



Indonesien to English Noun Phrase Meaning Equivalence on Food Lists from Several Restaurants in Ubud Bali

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ABSTRACT

The declining numbers of arrival of foreign tourists to the island of Bali has led to some intense competitions in obtaining customers in restaurants, located in the area of Ubud Gianyar. To anticipate such things, foreign language skills, especially English is very important, especially for waiters in the restaurants, who are required to be able to explain the food / menu in English, so the customers will feel satisfied because they understand the food ordered. This study aims to describe the equivalence of Indonesian phrases into English about food on the food lists in several restaurants in Ubud. The data were analyzed using qualitative linguistic theory, which relies on a phenomenological philosophical approach. The results showed that all restaurants used Modificative Noun phrases, and 80% of them also used Appositive noun phrases. While Coordinative Noun phrases are only used by 10% of restaurants. Furthermore, it is suggested to the restaurant managers to use simpler noun phrases, so that it becomes easier for guests to understand the meaning of Indonesian phrases that are stated in English noun phrases. In addition, it will also make it easier for waiters to explain the food menu available at the restaurant.

Keywords: *Noun Phrase, Menu, Restaurant*

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1. INTRODUCTION

Being able to communicate well, either in oral or written language, is badly needed by Balinese people, especially for those who live in tourism areas. Local residents who, in general, use their mother tongue, namely Balinese and Indonesian as the National language, are encouraged to improve their communication skills in foreign languages, particularly English, especially for those who are directly involved in the Tourism industry.

The declining numbers of foreign tourists in the island of Bali, due to the pandemic that hit the world globally, has caused intense competition in obtaining customers of restaurants in the Ubud Gianyar area. Therefore, language skills are very important. English, which is the main communication tool, is badly needed by the local community in the tourist area, especially for waiter services in restaurants. It is expected that they can provide good services, are able to explain in detail about the food sold or listed in the restaurant menu, for the sake of tourist satisfaction.

In theory people have various cultures that are very different from one to another. This cultural diversity will affect language, especially on the language aspects such as: phonological,

morphological, grammatical and semantic. Among these aspects of language, the semantic aspect is most quickly and significantly provides information about the culture underlying a language (Trudgill, 1983). Therefore, in mastering the languages of various ethnic groups, it is very important to study their languages to the semantic aspects, especially those related to the culture of the language. In other words, we not only learn the grammatical aspects that lead us to success in achieving communication goals, but we will also avoid any social phenomena, such as: irritation in communication, or even cultural harassment due to our lack of understanding of semantic aspects related to culture.

A small part of cultural differences in the language used in daily communication is presented in this study, that is the use of English noun phrases in the restaurant menu, that are matched with those in Indonesian phrases. The definition of a phrase is a combination of two or more words that have non-predicative properties and are not sentences. The meaning of non-predicative itself is that one of the words in the word combination does not serve as a predicate and only has grammatical meaning. The function of the phrase itself is to explain a phenomenon, activity and action. In addition to the above functions, there are also types of phrases based on the function of the shape component, including endocentric and exocentric phrases. While phrases based on the function of their component types are prepositional phrases, verbal phrases, noun phrases and adjective phrases.

Noun phrases in the food list are always present and carry meaning in understanding the concept of English which can be a very important element in explaining the menu in a restaurant, Noun phrases in Indonesian are explained reversally "Diterangkan Menerangkan" (DM) to "Menerangkan Diterangkan" (MD) in English. The understanding and use of English noun phrases in explaining the food served or sold are done daily by waiters in restaurants in Ubud Gianyar. Many Ubud people work in the tourism sectors such as hotels, restaurants, villas, home stays, cafes and others.

In their activities, the waiters in cafes and restaurants alongside the road in Ubud are always in contact with foreign tourists, and use English as their main communication tool. But not all of them have adequate knowledge of English. It is therefore interesting to examine how they understand the menu items sold in these restaurants. The names of Indonesian food and Balinese food are often written in English because most of the customers who eat in these restaurants are foreign tourists. The food offered at these restaurants varies. There are Balinese food as well as Indonesian food, such as *Tipat Cantok*, *Sayur Tumis*, *Tipat belayag*, *Ayam betutu*, *Tum Ayam*, *Ayam sisit* and many others, where waiters are required to be able to explain these foods in English well, so that customers will feel satisfied because they understand the food they ordered.

Several similar studies have been carried on so far. Among them is a research conducted by Wiwik Sundari (2017) entitled *The Formation Process of English Menu Names in Simpang Lima*. This research examines the word formation process, phrase structure, and phrase type of food menu names by taking data in the form of English food menu names in restaurants in Simpang Lima. Another research was conducted by Cindy Wilianda (2017) with the title *The Noun Phrase Structure of Menu List in Restaurants or Cafes in "Pondok" Area, South Padang*, which discusses the structure and phrase class of the menu list used by restaurant and cafe owners in Pondok area, Padang city. The breadth of the research scope and the theory used in data analysis is what distinguishes these studies from the research conducted in Ubud.

2. METHOD

The object of this research is the equivalent meaning of Indonesian noun phrases into English on the menu list in the restaurants. From a population of food lists/menus in restaurants in the Ubud Gianyar Tourism area, sample were taken with the criteria of restaurants that serve Indonesian/Balinese cuisine. Primary data were obtained by observation and interviews with restaurant owners and employees. The data were qualitatively analyzed using linguistic theory,

namely the theory of Noun Phrases from Chaer (1998), which rests on a phenomenological philosophical approach.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Ubud is one of seven sub-districts in Gianyar Regency, located about 40 kilometers from Ngurah Rai Airport. Ubud is a foreign tourist destination that offers natural attractions such as rafting, tracking or cycling, and Monkey Forest, as well as cultural attractions such as Kecak and Legong dance performances, works of art in several museums, art galleries, and art markets, where tourists can buy crafts as souvenirs that are creatively produced by the Ubud community and its surroundings. Ubud also offers many culinary tours, which serve a variety of Indonesian specialties or Balinese cuisine in particular. Many of these dishes, such as *Ayam betutu* and *Babi guling* are found in local restaurants/ food stalls. To learn more about Indonesian cuisine and Balinese cuisine in particular, tourists can also join various cooking classes, which are organized by most hotels in Ubud. The typical Balinese culinary menu that are usually learned in this cooking class are making *Lawar* and *Satay lilit*, as well as some typical archipelago dishes such as *Nasi goreng*, *Gado-gado*, *Soto* and others.

The data that has been collected is then analyzed using qualitative descriptive analysis techniques, based on Chaer's (1988) theory of Nominal Phrases, and is presented as follows:

3.1 Indonesian Noun Phrases and Their English Equivalents in the Menu of Bebek Tepi Sawah Restaurant

Bebek Tepi Sawah Restaurant is located at Jl. Raya Goa Gajah, Peliatan, Ubud District, Gianyar Regency, Bali (80571). The data obtained are: *Jus untuk Terapi Tekanan Darah Tinggi*, *Jus untuk Menurunkan Kolesterol/ Pencegahan Kolesterol*, *Jus untuk Asam Urat/ Pencegahan Asam Urat*, *Soto Ayam*, *Bebek Betutu*, *Ayam Betutu*, *Ayam Asap Goreng*, *Gurami Panggang*, *Gurami goreng*, *Sayur Urab*, *Plecing Kangkung*, *Nasi Putih*, *Soto Ayam*, *Nasi Goreng*, *Bakmi Goreng*, *Ayam Panggang Tepi Sawah*, *Ayam Terasi*, *Sate Campur*, *Sate Lilit Ayam*, *Gado-gado*, *Tahu Campur*.

On the menu of Bebek Tepi Sawah restaurant, the Indonesian noun phrases *Jus untuk terapi tekanan darah tinggi*, *Jus untuk asam urat*, *Jus untuk kolesterol*, *Ayam panggang Tepi Sawah* are phrases consisting of more than one word, where the first two words "*Jus untuk*" indicate a noun phrase in the words "*tekanan darah tinggi*". This phrase is an Appositive noun phrase in which part of the word combination acts as a substitute for the core element. *Soto Ayam*, *Bebek Betutu*, *Ayam Betutu*, *Ayam Asap*, *Nasi Putih*, *Ayam Terasi*, *Sate Babi*, is a Modified noun phrase. This phrase where some words are not the same as other words and act as additional or complementary information. In Chaer (1988), these noun phrases are elements that form noun phrases with the structure "Explained-Explaining (D-M). The words "*Soto*, *Bebek*, *Ayam*, *Nasi*, *Sate*" are words that are "Explained" (D). While the words "*Ayam*" in "*Soto Ayam*" are "Explaining" (M). The words "*Betutu*, *asap*, *putih*, *babi*" are "Explaining" (M) elements, while "*Sate Babi*" is also a noun phrase.

In the menu of Bebek Tepi Sawah restaurant, these noun phrases are translated into English as follows:

Table 1: The meaning of noun phrases in the menu list of Bebek Tepi Sawah Restaurant
[Source: Bebek Tepi Sawah Restaurant]

1	<i>Soto Ayam</i>	Indonesian chicken soup with chicken meat, noodle and vegetable
2	<i>Bebek Betutu</i>	Balinese smoked duck
3	<i>Ayam Betutu</i>	Balinese smoked chicken
4	<i>Ayam Asap Goreng</i>	Fried smoked chicken
5	<i>Gurami Panggang</i>	Grilled or fried carp fish

6	<i>Sayur Urab</i>	Mixed vegetable with Balinese spices
7	<i>Nasi Putih</i>	Steam rice
8	<i>Nasi Goreng</i>	Fried rice
9	<i>Bakmi Goreng</i>	Fried Egg noodle
10	<i>Ayam Panggang Tepi Sawah</i>	Grilled chicken leg
11	<i>Ayam Terasi</i>	Grilled chicken with shrimp paste

3.2 Indonesian Noun Phrases and Their English Equivalent in the Menu of Bebek Bengil Restaurant

Bebek Bengil Restaurant is located at Jl. Hanoman, Ubud District, Gianyar Regency Bali (80571). The data obtained are: *Ayam Pelalah*, *Bebek Bakar Sambal Hijau*, *Nasi Goreng Vegetarian*, *Nasi Campur Vegetarian*, *Pepes Ikan Bumbu Bali*.

The menu at this restaurant uses the following phrases:

- a. *Ayam Pelalah*, *Bebek Pelalah* are modificative noun phrases which are not the same as other words that act as additional or complementary information. According to Chaer's (1988) theory, those phrases are formed from the elements of a noun phrase with the structure *Diterangkan - Menerangkan (D - M)*. So the meaning of *Ayam Pelalah* and *Bebek Pelalah* are chicken/duck seasoned with spicy Balinese spices. The English equivalent of *Ayam pelalah/ Bebek pelalah* is chicken/ duck served with traditional Balinese spices.
- b. Indonesian noun phrases such as *Bebek bakar sambel hijau* is paired with grilled duck with balinese sauce. This phrase has four words, the D element can be a noun word while the M element is a phrase. The word *Bebek* is an "Explained" word, while "bakar" is an Explaining element of "*Bebek bakar*". While "*sambel hijau*" is Explaining (M), but *sambal hijau* is also a phrase where *sambal* is the Explained element (D) and the word *hijau* is the Explaining element (M). *Sambal hijau* means chili sauce made of green chili peppers.
- c. Indonesian noun phrase *Nasi Goreng Vegetarian* is transliterated in English as fried rice with vegetable. In this phrase, *Nasi* is the 'Explained' element (D), while the word *Goreng* is the 'Explaining' element (M). While *Vegetarian* is also an element of Explaining (M). So in this phrase there are two Explaining (M) elements.
- d. The Indonesian noun phrase "*Pepes Ikan Bumbu Bali*" is transliterated into English as "fish with traditional Balinese spices." In this phrase there are four words, of which the word "*Pepes*" is the Explained element (D), and the word "*fish*" is the Explaining element (M). The phrase "*Pepes ikan*" means "pepes made of fish", while "*bumbu Bali*" is also a phrase, where the word "bumbu" is the Explained element (D) and "*Bali*" is the Explaining element (M). So "*bumbu Bali*" means "seasoning made of spices from Bali". This phrase is called an Appositive phrase because it is a noun phrase in which part of the word combination acts as a substitute for the core element.

3.3 Indonesian Noun Phrases and Their English Equivalent in the Menu of Warung Makan Bu Rus

Warung Makan Bu Rus is located at Jl. Suweta no.9, Ubud, Ubud District, Gianyar Regency Bali (80571). In their menu, Warung makan Bu Rus has ten noun phrases, among others: *Nasi Goreng*, *Mie Goreng*, *Bihun goreng*, *Bihun kuah*, *Soto Ayam*, *Gado-gado*, *Soto Ayam*, *Sate Babi*, *Kare Sayur*, *Kare Ayam*, *Ayam Panggang*.

All of the noun phrases in the food list in this food stall have two words, which constitute the element Explained (D). The words are: *Nasi*, *Mie*, *Bihun*, *Soto*, *Ayam*, *Sate*, *Kare*. While the Explaining element (M) is in the words: *goreng*, *kuah*, *Ayam*, *Babi*, *Sayur*, *bakar*. These words explain the word in front of them.

- a. *Nasi Goreng*, *Bihun Goreng*, are Modified noun phrases in which some words are not the same as other words and acts as an additional description.

- b. *Soto ayam, Sate babi, Sate ayam, Kare sayur, Kare ayam* are Appositive noun phrases, in which part of the word combination acts as an Explaining element (M) in the noun and is Explained by the noun as well.
- c. The phrase *Gado-gado* is called a Coordinative noun phrase where the whole combination of words in this noun phrase acts as a core element that has an equal function.
- d. *Ayam Panggang* is a Modificative noun phrase in which some words are not the same as other words and act as additional or complementary information. In this phrase, the word *Panggang* is a verb that explains the word *Ayam*. *Ayam* is the Explained element (D) while *Panggang* is the Explaining element (M).
- e. *Kare Tahu Tempe* is a phrase consisting of three words. *Kare* is the Explained element (D) while *Tahu Tempe* is the Explaining element (M). This noun phrase is also called Coordinative noun phrase because the whole combination of words acts as a core element that has an equal function between the words *Tahu* and *Tempe*.

Overall, the noun phrases on the menu list at Warung Bu Rus have the following equivalents meanings:

Table 2 : The meaning of noun phrases in the menu list of Warung Makan Bu Rus
[Source: Warung Makan Bu Rus]

1	<i>Nasi Goreng</i>	Fried rice
2	<i>Mie Goreng</i>	Fried noodle
3	<i>Bihun Goreng</i>	Fried corn noodle with chicken
4	<i>Bihun Kuah</i>	Corn noodle with soup with chicken
5	<i>Soto Ayam</i>	Chicken soup with cabbage, tomato
6	<i>Gado-Gado</i>	Vegetables, tofu, tempe and egg - with peanut sauce
7	<i>Sate Ayam</i>	Chicken satay
8	<i>Sate Babi</i>	Pork satay
9	<i>Ayam Panggang</i>	Chicken bbq
10	<i>Kare Sayur</i>	Vegetable curry
11	<i>Kare Tahu Tempe</i>	Tahu tempe curry
12	<i>Kare Ayam</i>	Chicken curry
13	<i>Kopi Panas/Kopi Dingin</i>	Hot coffee, ice coffee
14	<i>Es Jeruk</i>	Ice jeruk
15	<i>Jus Nenas</i>	Pineapple juice
16	<i>Jus Semangka</i>	Water Malon Juice
17	<i>Jus Pepaya</i>	Papaya Juice

3.4 Indonesian Noun Phrases and Their English Equivalents in the Menu of Layana Warung

This restaurant is also located on Jl. Raya Goa Gajah, Peliatan, Ubud District, Gianyar Regency Bali (80571). Indonesian noun phrases on the menu at Layana Warung include: *Layana Mi Goreng, Layana Nasi Goreng, Ikan Mujair goreng, Ikan Mujair nyat-nyat, Ikan bumbu asam manis, Kare Tuna dan Kare sayur, Tuna bakar, Stik Tuna, Pizza Tuna, Sandwich Ayam keju*.

Indonesian noun phrases on the menu at Layana Restaurant include: *Layana Mi Goreng, Layana Nasi Goreng, Ikan Mujair goreng, Ikan Mujair nyat-nyat, Ikan bumbu asam manis, Kare Tuna dan Kare Sayur, Tuna bakar, stik Tuna, Pizza Tuna, Sandwich Ayam keju*.

There are three classes of phrases, among others: noun phrases consisting of two words and three words, some even four words.

- a. Indonesian noun phrases consisting of two words include: *Kare tuna*, *Kare sayur*, *Tuna bakar*, *stik Tuna*, *Pizza Tuna*. The five phrases can be classified as Modified phrases because they are phrases in which some words are not the same as other words and act as additional or complementary information. These five phrases also have two elements, namely the Explained element (D) such as *kare*, *stik*, *pizza*, while the Explaining element (M) is the word *tuna*, *sayur*, *bakar*, *tuna*. So these five phrases also use the D - M law, explained and explaining.
- b. Indonesian noun phrases consisting of three words, namely: *Layana Mi Goreng*, *Layana Nasi Goreng*, *Ikan Mujair goreng*, *Ikan Mujair nyat-nyat*. The word *Layana* in the menu list at *Layana* restaurant shows their specialties and then described by two words in the form of phrases. This noun phrase is an Appositive noun phrase in which the combined words act as a substitute for the core element.
- c. Indonesian Noun Phrase *Ikan bumbu asam manis* consists of four words. The word *Ikan* is the Explained (D) element and the three words such as *bumbu*, *asam* and *manis* are the Explaining (M) ones. This noun phrase is an Appositive noun phrase in which part of the word combination acts as a substitute for the core element. Meanwhile, the word *asam* and *manis* is also called a Coordinative noun phrase because the whole combination of words acts as a core element that has an equivalent function (another example: *dunia akherat*).

These noun phrases are translated into English as follows:

Table 3 : The meaning of noun phrases in the menu list of *Layana Warung*
[Source: *Layana Warung*]

1	<i>Layana Mi Goreng</i>	Layannnna fried noodle
2	<i>Layana Nasi Goreng</i>	Layana fries rice
3	<i>Ikan Mujair Goreng</i>	Fried fresh water fish
4	<i>Ikan Mujair Nyat-Nyat</i>	Fried fish with Balinese spicy
5	<i>Ikan Bumbu Manis Masam</i>	Sweet and sour crispy fish
6	<i>Kare Tuna</i>	Tuna curry
7	<i>Kare Sayur</i>	Vegetable curry
8	<i>Tuna Bakar</i>	Grilled tuna
9	<i>Stik Tuna</i>	Tuna steak
10	<i>Pizza Tuna</i>	Tuna pizza
11	<i>Sandwich Ayam Keju</i>	Chicken & cheese sandwich

3.5 Indonesian Noun Phrases and Their English Equivalents in the Menu of Warung Kayana

Warung Kayana is located at Jl. Raya Kedewatan, Kedewatan, Ubud District, Gianyar Regency Bali (80571). The Indonesian noun phrases in the food list at this restaurant include: *Ayam Bakar*, *Ayam Goreng*, *Bebek Goreng*, *Kentang Goreng*, *Sayur Tumis*, *Sosis Bakar*, *Iga bakar*, *Sate Babi*, *Nasi Goreng*, *Nasi Putih*.

Indonesian noun phrases in the food list at Warung Kayana include the following: *Ayam Bakar*, *Ayam Goreng*, *Kentang Goreng*, *Sayur Tumis*, *Sate Babi*, *Sosis Bakar*, *Bebek Goreng*, *Sate Babi*, *Nasi Goreng*, *Nasi Putih*, *Iga bakar*. All the eleven phrases consist of two words. The first word is the Explained element (D), namely: *Ayam*, *Kentang*, *Sayur*, *Sate*, *Sosis*, *Bebek*, *Nasi*. While the Explaining (M) elements are the following words: *bakar*, *goreng*, *tumis*, *babi*, *putih*. All of these words explain the words in front of them.

All of these Indonesian noun phrases consist of two words, and are called Modificative phrases in which some words are not the same as other words, and act as additional or complementary information. They explain the word in front of them.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the previous discussion about Indonesian noun phrases used on the menu list in the five restaurants in Ubud Gianyar, it can be concluded as follows:

- a. The five restaurants in Ubud, namely Bebek Tepi Sawah Restaurant, Bebek Bengil Restaurant, Warung Makan Bu Rus, Layana Warung and Warung Kayana, use Modified noun phrases in their menu lists, in which some words are not the same as other words and act as additional or complementary information.
- b. Appositive noun phrases are also used by most of the restaurants, where part of the word combination acts as a substitute for the core element. The exception is Warung Kayana, which only uses Modificative noun phrases.
- c. Meanwhile, Coordinative noun phrases are only found in the menu list of Warung Makan Bu Rus, where the whole combination of words acts as a core element that has an equivalent function.
- d. The used noun phrases consist of two words, three words, four words and six words, of which structure uses the law of Explained - Explaining (D - M).

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