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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 Pribantoro



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

#### **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 Hanna	1
PENANGANAN BAHASA DAERAH: SEBUAH TANTANGAN Sugiyono	9
LINGUISTIC DOMAINS: KEYS TO THE MAINTENANCE OF JAVANESE Herudjati Purwoko	16
REVITALISASI BUDAYA NGA-DONGENG LEWAT TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI SEBAGAI UPAYA PELESTARIAN BUDAYA TUTUR (SASTRA LISAN) DIKALANGAN KELUARGA SUNDA MODERN Asih Prihandini & Denny Nugraha	28
MENGURAI DILEMA BAHASA KAILI DITENGAH ARUS GLOBALISASI Deni Karsana	33
THE IMPORTANCE OF POSITIVE LANGUAGE ATTITUDE IN MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE Dwi Wulandari	39
LANGUAGE ATTRITION IN JAVA (SOME NOTES ON THE PROSSES OF JAVANESES LANGUAGE LOSS) Hendarto Supatra	44
PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU DI DAERAH TERTINGGAL Hidayatul Astar	51
PERANAN BAHASA-BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA GAUL REMAJA INDONESIA I Dewa Putu Wijana	55
KARONESSE INTERFERENCE IN INDONESIAN AS THE REFLECTION OF KARONESSE MAINTENANCE Indah Arvianti	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 M.Oktavia Vidiyanti	73
SASAK LANGUAGE AND TINDIH MAINTAINING Muhammad	78

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

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

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

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

LAGU DOLANAN ANAK ALTERNATIVE SONGS IN TEACHING JAVANESE LANGUAGE FOR CHILDREN Dewi Puspitasari	401
TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL USING CONSTRUCTIVISM APPROACH Didit Kurniadi	406
RAGAM BAHASA DALAM UPACARA PRA-NIKAH ADAT SUNDA "NGEUYEUK SEUREUH" <i>Euis Kurniasih</i>	411
POLITENESS STRATEGIES Fider Saputra T	416
LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT Hamza Aabeed .Khalfalla.	420
PRESERVING INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES THORUGH A MORE INTEGRATED NATIONAL CULTURAL STRATEGY Hazairin Eko Prasetyo	423
NARRATIVE DISCOURSE: HYBRID CONSTRUCTION AND DOUBLED VOICE IN EUDORA WELTY'S THE OPTIMIST'S DAUGHTER I. M. Hendrarti	428
WOMAN REPRESENTATION AT BUMPER STICKERS ON THE BACKS OF DUMP TRUCKS Hetty Catur Ellyawati & Muhammad Arief Budiman	434
THE LETTER OF SECURITY COUNCIL ON "NO FLYING ZONE" IN THE POINT OF VIEW OF METHAPORIC ANALYSIS Ignatius Maryoto	437
TRANSITION THROUGH ACCULTURATION AMONG ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN LANGUAGE, AND HOW IS ABOUT OUR IDENTITY ? Ikha Adhi Wijaya	443
LOCAL LANGUAGE MAINTAINCE: CASE STUDY IN A. HADIWIDJAJA FAMILY Indriani Triandjojo	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 Johanes Sutomo	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)	
Kharisma Puspita Sari	465
STRATEGIES OF CONSTRUCTING APPEALS IN OBAMA'S VICTORY SPEECH Luqman Hakim	470
DESIGNING WRITING TEST Machalla Megaiab Abdullah	474
PROSES ADAPTASI PENYERAPAN KOSAKATA BAHASA INGGRIS KE DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA : SEBUAH KAJIAN MORFOLOGI Maria Theresia Priyastuti	477
INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES IN ENGLISH COMPARED WITH BAHASA INDONESIA AND BASA SUNDA Maria Yosephin Widarti Lestari	482
HOW TO PREVENT JAVANESE FROM LANGUAGE LOSS Mas Sulis Setiyono	487
'NGURI – NGURI BUDAYA JAWA' MELALUI PEMERTAHANAN PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA DI MEDIA MASSA Meka Nitrit Kawasari	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 Milad Ali Milad Addusamee	497
JAVANESE VS. ENGLISH: POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES ON LEARNERS Nurul Adhalina	499
LINGKUNGAN SEBAGAI SARANA PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA INDONESIA Peni kustiati	504
KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK TERHADAP RAGAM BAHASA PERCAKAPAN PADA HARIAN SOLOPOS (KAJIAN ATAS RUBRIK "AHTENANE") Ratih Kusumaningsari	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>	
THE REAL ACTIONS OF YOUNG GENERATION IN MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN THE GLOBALIZATION ERA <i>Rika Rahma Anissa</i>	

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

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	
07.30 - 08.20 WIB	REGISTRATION		LOBBY	
08.20 - 08.45 WIB		OPENING	PAKOEBUWON	
WID	PLENARY 1			
08.45 - 10.45 WIB	Hanna	BAHASA DAERAH PADA ERA GLOBALISASI PELUANG DAN TANTANGANNYA	PAKOEBUWONO	
	Sugiyono	PENANGANAN BAHASA DAERAH: SEBUAH TANTANGAN		
10.45 - 11.00 WIB		COFFEE BREAK	PAKOEBUWONG	
		PARALLEL 1 A		
	Asih Prihandini, Deny Nugraha	REVITALISASI BUDAYA <i>NGA-DONGENG</i> LEWAT TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI SEBAGAI UPAYA PELESTARIAN BUDAYA TUTUR (SASTRA LISAN) DIKALANGAN KELUARGA SUNDA MODERN		
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	Deni Karsana	MENGURAI DILEMA BAHASA KAILI DITENGAH ARUS GLOBALISASI	ROOM A	
	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)		
		PARALLEL 1 B		
	I Dewa Putu Wijana	PERANAN BAHASA-BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA GAUL REMAJA INDONESIA		
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	Indah Arvianti	KARONESSE INTERFERENCE IN INDONESIAN AS THE REFLECTION OF KARONESSE MAINTENANCE	ROOM B	
	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		
	~ ~	PARALLEL 1 C		
	Muhammad	SASAK LANGUAGE AND TINDIH MAINTAINING		
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	Ngadiso	MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE TO SUPPORT CHARACTER EDUCATION IN GLOBALIZATION ERA	ROOM C	
	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		
		PARALLEL 1 D		
	Rukni Setyawati	ASPEK SOSIAL BUDAYA, DAN KEPRIBADIAN INDIVIDU SEBAGAI JEMBATAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU		
11.00 - 12.30 WIB		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	ROOM D
	Teguh Sarosa	CHINESE SOCIETY IN MEDAN, NORTH SUMATERA) THE DYING PHENOMENON OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE USE IN ITS SPEECH COMMUNITY		
	Prihantoro	ON MONITORING LANGUAGE CHANGE WITH THE SUPPORT OF CORPUS PROCESSING		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Aan Setyawan	PATTERNS OF LANGUAGE CHOICE IN SEMARANG SOCIETY; STUDY ABOUT LANGUAGE SHIFT AND MAINTENANCE	
	Abadi Supriatin	PENGGUNAAN KOSA KATA DALAM BAHASA TEGAL	
	Agnes Widyaningrum	PRESERVING AND MAINTAINING NATIVE TONGUE THROUGH CULTURAL EXPOSURE	ROOM A
	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	
	Anggi Riris Pawesty	THE IMPLICATION OF BEHAVIOURISM THEORY IN TEACHING GRAMMAR FOR ELEMENTARY STUDENTS	
13.30 - 14.30	Anik Widyastuti	LANGUAGE CHOICE IN MULTILINGUAL COMMUNITIES	
WIB	Barans Irawan Palangan	INTRODUCING TRANSLATION ACTIVITY: AN IMPLEMENTATION OF LANGUAGE MANTAINENCE IN CLASSROOM	ROOM A
	Bening Angga Dita	USING CONSTRUCTIVIST METHOD TO TEACH HORTATORY EXPOSITION FOR GRADE 8 OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS	
	Casiyah	THE ROLE OF KYAI IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE	
13.30 - 14.30	Dewi Puspitasari	LAGU DOLANAN ANAK ALTERNATIVE SONGS IN TEACHING JAVANESE LANGUAGE FOR CHILDREN	<b>DOO:</b>
WIB	Didit Kurniadi	TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL USING CONSTRUCTIVISM APPROACH	ROOM B
	Euis Kurniasih	RAGAM BAHASA DALAM UPACARA PRA-NIKAH ADAT SUNDA "NGEUYEUK SEUREUH"	
	Fider Saputra T	LANGUAGE POLITENESS	ROOM C
13.30 - 14.30	Hamza Aabeed .K.	LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	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</i> DAUGHTER	
	Hetty Catur Ellyawati, Muhammad Arief Budiman	WOMAN REPRESENTATION AT BUMPER STICKERS ON THE BACKS OF DUMP TRUCKS	ROOM D
13.30 - 14.30	Ignatius Maryoto	THE LETTER OF SECURITY COUNCIL ON "NO FLYING ZONE" IN THE POINT OF VIEW OF METHAPORIC ANALYSIS	
WIB	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	
	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	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	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)	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
	Luqman Hakim	STRATEGIES OF CONSTRUCTING APPEALS IN OBAMA'S VICTORY SPEECH	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Machalla Megaiab Abdullah	DESIGNING WRITING TEST	
	Maria Theresia Priyastuti	PROSES ADAPTASI PENYERAPAN KOSAKATA BAHASA INGGRIS KE DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA : SEBUAH KAJIAN MORFOLOGI	ROOM B
	Maria Yosephin Widarti Lestari	INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES IN ENGLISH COMPARED WITH BAHASA INDONESIA AND BASA SUNDA	
	Mas Sulis Setiyono	HOW TO PREVENT JAVANESE FROM LANGUAGE LOSS	
	Meka Nitrit Kawasari	'NGURI – NGURI BUDAYA JAWA' MELALUI PEMERTAHANAN PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA DI MEDIA MASSA	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	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	ROOM C
	Nurul Adhalina	JAVANESE VS. ENGLISH: POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES ON LEARNERS	
	Peni kustiati	LINGKUNGAN SEBAGAI SARANA PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA INDONESIA	
	Ratih Kusumaningsari	KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK TERHADAP RAGAM BAHASA PERCAKAPAN PADA HARIAN SOLOPOS (KAJIAN ATAS RUBRIK "AHTENANE")	ROOM D
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	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)	
	Rika Rahma Anissa	THE REAL ACTIONS OF YOUNG GENERATION IN MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN THE GLOBALIZATION ERA	ROOM A
12.20 14.20	Saidatun Nafisah	THE PATTERNS OF CODE SWITCHING IN TEACHING AND LEARNING <i>KITAB KUNING</i> AND ITS IMPLICATIONS TO THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	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	
	Solegar Anggit Prasetyo	EMBODIMENT IN SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNING AND TEACHING	
13.30 - 14.30	Sri Sulihingtyas Drihartati	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA BELANDA MELALUI UJIAN INTEGRASI	ROOM B
WIB	Suharyo	POLA PEMILIHAN BAHASA DI KALANGAN PENUTUR JAWA KOTA SEMARANG	
	Tri Pramesti	TWILIGHT AND INDONESIAN YOUNG ADULT FICTION <i>TUILET</i> ': A PARODY	
	Umi Jaroh	MENULIS MENINGKATKAN KECERDASAN LINGUISTIK	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Uniawati	LAGU WULELE SANGGULA MENUJU KEBERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU	ROOM C
	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	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
	Wuri Sayekti Sutarjo	CAMPUR KODE PADA RUBRIK GLANGGANG REMAJA: AITI MAJALAH PANJEBAR SEMANGAT	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	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)	ROOM D
	Yohana Ika Harnita Sari	THE APPLICATION OF FUNCTIONAL APPROACH IN STANDAR KOMPETENSI LULUSAN (SKL) UJIAN NASIONAL SMP/MTsOF ENGLISH IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2011 – 2012	
	PARALLEL 2 A		
	Arapa Efendi	AM I A TROUBLE MAKER? FILLER WORDS IN SPONTANEOUS SPEECH; STRATEGIES OR INTERFERENCE (PRELIMINARY STUDY)	
14.30 - 16.00	Isry Laila Syathroh	TEACHING RHETORICS THROUGH LANGUAGES IN ADVERTISEMENTS	ROOM A
WIB	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	
		PARALLEL 2 B	
	Lalu Ari Irawan	ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING THROUGH THE CULTURE OF LEARNER'S INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE	
14.30 - 16.00 WIB	Naniek Kuswardhani, Retno Budi Wahyuni	ENGLISH LEARNING STRATEGIES FOR TOURISM MANAGEMENT STUDENTS WITH MULTI CULTURAL BACKGROUND AT BANDUNG INSTITUTE OF TOURISM	ROOM B
	Sonezza Ladyanna	SALAM DALAM BEBERAPA BAHASA DI DUNIA	
	Sri Murtiningsih	BUILDING CROSS – CULTURAL COMPETENCE TO IMPROVE ENGLISH EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION	
		PARALLEL 2 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.	ROOM C
14.30 - 16.00 WIB	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	
	PARALLEL 2D		
14.30 - 16.00 WIB	Ajeng Dianing Kartika	ANALISIS PRAGMATIK TEKS HUMOR POLITIK PADA SITUS WWW.KETAWA.COM	ROOM D
	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	PAKOEBUWONC

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
		PARALLEL 3A	
	Prima Hariyanto	KATA BERINFIKS DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA	ROOM A
16.30 - 18.00 WIB	Surono	UNIVERSAL NASAL ASSIMILATIONS IN MONOMORPHEMIC	
	Surono	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	EMBODIED EXPERIENCES IN METAPHORS IN BAHASA		
	Deli Nirmala	INDONESIA	ROOM B
	Hyunisa Rahmanadia	KOSAKATA WARNA DALAM BAHASA SUNDA KANEKES	
WIB		KONSEP WANGI DALAM JANGJAWOKAN MINYAK SEUNGIT:	
	Rizki Hidayatullah,	KAJIAN ANTROPOLINGUISTIK DI DESA JATISARI, KECAMATAN	
	Septi Mustika Sari	JATISARI, KABUPATEN CIANJUR	
	Chuani Hadiati	THE CHARACTERISTICS OF BANYUMASAN CONVERSATIONAL	
	Chusni Hadiati	IMPLICATURES	
	Oktiva herry Chandra	JAVANESE AFFECTIVE WORDS IN TERM OF DDRESS	ROOM C
16.30 - 18.00	Mathe Constrin	A RELEVANCE-THEORETIC ANALYSIS OF PARALLELISM IN	
WIB	Mytha Candria	MUSTOFA BISRI'S "SIAPA MENYURUH"	
	Yovita M. Hartarini	PEMERTAHANAN LOGAT BAHASA IBU DI WILAYAH KOTA KENDAL	
	Nurhayati	FROM MARTO TO MARFELINO, A SHIFT IN NAMING IN	
		MENDADAK "BAHASA INDONESIA": DAYA ILOKUSIONER	ROOM D
	Syihabul Irfan		
		PERSATUAN	
16.30 - 18.00	Manaliasia	REQUESTS IN JAVANESE: A CASE STUDY ON READERS FORUM	
WIB	Mualimin	OF PS MAGAZINE	
	M. Abdul Khak	PERGESERAN BAHASA SUNDA DAN BAHASA CINA DI JAWA BARAT: ANALISIS KOMPARATIF	
	Hidavatul Astar		
	Thuayatar Astar		
18.00 - 19.00 WIB	Nurhayati       FROM MARTO TO MARFELINO, A SHIFT IN NAMING IN GOTPUTUK VILLAGE         PARALLEL 3D       PARALLEL 3D         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         DINNER         Z012		PAKOEBUWONO
19.00 - 21.00 WIB		DINNER	PAKOEBUWONO
FRIDAY, JULY 6,	2012		
07.30 - 08.00		REGISTRATION	LOBBY
WIB			LOBBI
	PARALLEL 4A		
08.00 - 09.30 WIB	Agus Sudono	POLA PILIHAN BAHASA DALAM JUAL BELI DI PASAR	ROOM A
	Agus Suuuliu	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	

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

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
	PARALLEL 4B		
08.00 - 09.30 WIB	Khristianto, Widya Nirmalawati	MAKING USE THE RECORDED LANGUAGE RELICS IN HUMOR PIECES	ROOM B
	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			
	Taufik Mulyadin	INDUSTRI KREATIF, ANAK MUDA, DAN BASA SUNDA	- ROOM C
	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			
	Yuliarni	KONTRASTIF BAHASA MINANGKABAU DENGAN BAHASA INDONESIA DI TINJAU DARI SEGI PREPOSISI	- ROOM D
	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	L	CEFFEE BREAK	PAKOEBUWON
09.45 - 11.00 WIB	PLENARY 2		
	Herudjati Purwoko	LINGUISTIC DOMAINS: KEYS TO THE MAINTENANCE OF JAVANESE	PAKOEBUWONC
11.00 - 11.15 WIB		CLOSING	PAKOEBUWONG
		CLOSING	PAKOEBUWON

#### ENCOURAGING CHILDREN IN LEARNING ENGLISH COMMUNICATIVELY BY USING SOME FUN ACTIVITIES IN THE CLASSROOM

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#### Abstract

This paper is talking about the interesting and fun way in teaching children as the young learner in English. It refers to an approach that is called the functional approach that focuses in the method of communicative language teaching. In this method children are not only taught English structurally, but also the communicative aspect of learning English for second language. By using this method it is really hoped that the children will not only learning English and practicing in the classroom. Later, the children are asked to practice their English in real life situation, therefore, the material and the atmosphere of teaching and learning English must be fun and bring the children as if they face it in the real life. So, the English teacher must give some task and activities that support this method, it can be in the form of games, role play, projects, and telling stories.

Key words: English, young learner, communicative language teaching, communicative atmosphere, activities.

#### A. Introduction

Nowadays, the subject of English has been the subject that is inserted in school curriculum. We can see that starting from 3<sup>rd</sup> grade of elementary school, a student will get English subject at school. Even, starting from Play Group sometimes they are already get English language. We know that there are many benefits we can get from the introduction of English in Elementary School, it is due to that recently, the use of English is widely used around the world. we are

Even though the English learning is important, the method of teaching them should not be a kind of burden to the children. If they feel so hard to learn English, they will not have any interest anymore in learning English, and finally, the main objective, that is to introduce a new language for them, cannot be achieved.

Teaching English to young learner which is in a range of elementary school, is not as simple as people think. Even, it is more complicated than teaching to adult. Teaching English for young learner is nor merely about the content or material to deliver, but it is dealing with how to teach and the skills and managing class activities. So the atmosphere of teaching young learner must be fun, so they won't get bored. And the most important thing is the situation developed is the real situation that is often found in the daily life.

#### **B.** Young Learner

If we discuss about Young Learner, we can't ignore the theory of development psychology that cannot be separated from language learning, including foreign language learning. There are three psychologist that concern in this matter, Piaget, Vygotsky and Brunner.

Jean Piaget stated that a child is learning something from the environment surrounding him/her, by developing all they have and having the interaction with anything he/she met. While Vygotsky had different opinion, he stated that a child is an active learner. He focused on social aspect. He believed, that by having interaction with others, especially the adult, a child will get new ideas which can improve their intellectuality development, including the ability of mastering a language. Even though there is some differences with Piaget and Vygotsky, there are still a relationship with those two opinions, that a child is learning how to build a meaning based on their daily experiences. The conceptual knowledge will arise in line with the development of child's age and the experience they got. While Bruner stated that the most important thing from the cognitive development is language development.

Students' Basic Competence in Learning English as Second Language.

There are four language competence that are taught to the students, those are listening, speaking, writing, and reading. Those four competence should be taught in a communicative way just like the situation the students meet in their daily life.

1. Listening

For some students, listening is really hard competence. So, the teacher must help the students by using some activities that enable them pay attention and make them feel motivated. Listening can be done by this activities: listen and imitate, listen and repeat, listen and follow instruction and listen and match.

2. Speaking

Children tend to have a great willingness to apply what they got at school, especially in applying the conversation in English. The activities that can be conducted dealing with Speaking ability are games, role play, questions and answers, retelling story, etc

3. Reading

In reading, the students must understand the objectives of the reading material. Whether it is for understanding the text, or getting some information from the text. They don't have to know each word, but it can be connected with the context. The degree of difficultness from the text must suitable with students' ability. There are some techniques that can help the students to make the reading activity more interesting:

- a. Using some interesting pictures that support the reading material
- b. Giving questions related to the text
- c. Using not so complicated and long sentences
- 4. Writing

Writing is such a complex ability in learning English. It needs the ability of pronunciation, using the right vocabulary and grammar. The ability of writing can be divided into two categories:

- a. Copying words, sentence, or short composition
- b. Writing a new composition.

#### C. Functional Approach

In the theory of language development, there are some theories such as nativist approach, behavioristic approach and functional approach. We will discuss about the theory of functional approach here because, I think that this theory is the most widely used nowadays. Different from other theories of language teaching, this theory emphasize on how the language is used to the way for communication.

In studying the second language, we are not only focusing on grammar and vocabulary but also providing learner with communicatively useful expressions in tandem with a structured syllabus with a clear sense of progression. In addition, the focus on communication inherent in the practice of functional exponents has contributed greatly to communicative language teaching in general.

Since language is used for interactive communication, it is only fitting that one study the communicative function of language: What do children know and learn about talking with others? So, we can conclude that if the structural approach is stable and straightforward (only focuses on the structure of the language, the grammatical system, in functional approach it is variable and depends on specific situational and social factors, or we call it communicative function.

There are some characteristics of communicative classroom. This class is designed to be as real as possible just like situation that the students experience in the real world.

#### **Characteristics of The Communicative Classroom**

- a. The classroom is devoted primarily to activities that foster acquisition of L2. Learning activities involving practice and drill are assigned as homework.
- b. The instructor does not correct speech errors directly.
- c. Students are allowed to respond in the target language, their native language, or a mixture of the two.
- d. The focus of all learning and speaking activities is on the interchange of a message that the acquirer understands and wishes to transmit, i.e. meaningful communication.
- e. The students receive comprehensible input in a low-anxiety environment and are personally involved in class activities. Comprehensible input has the following major components:
  - context
  - gestures and other body language cues

- message to be comprehended
- knowledge of the meaning of key lexical items in the utterance

#### D. Some Fun Activities used in English Classroom

The teachers of the elementary school must notice children's characteristics when they want to teach English to the young learner. Usually children still have many characteristics that will disturb their language learning, especially in English. The children are easy to get bored, and they have no long term concentration. So, the teachers have to make the activities that are interesting, meaningful, and sometimes challenging.

To improve children language skills and communicative competence, there are some criteria that should be included in activities.

- a. Activities should focus on language practice
- b. Activities are cognitive simple
- c. Activities are not always personalized to pupils' interest
- d. Activities should provide control and guided practice
- e. Activities should support the linguistics and cognitive demands of task in a structured way.
- f. Activities should provide a small degree of freedom and choice.
- g. Activities should rehearse specific language items, skills, or strategies. (Brewster, Ellis, and Girard 2004:51)

There are many activities that can be conducted in the classroom in teaching English for young learner.

1. Teaching through children song

Mostly, children like to sing a song. When they are singing a song, they will actively learn new thing and new words unconsciously, it means that they don't think too much about the words they get from the song, but, they actively construct the meaning. Using a song in learning English will make the students interested in following the class. They feel enjoy without neglecting the element of language that they have to learn. And how we choose the song? Well it is our job to look for the interesting song that suitable with students' real life situations.

Example

The song entitled "Round the Clock"

'Round the clock the hours go, (*Point to clock*.)

Sometimes fast and sometimes slow. (Move clock hands fast, then slow.)

Tell me what the two hands say, (*Point to the two hands.*)

#### They will tell the time of day,

#### Nine o'clock, it's time for bed. (Create rhymes for different hours.)

#### Come along you sleepy head.

In this song, students are asked to sing the song by using the tune of "Twinkle-twinkle Little Star". The words in this song give the students knowledge how to say time, and how to tell the daily activities, too.

Teaching Tips:

- a. As a related activity, make clocks from paper plates. Encourage children to use their clocks as they sing the song.
- b. Hold a clock in front of the class. Move the hands to show different times, and ask students to identify the times. Begin by teaching hours (i.e. nine o'clock), then move to minutes (eight-thirty). After students master basic terms, introduce phrases such as "a quarter past," "half past," "a quarter of," and so forth.
- c. Call out times. Let children adjust their clocks to reflect the time you named. (This can be used as a contest.)
- d. Discuss what people do at different times of day. Ask children what time they get up, eat breakfast, go to school, come home, work on homework, eat dinner, get ready for bed, etc.
- e. Review the concept of rhyming words. Encourage children to make up their own rhymes for different hours.
- 2. Teaching through Story telling

Stories are often claimed to bring many benefits to young learner classroom, including the language development. Inside the story, the students will get many new vocabularies, and not only that, they

also get the positive messages from the story. The good story for the students must include many aspects that will enable the students to study English in a fun way. Usually, the story for children is provided with some interesting colorful pictures. By using the pictures it will make the students easier to understand the content of the stories. In this kind of activity, the children can listen the story from the teacher first, and then the students try to retell the story in front of the class.

#### Example:

The Story of "Little Red Riding Hood"

This story has good moral message. There are some steps that can be done in teaching the students using the story:

- a. The teacher prepares some activities, included brainstorming vocabulary at the first time. The students are introduced with some words relating to the stories, and it's better if this activity is supported by some pictures, for example picture of the forest, the house etc.
- b. Core activity: reading the story.
- c. In this step, the teacher will read the story aloud, they shouldn't stop to discuss some difficult words but they have to keep reading until the end of the story. After finishing the story, they can discuss with the students about the difficult words.
- d. Follow up activity: vocabulary learning
- e. In this follow up activity the goal is to learn the meaning of some new words and practice it in the daily activities.
- 3. Teaching by Doing Role Play

Role play is appropriate for delivering English language material to young learners. Role play is one of communicative techniques which can develop students' fluency in speaking English. In role play, the students try to be active in the classroom. This method is really useful for the students. They have to use the correct expression, gesture, etc. for example if they have to become a waiter and a customer, so they have to act like the real waiter and customer. By doing this technique, the students will get used to talk in English without feeling nervous, shy and so on.

With the role play techniques:

- a. Students are asked to imagine themselves in a situation which could occur outside the classroom. This could be from the simple situation like meeting a friend in the street, ordering menu in a restaurant.
- b. Students are asked to adopt a specific role in this situation. In some cases, they have to act as themselves, in other time they have to act as if they are someone else.
- c. Students are asked to behave as of the situation really existed, in accordance with their roles (Littlewood 1981: 49).
- 4. Teaching by Playing Games

There are many games that can be material for teaching young learners. Playing games is one of from some techniques that is really liked by the students. Through the game children can learn and practice languages elements and language skill that they want to improve. We can take the games from the book or download it. By using a game, usually students feel motivated and they will not get bored. Games that usually used by the teacher are

- a. Simon Says
- b. Question and answer games
- c. Guessing games
- d. Find differences
- e. Whisper game

#### 5. Teaching by doing some projects.

Doing project is a kind of example of experiential learning. Different from role play, which the students are asked to have a role in doing specific thing as if they are real person, in doing project, the students are asked to use certain expression in certain task on specific need, and of course this happens in natural way. The example of doing project is the students are asked to practice some simple recipes. In this activity the students have to know about the procedure of making omelet, sandwich or other simple recipes. And then they also have to know the material of making that recipe.

#### E. Conclusion

There are some techniques in teaching English especially for young learner. As a teacher, we have to be creative in arranging the material that is suitable with our students' ability. Besides that, we also have to create many interesting ways in teaching them. Children are not like adult, so we have to find the best techniques in teaching them. And the most important thing is that our material which is learned by the students and the method of our teaching are enable the students to practice in their daily life, in real situation. It can be achieved by doing some interesting techniques like learning English through song, storytelling, role play and doing some interesting projects.

So, by learning English they do not only learning the structure, the content, or the material but also they can use English for their communication.

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