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PROCEEDINGS

International Seminar

LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT II

July 5-6, 2012



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

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Editors:

Agus Subyanto

Mualimin

Prihantoro



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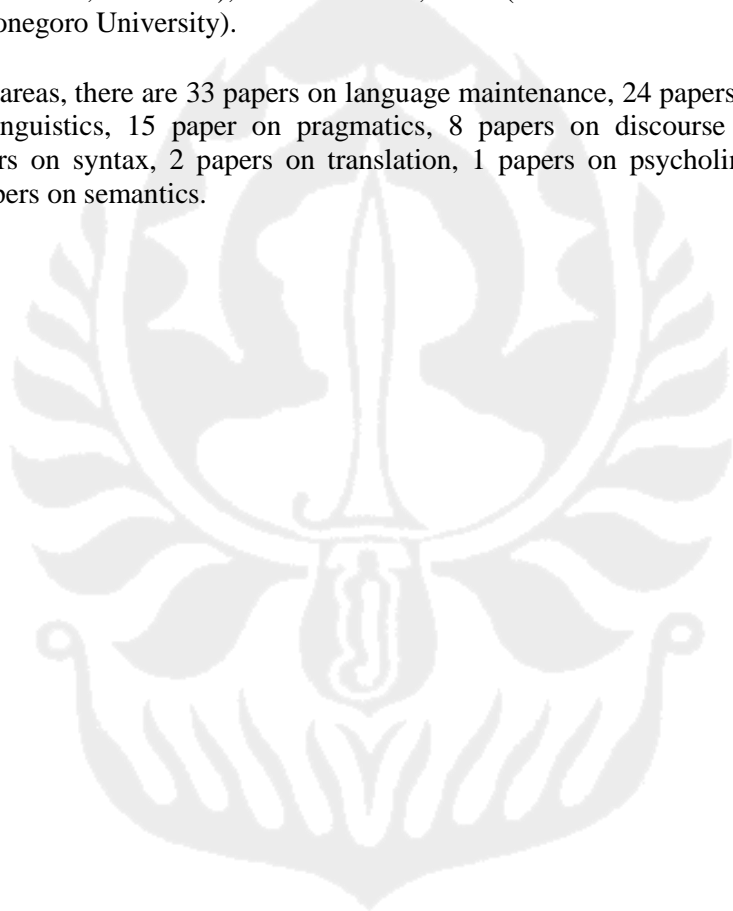
Editors' Note

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE REAL ACTIONS OF YOUNG GENERATION IN MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN THE GLOBALIZATION ERA

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Abstract

Javanese language is one of the local languages in Indonesia. It is widely used by people in Java to communicate among one another. Javanese language contains the value of the local language which is full of local wisdom, so, worthy, Javanese language becomes an identity for all people in Java. Those special values make the Javanese language as the local language that brings a pride for the language user. However, entering the globalization era, the Javanese language start getting replaced by another language and experiencing what we called language death. One of the real examples is what happens for young generation in which the Javanese language is rarely used in everyday life for communicating. In fact, the Javanese language is placed in the third position after Bahasa Indonesia and English. This is exacerbated by the demand on the use of Bahasa Indonesia as the national language, so it is used as the main language in education, science, and so on. This kind of situation stimulates the younger generation to get little chance to use the Javanese language in daily communication. In addition, looking at from the family aspect, only few children still speak using Javanese language with their parents. Of course, this habit will carry over to the communities where it is increasingly difficult to find young people who can communicate using Javanese language, especially Krama. More badly, the younger generation who is still using Javanese language for communicating will be considered as an old person due to the existence of foreign languages such as English or Japanese which is considered as a modern and qualified language. This language shift, time by time, can cause what we called language death, in this case, the Javanese language. To avoid it, people especially young generation, should take several efforts in maintaining the Javanese language in order not to be extinct and more interesting to be learnt and practiced in daily life as one of the identity and a pride for people in Java. This article will explain the efforts in maintaining the Javanese language that can be done by the young generation, involving the use of the Javanese language and some other concrete actions to avoid the language death.

Key words: *Javanese language, language shift, language maintenance, multilingualism*

Introduction

People use language for communicating with other. As we know there are many languages can be found in the world. However, each language is unique and it can enrich the culture of the religion or country. infact the number of languages in the world especially in Indonesia has been dropping time by time. Unfortunaltely, that condition occurs in Javanese language. As one of the local occurs languages in Indonesia.

Nowadays, young generation tend not to speak or use Javanese language for communication. Even, Bahasa Indonesia is considered more prestigious than Bahasa Jawa. In addition multilingualism requires Javanese people to be able to speak using different language rather than the original culture. As a result, people become more intense using the dominant language in a community. When in this condition happens in which one language becomes more dominant and considered as a majority language and more prestigious, consequently it can threaten to be extinct. According to Anonby (1999), Rapid change often occurs when there is extensive bilingualism which can lead to one language being lost altogether. To prove it, we can see from the fact that nowadays Bahasa Indonesia and foreign languages like English, Korean, Mandarin, etc has been more dominant to be used in speaking and communicating with other people.

This such kind of language shift can cause what is called the loss of language or even the worse effect is the language death. To prevent the language extinction, in this case Javanese language, the retention efforts must be done as soon as possible. In this paper, the writer will explain several strategies

can be implemented by people, especially young generations as the real actions in maintaining Javanese language.

Javanese Language in the Globalization Era

Language is an important communication tool which is used by people for communicating. In daily life, people use language to interact each other within the society. In addition to, a culture can be maintained by the language. In this case, through language, culture and knowledge can be transferred or contributed to the next generation for beneficial purposes. For example, parents try to teach the first language to their children and after they grew up while mastering the language, finally they can communicate with other people in the society. That is why language is very important aspect in people's life.

Talking about language, we know that in Indonesia, there are many local languages that are spread in each regions. One of the local languages in Indonesia is Javanese language. It is still used as a communication tool, especially Javanese people. Unfortunately, nowadays, the use of local languages, Javanese language is threatened and worrying. Besides, in this case, the number of the Javanese speakers is greatly decreasing time by time. More badly, the words in Javanese language has been mixed with Bahasa Indonesia and other foreign languages that often happens in urban areas because of some factors supporting that fact. That phenomena refers to what is called language shift and to solve it language maintenance should be done as solution.

Before discussing clearly about the language shift and language maintenance which happen in Javanese language, it should be more understandable if we take a look at language shift and language maintenance.

Language Shift And Language Maintenance

Language shift and language maintenance are two terms that will be discussed first before achieving some strategies related to the effort of maintain Javanese language. Language shift and language maintenance refers to an alternative made by society in which language used for several functions. This alternative may lead to the death of another language in totality or specific community and leaving no speakers of the language. According to Fishman (1972), language shift happens when the younger members in a speech community no longer speak the language of their parents, but they speak a majority language. While language maintenance occurs when a language continues to be used by all generation even though the other languages are exist and also being used by a community. In this case, the language of the parents is not passed on the next generation and this condition effects the young generation to have no skill to speak a minority language.

Another definition of language shift and language maintenance are presented by another person. Jendra (1010) stated that language shift is a form of full amount language change, conversely language maintenance is a situation in which a speech community can maintain using their language from generation to generation although there is a condition that affect them to shift to another language. Language shift is influenced by some factors, including economic and social, political, education, demographic, attitudes and values. While, some factors contributing the language maintenance involve larger number of speakers, concentration of living, identity and pride of culture and better economic condition. Those factors which support the language shift and language maintenance can influence individual language choices.

The Occurrence of Language Shift and Language Maintenance in Javanese Language

As has been said before, the use of Javanese language as one of the local languages in Indonesia is decreasing and worrying day by day. The role of Javanese language is eroded little by little because of the assumption of superior and inferior Javanese language. In this case, Javanese language is placed or positioned as the third language after Bahasa Indonesia and English. Another evidence is the loss of pronunciation in within the society. Besides, *kruma* language is not mastered by many Javanese people since it is considered very difficult and complicated. As a result, the youngsters prefer using Bahasa Indonesia to Javanese language when speaking.

The Real Actions of Young Generation in Maintaining Javanese Language

Therefore, we as Javanese people have to be more aware in maintaining Javanese language in order to avoid what is called language loss or language death. The awareness in maintaining Javanese

language can be implemented by many people especially young generations through several strategies which are presented below:

1. Increasing the individual pride of Javanese culture by building the awareness of the importance of using Javanese language.

Sometimes, people admit that they are proud of being Javanese people. However, they don't prove their pride in real action. They can't speak Javanese language as an identity. So, it's important to build and increase the self awareness about the importance of using Javanese language to avoid the loss of that language itself. The action can be implemented by using Javanese language, especially young generation in speaking or communicating with other same speakers in a community. In this case, it can be done to the parents, family members, friends, and so on.

2. Creating the Javanese club in the school or university.

The young generations, for example highschool or college students, can create the Javanese club as a means of expressing Javanese language and to develop the speaking skill in *krama* or *ngoko*. This such kind of club can also be a place to share any information and knowledge about Javanese cultures and language.

3. Creating many literary works which can be published to the readers.

College students, especially from *Bahasa Jawa* education program can publish some literary works like short stories, magazines, comics, etc as an effort to motivate people to learn Javanese language. For example, folklores like the legend of Surabaya, Keong Emas, etc can be published in bilingual language, *Bahasa Indonesia-Bahasa Jawa* or *Bahasa Jawa-English* and sell it in the bookstore. So, all readers, from kids to adult can read and learn Javanese language interestingly.

4. Creating more television programs by using Javanese language as a prologue.

People, especially young generations who are working in broadcasting field can create many television programmes like wayang, news program, quiz which use Javanese language, so the audiences can be motivated to know and learn Javanese language by watching those programmes

5. Making e-book, computer games, songs, etc in Javanese language.

Young generations who are expert in IT can cooperate with college students from *Bahasa Jawa* education program to make or create e-book, games, songs, etc to be uploaded, so people can learn Javanese language in computer and internet. It seems more interesting and fun since internet and computer are increasingly used by all people for getting any information and knowledge about a certain field.

6. Conducting some competitions in school and universities.

Some competitions can be conducted by the college students either in school or university level. The competition is of course related to Javanese language which can be in the form of speaking, writing, reading, etc. The participants can involve the high school university students, so they can improve their skill in understanding Javanese language and culture.

7. Motivating parents to teach Javanese language to their children.

Most of all parents who are Javanese people can speak Javanese language. However, they do not teach their children to speak Javanese with family members. Even, parents nowadays tend to be proud of teaching foreign languages and start forgetting the local language. It is so worrying condition that start from now, parents should care more of using Javanese language in communication.

8. Conducting some campaigns related to Javanese language.

This action of conducting campaigns related to Javanese language and culture can be done in schools, universities, or other places as a reminder of the consciousness of Javanese people, especially young generation to preserve the Javanese culture and language.

Those strategies can be implemented as real actions of people especially young generations in maintaining Javanese language. Of course, those actions will be easier to be realized with the cooperation between people in groups or community

Conclusion

The number of languages in the world, especially in Indonesia, has been increasingly dropping. It also occurs in Javanese language as one of the local languages in Indonesia. In fact, young generation tend not to speak or use Javanese language for communication. Even, *Bahasa Indonesia* is considered more prestigious than *Bahasa Jawa*. *Bahasa Indonesia* and foreign languages like English, Korean, Mandarin, etc has been more dominant to be used in speaking and communicating with other people. To

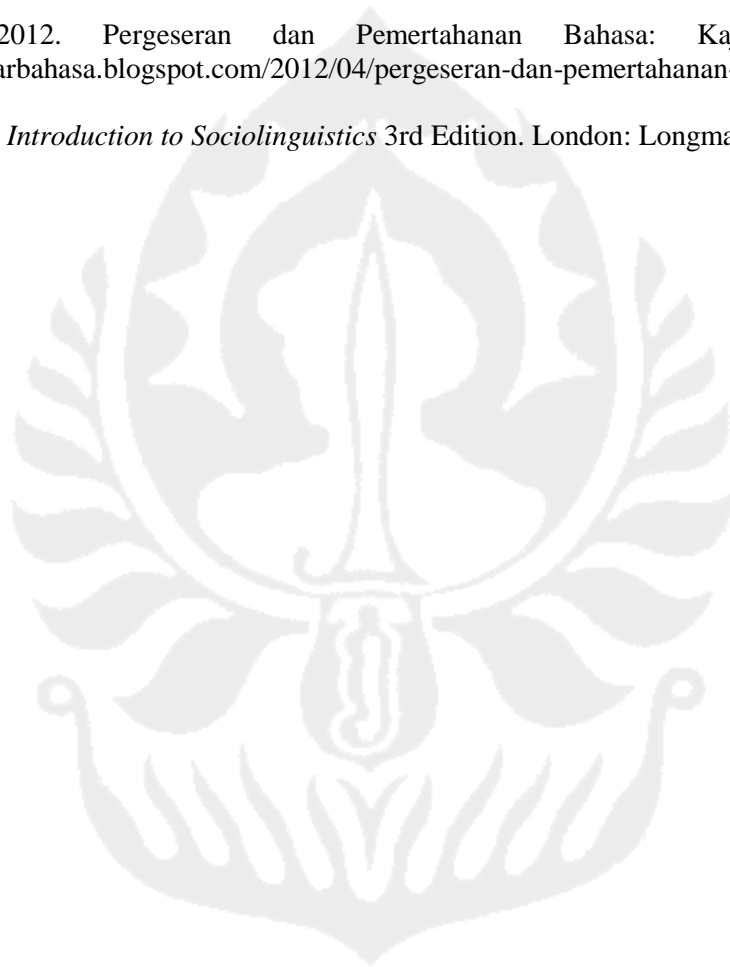
prevent the language extinction, in this case Javanese language, some efforts must be done by all people, especially young generations. The real actions can be implemented by creating many literary works in Javanese language, creating a Javanese club in the school or university, increasing the awareness of the importance of using Javanese language, creating more television programs by using Javanese language as a prologue, making e-book, computer games, songs in Javanese language, conducting some competitions in school and universities, motivating parents to teach Javanese language to their children, and conducting some campaigns related to Javanese language. Those actions will be easier to be realized with the cooperation between people in groups or community.

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