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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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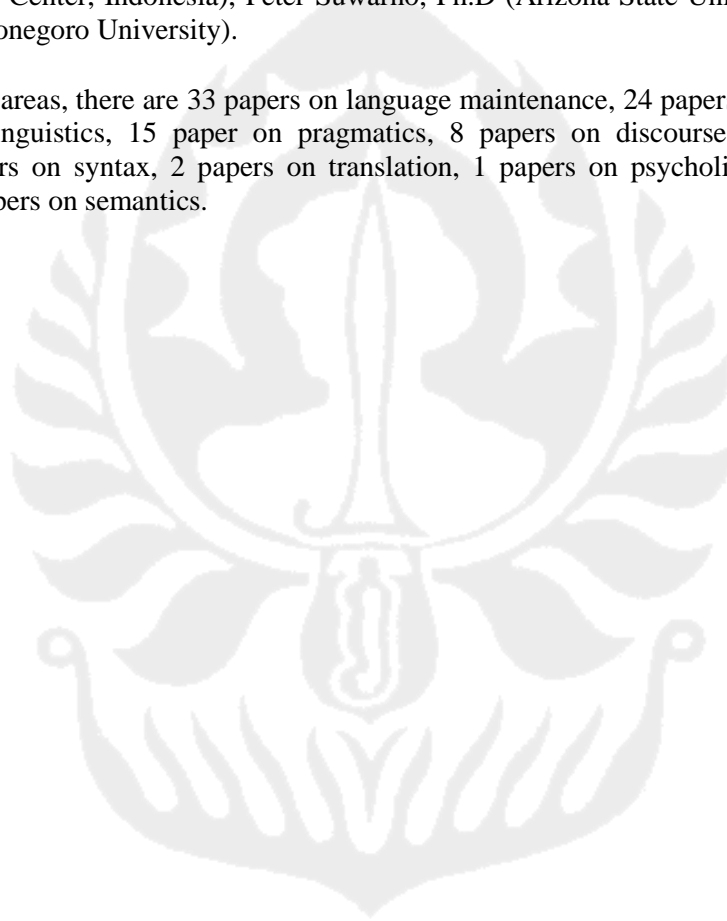
Editors' Note

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.



CONTENTS

Editor's note	
BAHASA DAERAH PADA ERA GLOBALISASI PELUANG DAN TANTANGANNYA <i>Hanna</i>	1
PENANGANAN BAHASA DAERAH: SEBUAH TANTANGAN <i>Sugiyono</i>	9
LINGUISTIC DOMAINS: KEYS TO THE MAINTENANCE OF JAVANESE <i>Herudjati Purwoko</i>	16
REVITALISASI BUDAYA NGA-DONGENG LEWAT TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI SEBAGAI UPAYA PELESTARIAN BUDAYA TUTUR (SASTRA LISAN) DIKALANGAN KELUARGA SUNDA MODERN <i>Asih Prihandini & Denny Nugraha</i>	28
MENGURAI DILEMA BAHASA KAILI DITENGAH ARUS GLOBALISASI <i>Deni Karsana</i>	33
THE IMPORTANCE OF POSITIVE LANGUAGE ATTITUDE IN MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE <i>Dwi Wulandari</i>	39
LANGUAGE ATTRITION IN JAVA (SOME NOTES ON THE PROSES OF JAVANESES LANGUAGE LOSS) <i>Hendarto Supatra</i>	44
PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU DI DAERAH TERTINGGAL <i>Hidayatul Astar</i>	51
PERANAN BAHASA-BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA GAUL REMAJA INDONESIA <i>I Dewa Putu Wijana</i>	55
KARONESSE INTERFERENCE IN INDONESIAN AS THE REFLECTION OF KARONESSE MAINTENANCE <i>Indah Arvianti</i>	58
PERGESERAN BAHASA SUNDA DAN BAHASA CINA DI JAWA BARAT: ANALISIS KOMPARATIF <i>M. Abdul Khak</i>	62
KERAPUHAN PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA PADA KELUARGA MUDA JAWA PERKOTAAN <i>M. Suryadi</i>	68
PANDANGAN WONG USING BANYUWANGI TERHADAP BAHASA USING: KAJIAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA <i>M. Oktavia Vidiyanti</i>	73
SASAK LANGUAGE AND TINDIH MAINTAINING <i>Muhammad</i>	78

MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE TO SUPPORT CHARACTER EDUCATION IN GLOBALIZATION ERA <i>Ngadiso</i>	83
ON MONITORING LANGUAGE CHANGE WITH THE SUPPORT OF CORPUS PROCESSING <i>Prihantoro</i>	86
ASPEK SOSIAL BUDAYA, DAN KEPERIBADIAN INDIVIDU SEBAGAI JEMBATAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU <i>Rukni Setyawati</i>	95
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) <i>Swany Chiakrawati</i>	101
THE DYING PHENOMENON OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE USE IN ITS SPEECH COMMUNITY <i>Teguh Sarosa</i>	105
PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA VS PERUBAHAN BAHASA PADA CAKAP KARO DI TANAH KARO, SUMATERA UTARA <i>Yune Andryani Pinem</i>	109
AM I A TROUBLE MAKER? FILLER WORDS IN SPONTANEOUS SPEECH; STRATEGIES OR INTERFERENCE (PRELIMINARY STUDY) <i>Arapa Efendi</i>	116
TEACHING RHETORICS THROUGH LANGUAGES IN ADVERTISEMENTS <i>Isry Laila Syathroh</i>	121
BUKA PINTU: BUHUN YANG TIDAK SELALU TERISTIMEWAKAN <i>Juanda & Nungki Heriyati</i>	124
THE FLOWS OF IDEAS OF ENGLISH ARGUMENTS BY INDONESIAN WRITERS FOUND IN THE OPINION FORUM OF THE JAKARTA POST: AN INDICATION OF LANGUAGE SHIFT <i>Katharina Rustipa, Abbas Achmad Badib, Djoko Sutopo</i>	130
REQUESTS IN JAVANESE: A CASE STUDY ON READERS FORUM OF PS MAGAZINE <i>Mualimin</i>	135
ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING THROUGH THE CULTURE OF LEARNER'S INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE <i>Lalu Ari Irawan</i>	140
ENGLISH LEARNING STRATEGIES FOR TOURISM MANAGEMENT STUDENTS WITH MULTI CULTURAL BACKGROUND AT BANDUNG INSTITUTE OF TOURISM <i>Naniek Kuswardhani and Retno Budi Wahyuni</i>	146
<i>SPEECH PLANNINGS IN THE STUDENTS' COVERSATION (A CASE STUDY OF FOURTH SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT DIAN NUSWANTORO UNIVERSITY)</i> <i>Sri Mulatsih</i>	151

BUILDING CROSS – CULTURAL COMPETENCE TO IMPROVE ENGLISH EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION <i>Sri Murtiningsih</i>	156
CITATION AND TENSE FOR REVIEWING PREVIOUS RESEARCH IN THE INTRODUCTION SECTION OF ENGLISH SCIENCE JOURNALS BY NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS. <i>Suharno, Abbas A. Badib, and Joko Sutopo</i>	160
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) <i>Syaifur Rochman</i>	164
DECONSTRUCTION OF IDEOLOGICAL HEGEMONY OF LANGUAGE-CULTURE MAINTENANCE IN SUNDANESE MEDIA <i>Retno Purwani Sari</i>	169
KATA BERINFIKS DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA <i>Prima Hariyanto</i>	173
UNIVERSAL NASAL ASSIMILATIONS IN MONOMORPHEMIC AND POLYMORPHEMIC WORDS ACROSS LANGUAGES <i>Surono</i>	177
AMBANG KONTRAS AKUSTIK INTONASI KALIMAT DEKLARATIF-INTEROGATIF DALAM BAHASA SUNDA <i>Yusup Irawan</i>	184
ANALISIS PRAGMATIK TEKS HUMOR POLITIK PADA SITUS WWW.KETAWA.COM <i>Ajeng Dianing Kartika</i>	191
ANALYZING THE WORD CHOICE IN RELATION TO THE SEMANTIC ADJUSTMENT IN THE ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF DISNEY’S DONALD DUCK SERIAL COMIC BOOK <i>Dahlya Indra Nurwanti</i>	195
THE RHETORICAL STRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATIVE STRATEGIES OF THE STUDENTS’ REQUESTS IN THE WEB DISCUSSION FORUM <i>Daniel Ginting</i>	202
EMBODIED EXPERIENCES IN METAPHORS IN BAHASA INDONESIA <i>Deli Nirmala</i>	207
KOSAKATA WARNA DALAM BAHASA SUNDA KANEKES <i>Hyunisa Rahmanadia</i>	212
THE IMPLICATURE AND VIOLATIONS OF CONVERSATIONAL MAXIMS IN INDONESIAN ADVERTISEMENTS <i>Muhamad Ahsanu</i>	217
JAVANESE AFFECTIVE WORDS IN TERM OF ADDRESS <i>Oktiva herry Chandra</i>	225

KONSEP WANGI DALAM JANGJAWOKAN MINYAK SEUNGIT: KAJIAN ANTROPOLINGUISTIK DI DESA JATISARI, KECAMATAN JATISARI, KABUPATEN CIANJUR <i>Rizki Hidayatullah dan Septi Mustika Sari</i>	233
MENDADAK "BAHASA INDONESIA": DAYA ILOKUSIONER DALAM TUTURAN M. TABRANI IHWAL USULAN NAMA BAHASA PERSATUAN <i>Syihabul Irfan</i>	237
THE CHARACTERISTICS OF BANYUMASAN CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURES <i>Chusni Hadiati</i>	246
A RELEVANCE-THEORETIC ANALYSIS OF PARALLELISM IN MUSTOFA BISRI'S "SIAPA MENYURUH" <i>Mytha Candria</i>	250
FROM MARTO TO MARFELINO, A SHIFT IN NAMING IN GOTPUTUK VILLAGE <i>Nurhayati</i>	254
PEMERTAHANAN LOGAT BAHASA IBU DI WILAYAH KOTA KENDAL <i>Yovita M. Hartarini</i>	260
PERSON DIEXIS DALAM BODORAN SUNDA (STUDI KASUS PADA BODORAN SUNDA CANGEHGAR EPISODE "BASA CINA" DAN "ASAL-USUL") <i>Zubaedah Wiji Lestari & Muhamad Qushoy</i>	269
POLA PILIHAN BAHASA DALAM JUAL BELI DI PASAR TRADISIONAL (STUDI KASUS DI PASAR WINONG, KABUPATEN PATI) <i>Agus Sudono</i>	275
CAMPUR KODE BAHASA BETAWI DAN BAHASA INDONESIA DALAM KOLOM "ALI ONCOM" PADA SURAT KABAR HARIAN POS KOTA: KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIS <i>Devina Christania & Pradipta Wulan Utami</i>	280
JAVANESE CULTURE DEPICTED IN THE USE OF KINSHIP ADDRESS TERMS <i>Evynurul Laily Zen</i>	284
MEMANFAATKAN DATA-DATA BAHASA YANG HILANG DALAM REKAMAN HUMOR MAKING USE THE RECORDED LANGUAGE RELICS IN HUMOR PIECES <i>Khristianto & Widya Nirmalawati</i>	288
WACANA MOB PAPUA: KAJIAN EKOLINGUISTIK DIALEKTIKAL <i>Maryanti E. Mokoagouw</i>	296
KAJIAN BAHASA PERHUBUNGAN MASYARAKAT DI SEMPADAN MALAYSIA-THAILAND: ANALISIS PILIHAN BAHASA <i>Mohammed Azlan Mis, Mohammad Fadzeli Jaafar, Norsimah Mat Awal, Hayati Lateh</i>	302
SALAM DALAM BEBERAPA BAHASA DI DUNIA <i>Sonezza Ladyanna</i>	305
INDUSTRI KREATIF, ANAK MUDA, DAN BASA SUNDA <i>Taufik Mulyadin</i>	311
ANALISIS DIALEK A DAN DIALEK O BAHASA LAMPUNG: KAJIAN FONOLOGI <i>Veria Septianingtias</i>	316

INTEGRASI BAHASA CINA DIALEK HAKKA PADA REGISTER PENAMBANGAN TIMAH INKONVENSIIONAL DI BANGKA <i>Yuni Ferawaty</i>	321
THE POTENTIAL LOSS OF SASAK SPEECH LEVEL: A SURVEY OF LANGUAGE USE AMONG SASAK YOUTHS IN WEST LOMBOK <i>Sudirman Wilian</i>	327
AFASIOLOGI: PERSPEKTIF LINGUISTIK <i>Luita Aribowo</i>	331
KONTRASTIF BAHASA MINANGKABAU DENGAN BAHASA INDONESIA DI TINJAU DARI SEGI PREPOSISI <i>Yuliarni</i>	336
LEXICAL MEANING AND ITS LOSS AND GAIN OF INFORMATION IN TRANSLATION <i>Frans I Made Brata</i>	346
PHONOLOGICAL PROCESS IN INDONESIAN SPEECH (CASE OF ASSIMILATION AND ELISION IN INDONESIAN) <i>Agus Hari Wibowo</i>	352
PATTERNS OF LANGUAGE CHOICE IN SEMARANG SOCIETY: A CASE STUDY ABOUT LANGUAGE SHIFT AND MAINTENANCE IN THE SUB DISTRICT OF SOUTH SEMARANG <i>Aan Setyawan</i>	358
PENGGUNAAN KOSA KATA DALAM BAHASA TEGAL <i>Abadi Supriatin</i>	364
PRESERVING AND MAINTAINING NATIVE TONGUE THROUGH CULTURAL EXPOSURE <i>Agnes Widyaningrum</i>	369
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF JAVANESE AS A COMPULSORY LOCAL CONTENT SUBJECT IN THE PRIMARY EDUCATION CURRICULUM TO MAINTENANCE THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN JAVA <i>Andi Rizki Fauzi</i>	375
THE IMPLICATION OF BEHAVIOURISM THEORY IN TEACHING GRAMMAR FOR ELEMENTARY STUDENTS <i>Anggi Riris Pawesty</i>	380
LANGUAGE CHOICE IN MULTILINGUAL COMMUNITIES <i>Anik Widyastuti</i>	383
INTRODUCING TRANSLATION ACTIVITY: AN IMPLEMENTATION OF LANGUAGE MANTAINENCE IN CLASSROOM <i>Barans Irawan Palangan</i>	387
USING CONSTRUCTIVIST METHOD TO TEACH HORTATORY EXPOSITION FOR GRADE 8 OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS <i>Bening Angga Dita</i>	392
THE ROLE OF KYAI IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE <i>Casiyah</i>	397

LAGU DOLANAN ANAK ALTERNATIVE SONGS IN TEACHING JAVANESE LANGUAGE FOR CHILDREN <i>Dewi Puspitasari</i>	401
TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL USING CONSTRUCTIVISM APPROACH <i>Didit Kurniadi</i>	406
RAGAM BAHASA DALAM UPACARA PRA-NIKAH ADAT SUNDA "NGEUYEUK SEUREUH" <i>Euis Kurniasih</i>	411
POLITENESS STRATEGIES <i>Fider Saputra T</i>	416
LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT <i>Hamza Aabeed .Khalfalla</i>	420
PRESERVING INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES THORUGH A MORE INTEGRATED NATIONAL CULTURAL STRATEGY <i>Hazairin Eko Prasetyo</i>	423
NARRATIVE DISCOURSE: HYBRID CONSTRUCTION AND DOUBLED VOICE IN EUDORA WELTY'S THE OPTIMIST'S DAUGHTER <i>I. M. Hendrarti</i>	428
WOMAN REPRESENTATION AT BUMPER STICKERS ON THE BACKS OF DUMP TRUCKS <i>Hetty Catur Ellyawati & Muhammad Arief Budiman</i>	434
THE LETTER OF SECURITY COUNCIL ON "NO FLYING ZONE" IN THE POINT OF VIEW OF METHAPORIC ANALYSIS <i>Ignatius Maryoto</i>	437
TRANSITION THROUGH ACCULTURATION AMONG ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN LANGUAGE, AND HOW IS ABOUT OUR IDENTITY ? <i>Ikha Adhi Wijaya</i>	443
LOCAL LANGUAGE MAINTAINCE: CASE STUDY IN A. HADIWIDJAJA FAMILY <i>Indriani Triandjojo</i>	447
THE LEARNERS' ATTITUDE TOWARD JAVANESE LANGUAGE SUBJECT AS ONE OF JAVANESE'S LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE EFFORT <i>Izzati Gemi Seinsiani</i>	452
INTRODUCING JAVANESE WEBLOGS ENHANCES PARTICIPATION TOWARDS JAVANESE DISCOURSE <i>Johanes Sutomo</i>	456
USE OF COHESIVE FEATURES IN ESL STUDENTS' E-MAIL AND WORD-PROCESSED TEXTS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY <i>Khairi Alarbi Zaglom</i>	460

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) <i>Kharisma Puspita Sari</i>	465
STRATEGIES OF CONSTRUCTING APPEALS IN OBAMA'S VICTORY SPEECH <i>Luqman Hakim</i>	470
DESIGNING WRITING TEST <i>Machalla Megaiab Abdullah</i>	474
PROSES ADAPTASI PENYERAPAN KOSAKATA BAHASA INGGRIS KE DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA : SEBUAH KAJIAN MORFOLOGI <i>Maria Theresia Priyastuti</i>	477
INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES IN ENGLISH COMPARED WITH BAHASA INDONESIA AND BASA SUNDA <i>Maria Yosephin Widarti Lestari</i>	482
HOW TO PREVENT JAVANESE FROM LANGUAGE LOSS <i>Mas Sulis Setiyono</i>	487
'NGURI – NGURI BUDAYA JAWA' MELALUI PEMERTAHANAN PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA DI MEDIA MASSA <i>Meka Nitrit Kawasari</i>	492
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 <i>Milad Ali Milad Addusamee</i>	497
JAVANESE VS. ENGLISH: POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES ON LEARNERS <i>Nurul Adhalina</i>	499
LINGKUNGAN SEBAGAI SARANA PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA INDONESIA <i>Peni kustiati</i>	504
KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK TERHADAP RAGAM BAHASA PERCAKAPAN PADA HARIAN SOLOPOS (KAJIAN ATAS RUBRIK "AH...TENANE") <i>Ratih Kusumaningsari</i>	507
THE IMPLICATION OF FUNCTIONAL THEORY IN TEACHING READING A DESCRIPTIVE TEXT FOR MIDDLE AGE STUDENTS (FUNCTIONAL COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES IN LANGUAGE TEACHING) <i>Rayda Ary Ana</i>	512
BAHASA BANJAR: ITS VARIETIES AND CHARACTERISTICS (A CONCEPTUAL DESCRIPTION OF BAHASA BANJAR IN SOCIOLINGUISTICS POIN OF VIEW) <i>Rezqan Noor Farid</i>	517
THE REAL ACTIONS OF YOUNG GENERATION IN MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN THE GLOBALIZATION ERA <i>Rika Rahma Anissa</i>	522

THE PATTERNS OF CODE SWITCHING IN TEACHING AND LEARNING KITAB KUNING AND ITS IMPLICATIONS TO THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE <i>Saidatun Nafisah</i>	526
ENCOURAGING CHILDREN IN LEARNING ENGLISH COMMUNICATIVELY BY USING SOME FUN ACTIVITIES IN THE CLASSROOM <i>Sari Kusumaningrum</i>	531
DESIGNING SPEAKING TEST BETWEEN PERFORMANCE TEST AND IMITATIVE TEST FOR DEVELOPING VOCABULARY COMPETENCE <i>Setiawan Bayu Nugroho</i>	536
EMBODIMENT IN SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNING AND TEACHING <i>Solegar Anggit Prasetyo</i>	538
PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA BELANDA MELALUI UJIAN INTEGRASI <i>Sri Sulihingtyas Drihartati</i>	543
POLA PEMILIHAN BAHASA DI KALANGAN PENUTUR JAWA KOTA SEMARANG <i>Suharyo</i>	547
TWILIGHT AND INDONESIAN YOUNG ADULT FICTION TUILET': A PARODY <i>Tri Pramesti</i>	551
MENULIS MENINGKATKAN KECERDASAN LINGUISTIK <i>Umi Jaroh</i>	556
LAGU WULELE SANGGULA MENUJU KEBERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU <i>Uniwati</i>	562
THE IMPLICATION ON TEACHING EFL (ENGLISH FOREIGN LANGUAGE) READING FUN TO VARIOUS LEVELS OF INDONESIAN STUDENTS <i>Widyashanti Kunthara Anindita</i>	567
ANALISIS KONTRASTIF MONOLINGUAL BAHASA INDONESIA <i>Wiwik Wijayanti</i>	571
CAMPUR KODE PADA RUBRIK GLANGGANG REMAJA: AITI MAJALAH PANJEBAR SEMANGAT <i>Wuri Sayekti Sutarjo</i>	574
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) <i>Yessi Aprilia Waluyo</i>	578
THE APPLICATION OF FUNCTIONAL APPROACH IN STANDAR KOMPETENSI LULUSAN (SKL) UJIAN NASIONAL SMP/MTsOF ENGLISH IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2011–2012 <i>Yohana Ika Harnita Sari</i>	583

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)	

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

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	

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

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
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

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

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	

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

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

TRANSITION THROUGH ACCULTURATION AMONG ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN LANGUAGE, AND HOW IS ABOUT OUR IDENTITY ?

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Abstract

This paper will be talking about the possible thing that will happen through our languages since the issue of globalization. Hence there is a lot of presumption about the transition that will occur in our language which might affect so much to the nation identity, we already know how popular English language is among our society and the prestige along the English language itself. Yes, indeed the English language probably will take over the standard language that we have "Indonesian language", of course this statement is logical. Hence there a lot of people that cannot write or speak Indonesian in standard or grammatically and rare from the people to use the standard language, this is because the infiltration of other language especially English and the cultural that it's taken from English language itself, so this paper will definitely give the reason among the language itself related each culture of the language itself (Indonesian language and English language) with synchronic and diachronic analysis.

Key word; *language, identity, transition, culture, synchronic and diachronic*

1. Introduction

1.1. What is language :

The first discussion will be talking about all off the background knowledge that become a foundation in the paper. We know that within the language there will be alot of misunderstanding , even it in a term of gesture it also can be categorized into a language, but in this kind of paper we will talk more specific , yes indeed this is still as is or in the other word still about language. So we have to know about the deffinition about language it first , this is explanation about then language it the linguistic term .a language is a coding system and a means by which information may be transmitted or shared between two or more communicatotr for purposes of commnad , instruction or paly. By refereing the explanation about language it self we can do an analysis through the recent condition in our society by using the specific time , it means we can do this analysis with diachronic and synchronic analysis. Both of the study are still in the major of linguistic (historical linguistics) it already well known by ferdinand de saussure. And also from saussure we know about synchronic and diacronic anaylysis where both of the analysis can be applied in the kind approach that we will talked about. There so many justification why me as the wirter insist to use this kind of approach to give enlightenment to us about the identitiy of our language , further more it is about our identity as an native in our country. Hence we already know about the developing of english language in our society it is not only about the language it self , meanwhile when we are talking about language we also deals with the component that support the language it self , yes indeed the culturale is always among the language. It can not be separated , both are one unity.

1.2. Relation between languages and culture

We already know about the deffinition that has been establish by saphir and whorf that , in the realita we can assume that language and culture is a unity , because people who have different language can beassure they have different culture too. With this kind of term we know about some hypothesis too about relation between language and culture . we can said that both are has a sub ordinate realation because one is the sub ordinate the other, or in the other word language under the circumstance of culture it self , and the different point of view give a different difiniton about this . in koordinataif relation ship stated that between language and culture are in the same level because both ore a system that is integrated tightly in human being cognition and behavior. so we have a conclusion if there are some change in the using of language it means the culture will get infected too, so this will give effect to the user it self in a society where the language it self used.

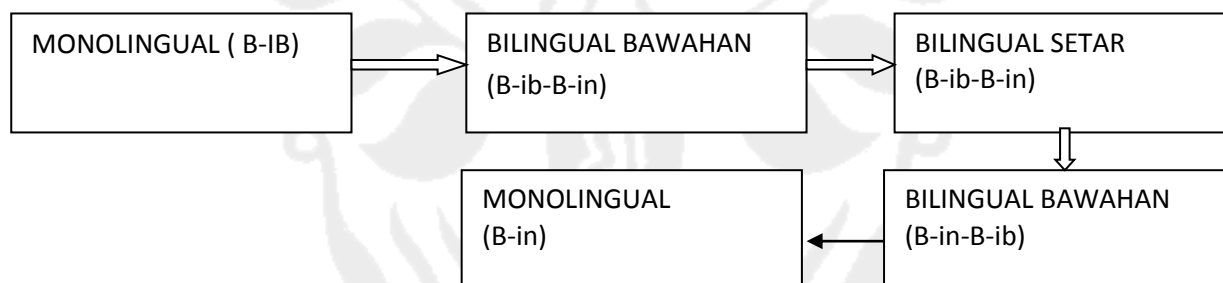
1.3. Identity

Identity is the most important thing that we have to know, because it is integrated in both between language and culture itself. We already know that it is very important to keep up our identity because from keeping up our identity will make us known from what culture we are so the other country will know about the truth of us. I just will strengthen prestige is along with identity too, because with this we can show a lot of things from our country that can be proud of, what that makes us different with other people, how about our civilization especially about the way to think the way to react to the other society or country. So with the explanation above we will know with all of the globalization progress hence we find a problem that may occur, that is about the language that will be used, because I believe the interaction will not only deal with one language as their language to communicate with the other people with the different background of language. So the native will be endangered because there will be language shift if the frequency of using its language happens in a long time, and using native language itself will be less than using the second language. Because the second language itself has a lot of advantages and prestige. So concern about the explanation and the thing that will happen it will trigger language change, slow but sure if it happens in a long time.

1.4. Language change

First before we step more further, we must put our attention to the globalization itself, because as we already know that globalization is a must and slow but sure it will take apart soon. So the prediction dealing with language itself is, there will be a lot of language that will be used in conversation and of course the prominent language will dominate. In this case prominent language itself can be a language from a country who takes an economical control, hence we all agree if English is the most popular language. Language shift will happen because of the repertoire will consider about the advantage of having language that frequently use especially if it is using when they interact with foreigners. They will use the prominent language that commonly used at that time. This flow chart will enlighten you all for what will happen if there are some of society having more than one language in the certain degree of ability, and what it will be caused if it is happened for a long time and frequently used in daily life.

Language change flow chart



That flow chart shown in the first box, all of the immigrant or the foreigner still use one language their mother language then after few years later just like the second illustration in the box they are able to speak two languages, it means they speak bilingual, but not in the perfect term then after that in the third box they are able to speak bilingual in perfect terms, they are able to speak both of languages in the perfect term, then after that because their second language is the same with their mother language their language has a regression again and then they tend to use one of the languages, of course the prominent language that will be their language to interact with the other, so finally they become monolingual but not their mother language but in their second language, the second language becomes their language and their mother language never been used again in daily interaction just like the fifth book illustration. The explanation that has been stated briefly told about all the conditions of language change, the sequence event that slowly but sure will occur if there is no action to save the mother language of the speaker.

2. Acculturation among English and Indonesian language and identity

Hence, there are a lot of languages that may be will disappear from our country because of the locutor prefer to use second language than their mother language, this is may be because of the prestige that is

taken along the language it self . as the global language , of course the language it self will be the prominent one that frequently and common that used by the locutor. Globalization is one of the reason why we need the second language. We already know that indonesian language is a national language that officially work in our society. Of course beside of indonesia language we have different language , because as we already know that indonesia consist of many tribes , and outomatically also have many languages. This is that we concern about all of the language in indonesia is become the minor ones because of the indonesian language. Most of the youth hence , prefer to use indonesian language. Some of them have their own reason. There is a negative effect also beside the positive effect. For the reason may be one of the reason that commonly utter by all of the people in one tribe society , is because it is more easy to use english because they have high mobility mean while when they using indonesian language it means the respect the other people who become their speaking patner, or may be because the social degree of the indonesian language it self is higher than the native languae. This is the most crucial issue that we already faced now. The reason about the thing that avoid youth in certain tribes society not to use their language is clearly portray from the definition above.so what will happening if this kind of situation just neglect by the goverment or may be the society who use the native language. Of course it is just local effect that is caused by the indonesian language as a popular language that use by people nowadays , they more comfortable to use the indonesian language because they are indonesian people and they realize that the lingua franca of indonesia is indonesian language. If this kind of situation happening what we will do?, then how about our identitiy if the indonesian language take over all of native locutor? , reflecting to these question we better to make it work on sphire an whorf theory that stated " language not only reflect the kind of culture of one society but also the way of they think". Based of the quotation we can assume is , our identitiy will be gone and i believe the acculturation will take the main role , slow but sure refering to the flow chart above.

2.1 English language versus Indonesian language

the invation of english language fastly spread among the countried in the world , not except indonesia. As the develop country indonesia of course using english language for interact to the foreingn country , and gues what, of course the language that prefer to be chosen as the lingua franca is english language . because of the superiority english language it self in politic and economical. So it will be difficult to hinder for using the english language it self in indonesia societes. Indonesian language in the previous time is melayu before it get adjustment and absorb alot foreign word.so the melayu it self become indonesian language that actually most of the structure of it's has been restructured. the same can be happening to indonesian language because refer to the previous ones it slowly change. And the culture it self become different , because the word that use it self more influence by all of the word from foreign. We know from the previous explanation that indonesian language it self as the nation language take over natives languages. Than indonesian language it self hence also faced with the most powerfull language that influence the society so much , not only in political but also in economic. Indonesian society it self as we already know gradually change from previously point of view that thought , in economical if previously based on the landlord hence turn over to the one not only landlord but the rich people and in politic if previously it is monarchi it become the republic. So the way of the indonesian people in thinking something is quite change now. So the way to represent something in words is quite change to. If indonesian language that previously is melayu language has the special characteristic, unique characterictic that differ than the melayu so the same if idnonesian turn to english language . the previous that become the point or feature of previous language will be undergone to , because it will melt to the new language even through acculturation.

3. Conclusion

From all the explanation we know that the language change it self give the positive and negative effect , and the most horrible thing related to the language existence we can be assure that one of the language

will be dying because of the intervention of the prominent language that have more portion when they interact with the other people, because in language it self contain the way of their think, the truth. smoothly but sure the prominent language will take over the existence of the mother language. Hence so many society that realize to use more language to support their mobility. Language change is very dangerous because it will be destroy the establish of previous language meanwhile when they do not use their native language any more, so the dead of language can be hinder. mean while if the language is shifting to the zero condition in the frequency of using it. The previous culture will interfered too and slowly also turn over to the new one. so they may be when to interact with other society or countries who already used to know before their some differences because the way of the new society with new language it self. And of course we will be serve to the other country. it is happen if we as the native speaker does not make any treatment to conserve our language it self.

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