

10 1431-3269-1-SM

by UPNV Jatim

General metrics

30,400	4,971	280	19 min 53 sec	38 min 14 sec
characters	words	sentences	reading time	speaking time

Score




This text scores better than 36% of all texts checked by Grammarly




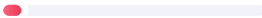

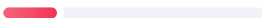





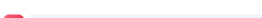









Writing Issues


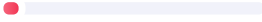


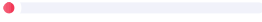
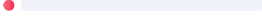
492	238	254
Issues left	Critical	Advanced

Plagiarism

 This text seems 100% original. Grammarly found no matching text on the Internet or in ProQuest's databases.

Writing Issues

315	Correctness	
87	Misspelled words	
81	Unknown words	
6	Incomplete sentences	
6	Closing punctuation	
42	Punctuation in compound/complex sentences	
18	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	
3	Misplaced words or phrases	
12	Wrong or missing prepositions	
4	Misuse of quantifiers	
7	Comma misuse within clauses	
17	Misuse of semicolons, quotation marks, etc.	
7	Improper formatting	
3	Faulty subject-verb agreement	
2	Pronoun use	
7	Incorrect noun number	
3	Incorrect verb forms	
1	Faulty parallelism	
7	Confused words	
1	Faulty tense sequence	
1	Mixed dialects of english	
82	Engagement	
82	Word choice	
90	Clarity	

51	Passive voice misuse	
5	Intricate text	
25	Wordy sentences	
9	Hard-to-read text	
5	Delivery	
2	Inappropriate colloquialisms	
3	Weak or uncertain language	

Unique Words

23%

Measures vocabulary diversity by calculating the percentage of words used only once in your document

unique words

Rare Words

28%

Measures depth of vocabulary by identifying words that are not among the 5,000 most common English words.

rare words

Word Length

4.7

Measures average word length

characters per word

Sentence Length

17.8

Measures average sentence length

words per sentence

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Original Paper

The Role of Schemata in Interpreting Some Certain Texts

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Abstract

Some certain¹ texts either² written or spoken³ are sometimes very difficult⁴ to understand and interpret. This⁵ might happen if the readers or hearers do not

have any experience or background knowledge about the texts to be interpreted. To make it clear⁶, this paper aims at discussing the problems dealing with the role of schemata in interpreting some⁷ certain⁸ texts related to written and spoken texts. Concerning with individual's experience or background knowledge of the texts⁹, we then realize that everybody of us or a group of people has their own¹⁰ background knowledge which¹¹ is different between one person and another, one group of people and another. These facts more often might make them interpret the texts differently based on their own experiences or background knowledge. This different interpretation is due to the different¹² background knowledge or schemata of the readers or hearers, to whom the text is directed¹³. In line with this problem, to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpreting between the two persons or community having different background knowledge or schemata, here are several special¹⁴ texts to discuss and analyze as it was stated by Michael Mc. Carthy (1991)¹⁵, such as¹⁶: a) Public Notice, b) Headlines of Article on the Newspaper, c) Some Peaces¹⁷ of Small Ads, d) Short Dialogues in Public Services, and e) the Term "Jamu" in Javanese Culture were discussed in this paper. Based on the data analysis, it could be¹⁸ concluded¹⁸ that schemata were required much in efforts to understand and interpret both written and spoken texts correctly.

Keywords

Schemata, background knowledge, interpreting, text

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Introduction

Schemata can be seen²⁰ as the well-organized background knowledge which²¹ leads us to expect or predict aspects in our interpretation of discourse (Brown & Yule, 1983). Meanwhile, he (1976) said that schema (singular) or schemata (plural) are any kind of experience or knowledge of the world obtained which is kept in someone's memory with many other knowledge of the world, and those experiences or background knowledge will be retrieved any time when they are required.²² Based on those two definitions, it might be assumed²³ that schemata are the representation of certain things or knowledge that we have obtained and known which²⁴ are kept in our brain or memory to be recalled²⁵ someday. Later²⁶ when there is a certain²⁷ text or statement related to, that information will be required to interpret the new text.²⁸ To interpret²⁹ in this context means any activity aiming at bringing about comprehension (Riccardi, 2002, p. 56). Furthermore, Larson (1984, p. 32) said that the meaning of text³⁰ was influenced³¹

by the communication situation: by who the speaker was, the audience, the traditions of culture, etc.

In line with the statements above, the term or the contraction of "TPA" in Indonesia ³⁷for example, might be interpreted into several ways or interpretations, such as: "Taman Pendidikan Al-Qur'an, Tempat Pembuangan Akhir ³⁸sampah, Tempat Penitipan Anak and Tugas Perancangan Arsitektur³⁹". The four different ⁴⁰interpretations are as follows: (a) TPA for "Taman Pendidikan Al-Qur'an" is a place to learn ⁴¹holy Qur'an. This term is usually used by the learners learning Holy Qur'an, their teacher and their parents; (b) TPA for Tempat Pembuangan Akhir ⁴²sampah is a central area where trash or rubbish from different places ⁴³are collected at the same location; (c) TPA for Tempat Penitipan Anak is a place where especially the ⁴⁴career women put their children the whole day while they are working; (d) TPA for Tugas Perancangan Arsitektur⁴⁵ is a Task of Architectural Design. This term is ⁴⁶usually used by the students majoring in architectural engineering, their friends ⁴⁷and their lecturers. These different interpretations are due to the ⁴⁸different background knowledge or schemata of the readers or hearers, to whom the text is ⁴⁹directed. Furthermore,⁵⁰ when we read a statement in one ⁵¹massmedia several years ago: "Beberapa Ayam Hartono ditangkap⁵²" (Jawa Pos, 2000) as the head line on some local newspapers several years ago, probably not all people (readers) could directly be capable of interpreting well what the real meaning of the word "ayam" in that statement was.⁵⁴ They might think that the word "ayam⁵⁶" was a chicken as it was ⁵⁷meant in the dictionary as a lexical meaning. So, the statement above might ⁵⁸be interpreted as "some chickens owned by Hartono was captured or caught⁵⁹". But if the readers had already got their background knowledge about it, they would not interpret as it ⁶⁰was stated above because the word "ayam⁶¹" in that context had an implied meaning. Such that statement was quite popular

and familiar to the Surabayanese people. This headline was written especially^{62,} in some local newspapers published in Surabaya. At that time, Hartono was known⁶⁴ as a person who had an illegal sexual⁶⁵ trade. He kept many young beautiful ladies in his house in Surabaya⁶⁶, and sold them to the men who needed sexual satisfaction with⁶⁷ a very high price. Therefore, it could be inferred⁶⁸ that the implied meaning of "ayam"⁶⁹ in that context was not a kind of animal called "ayam"⁷⁰ (chicken) but some ladies of

sexual workers who worked for Hartono were captured by the police.⁷¹
Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that whoever (the readers)
would not be capable of understanding and interpreting that statement
correctly if they did not have any experience or background knowledge about
the case or the news that had already been published previously in the same
newspapers or any other information from other sources.⁷² Otherwise, they
would not know what⁷³ the implied meaning of the word "ayam"⁷⁴ in that context.
Therefore, not all people could understand and interpret what was meant by
the writer except those who had already got a certain background knowledge of
the world in advance or schemata about it that had already been kept in their
memory.⁷⁵ Finally, when they knew something related about, those schemata
were used as their guidance⁷⁶ to lead them to catch the new text or information
by connecting the previous and the current information⁷⁷ which⁷⁸ are⁷⁹ closely
related⁸⁰ each⁸¹ other⁸² to interpret the new text.⁸³

Dealing with the experience or the well-organized background knowledge of the world, of course⁸⁴ every person, every group of people or⁸⁵ community⁸⁶ has their own experiences⁸⁷ or background knowledge of the world. Therefore, the⁸⁸

⁸⁹experiences, and background knowledge of the world that they have obtained
 must have been different between one person and another, one group of people
 and another, one area and another, because all of these differences are very
⁹⁰closely related to the differences in social groups where they live and stay
 (Lehmann, 1976).⁹¹ As a consequent, by using their ⁹²own schemata, they often
 interpret one thing or text differently even though the problem, event ⁹³or the
⁹⁴object to interpret is ^{95,96}exactly the same. The word "balon"⁹⁷ for example, might be
⁹⁸interpreted not only ⁹⁹as the real "balloon" as it is stated in the dictionary as a
 lexical meaning but also ¹⁰⁰"bakal calon"¹⁰¹ (the future candidate), for Pilkada
 election and ¹⁰²"prostitute", for Surabaya and East Java people. The other
 example, the word "PR" can also be ¹⁰³interpreted into several ¹⁰⁴other meanings. If
 this term ¹⁰⁵is used in University or College areas among lecturers, staff, and
 students and some ¹⁰⁶certain businesses, "PR" is interpreted as a contraction for
 Pembantu Rektor (Deputy Rector) or ¹⁰⁷Public Relation. Meanwhile, "PR" is meant
 as "Pekerjaan Rumah" if this term is used by elementary up to secondary or
 high school students. Moreover, in another institution or organization, "PR" is
 interpreted as a contraction for ¹⁰⁸"Pimpinan Rayon", and so on.
 Furthermore, Brown and Yule (1982, p. 248) said that different cultural
 backgrounds ¹⁰⁹can result in
¹¹⁰different schemata for the description of witnessed events. For example, the
 two different cultural ¹¹¹backgrounds between the people from Central Java and
 East Java. The word ¹¹²"edan" (crazy) is often used by the people from Central
 Java to express the closeness, compliment, cheerfulness, and astonishment
 between the two close friends who (probably) have not seen each other for a
 long time. They would rather say: ¹¹³"Edan tenan, ¹¹⁴kowe saiki ¹¹⁵wis dadi ¹¹⁶wong ¹¹⁷sugih,
¹¹⁹bojo ayu, ¹²⁰omah gedhe, ¹²¹montore akeh ¹²²pisan"¹²³ (you are ¹²⁴really ¹²⁵such a crazy man of
¹¹⁹being successful, with a beautiful wife, big and well-furnished house, and also

have many cars). Meanwhile, the East Java people (Surabaya) would rather use the word "Jancok" or "Jangkrik" instead of "Edan". So, the expression above might become:

"Jancok" or "Jangkrik" temen, kon/awakmu saiki wis dadi wong sogih, bojo ayu, omah gedhe, montore akeh pisan ". They might not tolerate with the word "edan" in this context, as what they have kept in their schemata that the word "edan" is interpreted as "crazy" or "mad", not others.

The Relationship between Schemata, Discourse Analysis and Text Interpretation

Schemata are closely related to discourse analysis. Discourse analysis or analysis of discourse is the analysis of language in use (Brown & Yule, 1984). Concerning the language in use, we have to deal with such a certain rule of language to make one utterance or statement that we produce is closely related each other to make it understandable. Therefore, schemata are required by both the speaker and hearer (spoken discourse), or between the writer and reader (written discourse) so that they will be capable of interpreting the text correctly. Thus, it can be inferred that discourse analysis can be used to draw attention to the skill required to put the language rules into action to achieve successful communication.

As we know that the context of language, discourse can be divided into two parts: spoken and written discourse . However, spoken discourse is usually less planned and more open to intervention by the hearer or listener than writer discourse. In spoken discourse, the listener can respond, interrupt, or ask

immediately to the speaker when the utterance is neither clear nor understandable, as well as makes the listener disagree, and so on. While written discourse, in contrast, is more planned, this is due to the fact that in writing, the writer conveys the message without the presence of the reader. Therefore, the writer is demanded to write as clearly as possible to make the message (what the writer is writing about) understandable. Furthermore, Mukminatien ¹⁶⁶ quoted from Hartfiel (1985) ¹⁶⁷ said that the writer has ¹⁶⁸ also to consider three essential elements to produce a piece of good writing covering the subject (topic), the purpose (the reason to write), and the audience (the reader). Obviously, ¹⁶⁹ the ability to produce a good piece of writing is ¹⁷⁰ facilitated by the knowledge of how to connect sentences to present unified thought. This ¹⁷¹ requires the application of one of the writer's communicative competence which ¹⁷² is called discourse competence. Therefore, each piece of writing should consist of a set of sentences that constitute a text. While the set of sentences to constitute ¹⁷³ a text depends on the cohesive relationships within between sentences which ¹⁷⁴ create texture (Brown & Yule, 1983). In line with understanding some certain ¹⁷⁵ texts, Mukminatien (quoted from Savignon, 1983) said that to understand the function served by a particular grammatical structure can only be done ¹⁷⁶ by looking at language in use or in ¹⁷⁷ its context of situation as the existence of linguistic link in a text helps the readers understand the message more easily. ¹⁷⁸ Meanwhile, a text ¹⁷⁹ in this context is ¹⁸⁰ defined as a unit of language in use, ¹⁸¹ and it is not a grammatical unit but a semantic one. Therefore, more ¹⁸² often the writer or the speaker does not always have to produce the statement or utterance completely ¹⁸³ instead of having some parts of it, however, ¹⁸⁴ it is still understandable and meaningful. Thus, the role of schema or schemata are

absolutely required^{185,186} to be able to interpret any kind of¹⁸⁷ text which is omitted here and there whether it is consciously or unconsciously to make it as simple as possible but still communicative. Meanwhile, to interpret or interpreting¹⁸⁹ as what it was stated¹⁹⁰ by Riccardi (2002) is any activity which aims at bringing how a person comprehends a text well. What someone has to comprehend¹⁹¹ here is a text, either written or spoken. Moreover, to comprehend¹⁹² one text in efforts to be capable of interpreting it more easily¹⁹³ and correctly, someone has to own some schemata or background knowledge about it before interpreting the new text.¹⁹⁴ It had already been proved¹⁹⁵ that the schemata as a theory on remembering was¹⁹ taken up by many psycholinguists as a device which was¹⁹⁷ able to have them in understanding the process of interpretation of a text in^{198,199} human's brain²⁰⁰. It turns out in the process of understanding, man does not only involve knowledge of language²⁰¹ but also knowledge of the world. For example, when people or customers want to buy a gasoline²⁰² in the gas station, we will see how short and simple²⁰³ their dialogue is:

The clerk: "Berapa?", instead of "berapa²⁰⁴ liter bensin²⁰⁵ Anda mau²⁰⁶ beli²⁰⁷?" The buyer: "Tiga",²⁰⁸ instead of "saya²⁰⁹ mau²¹⁰ beli²¹¹ tiga²¹² liter bensin²¹³ " ²¹⁴".

Even in the next transaction²¹⁵ when the clerk receives the money and gives the change to the buyer²¹⁶, there is no communication at all between them.

Discussion

There are many kinds of different texts in discourse analysis related to the schemata in efforts to understand some²¹⁷ certain²¹⁸ texts²¹⁹ from which we can analyze to be interpreted²²⁰ through the help of our scheme or schemata.

According to Michael Mc. Carthy (1991, p. 148), some special²²¹ texts to include

were such ²²²as: instruction leaflet, letter to/from a friend, public notice, product label, newspaper obituary, poem, news report, small ads, business letter, etc. Nevertheless, in this ²²³article the writer only took some examples of them in ²²⁴accordance with ²²⁵special texts covering public notice, some headlines of ²²⁶article on the newspapers, some pieces of small ads, some short dialogues in public services, and the term "²²⁸jamu" ²²⁹"or" "²³⁰jampi" in Javanese culture.

Public Notice

We often see many kinds of public notices that ²³¹are written in such a way that they can ²³²really attract whoever sees them. They are usually ²³³placed in some strategic place where many people ²³⁴usually pass ²³⁵by, so that the message will exactly come to reach the target people whom the public notices are ²³⁶for. Here are some examples:

"²³⁷Ngebut Benjut": This notice ²³⁸is usually placed in front of the small streets of ²³⁹kampoeng areas where many small children of the community play or do another activity. The ²⁴⁰notice ²⁴¹is usually directed ²⁴²to the cyclists and drivers who pass by those streets. They are reminded not to drive so fast that endangers everybody in that area and may cause an accident ²⁴³happen. If they do so and it ²⁴⁴happens that they hit people live there, they will ²⁴⁵be judged according to the community's ²⁴⁶own way of judgment;

"²⁴⁷Ngamen Gratis": Nowadays, we are often annoyed by the existence of street musicians (²⁴⁸pengamen ²⁴⁹jalanan) coming to our houses for some of ²⁵⁰money. ²⁵¹Even, in one ²⁵²day more than four street musicians do come either alone or in a group. ²⁵³To avoid this, usually the chief of kampong (²⁵⁴ketua RT) approved by the community ²⁵⁵decides to put such a notice in the front gate of each street, or even

on each house. It seems that the notice like this is quite effective because all of the street musicians have already known that the notice like that one is directed to them not to come to that area playing their music any longer except they are willing to play their music and sing with no money at all; "Matikan Rokok Anda atau Rokok Mematikan Anda" (Put out your cigarette or it will kill you). Everybody knows about the danger of smoking cigarettes, and it has already been known widely that many victims of death are caused by some serious disease as the bad impact of smoking cigarettes. However, many of the smokers still do continue smoking and never think about the effect of it. Therefore, the physicians and medical doctors who know well about the real cases of the victims are trying hard to remind the smokers not to smoke any longer before the death comes as the effect of smoking cigarettes. They usually put this notice in front of their practice rooms or any other medical clinics where most of their patients can see and read.

Some Headlines of Article on the Newspaper

More often in newspapers, a journalist wants to say one thing that might mean another. This sometimes makes the readers quite hard to interpret them correctly without any background knowledge or schemata about. Therefore, the readers should be provided with enough background knowledge related to the new topic or text to interpret if they want to know the implied meaning what the writer means and wants to say. Here are some examples:

"Perang Bintang" di Pilgub Jakarta (Jawa Pos, September 24, 2016).

The key word of the statement above is on "Perang Bintang". The word "bintang" here was not the real star shining in the sky at night. What the writer wanted the readers to know was that there were three future governors of DKI Jakarta to be elected and three of them were very popular and well known for Indonesian people. They were described as shining stars. Those three people

were Ahok, the current governor of DKI Jakarta, Anies Baswedan, the ex-minister of Education ²⁸² and the third was Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono, the first son of the two-period ex-president Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (2004-2014). They will compete in the Governor's election of DKI Jakarta in the period of 2017-2022.

Indonesia "Cukur" Malaysia 3-0 (Metro TV News, September 07, 2016).

The lexical meaning of the word "cukur" ²⁸³ (in Indonesian) is "to shave" (in English). The head line ²⁸⁴ above was dealing with the football or soccer competition between Indonesia and Malaysia. Therefore, the word "cukur" ²⁸⁵ in the text above did not mean "to shave" our hair but connoting with "defeated". ²⁸⁶

Kerja Keras Redam "Titik Panas" (Working hard for putting out the Hot Spot: Jawa Pos, August 28, 2016). ²⁸⁷

Recently, several provinces of Indonesia especially ²⁸⁸ Sumatra and Kalimantan (during the dry season) ²⁸⁹ got a serious ²⁹⁰ problem with forest fires. Almost every year, several areas of these two islands got serious ²⁹¹ forest fires. The impact of fires ²⁹² in fact ^{293,294} did not only affect ²⁹⁵ to Indonesian country but also ²⁹⁶ to Singapore and Malaysia. Even the forest fire happened in Sumatra last year (in 2015) was said as "the smoke emergency" because the impact of it was very serious. ²⁹⁷ Many schools ²⁹⁸ were closed for more than a month ²⁹⁹ and many public services like ³⁰⁰ airport ³⁰¹ could not be operated ³⁰² and many people were reported to have some diseases, such as dealing with their respiration problem. Therefore, when the fire happened in the following year (in August 2016), Indonesian ³⁰³ government was soon working very hard to stop or put out the fire spot or fire centre ³⁰⁴ before the fire ^{305,306} spreaded to some other areas.

"Satu Dekade Berlumur Lumpur" (Within One decade, one area in East Java Province has ³⁰⁷been covered with Mud: Jawa Pos, May 29, 2016).

Almost all of ³⁰⁸Indonesian people, especially those of East Java knew very well that in one region of Kabupaten Sidoarjo, there had been hot mud containing smelly gas coming out from the earth since ten years ago (started from 2006) which had not stopped yet at the present time ³⁰⁹(in 2016). Many houses, schools ³¹⁰and ³¹¹many other buildings like factories ³¹²were buried in the earth with the hot mud. Therefore, the area affected and covered by the ³¹³hot mud was getting more and ³¹⁴wider.

"Cendana Bingung, Pansus Tak Terpengaruh" (Cendana was very upset while the Special Committee ³¹⁵were not influenced: ³¹⁶Jawa Pos, January 7, 2001). The implied meaning of this statement to interpret ³¹⁷was concentrated on the words meant. "Cendana" referred to Soeharto ³¹⁸our ex-president and his family ³¹⁹who lived on Jln. Cendana Jakarta. While "Pansus" was the contraction for "Panitia Khusus" (Special Committee) that was assigned to handle the case of KKN (Corruption, Collusion, and Nepotism) done by Soeharto and his family. ³²⁰

Sapuan Tantang Suwondo "Buka-³²¹bukaan" di DPR (Jawa Pos, October 21, 2000): the public readers ³²²in general had already known who Sapuan and Suwondo were. Therefore, they could directly interpret what the implied meaning of ³²³"buka-³²⁴bukaan" in that context was. Sapuan and Suwondo were the two persons who were getting involved in the case of fund misusing of Yayasan Dana Sejahtera in ³²⁵Bulog. While "buka-bukaan" was a kind of debate which was ³²⁶ready to be done directly and openly to show who was to be blamed and who ³²⁷was in the right position in that case. ³²⁸

Some Pieces of Small Ads

We also often find it difficult to interpret ³³¹some certain utterances or texts that have implied meaning in some commercial advertisements that are usually

spoken or written in a short way^{332 333} but meaningful. However, with the help of our schemata, we will be able to interpret them easily³³⁴ and correctly. Here are some examples:

"How Low Can You Go". Before reading this statement, we have already got our background³³⁶

knowledge^{337,338} that the relationship between one cigarette product being³³⁹ advertised and the words "low" and "go" is the content inside the cigarette. It has already been known³⁴⁰ that the nicotine and tar from which the smoker sucks endanger the people's health. Therefore, to reduce the serious³⁴¹ risk of smoking cigarettes, the producer promotes his product by exposing such those words to tell the smokers not to be so worried to continue smoking as the nicotine and tar inside the cigarettes are very low. Thus, it is expected³⁴² that smokers will be a bit relieved with the information in that context³⁴³, and are not so worried any longer to keep smoking the same cigarette as the effect of it is not as dangerous as any other products³⁴⁴.

"Pakai Hitam, Siapa Takut?". This statement was used³⁴⁵ by one of the shampoo products on television. It was said³⁴⁶ that this brand of shampoo could remove dandruff from the head's scalp of the users. In general, when we have some dandruff on our head's scalp, it will drop easily^{347,348} when we comb our hair. This³⁴⁹ may cause our clothes dirty, especially when we wear a dark or black color. Therefore, the implied meaning of this advertisement is that everybody should not be afraid or not to be worried any longer to wear black clothes if they have already cleaned their hair with the shampoo product being advertised³⁵⁰.

"Karena Hidup Bukanlah Beban". In this advertisement, life ³⁵¹ was described ³⁵² as a snail that carried its shell on its back. It seemed that what this animal brought on its back was too heavy to carry. However, it still kept continue ³⁵³ moving although ³⁵⁴ very slowly. Thus, the message that the producer wanted the audience ³⁵⁵ to know was that having drunk or consumed the product being advertised, the ³⁵⁶ consumers or people would find everything they did become very light and easy ³⁵⁷, no matter how hard or heavy their work was.

Short Dialogues in Public Services

In our daily life, short dialogues are commonly used in public communication, such as in the market between the buyer and seller, on the bus between the conductor and passenger, in the bank between the teller and the customer, and ³⁵⁸ many others. Here are some examples:

In the Market: (between the buyer and seller)

Buyer: "Apelnya berapa?" ³⁵⁹ (How much is the apple?), instead of "Bu saya mau ³⁶⁰ ³⁶¹ beli apel yang anda jual, berapa harga perkilonya?" ³⁶² ³⁶³ ³⁶⁴ ³⁶⁵ ³⁶⁶ ³⁶⁷ ³⁶⁸ (Madam, I'm buying the apple that you are selling. How much does it cost each kilogram?)

Seller: "Sepuluh ribu" ³⁶⁹ ³⁷⁰, instead of "Kalau Anda mau beli apel, saya menjual ³⁷¹ ³⁷² ³⁷³ ³⁷⁴ ³⁷⁵ sepuluh ribu perkilonya. Apa anda mau?" ³⁷⁶ ³⁷⁷ ³⁷⁸ ³⁷⁹ ³⁸⁰

Buyer: "ya" ³⁸¹

Seller: (the seller weighs the apple, wraps and gives it to the buyer) Buyer: (the buyer gives Rp.10.000, to the seller)

On the Bus: (between the conductor and passenger)

Passenger: "Malang tiga berapa?" ³⁸² ³⁸³ (How much to Malang for three people?), instead of "Pak, kami

³⁸⁴ bertiga ³⁸⁵ dari Surabaya ³⁸⁶ mau ³⁸⁷ pergi ³⁸⁸ ke Malang. Berapa rupiah kami ³⁸⁹ harus ³⁹⁰ membayar?" (Sir, three of us are from Surabaya going to Malang. How much money should we pay?).

Conductor: "Lima ³⁹¹ belas ³⁹² ribu" (Fifteen thousand rupiahs), instead of "Ongkos ³⁹³ perjalanan ³⁹⁴ dari Surabaya ³⁹⁵ ke Malang ³⁹⁶ satu orangnya ³⁹⁷ lima ribu ³⁹⁸ rupiah. Jadi ³⁹⁹ untuk ⁴⁰⁰ tiga orang ⁴⁰¹ Anda ⁴⁰² harus ⁴⁰³ membayar ⁴⁰⁴ tiga kali ⁴⁰⁵ lima ribu, ⁴⁰⁶ lima belas ⁴⁰⁷ ribu ⁴⁰⁸ rupiah".

(The trip fare from Surabaya to Malang each person is Five thousand Rupiahs, so three of you have to pay three times five thousand, it should be fifteen thousand rupiahs).

Passenger: (the passenger gives Rp.20.000)

Conductor: (the conductor gives Rp.5.000, - for the change to the passenger)

At the Bank: (between the teller and customer) Teller: "Saudara ⁴⁰⁷ Enggo"

Customer: "⁴⁰⁸ ya"

Teller: (She gives the passbook and some money that Enggo wants to withdraw)

Customer: (Enggo comes to see the teller ⁴⁰⁹ to take his passbook and money that he ⁴¹⁰ withdraws)

Based on the examples of dialogue ⁴¹¹ above we can see how quite short and ⁴¹² very simple they are. Even in the last two lines of those three kinds of different dialogues, there is no communication at all ⁴¹³ even though the transaction is still ^{414,415} going on.

The Term "Jamu" or "⁴¹⁷ Jampi" in Javanese Culture

In Javanese culture, there are so many terms of the same words that have different ⁴¹⁸ meaning and ⁴¹⁹ function. One of them is "Jamu" or "⁴²⁰ Jampi ⁴²¹ ". Here are some examples:

Between "⁴²² jamu" seller and her customers

The word "⁴²³ jamu or ⁴²⁴ jampi" in this ⁴²⁵ contect is the real ⁴²⁶ jamu that means herbal medicine which can cure a certain ⁴²⁷ desease.

Seller: "Jampi, bu?", instead of "Bu, saya menjual jamu, apa ibu mau beli?"

(Madam. I'm selling

jamu, do you want to buy some?

Customer: "Prei" (Free/no), instead of "Saya ⁴²⁸ biasanya ⁴²⁹ suka ⁴³⁰ minum ⁴³¹ jamu dan ⁴³² membeli ⁴³³ jamu yang ⁴³⁴ kamu ⁴³⁵ jual, ⁴³⁶ tapi ⁴³⁷ sekarang ⁴³⁸ sedang ⁴³⁹ tidak ⁴⁴⁰ ingin ⁴⁴¹ membeli dan ⁴⁴² minum ⁴⁴³ jamu" (Usually the customer buys and drinks the jamu/jampi but at that moment, due to some certain ⁴⁴⁶ reason, s/he does not want to buy and drink it)

The word "jampi" ⁴⁴⁷ in this context is the real jamu ⁴⁴⁸ that can make us healthy.

Between grandmother and her grandson Grandmother : "Ojo nakal nakal, tak jamoni mengko" Grandson :...

The word "tak jamoni" ⁴⁴⁹ in this context does not refer to the real jamu ⁴⁵¹ as the example given previously, but it is usually used by the Central Java People of old generation to frighten or threaten the small children due to the fact that they usually ⁴⁵² reject to drink "jamu" ⁴⁵³ because they know that jamu ⁴⁵⁴ is not ⁴⁵⁵

something nice ⁴⁵⁶ to drink or consume. ⁴⁵⁷

Between theTwo (Close) Friends or Relatives Johan: "Suwe ora jamu" ^{458,459}

Margono :

The word "jamu" ⁴⁶⁰ in this context is an expression of happiness between the two close friends or relatives who have not seen each other for a long time, and suddenly without making any ⁴⁶¹ appointment, they can meet in one ⁴⁶² occasion, ⁴⁶³ or one of them comes to visit.

Other example ⁴⁶⁴

Jono: "Bapak iku lho, ⁴⁶⁵ wis ⁴⁶⁶ sepuh ⁴⁶⁷ kok ⁴⁶⁸ isih ⁴⁶⁹ tongseng ⁴⁷⁰ wae, ⁴⁷¹ jamune ⁴⁷² opo?" ⁴⁷³

The word "jamu"⁴⁷⁴ in this context refers to "the recipe" that makes him look healthy and strong.⁴⁷⁵ So, the interpretation of this statement is "that man has already been old enough but he still looks so strong and healthy; what recipe that makes him so?" (What kind of meal or food that he has consumed to maintain his health and strength).

Conclusion

Some certain⁴⁷⁷ texts either⁴⁷⁸ spoken or written⁴⁷⁹ are not easy to understand and interpret because they more often have their implied meanings. Either the writer or speaker often omits some parts of his utterances or statements in efforts to make it simpler and more efficient but meaningful. However, with the help of adequate schemata or background knowledge, supported with some other experience, situation, culture, educational background, social community surroundings where we lived and stayed, finally we would be capable of interpreting any kind of text more easily and correctly.⁴⁸⁰ Therefore in our daily life, there were so many kinds of texts⁴⁸¹ to be interpreted in a various way⁴⁸² based on their own experiences or background knowledge. Several texts⁴⁸³ to be the examples in this paper were covering public notice, some headlines of article⁴⁸⁴ on the newspaper, some pieces of small ads, short dialogues, and the use of term "jamuC"⁴⁸⁵ or "jampi"^{486,487} in Javanese culture.⁴⁸⁸

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1.	ertain → specific	Word Choice	Engagement
2.	, either	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
3.	spoken,	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
4.	very difficult → challenging, complicated	Word Choice	Engagement
5.	<i>This</i>	Intricate Text	Clarity
6.	<i>To make it clear</i>	Misplaced Words or Phrases	Correctness
7.	some	Misuse of Quantifiers	Correctness
8.	ertain → specific	Word Choice	Engagement
9.	texts → books, documents	Word Choice	Engagement
10.	own	Wordy Sentences	Clarity
11.	, which	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
12.	different → diverse	Word Choice	Engagement
13.	<i>is directed</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
14.	special → particular, individual, unique	Word Choice	Engagement
15.	Michael Mc stated it	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
16.	as:	Misuse of Semicolons, Quotation Marks, etc.	Correctness
17.	Peaces → Peace, Waves of peace, Senses of peace, Feelings of peace,	Incorrect Noun Number	Correctness

States of peace			
18.	<i>be concluded</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
19.	SCHOLINK → ECHOLINK	Misspelled Words	Correctness
20.	<i>be seen</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
21.	, which	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
22.	kind of	Weak or Uncertain Language	Delivery
23.	<i>is kept</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
24.	many → much	Misuse of Quantifiers	Correctness
25.	knowledge → understanding	Word Choice	Engagement
26.	<i>Meanwhile, he (1976) said that schema (singular) or schemata (plural) are any kind of experience or knowledge of the world obtained which is kept in someone's memory with many other knowledge of the world, and those experiences or background knowledge will be retrieved any time when they are requir...</i>	Hard-to-read text	Clarity
27.	<i>be assumed</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
28.	knowledge that → knowledge that	Improper Formatting	Correctness
29.	, which	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
30.	<i>be recalled</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
31.	Later,	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
32.	certain → specific, particular	Word Choice	Engagement

33.	text → version, book, document	Word Choice	Engagement
34.	interpret → understand, explain	Word Choice	Engagement
35.	the text	Determiner Use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
36.	was influenced	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
37.	, for	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
38.	sampah	Unknown Words	Correctness
39.	↔ → ."	Misuse of Semicolons, Quotation Marks, etc.	Correctness
40.	interpretations → descriptions	Word Choice	Engagement
41.	the holy	Determiner Use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
42.	sampah	Unknown Words	Correctness
43.	are collected	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
44.	carreer → career	Misspelled Words	Correctness
45.	<i>This term is usually used by the learners learning Holy Qur'an, their teacher and their parents; (b) TPA for Tempat Pembuangan Akhir sampah is a central area where trash or rubbish from different places are collected at the same location; (c) TPA for Tempat Penitipan Anak is a place where especiall...</i>	Hard-to-read text	Clarity
46.	is usually used	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
47.	, and	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness

48.	different → diverse	Word Choice	Engagement
49.	is directed	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
50.	¶ Furthermore...	Intricate Text	Clarity
51.	massmedia → mass media	Misspelled Words	Correctness
52.	ditangkap	Unknown Words	Correctness
53.	head-line → headline	Confused Words	Correctness
54.	ayam → Ayam	Misspelled Words	Correctness
55.	<p>Furthermore, when we read a statement in one massmedia several years ago: "Beberapa Ayam Hartono ditangkap" (Jawa Pos, 2000) as the head line on some local newspapers several years ago, probably not all people (readers) could directly be capable of interpreting well what the real meaning of the wor...</p>	Hard-to-read text	Clarity
56.	ayam → Ayam	Misspelled Words	Correctness
57.	was meant	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
58.	be interpreted	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
59.	⋮ → ."	Misuse of Semicolons, Quotation Marks, etc.	Correctness
60.	was stated	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
61.	ayam → Ayam	Misspelled Words	Correctness
62.	especially → primarily, mainly	Word Choice	Engagement
63.	, especially	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
64.	was known	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity

65.	sexual → sex	Confused Words	Correctness
66.	Surabaya,	Comma Misuse within Clauses	Correctness
67.	with → at	Wrong or Missing Prepositions	Correctness
68.	be inferred	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
69.	ayam → Ayam	Misspelled Words	Correctness
70.	ayam → Ayam	Misspelled Words	Correctness
71.	the police captured sexual workers who worked for Hartono	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
72.	<i>Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that whoever (the readers) would not be capable of understanding and interpreting that statement correctly if they did not have any experience or background knowledge about the case or the news that had already been published previously in the sam...</i>	Hard-to-read text	Clarity
73.	what	Pronoun Use	Correctness
74.	ayam → Ayam	Misspelled Words	Correctness
75.	certain → specific	Word Choice	Engagement
76.	already → previously	Word Choice	Engagement
77.	been kept	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
78.	<i>Therefore, not all people could understand and interpret what was meant by the writer except those who had already got a certain background knowledge of the world in advance or schemata about it that had already been kept in their memory.</i>	Wordy Sentences	Clarity

79.	guidance → guide	Confused Words	Correctness
80.	information → data	Word Choice	Engagement
81.	, which	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
82.	are → is	Faulty Subject-Verb Agreement	Correctness
83.	to each	Wrong or Missing Prepositions	Correctness
84.	new → original	Word Choice	Engagement
85.	text → version, book, document	Word Choice	Engagement
86.	course,	Comma Misuse within Clauses	Correctness
87.	, or	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
88.	experiences → skills	Word Choice	Engagement
89.	experiences → skills, lessons	Word Choice	Engagement
90.	closely → carefully	Word Choice	Engagement
91.	<i>Therefore, the experiences, and background knowledge of the world that they have obtained must have been different between one person and another, one group of people and another, one area and another, because all of these differences are very closely related to the differences in social groups whe...</i>	Hard-to-read text	Clarity
92.	own	Wordy Sentences	Clarity
93.	, or	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness

94.	the object	Determiner Use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
95.	exactly → precisely	Word Choice	Engagement
96.	exactly	Wordy Sentences	Clarity
97.	balon → blog	Misspelled Words	Correctness
98.	interpreted → construed	Word Choice	Engagement
99.	as of	Wrong or Missing Prepositions	Correctness
100.	<i>bakal</i>	Unknown Words	Correctness
101.	<i>calon</i>	Unknown Words	Correctness
102.	↵ → ,"	Misuse of Semicolons, Quotation Marks, etc.	Correctness
103.	<i>be interpreted</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
104.	ether → different	Word Choice	Engagement
105.	<i>is used</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
106.	certain → individual	Word Choice	Engagement
107.	Relation → Relations	Incorrect Noun Number	Correctness
108.	↵ → ,"	Misuse of Semicolons, Quotation Marks, etc.	Correctness
109.	can → could	Faulty Tense Sequence	Correctness
110.	different → Different	Improper Formatting	Correctness
111.	backgrounds → experiences	Word Choice	Engagement
112.	<i>edan</i>	Unknown Words	Correctness

113.	tenan → tenant	Misspelled Words	Correctness
114.	kowe → how	Misspelled Words	Correctness
115.	saiki → Saiki	Misspelled Words	Correctness
116.	wis → was	Misspelled Words	Correctness
117.	dadi	Unknown Words	Correctness
118.	sugih	Unknown Words	Correctness
119.	bojo	Unknown Words	Correctness
120.	omah → Omaha	Misspelled Words	Correctness
121.	gedhe → guide	Misspelled Words	Correctness
122.	montore → monitored, monitor	Misspelled Words	Correctness
123.	akeh → make, makes, takes	Misspelled Words	Correctness
124.	pisan	Unknown Words	Correctness
125.	really	Wordy Sentences	Clarity
126.	<i>They would rather say: "Edan tenan, kowe saiki wis dadi wong sugih, bojo ayu, omah gedhe, montore akeh pisan" (you are really such a crazy man of being successful, with a beautiful wife, big and well-furnished house, and also have many cars).</i>	Hard-to-read text	Clarity
127.	rather → instead	Word Choice	Engagement
128.	Jancok → Jack	Misspelled Words	Correctness
129.	⋮ → ."	Misuse of Semicolons, Quotation Marks, etc.	Correctness
130.	Jancok → Jack	Misspelled Words	Correctness

131.	<i>temen</i>	Unknown Words	Correctness
132.	<i>kon</i>	Unknown Words	Correctness
133.	awakmu → awake	Misspelled Words	Correctness
134.	saiki → Saiki	Misspelled Words	Correctness
135.	wis → was	Misspelled Words	Correctness
136.	<i>dadi</i>	Unknown Words	Correctness
137.	sogih → south	Misspelled Words	Correctness
138.	<i>bojo</i>	Unknown Words	Correctness
139.	omah → Omaha	Misspelled Words	Correctness
140.	gedhe → guide	Misspelled Words	Correctness
141.	montore → monitored, monitor	Misspelled Words	Correctness
142.	akeh → make, makes, takes	Misspelled Words	Correctness
143.	<i>pisan</i>	Unknown Words	Correctness
144.	⋮ → ."	Misuse of Semicolons, Quotation Marks, etc.	Correctness
145.	with	Wrong or Missing Prepositions	Correctness
146.	<i>edan</i>	Unknown Words	Correctness
147.	<i>edan</i>	Unknown Words	Correctness
148.	<i>is interpreted</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
149.	⋮ → ."	Misuse of Semicolons, Quotation Marks, etc.	Correctness

150.	, and	Comma Misuse within Clauses	Correctness
151.	with	Wrong or Missing Prepositions	Correctness
152.	a certain → a specific, an absolute, a particular	Word Choice	Engagement
153.	language → communication, writing, speech	Word Choice	Engagement
154.	related to	Wrong or Missing Prepositions	Correctness
155.	discourse → dialogue, dissertation, discussion, speech	Word Choice	Engagement
156.	be inferred	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
157.	a successful	Determiner Use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
158.	discourse → speech, dissertation, dialogue, conversation	Word Choice	Engagement
159.	<i>As we know that the context of language, discourse can be divided into two parts: spoken and written discourse.</i>	Incomplete Sentences	Correctness
160.	discourse → dialogue, speech	Word Choice	Engagement
161.	discourse → dialogue, conversation	Word Choice	Engagement
162.	, this → ; this, . This	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
163.	due to the fact that → because, since	Wordy Sentences	Clarity
164.	<i>While written discourse, in contrast, is more planned, this is due to the fact that in writing, the writer conveys the message without the presence of the reader.</i>	Wordy Sentences	Clarity

165.	<i>Therefore, the writer is demanded to write as clearly as possible to make the message (what the writer is writing about) understandable.</i>	Wordy Sentences	Clarity
166.	Mukminatien,	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
167.),	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
168.	has also → also has	Misplaced Words or Phrases	Correctness
169.	Obviously,	Wordy Sentences	Clarity
170.	<i>is facilitated</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
171.	<i>This</i>	Intricate Text	Clarity
172.	, which	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
173.	constitute → form, represent	Word Choice	Engagement
174.	, which	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
175.	certain → specific	Word Choice	Engagement
176.	<i>be done</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
177.	in	Wordy Sentences	Clarity
178.	more easily → more efficiently, more quickly	Word Choice	Engagement
179.	text → book, document, version, passage	Word Choice	Engagement
180.	<i>is defined</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity

181.	language in → language in	Improper Formatting	Correctness
182.	often,	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
183.	completely → entirely	Word Choice	Engagement
184.	, however → . However, ; however	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
185.	absolutely → Absolutely	Improper Formatting	Correctness
186.	absolutely	Wordy Sentences	Clarity
187.	it is absolutely required, they are absolutely required	Incomplete Sentences	Correctness
188.	kind of	Weak or Uncertain Language	Delivery
189.	interpreting → to interpret	Faulty Parallelism	Correctness
190.	was stated	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
191.	comprehend → understand, grasp, embrace, contain	Word Choice	Engagement
192.	comprehend → understand, contain, embrace, grasp	Word Choice	Engagement
193.	more easily → more efficiently, more quickly	Word Choice	Engagement
194.	text → version, book, document	Word Choice	Engagement
195.	been proved	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
196.	was → were	Faulty Subject-Verb Agreement	Correctness
197.	which was → that was	Pronoun Use	Correctness
198.	the human's	Determiner Use (a/an/the/this,	Correctness

		etc.)	
199.	human's → human	Incorrect Noun Number	Correctness
200.	<i>It had already been proved that the schemata as a theory on remembering was taken up by many psycholinguists as a device which was able to have them in understanding the process of interpretation of a text in human's brain.</i>	Wordy Sentences	Clarity
201.	the language	Determiner Use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
202.	a gasoline	Determiner Use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
203.	simple → straightforward	Word Choice	Engagement
204.	berapa	Unknown Words	Correctness
205.	bensin	Unknown Words	Correctness
206.	mau → Mau	Misspelled Words	Correctness
207.	beli	Unknown Words	Correctness
208.	;" → ,"	Misuse of Semicolons, Quotation Marks, etc.	Correctness
209.	saya → Saya, say	Misspelled Words	Correctness
210.	mau	Unknown Words	Correctness
211.	beli	Unknown Words	Correctness
212.	tiga → Tiga	Misspelled Words	Correctness
213.	bensin	Unknown Words	Correctness
214.	;" → ."	Misuse of Semicolons, Quotation	Correctness

		Marks, etc.	
215.	transaction,	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
216.	<i>Even in the next transaction when the clerk receives the money and gives the change to the buyer, there is no communication at all between them.</i>	Wordy Sentences	Clarity
217.	some	Misuse of Quantifiers	Correctness
218.	certain → specific	Word Choice	Engagement
219.	texts → books, documents	Word Choice	Engagement
220.	<i>be interpreted</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
221.	special → particular, individual, unique	Word Choice	Engagement
222.	as:	Misuse of Semicolons, Quotation Marks, etc.	Correctness
223.	article,	Comma Misuse within Clauses	Correctness
224.	in accordance with → by, following, per, under	Wordy Sentences	Clarity
225.	special → particular, individual, unique	Word Choice	Engagement
226.	article → material, essay, commentary, report	Word Choice	Engagement
227.	the article, or an article	Determiner Use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
228.	jamu → jam	Misspelled Words	Correctness
229.	" or	Improper Formatting	Correctness

230.	jampi → jump, jumping, jumps	Misspelled Words	Correctness
231.	<i>are written</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
232.	really	Wordy Sentences	Clarity
233.	<i>are usually placed</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
234.	usually → often	Word Choice	Engagement
235.	by,	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
236.	<i>for</i>	Inappropriate Colloquialisms	Delivery
237.	Ngobut → Debut	Misspelled Words	Correctness
238.	<i>is usually placed</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
239.	kampoeng → kampong	Misspelled Words	Correctness
240.	notice → advice, opinion, announcement, warning	Word Choice	Engagement
241.	usually → generally, typically	Word Choice	Engagement
242.	<i>is usually directed</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
243.	to happen	Incorrect Verb Forms	Correctness
244.	happens → occurs	Word Choice	Engagement
245.	<i>be judged</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
246.	own	Wordy Sentences	Clarity
247.	Ngamen → Namen	Misspelled Words	Correctness
248.	pengamen → penguin	Misspelled Words	Correctness

249.	<i>jalanan</i>	Unknown Words	Correctness
250.	the money	Determiner Use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
251.	Even,	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
252.	day,	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
253.	ketua → Ketua	Misspelled Words	Correctness
254.	by the → by the	Improper Formatting	Correctness
255.	<i>To avoid this, usually the chief of kampong (ketua RT) approved by the community decides to put such a notice in the front gate of each street, or even on each house.</i>	Wordy Sentences	Clarity
256.	notice → announcement, advice, note, notification	Word Choice	Engagement
257.	effective → useful, valid	Word Choice	Engagement
258.	notice → advice, announcement	Word Choice	Engagement
259.	atau → Atau	Misspelled Words	Correctness
260.	, or	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
261.	<i>been known</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
262.	serious → severe	Word Choice	Engagement
263.	some serious disease causes many victims of death	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
264.	bad → adverse, harmful	Word Choice	Engagement
265.	of	Wrong or Missing Prepositions	Correctness

266.	the smokers	Determiner Use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
267.	eases → causes	Confused Words	Correctness
268.	the death	Determiner Use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
269.	smoking → tobacco	Word Choice	Engagement
270.	<i>This</i>	Intricate Text	Clarity
271.	about	Wrong or Missing Prepositions	Correctness
272.	<i>about</i>	Inappropriate Colloquialisms	Delivery
273.	topicer → topic or, topic	Misspelled Words	Correctness
274.	interpret → understand, explain	Word Choice	Engagement
275.	meaning of	Wrong or Missing Prepositions	Correctness
276.	key word → keyword	Confused Words	Correctness
277.	on	Wrong or Missing Prepositions	Correctness
278.	; → ."	Misuse of Semicolons, Quotation Marks, etc.	Correctness
279.	bintang → Bintang	Misspelled Words	Correctness
280.	, and	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
281.	<i>were described</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
282.	, and	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness

283.	<i>cukur</i>	Unknown Words	Correctness
284.	head line → headline	Confused Words	Correctness
285.	<i>cukur</i>	Unknown Words	Correctness
286.	; → ."	Misuse of Semicolons, Quotation Marks, etc.	Correctness
287.	<i>Kerja Keras Redam "Titik Panas" (Working hard for putting out the Hot Spot: Jawa Pos, August 28, 2016).</i>	Incomplete Sentences	Correctness
288.	, especially	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
289.),	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
290.	serious → severe	Word Choice	Engagement
291.	serious → severe	Word Choice	Engagement
292.	fires → wildfires	Word Choice	Engagement
293.	, in fact,	Comma Misuse within Clauses	Correctness
294.	in fact	Wordy Sentences	Clarity
295.	to	Wrong or Missing Prepositions	Correctness
296.	to	Wordy Sentences	Clarity
297.	very serious → severe	Word Choice	Engagement
298.	were closed	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
299.	, and	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness

300.	the airport	Determiner Use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
301.	be operated	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
302.	, and	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
303.	the Indonesian	Determiner Use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
304.	centre → center	Mixed Dialects of English	Correctness
305.	spreaded → spread	Misspelled Words	Correctness
306.	spreaded → spread	Misspelled Words	Correctness
307.	been covered	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
308.	the Indonesian	Determiner Use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
309.	at the present time → at present	Wordy Sentences	Clarity
310.	<i>Almost all of Indonesian people, especially those of East Java knew very well that in one region of Kabupaten Sidoarjo, there had been hot mud containing smelly gas coming out from the earth since ten years ago (started from 2006) which had not stopped yet at the present time (in 2016).</i>	Hard-to-read text	Clarity
311.	, and	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
312.	were buried	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
313.	hot → warm	Word Choice	Engagement
314.	wider → broader	Word Choice	Engagement
315.	were → was	Faulty Subject-Verb Agreement	Correctness

316.	<i>were not influenced</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
317.	<i>was concentrated</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
318.	, our	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
319.	, who	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
320.	<i>While "Pansus" was the contraction for "Panitia Khusus" (Special Committee) that was assigned to handle the case of KKN (Corruption, Collusion, and Nepotism) done by Soeharto and his family.</i>	Incomplete Sentences	Correctness
321.	bukaan	Unknown Words	Correctness
322.	, in general,	Comma Misuse within Clauses	Correctness
323.	buka → Buka	Misspelled Words	Correctness
324.	bukaan	Unknown Words	Correctness
325.	Bulog → Blog	Misspelled Words	Correctness
326.	-While → while	Incomplete Sentences	Correctness
327.	buka → Buka	Misspelled Words	Correctness
328.	bukaan	Unknown Words	Correctness
329.	<i>be blamed</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
330.	<i>While "buka-bukaan" was a kind of debate which was ready to be done directly and openly to show who was to be blamed and who was in the right position in that case.</i>	Wordy Sentences	Clarity
331.	some	Misuse of Quantifiers	Correctness

332.	a short → a small	Word Choice	Engagement
333.	in a short way → shortly, quickly, presently	Wordy Sentences	Clarity
334.	easily → quickly, efficiently, comfortably	Word Choice	Engagement
335.	; → ."	Misuse of Semicolons, Quotation Marks, etc.	Correctness
336.	background.	Closing Punctuation	Correctness
337.	knowledge → Knowledge	Improper Formatting	Correctness
338.	the knowledge	Determiner Use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
339.	<i>being advertised</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
340.	<i>been known</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
341.	serious → severe	Word Choice	Engagement
342.	<i>is expected</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
343.	context,	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
344.	products → product	Incorrect Noun Number	Correctness
345.	<i>was used</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
346.	<i>was said</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
347.	easily → quickly	Word Choice	Engagement
348.	<i>easily</i>	Misplaced Words or Phrases	Correctness
349.	<i>This</i>	Intricate Text	Clarity

350.	<i>being advertised</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
351.	;" → "."	Misuse of Semicolons, Quotation Marks, etc.	Correctness
352.	<i>was described</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
353.	continue → <i>continuing</i>	Incorrect Verb Forms	Correctness
354.	<i>, although</i>	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
355.	<i>being advertised</i>	Passive Voice Misuse	Clarity
356.	easy → <i>comfortable</i>	Word Choice	Engagement
357.	<i>Thus, the message that the producer wanted the audience to know was that having drunk or consumed the product being advertised, the consumers or people would find everything they did become very light and easy, no matter how hard or heavy their work was.</i>	Hard-to-read text	Clarity
358.	<i>In our daily life, short dialogues are commonly used in public communication, such as in the market between the buyer and seller, on the bus between the conductor and passenger, in the bank between the teller and the customer, and many others.</i>	Wordy Sentences	Clarity
359.	<i>berapa</i>	Unknown Words	Correctness
360.	saya → <i>says, Saya</i>	Misspelled Words	Correctness
361.	<i>mau</i>	Unknown Words	Correctness
362.	<i>beli</i>	Unknown Words	Correctness
363.	<i>apel</i>	Unknown Words	Correctness

364.	anda → Anda	Misspelled Words	Correctness
365.	jua → Jual	Misspelled Words	Correctness
366.	berapa	Unknown Words	Correctness
367.	harga	Unknown Words	Correctness
368.	perkilonya → perkily	Misspelled Words	Correctness
369.	ribu	Unknown Words	Correctness
370.	” → ,”	Misuse of Semicolons, Quotation Marks, etc.	Correctness
371.	mau	Unknown Words	Correctness
372.	beli	Unknown Words	Correctness
373.	apel	Unknown Words	Correctness
374.	saya	Unknown Words	Correctness
375.	menjual	Unknown Words	Correctness
376.	sepuluh	Unknown Words	Correctness
377.	ribu	Unknown Words	Correctness
378.	perkilonya	Unknown Words	Correctness
379.	anda → Anda, and	Misspelled Words	Correctness
380.	mau	Unknown Words	Correctness
381.	ya.	Closing Punctuation	Correctness
382.	tiga → Tiga	Misspelled Words	Correctness
383.	berapa	Unknown Words	Correctness
384.	bertiga	Unknown Words	Correctness

385.	dari → Dari	Misspelled Words	Correctness
386.	mau	Unknown Words	Correctness
387.	pergi	Unknown Words	Correctness
388.	ke	Unknown Words	Correctness
389.	harus	Unknown Words	Correctness
390.	membayar → member	Misspelled Words	Correctness
391.	belas	Unknown Words	Correctness
392.	ribu	Unknown Words	Correctness
393.	perjalanan	Unknown Words	Correctness
394.	dari	Unknown Words	Correctness
395.	ke	Unknown Words	Correctness
396.	satu → Satu	Misspelled Words	Correctness
397.	orangnya	Unknown Words	Correctness
398.	ribu	Unknown Words	Correctness
399.	untuk → Untuk	Misspelled Words	Correctness
400.	tiga → Tiga	Misspelled Words	Correctness
401.	harus	Unknown Words	Correctness
402.	membayar	Unknown Words	Correctness
403.	tiga → Tiga	Misspelled Words	Correctness
404.	ribu	Unknown Words	Correctness
405.	belas	Unknown Words	Correctness

406.	<i>ribu</i>	Unknown Words	Correctness
407.	Enggo.	Closing Punctuation	Correctness
408.	ya.	Closing Punctuation	Correctness
409.	to	Incorrect Verb Forms	Correctness
410.	withdraws → removes	Word Choice	Engagement
411.	above,	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
412.	very simple → straightforward, effortless	Word Choice	Engagement
413.	dialogues → conversations, exchanges, discussions, talks	Word Choice	Engagement
414.	even → also	Word Choice	Engagement
415.	, even	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
416.	<i>Even in the last two lines of those three kinds of different dialogues, there is no communication at all even though the transaction is still going on.</i>	Wordy Sentences	Clarity
417.	Jampi → Jambi	Misspelled Words	Correctness
418.	meaning → meanings	Incorrect Noun Number	Correctness
419.	function → functions	Incorrect Noun Number	Correctness
420.	Jampi → Jambi	Misspelled Words	Correctness
421.	↪ → ."	Misuse of Semicolons, Quotation Marks, etc.	Correctness

422.	jamu → Jammu	Misspelled Words	Correctness
423.	jamu	Unknown Words	Correctness
424.	jampi → jump, jumping, jumps	Misspelled Words	Correctness
425.	contect → context, contract, contact	Misspelled Words	Correctness
426.	jamu → Jammu	Misspelled Words	Correctness
427.	desease → disease	Misspelled Words	Correctness
428.	biasanya	Unknown Words	Correctness
429.	suka	Unknown Words	Correctness
430.	minum	Unknown Words	Correctness
431.	jamu	Unknown Words	Correctness
432.	membeli	Unknown Words	Correctness
433.	jamu → jam	Misspelled Words	Correctness
434.	kamu → kami	Misspelled Words	Correctness
435.	jual → Jual	Misspelled Words	Correctness
436.	tapi	Unknown Words	Correctness
437.	sekarang	Unknown Words	Correctness
438.	sedang	Unknown Words	Correctness
439.	tidak	Unknown Words	Correctness
440.	ingin	Unknown Words	Correctness
441.	membeli	Unknown Words	Correctness
442.	minum → minimum	Misspelled Words	Correctness

443.	<i>jamu</i>	Unknown Words	Correctness
444.	jamu → Jammu	Misspelled Words	Correctness
445.	jampi → jumping	Misspelled Words	Correctness
446.	certain → specific, particular, precise	Word Choice	Engagement
447.	jampi → jump, jumping, jam	Misspelled Words	Correctness
448.	jamu → Jammu	Misspelled Words	Correctness
449.	tak → task	Misspelled Words	Correctness
450.	jameni → Jamon	Misspelled Words	Correctness
451.	jamu → Jammu, jam	Misspelled Words	Correctness
452.	usually → typically	Word Choice	Engagement
453.	<i>jamu</i>	Unknown Words	Correctness
454.	jamu → Jammu	Misspelled Words	Correctness
455.	<i>not.</i>	Closing Punctuation	Correctness
456.	nice → beautiful	Word Choice	Engagement
457.	<i>something nice to drink or consume.</i>	Incomplete Sentences	Correctness
458.	<i>jamu.</i>	Closing Punctuation	Correctness
459.	<i>jamu</i>	Unknown Words	Correctness
460.	jamu → jam	Misspelled Words	Correctness
461.	any → an	Confused Words	Correctness
462.	in → on	Wrong or Missing Prepositions	Correctness

463.	occasion,	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
464.	Other example → Another example, Other examples	Determiner Use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
465.	<i>iku</i>	Unknown Words	Correctness
466.	the → who, to	Misspelled Words	Correctness
467.	wis → was	Misspelled Words	Correctness
468.	sepuh → depth, speech	Misspelled Words	Correctness
469.	kek → Kok	Misspelled Words	Correctness
470.	isih → is, ish	Misspelled Words	Correctness
471.	<i>tongseng</i>	Unknown Words	Correctness
472.	jamune → June, Jamuna, jasmine	Misspelled Words	Correctness
473.	<i>opo</i>	Unknown Words	Correctness
474.	jamu → jam	Misspelled Words	Correctness
475.	strong → robust	Word Choice	Engagement
476.	, but	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
477.	certain → specific	Word Choice	Engagement
478.	, either	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
479.	written,	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
480.	finally,	Comma Misuse within Clauses	Correctness
481.	kind of	Weak or Uncertain Language	Delivery

482.	more easily → more efficiently, more quickly	Word Choice	Engagement
483.	<i>However, with the help of adequate schemata or background knowledge, supported with some other experience, situation, culture, educational background, social community surroundings where we lived and stayed, finally we would be capable of interpreting any kind of text more easily and correctly.</i>	Hard-to-read text	Clarity
484.	texts → books, documents	Word Choice	Engagement
485.	a various	Determiner Use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
486.	in a various way → variously	Wordy Sentences	Clarity
487.	way → ways	Incorrect Noun Number	Correctness
488.	texts → books, versions, documents	Word Choice	Engagement
489.	the article, or an article	Determiner Use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
490.	jamuC → jam, jams	Misspelled Words	Correctness
491.	jampi → jump, jumping, jumps	Misspelled Words	Correctness
492.	, Inc	Punctuation in Compound/Complex Sentences	Correctness
493.	<i>Original Paper The Role of Schemata in Interpreting Some Certain Texts Sukirmiyadi Ahmad1* 1 Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur Jalan Raya Rungkut Madya, Gunung Anyar-Surabaya, Indonesia * Sukirmiyadi Ahmad, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur Jalan Raya Rungku...</i>	Studies in Linguistics and Literature ISSN 2573-6434 ... http://www.scholink.org/ojs/index.php/sll/article/download/1431/1592	Originality

<p>494. <i>Introduction Schemata can be seen as the well-organized background knowledge which leads us to expect or predict aspects in our interpretation of discourse (Brown & Yule, 1983). Meanwhile, he (1976) said that schema (singular) or schemata (plural) are any kind of experience or knowledge of the worl...</i></p>	<p>Studies in Linguistics and Literature ISSN 2573-6434 ... http://www.scholink.org/ojs/index.php/sll/article/download/1431/1592</p>	<p>Originality</p>
<p>495. <i>sexual workers who worked for Hartono were captured by the police. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that whoever (the readers) would not be capable of understanding and interpreting that statement correctly if they did not have any experience or background knowledge about the cas...</i></p>	<p>Studies in Linguistics and Literature ISSN 2573-6434 ... http://www.scholink.org/ojs/index.php/sll/article/download/1431/1592</p>	<p>Originality</p>
<p>496. <i>The Relationship between Schemata, Discourse Analysis and Text Interpretation Schemata are closely related to discourse analysis. Discourse analysis or analysis of discourse is the analysis of language in use (Brown & Yule, 1984). Concerning with the language in use, we have to deal with such a cer...</i></p>	<p>Studies in Linguistics and Literature ISSN 2573-6434 ... http://www.scholink.org/ojs/index.php/sll/article/download/1431/1592</p>	<p>Originality</p>
<p>497. <i>In the Market: (between the buyer and seller) Buyer: "Apelnya berapa?" (How much is the apple?), instead of "Bu saya mau beli apel yang anda jual, berapa harga perkilonya?" (Madam, I'm buying the apple that you are selling. How much does it cost each kilogram?) Seller: "Sepuluh ribu", instead of "Kal...</i></p>	<p>Studies in Linguistics and Literature ISSN 2573-6434 ... http://www.scholink.org/ojs/index.php/sll/article/download/1431/1592</p>	<p>Originality</p>
<p>498. <i>The Term "Jamu" or "Jampi" in Javanese Culture In Javanese culture, there are so many terms of the same words that have different meaning and function. One of them is</i></p>	<p>Studies in Linguistics and Literature ISSN 2573-6434 ... http://www.scholink.org/ojs/index.php/sll/article/download/1431/1592</p>	<p>Originality</p>

"Jamu" or "Jampi". Here are some examples: Between "jamu" seller and her customers The word "jamu or jampi" in this context is the r...