industrial machines, as well as a basic understanding of the conversations of Chinese technicians to be translated.*

Keywords: *Translation Techniques; Vocabulary; Industrial Equipment; Repair machine; WBS*

汉语与印尼含“活”词成语对比分析

Analisis Perbandingan Peribahasa Bahasa Mandarin dan Bahasa Indonesia yang Mengandung Kata “Hidup”

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摘要: 本研究以对比语言学为理论基础,使用文献研究法探讨汉语与印尼语成语含“活”词成语的来源、特征与感情色彩含义,并找出其的异同点。研究发现,汉语含“活”词成语来自 4 来源,而印尼语源于 2 来源,其中有一个来源是一样的;汉语和印尼语含“活”词成语都有 6 个特征,其中有 3 个特点是一样的;成语的感情色彩方面,汉语和印尼语含“活”词成语都有褒义、中性义和贬义三个感情色彩,所表达的感情色彩不一,有其共同点,也有其不同点。

关键词: 印尼语; 汉语; “活”词成语; 异同

Abstract: Based on the basis of contrastive linguistics, this research uses literature review methodology to explore the origin, characteristics and emotional meaning of Chinese and Indonesian idioms containing the word "Live and Life", and to discover their similarities and differences. This research found that the Chinese idioms containing the word "Live and Life" originated from 4 sources, while the Indonesian idioms originated from 2 sources, one of which is the same from colloquialism; both Chinese and Indonesian idioms containing the word "Live and Life" have 6 characteristics, 3 of which are the same; In terms of emotional meaning, Chinese idioms and Indonesian idioms which contain the word "Live and Life" both have 3 emotional meanings, namely: positive meaning, negative meaning and neutral meaning, the meanings expressed are also varied, some are the same and some are different.

Keywords: Indonesian; Chinese; "Live and Life" Idioms; Similarities and Differences

翻转课堂教学模式实践与研究——以共同希望 语言学院大一强化班为例

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摘要: 翻转课堂是一种以学生为主的学习模式, 学生在听课前必须观看教师准备的学习材料(视频), 而在课堂中, 教师给了学生更多的时间来讨论和练习学生提前学习的材料。本研究旨在证明翻转课堂能否帮助解决传统学习模式中存在的问题, 帮助学生提高学习效率。本研究对象是共同希望语言学院使用综合 1 课本 B 和 C 的强化班学生, 通过实验研究方法和问卷调查发现翻转课堂可以解决传统课堂中存在的问题。本研究中发现的传统课堂中存在的问题也可以作为对翻转课堂学习模式感兴趣的教师及研究人员的借鉴与参考。

关键词: 翻转课堂; 学习模式; 强化班。

Abstract: *Flipped Classroom is a learning model that changes the role of students to the main one where students before lectures have to watch the learning materials prepared by the lecturer and in lectures the lecturer gives more time for students to discuss and practice what they have learned. The purpose of this study is to prove whether Flipped Classroom can help solve the obstacles that exist in the traditional learning model and help students to improve the quality of learning. Through experimental research methods and questionnaires with the object of research being intensive class B and C students of the Harapan Bersama Language High School in the Comprehensive Mandarin 1 course, it was found that Flipped Classroom can be a solution to the obstacles that exist in the traditional online learning model. Some of the obstacles found in this study can also be used as a guide for teachers and researchers who are interested in the Flipped Classroom learning model.*

Keywords: *Flipped Classroom; learning model; intensive class.*

印尼华语研究综述

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摘要：文章主要梳理近年来可搜集到的印尼华语相关的研究成果，包括讨论相关概念的定义研究、华语在印尼华人社区的定位以及印尼区域性华语的形成与发展；总结词汇和语法方面的重点研究内容及其区域性特征，并对印尼华语研究的未来提出展望：基于深化理论的研究阐释，从深入微观的本土研究到站在全球华语的高度、广度上，以社会语言学、接触语言学及语言与文化融合等相关理论为导向，进一步拓展研究内容与范围，开展印尼各区域华人语言的对比研究，各区域综合性研究，增强该课题研究的全面性。

关键词：印尼华语；华语研究；综述

Abstract: *The article mainly summarizes the research results related to Indonesian Chinese that can be collected in recent years, including discussing the definition research of related concepts, the positioning of Chinese in the Indonesian Chinese community, and the formation and development of Indonesian regional Chinese; summarizes the key research content in terms of vocabulary and grammar and its regional characteristics, and put forward a prospect for the future of Indonesian Chinese language research: The research and interpretation based on the deepening theory, from the in-depth and micro ontology research to the height and width of the global Chinese language, guided by related theories such as sociolinguistics, contact linguistics and integration of language and cultural, further expand the research content and scope, carry out comparative research on Chinese languages in various regions of Indonesia, and comprehensive research in various regions to enhance the comprehensiveness of the research on this topic.*

Keywords: *Indonesian Chinese; Chinese studies; review*

华文教育组织与中华文化遗产——以马来西亚华文独立中学为例

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摘要：华文教育组织是以开展华文教育、传承中华文化为目的的统筹协调组织，其中包括华文学校。在海外，华文学校历来是传承中华文化的重要支柱，也是当地华族的文化堡垒。华文学校能够根据青少年儿童的年龄特征，系统地及循序渐进地进行母语母文化教育，因而能够最有效地传承中华优秀传统文化。马来西亚华文独立中学（简称独中）是由马来西亚民间华人社会所赞助、维持和创办的中学总称。华文独立中学的创办就是要肩负着发展中华民族母语教育和传承中华民族文化，培育民族子女，为国储才的教育任务。华文独立中学坚持以华文为主要教学媒介和使用华文教材，确立了华文中学是华文小学教育的延续，也是一贯的母语教育系统。文章按照组织文化的层次理论，以华文独立中学为研究对象，着重分析华文独立中学组织文化的内部结构与中华文化的传承关系。华文独立中学的组织文化的内部结构可分为物质层文化建设、行为层文化建设、制度层文化建设和精神层文化建设。通过分析各层的文化建设，可以窥探各层文化如何通过建设华文独立中学的组织文化来传承、传播中华文化。华文独立中学的组织文化建设与中华文化遗产有着密切关系，可对“一带一路”建设中的民心相通产生促进作用。

关键词：华文独立中学；传播中华文化；组织文化；文化建设；民心相通

Abstract: *The Chinese Education Organization is a coordinating and coordinating organization for the purpose of carrying out Chinese education and inheriting Chinese culture, including Chinese schools. Overseas, Chinese schools have always been an important pillar for the inheritance of Chinese culture and a cultural fortress for the local Chinese. Chinese schools can systematically and gradually carry out mother tongue and mother culture education according to the age characteristics of teenagers and children, so they can most effectively inherit the excellent Chinese culture. Malaysian Chinese Independent Secondary School (referred to as the Independent Secondary School) is the general name of the secondary schools sponsored, maintained and founded by the Malaysian civil Chinese society. The establishment of Huawen Independent Middle School is to*

shoulder the educational task of developing the mother tongue education of the Chinese nation, inheriting the Chinese nation's culture, cultivating the children of the nation, and serving as the national reserve. Chinese independent secondary schools insist on using Chinese as the main teaching medium and using Chinese teaching materials, establishing that Chinese secondary schools are the continuation of Chinese primary education and a consistent mother tongue education system. According to the hierarchy theory of organizational culture, this paper takes Chinese independent middle school as the research object, and focuses on analyzing the internal structure of Chinese independent middle school's organizational culture and the inheritance relationship of Chinese culture. The internal structure of the organizational culture of Chinese independent middle school can be divided into material level culture construction, behavior level culture construction, system level culture construction and spiritual level culture construction. By analyzing the cultural construction of each layer, we can see how each layer of culture inherits and spreads Chinese culture by building the organizational culture of Chinese independent middle schools. The organizational culture construction of Chinese independent middle schools is closely related to the inheritance of Chinese culture, which can promote the people-to-people bonds in the construction of the "Belt and Road".

Keywords: *Chinese independent middle school; dissemination of Chinese culture; organizational culture; cultural construction; people-to-people bonds*

Analisis Fonologis Konsonan Bahasa Mandarin z, c, zh, ch Mahasiswa Semester 2 Program Studi D-3 Bahasa Mandarin Sekolah Vokasi Universitas Sebelas Maret

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Abstrak: Dalam pembelajaran Bahasa Mandarin pelafalan sangat penting untuk dipelajari karena jika salah melafalkannya akan berperangrugh pada arti dan makna kata yang terucap. Prodi D-3 Bahasa Mandarin Sekolah Vokasi Universitas Sebelas Maret melihat sangat pentingnya pelafalan Bahasa Mandarin, maka pada awal semester 1 dimasukan mata kuliah pelafalan Bahasa Mandarin dalam kurikulum prodi. Namun mahasiswa setelah mengikuti mata kuliah pelafalan selama 1 semester, di semester 2 pada mata kuliah bahasa Mandarin menyimak dan berbicara masih ditemukan kesalahan pelafalan konsonan khususnya konsonan z,c,zh,ch dan kesalahan dalam mengidentifikasi bunyi konsonan tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif yang akan mendeskripsikan penyebab kesalahan dalam melafalkan dan dalam pengidentifikasian bunyi konsonan bahasa Mandarin z,c,zh dan ch. Kuesioner soal dibagikan pada 18 mahasiswa semester 2 angkatan 2021 Prodi D-3 Bahasa Mandarin Sekolah Vokasi UNS. Dalam hasil penelitian ditemukan pengaruh utama kesalahan mahasiswa dalam melafalkan dan mengidentifikasi bunyi konsonan /z/, /c/, /zh/, /ch/ adalah faktor bahasa ibu dimana ada perbedaan melafalkan konsonan yang sama, begitu juga pada pengidentifikasian bunyi.

Kata Kunci: Fonologis; Konsonan; Bahasa Mandarin

Abstract: In learning Mandarin, pronunciation is very important to learn because if you pronounce it wrong, it will affect the meaning and meaning of the spoken word. The D3 Mandarin Language Vocational School Study Program UNS sees the importance of pronouncing Mandarin, so at the beginning of semester 1, Chinese pronunciation courses are included in the study program curriculum. However, students after taking pronunciation courses for 1 semester,

in semester 2, they still found consonant pronunciation errors, especially consonants z, c, zh, ch and errors in identifying the consonant sound. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method that will describe the causes of errors in pronouncing consonants and identifying consonant sounds z, c, zh and ch. The results of the study found 20 students who were still wrong in pronouncing and identifying the consonant sounds z, c, zh, ch, the main influence was the mother tongue factor where there were differences in pronouncing the same consonant, as well as in identifying sounds).

Keywords: *Phonology; Consonants; Chinese*

Tindak Tutur Direktif Pada Tokoh Utama Dialog Film Rise Of The Legend: Kajian Pragmatik

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Abstrak: Judul penelitian ini adalah “Analisis tindak tutur direktif protagonis dalam film “Rise of the Legend ”. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan makna pragmatik serta bentuk dan jenis tindak tutur direktif protagonis dalam film “Rise of The Legend”. Teori tindak tutur J.L Austin Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif Tindak tutur indikatif dan jenis-jenisnya Data penelitian ini adalah film “Rise of The Legend ” yang rilis tahun 2014. Data penelitian ini dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan metode Sudaryanto Metode observasi dan teknik atensi, hasil temuan menunjukkan bahwa tindak tutur imperatif bersifat direktif, yaitu tindak tutur yang penutur berusaha untuk meminta mitra tutur untuk melakukan atau tidak melakukan, ada jenisnya, yaitu memerintahkan, meminta, melarang, menawarkan nasehat, dan mengajak.

Kata Kunci: pragmatik, tindak tutur, direktif, ekspresif, film

Abstract: The title of this research is "Analysis of the directive speech act of the protagonist in the film "Rise of the Legend". This study aims to describe the pragmatic meaning as well as the forms and types of directive speech acts of the protagonist in the film "Rise of The Legend". J.L Austin speech act theory The method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive method Indicative speech acts and their types. attention, the findings show that imperative speech acts are directive, namely speech acts that the speaker tries to ask the speech partner to do or not to do, there are types, namely ordering, asking, prohibiting, offering advice, and inviting.

Keywords: pragmatics, speech act, directive, expressive, film

Kemampuan Mahasiswa dalam Menganalisis Homofoni pada Video Animasi 《中秋节》 Zhōngqiū Jié di Kanal YouTube 三淼儿童官方 频道 Sān Miǎo Értóng Guānfāng Píndào

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Abstrak: Homofon adalah kesamaan bunyi antara dua satuan ujaran tanpa memperhatikan ejaannya. Dalam bahasa Mandarin, homofon berhubungan dengan pelafalan Hanzi yang memiliki bunyi dengan ton sama, namun dengan bentuk Hanzi dan makna yang berbeda. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana kemampuan mahasiswa tingkat 1 Sastra Tiongkok Universitas Gunadarma dalam membedakan hanzi yang berhomofoni pada video animasi 《中秋节》 Zhōngqiū Jié di kanal YouTube 三淼儿童官方频道 Sān Miǎo Értóng Guānfāng Píndào. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kemampuan mahasiswa tingkat 1 Sastra Tiongkok Universitas Gunadarma dalam membedakan hanzi yang berhomofoni rendah. Dari 10 soal tes yang diujikan, mahasiswa paling banyak menjawab benar pada homofon dào, bǎi, péng, dan tú.

Kata kunci: homofon; hanzi; kemampuan mahasiswa Sastra Tiongkok tingkat 1 Universitas Gunadarma

Abstract: Homophone are the similarity of sounds between two speech units regardless of spelling. In Mandarin, homophones are related to Chinese pronunciations that have the same tone but different Chinese forms and meanings. The purpose of this research was to find out how the ability of 1st year students of Chinese Literature Gunadarma University in distinguishing homophones in Chinese. This research is a qualitative descriptive study. The results of this research showed that the ability of 1st year students of Chinese Literature Gunadarma University in distinguishing homophones in Chinese was still low. Of

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*the 10 test questions tested, most students answered correctly on the homophones
dào, bǎi, péng, dan tú.*

Keywords: *homophones; hanzi; the ability 1st year students of Chinese
Literature Gunadarma University*

Mahasiswa Indonesia non-Keturunan Tionghoa Belajar Bahasa Mandarin di Universitas Sebelas Maret Indonesia

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Abstrak: Mahasiswa non-Keturunan Tionghoa yang belajar bahasa Mandarin di Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia mengalami peningkatan setiap tahunnya. Dalam makalah ini membahas tentang tiga aspek yaitu motivasi belajar, sikap belajar, dan kesulitan dalam belajar mahasiswa non-Tionghoa di jurusan Bahasa Mandarin. Mahasiswa non-Keturunan Tionghoa memiliki beberapa karakteristik dalam belajar, dan memiliki tujuan belajar sangat jelas dan memiliki sikap belajar yang positif. Secara umum kesulitan yang dihadapi oleh siswa non-Keturunan Tionghoa dalam belajar disebabkan karena mereka jarang berkomunikasi dalam bahasa Mandarin di lingkungan tempat tinggalnya, sering terjadi kesalahan dalam pengucapan, meskipun ada banyak tekanan dalam belajar, mereka masih mempertahankan motivasi yang kuat untuk belajar Bahasa Mandarin.

Kata Kunci: Belajar; Bahasa Mandarin; Mahasiswa Non-Tionghoa

Abstract: *Non-Chinese ancestry students studying Mandarin at Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia have increased every year. This paper discusses three aspects, learning motivation, learning attitude, and learning difficulties of non-Chinese ancestry students in the Mandarin Language Department at Universitas Sebelas Maret. Non-Chinese ancestry students have several characteristics in learning, have learning goals, and have a positive learning attitude. In general, the difficulties faced by non-Chinese ancestry students in learning Chinese are because they rarely communicate in Chinese, which caused mistakes in listening and pronunciation, even though there is a lot of pressure in learning, they still maintain a strong motivation to learn Chinese.*

Keywords: Learning; Chinese; Non-Chinese Ancestry Students

Analisis Gaya Bahasa dalam Seni Bercerita Tradisional *Pingshu Hong Lou Meng* dan *Rakugo Ikuyo Mochi*

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini berjudul "Analisis Gaya Bahasa dalam Seni Bercerita Tradisional *Pingshu Hong Lou Meng* dan *Rakugo Ikuyo Mochi*". Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis gaya bahasa dalam naskah *Pingshu Hong Lou Meng* dan *Rakugo Ikuyo Mochi*". Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif, menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Teknik yang digunakan dalam pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini, yaitu Teknik membaca, mencatat dan menginventarisasi. Instrumen dalam penelitian ini yaitu peneliti sendiri yang merupakan alat pengumpul data utama analisis data dilakukan dengan tahapan: (1) mengidentifikasi dan menginventarisasi data hasil temuan, (2) mengklasifikasi hasil temuan berdasarkan jenis majas dan ciri penanda, (3) menginterpretasi makna hasil analisis data, (4) mendeskripsikan hasil analisis data tersebut. Hasil analisis dan pembahasan yang telah dilakukan adalah menunjukkan dalam kisah *Hong Lou Meng* lebih cenderung menggunakan gaya bahasa hiperbola, sedangkan dalam kisah *Ikuyo Mochi* lebih cenderung menggunakan gaya bahasa metafora.

Kata Kunci: Analisis; Gaya Bahasa; *Pingshu*; *Rakugo*

Abstract: This research is entitled "Analysis of Style in Traditional Storytelling *Pingshu Hong Lou Meng* and *Rakugo Ikuyo Mochi*". This study aims to analyze the style of language in the *Pingshu Hong Lou Meng* and *Rakugo Ikuyo Mochi* scripts". The research method used is descriptive method, using a qualitative approach. The techniques used in data collection in this research are reading, recording and inventorying techniques. The instrument in this study is the researcher himself, who is the main data collection tool. The data analysis is carried out in stages: (1) identifying and inventorying the data found, (2) classifying the findings based on the type of figure of speech and the characteristics of the markers, (3) interpreting the meaning of the results of data analysis. (4) describe the results of the data analysis. The results of the analysis and discussion that have been carried out show that *Hong Lou Meng*'s story tends

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to use hyperbole, while Ikuyo Mochi's story tends to use metaphorical language style.

Keywords: *Analysis; Language Style; Pingshu; Rakugo*

印尼北干巴鲁慈行学校初中部汉语课 网络教学分析

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摘要：新型冠状病毒疫情“逼”了印尼学校进行网络远程教学，北干巴鲁慈行学校初中部也不例外。为了解印尼北干巴鲁慈行学校初中部的汉语课网络教学，通过文献调查、实地观察、问卷调查和访谈调查分析其学校的汉语网络教学。印尼北干巴鲁慈行学校初中部主要运用 ZOOM 会议和谷歌课堂两种平台进行教学。汉语教师使用“传递——接受式”教学模式进行网络教学。教师一般使用讲解加问答法、讲故事法、翻译法、写作法、练习法和趣味教学法进行教学活动。调查中也发现，通过网络进行教学也影响学生学习的态度和学习效果，比如：学生的注意力难以集中、学生很难跟老师沟通、学生更消极等。因此本文推荐两种教学模式，综合教学模式和交互式教学模式。

关键词：慈行学校；汉语课；网络教学

Abstract: *The Covid-19 pandemic has forced schools in Indonesia to engage in online distance education, including Metta Maitreya Junior High School in Pekanbaru. In order to understand the online teaching of Chinese language lesson in Metta Maitreya Junior High School, Pekanbaru, Indonesia, this study analyzed the online teaching of Chinese language lesson through literature research, field investigation, questionnaire survey and interview investigation. Metta Maitreya Junior High School, Pekanbaru, Indonesia, mainly uses two platforms, Zoom Meetings and Google Classroom, for teaching. In the online learning, Chinese teachers use the “Take and Give” teaching model. Teachers generally used lecture plus question-and-answer method, storytelling method, translation method, writing method, practice method and fun teaching method to conduct teaching activities. The study also found that teaching through the Internet also affects students’ learning attitudes and learning result, for example: students difficult to concentrate, students difficult to communicate with teachers, students become more passive, etc. Therefore, this study recommends two*

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teaching models, the comprehensive teaching model and the interactive teaching model.

Keywords: *Metta Maitreya School; Chinese Language Lesson; Online Teaching*

国际热爱大自然促进会大自然之歌歌词修辞格 分析——以汪慈光先生的作品为代表

Analisis Gaya Bahasa Lirik Lagu Tembang Kasih Semesta *The International Nature Loving Association* dengan Karya Master Wang Tzu Kuang sebagai Objek Penelitian

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摘要: 国际热爱大自然促进会大自然之歌是以赞颂天地之美, 宣扬热爱大自然文化为目的的歌曲, 其歌词里含有大量的修辞手法。本研究主要研究国际热爱大自然促进会汪慈光先生创作的大自然之歌歌词中所使用的修辞及歌词背后所隐藏的文化含义。本研究以语言学为理论基础, 通过定性文献分析法进行研究, 采用了文献研究法、访谈法收集资料, 然后对之进行归纳与描述。研究发现: 汪慈光先生作品中使用了 20 种修辞格, 包括: 比喻、摹绘、反复、移就、层递、拟人、叠字、排比、设问、列锦、通感、映衬、夸张、婉曲、借代、对比、拈连、顶真、对偶以及仿词。此外, 歌词里隐含了道家思想、儒家思想以及中国传统文化思想。修辞格的使用表明了国际热爱大自然促进会大自然之歌的文学价值, 表达了大自然之美, 宣扬热爱大自然文化。

关键词: 国际热爱大自然促进会; 大自然之歌; 修辞; 含义

Abstract: *Song of Loving Nature by The International Nature Loving Association (INLA) is a song that glorifies the beauty of heaven and earth, spreads the culture of loving nature, which the use of language styles in INLA's song lyrics is very diverse. This study aimed at understanding and describing the style of language or rhetoric in the lyrics of the song of loving nature written by Master Wang Tzu Kuang, as well as to understand the meaning and culture contained in the lyrics of the song. The method used in this study is a qualitative literature analysis method. Literature and interviews were undertaken to collect the data, then the researcher summarize and describe the result. Based on the result of the study, it was concluded that Master Wang Tzu Kuang used 20 types of figurative language in the lyrics of the Song of Loving Nature, including:*

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simile, personification, repetition, etc. The lyrics also contain Taoism, Confucianism and traditional Chinese cultural thoughts. The use of figures of speech indicates the literary value of Song of Loving Nature by INLA, which expresses the beauty of nature and promotes a culture of love for nature.

Keywords: *The International Nature Loving Association; Songs of Loving Nature; Rhetoric; Meanings*

浅谈“六书”在对外汉语汉字教学的应用—— 以玛拉工艺大学汉字教学为例

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摘要: 在对外汉语教学中, 汉字的教是学习汉语的基础之一, 但这也是一个难点。“六书”则是从古至今学习汉字最基础的方式之一, 通过分析汉字的形体结构、解释汉字的构字原因及发掘汉字中所蕴含的中国传统文化, 这可以提高对外汉语教学的乐趣。若对外汉语教师能够掌握好“六书”的理论, 无疑能让非汉语为母语学生对汉字的认识更深入, 而且能激发他们学习的兴趣。此外, 通过“六书”对汉字的解释, 对外汉语教师也可以让非汉语为母语学生知道中华文化的内涵, 并加强马来西亚各族之间彼此文化的认识。“六书”原是周朝官方教育贵族子弟的一项课程, 贵族子弟在八岁的时候就要学习“小学”, 其中包括了“六书”。由于“六书”是古代贵族子弟在年级幼小时所需要学习的主要科目之一, 属于是学习汉字入门的基础知识, 这对于非汉语为母语学生在学习汉字是也是非常实用的, 因为这是古人经过多年的累计说得的经验, 故可以在对外汉语课借鉴“六书”来指导非汉语为母语学生来学习汉字。

关键词: 六书; 对外汉语; 汉字教学

Abstract: *The instruction of Chinese characters is one of the foundations of learning Chinese as a foreign language, but it is also a difficult point for the non-native Chinese students to learn Chinese. "Six Books Method" (六书) is one of the basic ways to teach and learn Chinese characters from ancient until nowadays. This teaching method can enhance the joyful of learning Chinese characters by analyzing the structure of Chinese characters, explaining the reasons for their formation and discovering the traditional Chinese culture contained in Chinese characters. If teachers can master and use this method to teach Chinese*

characters, the students can understand the Chinese characters deeper. This method can stimulate their interest in learning Chinese characters. In addition, teachers can teach the students about the connotation of Chinese culture through the interpretation of Chinese characters by using "Six Books Method" (六书). This can strengthen the cultural understanding of each ethnic group and contribute the unity in Malaysia. "Six Books Method" (六书) was originally a course for the children of nobles in Zhou Dynasty. Noble children had to learn "Six Books Method" (六书) when they were eight years old. Since the "Six Books Method" (六书) was one of the main subjects that ancient noble children need to learn, it can consider as the most basic way to learn Chinese characters. Besides, "Six Books Method" (六书) is very practical for non-native Chinese students to learn Chinese characters because it was an accumulated experience of the ancients. Therefore, the teachers can use it to guide students to learn Chinese characters.

Keywords: *"Six Books Method" (六书); Teaching Chinese as foreign language; Chinese characters instruction*

丹戎布拉大学中文专业 2020 年级学生对汉语 “把字句”使用偏误分析

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摘要: 在现代汉语中,“把”字句是日常交流中最常用的语法点。与印尼语相比,汉语“把”字句的句式与印尼语的完全不同,如:汉语的句式是名词/代词+把+名词+动词+其他成分。而印尼语的句式是名词/代词+动词+名词+其他成分。由于汉语介词“把字句”它有特别的用法,使丹戎布拉大学师范教育学院中文专业 2020 年级的学生使用介词“把”字句时往往会出现错误。本论文对学生使用“把”字句出现错误进行分析及描述使用偏误的原因。本文进行这份研究的目的是为了了解学生对“把”字句的掌握情况、找出偏误类型及找出错误的原因。通过研究结果希望能找出更好的方法帮助学生掌握介词“把”字句的句式及用法。本文使用文献法和测试法进行研究。通过统计与分析得出,学生对“把”字句发生错误体现在缺漏偏误、误加偏误、错序偏误和杂糅偏误。导致学生出现错误的原因是学生使用“把字句”时受到母语的影响以及不够掌握“把字句”的用法。因此,为了能够减少学生的错误率,本文建议教师可以给更多学习的机会,改善学生的学习方法。

关键词: 把字句; 偏误分析

Abstract: In modern Chinese, the word "ba" active sentence is the most commonly used grammatical point in daily communication. Compared with Indonesian, the sentence pattern of Chinese "ba" active sentence is completely different from that of Indonesian "ba" active sentences, such as Chinese sentence pattern: noun/pronoun+ba+noun+verb+other components. The Indonesian sentence pattern is: noun/pronoun + verb + noun + other components. Due to the special usage of the Chinese preposition "ba" active sentences, sophomores majoring in Chinese at Tanjungpura University often make mistakes when using the preposition "ba" active sentence. This paper analyzes the errors in students' use of the word "ba" active sentence and describes the reasons for the errors. The purpose of this study is to understand the students' of the "ba" active sentence, find out the types of errors, and find out the reasons for the errors. This paper uses the literature method and test method for research. Through the research

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results, I hope to find a better method to help students understand the sentence pattern and usage of the preposition "ba" active sentence.

Keywords: *error; active sentence*

Gambaran Emosi Tokoh Utama Dalam Film 《中国飞侠》

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Abstrak: Setiap manusia pasti pernah mengalami berbagai macam emosi dalam kehidupannya. Pada penelitian ini membahas jenis-jenis emosi yang dirasakan tokoh utama serta caranya mengendalikan emosi dalam film Chinese Fighting Man 《中国飞侠》 Zhōngguó Fēi Xiá Karya Zhang Wumao yang rilis pada 10 Desember 2020. Tokoh utama dalam film diceritakan adalah seorang ayah bernama (李安全) Lǐ Ānquán yang harus merasakan berbagai macam emosi akibat banyaknya masalah yang datang dalam hidupnya sehingga mempengaruhi keadaan emosinya. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan teori Daniel Goleman (1995) dengan landasan teori psikologi sastra dan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif serta pengumpulan data menggunakan studi kepustakaan. Berdasarkan penelitian film Chinese Fighting Man 《中国飞侠》 Zhōngguó Fēi Xiá terdapat berbagai macam emosi yang dirasakan tokoh utama diantaranya: amarah, kesedihan, rasa takut, kenikmatan, cinta, terkejut, jengkel, malu dan sikap tokoh utama mengendalikan emosinya dengan cara bersabar, tenang, semangat, kerja keras, bersahabat, jujur, peduli sosial, bertanggung jawab.

Kata Kunci: Film; Karakter; Emosi

Abstract: Every human being must have experienced a variety of emotions in his life. This study discusses the types of emotions felt by the main character as well as how to control emotions in the Chinese Fighting Man 《中国飞侠》 Zhōngguó Fēi Xiá movie, which was released on December 10, 2020. The main character in the film is told is a father (李安全) Lǐ Ānquán who has to feel a variety of emotions due to the many problems that come in his life that affect his emotional state. This study uses the theoretical approach of Daniel Goleman (1995) with the theoretical basis of literary psychology and qualitative descriptive research methods and data collection using literature studies. Based on the research of the film Chinese Fighting Man 《中国飞侠》 Zhōngguó Fēi Xiá there are various emotions felt by the main character including: anger, sadness, fear, enjoyment, love, surprise, annoyance, shame and the attitude of the main

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character controls his emotions by being patient, calm, spirit, hard work, friendly, honest, social care, responsible.

Keywords: Movie, Character, Emotion

慈育大学中文系商务方向的学生成语的学习情况-以《高级商务汉语会话教程》为例

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摘要：本文收集了对外汉语教材《高级商务汉语会话教程》上和中册中出现的成语对慈育大学中文系商务方向三年级学生的成语学习情况进行了问卷调查，最后根据调查结果进行分析，找出问题所在也提出成语学习策略。研究表明：一、学生的成语学习情况一般，属于中等级；二、学生在学习成语过程中遇到的困难多是使用成语造句的时候；三、学生无法掌握好成语的原因是，学生对成语的识记不够好而且也不够理解成语的意思；四、学生在使用汉语成语时，有一大部分的错误都出现在语法上的问题；五、学生在使用成语时不太理解成语的意思或者是完全理解错成语的意思，导致在使用成语时，无法正确地传达意思。希望通过本调查，笔者能找到学生在学习商业有关的成语时的困难，并能找到能帮助他们学习这些成语的好策略。

关键词：慈育大学；中文系；成语；学习情况；调查分析

Abstract: This paper collects data from idioms that appears the first and second volumes of "Business Chinese: Advanced Speaking" textbook which are teaching materials of Chinese as a foreign language, and conducts a questionnaire survey on the idiom learning of the third-year student of the Chinese Business Major at Bunda Mulia University. Finally, according to the survey results, we can find out the problem and find suitable idiom learning strategies. The research results shows: 1. The students's idiom learning is average, and they belongs to middle level; 2. The difficulties encountered by students in the process of learning idioms mostly when making sentences using idioms; 3. The reasons why students cannot master idioms well are: Students' memorization of idioms is not good enough and they do not understand the meaning of idioms; 4. When students use Chinese idioms, most of the mistakes are in grammar; 5. When students use idioms, they do not quite understand the meaning of idioms or completely misunderstand the meaning of idioms, resulting in the inability to correctly convey the meaning when using idioms. It is hoped that through this survey, the author can find out the difficulties students have in

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learning business-related idioms, and find good strategies to help them learn these idioms.

Keywords: *Bunda Mulia University; Chinese Major; idioms; learning situation; research analysis*



SEMILAR INTERNASIONAL PENDIDIKAN, BAHASA, SASTRA, DAN BUDAYA TIONGHOA/TIONGKOK FAKULAS PENDIDIKAN,
BAHASA, DAN BUDAYA UNIVERSITAS UNIVERSAL KE-2 DAN ASOSIASI PROGRAM STUDI MANDARIN INDONESIA KE-3

第二届印尼巴淡市世界大学语言文化教育学院与第三届
印尼高等院校中文系协会华语文教育国际研讨会的论文集

PROCEEDING THE 2ND INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR OF EDUCATION, LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND CHINESE CULTURE OF
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