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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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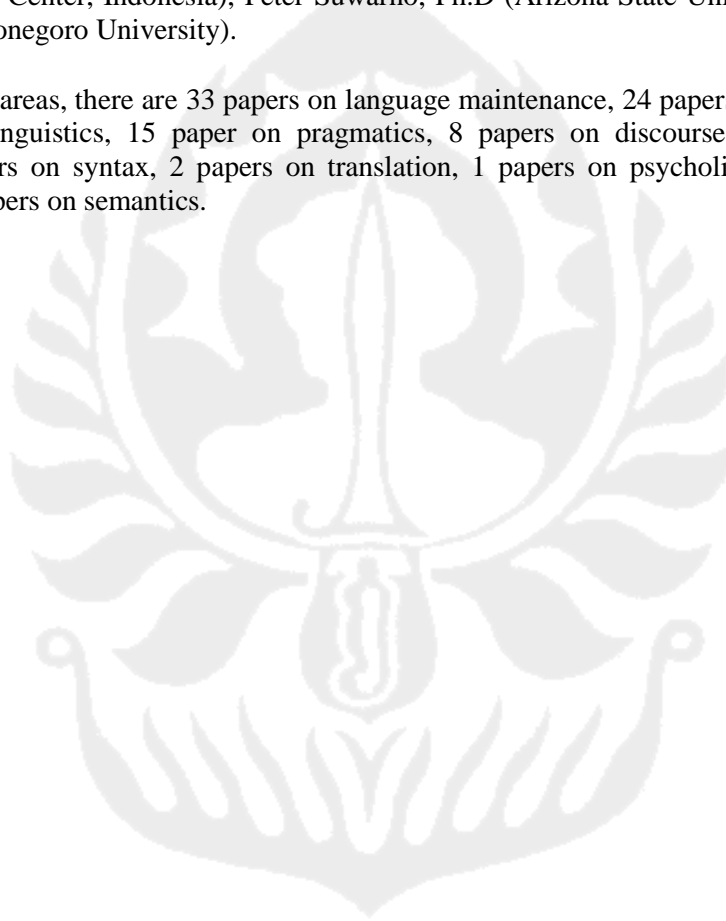
Editors' Note

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"	
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	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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	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	
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	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
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	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	
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	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	
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	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	
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	Yohana Ika Harnita Sari	THE APPLICATION OF FUNCTIONAL APPROACH IN STANDAR KOMPETENSI LULUSAN (SKL) UJIAN NASIONAL SMP/MTsOF ENGLISH IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2011 – 2012	
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	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	
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	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	
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	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	
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	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)	
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	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	
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	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	
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	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	
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	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	
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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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	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

**THE FLOWS OF IDEAS OF ENGLISH ARGUMENTS BY INDONESIAN WRITERS
FOUND IN THE OPINION FORUM OF THE JAKARTA POST:
AN INDICATION OF LANGUAGE SHIFT**

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Abstract

English writing ability is badly needed by professionals and university students, to facilitate their study and career. However, writing coherently is difficult for many of them. Tangkiengsirisin (2010, 1) states that flow of ideas is the main criterion for advanced writing. This study is aimed at finding out the flows of ideas of English Arguments by Indonesian writers. The study is descriptive and qualitative, analyzing 14 articles from The Jakarta Post. The findings reveal that 64 % of the data are developed linearly, contradicting with Kaplan's explanation that oriental groups express their ideas mostly indirectly, circularly. The socio-cultural context, i.e. globalization has changed the circular into linear pattern.

Key words: *Arguments, flow of ideas, linear, non linear, direct, indirect, circular, parallel, digress, cultural values, socio-cultural context*

I. Introduction

In this globalization era, English is established as the world language of research and publication (Flowerdew, 2001: 1). This makes the English language significant for students and professionals as stated by Light (2001) in McNamara et al. (2010: 58) that for professionals, writing skills are essential for their day-to-day work and critical for entry and promotion in their disciplines. Geiser and Studly (2001) in McNamara et al. (2010: 58) state that for students, writings are among the best predictors of success in course work during their years of study.

According to Storrer (2002: 1), authors should design a text in such a way that the addressee may detect the relationships linking individual text constituents. In other words, the authors should write a coherent text. He further explains that the concept of text coherence is developed for linear text. However, writing coherently is not an easy task, even for advanced writers.

Cameron (2007: 43) finds out that writing skill is not only difficult for the students but also for scientists, writers and editors. Similar with Cameron, Almaden states that writing is a highly complex process for novice and non novice writers alike since it involves advanced skills that include critical thinking, logical development, and coherence of ideas (2006: 127).

Tangkiengsirisih (2010: 2) finds out that even advanced learners at a high proficiency level of English have problems with academic writing at the level of text organization and cohesion, even though they have started learning English since elementary school level throughout the school years.

She further explains that text flow through a sequence of sentences is the main criterion of advanced writing. Based on this reason, I investigated the flow of ideas or the ideas development of Argumentative Discourses of Indonesian writers.

Texts are groups of hierarchically related clauses which bear various informational relations to one another. In other words, texts are hierarchically organized groups of propositions or ideas/ thoughts. It means that in writing, a writer recursively organizes ideas. The flow of ideas or the pattern of organization of the ideas will determine the level of coherence of the text which is produced. D'Angelo (1980: 70, 80) calls this flow of ideas as thought pattern. He states that thought pattern is a way or mode in which ideas are arranged or developed from the beginning of an essay to its conclusion. While Kaplan (1980: 400) calls this flow of ideas as rhetoric. He states that rhetoric is mode of thinking for the achievement of certain goal.

The flow of ideas of a discourse is classified into linear and non linear development pattern that can be explained as follows.

1. Linear development pattern.

The criteria for linear development are as follows: organizing one central idea; having direct, clear, unified, logical, top-down flow of ideas. The discourse topic is realized in title, thesis statement at the introduction paragraph, then by series of sub divisions of this thesis statement into topic sentences into body paragraphs (Kaplan, 1987; Brown, 1998; McLoughlin, 2002; Cameron, 2007). Thus, the title of the text is relevant or reflects the content of the text, the thesis statement is clearly stated in the introductory paragraph(s), the thesis statement is subdivided clearly into topic sentences in the body paragraph.

2. Non linear development pattern.

This pattern can be classified into circular, parallel, digress patterns that will be explained below.

a. Circular pattern

The circular model is marked by indirection approach. The writer avoids a direct statement of thesis in the opening section, thus, the subject is never looked at directly. Things are developed in terms of what they are not, rather than in terms of what they are. Too many things are mentioned within one paragraph. It is characterized by flowery language. The material presented has connection but not directly. In this style, the main idea is placed toward the middle or at the end of the text, or when the text is about to end or never clear at all (Kaplan, 1987; Brown, 1998; Xing et al., 2008; McLoughlin, 2002; Reid, 1990; Simpson, 2000).

b. Parallel pattern

Parallel pattern is characterized by repetition of thesis statement; it is also called overlay pattern, thus, the thesis is stated recursively at both paragraph and discourse levels. It contains a complex series of parallel constructions. The main points may be over emphasized and overstated, resulting in restatement. Such a style of writing might strike an English speaker as awkward. It may cause undep discussion of the central idea. Repetition seldom appears in the linear style except for strengthening the tone of the writing to enhance persuasiveness (McLoughlin, 2002; Hinds, 1990; Kaplan, 1987; Conor et.al., 1990).

c. Digress pattern

Digress pattern is characterized with change of topic, leaving an argument in mid-air and starting a new one, thus, the discussion of the main theme is left unfinished. A text with digress pattern has no thesis development. The development does not contribute to the central idea. It is a list of points revolving loosely around an unstated central theme. It is often together with indirection. In English, this pattern would strike the reader as awkward and inefficient (Almaden, 2006; McLoughlin, 2002; Kaplan, 1987).

The ideology or cultural values or principles of language users influence the flow of ideas of the discourse produced. Ideology is the values we hold consciously or unconsciously. Values are socially shared ideas about what is 'right' and 'wrong', 'good' and 'bad' in society. They are broad and abstract. They vary from one society to another.

Fairclough (1989: 23) states that although ideology is often talked as a static thing, it can be understood as a dynamic process. The ideologies that exist in our society are among others: order, peace, harmony, solidarity, cooperation, respect, empathy, modesty, self alertness, democracy, nationality, patriarchy (Ngadiman, 1998: 43; Mckinnon et al., 2011: 27). Suparman, et.al. (2003: 48) give examples of American values: usefulness, workable, practicality, policy. These values are reflected in the English language in which directness is the preferred manner in communication in English. Directness is employed in order to achieve practicality in communication. The values are not only reflected in smaller units such as in vocabulary but also in larger units such as in thoughts/ ideas organization.

Cultural change is primarily a process of adaptation because of interaction, but the changes tend to be very slow. The interaction can take place among individuals who do not share a language, or time, or place. When this happens, some elements of culture diffuse from one culture to another. In fact, diffusion and acculturation are two important ways in which cultures affect each other. Education, contact with other cultures, modernity, and political development play an important role in the process of changing.

This research about the ideas flow of Arguments of Indonesian writers is aimed at finding out the flows of ideas of the English Arguments of Indonesian writers. The research results will have theoretical and pedagogical significances.

Theoretically, the study will provide useful information about the English written texts by Indonesians as a linguistic phenomenon, especially the organizational patterns of the English Arguments of Indonesian writers. The study will develop Kaplan's theory of flow of ideas.

Pedagogically the study may provide teaching experts with beneficial information about the flows of ideas of the English Arguments of Indonesian writers. Then, the teachers can apply it in teaching Advanced Writing as stated by Tran (2007) that the articles of opinion in Newspaper are comparable to college writing, and they are valid choices to represent advanced writings, besides they present a wide range of topics. Tran further explains that the articles are preferable data for advanced writing research because students' essays are usually short, and rigidly controlled by the organizational framework provided in class.

II. Research Method

The study is a descriptive and qualitative in nature. It describes the observed phenomena in the form of words rather than numbers. The flows of ideas of the English Argumentative discourses written by Indonesians will be identified and analyzed. The study belongs to Discourse Analysis. Celce-Murcia and Olshtain (2000: 4) state that discourse study is the study of language in use that extends beyond sentence boundaries. This section will discuss the data of the study, method of data collection, data validation and enhancement, method of data analysis.

1. Data of the Study

Since the objective of the study is to find out the flows of the English Argumentative Discourses written by Indonesians, thus, the data of the study are the English Argumentative Discourses written by Indonesians. The objects of the study from which the data are taken are articles in the *Opinion Forum* of *The Jakarta Post* newspapers.

2. Method of Data Collection

Flows of ideas can only be learnt through the sequence of ideas the writers express in the text. Thus, threads of ideas of the texts will be collected. In collecting the data, the first step taken is taking the English Argumentative texts written by Indonesians from the *Opinion Forum* of *The Jakarta Post* in the last three years (2009, 2010, 2011). Then, the texts are classified based on the topics and writer professions. Afterwards, 14 articles (which are not too long but not too short, and complete to be thoroughly analyzed) are selected. In the second step, the investigator will make field notes concerning the profile of the Argumentative Discourses, i.e. the title, controlling idea (both the thesis statement and topic sentences), supporting ideas, the relationship between controlling and supporting ideas.

3. Data Validation and Enhancement

Due to the fact that the key instrument of the study is the investigator herself, there is a possibility of invalid data and analysis. For this problem, triangulation is used to increase validity (Patton: 1983). Lincoln and Guba (1985: 219, 301) as cited by Purwanto (2007: 100) suggest that triangulation can be of methods, sources, investigators and theories. This dissertation uses investigator's triangulation. An academician from Sanata Dharma University is asked as an expert to evaluate the data (threads of ideas) and the data analysis.

4. Method of Data Analysis

The data are analyzed at two levels of analysis, (1) at micro or paragraph level and (2) at macro or overall composition level. Thus, each text will be analyzed at the paragraph level as well as at the overall composition level.

At the whole composition level, the complete picture of the text features is tried to be found out. The following points are successively analyzed at the whole composition or macro level: (a) title formulation, (b) thesis (in the thesis statement)/ macro theme (Martin, 1992), (c) sub thesis/ sub topic (in the topic sentence) at every paragraph/ hyper theme, (d) coherence between paragraphs (relatedness between thesis [of the whole discourse] with the topics of the paragraphs), (e) the flow of ideas or the pattern of organization. The pattern of organization can be straight linear pattern or non linear (circular, digressed, parallel) (Kaplan, 1987).

At the paragraph level, the controlling idea which is called a topic (in the topic sentence) and the supporting ideas or sub topics (in supporting sentences) are identified. The analysis includes: (a) topic, (b) sub topics, (c) coherence within paragraph or paragraph unity.

From the explanation above, it is clear that the analysis of the data in this dissertation involves identifying topics and sequences of topics/ ideas. This analysis is called, topical/ organizational/ linear analysis (Lautamatti: 1987; Austin Community College: www.io.com/~tcm/structure/guides/subtopics - accessed on December 30th 2010; D'Angelo: 1980). After the topical analysis is done, the investigator

contemplates the ideas development pattern of the entire essay. D'Angelo calls this activity as paradigmatic analysis. He says that paradigmatic analysis is done by rereading and contemplating the essay carefully and then the pattern of the essay is abstracted and put into a paradigm. Thus, this dissertation applies topical, paradigmatic analysis.

III. Results

After analyzing fourteen English Arguments of Indonesian writers, it is found out that nine (64 %) Argumentative Discourses are developed linearly, while five (36 %) others are developed non linearly: 3 texts (22 %) are developed with circular pattern, 1 text (7 %) with digress pattern, 1 other text (7 %) with parallel pattern. Thus, English Argumentative Discourses written by Indonesians are mostly developed linearly.

It contradicts with Kaplan's explanation (1966) that oriental groups express their ideas mostly in indirect ways. Kaplan's theory is valid at that era when globalization hasn't widely happened yet. In this globalization era, it is assumed that the writers have cultural contact not only with other Indonesian people but also with people from other countries intensively. They are literate with technology that makes them participate in the activities of local and world levels. This cultural, modernity, and advancement exposure influence their way of thinking, their cultural values, their principles which are practical, effective.

The principles of usefulness, practicality, equality, democracy, effectiveness, efficiency are universal values that do not only belong to English speech community. These values or principles characterize the linear flow of ideas produced by the writers. The principles lead the writers to express their ideas systematically, clearly, directly in a linear way so that their ideas can reach the readers easily.

IV. Conclusion

After analyzing the data, it is found out that English Arguments of Indonesian writers are mostly developed linearly. The findings reveal that 64 % of the compositions are developed linearly or directly. It contradicts with Kaplan's explanation (1966) that oriental groups express their ideas mostly in indirect ways. It means that at present Kaplan's theory is partly valid. The socio-cultural context, i.e. globalization has changed the non linear to linear ideas development pattern. Even though the English Arguments of Indonesian writers are mostly developed linearly, it doesn't mean that the teachers can ignore it in teaching Advanced writing. Flow of ideas should become one of the materials of Advanced Writing to Indonesian learners, but it doesn't need more teaching time allotment.

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