

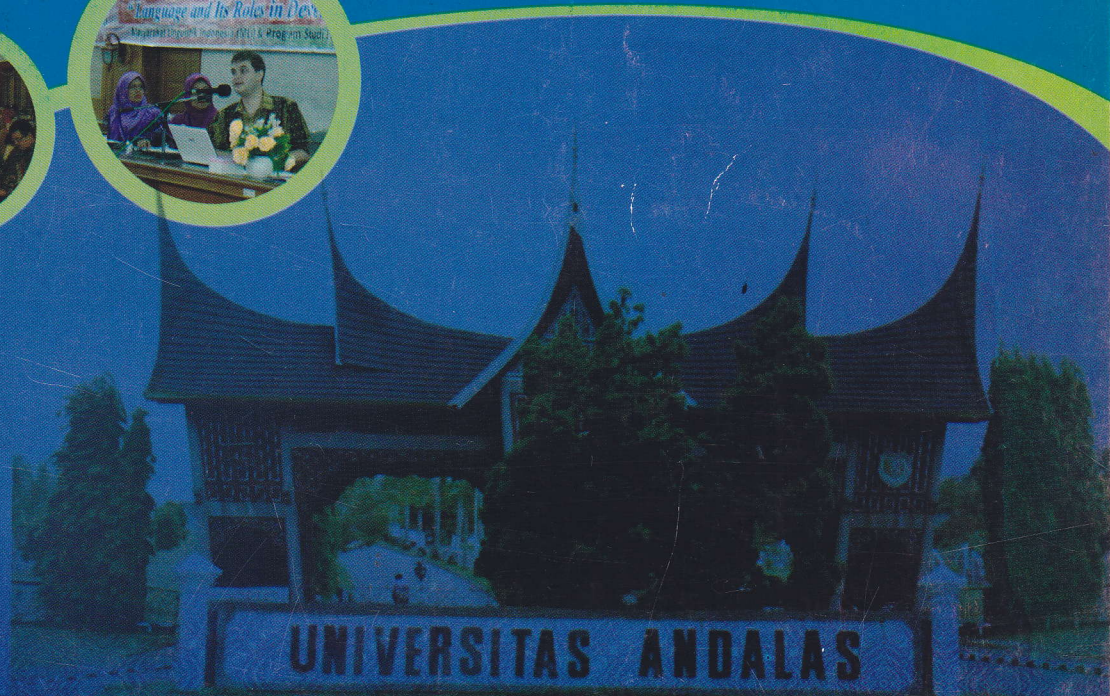
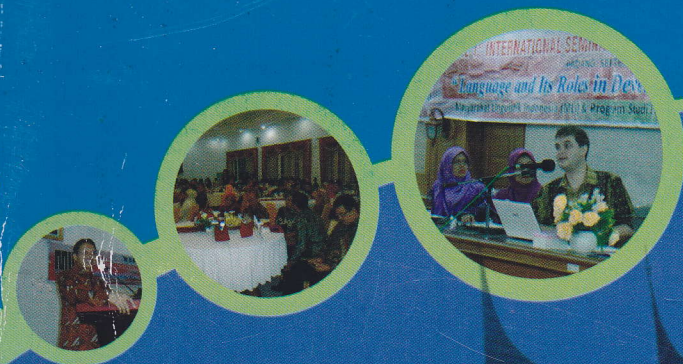
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DRACULA IN THE INDONESIAN CONSTELLATION

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ABSTRACT

The story of a vampire has spread to Indonesia. Even the word of Dracula has become the vocabulary in Indonesian though often mingle with the vocabulary of a vampire. The story of the beginning of the Gothic novel, Bram Stoker (Irish) titled Dracula 1897, which tells the blood-sucking character long lasting age or in the region of Transylvania, now enter the territory of Hungary. A century later, the story of Dracula strengthened by the emergence of the novel by Elizabeth Kostova's The Historian, published by Little, Brown and Company in 2005 and has been translated into Indonesian, published by Gramedia in 2007. The fictional stories and also the stories about the film are a form of the reproduction of the real person who lived in the 15th Century were opposed to the rule of the Ottoman Empire from 1456 to 1462. Vlad Tepes, the name of the legend of Dracula is actually cruel in the various action figures, so he is also known as Vlad the Impaler. But the history of the West "save" and created it into the fiction. The transfer of the atrocities of the West into a myth becomes the fiction that no longer existed anymore existence. In Indonesia, the image of a Vampire is often just as the successor to what is mythologized in the West. Knowing the history of the Western culture could actually be the key to view the West as more fully. The vocabulary of a vampire in Indonesian language is clearly not identical with the ghost pocong.

Key words: vocabulary, vampire, Dracula, fiction, cruel, West

1. Introduction

Dracula has been known in Indonesia as a blood-sucking human longevity or lasting. He has used typically canines to bite prey (humans) usually in the neck and suck their blood. It is a part of the "ritual" in order to remain immortal. He was afraid of the sunlight. Therefore he will move freely at night and sleep in the coffin in the daytime. He was wearing the suit complete with the tie, signifying the Christian West is buried.

The story of a vampire has spread to Indonesia. Even the word of Dracula has become the vocabulary in Indonesian though often mingle with the vocabulary of a vampire. Actually, Dracula is one form of a vampire, he is one of a vampire. As has been told in a number of the literature about the blood-sucking man, someone who was bitten by a vampire will become the vampire also infected. This is the Western vampire known in Indonesia. On the other hand, we also know the other vampire types originating from China, as we see in the Mandarin movie.

The story of Dracula or the Count Dracula begins exactly the Gothic novel, Bram Stoker (Irish) titled *Dracula* 1897, which tells the blood-sucking character long lasting age or in the region of Transylvania, now enter the territory of Hungary. How does the story of this man in the context of the literature or in the historical context will be discussed in this article. The final part will be presented an exposure of how actually the story of Dracula as a form of a discourse or a meaning to it. How the constellation of the meanings of the vocabulary of a vampire in Indonesian? How do the Indonesian people or the Indonesian nation to form a discourse on the meaning of this vampire story?

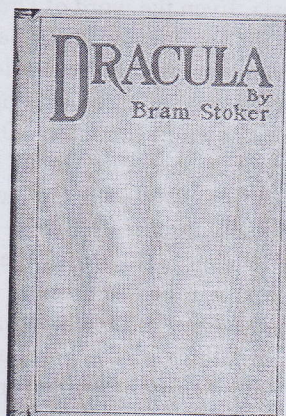
1. Dracula in Bram Stoker's Novel

Bram Stoker's the novel *Dracula* published the first time on May 26 1897 by Archibald Constable and Company (UK). About the novel, the story is told in epistolary format, as a series of letters, diary entries, and ships' log entries, whose narrators are the novel's protagonists, and occasionally supplemented with newspaper clippings relating events not directly witnessed. The events portrayed in the novel take place largely in England and Transylvania during the 1890s.

The tale begins with Jonathan Harker, a newly qualified English solicitor, visiting Count Dracula in the Carpathian Mountains on the border of Transylvania, Bukovina, and Moldavia, to provide legal support for a real estate transaction overseen by Harker's employer. At first enticed by Dracula's gracious manners, Harker soon realizes that he is Dracula's prisoner. Wandering the Count's castle against Dracula's admonition, Harker encounters three female vampires, called "the sisters", from whom he is rescued by Dracula. After the preparations are made, Dracula leaves Transylvania and abandons Harker to the sisters. Harker barely escapes from the castle with his life (Swandayani, et al, 2012)

Not long afterward, a Russian ship, the *Demeter*, having weighed anchor at Varna, runs aground on the shores of Whitby. The captain's log narrates the gradual disappearance of the entire crew, until the captain alone remained, himself bound to the helm to maintain course. An animal resembling "a large dog" is seen leaping ashore. The ship's cargo is described as a silver sand and boxes of "mould", or earth, from Transylvania. The story of Bram Stoker's *Dracula* continues with the story as follows. Soon Dracula is tracking Harker's fiancée, Wilhelmina "Mina" Murray, and her friend, Lucy Westenra. Lucy receives three marriage proposals from Dr. John Seward, Quincey Morris, and the Hon. Arthur Holmwood (later Lord Godalming). Lucy accepts Holmwood's proposal while turning down Seward and Morris, but all remain friends. Dracula communicates with Seward's patient Renfield, an insane man who wishes to consume insects, spiders, birds, and rats to absorb their "life force", and therefore assimilate to Dracula himself. Renfield is able to detect Dracula's presence and supplies clues accordingly.

When Lucy begins to waste away suspiciously, Seward invites his old teacher, Abraham Van Helsing, who immediately determines the cause of Lucy's condition but refuses to disclose it. While both doctors are absent, Lucy and her mother are attacked by a wolf; Mrs. Westenra, who has a heart condition, dies of fright, and Lucy dies soon after. Following Lucy's death, the newspaper report children being stalked in the night by, in their words, a "bloofer lady" (i.e., "beautiful lady"). Van Helsing, knowing Lucy has become a vampire, confides in Seward, Lord Godalming, and Morris. The suitors and Van Helsing track her down and, after a confrontation with her, stake her heart, behead her, and fill her mouth with garlic. Around the same time, Jonathan Harker arrives from Budapest, where Mina marries him after his escape, and Mina and him join the coalition against Dracula (Swandayani, et al, 2012).



The cover of the first edition and the photograph of Bram Stoker 1906

Furthermore, the story of the man is described as the following quotation. After Dracula learns of Van Helsing's plot against him, he attacks Mina on three occasions, and feeds Mina his own blood to control her. Under his influence, Mina oscillates from consciousness to a semi-trance during which she perceives Dracula's surroundings and actions. After the protagonists sterilize all of his lairs in London by putting pieces of consecrated host in each box of Transylvanian earth, Dracula flees to Transylvania, pursued by Van Helsing and the others under the guidance of Mina. In Transylvania, Van Helsing repulses and later destroys the vampire "sisters". Upon discovering Dracula being transported by Gypsies, Harker shears Dracula through the throat with a kukri while the mortally wounded Quincey stabs the Count in the heart with a Bowie knife. Dracula crumbles to dust, and Mina is restored to health. The book closes with a note on Mina's and Jonathan's married life and the birth of their son, whom they name after all four members of the party, but address as "Quincey" (Swandayani, et al, 2012).

There is an interesting note of this novel groove in the form of the elimination at the end of the story. "The original final chapter was removed, in which Dracula's castle falls apart as he dies, hiding the fact that vampires were ever there. Apparently related to Dracula's castle in the 21st century have made attractions as described in the writings Cruz (2015). "Tourists who would like to learn more about Dracula's secrets can begin exploring the site where he was held, as the tunnels at Dracula's dungeons have just been opened to the public." Further Cruz (2015) indicate that, "Dracula's dungeon was first discovered by archaeologists while doing restoration work at the Tokat Castle in northern Turkey in 2014. The tunnel, which extends to about 100 feet before it is blocked off, has just been opened to the public, according to Hurriyet Daily News."

That is, begins with the story of Bram Stoker's novel, the story of Dracula can bring in a number of commodities, not just a work of the fiction but also visiting the other tourist packed with regard Dracula tale. According McCrum (2014), the novel Dracula is in the order of 31 of the world's top 100 best novels. Of course this illustrates an importance of the position and the role of this novel in the constellation of the world literature. There is not necessarily the Indonesian novel were able to enter the ranks of the world's 100 best novels.

2. Dracula in the Novel Elizabeth Kostova

A century later the story of Dracula strengthened by the emergence of a novel by Elizabeth Kostova's *The Historian*, published by Little, Brown and Company, New York in 2005 and has been translated into Indonesian, published by Gramedia in 2007.

Elizabeth Z. Johnson Kostova was born Elizabeth Z. Johnson in New London, Connecticut and raised in Knoxville, Tennessee where she graduated from the Webb School of Knoxville. She received her undergraduate degree from Yale University and a Master of Fine Arts from the University of Michigan, where she won the 2003 Hopwood Award for her *Novel-in-Progress*. She is married to a Bulgarian scholar (Swandayani, et al: 2012).

Kostova finished the novel in January 2004 and sent it out to a potential literary agent in March. Two months later and within two days of sending out her manuscript to publishers, Kostova was offered a deal—she refused it. The rights to the book were then auctioned off and Little, Brown and Company bought it for US\$2 million (US\$30,000 is typical for a first novel from an unknown author). *Publishers Weekly* explained the high price as a bidding war between firms believing that they might have the next *Da Vinci Code* within their grasp. One vice-president and associate publisher said "Given the success of *The Da Vinci Code*, everybody around town knows how popular the combination of thriller and history can be and what a phenomenon it can become." Little, Brown, and Co. subsequently sold the rights in 28 countries. The book was published in the United States on 14 June 2005.



Cover of the novel *The Historian* (English and Indonesian Edition) and the photo of Elizabeth Kostova

More about this novel, the linkages of the novel *The Historian* by Bram Stoker, the novel and the historical figures, namely Vlad Tepes in the following quotation.

The novel blends the history and the folklore of Vlad Țepeș and his fictional equivalent Count Dracula and has been described as a combination of genres, including Gothic novel, adventure novel, detective fiction, travelogue, postmodern historical novel, epistolary epic, and historical thriller. Kostova was intent on writing a serious work of literature and saw herself as an inheritor of the Victorian style. Although based on Bram Stoker's *Dracula*, *The Historian* is not a horror novel, but rather an eerie tale. The novel is concerned with questions about history, its role in society, and how it is represented in books, as well as the nature of good and evil. As Kostova explains, "Dracula is a metaphor for the evil that is so hard to undo in history." The evils brought about by religious conflict are a particular theme and the novel explores the relationship between the Christian West and the Islamic East (Swandayani, et al, 2012).

The background of this novel is based on studies Swandayani, et al (2012) can be presented in table form as follows.

Table 1: Tabulation of the Background of *The Historian*

Place	Background/Setting		Context
	Time/Period	Social	
A number of places in the various European countries, particularly the Eastern Europe	1973 but stretches during the life of Vlad Tepes (1431-1476)	The figures of the intellectual who read the books, including the mysterious books that become the novel's central, i.e. about Dracula.	A young girl discovered an ancient book and a pile of the old letters in her father's personal library. After asking of his father, finally she came their story in a surprising events which associated with a lifetime of Vlad Tepes (1431-1476), better known as Dracula. The story of the life of Dracula extends from Transylvania, Hungary up to Bulgaria, and Turkey. With the storytelling of the techniques back and forth between the period of 1973's and the days of the 15th century, the story takes place at a variety of the events that carries on the past historical events, a myths about a vampires, and a number of the other events.

Based on the novel *The Historian* description above, Dracula figure refers to the historical figure named Vlad Tepes or Vlad Dracula. Who is this character? How is their work? Why does appear to be a fairly legendary of the fictional character? Even now his name has become an icon of a human vampire, included in the repertoire of Indonesian literature, including in the constellation of the Indonesian vocabulary?

3. Vlad Tepes

Vlad or Dracula, was born in 1431 in Transylvania into a noble family. His father was called "Dracul," meaning "dragon" or "devil" in Romanian because he belonged to the Order of the Dragon, which fought the Muslim Ottoman Empire. "Dracula" means "son of Dracul" in

Romanian. Therefore young Vlad was "son of the dragon" or "son of the devil." Scholars believe this was the beginning of the legend that Dracula was a vampire (Johnson, 2015).

In a note that Vlad III, Prince of Wallachia (1431–1476/77), was a member of the House of Drăculești, a branch of the House of Basarab, also known, using his patronymic, as (Vlad) Drăculea or (Vlad) Dracula. The describing of Dracula can be read as follows.

He was posthumously dubbed Vlad the Impaler and was a three-time Voivode of Wallachia, ruling mainly from 1456 to 1462, the period of the incipient Ottoman conquest of the Balkans. His father, Vlad II Dracul, was a member of the Order of the Dragon, which was founded to protect Christianity in Eastern Europe. Vlad III is revered as a folk hero in Romania as well as other parts of Europe for his protection of the Romanians both north and south of the Danube. A significant number of Romanian common folk and remaining boyars (nobles) moved north of the Danube to Wallachia, recognizing his leadership and settled there following his raids on the Ottomans (Johnson, 2015).

As the cognomen "The Impaler" suggests, his practice of impaling his enemies is part of his historical reputation. During his lifetime, his reputation for excessive cruelty spread abroad, to Germany and elsewhere in Europe. The name of the vampire Count Dracula in Bram Stoker's 1897 novel *Dracula* was inspired by Vlad's patronymic and reputation.

In 1436, Vlad II Dracul ascended the throne of Wallachia. He was ousted in 1442 by rival factions in league with Hungary, but secured Ottoman support for his return by agreeing to pay the tribute to the Sultan. At 13, Vlad and his brother Radu were held as political hostages by the Ottoman Turks. During his years as hostage, Vlad was educated in logic, the Quran, and the Turkish language and works of literature. He would speak this language fluently in his later years. He and his brother were also trained in warfare and horsemanship. In the course of his life, Vlad finally opposed to the rulers of the Ottoman Empire. He was confronted by Sultan Mehmed II even in some wars with the Turks, Vlad Radu dealing with his own who were in the Ottoman Empire. Why then known as Vlad the Impaler and cruel character? Here is an overview of the atrocities that he did, including his favorite punish his enemies by means impale his body.

The story of a life of a small Vlad and his brother Radu is described in the following quotation. Despite increasing his cultural capital with the Ottomans, Vlad was not at all pleased to be in Turkish hands. He was resentful and very jealous of his little brother, who soon earned the nickname "Radu cel Frumos", or "Radu the Handsome". Radu was well behaved and quickly earned the friendship of Sultan Murad's son, Mehmet; he eventually converted to Islam and entered Ottoman service. Conversely, Vlad was defiant and constantly punished for his impudence. It has been suggested that his traumatic experiences among the Ottomans may have molded him into the sadistic man he grew up to be, especially in regards to his penchant for impaling (Johnson, 2015).



The Ambras Castle portrait of Vlad III, c. 1560, reputedly a copy of an original made during his lifetime



Transylvanian Saxon engraving from 1462 depicting Vlad Tepeș



1499 German woodcut showing Dracule waide dining among the impaled corpses of his victims

In the course of his life, Vlad finally opposed to the rulers of the Ottoman Empire. He was confronted by Sultan Mehmed II even in some wars with the Turks. Vlad was dealing with Radu, his own brother who was in the Ottoman Empire. Why then known as Vlad the Impaler and cruel character? Here is an overview of the atrocities that he did, including his favorite punish his enemies by mean simple his body.

He roasted children, whom he fed to their mothers. And (he) cut off the breasts of women, and forced their husbands to eat them. After that, he had them all impaled. Vlad Tepe's reputation was considerably darker in Western Europe than in Eastern Europe and Romania. In the West, Vlad III Tepeş has been characterized as a tyrant who took sadistic pleasure in torturing and killing his enemies. The estimates of the number of his victims range from 65,000 to 100,000. He also had whole villages and fortresses destroyed and burned to the ground.

Impalement was Vlad's preferred method of torture and execution. Several woodcuts from German pamphlets of the late 15th and early 16th centuries show Vlad feasting in a forest of stakes and their grisly burdens outside Braşov, while a nearby executioner cuts apart other victims. It has also been said that in 1462 Mehmed II, the conqueror of Constantinople, returned to Constantinople after being sickened by the sight of 20,000 impaled corpses outside Vlad's capital of Târgovişte (Johnson, 2015).

In the study of the history of the Islamic Ottoman Empire after the Crusades, the West is often biased in its telling. However Crusade is a trauma for the West. The image of the Ottoman Empire is often portrayed negatively in comparison with the parties West. Therefore, in the context of the battle between Sultan Mehmed II with Vlad Tepeş, the West is in a position to defend figures on his side and discrediting the opponent.

In this case Vlad Tepeş representing West and East present Sultan Mehmed II if it can be considered a form of subtle to say the Christians against Islam. "Romanian and Bulgarian documents from 1481 onwards portray Vlad as a hero, a true leader, who used harsh yet fair methods to reclaim the country from the corrupt and rich boyars. Moreover, all his military efforts were directed against the Ottoman Empire which explicitly wanted to conquer Wallachia (Johnson, 2015)."

So that he cruelty of Vlad Tepeş was not much discussed or highlighted, but instead highlight of his heroism against Turkey. Instead, Sultan Mehmed II heroism or the Sultans of the Ottoman Empire more often omitted and the cruelty that more highlighted. This is what the West against Vlad Tepeş. He did not appear in the reality of history but instead obscured cruelty becomes a work of fiction. Bram Stoker's novel *Dracula* in the late nineteenth century one of them. Then the number of reproductive work, either in novels, movies, and more. Novel *The Historian* by Elizabeth Kostova at the beginning of the XXI century, including one form of reproduction to it.

4. Dracula in Fiction

Vlad Tepeş mysterious death. There are five variants of Vlad's death. Some sources say he was killed while fighting the Turks, surrounded by the bodies of his loyal Moldavian bodyguards. Others say he was killed by disloyal Wallachian boyars also fighting the Turks, or killed during a hunt. Still other reports claim that Vlad was accidentally killed by one of his own men. The exact date and location of Vlad's death are unknown, but he was dead by 10 January 1477. He is presumed to have died at the end of December 1476, somewhere along the road between Bucharest and Giurgiu. There is also depicting death as contained in the following quotation.

According to Bonfinius (Antonio Bonfini) and a Turkish chronicler, Vlad was decapitated by the Turks as a trophy, and his head was sent to Constantinople (now Istanbul), preserved in honey. After, the head was displayed on a stake as proof that he was dead. Vlad's body was buried unceremoniously by his rival, Basarab Laiota, possibly at Comana, a monastery founded by Vlad in 1461. The Comana monastery was demolished and rebuilt from scratch in 1588 (Johnson, 2015).

Johnson (2015) menyatakan Vlad killed in December 1476 fighting the Turks near Bucharest, Romania, Dracula's head was cut off and displayed in Constantinople. The Figure of Vlad Tepes with all exploits were later known as Dracula who actually meaning as "son of the dragon" later evolved into the vocabulary of the later meaning "bloodsucking character". Dracula is now known as the fictional character is no longer a historical figure. It has been quite a lot of fiction in this context literature or novels that elevate this figure. In addition to entering into the ranks of 100 world-famous novel, is in a position to-31 works of Bram Stoker's *Dracula* inspired many novels including the novel *The Historian* by Elizabeth Kostova.

Twilight novel by Stephenie Meyer which is also published Little, Brown and co. in the United States on October 5, 2005 are also not spared from the effects of Bram Stoker. *Twilight* and its sequel *New Moon, Eclipse, and Breaking Dawn* is also a story about the human vampire that sucks the blood of humans (Meyer, 2005). Is not a coincidence if the *Twilight* novel, *The Historian* and equally published by Little, Brown and co. in 2005 and by both women authors?

In the world of a movie or miniseries at least there are 80 titles of films related to the figure of Dracula. This means that the figure of Dracula has become a topic of storytelling masiv enough, especially in the world of the film. The 80th title of the film is related to Dracula can be seen in the following table.

Table 2: The titles of the films of Dracula

Films Title about Dracula				
Abbott and Costello Meet Frankenstein	The Creeps (film)	Dracula II: Ascension	The Legend of the 7 Golden Vampires	Scooby-Doo! and the Reluctant Werewolf
Batman Dracula	Dark Prince: The True Story of Dracula	Dracula III: Legacy	The Librarian: Curse of the Judas Chalice	Scream Blacula
Batman Fights Dracula	Doctor Dracula	Dracula Reborn	Love at First Bite	Scream
The Batman vs. Dracula	Dracula (1931 English-language film)	Dracula Untold	Mad Mad Mad Monsters	Son of Darkness: To Die For II
Billy the Kid Versus Dracula	Dracula (1931 Spanish-language film)	Dracula vs. Frankenstein	Mad Monster Party?	Son of Dracula (1943 film)
Blacula	Dracula (1958 film)	Dracula's Daughter	Monster Mash (1995 film)	A Taste of Blood
Blade: Trinity	Dracula (1979 film)	Dracula's Dog	The Monster Squad	Taste the Blood of Dracula
Blood for Dracula	Dracula (miniseries)	Dracula: Pages from a Virgin's Diary	The Night of the Living Duck	Tender Dracula
Blood of Dracula's Castle	Dracula (2006 film)	Dracula: Prince of Darkness	Nocturna: Granddaughter of Dracula	To Die For (1989 film)
Bram Stoker's Dracula	Dracula 2000	Dracula's Death	The Return of Dracula	Vampira (1974 film)
Bram Stoker's Dracula (1973 film)	Dracula 2012	Fracchia contro Dracula	Saint Dracula 3D	Vampire Hunter D (1985 film)
Bram Stoker's Dracula's Curse	Dracula 3000	The Halloween That Almost Wasn't	The Satanic Rites of Dracula	Vampire Hunter D: Bloodlust
The Brides of Dracula	Dracula A.D. 1972	House of Dracula	Scars of Dracula	Vampire in Venice
Count Dracula (1970 film)	Dracula and Son	House of Frankenstein (1944 film)	Scooby-Doo and the Ghoul School	Vampyros Lesbos
Count Dracula (1977 film)	Dracula: Dead and Loving It	House of Frankenstein (miniseries)		Van Helsing (film)
	Dracula Has Risen from the Grave	House of the WolfMan		The Vulture's Eye
				Waxwork (film)

The latest film about Dracula, titled *Untold Dracula*, produced in 2014, precisely on October 10. The film, starring Luke Evans, Sarah Gadon, Dominic Cooper, Art Parkinson's, and Charles Dance is directed by Gary Shore and produced by Legendary Pictures and Michael DeLuca Productions, USA as in the following images.

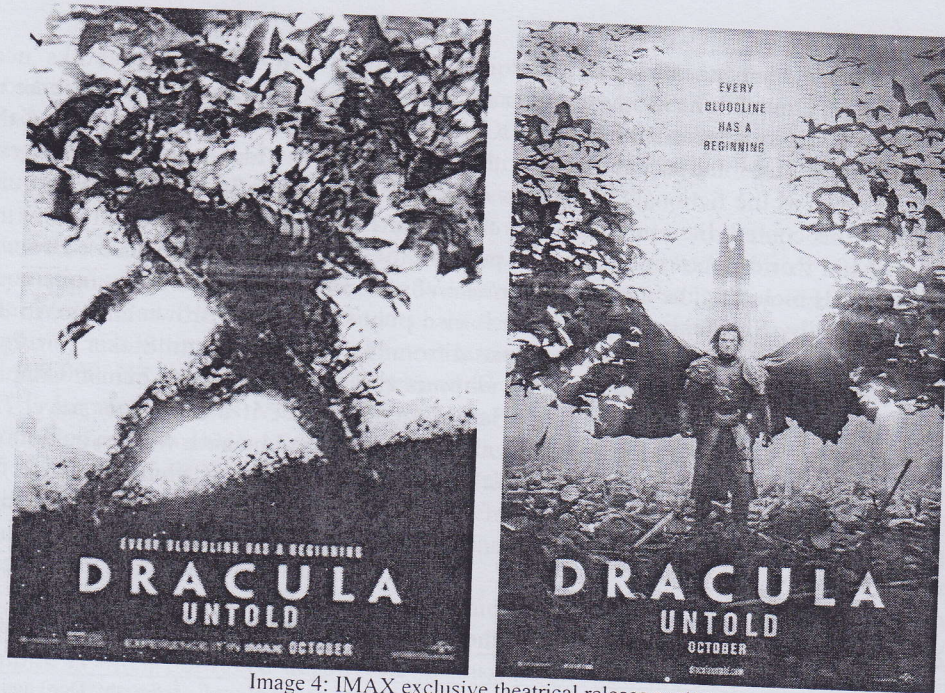


Image 4: IMAX exclusive theatrical release poster

5. Conclusion

The fiction stories and also stories about the film is a form of reproduction of a real person who lived in the 15th century were opposed to the rule of the Ottoman Empire from 1456 to 1462. Vlad Tepes, the name of the legend of Dracula is actually cruel to the various action figures, so he is also known as Vlad the Impaler because often torturing their enemies by the way her body impaled. But the history of the West "save" and created it into a work of fiction. And the transfer of Western atrocities face this into a myth, becomes a fiction that no longer trusted anymore existence.

In Indonesia, the image of the vampire is often just as the successor to what is mythologized in the West. Knowing the history of the Western culture could actually be the key to view the West as more fully. Indonesian people have known the word "vampire" as well as the stories about him. However, the Indonesian people do not realize or do not even know if the story of Dracula is cruel forms of transfer of figures owned by the West. This historical reality about to be obscured as only fiction, only fairy tales. This is the meaning or form of the fight discursive process. Vlad Tepes cruelty is not much discussed or highlighted, but instead highlight heroism against Turkey. Instead, Sultan Mehmed II heroism or the sultans of the Ottoman Empire more often omitted and the cruelty that more highlighted. This is, what the West against Vlad Tepes and Sultan Mehmed II.

Dracula has become the vocabulary in Indonesian. Sucking human blood has a long life or eternal. He has canine teeth to bite its prey neck and suck their blood. He was afraid of sunlight. He will move freely at night and sleep in a coffin in the daytime. He was wearing the suit complete with the tie, which indicates he was buried as a Christian people. The vocabulary of vampire in the Indonesian language is clearly not identical with the ghost *pocong*. If Dracula is derived from the Indonesian Muslim, he will not wear the suit and the tie but he wear a white shroud *pocong*.

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