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# PROCEEDINGS

## International Seminar LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT (LAMAS) 7

“The Vitality of Local Languages in Global Community”

July 19—20, 2017



Compiled by  
Agus Subiyanto, Herudjati Purwoko, Kartini Rahayu,  
Wa Ode Nisrawati, Nur Faidatun Naimah, and Ardis Septi Eka Rachmatika

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# **PROCEEDINGS LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT (LAMAS) 7: The Vitality of Local Languages in Global Community**

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**Agus Subiyanto**

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## **Address**

Jalan Imam, S.H. No.5, Semarang, Indonesia, 50241

Telp/Fax +62-24-8448717

Email: [lamas@live.undip.ac.id](mailto:lamas@live.undip.ac.id)

[seminarlinguistics@gmail.com](mailto:seminarlinguistics@gmail.com)

Website: [www.lamas.undip.ac.id](http://www.lamas.undip.ac.id)

## NOTE

In this international seminar on Language Maintenance and Shift 7 (LAMAS 7 for short), we try to do the new paradigm, that is publishing the proceeding after the seminar was held. The positive aspect of the paradigm is that the presenters of the seminar have opportunity to revise their paper based on the responses of the audience. However, it takes longer time to process the proceeding until it is ready to distribute. Therefore, we apologize for being late.

In this opportunity, we would like to extent our deepest gratitude to *Balai Bahasa Jawa Tengah* for continuously cooperation in conducting the seminar. Thanks also go to the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, the Head and the Secretary of the Master Program in Linguistics Diponegoro University, without whom the seminar would not have been possible. We would also express our special thanks to committee for putting together the seminar that gave rise to this compilation of papers.

We would like to thank Mrs. Shu-Chuan Chen, Ph.D. from Asia University Taiwan, Dr. Tupas Topsie Ruanni, from National Institute of Education Singapore, Drs, Pardi M.Hum. from *Balai Bahasa Jawa Tengah*; Prof. Ketut Artawa, Ph.D. from Udayana University, and Dr. Suharno, M.Ed. from Diponegoro University, as invited speakers in plenary sessions, and to all of the participants of the seminar.

Semarang, September, 25<sup>th</sup> 2017

The Board of Editor in LAMAS

## SCHEDULE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR

<b>JULY 19, 2017 (FIRST DAY)</b>				
<b>TIME</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>ROOM</b>	<b>CHAIR PERSON</b>
07.00 – 08.00	<b>REGISTRATION</b>		LOBBY HALL	COMMITTEE
08.00 – 08.30	<b>INDONESIA RAYA ANTHEM</b>		KRYPTON	COMMITTEE
	<b>SPEECH FROM THE COMMITTEE</b>			HEAD OF COMMITTEE
	<b>OPENING</b>			DEAN OF FIB UNDIP
08.30 – 10.45	<b>PLENARY SESSION 1</b>		KRYPTON	Moderator: Herudjati Purwoko, Ph.D.
	Drs. Pardi, M.Hum. (Balai Bahasa Jawa Tengah, Indonesia)			
	Shu-Chuan Chen, Ph.D. (Asia University, Taiwan)	RECONSTRUCT THE IDENTITIES ON CULTURAL AND LANGUAGE TRANSITION IN TAIWAN		
	Prof. Ketut Artawa, Ph.D. (Udayana University, Indonesia)	GRAMMATICAL ALIGNMENTS IN INDONESIAN		
10.45 – 11.00	<b>BREAK</b>		HOTEL 2ND FLOOR	COMMITTEE
<b>PARALLEL 1</b>			HOTEL 2ND FLOOR	
11.00 – 12.30	Agni Kusti Kinasih & Muhammad Hawas	SPEECH LEVELS OF MADURESE LANGUAGE: A SOCIO-PRAGMATIC STUDY OF BANGKALAN DIALECT	KRYPTON 1	COMMITTEE
	Andiani Rezkita Nabu	TIPE SEMANTIK VERBA BAHASA BOLAANG MONGONDOW		
	Anisak Syaid Fauziah & Sumarlam	KOHESI LEKSIKAL PADA SPIRIT HARI INI DI RADIO MHFM SOLO DAN UNTAIAN KATA DI RADIO IMMANUEL SOLO		
	Ai Yeni & Sutiono Mahdi	PREFIX N- AND ITS COMBINATION IN SUNDANESE: A MORPHOLOGY STUDY		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
11.00 – 12.30	Aldila Arin Aini & Sumarlam	STRATEGI KESANTUNAN POSITIF & TINDAK TUTUR KOMISIF BERJANJI DALAM DEBAT PERDANA PILKADA DKI JAKARTA 2017	KRYPTON 2	COMMITTEE
	Ari J. Adipurwawidjana	SEMANTIC DEFLATION IN ENGLISH-INDONESIAN INTERLINGUISTIC EXCHANGES		
	Endah Dewi Muliandari	ANALISIS IDEOLOGI PENERJEMAHAN DAN KUALITAS TERJEMAHAN LEKSIKON BUDAYA DALAM TERJEMAHAN A SUNDANESE WAYANG GOLEK PURWA KARYA KATHY FOLEY		
	Asrofin Nur Kholifah & Ika Maratus Sholikhah & Dian Adiarti	PRESERVING LOCAL IDENTITY THROUGH LANGUAGE STYLE IN <i>WAYANG BANYUMAS</i>		
11.00 – 12.30	Amanah Hijriah	STRATEGI KESANTUNAN POSITIF DALAM BAHASA MELAYU PONTIANAK	KRYPTON 3	COMMITTEE
	Dian Pranesti	METAPHOR MAPPING IN INDONESIAN POLITICAL INTERNET MEMES		
	Dethan Erniani Ortalisje	AN ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL ERRORS FOUND IN UKAW STUDENTS' ENGLISH ABSTRACT WRITING		
	Binar Kurniasari Febrianti	KARAKTERISTIK BUDAYA MELAYU DALAM SEPOK TIGE #SEpanyol #ANDALUSIA KARYA PAY JAROT SUJARWO		
11.00 – 12.30	Ketut Widya Purnawati	MANNER ADVERBIAL VERBS IN BALINESE	MATRIX	COMMITTEE
	Abdul Hamid & Eni Karlieni & Tisna Prabasmoro	THE ROLE OF SUNDANESE LANGUAGE IN THERAPEUTIC COMMUNICATION AT THE ONCOLOGY CLINIC RSHS		
	Dyah Ayu Nila Khrisna	ANALISIS PENOKOHAN SANTIAGO DALAM NOVEL <i>THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA</i> DENGAN PENDEKATAN APRAISAL		
	Dewi Juliastuty	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA MELAYU MEMPAWAH LEWAT TUNDANG (KAJIAN TEKS DAN MAKNA)		
11.00 – 12.30	Dwi Indarti	POLITENESS STRATEGY OF DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS IN BETAWINESE SHORT-STORIES SEBELAS COLEN DI MALAM LEBARAN: SETANGKLE CERITA BETAWI	KRYPTON 4	COMMITTEE
	Deli Nirmala	EARLY LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT OF INDONESIAN CHILDREN WITH PARENTS WHOSE FIRST LANGUAGES ARE DIFFERENT: INDONESIAN AND JAVANESE		
	Diana Anggraeni	THE ANALYSIS OF MODIFICATION POSITION IN NOUN PHRASE IN THE TRANSLATION OF MASTER OF THE GAME		
	Dwi Handayani	PEMERTAHANAN KEARIFAN LOKAL PEPATAH-PETITIH SEBAGAI PENGUATAN SUMBER DAYA SOSIAL BAGI MASYARAKAT TENGGER		
12.30 – 13.30	<b>LUNCH BREAK (ISHOMA)</b>		HOTEL 2ND FLOOR	COMMITTEE

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
<b>PARALLEL 2</b>			HOTEL 2ND FLOOR	
13.30 – 15.00	Dian Indira, Wahya, R.M. Mulyadi	KONSEP LITERASI BERKARAKTER DALAM BUKU PELAJARAN BAHASA SUNDA TINGKAT SEKOLAH DASAR	KRYPTON 1	COMMITTEE
	Edy Jauhari	STRATEGI KESANTUNAN RESPON TERHADAP KRITIK DALAM MASYARAKAT BUDAYA JAWA MATARAMAN		
	Oktadea Herda Pratiwi	ANALISIS KONTRASTIF ISTILAH KEKERABATAN DALAM BAHASA DAYAK NGAJU, BANJAR, DAN DAYAK MAANYAN		
	Ririn Ambarini, Arso Setyaji & Sri Suneki	DEVELOPING KINDERGARTEN STUDENTS' PARTICIPATION IN BILINGUAL MATHEMATIC LEARNING ACTIVITIES THROUGH CONSTRUCTIVISM APPROACH		
13.30 – 15.00	Ni Wayan Sartini	REVITALISASI RITUAL PERTANIAN SEBAGAI USAHA PELESTARIAN ISTILAH-ISTILAH DALAM BAHASA BALI: KAJIAN BAHASA DAN BUDAYA	KRYPTON 2	COMMITTEE
	I Gusti Agung Istri Aryani & Ni Putu Evi Wahyu Citrawati	SOSIOPRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF MORAL VALUES IN BALINESE FOLKLORES		
	Ponia Mega Septiana & Sutiono Mahdi	MAKNA REFERENSIAL DAN NONREFERENSIAL PADA LIRIK LAGU SUNDA "MAWAR BODAS"		
	Sri Wiryanti Budi Utami	REVITALISASI CERITA RAKYAT BAWEAN: SEBAGAI PEMERTAHANAN IDENTITAS BAHASA DAN BUDAYA ORANG-ORANG PULAU BAWEAN		
13.30 – 15.00	Dewi Nastiti L.	ADA APA DENGAN UNDANG-UNDANG BAHASA? MENILIK PENGGUNAAN UU NOMOR 24/2009 DARI KACAMATA HUKUM SERTA PENDIDIKAN DAN BUDAYA	KRYPTON 3	COMMITTEE
	Noviana Dwi Yasinta & Rizki Utami	PERBEDAAN DAN PERSAMAAN DEIKSIS PERSONA BAHASA JAWA SEMARANG DAN BAHASA JAWA BANYUMASAN		
	Roby Aji	PENAMAAN WILAYAH KECAMATAN DI KOTA DEPOK: TINJAUAN SISTEM TANDA ADMINISTRATIF BERDASARKAN SEMIOTIKA TEKS DAN RUANG		
	Titania Sari & Sutiono Mahdi	LEXICON USING OF SUNDANESE LANGUAGE LEVEL IN "PUPUH DANGDANGGULA"		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
13.30 – 15.00	Anne Meir & Sutiono Mahdi	POLA DASAR KALIMAT BAHASA BATAK TOBA	MATRIX	COMMITTEE
	Octovianus Bin Rojak	POLITENESS IN TORAJA LANGUAGE: A STUDY ON POLITENESS IN PANGALAQ-RIU AND SURROUNDING AREAS DIALECT		
	Sansiviera Mediana Sari	MEMORI DAN RELASI MAKNA MENGENAI ANTONIM PADA ANAK AUTIS: STUDI KASUS TERHADAP 3 ANAK AUTIS USIA 11-16 DI SEKOLAH INKLUSI CAHAYA DIDAKTIKA		
	Eny Setyowati & Nimas Permata Putri	KORESPONDENSI FONEMIS BAHASA RUMPUN SUMATERA (Kajian Linguistik Historis Komparatif pada Bahasa Batak Toba, Minangkabau, Aceh dan Melayu Riau)		
13.30 – 15.00	Angelika Riyandari	VITALIZING JAVANESE LANGUAGE THROUGH PLACE NAMES	KRYPTON 4	COMMITTEE
	Setiyawati & Sutiono Mahdi	REDUPLICATED WORDS IN SUNDANESE: THE STUDY OF UNIQUENESS OF LOCAL LANGUAGE		
	Titin Lestari	THE LANGUAGE USED BY INDONESIAN LOCAL GUIDES IN GOOGLE MAPS REVIEWS		
	Ika Maratus Sholikhah, Dyah Raina Purwaningsih, Erna Wardani	MAINTAINING BANYUMAS LOCAL LANGUAGE THROUGH <i>BATIK</i> AND ITS CULTURAL VALUES		
<b>POSTER SESSION</b>			HOTEL 2ND FLOOR	
15.00 – 16.00	Agustina Alooja	TERJEMAHAN TUTURAN YANG MENGAKOMODASI TINDAK TUTUR MENYURUH PADA NOVEL <i>CHRIST THE LORD OUT OF EGYPT</i> KARYA ANNE RICE	KRYPTON 1	COMMITTEE
	Ali Badrudin	KAJIAN ETNOLINGUISTIK TENTANG PRANATA MANGSA JAWA (CERMIN PENGETAHUAN KOLEKTIF MASYARAKAT PETANI DI JAWA)		
	Anandha	THE STUDENTS PRESENT ATTITUDES IN USING JAVA AND NGAPAK DIALECT ON CAMPUS		
	Herudjati Purwoko	PROMOTING REGISTER AS POLITENESS FORMULA		
	Niswa Binti Rahim	EMPAT SIMBOL DASAR LAMBANG KEHIDUPAN MASYARAKAT TORAJA: SEBUAH KAJIAN SEMIOTIK MODEL PIERCE		
	Agus Subiyanto	VOICE SELECTION IN JAVANESE NARRATIVE AND CONVERSATIONAL DISCOURSE		
	Sri Ratnawati	JHEMO MADURA: KEARIFAN LOKAL DALAM TANTANGAN GLOBAL		
	Patrick Munyensanga	OUR IDENTIFICATION THROUGH COMMON CULTURE AS SINGLE LANGUAGE UNIFIES US		



TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
15.00 – 16.00	Santy Yulianti	PROSES MEMBACA NORMAL PADA ANAK KELAS III SD PERGURUAN RAKYAT MATRAMAN, JAKARTA TIMUR	KRYPTON 2	COMMITTEE
	Yessi Aprilia Waluyo	APPLYING CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING IN TEACHING ENGLISH GRAMMAR IN THE CLASSROOM		
	Mutiara Karna Asih	PENELITIAN LAPANGAN MENGENAI PENGGUNAAN BAHASA PADA DOMAIN <i>TRANSACTION</i> , <i>FRIENDSHIP</i> , DAN <i>JOB</i> DI <i>FOODCOURT MORO</i> , MORO MALL, PURWOKERTO		
	Miftakhul Huda	MEMBANGUN IDENTITAS DALAM WACANA		
	Giovani Juli Adinatha	VARIASI BENTUK PENAMAAN BADAN USAHA BERBAHASA JAWA: STRATEGI PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA JAWA DI KOTA SEMARANG		
	Maklon Gane	THE COMPLEXITY OF LOLODA PRONOMINAL VERB PREFIXES		
	Samuel Anderson	AN OVERVIEW OF THE DIVERSITY OF THE GHANAIAN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE		
	Sulis Triyono	GERMAN VERBS IN STUDIO-D A1 BOOK: A MORPHOLOGY ANALYSIS		
15.00 – 16.00	Dwi Susilowati	QUESTIONING JAVANESE LANGUAGE VALUE AND VITALITY WITH ITS MILLIONS OF SPEAKERS	KRYPTON 3	COMMITTEE
	Dyah Prasetiani	MUATAN BUDAYA LOKAL DALAM PEMBELAJARAN BERBICARA		
	Exti Budihastuti	ANALISIS SWOT TENTANG PERGERAKAN BAHASA MELAYU DI TAKEO SEBAGAI UPAYA UNTUK MENGENALKAN BAHASA INDONESIA DI KAMBOJA		
	Luita Aribowo	BAHASA, BUNYI DAN PERSEPSI		
	Mualimin	TINDAK TUTUR DIREKTIF DALAM PUISI LANANG SETIAWAN, SASTRAWAN TEGAL		
	Nurhayati	MIXED GENRE IN <i>DOA POLITIK</i> : A STRATEGY OF SOCIAL CONTROL		
	Sri Puji Astuti & M. Suryadi	DESAIN PEMBENTUKAN LEKSIKON UNIK TUTURAN JAWA PADA MASYARAKAT PINGGIRAN DI KOTA SEMARANG		
	Ulva Fatiya Rosyida	KEBIJAKAN PENDIDIKAN BAHASA DAERAH DI ERA MEA (MASYARAKAT EKONOMI ASEAN)		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
15.00 – 16.00	Lestari Manggong	LANGUAGE AND CULTURE IN THE CASE OF MERRIAM-WEBSTER'S CORRECTION OVER PRESIDENT TRUMP'S TWEETS	MATRIX	COMMITTEE
	Priscilla Esther Siringoringo & Sutiono Mahdi	FIGURE OF SPEECH BASED ON SHORT DRAMA USING SUNDANESE LANGUAGE		
	Rizky Fitri Lestari	<i>UKARA PITAKON</i> (KALIMAT TANYA) DALAM BAHASA JAWA DIALEK JAWA TIMUR, SUB DIALEK MALANG		
	Reiva Irene Seraphina & Sutiono Mahdi	PROSES PEMBENTUKAN KATA PADA JAJANAN SUNDA: SUATU KAJIAN MORFOLOGI		
	Sigit Haryanto	PEMEROLEHAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN BERBAHASA PADA ANAK-ANAK TKIT AL-AUSATH PABELAN KARTASURA		
	Wening Sahayu	<i>PAJERO SPORT</i> FROM A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE OF LANGUAGE AND CULTURE		
	Erni Rahayu	THE INTEREST AND POETRY WRITING SKILLS IMPROVEMENT BY DISCOVERY BASED LEARNING METHOD		
	M. Suryadi	KEKAYAAN LEKSIKON EMOTIF-KULTURAL MEWARNAI BENTUK KESANTUNAN BETUTUR DAN GRADASI KESOPANAN PADA MASYARAKAT JAWA PESISIR DI KOTA SEMARANG		
15.00 – 16.00	Debyo Saptono & Tri Wahyu Retno Ningsih	PERANCANGAN APLIKASI <i>FLESCH LEVEL</i> UNTUK MENENTUKAN INDIKATOR KETERBACAAN TEKS	KRYPTON 4	COMMITTEE
	Dwi Indarti & Cut Nina Sausina	ANALYSIS OF BETAWI LANGUAGE FROM LINGUISTIC FEATURES PERSPECTIVE: A CASE STUDY OF <i>PORTALBETAWI.COM</i>		
	Islah Maretekawati Amelius	TINDAK ILOKUSI PADA IKLAN TEMPAT MAKAN DI PINGGIR JALAN DI SEMARANG DAN IKLAN PRODUK KECANTIKAN UNILEVER		
	Jujan Fajriyah & Sutiono Mahdi	THE SOUND CHANGE IN SUNDANESE: PHONOLOGICAL STUDY ON JUJUN JUNAEDI'S SPEECH ENTITLED NIKAH		
	Novita Sumarlin Putri	ANALISIS TERJEMAHAN KALIMAT YANG MENGAKOMODASI TINDAK TUTUR KOMISIF PADA NOVEL <i>INSURGENT</i> KARYA VERONICA ROTH		
	Ahmed Fomba	UNTOLD BLACK HISTORY		
	Onin Najmudin	STRUKTUR DAN MAKNA VERBA MAJEMUK BAHASA JEPANG VI+KOMU		
	Taufik Nur Hidayat	TERJEMAHAN JENIS PROSES PADA SISTEM TRANSITIVITAS PIDATO PELANTIKAN PRESIDEN BARACK OBAMA DAN DONALD TRUMP BESERTA KUALITAS TERJEMAHANNYA		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
<b>PARALLEL 3</b>			HOTEL 2ND FLOOR	
16.00 – 17.00	Ropa Wahyuni & Eva Endah Nurwahyuni	COMMISSIVE SPEECH ACTS REALIZATION ON REGULAR TALKS: A STUDY OF EASTERN-JAVANESE DIALECT IN BOJONEGORO AND SURABAYA REGIONS	KRYPTON 1	COMMITTEE
	Silvia Marni	KEHIPONIMAN VERBA BAHASA MINANGKABAU SEBAGAI BENTUK PEMERTAHAN KEKAYAAN KOSAKATA		
	Wahyu Ayuningsih	ETOS KERJA MASYARAKAT MADURA DI DALAM LIRIK LAGU DAERAH MADURA: KAJIAN ETNOLINGUISTIK		
	Mayuni & Sutiono Mahdi	MORPHOPHONOLOGICAL INTERFERENCE IN MINANGKABAU'S LANGUAGE		
16.00 – 17.00	Seprianus A. Nenotek	LANGUAGE FORM USED IN EFL COURSEBOOK "PASSPORT TO THE WORLD"	KRYPTON 2	COMMITTEE
	Sri Andika Putri	CITRA WANITA MINANGKABAU DALAM PETUAH ADAT		
	Yakob Metboki & Norci Beeh	GLOBALIZING LEARNERS' LOCAL LANGUAGES FROM LOCAL CONTEXTS: AN OVERVIEW OF LANGUAGE PLANNING AT THE ENGLISH EDUCATION PROGRAM OF ARTHA WACANA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY KUPANG		
	Sri Minda Murni	ORAL PROFICIENCY IN PAKPAK LANGUAGE: AN ISSUE IN MAINTAINING PAKPAK LANGUAGE		
16.00 – 17.00	Syamsurizal	BENTUK DEIKSIS DALAM CERITA RAKYAT REJANG "TELEU BESOAK"	KRYPTON 3	COMMITTEE
	Suparto	GEOGRAPHICAL METONYMY IN ENGLISH MASS MEDIA IN INDONESIA		
	Yoga Yolanda	INTRODUCING INDONESIAN CULTURE THROUGH UTILIZING PANTUN AS A TEACHING MATERIAL OF BIPA		
	Norci Beeh	SEMANTICS ANALYSIS ON SPEECH ACT USED IN <i>BEMO (KUPANG'S PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION)</i>		
16.00 – 17.00	Teguh Santoso	KALIMAT PERMOHONAN DIREKTIF BAHASA JEPANG DAN BAHASA JAWA: TINJAUAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK	MATRIX	COMMITTEE
	Ganjar Hwia	KAJIAN DAN PEMETAAN VITALITAS BAHASA UNTUK PENGOPTIMALAN PROGRAM PELINDUNGAN BAHASA-BAHASA DAERAH DI INDONESIA		
	Ypsi Soeria Soemantri, Nany Ismail & Susi Machdalena	INTERCULTURALITY OF MIXED-MARRIED COUPLE: A SUNDANESE MALE AND A FOREIGN FEMALE		
	Siwi Tri Purnani	BAHASA JAWA: PERSPEKTIF TOLOK UKUR BUDAYA SANTUN TATA KRAMA		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
16.00 – 17.00	Ratna Susanti, Tri Wiratno & Sumarlam	KAJIAN PRAGMATIK KESANTUNAN BERBAHASA ANTARA NAJWA SHIHAB DAN PRESIDEN JOKO WIDODO	KRYPTON 4	COMMITTEE
	Husna Imro' Athush Sholihah	ANALISIS TERJEMAHAN SINGKUMSTAN PADA BUKU CERITA ANAK BERJUDUL <i>THE 7 HABBITS OF HAPPY KIDS</i> KARYA SEAN COVEY DAN TERJEMAHANNYA (KAJIAN TERJEMAHAN DENGAN PENDEKATAN <i>SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS</i> )		
	Putri Adinihaqi Chusnul Chotimah	IDEOLOGIES OF EMMANUEL MACRON'S TRANSLATED INAUGURAL SPEECH: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS STUDY		
	Nisa Fikria Haqinatul Millah & Sutiono Mahdi	SEMANTIC FIELD ON THE EMOTION DOMAIN IN SUNDANESE LANGUAGE		
17.00 – 17.45	<b>BREAK</b>		HOTEL 2ND FLOOR	COMMITTEE
<b>JULY 20, 2017 (SECOND DAY)</b>				
TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
07.30 – 08.00	<b>REGISTRATION</b>		LOBBY HALL	COMMITTEE
08.00 – 09.30	<b>PLENARY 2</b>		KRYPTON	Moderator: Dr. Nurhayati, M.Hum.
	Dr. Ruanni Tupas (National Institute of Education, Singapore)	INEQUALITIES OF MULTILINGUALISM: GLOBALIZATION, NATIONALISM AND MOTHER TONGUES		
	Dr. Suharno, M.Ed. (Diponegoro University, Indonesia)	REVITALIZING LOCAL LANGUAGES THROUGH MOTHER TONGUE-BASED MULTILINGUAL EDUCATION (MTB-MLE)		
09.30 – 09.45	<b>BREAK</b>		HOTEL 2ND FLOOR	COMMITTEE
<b>PARALLEL 4</b>			HOTEL 2ND FLOOR	
09.45 – 11.15	Sheila Nanda Parayil & Tenty Maryanthi	STRATEGI KESANTUNAN TIDAK LANGSUNG PADA KRITIK PENUTUR REMAJA	KRYPTON 1	COMMITTEE
	I Wayan Ana	TINDAK TUTUR PERFORMATIF DALAM TERJEMAHAN DOKUMEN HUKUM BAHASA INDONESIA KE DALAM BAHASA INGGRIS		
	Putu Devi Maharani & Komang Dian Puspita Candra	VARIASI FONOLOGIS BAHASA BALI DIALEK KUTA SELATAN		
	Muhammad Ari Kunto Wibowo & Sumarlam	GAYA BAHASA DAN PENCITRAAN DALAM <i>SERAT WULANG REH</i> KARYA PAKUBUWANA IV		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
09.45 – 11.15	Vamelia Aurina Pramandhani	KAJIAN PRAGMATIK PENERAPAN <i>BOOSTER</i> DALAM BAHASA JEPANG	KRYPTON 2	COMMITTEE
	Ifoni Iudji	GRAMMATICAL INTERFERENCE IN TRANSLATING PROCEDURAL TEXT DONE BY THE STUDENTS OF ARTHA WACANA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY		
	Sutiono Mahdi	COMPOUNDING OF BASEMAH LANGUAGE: AN EFFORT TO UNDERSTAND THE UNIQUENESS OF LOCAL LANGUAGES		
	Baiq Desi Milandari	REVITALISASI BAHASA DAERAH MELALUI TAYANGAN TELEVISI SEBAGAI UPAYA MENUJU KEBHINEKAAN		
09.45 – 11.15	Yenny Hartanto	CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY ON BARGAINING	KRYPTON 3	COMMITTEE
	Kartika Tarwati	TEKNIK DAN KEAKURATAN TERJEMAHAN ISTILAH MEDIS (STUDI KASUS PADA PENERJEMAH AMATIR, SEMI PROFESIONAL, DAN PROFESIONAL)		
	Zainal Abidin	INOVASI FONOLOGIS RETROPLEKSISASI DAN GLOTALISASI DALAM ISOLEK BONAI ULAKPATIAN		
	Imam Muhtadi, Wiwi Widuri, Frando Yantoni, & Sutiono Mahdi	ASSOCIATIVE MEANINGS IN DOEL SUMBANG SONG LYRIC “BEURIT” SEMANTIC STUDY		
09.45 – 11.15	I Nyoman Suparwa & Ni Luh Gede Liswahyuningsih	INDONESIAN AMBIGUOUS NOUN PHRASES AND ITS TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH	MATRIX	COMMITTEE
	Ria Aresta	ANALISIS TERJEMAHAN TUTURAN YANG MENGAKOMODASI <i>FLOUTING</i> MAKSIM KUALITAS PRINSIP KERJASAMA DALAM NOVEL <i>ME BEFORE YOU</i> KARYA JOJO MOYES		
	Zurmailis	AKUISISI BAHASA ANAK DI LINGKUNGAN MARJINAL KOTA PADANG		
	Sintya Mutiara W.E.	CODE-SWITCHING AND CODE-MIXING ON PERSUASION IN INDONESIAN TELEVISION ADVERTISEMENTS		
09.45 – 11.15	Jaya	MENGENAL KEMBALI STATUS PREPOSISI /I/ SEBAGAI BENTUK DASAR DALAM BAHASA SUMBAWA DIALEK JERWEH KAJIAN <i>ITEM AND PROCESS</i>	KRYPTON 4	COMMITTEE
	Musfeptial	IDENTITAS LOKAL PADA KARYA E. WIDIANTORO UPAYA PENGUATAN PERAN BAHASA IBU		
	Wiwiek Sundari	SEJARAH PERKEMBANGAN KOSAKATA BAHASA INGGRIS		
	Eni Karlieni	“CERMINAN IDENTITAS KESUNDAAN DALAM AKUN FACEBOOK WALIKOTA BANDUNG RIDWAN KAMIL” SUATU KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
<b>PARALLEL 5</b>			HOTEL 2ND FLOOR	
11.15 – 12.45	Ayu Ida Savitri	PENGGUNAAN BAHASA TUTUR DALAM STRIP KOMIK SEBAGAI SALAH SATU UPAYA PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA DAERAH	KRYPTON 1	COMMITTEE
	Farda Naila Salsabila	PERGESERAN KATA “ENYONG” PADA MASYARAKAT JAWA DI KABUPATEN BATANG		
	Wa Ode Nisrawati , Ardis Septi E.R., Kartini Rahayu	PROSES ASIMILASI DALAM BAHASA MUNA (MENGUNAKAN PENDEKATAN TEORI OPTIMALITAS)		
	Muhammad Rohmadi	STRATEGI TINDAK TUTUR DAN IMPLEMENTASI PRINSIP KESANTUNAN HUMOR PADA MEDIA SOSIAL SEBAGAI MEDIA UNTUK MENJAGA KEBHINEKAAN MASYARAKAT MULTIKULTURAL DI NKRI		
11.15 – 12.45	Made Ratna Dian Aryani	VERBA BEROBJEK GANDA BAHASA JEPANG	KRYPTON 2	COMMITTEE
	Tri Wahyu Retno Ningsih	KAJIAN FONETIK AKUSTIK PADA TUTURAN ANAK-ANAK ASPERGER SYNDROME		
	Wahyu Damayanti	FENOMENA UNGKAPAN PANTANG LARANG MELAYU SELIMBAU: CAKRAWALA PEMAHAMAN BUDAYA MELALUI BAHASA		
	Felix Brian Hari Ekaristianto	PERGESERAN MAKNA KATA PADA KOMENTAR PENGGUNA MEDIA SOSIAL DALAM BERITA PILKADA DI JAKARTA		
11.15 – 12.45	Made Sri Satyawati	PENOMINAL DALAM BAHASA BIMA	KRYPTON 3	COMMITTEE
	I Ketut Darma Laksana	PERILAKU BERBAHASA DALAM KEJAHATAN SIBER		
	Ririn Sulistyowati	ALKISAH MANGKUS DAN SANGKIL: TERGERUSNYA BAHASA INDONESIA OLEH PENGARUH BAHASA ASING		
	Hidayat Widiyanto	URGENSI BAHASA DAERAH DALAM KERANGKA PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA INDONESIA BAGI PENUTUR ASING		
11.15 – 12.45	Mulia Anggraini	IMAGE SCHEMA PADA PRÄPOSITION NACH, ZU, ÜBER DAN AUF BAGI PENUTUR NON-JERMAN	MATRIX	COMMITTEE
	I Ketut Riana, Ni Putu Evi Wahyu Citrawati & I Gusti Agung Istri Aryani	NGUSABA DODOL DI DESA DUDA TIMUR, SELAT KARANGASEM: KAJIAN SEMIOTIK SOSIAL		
	Lindawati	BAHASA MINANGKABAU DI MASA DEPAN SEBUAH PROYEKSI		
	Erry Prastya Jati	PRESUPOSISI DAN IMPLIKATUR DALAM ACARA TALKSHOW INDONESIA LAWAK KLUB		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
11.15 – 12.45	Naniana N Benu	REDUPLICATION IN UAB METO	KRYPTON 4	COMMITTEE
	Ibrahim Guntur Nuary	THE ACQUISITION OF ENGLISH SLANG BY THE LEARNERS LANGUAGE TEACHING DEPARTMENT IAIN SYEKH NURJATI		
	I Nyoman Udayana	THE EFFECT OF INFORMATION STRUCTURE ON THE INDONESIAN <i>DI-PASSIVE</i>		
	Ahyati Kurniamala Niswariyana	MAKNA SIMBOL DALAM UPACARA ADAT NYATUS, NYIU, NYOYANG DI DESA KARANG RADEN KECAMATAN TANJUNG KABUPATEN LOMBOK UTARA		
12.45 – 13.30	<b>LUNCH BREAK (ISHOMA)</b>		HOTEL 2ND FLOOR	COMMITTEE
<b>PARALLEL 6</b>			HOTEL 2ND FLOOR	
13.30 – 15.00	Ngurah Indra Pradhana	KEDUDUKAN ONOMATOPE DALAM KATA KERJA BAHASA JEPANG DAN BAHASA BALI	KRYPTON 1	COMMITTEE
	Agus Sudono	PILIHAN BAHASA PENUTUR DI LINGKUNGAN PESANTREN (STUDI KASUS DI PESANTREN AL-ITQON, BUGEN, SEMARANG)		
	Lusia Neti Harwati	PENERAPAN METODE PEMBELAJARAN KREATIF BAHASA JAWA DI TINGKAT SEKOLAH DASAR		
	Indriani Nisja	PENGUNAAN MEDIA PEMBELAJARAN CD INTERAKTIF DALAM KETERAMPILAN MENULIS KARANGAN MURID SEKOLAH DASAR NEGERI 20 DAN SD N 09 PADANG		
13.30 – 15.00	Ni Ketut Ratna Erawati	SANDHI DALAM BAHASA JAWA KUNA: SUATU KAJIAN FITUR DISTINGTIF	KRYPTON 2	COMMITTEE
	Kenfitria Diah Wijayanti	FENOMENA KRAMA DESA DAN KEDUDUKANNYA DALAM PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA JAWA		
	Rosaria Mita Amalia	COHESION AND COHERENCE IN ARTICLES ABOUT PTNBH IN UNPAD'S WEBSITE: A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS STUDY		
	Marselina Nugraheni Fitrisari	ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS TERHADAP KASUS PEDOFILIA PADA MEDIA ONLINE TRIBUNNEWS		
13.30 – 15.00	Ni Made Wiriani	NEGASI DALAM BAHASA BALI DIALEK NUSA PENIDA: SEBUAH PENELITIAN AWAL	KRYPTON 3	COMMITTEE
	Majid Ariyoga	RELEVANSI MONOLOG PANDJI PRAGIWAKSONO DALAM KONSER <i>STAND UP COMEDY</i> "MESAKKE BANGSAKU"		
	Suci Khaofia	MOOD PADA TALK SHOW MATA NAJWA ON STAGE "SEMUA KARENA AHOK"		
	Ni Made Dhanawaty	GELIAT REVITALISAI BAHASA DAN BUDAYA DI DESA BALI AGA PEDAWA		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
13.30 – 15.00	Widyatmike Gede Mulawarman	PERILAKU SINTAKSIS KALIMAT MAJEMUK BAHASA KUTAI	MATRIX	COMMITTEE
	Martina	THE VITALITY OF MALAY LANGUAGE IN GLOBAL SOCIETY IN PONTIANAK CITY (SOSIOLINGUISTIC STUDY)		
	Tatang Sopian	TEACHING THEME AND THEMATIC PROGRESSION TO TOURISM STUDENTS AND ITS IMPLICATIONS ON THEIR WRITINGS		
13.30 – 15.00	Muhammad Rayhan Bustam	VULGARISME BAHASA: KREATIFITAS PENARIK MINAT PASAR (STUDI KASUS KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK DI RESTORAN STEAK RANJANG BANDUNG)	KRYPTON 4	COMMITTEE
	Tatang Suparman	PENGAYAAN KOSAKATA BAHASA INDONESIA MELALUI KORESPONDENSI KATA KEMBAR		
	Nur Faidatun Naimah	A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO'S SPEECH ON ANTASARI AZHAR'S ACCUSATION AS MASTERMINDING THE MURDER OF NASRUDIN ZULKARNAEN		
<b>PARALLEL 7</b>			HOTEL 2ND FLOOR	
15.00 – 16.30	Pramesty Anggororeni	ANALISIS TERJEMAHAN MAKNA INTERPERSONAL DALAM DUBBING FILM “ <i>THOMAS AND FRIENDS: BLUE MOUNTAIN MYSTERY</i> ”	KRYPTON 1	COMMITTEE
	Prayudisti Shinta P	MEDIA FRAMING PADA THE GUARDIAN DAN AL JAZEERA: SEBUAH KAJIAN KORPUS LINGUISTIK DAN IDEOLOGI		
	Prayudha	USING COH-METRIX TO ASSESS THE WRITING SKILL OF EFL STUDENTS		
	Qurratul A'ini	PRINSIP KERJASAMA DALAM KOMENTAR BERITA DI FANSPAGE FACEBOOK MERDEKA.COM		
15.00 – 16.30	Sukron Adzim	IMPLIKATUR DAN DAYA PRAGMATIK TINDAK TUTUR DIREKTIF MASYARAKAT INDONESIA DALAM AKUN <i>TWITTER</i> PRESIDEN JOKO WIDODO	KRYPTON 2	COMMITTEE
	Yumartati	POTRET PENGGUNAAN BAHASA DI LINGKUNGAN PELAJAR SMA DAN SMK DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA		
	Inayatul Mukarromah	LINGUISTICS COMPETENCE FOR DEVELOPING STUDENTS' OUTCOMES AT A COLLEGE: SURVEY APPROACH		
	Yafed Syufi	KLASIFIKASI VERBA MAKAN BAHASA MIYAH		



TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
15.00 – 16.30	Teddi Muhtadin	POTRET PENGAJARAN BAHASA SUNDA DI SEKOLAH DASAR DAN DAMPAKNYA TERHADAP PEMERTAHAN BAHASA SUNDA DI JAWA BARAT	KRYPTON 3	COMMITTEE
	Ariya Jati	A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF AEROSMITH'S "I DON'T WANT TO MISS A THING"		
	Valentino Pamolango & Irvan Gading	VERBS AND VERBAL MORPHOLOGY OF BALANTAK LANGUAGE		
	Sugeng Riyanto	PENERUSAN ANTARGENERASI DAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA SUNDA DI DALAM KELUARGA		
15.00 – 16.30	Elvi Citraesmana, Fatimah Djajasudarma, Hera Meganova Lyra	THE ROLE OF LOCAL LANGUAGE IN NATION'S CHARACTER BUILDING	MATRIX	COMMITTEE
	Johanna Rimbing	TINDAK TUTUR ILOKUSI DALAM PERCAKAPAN JUAL-BELI DI PASAR TRADISIONAL MINAHASA (SEBUAH KAJIAN SOSIOPRAGMATIK)		
	Rosaria Mita Amalia	CULTURAL TRANSLATION OF TRADITIONAL FOOD FROM WEST-JAVA: A MEDIA TO PROMOTE THE TRADITIONAL CUISINE TO THE WORLD		
	Putri Yuni Utami	MAKING MEANING USING SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS AND VISUAL GRAMMAR ANALYSIS: COMPARISON OF SOURCE TEXT AND TARGET TEXT REFLECTED IN THE MAIN CHARACTER OF GRAPHIC NOVEL <i>V FOR VENDETTA</i>		
15.00 – 16.30	Elvi Citraesmana	CONCEPTUAL METONYMY IN PRESENT-DAY BANDUNG YOUTH TALKS: A COGNITIVE SEMANTIC ANALYSIS	KRYPTON 4	COMMITTEE
	Jujan Fajriah & Nisa Fikria Haqinatul Millah	VARIATIONS IN DIPHTHONG'S PRONUNCIATION PRODUCED BY NATIVE SPEAKERS OF MINANGKABAUNESE		
	Sutiono Mahdi	SUNDANESE'S CHILDREN NAMING TRADITION: A CASE STUDY OF LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT IN BANDUNG.		
	Wahya	DISTRIBUSI FONOLOGIS BAHASA SUNDA DI KABUPATEN BREBES: SEBAGAI IDENTITAS BAHASA		
16.30 – 16.45	<b>CLOSING SPEECH</b>		KRYPTON	Head of Master Program in Linguistics Diponegoro University
16.45 – 17.00	<b>BREAK (CERTIFICATE HANDLING)</b>		LOBBY HALL	COMMITTEE

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>NOTE</b>	iii
<b>SCHEDULE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR</b>	iv
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	xvii
RECONSTRUCT THE IDENTITIES ON CULTURAL AND LANGUAGE TRANSITION IN TAIWAN <b>Shu-Chuan Chen</b>	1
INEQUALITIES OF MULTILINGUALISM: GLOBALIZATION, NATIONALISM AND MOTHER TONGUES <b>Ruanni Tupas</b>	2
SPEECH LEVELS OF MADURESE LANGUAGE: A SOCIO-PRAGMATIC STUDY OF BANGKALAN DIALECT <b>Agni Kusti Kinasih, Muhammad Hawas</b>	3
PILIHAN BAHASA PENUTUR DI LINGKUNGAN PESANTREN (STUDI KASUS DI PESANTREN AL-ITQON, BUGEN, SEMARANG) <b>Agus Sudono</b>	11
TERJEMAHAN TUTURAN YANG MENGAKOMODASI TINDAK TUTUR MENYURUH PADA NOVEL <i>CHRIST THE LORD OUT OF EGYPT</i> KARYA ANNE RICE <b>Agustina Alooja, M.R Nababan, Djatmika</b>	20
UNTOLD BLACK HISTORY <b>Ahmed Fomba</b>	27
PREFIX N- AND ITS COMBINATION IN SUNDANESE: A MORPHOLOGY STUDY <b>Ai Yeni Yuliyanti, Sutiono Mahdi</b>	28
STRATEGI KESANTUNAN POSITIF & TINDAK TUTUR KOMISIF BERJANJI DALAM DEBAT PERDANA PILKADA DKI JAKARTA 2017 <b>Aldila Arin Aini, Sumarlam, Dwi Purnanto</b>	35
STRATEGI KESANTUNAN POSITIF DALAM BAHASA MELAYU PONTIANAK <b>Amanah Hijriah</b>	40
THE STUDENTS PRESENT ATTITUDES IN USING JAVA AND NGAPAK DIALECT ON CAMPUS <b>Anandha</b>	48
VITALIZING JAVANESE LANGUAGE THROUGH PLACE NAMES <b>Angelika Riyandari</b>	53
KOHESI LEKSIKAL PADA SPIRIT HARI INI DI RADIO MHFM SOLO DAN UNTAIAN KATA DI RADIO IMMANUEL SOLO <b>Anisak Syaid Fauziah Djatmika, Sumarlam</b>	60
POLA DASAR KALIMAT BAHASA BATAK TOBA <b>Anne Meir, Sutiono Mahdi</b>	66
KARAKTERISTIK BUDAYA MELAYU DALAM SEPOK TIGE #SEpanyol #ANDALUSIA KARYA PAY JAROT SUJARWO <b>Binar Kurniasari Febrianti</b>	70
PERANCANGAN APLIKASI <i>FLESCH LEVEL</i> UNTUK MENENTUKAN INDIKATOR KETERBACAAN TEKS <b>Debyo Saptono, Tri Wahyu Retno Ningsih</b>	79

PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA MELAYU MEMPAWAH LEWAT TUNDANG (KAJIAN TEKS DAN MAKNA)	86
<b>Dewi Juliastuty</b>	
ADA APA DENGAN UNDANG-UNDANG BAHASA? MENILIK PENGGUNAAN UU NOMOR 24/2009 DARI KACAMATA HUKUM SERTA PENDIDIKAN DAN BUDAYA	96
<b>Dewi Nastiti L.</b>	
KONSEP LITERASI BERKARAKTER DALAM BUKU PELAJARAN BAHASA SUNDA TINGKAT SEKOLAH DASAR	102
<b>Dian Indira, Wahya, Teddi Muhtadin, R.M. Mulyadi</b>	
METAPHOR MAPPING IN INDONESIAN POLITICAL INTERNET MEMES	107
<b>Dian Pranesti</b>	
THE ANALYSIS OF MODIFICATION POSITION IN NOUN PHRASE IN THE TRANSLATION OF MASTER OF THE GAME	114
<b>Diana Anggraeni</b>	
PEMERTAHANAN KEARIFAN LOKAL PEPATAH-PETITIH SEBAGAI PENGUATAN SUMBER DAYA SOSIAL BAGI MASYARAKAT TENGER	121
<b>Dwi Handayani</b>	
POLITENESS STRATEGY OF DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS IN BETAWINESE SHORT-STORIES <i>SEBELAS COLEN DI MALAM LEBARAN: SETANGKLE CERITA BETAWI</i>	126
<b>Dwi Indarti</b>	
ANALYSIS OF BETAWI LANGUAGE FROM LINGUISTIC FEATURES PERSPECTIVE: A CASE STUDY OF <i>PORTALBETAWI.COM</i>	133
<b>Dwi Indarti, Cut Nina Sausina</b>	
QUESTIONING JAVANESE LANGUAGE VALUE AND VITALITY WITH ITS MILLIONS OF SPEAKERS	139
<b>Dwi Susilowati</b>	
ANALISIS PENOKOHAN SANTIAGO DALAM NOVEL <i>THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA</i> DENGAN PENDEKATAN APPRAISAL	145
<b>Dyah Ayu Nila Khrisna, M.R. Nababan, Djatmika, Riyadi Santosa</b>	
MUATAN BUDAYA LOKAL DALAM PEMBELAJARAN BERBICARA	152
<b>Dyah Prasetyani</b>	
STRATEGI KESANTUNAN RESPON TERHADAP KRITIK DALAM MASYARAKAT BUDAYA JAWA MATARAMAN	156
<b>Edy Jauhari</b>	
THE ROLE OF LOCAL LANGUAGE IN NATION'S CHARACTER BUILDING	163
<b>Elvi Citraresmana, Fatimah Djajasudarma, Hera Meganova Lyra</b>	
ANALISIS IDEOLOGI PENERJEMAHAN DAN KUALITAS TERJEMAHAN LEKSIKON BUDAYA DALAM TERJEMAHAN A SUNDANESE WAYANG GOLEK PURWA KARYA KATHY FOLEY	168
<b>Endah Dewi Muliandari</b>	
“CERMINAN IDENTITAS KESUNDAAN DALAM AKUN FACEBOOK WALIKOTA BANDUNG RIDWAN KAMIL” SUATU KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK	174
<b>Eni Karlieni</b>	
THE ROLE OF SUNDANESE LANGUAGE IN THERAPEUTIC COMMUNICATION AT THE ONCOLOGY CLINIC RSHS	180
<b>Eni Karlieni, Abdul Hamid, Tisna Prabasmoro</b>	

KORESPONDENSI FONEMIS BAHASA RUMPUN SUMATERA (KAJIAN LINGUISTIK HISTORIS KOMPARATIF PADA BAHASA BATAK TOBA, MINANGKABAU, ACEH DAN MELAYU RIAU)	187
<b>Eny Setyowati, Nimas Permata Putri</b>	
THE INTEREST AND POETRY WRITING SKILLS IMPROVEMENT BY DISCOVERY BASED LEARNING METHOD	191
<b>Erni Rahayu</b>	
PRESUPOSISI DAN IMPLIKATUR DALAM ACARA TALKSHOW INDONESIA LAWAK KLUB	197
<b>Erry Prastya Jati, Sumarlam, Djatmika</b>	
ANALISIS SWOT TENTANG PERGERAKAN BAHASA MELAYU DI TAKEO SEBAGAI UPAYA UNTUK MENGENALKAN BAHASA INDONESIA DI KAMBOJA	204
<b>Exti Budihastuti</b>	
PERGESERAN KATA “ENYONG” PADA MASYARAKAT JAWA DI KABUPATEN BATANG	212
<b>Farda Naila Salsabila</b>	
PERGESERAN MAKNA KATA PADA KOMENTAR PENGGUNA MEDIA SOSIAL DALAM BERITA PILKADA DI JAKARTA	218
<b>Felix Brian Hari Ekaristiano</b>	
KAJIAN DAN PEMETAAN VITALITAS BAHASA UNTUK PENGOPTIMALAN PROGRAM PELINDUNGAN BAHASA-BAHASA DAERAH DI INDONESIA	222
<b>Ganjar Hwia</b>	
VARIASI BENTUK PENAMAAN BADAN USAHA BERBAHASA JAWA: STRATEGI PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA JAWA DI KOTA SEMARANG	227
<b>Giovani Juli Adinatha, Saras Fairus Hemas</b>	
URGENSI BAHASA DAERAH DALAM KERANGKA PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA INDONESIA BAGI PENUTUR ASING	234
<b>Hidayat Widiyanto</b>	
ANALISIS TERJEMAHAN SINGKUMSTAN PADA BUKU CERITA ANAK BERJUDUL <i>THE 7 HABBITS OF HAPPY KIDS</i> KARYA SEAN COVEY DAN TERJEMAHANNYA (KAJIAN TERJEMAHAN DENGAN PENDEKATAN <i>SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS</i> )	240
<b>Husna Imro’Athush Sholihah, Riyadi Santosa, Djatmika</b>	
SOSIOPRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF MORAL VALUES IN BALINESE FOLKLORES	247
<b>I Gusti Agung Istri Aryani, Ni Putu Evi Wahyu Citrawati</b>	
PERILAKU BERBAHASA DALAM KEJAHATAN SIBER	254
<b>I Ketut Darma Laksana</b>	
NGUSABA DODOL DI DESA DUDA TIMUR, SELAT KARANGASEM: KAJIAN SEMIOTIK SOSIAL	258
<b>I Ketut Riana, Putu Evi Wahyu Citrawati, I Gusti Agung Istri Aryani</b>	
INDONESIAN AMBIGUOUS NOUN PHRASES AND THEIR TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH	264
<b>I Nyoman Suparwa, Ni Luh Gede Liswahyuningsih</b>	
THE EFFECT OF INFORMATION STRUCTURE ON THE INDONESIAN <i>DI-</i> PASSIVE	271
<b>I Nyoman Udayana</b>	

TINDAK TUTUR PERFORMATIVE DALAM TERJEMAHAN DOKUMEN HUKUM BAHASA INDONESIA KE DALAM BAHASA INGGRIS	277
<b>I Wayan Ana</b>	
THE ACQUISITION OF ENGLISH SLANG BY THE LEARNERS LANGUAGE TEACHING DEPARTMENT IAIN SYEKH NURJATI	284
<b>Ibrahim Guntur Nuary, Muhammad Guruh Nuary, Badi'uzzaman Sa'id Haqi, Deni Dzulfaqori Nasrullah</b>	
GRAMMATICAL INTERFERENCE IN TRANSLATING PROCEDURAL TEXT DONE BY THE STUDENTS OF ARTHA WACANA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY	287
<b>Ifoni Iudji</b>	
MAINTAINING BANYUMAS LOCAL LANGUAGE THROUGH <i>BATIK</i> AND ITS CULTURAL VALUES	293
<b>Ika Maratus Sholikhah, Dyah Raina Purwaningsih, Erna Wardani</b>	
LINGUISTICS COMPETENCE FOR DEVELOPING STUDENTS' OUTCOMES AT A COLLEGE: SURVEY APPROACH	299
<b>Inayatul Mukarromah</b>	
PENGGUNAAN MEDIA PEMBELAJARAN CD INTERAKTIF DALAM KETERAMPILAN MENULIS KARANGAN MURID SEKOLAH DASAR NEGERI 20 DAN SD N 09 PADANG	303
<b>Indriani Nisja, Titiek Fujita Yusandra</b>	
TINDAK ILOKUSI PADA IKLAN TEMPAT MAKAN DI PINGGIR JALAN DI SEMARANG DAN IKLAN KECANTIKAN PRODUK UNILEVER	309
<b>Islah Maretekawati Amelius</b>	
MENGAJAI KEMBALI STATUS PREPOSISI /I/ SEBAGAI BENTUK DASAR DALAM BAHASA SUMBAWA DIALEK JERWEH KAJIAN <i>ITEM AND PROCESS</i>	315
<b>Jaya</b>	
TINDAK TUTUR ILOKUSI DALAM PERCAKAPAN JUAL-BELI DI PASAR TRADISIONAL MINAHASA (SEBUAH KAJIAN SOSIOPRAGMATIK)	322
<b>Johanna Rimbing</b>	
THE SOUND CHANGE IN SUNDANESE: PHONOLOGICAL STUDY ON JUJUN JUNAEDI'S SPEECH ENTITLED NIKAH	328
<b>Jujan Fajriyah, Sutiono Mahdi</b>	
FENOMENA <i>KRAMA DESA</i> DAN KEDUDUKANNYA DALAM PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA JAWA	334
<b>Kenfitria Diah Wijayanti</b>	
MANNER ADVERBIAL VERBS IN BALINESE	339
<b>Ketut Widya Purnawati, Ketut Artawa</b>	
LANGUAGE AND CULTURE IN THE CASE OF MERRIAM-WEBSTER'S CORRECTION OVER PRESIDENT TRUMP'S TWEETS	346
<b>Lestari Manggong</b>	
BAHASA MINANGKABAU DI MASA DEPAN SEBUAH PROYEKSI	348
<b>Lindawati</b>	
BAHASA, BUNYI DAN PERSEPSI	353
<b>Luita Aribowo</b>	
PENERAPAN METODE PEMBELAJARAN KREATIF BAHASA JAWA DI TINGKAT SEKOLAH DASAR	357
<b>Lusia Neti Harwati</b>	

VERBA BEROBJEK GANDA BAHASA JEPANG <b>Made Ratna Dian Aryani</b>	359
RELEVANSI MONOLOG PANDJI PRAGIWAKSONO DALAM KONSER <i>STAND UP COMEDY</i> “MESAKKE BANGSAKU” <b>Majid Ariyoga</b>	366
ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS TERHADAP KASUS PEDOFILIA PADA MEDIA ONLINE TRIBUNNEWS <b>Marselina Nugraheni Fitrihari</b>	372
THE VITALITY OF MALAY LANGUAGE IN GLOBAL SOCIETY IN PONTIANAK CITY (SOSIOLINGUISTIC STUDY) <b>Martina</b>	379
MORPHOPHONOLOGICAL INTERFERENCE IN MINANGKABAU’S LANGUAGE <b>Mayuni, Sutiono Mahdi</b>	388
MEMBANGUN IDENTITAS DALAM WACANA <b>Miftakhul Huda</b>	393
GAYA BAHASA DAN PENCITRAAN DALAM <i>SERAT WULANG REH</i> KARYA PAKUBUWANA IV <b>Muhammad Ari Kunto Wibowo, Soediro Satoto, Sumarlam</b>	398
VULGARISME BAHASA: KREATIFITAS PENARIK MINAT PASAR (STUDI KASUS KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK DI RESTORAN STEAK RANJANG BANDUNG) <b>Muhammad Rayhan Bustam</b>	405
STRATEGI TINDAK TUTUR DAN IMPLEMENTASI PRINSIP KESANTUNAN HUMOR PADA MEDIA SOSIAL SEBAGAI MEDIA UNTUK MENJAGA KEBHINEKAAN MASYARAKAT MULTIKULTURAL DI NKRI <b>Muhammad Rohmadi, Yant Mujiyanto</b>	411
IDENTITAS LOKAL PADA KARYA E. WIDIANTORO UPAYA PENGUATAN PERAN BAHASA IBU <b>Musfeptial</b>	416
PENELITIAN LAPANGAN MENGENAI PENGGUNAAN BAHASA PADA DOMAIN <i>TRANSACTION, FRIENDSHIP, DAN JOB</i> DI <i>FOODCOURT MORO, MORO MALL, PURWOKERTO</i> <b>Mutiara Karna Asih</b>	422
REDUPLICATION IN UAB METO <b>Naniana N Benu</b>	429
KEDUDUKAN ONOMATOPE DALAM KATA KERJA; BAHASA JEPANG DAN BAHASA BALI <b>Ngurah Indra Pradhana</b>	434
SANDHI DALAM BAHASA JAWA KUNA: SUATU KAJIAN FITUR DISTINGTIF <b>Ni Ketut Ratna Erawati, I Made Wijana, Komang Paramartha</b>	440
GELIAT REVITALISAI BAHASA DAN BUDAYA DI DESA BALI AGA PEDAWA <b>Ni Made Dhanawaty, I Made Budiarsa, I Wayan Simpen, Ni Made Suryati</b>	447
NEGASI DALAM BAHASA BALI DIALEK NUSA PENIDA: SEBUAH PENELITIAN AWAL <b>Ni Made Wiriani</b>	448
EMPAT SIMBOL DASAR LAMBANG KEHIDUPAN MASYARAKAT TORAJA: SEBUAH KAJIAN SEMIOTIK MODEL PIERCE <b>Niswa Binti Rahim</b>	452

SEMANTICS ANALYSIS ON SPEECH ACT USED IN <i>BEMO (KUPANG'S PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION)</i>	459
<b>Norci Beeh</b>	
PERBEDAAN DAN PERSAMAAN DEIKSIS PERSONA BAHASA JAWA SEMARANG DAN BAHASA JAWA BANYUMASAN	465
<b>Noviana Dwi Yasinta, Rizki Utami</b>	
ANALISIS TERJEMAHAN KALIMAT YANG MENGAKOMODASI TINDAK TUTUR KOMISIF PADA NOVEL <i>INSURGENT</i> KARYA VERONICA ROTH	472
<b>Novita Sumarlin Putri, M.R Nababan, Djatmika</b>	
A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO'S SPEECH ON ANTASARI AZHAR'S ACCUSATION AS MASTERMINDING THE MURDER OF NASRUDIN ZULKARNAEN	479
<b>Nur Faidatun Naimah</b>	
ANALISIS KONTRASTIF ISTILAH KEKERABATAN DALAM BAHASA DAYAK NGAJU, BANJAR, DAN DAYAK MAANYAN	485
<b>Oktadea Herda Pratiwi</b>	
OUR IDENTIFICATION THROUGH COMMON CULTURE AS SINGLE LANGUAGE UNIFIES US	493
<b>Patrick Munyensanga</b>	
MAKNA REFERENSIAL DAN NONREFERENSIAL PADA LIRIK LAGU SUNDA "MAWAR BODAS"	494
<b>Ponia Mega Septiana, Sutiono Mahdi</b>	
ANALISIS TERJEMAHAN MAKNA INTERPERSONAL DALAM DUBBING FILM " <i>THOMAS AND FRIENDS: BLUE MOUNTAIN MYSTERY</i> "	498
<b>Pramesty Anggororeni, Riyadi Santosa, Tri Wiratno</b>	
MEDIA FRAMING PADA THE GUARDIAN DAN AL JAZEERA: SEBUAH KAJIAN KORPUS LINGUISTIK DAN IDEOLOGI	505
<b>Prayudisti Shinta P</b>	
FIGURE OF SPEECH BASED ON SHORT DRAMA USING SUNDANESE LANGUAGE	510
<b>Priscilla Esther Siringo-ringo, Sutiono Mahdi</b>	
MAKING MEANING USING SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS AND VISUAL GRAMMAR ANALYSIS: COMPARISON OF SOURCE TEXT AND TARGET TEXT REFLECTED IN THE MAIN CHARACTER OF GRAPHIC NOVEL <i>V FOR VENDETTA</i>	517
<b>Putri Yuni Utami, M.R. Nababan, Riyadi Santosa</b>	
VARIASI FONOLOGIS BAHASA BALI DIALEK KUTA SELATAN	524
<b>Putu Devi Maharani, Komang Dian Puspita Candra</b>	
PRINSIP KERJA SAMA DALAM KOMENTAR BERITA DI FANSPAGE FACEBOOK MERDEKA.COM	531
<b>Qurratul A'ini, Sumarlam, Djatmika</b>	
PROSES PEMBENTUKAN KATA PADA JAJANAN SUNDA: SUATU KAJIAN MORFOLOGI	538
<b>Reiva Irene Seraphina, Sutiono Mahdi</b>	
ANALISIS TERJEMAHAN TUTURAN YANG MENGAKOMODASI <i>FLOUTING</i> MAKSIM KUALITAS PRINSIP KERJASAMA DALAM NOVEL <i>ME BEFORE YOU</i> KARYA JOJO MOYES	543
<b>Ria Aresta, M.R. Nababan, Djatmika</b>	

DEVELOPING KINDERGARTEN STUDENTS' PARTICIPATION IN BILINGUAL MATHEMATIC LEARNING ACTIVITIES THROUGH CONSTRUCTIVISM APPROACH	547
<b>Ririn Ambarini, Arso Setyaji, Sri Suneki</b>	
ALKISAH MANGKUS DAN SANGKIL: TERGERUSNYA BAHASA INDONESIA OLEH PENGARUH BAHASA ASING	553
<b>Ririn Sulistyowati</b>	
UKARA PITAKON (KALIMAT TANYA) DALAM BAHASA JAWA DIALEK JAWA TIMUR, SUB DIALEK MALANG	557
<b>Rizky Fitri Lestari</b>	
PENAMAAN WILAYAH KECAMATAN DI KOTA DEPOK: TINJAUAN SISTEM TANDA ADMINISTRATIF BERDASARKAN SEMIOTIKA TEKS DAN RUANG	563
<b>Roby Aji</b>	
COMMISSIVE SPEECH ACTS REALIZATION ON REGULAR TALKS: A STUDY OF EASTERN-JAVANESE DIALECT IN BOJONEGORO AND SURABAYA REGIONS	570
<b>Ropa Wahyuni, Eva Endah Nurwahyuni</b>	
CULTURAL TRANSLATION OF TRADITIONAL FOOD FROM WEST-JAVA: A MEDIA TO PROMOTE THE TRADITIONAL CUISINE TO THE WORLD	577
<b>Rosaria Mita Amalia</b>	
COHESION AND COHERENCE IN ARTICLES ABOUT PTNBH IN UNPAD'S WEBSITE: A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS STUDY	582
<b>Rosaria Mita Amalia, Kasno Pamungkas, Ade Kadarisman, Ronny Lesmana</b>	
AN OVERVIEW OF THE DIVERSITY OF THE GHANAIAN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE	589
<b>Samuel Anderson</b>	
MEMORI DAN RELASI MAKNA MENGENAI ANTONIM PADA ANAK AUTIS: STUDI KASUS TERHADAP 3 ANAK AUTIS USIA 11-16 DI SEKOLAH INKLUSI CAHAYA DIDAKTIKA	590
<b>Sansiviera Mediana Sari</b>	
PROSES MEMBACA NORMAL PADA ANAK KELAS III SD PERGURUAN RAKYAT MATRAMAN, JAKARTA TIMUR	595
<b>Santy Yulianti</b>	
LANGUAGE FORM USED IN EFL COURSEBOOK "PASSPORT TO THE WORLD"	600
<b>Seprianus A. Nenotek</b>	
REDUPLICATED WORDS IN SUNDANESE: THE STUDY OF UNIQUENESS OF LOCAL LANGUAGE	605
<b>Setiyawati, Sutiono Mahdi</b>	
STRATEGI KESANTUNAN TIDAK LANGSUNG PADA KRITIK PENUTUR REMAJA	611
<b>Sheila Nanda Parayil, Tenty Maryanthi</b>	
PEMEROLEHAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN BERBAHASA PADA ANAK-ANAK TKIT AL-AUSATH PABELAN KARTASURA	618
<b>Sigit Haryanto</b>	
KEHIPONIMAN VERBA BAHASA MINANGKABAU SEBAGAI BENTUK PEMERTAHAN KEKAYAAN KOSAKATA	623
<b>Silvia Marni</b>	
CODE-SWITCHING AND CODE-MIXING ON PERSUASION IN INDONESIAN TELEVISION ADVERTISEMENTS	630
<b>Sintya Mutiara W.E.</b>	



BAHASA JAWA: PERSPEKTIF TOLOK UKUR BUDAYA SANTUN TATA KRAMA <b>Siwi Tri Purnani</b>	637
CITRA WANITA MINANGKABAU DALAM PETUAH ADAT <b>Sri Andika Putri</b>	642
ORAL PROFICIENCY IN PAKPAK LANGUAGE: AN ISSUE IN MAINTAINING PAKPAK LANGUAGE <b>Sri Minda Murni</b>	648
JHEMO MADURA: KEARIFAN LOKAL DALAM TANTANGAN GLOBAL <b>Sri Ratnawati, Jurianto, Moch Ali</b>	655
MOOD PADA TALK SHOW MATA NAJWA ON STAGE “SEMUA KARENA AHOK” <b>Suci Khaofia, Sumarlam, Djatmika</b>	661
GERMAN VERBS IN STUDIO-D A1 BOOK: A MORPHOLOGY ANALYSIS <b>Sulis Triyono</b>	668
GEOGRAPHICAL METONYMY IN ENGLISH MASS MEDIA IN INDONESIA <b>Suparto</b>	672
COMPOUNDING OF BASEMAH LANGUAGE: AN EFFORT TO UNDERSTAND THE UNIQUENESS OF LOCAL LANGUAGES <b>Sutiono Mahdi</b>	678
BENTUK DEIKSIS DALAM CERITA RAKYAT REJANG “ <i>TELEU BESOAK</i> ” <b>Syamsurizal</b>	684
TEACHING THEME AND THEMATIC PROGRESSION TO TOURISM STUDENTS AND ITS IMPLICATIONS ON THEIR WRITINGS <b>Tatang Sopian</b>	692
PENGAYAAN KOSAKATA BAHASA INDONESIA MELALUI KORESPONDENSI KATA KEMBAR <b>Tatang Suparman, Muhamad Adji</b>	699
POTRET PENGAJARAN BAHASA SUNDA DI SEKOLAH DASAR DAN DAMPAKNYA TERHADAP PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA SUNDA DI JAWA BARAT <b>Teddi Muhtadin, Wahyu, Dian Indira</b>	704
LEXICON USING OF SUNDANESE LANGUAGE LEVEL IN “PUPUH DANGDANGGULA” <b>Titania Sari, Sutiono Mahdi</b>	709
THE LANGUAGE USED BY INDONESIAN LOCAL GUIDES IN GOOGLE MAPS REVIEWS <b>Titin Lestari</b>	714
KAJIAN PRAGMATIK KESANTUNAN BERBAHASA ANTARA NAJWA SHIHAB DAN PRESIDEN JOKO WIDODO <b>Tri Wiratno, Sumarlam, Ratna Susanti</b>	720
KEBIJAKAN PENDIDIKAN BAHASA DAERAH DI ERA MEA (MASYARAKAT EKONOMI ASEAN) <b>Ulva Fatiya Rosyida</b>	726
VERBS AND VERBAL MORPHOLOGY OF BALANTAK LANGUAGE <b>Valentino A. Pamolango, Irvan Gading</b>	731
KAJIAN PRAGMATIK PENERAPAN <i>BOOSTER</i> DALAM BAHASA JEPANG <b>Vamelia Aurina Pramandhani</b>	738

PROSES ASIMILASI DALAM BAHASA MUNA (MENGGUNAKAN PENDEKATAN TEORI OPTIMALITAS)	743
<b>Wa Ode Nisrawati, Ardis Septi E.R., Kartini Rahayu</b>	
FENOMENA UNGKAPAN PANTANG LARANG MASYARAKAT MELAYU SELIMBAU: CAKRAWALA PEMAHAMAN BUDAYA MELALUI BAHASA	749
<b>Wahyu Damayanti</b>	
PERILAKU SINTAKSIS KALIMAT MAJEMUK BAHASA KUTAI	758
<b>Widyatmike Gede Mulawarman</b>	
KLASIFIKASI VERBA MAKAN BAHASA MIYAH	765
<b>Yafed Syufi</b>	
GLOBALIZING LEARNERS' LOCAL LANGUAGES FROM LOCAL CONTEXTS: AN OVERVIEW OF LANGUAGE PLANNING AT THE ENGLISH EDUCATION PROGRAM OF ARTHA WACANA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY KUPANG	771
<b>Yakob Metboki, Erny S N Hambandima, Norci Beeh</b>	
CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY ON BARGAINING	776
<b>Yenny Hartanto</b>	
APPLYING CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING IN TEACHING ENGLISH GRAMMAR IN THE CLASSROOM	780
<b>Yessi Aprilia Waluyo</b>	
INTERCULTURALITY OF MIXED-MARRIED COUPLE: A SUNDANESE MALE AND A FOREIGN FEMALE	787
<b>Ypsi Soeria Soemantri, Nany Ismail, Susi Machdalena</b>	
POTRET PENGGUNAAN BAHASA DI LINGKUNGAN PELAJAR SMA DAN SMK DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA	791
<b>Yumartati</b>	
INOVASI FONOLOGIS RETROPLEKSISASI DAN GLOTALISASI DALAM ISOLEK BONAI ULAKPATIAN	798
<b>Zainal Abidin</b>	
AKUISISI BAHASA ANAK DI LINGKUNGAN MARJINAL KOTA PADANG	805
<b>Zurmailis</b>	

## ORAL PROFICIENCY IN PAKPAK LANGUAGE: AN ISSUE IN MAINTAINING PAKPAK LANGUAGE

Sri Minda Murni  
"State University of Medan, Medan  
srimindamurni@gmail.com

### Abstract

Students' low proficiency speaking in their mother language has attracted the attention of previous researchers for decades. This study was conducted in one Primary School in Desa Bintang, Sidikalang, Dairi District, North Sumatera Province. Fifteen students of primary school, year 4 -6, were involved as the participants. They were native speakers of Pakpak language just like their parents. The students were asked to describe a picture on celebrating Indonesian Independence Day in their mother language. As the generic structure of descriptive text includes identification and description, the study focuses on the students' proficiency in these two parts. The research question is: How do the primary students describe the picture in their mother language? The results show that: a) In the identification part, no student (0%) shows speaking proficiency in Pakpaknese; Five 5 students (33.4%) spoke the identification part by mixing Indonesian and Pakpaknese. For example, 'Kalak en *sedang* kibaen kerejo (they were working); and the majority, ten students (66.7%), speak in Indonesian only. b) In description part, the students produce 66 verbs/verb phrases which only 17 (25.7%) verbs/verbs phrases were produced in Pakpaknese and 49 verbs/verbs phrases (74.3%) were Indonesian verbs/verb phrases. In terms of consistency, only 1 (6.6%) student was consistent in using Pakpak verb vocabularies, and the majority 14 students (93.4%) was inconsistent, i.e some verbs/verb phrases were produced in Pakpaknese and some in Indonesian. Only 1 student could say 'kipajekken' (menaikkan) for 'bendera' which implies the potential loss of the vocabulary. c) There were 130 nouns/noun phrases produced by the students which only 26 (20%) nouns/noun phrases were in Pakpaknese and the majority 104 nouns/noun phrases (80%) were in Indonesian. In terms of consistency, none (0%) of the students could produce nouns/noun phrases consistently. d) In the production of adjectives, there were 29 adjectives were used and only one adjectives were in Pakpaknese which was 'bagak' means 'good'. It implies that adjectives are the most difficult vocabulary for the students to think of. Only 12 students (80%) produced adjectives in their description and 3 students did not use any adjectives at all. From the 80% students, only 1 student (6.7%) produced it in Pakpaknese. The results imply that the students do not show good oral proficiency when speaking in their mother language. It is suggested for curriculum designers at schools and book writers to make use of the data to ensure the exposure of the vocabularies to the students to help reverse the language shift and maintain Pakpak Language.

**Keywords:** Pakpak language, language maintenance, language shift, descriptive text

### INTRODUCTION

In November 17, 2016, a workshop on native language research was conducted in Jakarta by the collaboration between Masyarakat Linguistik Indonesia (MLI) and Badan Bahasa Jakarta. The aim of the workshop was to help the linguistic researchers with instruments they can use to study the proficiency of Indonesian children using their native language. In spite of the fact that children's low proficiency in their native language has attracted the attention of linguistic researchers, comprehensive study throughout the country has not been conducted satisfactorily. So the workshop was aimed at inviting interested researchers to conduct a study in their area.

Gunarwan (2006) in his study on four local languages in Indonesia (Lampung, Balinese, Banjarese, Javanese) finds out that the use of local language correlated with age: the younger the speaker, the less it is used, and by the same token, the more national language is spoken. So the native language is shown to compete with the national language. Similar findings are found in Cohn and

Ravindranath (2014). Their research shows that even a language with over 80 millions speaker (Javanese) can be at risk when Indonesian takes over in more and more domains of communication. Recent research was conducted by Soekamto and Purwo (2016) who studied students' oral narrative and descriptive proficiency in bilingual children. They find out that students' proficiency in Javanese remains at the level of Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills (BICS) and does not develop to the level of Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency (CALP) even though the children are in the higher grade. However, the children are more comfortable with Javanese when they have to do retelling. In addition, when the children were given a task that is related to academic requirements, the higher grade children perform better in Indonesian rather than Javanese.

Fluent speaking in native language on everyday topic does not guarantee similar fluency in talking about academic matters. The student respondents are native speakers of Pakpak language so as their parents and they use Pakpak language in daily communication in the family and with neighbours. However, when they were assigned to describe a picture, Indonesian vocabularies appeared very often in code-mixing way. For example: *Dalam cerita ini, aku kitengen kalak en sedang kibaen krejo* (*In this picture, I see people are working*). Surprisingly, it did not only occur with the students but also among the elders (parents and grand parents), and adults (university students). So the main concern of the study is to describe the oral fluency of the native speakers in speaking about academic topic. The research question is: How do the primary students describe the picture in their mother language?

## RESEARCH METHOD

The research was conducted in the village of Bintang, Dairi District, North Sumatera Province. It is 150 kilometers from the capital city of North Sumatera Province, Medan. A colorful picture on the commemoration of the Indonesian Independence Day was used as the instrument as presented in figure 1 below.



Fig.1 Research Instrument

Fifteen primary school children, ranged between year 4 to 6, aged 10 - 12 years whose parents are both native speakers of Pakpaknese were selected randomly as the respondents. The students were assigned to talk about the picture in their native language. The oral descriptions on the picture were recorded and transcribed. The data were analyzed in three steps to describe: a) The students' fluency in identifying the picture in Pakpak language; b) The students' fluency in describing the picture in Pakpak language; c) The native language vocabularies at risks.

## DISCUSSION

The students oral fluency in speaking about the picture in their native language is low. The data were analyzed to show: a) the students' fluency in identifying the picture in Pakpak language; b) students' fluency in describing the picture in Pakpak language; and c) the native language vocabularies at risks.

### a) Students' Fluency in Identifying the Picture in Pakpak Language;

The data shows that none (0%) of the students used Pakpaknese fully in identifying the picture. There were 5 students (33,3%) identified the picture by mixing Indonesian and Pakpaknese. For example:

- a) *Aku lako kiceritaken tentang kemerdekaan Indonesia* (s1);
- b) *Aku ingin kiceritaken tentang gotong royong menyambut HUT RI* (s3); and
- c) *Aku naing menceritaken tentang kerja bakti i sekolah* (s4).

The three examples above show that the students code mixed the languages in identifying the picture. Students identified the picture as,

- a) 'kemerdekaan Indonesia',
- b) 'gotong royong', and
- c) 'kerja bakti'.

The vocabulary 'kemerdekaan Indonesia' might not be available in the native language as the concept was introduced by the government. However, Pakpaknese vocabulary for 'gotong royong' and 'kerja bakti' is 'mengurupi' (doing something together, helping each other). It seems that this word is already forgotten by the students.

If 33.3% of the students code mixed Pakpaknese and Indonesian, the majority of the students (66.7%) identified the picture fully in Indonesian, even though they were told to try to speak in Pakpak language. Some examples are:

- a) *Aku ingin menceritakan kemerdekaan ke- 72 disekolah ini* (I would like to tell you about the 72nd commemoration of Independence Day in this school);
- b) *Saya akan menceritakan tentang HUT RI (s7)* (I would like to tell you about the commemoration of the Republic of Indonesia Independence Day); and
- c) *Aku ingin menceritakan tentang gotong royong menyambut ulang tahun RI ke-72 (s11)* (I would like to tell you about people who are working together to celebrate the 72nd Independence Day of the Republic of Indonesia).

The three examples above show that the students use all Indonesian words in identifying the picture.

### **b) Students' Fluency in Describing the Picture in Pakpak Language;**

The analysis on how the students describe the picture were categorized into four categories. They are: the verbs they used, the nouns, the adjectives, and the function words. Prior to deeper analysis, an example of students' description is presented as follows,

- (1) *Perkenalkan mo gelarku Feby Manik kelas 6a.*
- (2) *Aku ingin menceritakan tentang gotong royong menyambut ulang tahun RI ke-72.*
- (3) *Lot kalak gotong royong.*
- (4) *Lot mencet, memajekken bendera dekat mambu, lot menapu kasean sikola.*
- (5) *Lot ma membuat bendera i atap agar lebih rapi kalon.*
- (6) *Oda lot oda krejo karna mereka ingin menjadi juara sada agar sekolah mereka menjadi terindah.*
- (7) *Dan ada juga yang memanjat tiang bendera agar rapi.*
- (8) *Lot ma mo membuang sampah mi tong sampah.*
- (9) *Kalak i oda lot oda krejo.*
- (10) *Karina krejo.*
- (11) *Senang agar guru yang roh mi sikola aman nyaman dan tenang( s11)*

From the example above, it can be seen that there are four clauses spoken in Pakpak language while the rest – 7 clauses - were code mixed with Indonesian language. This example also shows that it is not only incompetency that makes the student use Indonesian rather than English. Clause no 7 and number 8 can be used as a good example. In clause no 7 student used Indonesian 'dan ada juga' while in clause no 8 she expressed the same meaning in Pakpaknese 'lot ma mo' which means 'there is somebody who...'

#### **b.1 The Verbs Used**

There were 66 verbs/verb phrases used by the students in describing the picture. Out of the 66 verbs, there were 17 (25.7%) verbs/verbs phrases were produced in Pakpaknese. The rest, the majority of the verbs/verb phrases, 49 or 74.3% of the total verbs/verb phrases used were Indonesian vocabularies.

The examples of the Pakpaknese verbs found in the clauses used by the students were:

- a) *Lot mo kisapu halaman (s1);*
- b) *lot ma kalak kijemak tangga (s10); and*
- c) *kipebagak mendera (s13).*

So the verbs 'kisapu' (to sweep), 'kijemak' (to hold), and 'kipebagak' (to fix) were among the Pakpaknese verbs used by the students.

The examples of the Indonesian verbs/verb phrases found in the clauses used by the students were:

- a) *bekerja bersama* (s1),
- b) *menyenangkan gurunya* (s6), and
- c) *membuang sampah* (s11).

The verbs 'bekerja' (to work), 'menyenangkan' (to please), and 'membuang' (to throw) were among the verbs used in Indonesian. As noticed from the data, only 1 student could use 'kipajekken' for 'menaikkan' bendera ('raising' the flag).

### b.2 The Nouns Used

There were 130 nouns/noun phrases produced by the students. Within the number, there were 26 nouns (20%) used in Pakpaknese while 104 nouns (80%) - the majority of the nouns used - were Indonesian. The examples of the nouns spoken in Pakpaknese were:

- a) *mengkadeken dukut* (s8) (cutting the grass),
- b) *mbue kalak bekerja* (s10) (many people are working), and
- c) *menapu kasean* (s11) (sweeping the school yard).

From the examples, we can see that among the nouns used, the students used 'dukut' (grass), 'kalak' (people), and 'kasean' (school yard).

Among the Indonesian nouns used by the students, we found examples such as:

- a) menyapu *dedaunan* (s2) (sweeping the grass),
- b) membereskan karina *barang-barang* (s5) (packing things), and
- c) mencet *dinding* (6) (painting the wall).

So the Indonesian nouns such as 'dedaunan' (grass), 'barang-barang' (things), and 'dinding' (wall) were used instead of Pakpak vocabularies.

### b.3 The Adjectives Used

Compared to the number of verbs and nouns, the adjectives are the least type of words used by the students. The data shows that only 29 adjectives were used as a comparison to 66 verbs and 130 nouns. There were 20% students did not even use any adjectives at all in their description. Surprisingly, only 1 adjective used in Pakpaknese vocabulary, while the rest is Indonesian vocabularies. The adjective was 'bagak' which means 'good' or 'beautiful' in the clause *Agar sekolah kalak en bagak i pandang* (s3) (To make the school building is nice to look at).

The examples of adjectives used in Indonesian were:

- a) *Kalak en sangat gembira oda mengeluh* (s2) (They were very **happy**, no body complains),
- b) *Kelas na rapi dan bersih* (6) (The classroom is **tidy and clean**), and
- c) *Mereka melakukan HUT RI dengan baik dan mereka pun nyaman* (s12) *They celebrate the Independence Day well and feel comfortable*).

### b.4 The Function Words Used

There are 18 function words used in Pakpaknese such as preposition 'i' which means 'at' and 'mi' which means 'ke'. For example,

- a) *I sekolah en aku lako kiceritaken tentang kalak lako mergoto royong* (s1) (**In** thid school, I would like...)
- b) *Membuang sampah mi tong sampah* (s11) (Throw the rubbish **to** the bin).

The students also used demonstrative adjectives such as 'en' (this) and 'i' (that). For example the clause

- a) *Kalak i oda lot oda krejo* (s11) (**Those** people, they are all working), and
- b) *Gambar en menceritaken* (s8) (**This** picture tells...).

The most interesting thing is that their good competency in using various ways of saying 'there is' which each has different effect such as 'lot mo', 'lot ngo', 'lot nola', 'lot ma ngo', 'lot ma', 'lot ma mo', as the indicators of their oral fluency in the native language. One student even used more than one. Soem examples are,

- a) *Lot mo kisapu halaman, lot ma ngo kipajekken bendera dan lain-lain* (s1),
- b) *Lot menapu ruangan, lot ma ngo men cet lot ma ngo kipasang bendera, lot ma ngo menghiasi kelas* (s3), and
- c) *Lot ngo kipasang bendera agar dor sidung, lot mo mengkadai cet menurunkan cet lot nola karina oda boi kerja* (s4).

### c. Native Language Vocabularies At Risk

The results imply that the students do not have good proficiency in speaking about the topic in their native language. It is seen from the data that: a) Only 17 (25.7%) verbs/verbs phrases were produced in Pakpaknese while 49 verbs/verbs phrases (74.3%) were Indonesian verbs/verb phrases; b) Only 26 (20%) nouns/noun phrases were spoken in Pakpaknese while 104 nouns/noun phrases (80%) were spoken in Indonesian; and only one adjective (0.3%) were spoken in Pakpaknese while 99.7% adjectives were spoken in Indonesian. In another words, the students oral proficiency in describing a picture using their native language is very low. It is very clear to see that they were more comfortable using Indonesian words instead of Pakpaknese, eventhough they were warned many times to speak in their native language.

There are some points worthy to discuss in this study. Firstly, students' competence in describing an object like the commemoration of the Independence Day might not an easy task to do. Most of the children, even university students, very often find it difficult to describe comprehensively an event or an object. A comprehensive description requires lengthy clauses, look at things from various perspectives, and it is really hard for Indonesian students to do.

Beside the incompetence in describing an event, an object or some objects as in the picture, the topic absolutely matters. The commemoration of Indonesian Independence day is an academic topic. It is different from everyday topic. An academic topic is the one you encounter at school. The students who are already in the year 4 to 6 are accustomed to deal with academic topic in Indonesian language not in native language.

Even though the villagers always celebrate the Independence Day every year in their own way and very often more fun than what they do at schools, nobody at home or in the neighbourhood will ask you to describe the event in detail. You do not describe in detail a common sense, i.e something that everybody knows as good as you know it. Only teachers assign such task to their students. So even when you are good in your native language, describing an event or object comprehensively is still not an easy task to do.

Secondly, the Indonesian words used by the students used in their description also needs elaboration. A question to raise is: do the words exist in Pakpaknese? The result of the interview with an elder native speaker shows that the vocabularies do exist in Pakpaknese. Some examples are listed here:

- a) To fix = kipebagak
- b) To sweep = kisapu
- c) A girl = daberu
- d) A boy = daholi
- e) To work = krejo
- f) To work together = urup-urup
- g) To climb = menangkih
- h) To throw = kipitakken
- i) Yard = kasean
- j) ladder = kite
- k) happy = lolo, merlolo ni ate
- l) active = nduma
- m) comfortable = deppur

As seen in the data, few students used *kipebagak*, *kisapu*, *daberu*, *daholi*, and *krejo*. However, none of the students used *urup-urup*, *menangkih*, *kipitakken*, *kasean*, *kite*, *lolo/merlolo ni ate*, *nduma*, and *deppur* anymore. This phenomenon becomes a big issue in maintaining Pakpak language.

Thirdly, Elders play a very important role in maintaining a native language. Just to compare the way the younger generation describe the picture with the way the older generation do, two mothers and 1 grandmother were also assigned to describe the picture. The data shows that from the total 361 words used, 58 (16%) were Indonesian words. It means that even older generation could not describe the picture totally in Pakpaknese. However, the percentage of the Pakpaknese vocabularies are still high which is 84%. An example of the description told by the older generation is as follows,

*Oda terasa sekejap nai peringatan Hari Kemerdekaan Republik Indonesia. Anak2 sikkola nggo sibuk menyambut perkeroh hari kemerdekaan i. Karina merlolo ate. Engket rebak2ken kihias sikola. Lot ma-napu, mencet sikkola, engket kipasiang gaba-gaba. Oda lot kalak i oda*

*karejo. Karina marlolo ate. Molo nitengen kesa rebak2 anak2 i ikerjai bakune asa seloh engket bagak sikola ni i. Diri pe merlolo ate manengen. Begi mo ningen lalap anak-anak en tih. Pegulehenna sehari-hari i sikkola na manang pe i kuta. Mudah-mudahan kasea mo ningen anak-anak en nan i podi ni ari, karna nggo taridah bakune kalak i rebak-rebak **kompak mangkerjoi. Bakune asa seloh ni podi ni ari (mother I)***

Upon analyzing the vocabularies used by the elders, it was found that there were some words used by the elders only. These words are not found in the students' utterances. They are:

- a) simanguda = girls
- b) kitokkoki = to hammer
- c) anak perana = boys
- d) tarung = atas
- e) marpulang = getting together
- f) ardan = tangga
- g) kipasang gaba-gaba
- h) mbara = red
- i) bettar = white
- j) marlolo ni ate = happy
- k) sepulu pitu = seventeen; waluh = eight
- l) kuidah = I see/I saw
- m) janah pe = sesudah itu
- n) soh ngo lolo na = all are happy
- o) itengen kami+ we see
- p) krina, krinana = all
- q) lako = will
- r) dekket = with
- s) menangkih = climb
- t) kasea = successful

From the list presented above, it was found that there are 20 vocabularies appeared only in the elders' description and not found in the students' utterances. These words need to maintain as well.

One of the elder was asked to read the transcription of the students' utterances. She was asked to replace any Indonesian words into Pakpaknese. The clauses being corrected were underlined and the corrections were put in the brackets with bold types as follows,

*Hai (Ooiii) gelarku Faiz. Aku kelas lima. I cerita en aku lako kiceritakan tentang perayaan HUT RI 17 Agustus 1945. Dalam cerita ini (I bagessen sukut-sukuten en),aku kitengen kalak en sedang kibain krejo. Sada anak perempuan menyapu dedaunan di halaman (kisapu bulung-bulung i kasean). Dua anak lelaki (daholi) nola kicet tembok. Dua anak laki-laki sedang memasang bendera. Sada anak perempuan kidokken simahan lako bainen. Sada anak laki-laki kipasang bendera engket tiangna. Dalam cerita, ini kalak en sangat gembira, oda mengeluh (oda lot kelsohen) engket saling membantu satu sama lain (engket rebbak-rebbak mersiurupen). I mo sikutengen dalam cerita en (i bagessen ulaen en)*

The phrases being corrected include:

- a) I bagessen sukut-sukut en = in this story
- b) Kisapu bulung-bulung i kasean = sweeping the leaves in the yard
- c) Daholi = a boy
- d) Oda lot kelsohen = nobody complains
- e) Engket rebbak-rebbak mersiurupen = helping each other
- f) I bagessen ulaen en = In this story

Again, the list above can be used as a consideration for the native speakers in their effort to maintain Pakpak language. A deep analysis on which vocabularies have been forgotten and which are still used by younger generation is the starting point of maintaining the native language.

As an additional data, the way the university students describe the picture was recorded and transcribed as well. The three students now live in the city but their parents still live in the village. This situation makes them to return home at least twice a year. They use Pakpak language with the parents. An example of the university students description is presented as follows,



- a) Si boi ku tengen i gambar en nai, kalak en lako **menyambut hari tujuh belas Agustus**.
- b) Kak en **gotong royong** lako kibersihkan kelas na, jolo kelas na.
- c) Lot mo kibersihkan halaman, lot mo kibersihkan kelasna, lot mo mencet pagar, lot mo kibaen **bendera**, lot mo kibaen bendera i jolo kelas na lako penyambutan **tujuh belas Agustus seribu sembilan ratus empat puluh lima**.
- d) Kalak en sada kata lako membaen kelas na asa boi kelas nai paling bagak dekket **paling bersih mulai** i kelas nai soh mi taman bunga na ipebersih asa kalak i paling bagak kelas na dari si lain.
- e) I asa kalak i sada kata lako kipebersih.
- f) Lot mo kisapu kasean, lot mo mencet pagar, lot mo kipasang bendera, lot mo menjemak ardan dekket menangkih asa boi i **pasang bendera** i ijolo kelas na.
- g) Kak i sada kata karina asa mandapet kelas na si **paling bersih**.

There are 8 clauses produced by the student. The number of the words used are 148. Forty (27%) words are Indonesian words. So the dominant words is Pakpaknese. There are some similarities among the Indonesian words used by the primary students, the university students, and the elders. All words related to the 17 August 1945 were not 'translated' to Indonesian. They tend to say it in Indonesian, the original words. So it is important to consider that some vocabularies are Indonesian and we do not need to worry about the risk of that vocabularies to native language.

## CONCLUSION

To conclude, the primary students describe the picture of the Commemoration of Indonesian Independence Day poorly in their native language. Only 17 verbs (25.7%), 26 nouns (20%), and 1 adjective (0.03%) used in Pakpaknese. The rest of the vocabularies are Indonesian. Since the percentage of the Pakpak vocabularies appeared in the students' description is very low, some strategies to reverse the language shift should be proposed.

As we already observed, Indonesian system of administration gives its negative contribution to the maintenance of native languages in Indonesia. Terms such as 'desa' is widely used now instead of 'kuta'. There should be a policy writing names of the villages, traffic signs, etc in both Indonesian and native languages in the district levels. During school years, there should be enough chances for students to speak both academic and non-academic topics such as speaking about themselves, families, close friends and academic topics such as news, books they have read and so on in their native languages. It is suggested for curriculum designers and book writers to make use of the data to ensure the exposure of the vocabularies to the students to help maintain Pakpak Language. Further researches are encouraged on studying students' proficiency in the native language talking about everyday life topics as a comparison to their poor performance in talking about academic topic conducted in this study.

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## BIODATA

Name : Prof. Dr. Sri Minda Murni, M.S.  
 Institution : Universitas Negeri Medan  
 Field of Interest : Linguistic Politeness, Native languages and local culture.



**Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University  
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**Jalan Imam Bardjo, S.H. No.5 Semarang  
Telp/Fax +62-24-8448717  
Email: seminarlinguistics@gmail.com  
Website: [www.lamas.undip.ac.id](http://www.lamas.undip.ac.id)**

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