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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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	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)	ROOM D
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	Arapa Efendi	AM I A TROUBLE MAKER? FILLER WORDS IN SPONTANEOUS SPEECH; STRATEGIES OR INTERFERENCE (PRELIMINARY STUDY)	
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	Hyunisa Rahmanadia	KOSAKATA WARNA DALAM BAHASA SUNDA KANEKES	
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	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	
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	Agus Sudono	POLA PILIHAN BAHASA DALAM JUAL BELI DI PASAR TRADISIONAL	ROOM A
	Devina Christania, Pradipta Wulan Utami	(STUDI KASUS DI PASAR WINONG, KABUPATEN PATI) 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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	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)	
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	Taufik Mulyadin	INDUSTRI KREATIF, ANAK MUDA, DAN BASA SUNDA	ROOM C
	Veria Septianingtias	ANALISIS DIALEK A DAN DIALEK O BAHASA LAMPUNG: KAJIAN FONOLOGI	
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	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	
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09.45 - 11.00 WIB	PLENARY 2		
	Herudjati Purwoko	LINGUISTIC DOMAINS: KEYS TO THE MAINTENANCE OF JAVANESE	PAKOEBUWONO
11.00 - 11.15 WIB		PAKOEBUWONO	

BUILDING CROSS – CULTURAL COMPETENCE TO IMPROVE ENGLISH EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

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Abstract

This paper is intended to expose the importance of cross-cultural competenc to improve English oral communication effectively. The background of this paper is due to my teaching experience in English Department of School of Bumiayu Islamic Teacher Training. (CCU)course is offered to the students in the sixth semester. To know the students' knowledge about cross-culture, in the begining of semester session, before they got the materials, the writer instructed them to make a group of two or three, then practiced communicating in English. The number of the students in a class is thirty five, so there are about twelve groups. Each group was then extended one topic to perform in the role play. The writer took several topics from the guidance book entitled 'Business Across Culture: Effective Communication Straegies'. Based on practicing to communicate in English with foreigners through role plays, most students still performed/showed Javanese or moslem attitude in which are not appropriate with foreign's culture. Meanwhile, the cultural competence will affect practically some aspect of language use. It can influence the foreigners' respond whether or not they accept the communicator's attitude. Negative or inappropriate impression of English learners of course can inhibit the effective communication.

Keywords: effective communication, cross-culture competence, misinterpretation.

1.Background

Principally the essence of communicative language teaching is the engagement of learners in communication in order to allow them to develop their communicative competence, so the goal of language teaching is the learners' ability to communicate in the target language. The content of a language course will include semantic notions and social functions, not just linguistic structures. Role play or dramatization can be used to adjust the students' use of the target language in different social contexts (Savignon in Celce –Murcia, 2001: 8).

Learning foreign language means learning foreign culture, so learning English as worldwide language means learning the cultures of English users spreading out in this earth planet. To achieve an effective communication in English (particularly with foreigners) the students of English department as well as general English learners should know several aspects of language such as grammatical, textual, and sociolinguistic aspect. Sociolinguistic aspects dealt with such considerations as politeness, formality, metaphor, register, and culturally related aspects of language competence. Let's imagine what will happen if there are two or more people than two from different countries in the same language perform a conversation to do some businesses or overcome any problem, meanwhile each of them only relies on the linguistic competence.

Basically English teachers have a role to extend culture guidance to their students, though they are not native speakers. Teachers and students are both subject and object of culture, yet, teachers are good models to be copied by the students. Hence, it is essential, for the English teachers to learn crossculture then teach it to the students. Furthermore, to attain a good cross-cultural competence English teacher need to build up—cross-culture awareness to the students. The cross-cultural competence is important for English learners especially for those who continue their study or life in English speaking country. As stated by Hinkel in Celce-Murcia (2001: 445) that the most important long-term benefit of teaching culture may be to provide learners with the awareness and the tools that will allow them to achieve their academic, professional, social, and personal goals and become successful in their daily functioning in second or in English foreign language environments.

Another reason why we need to understand and be aware of cross-culture must be it is related to anything concerned with misinterpretations. The next, why we should avoid misinterpretation, since it can create

persistent, negative attitudes towards foreigners. If this case happens, we are not able to achieve an effective English communication.

2. Culture in Language Learning.

According to Levine, Baxter, Mholty (1987) in Lawrence, culture has been described as the system of knowledge, beliefs, and behavior shared by a group of people. Then, People use culture knowledge and beliefs to understand their world (what exists), their own experience (what happens to them) and to guide their own actions and behavior (what to do). When people share a culture, this means that they also have a shared language and communication style as well as shared custom, beliefs, attitude, and values. This shared knowledge is learned and is passed on from generation to generation.

For English foreign learners, attaining linguistic competence is essential but this is not sufficient. They should understand cross-culture, that is knowing how to greet, to make initial contact ,to interrupt the conversation, to complain, to manage time, to extend gifts, to express hospitality, to behave appropriately based on people's culture we interact/communicate with, etc so they are able to communicate in English effectively.

Hinkel in Celce- Murcia (2001: 443) also states that in language teaching and research on language, the term of culture includes many definitions and considerations that dealt with forms of speech act, rhetorical structure of text, social cultural behavior, and any ways in which knowledge is transmitted and obtained. Further, she also explains that in term of daily communication, culture finds its manifestation in body language, gesture, concept of time, hospitality custom, and even expression of friendliness.

Samovar et al (1982:17) explain that communication sometimes happens when sender and receiver draws upon some meanings. These various meanings are developed throughout the human lifetime as the result of cultural and personal experience. Consequently, two persons or more than two, from different countries may have some problems in communication due to different cultural background.

Principally there are two kinds of communication that we interact daily that is oral and written communication. Oral communication implies that communication through mouth. It includes individuals conversing with each other. Meanwhile, Written communication involves any type of interaction that makes use of the written word (Brown, 1994).

From some linguists' points of view, it can be concluded that effective communication is a communication in which everyone involved in gets no confused and no misinterpretation by other person's messages (oral or written) or attitude. So, it can achieve the goal, the right effect or right outcome effectively and successfully.

One of the reasons why we should understand cross culture when we communicate with very different norms is solely to avoid misinterpretation. Misinterpretation happens in daily life. They can happen both in inter-culture and in intra-culture communication. Intra-culture communication is a communication between members of different cultures. This definition is simple but the process is complex. Meanwhile, intra-culture communication is a communication between members of the same culture. Intra-culture communication involves different perceptions, attitudes, and interpretations. We all know that even two people from the same culture, they can have communication problems. People hurt each other by something they say or do, so the problems arising can be perceived as personal rather than culture. Sometimes they result from the members of two cultures communicating each other (McAllister1995: 13-14).

Thus, second language learning involves transferring culture pattern process from the source language to the target language. Misunderstanding and even helplessness interaction may occur. So, we can say that culture is 'the way of a people'. Sometimes particular ways may be highly commended by several people who share the same culture, but for another society those may be regarded obnoxious, repulsive, and even barbaric. Cultural problem in language learning sometimes arises because of this

infrastructure of preconceived and hidebound notions. We can not learn another language unless we have sympathetic understanding of the culture setting of concerned language.

3. Building Cross-Cultural Awareness in the Classroom

Some important aspects of teaching cross-culture can be brought and addressed to English learners via implementing cross-culture habit and instructing assignment. Some of those are such as building time-discipline, expressing greeting, behaving softly, and conducting role play.

English students (ES) are expected to arrive to class on time, such expectation may be not common in our culture. The reason that they need to be punctual is that in English speaking culture (western), the value of time is high and it is considered similar to money (e.g. spend time, waste time, to be on time, time is money). Therefore when students arrive late, they disrupt the class, take other people's time, and show certain level of disrespect for teacher and other students.

ES are expected to be accustomed to expressing greeting to other people (particularly in academic environment) such saying hello, good morning, good afternoon, etc, and to saying see you later, see you next week, and so on. The way of greeting and leaving is a common habit in English speaking community.

For ES, home videos, movie clips, and videotaped excerpts from news-cast and TV program (sitcomps, juvenile shows for younger learner, or interview) can provide a practical resource for examining the influence of culture on language such as interactional practice, body language, turn-taking, and the length of a pause signaling the end of a turn. The information about sociocultural and politeness norms of the community obtained from such materials can be used in role plays, skits, or short plays that students can script and present in class.

Role play is recommend as a device to practice and build cross-culture awareness (Hinkel in Murcia, 2004: 456). The followings are several examples of role plays that reflect the different cultures of each English speaking communities. To recognize whether the role plays reflect the native culture or not, the English teachers and students can consult with the guidance book/ source (*Business Across Culture: Effective Communication Strategies*).

- a. 'Handshake in Korea'. Before students learn about the Culture of Korean in Handshake, the students are instructed to make a role play. The role play involves two persons. The first student is a female acting as a Korean, and the second one is male acting as an American. They will meet in one restaurant to talk about the business. In the role play, the Korean waits the American about five minutes, and then the American comes to the restaurant. At the time they meet in the restaurant, the American shakes his hand first and the Korean accepts it. After handshaking they continue their talking about business. Based on BAC page 24, the female Korean should give her hand first because if a man shakes his hand first, it means that he touches her body without permission and it can cause embarrassment.
- b. 'Decision making in accepting new staff in Japan'. One student acts as a personnel manager, the other two (boy and girl) as applicants. It is supposed that a Japanese personnel manager is looking for a new staff in his ABC company. There are two applicants who will be interviewed. One of the applicants is a young girl with low experience, and the other one is old man with high experience. The manager interviews them about their previous job experience and their motivation to work in the company. In the end of role play the manager decides that the young girl is accepted as the new staff. Based on BAC page 70, the Japanese manager should accept the old man who has high experience, because in Japan culture the Japanese more respect or trust to male than to female, and they also more appreciate the higher experienced person than the lower one.
- c. 'The meaning of InsyaAllah for Arabian'. One of the students acts as Arabian named Abud and the second one acts as Indonesian named Andi. They both act as the students of USA University. They usually study together and discuss about the lesson. One day Abud asks Andi to come to his boarding house to do their homework together, and Andi says "Insya Allah I will come to your boarding house at noon." Some hours latter Abud is waiting for him, but for long time he hasn't come to Abud's boarding house. Abud decides to call him by phone, but he says that he can't come to Abud's boarding house because he has another business. Abud is very angry because in his culture if some one says Insya Allah automatically it must be done. There is a culture reflection that in Arabian culture, Insya Allah means a promise and it must be kept, but in Indonesian culture it is optional.

4. Conclusion

It is important for both English teachers and students to be aware of the manifestation and implementation of foreign language sociocultural values, concepts, and norms, speech and behavior. They can learn them from various sources such TV programs, home videos, movie clips, and videotaped excerpts from news-cast, and other sources like cross-cultural books. English learners need to be taught

to notice polite (often routine) expressions and attitudes in the foreign language community because without becoming astute people or astute watchers, they may find it difficult, or even impossible, to become interactively competent in English communication. In other words, to improve the competence of communicating in English effectively, the English learners should be competent in linguistic as well as in sociocultural aspects.

Being aware of the sociocultural framework does not mean that the English learners have to become 'native-like' but awareness of cross-cultural norms can allow them to make their own choice of what to say and how to say, how to act, how behave appropriately with foreigners without forming negative impression or even misinterpretation. The next, the teacher's task is to provide the learners with the tools they need to recognize that English speaking people own very different cultures from them, they should learn and aware of those differences. The awareness of cross culture is of course one of the aspects to improve the English effective communication, since it can allow English learners to communicate appropriately based on foreign norms, it can create a positive impression and keep a good relation for those who have already got along well with English speaking communities.

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