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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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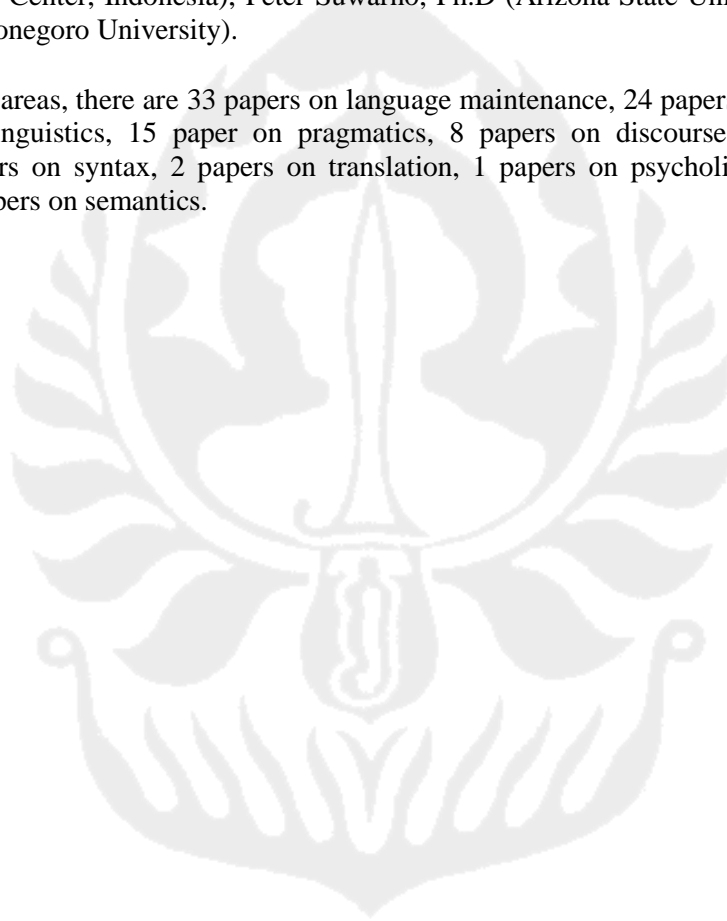
Editors’ Note

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 "BASA CINA" 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 PROSSES 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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	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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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
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	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

PRESERVING INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES THROUGH A MORE INTEGRATED NATIONAL CULTURAL STRATEGY⁴⁷

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Abstract

By the end of this century, according to Unesco, more than 3000 languages people in various parts of the world use for communications today will disappear. In Indonesia, Unesco notes that 137 local languages are in the state of endangerment. The causes for such a cultural change are varied from geographical to political, from sociological to linguistic, and from philosophical to pragmatic. An important aspect of the extinction of a language is the disappearance of certain philosophical and cultural values contained in the language expressions which are very relevant with the dynamics of the society needing more effective instruments for maintaining its identity against globalization values.

With all the background in mind, this paper tries to investigate a number of steps a multilingual country like Indonesia could possibly take to enhance the preservation of indigenous languages by researching their philosophical and cultural values and formulating policies for future action plans. The basic assumption is that in every language there are living values the speakers believe and maintain from time to time. However, time changes and the language changes, too, to cope with, among other things, newer values coming from outside and the need to be accepted in wider communities. In the process of exchanging linguistic and cultural phenomena domination and submission take place as a consequence. Therefore, dominating languages would place a certain language as a receiver of the exchange and this is where the state of endangerment begins. In cooperation with international organizations like Unesco and local universities the government must take an initial plan to maintain the submitting language from further unexpected situations.

The big number of Indonesian endangered local languages necessitates attentions from the central government to make a national campaign for preserving indigenous languages through a more integrated national cultural strategy. This must be the first test case for the combination of educational and cultural affairs under a new ministerial roof.

Introduction

The estimation that "if nothing is done, half of 6000 plus languages spoken today will disappear by the end of this century" (Unesco) should be a serious warning for those who are concerned with the preservation of human civilizations belonging to various peoples that have developed sophisticated cultures through centuries. The disappearance of those languages, mostly vernaculars, would mean the loss of priceless human historic records and achievements in which local wisdoms are taught and learnt from generation to generation.⁴⁸ Such a happening is mainly due to the fact that nothing remains the same over times.

Human beings change because they are dynamic. Consequently, cultures change. Languages are parts of cultures: when cultures change, so do languages, or vice versa. Of course, there are major and minor reasons why those things change. As to languages, major changes "often occur in response to

⁴⁷ Presented at International Seminar on **Language Maintenance and Shift II**, Diponegoro University, Semarang, July 5-6, 2012.

⁴⁸ There are three important reasons why people must be concerned with the preservation of those endangered languages. They are "1) The enormous variety of these languages represents a vast, largely unmapped terrain on which linguists, cognitive scientists and philosophers can chart the full capabilities—and limits—of the human mind; 2) Each endangered language embodies *unique local knowledge* of the cultures and natural systems in the region in which it is spoken; and 3) These languages are among our few sources of evidence for *understanding human history*" (Malone).

social, economic and political pressures" (Nicole Mahoney). This explains why almost half of the world's languages are in danger during the globalization era following the end of a long and tiring tension between two opposing powers –the West and the East- in the Cold War context. In this globalization era, there is an epicentrum of a new universal culture spreading its values all over the world through any possible means including "social, economic and political pressures." Most countries are placed in the peripherals of the new culture. The recent political changes in middle-eastern countries like Egypt and Libya are good examples of what would happen to their local languages in near future because the adoption of a more democratic system of governments in those countries brings also new cultural values and linguistic aspects. In such a situation, significant changes might take place and in the long run endanger their vernaculars because of cultral assimilations happening in line with the more open and transparent governments which provide more opportunities for the people to participate in various socio-political roles which are mostly accessed through both printed and electronic mass media. The language of the mass media has a very significant role in the process of such a linguistic transition.

Minor changes to languages have something to do with cultral adaptations, especially those related to the efforts of the local languages to cope with new technologies and all their cultural aspects. Such cultural borrowings are always accompanied by technical terms which are not available in the local languages. Therefore, the addition of foreign aspects into those languages is inevitable. In this kind of situation, the use of the local languages is not endangered because there is nothing threatening in any aspect of the local people's lives except the need for adapting their local languages to recent technological progresses and developments.

Language extinction and its causes

Language extinction is a very serious cultural case⁴⁹. It is not only a loss in a particular cultural richness, but it is also a discontinuation of a civilized community which has participated in shaping the universal culture of human beings. Therefore, to prevent more languages from disappearing, it is important to do researches to clarify and confirm the assumptions of the possible causes of such a language extinction as follows:

1. Geographical : when a community lives in an exclusively remote area not accessible to external parties, while its younger and more educated generations choose to stay where they are educated, get jobs and submit themselves into new cultures, it is very probable that the community "vanishes" with all its linguistic and cultural aspects.
2. Political : when a linguistic community, due to political affiliations or transformations, is to adopt foreign cultural and linguistic values, it is very probable that the language is formally under political pressures and its use is minimized or banned.
3. Sociological : when social mobility instruments like formal education and job opportunities tend to be modernized and traditional values tend to be reduced into occasional ceremonies, local languages lose their basic stands for the people to use.
4. Linguistic : a close encounter to foreign languages brought about to the indigenous languages through exchanges of people moving from and into the community, mass media communications, and technological apparatuses intensify vocabulary borrowings and grammatical adjustments. If nothing is done to manage such a linguistic transaction, in the long run the role of the indigenous languages diminishes in the context of both internal and external communications.
5. Philosophical : the widespread of the new values of globalization⁵⁰ through various social, economic and political means implement younger generations of almost all nations with philosophical values different from their older members. This, in addition to the rapid nature of technological and communication changes, shape a globalizing philosophy which puts also a pressure on local languages from developing naturally as they were before.
6. Cultural : because of globalization, all the aspects of cultural life experience changes especially in the way how people communicate through languages, arts, family ties, and traditions. This gives a very serious impact on indigenous languages as the most immediate counterpart of the globalization process.

⁴⁹ In terms of oral languages, the effects of a language extinction is much more serious. "When an oral language is lost, it takes with it all the knowledge that the people possessed. When the last speaker dies, there is likely to be no trace at all of their existence" (Riza).

⁵⁰ There seems to be a comparatively reasonable correlation between the "increase" in globalization activities and the loss in human languages (Malone).

Research findings in those areas of investigation would be very useful in determining how extensive is the endangerment of an indigenous language. In turn, the scale of endangerment is used to manage the possible policies that both government and society can be involved in successfully.

Indonesian cases of endangered languages

There are forty three biggest local languages in Indonesia spoken by more than 200 thousand people and seventeen of them are spoken by more than one million.⁵¹ From the total number of Indonesian indigenous languages, 746 at present⁵², such a list of biggest local languages signals a fact that there are still more local languages spoken by less than 200 thousand people. At the top position of these languages is Javanese with 84.3 million speakers in 2000, but this is not to say that the language has no problem with its future. The most serious problem with all the biggest local languages is the domination of Bahasa Indonesia as *lingua franca* which is formally taught from kindergartens to colleges, while the indigenous languages are taught as local contents from elementary to high schools.⁵³ As a result, more and more younger people cannot learn the local languages sufficiently and thus they cannot use the languages properly. In addition, a recent trend of teaching English language to toddlers and kindergarten students becomes another serious obstacle for fostering the vernacular linguistic base among children. Therefore, 137 of 746 local languages in Indonesia are in danger of disappearing and most of the endangered indigenous languages are found in eastern parts of the country in which infrastructure and suprastructure are another problem needing more attentions from concerned parties (Unesco).

Numerous studies and documentations of indigenous languages have been made by both Indonesian and foreign experts. Taber (1993) made a very thorough investigation of the vernaculars in Southwestern Maluku. Soriente and Inagaki (2012) investigated Kalimantan languages very carefully. Such studies and other documentation efforts help much in mapping the vernaculars for future conservation. However, more comprehensive and detailed investigations on philosophical and cultural contents of each of the local languages need to be done in order to prepare a solid base for future conservation and development plans. All the results of the investigations are formulated into national grand strategies to anticipate the speed of globalization increases that in all respects influences the ways how local people are exposed to external cultural aspects and values. Cooperations with international institutions or organizations like Unesco are also needed, in this case as parts of the strategies. The sooner the grand strategies are set up and implemented, the better it will be for the conservation of endangered indigenous languages.

A More Integrated National Cultural Strategy

The need for a more integrated national cultural strategy stems from the fact that, as Leavitt (47) puts it, "the characteristics of one's language can affect other aspects of life and must be taken into account." The language that people use through mass media as a means of globalization campaigns has a very significant impact on the audience including local people who are supposed to maintain their indigenous language. They learn more from the mass media in coping with modern developments of life, therefore they are very vulnerable to external language exposures which to some extent bring unexpected changes to the local language. If such kind of linguistic borrowings is not anticipated and managed very carefully for the sake of national cultural and philosophical heritages contained in endangered indigenous languages, this nation would lose its basic assumptions of national identities.

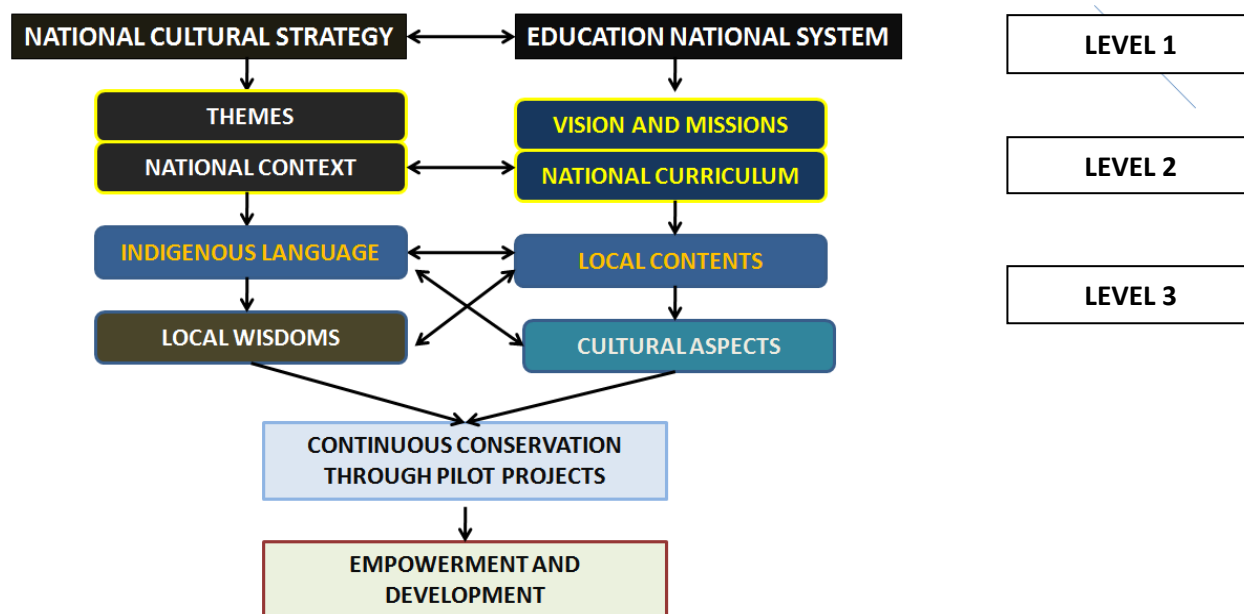
Indonesia is blessed for its richness and diversity in local wisdoms in the forms of philosophical and cultural values. The "increase" in globalization activities threatens those values, therefore, Indonesian people and government cannot leave the conservation of endangered indigenous languages to "market

⁵¹ Lewis lists Indonesian vernaculars from Javanese with more than eighty million speakers to Ambonese Malay which is spoken by approximately 200 thousand people to some local languages spoken by not more than five persons. The source of information he uses in listing the indigenous languages ranges from surveys done in 1982 to the latest census of 2010.

⁵² Formal records of Education and Culture Ministry show that out of 746 local languages 10 of which have disappeared, 30 languages are spoken by less than 40000 people ("potential of disappearing"), fifteen of which is spoken by not more than 1000 people (Sugiharto).

⁵³ Lauder (qtd. in Riza 114) claims that "there is evidence from census data over three decades that the growth in the numbers of speakers of Indonesian is reducing the numbers of speakers of the indigenous languages."

mechanism" in which "free fight competition" is its way of life. The reunion of education and culture in one ministry gives a new hope for a more strategic national development in both fields. Therefore, a national cultural strategy can be embedded into the national education system. A parallel strategy of culture and education development plans in the context of preserving endangered indigenous languages is as follows :



In the first level of the strategy, there should be a meeting of mind between those who are in charge in both education and culture developments at national levels to set up a synergy in planning their long-term goals. This level of strategy is very important because national budget for funding operational implementations is decided. In the second level, synchronizations between themes of national cultural strategy and vision and missions of education national system are arranged the outputs of which are national contexts for researching (endangered) indigenous languages and national curriculum which is especially designed for preserving core values of national identities. In the third level, interactive coordinations among indigenous languages, local content curriculum, local wisdoms and cultural aspects contained in the indigenous languages to be conserved under certain formulation. The implementation of the parallel strategy begins with pilot projects in chosen areas and the following step is empowerment and development.

Conclusion

Due to urgency in setting up a more integrated national cultural strategy in relation with the significant number of endangered indigenous languages (137 of 746 vernaculars or 18.36%) it is high time for the ministry of education and culture, especially vice minister of culture, to work hard synchronizing development strategies at national levels to be implemented with sufficient funds, human resources, and qualified research findings. The combination between these three aspects is very important in anticipating worsening situations that might happen to the endangered local languages because of the rapid "increase" in globalization.

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