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PROCEEDINGS

International Seminar

LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT II

July 5-6, 2012



Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University
in Collaboration with
Balai Bahasa Jawa Tengah

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Editors:

Agus Subyanto

Mualimin

Prihantoro



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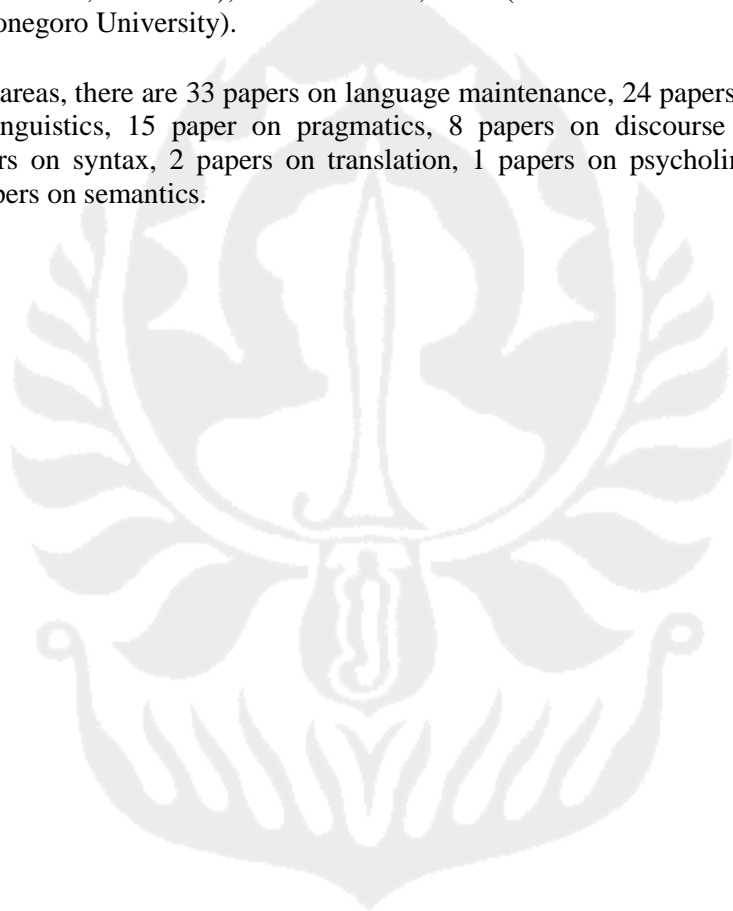
Editors' Note

This international seminar on Language Maintenance and Shift II is a continuation of the previous international seminar with the same theme conducted by the Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University in July 2011. We do hope that the seminar with this theme can become a yearly program of the Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University, as we see that this topic still needs our serious attention due to the inevitable impact of globalization on the life of indigenous languages.

We would like to thank the seminar committee for putting together the seminar that gave rise to this collection of papers. Thanks also go to the head and secretary of the Master Program in Linguistics Diponegoro University, without whom the seminar would not have been possible.

The table of contents lists all the papers presented at the seminar. The first five papers are those presented by invited keynote speakers. They are Prof. Dr. Hanna (Balai Bahasa Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara, Indonesia), Prof. Dr. Bambang Kaswanti Purwo (Atma Jaya Catholic University, Indonesia), Dr. Sugiyono (Language Center, Indonesia), Peter Suwarno, Ph.D (Arizona State University), and Herudjati Purwoko, Ph.D (Diponegoro University).

In terms of the topic areas, there are 33 papers on language maintenance, 24 papers on language learning, 19 paper on sociolinguistics, 15 paper on pragmatics, 8 papers on discourse analysis, 8 paper on morphology, 2 papers on syntax, 2 papers on translation, 1 papers on psycholinguistics, 1 papers on phonology, and 1 papers on semantics.



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International Seminar "Language Maintenance and Shift II", July 5-6, 2012

SCHEDULE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT II			
TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
07.30 - 08.20 WIB	REGISTRATION		LOBBY
08.20 - 08.45 WIB	OPENING		PAKOEBUWONO
08.45 - 10.45 WIB	PLENARY 1		PAKOEBUWONO
	Hanna	BAHASA DAERAH PADA ERA GLOBALISASI PELUANG DAN TANTANGANNYA	
	Sugiyono	PENANGANAN BAHASA DAERAH: SEBUAH TANTANGAN	
10.45 - 11.00 WIB	COFFEE BREAK		PAKOEBUWONO
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	PARALLEL 1 A		ROOM A
	Asih Prihandini, Deny Nugraha	REVITALISASI BUDAYA NGA-DONGENG LEWAT TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI SEBAGAI UPAYA PELESTARIAN BUDAYA TUTUR (SASTRA LISAN) DIKALANGAN KELUARGA SUNDA MODERN	
	Deni Karsana	MENGURAI DILEMA BAHASA KAILI DITENGAH ARUS GLOBALISASI	
	Dwi Wulandari	THE IMPORTANCE OF POSITIVE LANGUAGE ATTITUDE IN MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE	
	Zubaedah Wiji Lestari & Muhamad Qushoy	PERSON DEIXIS IN SUNDANESSE JOKES (THE ANALYSIS OF CANGEHGAR IN "BASASINA" AND "ASAL-USUL" EPISODES)	
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	PARALLEL 1 B		ROOM B
	I Dewa Putu Wijana	PERANAN BAHASA-BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA GAUL REMAJA INDONESIA	
	Indah Arvianti	KARONESSE INTERFERENCE IN INDONESIAN AS THE REFLECTION OF KARONESSE MAINTENANCE	
	Hendarto Supatra	LANGUAGE ATTRITION IN JAVA (SOME NOTES ON THE PROSESSES OF JAVANESES LANGUAGE LOSS)	
	M.Oktavia Vidiyanti	PANDANGAN WONG USING BANYUWANGI TERHADAP BAHASA USING: KAJIAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA	
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	PARALLEL 1 C		ROOM C
	Muhammad	SASAK LANGUAGE AND TINDIH MAINTAINING	
	Ngadiso	MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE TO SUPPORT CHARACTER EDUCATION IN GLOBALIZATION ERA	
	M. Suryadi	KERAPUHAN PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA PADA KELUARGA MUDA JAWA PERKOTAAN	
	Yune Andryani Pinem	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA VS PERUBAHAN BAHASA PADA CAKAP KARO DI TANAH KARO, SUMATERA UTARA	
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	PARALLEL 1 D		ROOM D
	Rukni Setyawati	ASPEK SOSIAL BUDAYA, DAN KEPERIBADIAN INDIVIDU SEBAGAI JEMBATAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU	
	Swany Chiakrawati	MAINTAINING INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE THROUGH UNDERSTANDING THE PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE (THE PROBLEM IN MAINTAINING 'FUKIEN (HOKKIEN)' AND 'HAKKA' DIALECTS AS INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE AMONG OVERSEAS CHINESE SOCIETY IN MEDAN, NORTH SUMATERA)	
	Teguh Sarosa	THE DYING PHENOMENON OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE USE IN ITS SPEECH COMMUNITY	
	Prihantoro	ON MONITORING LANGUAGE CHANGE WITH THE SUPPORT OF CORPUS PROCESSING	
12.30 - 13.30 WIB	BREAK		PAKOEBUWONO

International Seminar "Language Maintenance and Shift II", July 5-6, 2012

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Aan Setyawan	PATTERNS OF LANGUAGE CHOICE IN SEMARANG SOCIETY; STUDY ABOUT LANGUAGE SHIFT AND MAINTENANCE	ROOM A
	Abadi Supriatin	PENGGUNAAN KOSA KATA DALAM BAHASA TEGAL	
	Agnes Widyaningrum	PRESERVING AND MAINTAINING NATIVE TONGUE THROUGH CULTURAL EXPOSURE	
	Andi Rizki Fauzi	THE EFFECTIVENESS OF JAVANESE AS A COMPULSORY LOCAL CONTENT SUBJECT IN THE PRIMARY EDUCATION CURRICULUM TO MAINTENANCE THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN JAVA	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Anggi Riris Pawesty	THE IMPLICATION OF BEHAVIOURISM THEORY IN TEACHING GRAMMAR FOR ELEMENTARY STUDENTS	ROOM A
	Anik Widyastuti	LANGUAGE CHOICE IN MULTILINGUAL COMMUNITIES	
	Barans Irawan Palangan	INTRODUCING TRANSLATION ACTIVITY: AN IMPLEMENTATION OF LANGUAGE MANTAINENCE IN CLASSROOM	
	Bening Angga Dita	USING CONSTRUCTIVIST METHOD TO TEACH HORTATORY EXPOSITION FOR GRADE 8 OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Casiyah	THE ROLE OF KYAI IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE	ROOM B
	Dewi Puspitasari	LAGU DOLANAN ANAK ALTERNATIVE SONGS IN TEACHING JAVANESE LANGUAGE FOR CHILDREN	
	Didit Kurniadi	TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL USING CONSTRUCTIVISM APPROACH	
	Euis Kurniasih	RAGAM BAHASA DALAM UPACARA PRA-NIKAH ADAT SUNDA "NGEUYEUK SEUREUH"	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Fider Saputra T	LANGUAGE POLITENESS	ROOM C
	Hamza Aabeed .K.	LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT	
	Hazairin Eko Prasetyo	PRESERVING INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES THORUGH A MORE INTEGRATED NATIONAL CULTURAL STRATEGY	
	I. Maria Hendrarti	NARRATIVE DISCOURSE: HYBRID CONSTRUCTION AND DOUBLED VOICE IN EUDORA WELTY'S <i>THE OPTIMIST'S DAUGHTER</i>	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Hetty Catur Ellyawati, Muhammad Arief Budiman	WOMAN REPRESENTATION AT BUMPER STICKERS ON THE BACKS OF DUMP TRUCKS	ROOM D
	Ignatius Maryoto	THE LETTER OF SECURITY COUNCIL ON "NO FLYING ZONE" IN THE POINT OF VIEW OF METHAPORIC ANALYSIS	
	Ikha Adhi Wijaya	TRANSITION THROUGH ACCULTURATION AMONG ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN LANGUAGE, AND HOW IS ABOUT OUR IDENTITY ?	
	Indriani Triandjojo	LOCAL LANGUAGE MAINTAINCE: CASE STUDY IN A. HADIWIDJAJA FAMILY	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Izzati Gemi Seinsiani	THE LEARNERS' ATTITUDE TOWARD JAVANESE LANGUAGE SUBJECT AS ONE OF JAVANESE'S LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE EFFORT	ROOM A
	Johanes Sutomo	INTRODUCING JAVANESE WEBLOGS ENHANCES PARTICIPATION TOWARDS JAVANESE DISCOURSE	
	Khairi Zaglom	USE OF COHESIVE FEATURES IN ESL STUDENTS' E-MAIL AND WORD-PROCESSED TEXTS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY	
	Kharisma Puspita Sari	SPEECH LEVEL PATTERN AND REFERENCE/ DEIXIS BASED ON SOCIAL STATUS CLASSIFICATION OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE USING (A STUDY ABOUT TRADITION AS INFLUENCE IN ISLAMIC ANCIENT BOARDING SCHOOL/PONDOK PESANTREN SALAFI LANGUAGE STYLE)	

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TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Luqman Hakim	STRATEGIES OF CONSTRUCTING APPEALS IN OBAMA'S VICTORY SPEECH	ROOM B
	Machalla Megaiab Abdullah	DESIGNING WRITING TEST	
	Maria Theresia Priyastuti	PROSES ADAPTASI PENYERAPAN KOSAKATA BAHASA INGGRIS KE DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA : SEBUAH KAJIAN MORFOLOGI	
	Maria Yosephin Widarti Lestari	INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES IN ENGLISH COMPARED WITH BAHASA INDONESIA AND BASA SUNDA	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Mas Sulis Setiyono	HOW TO PREVENT JAVANESE FROM LANGUAGE LOSS	ROOM C
	Meka Nitrit Kawasari	'NGURI – NGURI BUDAYA JAWA' MELALUI PEMERTAHANAN PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA DI MEDIA MASSA	
	Milad Ali Milad Addusamee	LANGUAGE CHOICE IN CODE-MIXING AND CODE-SWITCHING APPROACH, A CASE OF STUDY IN SOCIOLINGUISTICS REFERS TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING MULTIPLE-LANGUAGE IN TEACHING METHOD	
	Nurul Adhalina	JAVANESE VS. ENGLISH: POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES ON LEARNERS	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Peni kustiati	LINGKUNGAN SEBAGAI SARANA PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA INDONESIA	ROOM D
	Ratih Kusumaningsari	KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK TERHADAP RAGAM BAHASA PERCAKAPAN PADA HARIAN SOLOPOS (KAJIAN ATAS RUBRIK "AH...TENANE")	
	Rayda Ary Ana	THE IMPLICATION OF FUNCTIONAL THEORY IN TEACHING READING A DESCRIPTIVE TEXT FOR MIDDLE AGE STUDENTS (FUNCTIONAL COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES IN LANGUAGE TEACHING)	
	Rezqan Noor Farid	BAHASA BANJAR: ITS VARIETIES AND CHARACTERISTICS (A CONCEPTUAL DESCRIPTION OF BAHASA BANJAR IN SOCIOLINGUISTICS POIN OF VIEW)	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Rika Rahma Anissa	THE REAL ACTIONS OF YOUNG GENERATION IN MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN THE GLOBALIZATION ERA	ROOM A
	Saidatun Nafisah	THE PATTERNS OF CODE SWITCHING IN TEACHING AND LEARNING <i>KITAB KUNING</i> AND ITS IMPLICATIONS TO THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE	
	Sari Kusumaningrum	ENCOURAGING CHILDREN IN LEARNING ENGLISH COMMUNICATIVELY BY USING SOME FUN ACTIVITIES IN THE CLASSROOM	
	Setiawan Bayu Nugroho	DESIGNING SPEAKING TEST BETWEEN PERFORMANCE TEST AND IMITATIVE TEST FOR DEVELOPING VOCABULARY COMPETENCE	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Solegar Anggit Prasetyo	EMBODIMENT IN SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNING AND TEACHING	ROOM B
	Sri Sulihingtyas Drihartati	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA BELANDA MELALUI UJIAN INTEGRASI	
	Suharyo	POLA PEMILIHAN BAHASA DI KALANGAN PENUTUR JAWA KOTA SEMARANG	
	Tri Pramesti	TWILIGHT AND INDONESIAN YOUNG ADULT FICTION <i>TUILET'</i> : A PARODY	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Umi Jaroh	MENULIS MENINGKATKAN KECERDASAN LINGUISTIK	ROOM C
	Uniwati	LAGU WULELE SANGGULA MENUJU KEBERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU	
	Widyashanti Kunthara Anindita	THE IMPLICATION ON TEACHING EFL (ENGLISH FOREIGN LANGUAGE) READING FUN TO VARIOUS LEVELS OF INDONESIAN STUDENTS	
	Wiwik Wijayanti	ANALISIS KONTRASTIF MONOLINGUAL BAHASA INDONESIA	

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13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Wuri Sayekti Sutarjo	CAMPUR KODE PADA RUBRIK GLANGGANG REMAJA: AITI MAJALAH PANJEBAR SEMANGAT	ROOM D
	Yessi Aprilia Waluyo	PRESERVING AND PROTECTING JAVANESE LANGUAGES BY APPLYING CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING IN TEACHING ENGLISH IN CLASSROOM (SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE ASSIGNMENT OF PRAGMATICS)	
	Yohana Ika Harnita Sari	THE APPLICATION OF FUNCTIONAL APPROACH IN STANDAR KOMPETENSI LULUSAN (SKL) UJIAN NASIONAL SMP/MTsOF ENGLISH IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2011 – 2012	
14.30 - 16.00 WIB	PARALLEL 2 A		ROOM A
	Arapa Efendi	AM I A TROUBLE MAKER? FILLER WORDS IN SPONTANEOUS SPEECH; STRATEGIES OR INTERFERENCE (PRELIMINARY STUDY)	
	Isry Laila Syathroh	TEACHING RHETORICS THROUGH LANGUAGES IN ADVERTISEMENTS	
	Juanda, Nungki Heriyati	BUKA PINTU: BUHUN YANG TIDAK SELALU TERISTIMEWAKAN	
	Katharina Rustipa, Abbas Achmad Badib, Djoko Sutopo	THE FLOWS OF IDEAS OF ENGLISH ARGUMENTS BY INDONESIAN WRITERS FOUND IN THE OPINION FORUM OF THE JAKARTA POST: AN INDICATION OF LANGUAGE SHIFT	
14.30 - 16.00 WIB	PARALLEL 2 B		ROOM B
	Lalu Ari Irawan	ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING THROUGH THE CULTURE OF LEARNER'S INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE	
	Naniek Kuswardhani, Retno Budi Wahyuni	ENGLISH LEARNING STRATEGIES FOR TOURISM MANAGEMENT STUDENTS WITH MULTI CULTURAL BACKGROUND AT BANDUNG INSTITUTE OF TOURISM	
	Sonezza Ladyanna	SALAM DALAM BEBERAPA BAHASA DI DUNIA	
	Sri Murtiningsih	BUILDING CROSS – CULTURAL COMPETENCE TO IMPROVE ENGLISH EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION	
14.30 - 16.00 WIB	PARALLEL 2 C		ROOM C
	Suharno, Abbas A. Badib, Joko Sutopo	CITATION AND TENSE FOR REVIEWING PREVIOUS RESEARCH IN THE INRODUCTION SECTION OF ENGLISH SCIENCE JOURNALS BY NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS.	
	Syaifur Rochman	CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS BASED ON THE STUDENT'S CULTURAL VALUES (A SURVEY OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS EXPERIENCED BY STUDENTS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE DEPARTMENT, JENDERAL SOEDIRMAN UNIVERSITY)	
	Luita Aribowo	AFASIOLOGI: PERSPEKTIF LINGUISTIK	
	Dahlya Indra Nurwanti	ANALYZING THE WORD CHOICE IN RELATION TO THE SEMANTIC ADJUSTMENT IN THE ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF DISNEY'S DONALD DUCK SERIAL COMIC BOOK	
14.30 - 16.00 WIB	PARALLEL 2D		ROOM D
	Ajeng Dianing Kartika	ANALISIS PRAGMATIK TEKS HUMOR POLITIK PADA SITUS WWW.KETAWA.COM	
	Daniel Ginting	THE RHETORICAL STRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATIVE STRATEGIES OF THE STUDENTS' REQUESTS IN THE WEB DISCUSSION FORUM	
	Muhamad Ahsanu	THE IMPLICATURE AND VIOLATIONS OF CONVERSATIONAL MAXIMS IN INDONESIAN ADVERTISEMENTS	
	Agus Hari Wibowo	PHONOLOGICAL PROCESS IN INDONESIAN SPEECH (CASE OF ASSIMILATION AND ELISION IN INDONESIAN)	
16.00 - 16.30 WIB	COFFEE BREAK		PAKOEBUWONO

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TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
16.30 - 18.00 WIB	PARALLEL 3 A		ROOM A
	Prima Hariyanto	KATA BERINFIKS DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA	
	Surono	UNIVERSAL NASAL ASSIMILATIONS IN MONOMORPHEMIC AND POLYMORPHEMIC WORDS ACROSS LANGUAGES	
	Yusup Irawan	AMBANG KONTRAS AKUSTIK INTONASI KALIMAT DEKLARATIF-INTEROGATIF DALAM BAHASA SUNDA	
	Maryanti E. Mokoagouw	WACANA MOB PAPUA: KAJIAN EKOLINGUISTIK DIALEKTIKAL	
16.30 - 18.00 WIB	PARALLEL 3 B		ROOM B
	Deli Nirmala	EMBODIED EXPERIENCES IN METAPHORS IN BAHASA INDONESIA	
	Hyunisa Rahmanadia	KOSAKATA WARNA DALAM BAHASA SUNDA KANEKES	
	Rizki Hidayatullah, Septi Mustika Sari	KONSEP WANGI DALAM <i>JANGJAWOKAN MINYAK SEUNGIT</i> : KAJIAN ANTROPOLINGUISTIK DI DESA JATISARI, KECAMATAN JATISARI, KABUPATEN CIANJUR	
	Chusni Hadiati	THE CHARACTERISTICS OF BANYUMASAN CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURES	
16.30 - 18.00 WIB	PARALLEL 3 C		ROOM C
	Oktiva herry Chandra	JAVANESE AFFECTIVE WORDS IN TERM OF DRESS	
	Mytha Candria	A RELEVANCE-THEORETIC ANALYSIS OF PARALLELISM IN MUSTOFA BISRI'S "SIAPA MENYURUH"	
	Yovita M. Hartarini	PEMERTAHANAN LOGAT BAHASA IBU DI WILAYAH KOTA KENDAL	
	Nurhayati	FROM <i>MARTO</i> TO <i>MARFELINO</i> , A SHIFT IN NAMING IN GOTPUTUK VILLAGE	
16.30 - 18.00 WIB	PARALLEL 3 D		ROOM D
	Syihabul Irfan	MENDADAK "BAHASA INDONESIA": DAYA ILOKUSIONER DALAM TUTURAN M. TABRANI IHWAL USULAN NAMA BAHASA PERSATUAN	
	Mualimin	REQUESTS IN JAVANESE: A CASE STUDY ON READERS FORUM OF PS MAGAZINE	
	M. Abdul Khak	PERGESERAN BAHASA SUNDA DAN BAHASA CINA DI JAWA BARAT: ANALISIS KOMPARATIF	
	Hidayatul Astar	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU DI DAERAH TERTINGGAL	
18.00 - 19.00 WIB	PRAYING		PAKOEBUWONO
19.00 - 21.00 WIB	DINNER		PAKOEBUWONO
FRIDAY, JULY 6, 2012			
07.30 - 08.00 WIB	REGISTRATION		LOBBY
08.00 - 09.30 WIB	PARALLEL 4 A		ROOM A
	Agus Sudono	POLA PILIHAN BAHASA DALAM JUAL BELI DI PASAR TRADISIONAL (STUDI KASUS DI PASAR WINONG, KABUPATEN PATI)	
	Devina Christania, Pradipta Wulan Utami	CAMPUR KODE BAHASA BETAWI DAN BAHASA INDONESIA DALAM KOLOM "ALI ONCOM" PADA SURAT KABAR HARIAN POS KOTA: KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIS	
	Evynurul Laily Zen	SISTEM PANGGILAN KEKERABATAN SEBAGAI CERMIN BUDAYA DAN POLA PIKIR MASYARAKAT JAWA: DULU DAN KINI	
	Sudirman Wilian	THE POTENTIAL LOSS OF SASAK SPEECH LEVEL: A SURVEY OF LANGUAGE USE AMONG SASAK YOUTHS IN WEST LOMBOK	

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TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
08.00 - 09.30 WIB	PARALLEL 4B		ROOM B
	Khristianto, Widya Nirmalawati	MAKING USE THE RECORDED LANGUAGE RELICS IN HUMOR PIECES	
	Mohammed Azlan Mis, Mohammad Fadzeli Jaafar, Norsimah Mat Awal, Hayati Lateh	KAJIAN BAHASA PERHUBUNGAN MASYARAKAT DI SEMPADAN MALAYSIA-THAILAND: ANALISIS PILIHAN BAHASA	
	Sri Mulatsih	SPEECH PLANNINGS ON THE STUDENTS' CONVERSATION (A CASE STUDY OF FOURTH SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, DIAN NUSWANTORO UNIVERSITY)	
08.00 - 09.30 WIB	PARALLEL 4C		ROOM C
	Taufik Mulyadin	INDUSTRI KREATIF, ANAK MUDA, DAN <i>BASA SUNDA</i>	
	Veria Septianingtias	ANALISIS DIALEK A DAN DIALEK O BAHASA LAMPUNG: KAJIAN FONOLOGI	
	Yuni Ferawaty	INTERFERENSI BAHASA CINA DIALEK HAKKA PADA ISTILAH PENAMBANGAN TIMAH BANGKA	
08.00 - 09.30 WIB	PARALLEL 4D		ROOM D
	Yuliarni	KONTRASTIF BAHASA MINANGKABAU DENGAN BAHASA INDONESIA DI TINJAU DARI SEGI PREPOSISI	
	Frans I Made Brata	LEXICAL MEANING AND ITS LOSS AND GAIN OF INFORMATION IN TRANSLATION	
	Retno Purwani Sari	DECONSTRUCTION OF IDEOLOGICAL HEGEMONY OF LANGUAGE-CULTURE MAINTENANCE IN SUNDANESE MEDIA	
09.30 - 09.45 WIB	CEFFEE BREAK		PAKOEBUWONO
09.45 - 11.00 WIB	PLENARY 2		PAKOEBUWONO
	Herudjati Purwoko	LINGUISTIC DOMAINS: KEYS TO THE MAINTENANCE OF JAVANESE	
11.00 - 11.15 WIB	CLOSING		PAKOEBUWONO

PATTERNS OF LANGUAGE CHOICE IN SEMARANG SOCIETY; STUDY ABOUT LANGUAGE SHIFT AND MAINTENANCE

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini dimaksudkan untuk mengetahui pemilihan bahasa dalam empat domain (ranah) yaitu domain keluarga, perdagangan, pendidikan dan pemerintahan. Peneliti berusaha untuk mengetahui bagaimana penggunaan bahasa Jawa dan Indonesia dalam masyarakat diglosik Semarang. Dari hasil penelitian diketahui adanya pembagian peran dan fungsi penggunaan bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Jawa. Peneliti menemukan bahwa Bahasa Jawa terbatas dipakai dalam domain Keluarga secara dominan sedangkan bahasa Indonesia dominan digunakan di dalam ranah perdagangan, pendidikan, dan pemerintahan. Fenomena ini menunjukkan persaingan bahasa antara bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Jawa dimana bahasa Jawa Ngoko sebagai ragam rendah, bahasa Jawa Krama sebagai ragam tinggi dan bahasa Indonesia sebagai ragam tinggi. Kesimpulan lebih menguatkan terjadinya pergeseran bahasa dibanding pemertahanan bahasa. Adanya perembesan bahasa pada domain keluarga yaitu dipilihnya bahasa Indonesia sebagai bahasa utama dan menurunnya kuantitas dan kualitas kemampuan berbahasa Jawa oleh generasi muda lebih membuktikan pada proses pergeseran Bahasa Jawa.

Kata kunci: *Pemilihan bahasa-Masyarakat diglossik Semarang-Pergeseran bahasa Jawa.*

Introduction

Language is used by human to communicate and express their purposes and intentions. It is proven that language as a verbal expression is used significantly in every human's life. Language is not simply a means of communicating information. It, as Trudgill (1974: 14) points out, also has function of establishing social relationship and conveying information of the speaker. Language usage, according to sociolinguistic perspective, is an interesting case to be researched especially in bilingual and multilingual communities. The presence of variety of language usage is needed by the people in term of communication with other communities. Therefore, the language usage in a community causes a language choice used by community itself. It will be more complicated if the code choice used by the society is more than one or two languages in this community. Every speaker, in consequence, will consider what language will be used when communication takes place. The language usage is not random. But, there are systems influenced by several factors, such as: who you are talking to, the social context of the talk, the function and topic of the discussion (Holmes, 2001: 21).

The presence of social mobility in a community will result a language, social and culture interaction whereas it will create a moving of speech community shift or maintenance. This phenomenon effects language majority, as a consequence, will be studied by community but language minority will be disregard. In the multilingual community, language choice will cause a situation of language shift or language maintenance. Both language shift and language maintenance, actually, can be observed by seeing a phenomenon in the society e.g. when they use a new language in the domain which shift the old language; this signal shows a process of language shift in this society. But, when they consistently use the old language in certain domain, it means this society maintains their language. This situation is reflected in the condition of people's language in Semarang municipality.

Semarang municipality as central government, education, and trade of Central Java effects the society mobility highly so that the language use is an interesting phenomenon to be observed. The situation of language use in Semarang is marked by the use of JavaneseL (JL), Indonesian language (IL) - with all variety-, another languages and foreign languages. JL and IL are dominant mode in term of code choice in Semarang municipality. This condition makes the presence of difference role and function of JL and IL. Semarang municipality consists of 16 Sub districts⁴⁴, whose people have used JL with

⁴⁴ Semarang Tengah, Semarang Utara, Semarang Timur, Gayamsari, Genuk, Pedurungan, Semarang Selatan, Candisari, Gajahmungkur, Tembalang, Banyumanik, Gunung pati, Semarang Barat, Ngaliyan, Mijen, Tugu.

Semarangian dialect. There are three big ethnics lived in Semarang; Javanese, Chinese and Arabian which the Javanese is dominant that used JL in their communication. (Semarang.go.id)⁴⁵

The source of data of this research is Semarang society. The territory is focused in the Sub-District of South Semarang that consists of ten villages where only six will be selected as site of considerable study (as the sample). The data of the research is collected into (1) primary data; all about context and speech in the Sub District of South Semarang in the domains of family, trade, government and education, and (2) secondary data; information about background of social, cultural and situational determined speech act.. According to some linguists⁴⁶ who explain that the attitude of language use in a society is more homogeneous than other attitudes so the sample in multitudes is not required. The researcher uses random sampling method in which every choice of sample is decided by means of random and every individual who set as sample is decided by the same way for every classification. Thereby, every sample represents the population of Semarang society. Below is the distribution of the domain and classification:

No	Domain	Classification	
1.	Family	Native Javanese	Migration
2.	Trade	Traditional market	Modern market
3.	Government	Formal situation	Informal situation
4.	Education	Formal situation	Informal situation

Table. 1 distributions of the domain, and classification,

Results of the research

1. Family domain

No	The speaker	N	Languages				Manner		
			JL		IL		Switching	Mixing	Intra
			Ngoko	Krama	In	F			
1.	Grandmo(fa)ther-grandchildren	5	4	1	-	-	-	√	√
2.	Grandchildren-grandmo(fa)ther	5	4	1	-	-	-	√	√
3.	Parents-children	15	10	1	4	-	√	√	√
4.	Children-parents	15	9	2	4	-	√	√	√
5.	Husband-wife	15	10	-	5	-	√	√	-
6.	Wife-Husband	15	9	2	4	-	√	√	√
7.	Child-child	15	13	-	2	-	√	√	-
Sum		85	59	7	19	-	√	√	√

Table 2. Language usage in family domain

Family domain is commonly more characterized by the usage of JL than the IL dominantly. However, that does not mean IL is not used in this domain. Researcher noted that the IL in family domain is dominated by families whose members are highly educated or families whose parents worked at the agency or company that use IL both spoken and written. The variety of code used in this domain is more dominated by Ngoko variety than by Krama variety. Furthermore, the researcher also notes that the use of IL is more than Krama variety used in family domain. The interaction engages almost all family members e.g. father-mother, grandmother-grandfather, children and grandchild as well as parents-children. The main topic, commonly, is on a day to day basis such as daily needs, food, and watching TV. In a complete family which consists of grandfather/ grandmother-grandchildren, the use of JL is still quite strong with variety of Krama or Ngoko. Meanwhile, in a family who recently married uses JL but some of them also use IL in informal variety. The use of Indonesian also occurs in families that are not from Semarang (outside Javanese; not Javanese speaker) who can not speak JL.

⁴⁵ Official web site of Semarang Government

⁴⁶ See explaining of Mahsun (2005: 234) about research of Ashen (1978), Wolfram (1969), Labov (1966) which each of them use 87, 48 and 122 samples and Gunarwan (2002c) only uses 182 whereas total of speaker Javanese about 70 millions.

2. Trade domain

a. Traditional markets

No	Speaker	N	Languages				Manners		
			JL		IL		Switching	Mixing	Intra
			Ngoko	Krama	In	F			
1.	Seller-buyer	20	14	4	2	-	√	√	√
2.	Buyer-seller	20	16	2	2	-	√	√	√
3.	Seller-seller	20	18	1	1	-	√	√	√
4.	Buyer-buyer	10	10	-	-	-	-	√	√
Sum		70	58	7	5	-	√	√	√

Table 3. language choice in traditional market

Trade domain in traditional market is characterized by the use of JL of Ngoko variety as the most dominant used. IL is rarely used in traditional markets. Meanwhile, the variety of Krama is used by a buyer or a seller who is very old. Both older seller to buyer and older buyer to seller, commonly, use Krama variety (when they are about 40 years and above).

b. Modern Market

Modern market, inversely proportional with the traditional market, is characterized precisely by the use of IL which is more dominant when compared with the JL.

No	Speaker	N	Languages				Manners		
			JL		IL		Switching	Mixing	Intra
			Ngoko	Krama	In	F			
1.	Seller-Buyer	20	3	1	16	-	√	√	√
2.	Buyer-Seller	10	3	-	7	-	√	√	-
3.	Seller-seller	15	12	-	3	-	√	√	-
4.	Buyer-buyer	10	2	-	8	-	√	√	-
Jumlah		55	23	1	31	-	√	√	√

Table 4. Language choice in modern market

Only once in a while the use of JL is chosen as the buyer (the older) uses the JL. This happens because the buyer in the modern market is dominated by the group of young people. The use of Indonesian with informal variety occurs in all modern market observed by the researcher although the location of the modern market is not far from traditional markets such as what happened in Alfamart Wonodri which is 200 meters away from the Wonodri traditional markets.

3. Education Domain

a. Formal situation

No	Speaker	N	Languages				Manners		
			JL		IL		Switching	Mixing	Intra
			Ngoko	Krama	In	F			
1.	Teacher-student	20	-	-	-	20	√	√	-
2.	Student-teacher	20	-	-	-	20	√	√	-
3.	Teacher-teacher	15	-	-	-	15	√	√	-
4.	Student-student	20	-	-	-	20	√	√	-
Sum		75	-	-	-	75	√	√	-

Table 5. language choice in formal situation of education domain

The manner of language choice in the realm of education is seen through code switching and code mixing. There are no cases of intra language variety. This happens because no one changes the use of Ngoko to Krama or vice versa. Code switching occurred when the teachers who interact with fellow teachers to use JL in the office and change to the IL while teaching in the classroom. So did happen to the students in informal situation with her friends but when teaching activities starts then they change the language into IL.

b. Informal situation

No	Speaker	N	Language				Manners		
			JL		IL		Switching	Mixing	Intra
			Ngoko	Krama	In	F			
1.	Teacher-student	10	3	-	7	-	√	√	-
2.	Student-teacher	10	2	-	7	1	√	√	-
3.	Teacher-teacher	15	8	2	5	-	√	√	√
4.	Student-student	20	14	-	6	-	√	√	-
Sum		55	27	2	25	1	√	√	-

Table 6. Language choice in informal situation of education domain

Education domain in more informal situations is dominated by the use of JL with its Ngoko variety. But the use of IL is still quite strong though informal variety is used. The interesting case is the use of Ngoko variety used by student to teacher. Some students who are close with their teacher often use Ngoko variety e.g. *piye pak? Lah kok iso?* It happens mostly in elementary school. The researcher found that the use of JL is often also mixed with IL or foreign language e.g. English. Researcher found code mixing with borrowing a word from foreign language dominantly in the case of the students' university.

4. Government Domain

No	Speaker	N	Languages				Manner		
			JL		IL		Switching	Mixing	Intra
			Ngoko	Krama	In	F			
1.	Civil servant-society	15	1	4	-	10	√	√	√
2.	Society-Civil servant	15	1	6	-	8	√	√	√
3.	Civil servant-Civil servant	15	10	3	-	2	√	√	√
Sum		45	12	13		20	√	√	√

Table 7. Language choice in formal situation of government domain

No	Speaker	N	Languages				Manners		
			JL		IL		Switching	Mixing	Intra
			Ngoko	Krama	In	F			
1.	Civil servant-Civil servant	15	10	2	3	-	√	√	√
Sum		15	10	2	3	-	√	√	√

Table 8. Language choice in informal situation of government domain

From the data that have been classified into four domain, the choice of language in Semarang society is among JL and IL commonly. Family domain is marked by the use of JL dominantly. Ngoko is favorable language used in this domain and Krama is mostly used by the older generation who holding all the cards in commonly. The old family still uses the JL with Krama and Ngoko variety dominantly but on the young family is marked by used of Javanese Ngoko or IL. Trade domain is categorized into traditional market signed by the JL and modern market marked by IL. Education domain can be categorized in two types; formal situation and informal situation. Formal Indonesian variety is used in formal situation and JL as well as unofficial Indonesian variety is used in informal situation. Government domain is also categorized in two types; formal situation and informal situation. Formal situation is marked by the use of formal Indonesian variety and informal is marked by Javanese as well informal Indonesian variety.

Factor influencing language choice in Semarang society widely is determined by the status of education, job status, and language perception. Much higher of education results in the use of IL is more dominantly than the use of JL. The job also influences the language use, if in the job place we use Javanese so in the family also use Javanese totally. But if in the job place they use IL so it also affects the use of IL which becomes too frequent in family domain. The perception of the language also determines the language choice. The Javanese Ngoko is perceived impolite hence the Javanese Ngoko should not be used by children to their parents. Another perception such as when in the modern market we should use IL also result in the shift of IL from Javanese. We apply IL instead of JL unconsciously.

The manners of language choice are divided into three ways:

1. Code Switching

All the different of language choice in different domain of Semarang society exactly can be named a code switching. However, it also occurs to speeches in a domain. For example in education domain, the IL switches to Javanese or vice versa due to formal situations change to informal situations. Or in trade domain code switching is used when serving the different buyer. If the buyer uses Indonesian so the cashier or the seller uses IL too. The factor of code choice is determined by the (1) addressee e.g. age, education, race, closeness, the attitude with the language, (2) social contact e.g. location, level of formality, and level of closeness, and (3) topic of the discussion.

2. Code mixing

The sign of code mixing is marked by the borrowing of a words or phrase of different language. In trade domain, for example, the cashier mentions the amounts of money in IL although the language transaction used is JL. Code mixing also happens in education domain which the borrowing words or phrase in another language and used of Javanese inflexion to English words such as *grammare*, *listeninge*, and *readinge*.

3. Intra language variety

Intra language variety is marked by the change of Krama to Ngoko or vice versa. It happens in an old family commonly or the people that can use Krama and Ngoko well e.g. the use of Krama in trade domain. The factor of intra language variety is influenced by the addressee and social contact.

The phenomenon of the choice of language in Semarang society shows a diglossia situation. There are difference role and function among JL and IL. Javanese as low code is used in informal situation e.g. family domain and trade domain of traditional market and IL as high is used in formal situation e.g. education domain and government domain. Based on the situation above, the language use in Semarang society shows tendencies of language shift. It can be seen from some phenomena about language choice; first, the parents begin not to teach their children with JL as their native language. They, on the contrary, teach IL at family domain. In addition, they prohibited the use of Javanese Ngoko when their children interact with them. Whereas, their children can not use Javanese Krama because they do not get this variety since childhood. Thus, they use IL instead. The tendencies of diglossia leakage in family domain which IL is used as main language show a signal of language shift. JL should be used completely in family domain. It is because family is the base of the use of local language. Second, The difference of capability in the use of JL between young and old generation shows significant difference. The young generation can not use Javanese Krama well and the old still masters Krama. From old generation to young generation show that the quantity and quality of JL used is declining. Third, the area of the use of JL is less than IL. Based on the use of JL in four domains, JL is only used in family domain dominantly. JL is used in traditional market but it is not used in modern market generally. In this case, also can be inferred that young generation in the modern market prefer use Indonesian than Javanese.

The language shift happens to the young generation. The process of language shift can be drawn; Krama variety→Ngoko variety→IL. The following are factors influence the shift of JL; (1) the fact that the parents do not teach JL as native language to their children. (2) The perception of JL, as a low, more difficult, than IL as high variety. JL with Ngoko variety is impolite to use to older people. The most cases, people prefer to use Indonesian than JL because of this reason. (3)The perception and the pride of using JL is declining among young generation and some parents will be proud if their children can speak IL than JL. (4) The language policy in some place e.g. modern market; the language used by the shop assistant is IL in modern market. Although the use of Javanese by the consumer will be served, but it makes the perception to the society that the language use in a modern market is Indonesian not JL.

Conclusion

All explanations above about language phenomena in Semarang society indicate that the choice of language in different domain shows a competition which JL is less used and IL is more dominant. It shows that Semarang society is dynamic; not stable. There is a process of JL shift in Semarang society. Nowadays, there is anxiety from language observer toward language lost of local language. Thus, the researcher hopes the policy maker will pay attention to this phenomenon. So there will effort from government to take to heart of JL. Finally, the researcher hopes that JL never becomes extinct.

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