



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

Prihanjoro



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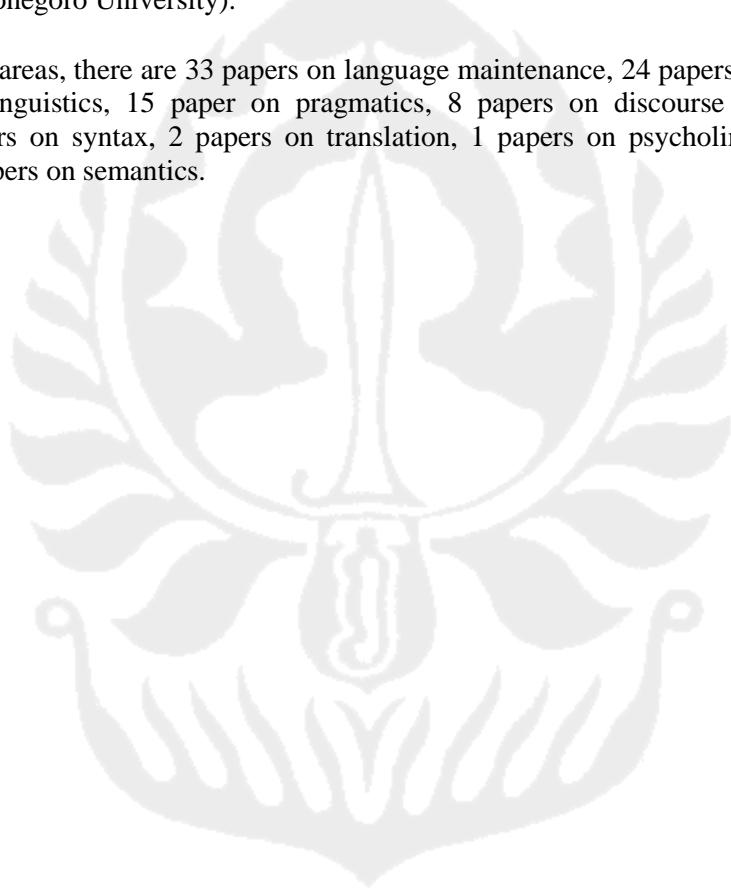
Editors’ Note

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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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) DI KALANGAN 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 PROSESSES OF JAVANESE 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 KEPRIBADIAN 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

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 MAINTAIN 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 MAINTAINENCE 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
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	Didit Kurniadi	TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL USING CONSTRUCTIVISM APPROACH	
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	Devina Christiania, 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	
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	Taufik Mulyadin	INDUSTRI KREATIF, ANAK MUDA, DAN BASA SUNDA	
	Veria Septianingtias	ANALISIS DIALEK A DAN DIALEK O BAHASA LAMPUNG: KAJIAN FONOLOGI	
	Yuni Ferawaty	INTERFERENSI BAHASA CINA DIALEK HAKKA PADA ISTILAH PENAMBANGAN TIMAH BANGKA	
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	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	
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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

KARONESSE INTERFERENCE IN INDONESIAN AS THE REFLECTION OF KARONESSE MAINTENANCE

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Abstract

People in Indonesia mostly master either Indonesian as their national language or their indigenous language as their mother tongue. Both language contacts give an impact of language phenomena, for instance bilingualism, diglossia, code switching and mixing, interference, divergence, convergence, language maintenance and shift. Those who live in diglossia situation are called bilingualism because of their ability to master at least two languages. The ability to use two languages raises interference of local language in Indonesian when the people make a speech. This research tries to observe the interference of Karonesse in Indonesian by Batak Karo students from Brastagi, North Sumatera. The methods of data collection are both observing and in-depth interview to the Batak Karo native people. This study tries to reveal language aspects that "interfere" the Indonesian by Batak Karo students during their speech. The result shows that Batak Karo students keep maintaining their Karonesse in Indonesian. These language maintenances are reflected in all language aspects, such as lexicon, phonology, morphology, and syntax.

Key words: *bilingualism, diglossia, interference, language maintenance*

1. Introduction

The core of this study is sociolinguistics focusing about language contact presented by Weinreich (1970:1) who states that language contact is the usage of two languages in turn of the same person. As a result, interference may raise in this environment that causes the insertion of one language to the other and error structure of language. Hartman and Stork (1972:115) assume that the error structure occurs as the impact of indigenous language speech habitual in the speech of the second language. Meanwhile Bellwood (1985:187) says that interference appears because the person who masters two languages applies his/her mother tongue language phoneme to the phoneme system of the second language that affects interference or divergence.

Karonesse is a language learnt by Batak Karo community since childhood as their mother tongue in their daily life. When they enter the school, they start to study Indonesian as national language as well as the second language. The Indonesian usage is limited at school or formal condition, whereas Karonesse is applied in informal situation, such as in family, or friendship domain. Because they master both languages, interference of Karonesse in Indonesian or vice versa is the phenomenon that cannot be avoided. This research tries to reveal how far Karonesse speech of students interfere Indonesian in lexicon, phonology, morphology, and syntax field. The background of this research is based on some considerations, those are: Indonesian and Karonesse linguistics, linguistics point of view about bilingualism, and Batak Karo students speech.

2. Underlying Theory

Indonesia that consists of many races has many indigenous languages. Although the Indonesian use Indonesian as their national language to communicate and interact in any domains, indigenous language is maintained by its community. As a result, they sometimes use both languages in turn called bilingualism. According to Bloomfield (1958:56), bilingualism is "native like control of two languages". It can be implied that someone is able to use both languages with equal level of competence. Poedjosoedarmo (1978:26) states that almost all Indonesian people use two languages, that is Indonesian and indigenous

language. People who use both languages in turn called bilingual (Samsuri, 1978:55). Bilingual society raises language phenomenon, that is language contact. It gives an impact of interference of language.

According to Weinreich and Mackey in Rusyana (1975:56), interference is the element insertion of one language to another in spoken or written. Uriel Weinreich classifies interference into three parts, those are sound interference, grammatical interference, and lexical interference (Rusyana, 1975:65-67). Based on that theory, the writer will do analysis of Karonesse interference in Indonesian that will be classified into phonology, morphology, syntax, and lexical interference.

3. Method of Research

The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative as solving problem procedure by describing and explaining the object of research based on the facts (Nawawi, 1998:63). By this method, the research about the interference of Karonesse in Indonesian will be described in detail and accurately. The method of data collection is observing and in-depth interview to Karonesse students (Sudaryanto, 1993:6). The writer observed Batak Karo students when they spoke to their friends and took a note for some data that support the analysis. She collected the data, analyzed the language based on linguistics aspects, and interviewed some students in order to get accurate information.

4. Discussion

4.1. Interference of Lexicon

4.1.1. Content words

- a. *Palak kali aku sama dia* (K=Karonesse)
Benci sekali aku dengan dia (I=Indonesian) ‘I really hate him/her’
- b. *Datangpun kita ke rumahnya enggaknya diatenya* (K)
Datang pun kita ke rumahnya enggaknya dia *peduli* (I) ‘Although we come to his/her house, he/she doesn’t care’
- c. *Kapan kin kam pulang?* (K)
Kapankah kamu pulang? (I) ‘When will you come?’

4.1.2 Function words

- a. *Jangan min kam cepat-cepat jalan* (K)
Janganlah kamu cepat cepat jalan (I) ‘Don’t walk fast’
- b. *Pak Amin pun lalapnya terlambat datang* (K)
Pak Amin pun selalu (nya=affirmation) terlambat datang (I) ‘Mr. Amin always comes late’

These interferences happen as a result of students’ mastering of Karonesse and Indonesian vocabularies. They apply both languages in speech as their capability as bilingual.

4.1.3 Choice of words

Batak Toba community considers the choice of words as politeness reflection, such as the affirmation word ‘*ndi*’ instead of ‘*nah*’. They say ‘*Ini ndi*’ ‘Here you are’ to their teacher instead of ‘*Ini nah*’ ‘Here you are’. Although both have the same affirmative meaning, but they concern about to whom they talking to. If they say something to the older or respected person, they prefer ‘*ndi*’ to ‘*nah*’. The ‘*nah*’ expression is addressed to the similar age or younger person. There is another example, that is pronoun you ‘*kam*’ in the sentence : ‘*Kapan kin kam pulang?*’ ‘When will you go home?’ . The choice of ‘*kam*’ is applied instead of ‘*engkau*’. In Batak Karo culture, the word ‘*engkau*’ is term of address for those who have close relationship between addresser and addressee. But for those who are not so close, it expresses impoliteness or rudeness. So, for those who are not so close, they prefer using ‘*kam*’ to ‘*engkau*’ showing politeness although both have similar meaning. To address older or respected person they use different way, that is not ‘*kam*’, but say the addressee name, for instance ‘*Kapan kin mamak pulang*’ ‘When will mother go home?’ . The above example shows that Batak Karo people consider participant involving the addresser and addressee based on the culture they keep maintaining in conducting conversation.

4.2. Interference of Phonology

4.2.1. Segmental Features

a. Addition of sound

Table 1: Glottal Sound Interference of Karonesse

Indonesian	Karonesse Interference in Indonesian	Meaning
/sampaɪ/	/sampeʔ/	Reach
/poňa/	/poňaʔ/	Belong
/minta/	/mintaʔ/	Ask

Indonesian has no glottal sound behind the word. On the other hand, some Karonesse vocabularies have glottal sound behind the word, such as mamak /mamaʔ/ 'mother' and bibik /bibɪʔ/ 'aunt'. This phenomenon raises phonetic interference in Indonesian, so Batak Karo students sometimes add glottal sound behind Indonesian words as the above table.

b. Loss of sound

Udah kin kirim mama'ndu uangndu? (K) Have you got the money from your mother?

Sudahkah uangmu dikirim ibumu? (I)

The above data shows that the word 'sudah' in Indonesian is shortened into 'udah' by Batak Karo people. It happens as the result of many Karonesse vocabularies which is shortened, such as:

karena → kerna 'because'

dia → ia 'he/she'

c. Vowel change

Table 2: Vowel change of Karonesse

Indonesian	Karonesse Interference in Indonesian	Meaning
/motor/	/mootor/	Motorcycle
/tomat/	/toomat/	Tomato

The vowel change is influenced by the some Karonesse vocabularies such as: labo /labao/ 'no', or ertoto /ərtotoo/ 'pray'. Because they usually pronounce the vowel /o/ into diphthong /ou/, they do interfere Indonesian with that sound as shown in table 2.

d. Consonant change

The consonants in Karonesse are /b/, /c/, /d/, /g/, /h/, /j/, /k/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /ɲ/, /p/, /r/, /s/, /t/, /w/, /y/, and /?./. There are no /f/, /v/, /x/, and /z/. Because of the absence of those consonants, it influences Batak Karo students in pronouncing some Indonesian consonant sounds, such as /f/ and /z/. Thus they say /pitnah/ instead of /fitnah/, or /jenajah/ instead of /jenazah/.

4.2.2. Suprasegmental features

a. Intonation

When Batak Karo people say a word, they always put intonation in their speeches although not all of which distinguish meaning. Symbol 1,2,3, and 4 shows the level of intonation started from the lowest to the highest. Here are the example:

3 4 2 2 2 4 2 3

1. Ku ja kin a te ndu e i? 'Where will you go?'

3 4 2 2 2 2 2 1

2. Ku ja kin a te ndu e i? 'Where will you go?'

Although the above sentences have similar lexical meaning, but by putting different intonation, it has different phonemic meaning. Example 1 is such a question showing dislike, meanwhile example 2 shows ordinary question. The way they produce a language interferes the style of their speech in Indonesian for instance:

3 4 2

Ke ma na 'where'

3 3 4 2

Ti ba – ti ba 'suddenly'

b. The length of vowel

The intonation may results in the long vowel before the raising. The vowel /a/ on the second syllable of 'kemana' word sounds long because the speech needs a time toward the raising. So does with vowel /i/ in 'tiba-tiba' reduplication word on the third syllable. As a result, in Indonesian those words seem have long vowel as a result of raising intonation:

3	4	2
/kə	ma:	na/
3	3	4
/ti	ba	ti: ba/

4.3. Interference of Morphology

a. Prefix

Table 3 below shows the Karonesse morpheme that interferes Indonesian.

Table 3: Prefix Interference of Karonesse

Initial sound phoneme (1)	Karonesse base word (2)	Karonesse new transformation (3)	Meaning (4)	Indonesian base word (5)	Indonesian new transformation (6)	Karonesse interference in Indonesian (7)	Meaning (8)
/j/	jemba	Njemba	to push	Jamin	menjamin	njamin	to guarantee
/d/	dung	Ndungken	to finish	Dating	mendatangkan	ndatangken	to come
/t/	tama	Namaken	to put	Tampar	menampar	nampar	to slap
/b/	buat	Mbuat	to take	Beli	membeli	mbeli	to buy
/p/	pek-pek	mek-pek	to kick	Pukul	memukul	mukul	to kick
/a/	angkip	Ngangkip	to carry on the hip	Adu	mengadu	ngadu	to compete
/g/	gunting	Nggunting	to cut	Gunting	menggunting	nggunting	to cut
/k/	Kata	ngataken	to say	Kaca	mengaca	ngaca	to look at in the mirror
/c/	cingcang	nyingcang	to chop	Cincang	mencincang	nyingcang	to chop
/s/	siram	nyiram	to water	Siram	menyiram	nyiram	to water
/n/	Nuci	nyuci	to wash		mencuci	nyuci	to wash
/r/	Reh	ngerehken	to bring about	Ramai	meramaikan	ngeramaiken	to cheer up

The above table shows that in column (3) the new transformation of Karonesse word influences Indonesian, thus in column (7) the new formation of Indonesian is interfered by Karonesse formation. In Karonesse, the words 'jemba' means dorong. If it is added by prefix which means cause to, that is mendorong, the base word 'jemba' changes into 'njemba'. The prefix of morpheme [n-] interferes Indonesian, thus they say: 'Aku nggak njamin kalo dia mau datang', instead of 'Aku tidak menjamin bahwa dia akan datang' (I) 'I don't guarantee that he/she will come'. Besides prefix [n-], Indonesian morpheme is also transformed into morpheme [m-], [ng-], [ny-], and [nge-] as an affect of Karonesse morphology. Thus it can be concluded that morpheme

[me-] in Karonesse has 5 allomorphs, those are /n/, /m/, /ŋ/, /ñ/, and /ɳə/.

b. Suffix

Besides prefix, Karonesse also has suffixes, which mostly interfere Indonesian in speech.

Table 4: Suffix Interference of Karonesse

Karonesse suffixes	Indonesian suffixes	Meaning	Karonesse interferes Indonesian	Indonesian	Meaning
[-ken]	[-kan]	cause to	Ngeramaiken	meramaikan	to cheer up
[-ndu]	[-mu]	your	Uangndu	uangmu	your money
[-na]	[-nya]	his/her	Rumahna	rumahnya	his/her house

4.4. Interference of Syntax

4.4.1. Interference of Phrase

Agina	mejile	kel	(K)	'His/her sister is very beautiful'
N	Adj	modifier		
Adikknya	sangat	cantik	(I)	
	modifier	Adj		

The adjective phrase construction of Karonesse is different with Indonesian. Due to the difference, it causes the inversion of adjective phrase construction when Batak Karo students make adjective phrase in Indonesian. In Indonesian the construction should be modifier followed by adjective (M+adj). But Karonesse inverts the grammar so the structure is adjective followed by modifier (adj+M). As a result Batak Karo students make the inversion of adjective construction in Indonesian as shown in the sentence: Adikna cantik amat

Adj modifier

4.4.2. Interference of Sentence

Example : Atena	<u>kami</u>	reh	nderbih	(K)
	V	S	inf with to	Adv
Maunya	<u>kami</u>	<u>datang</u>	<u>kemarin</u>	(I)
	V	S	inf with to	Adv

Wanted we to come yesterday

The above example shows that Karonesse structure is different with Indonesian. Based on Indonesian structure, it should be 'Kami maunya/inginnya datang kemarin' We wanted to come yesterday. But Karonesse inverts the structure, so verb precedes the subject. It affects the way Batak Karo students in making Indonesian.

For instance: Udah kin kirim mamakndu uangndu? (K) Has your mother sent you some money?

V	S	O		
Sudahkan	<u>kirim</u>	<u>ibumu</u>	<u>uangmu</u> ? (I)	
V	S	O		

5. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the research, the writer assumes that in producing Indonesian, Batak Karo students interfere their indigenous language in lexical, phonology, morphology, and syntax interference. In lexical field, Karonesse interfere some vocabularies in Indonesian. In phonology, there are addition of sound, loss of sound, vowel and consonant change in producing Indonesian speech as a result of Karonesse phonology. Batak Karo students interfere Indonesian morpheme because Karonesse has its own morpheme construction. In the larger construction, in syntax, Karonesse interferes Indonesian phrase and sentence. Those interferences shows that Batak Karo students keep using their local language that reflects Karonesse maintenance when they have to use Indonesian.

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