

ISSN: 2088-6799



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

ISSN: 2088-6799



PROCEEDINGS

International Seminar

LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT II

July 5-6, 2012

Editors:

Agus Subyanto

Mualimin

Prihantoro



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

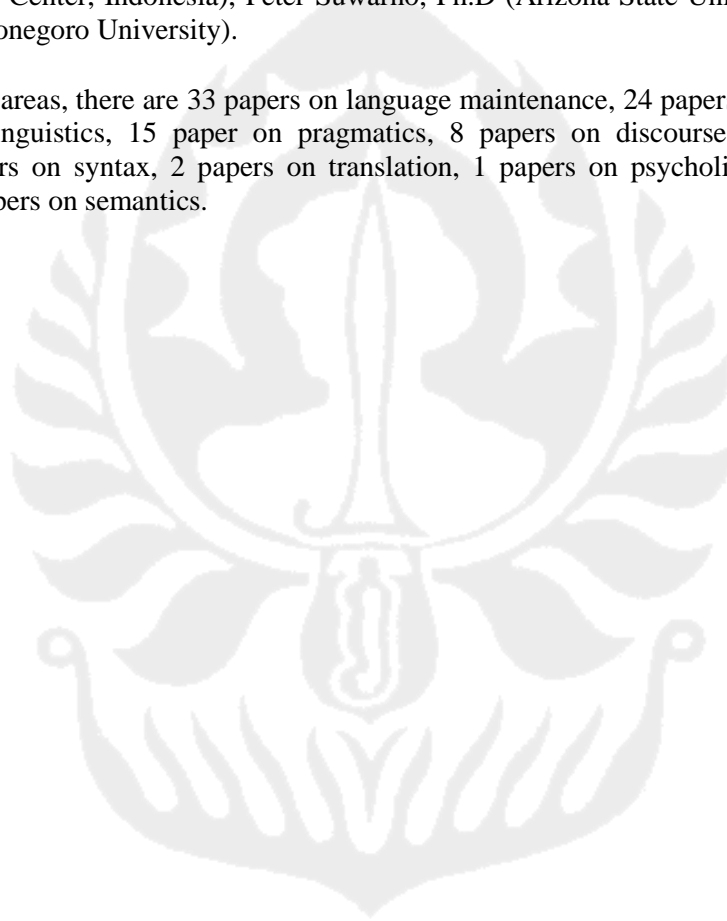
Editors' Note

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

MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE TO SUPPORT CHARACTER EDUCATION IN GLOBALIZATION ERA <i>Ngadiso</i>	83
ON MONITORING LANGUAGE CHANGE WITH THE SUPPORT OF CORPUS PROCESSING <i>Prihantoro</i>	86
ASPEK SOSIAL BUDAYA, DAN KEPERIBADIAN INDIVIDU SEBAGAI JEMBATAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU <i>Rukni Setyawati</i>	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) <i>Swany Chiakrawati</i>	101
THE DYING PHENOMENON OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE USE IN ITS SPEECH COMMUNITY <i>Teguh Sarosa</i>	105
PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA VS PERUBAHAN BAHASA PADA CAKAP KARO DI TANAH KARO, SUMATERA UTARA <i>Yune Andryani Pinem</i>	109
AM I A TROUBLE MAKER? FILLER WORDS IN SPONTANEOUS SPEECH; STRATEGIES OR INTERFERENCE (PRELIMINARY STUDY) <i>Arapa Efendi</i>	116
TEACHING RHETORICS THROUGH LANGUAGES IN ADVERTISEMENTS <i>Isry Laila Syathroh</i>	121
BUKA PINTU: BUHUN YANG TIDAK SELALU TERISTIMEWAKAN <i>Juanda & Nungki Heriyati</i>	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 <i>Katharina Rustipa, Abbas Achmad Badib, Djoko Sutopo</i>	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 <i>Lalu Ari Irawan</i>	140
ENGLISH LEARNING STRATEGIES FOR TOURISM MANAGEMENT STUDENTS WITH MULTI CULTURAL BACKGROUND AT BANDUNG INSTITUTE OF TOURISM <i>Naniek Kuswardhani and Retno Budi Wahyuni</i>	146
<i>SPEECH PLANNINGS IN THE STUDENTS' COVERSAION (A CASE STUDY OF FOURTH SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT DIAN NUSWANTORO UNIVERSITY)</i> <i>Sri Mulatsih</i>	151

BUILDING CROSS – CULTURAL COMPETENCE TO IMPROVE ENGLISH EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION <i>Sri Murtiningsih</i>	156
CITATION AND TENSE FOR REVIEWING PREVIOUS RESEARCH IN THE INTRODUCTION SECTION OF ENGLISH SCIENCE JOURNALS BY NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS. <i>Suharno, Abbas A. Badib, and Joko Sutopo</i>	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) <i>Syaifur Rochman</i>	164
DECONSTRUCTION OF IDEOLOGICAL HEGEMONY OF LANGUAGE-CULTURE MAINTENANCE IN SUNDANESE MEDIA <i>Retno Purwani Sari</i>	169
KATA BERINFIKS DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA <i>Prima Hariyanto</i>	173
UNIVERSAL NASAL ASSIMILATIONS IN MONOMORPHEMIC AND POLYMORPHEMIC WORDS ACROSS LANGUAGES <i>Surono</i>	177
AMBANG KONTRAS AKUSTIK INTONASI KALIMAT DEKLARATIF-INTEROGATIF DALAM BAHASA SUNDA <i>Yusup Irawan</i>	184
ANALISIS PRAGMATIK TEKS HUMOR POLITIK PADA SITUS WWW.KETAWA.COM <i>Ajeng Dianing Kartika</i>	191
ANALYZING THE WORD CHOICE IN RELATION TO THE SEMANTIC ADJUSTMENT IN THE ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF DISNEY’S DONALD DUCK SERIAL COMIC BOOK <i>Dahlya Indra Nurwanti</i>	195
THE RHETORICAL STRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATIVE STRATEGIES OF THE STUDENTS’ REQUESTS IN THE WEB DISCUSSION FORUM <i>Daniel Ginting</i>	202
EMBODIED EXPERIENCES IN METAPHORS IN BAHASA INDONESIA <i>Deli Nirmala</i>	207
KOSAKATA WARNA DALAM BAHASA SUNDA KANEKES <i>Hyunisa Rahmanadia</i>	212
THE IMPLICATURE AND VIOLATIONS OF CONVERSATIONAL MAXIMS IN INDONESIAN ADVERTISEMENTS <i>Muhamad Ahsanu</i>	217
JAVANESE AFFECTIVE WORDS IN TERM OF ADDRESS <i>Oktiva herry Chandra</i>	225

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

INTEGRASI BAHASA CINA DIALEK HAKKA PADA REGISTER PENAMBANGAN TIMAH INKONVENSIIONAL DI BANGKA <i>Yuni Ferawaty</i>	321
THE POTENTIAL LOSS OF SASAK SPEECH LEVEL: A SURVEY OF LANGUAGE USE AMONG SASAK YOUTHS IN WEST LOMBOK <i>Sudirman Wilian</i>	327
AFASIOLOGI: PERSPEKTIF LINGUISTIK <i>Luita Aribowo</i>	331
KONTRASTIF BAHASA MINANGKABAU DENGAN BAHASA INDONESIA DI TINJAU DARI SEGI PREPOSISI <i>Yuliarni</i>	336
LEXICAL MEANING AND ITS LOSS AND GAIN OF INFORMATION IN TRANSLATION <i>Frans I Made Brata</i>	346
PHONOLOGICAL PROCESS IN INDONESIAN SPEECH (CASE OF ASSIMILATION AND ELISION IN INDONESIAN) <i>Agus Hari Wibowo</i>	352
PATTERNS OF LANGUAGE CHOICE IN SEMARANG SOCIETY: A CASE STUDY ABOUT LANGUAGE SHIFT AND MAINTENANCE IN THE SUB DISTRICT OF SOUTH SEMARANG <i>Aan Setyawan</i>	358
PENGGUNAAN KOSA KATA DALAM BAHASA TEGAL <i>Abadi Supriatin</i>	364
PRESERVING AND MAINTAINING NATIVE TONGUE THROUGH CULTURAL EXPOSURE <i>Agnes Widyaningrum</i>	369
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF JAVANESE AS A COMPULSORY LOCAL CONTENT SUBJECT IN THE PRIMARY EDUCATION CURRICULUM TO MAINTENANCE THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN JAVA <i>Andi Rizki Fauzi</i>	375
THE IMPLICATION OF BEHAVIOURISM THEORY IN TEACHING GRAMMAR FOR ELEMENTARY STUDENTS <i>Anggi Riris Pawesty</i>	380
LANGUAGE CHOICE IN MULTILINGUAL COMMUNITIES <i>Anik Widyastuti</i>	383
INTRODUCING TRANSLATION ACTIVITY: AN IMPLEMENTATION OF LANGUAGE MANTAINENCE IN CLASSROOM <i>Barans Irawan Palangan</i>	387
USING CONSTRUCTIVIST METHOD TO TEACH HORTATORY EXPOSITION FOR GRADE 8 OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS <i>Bening Angga Dita</i>	392
THE ROLE OF KYAI IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE <i>Casiyah</i>	397

LAGU DOLANAN ANAK ALTERNATIVE SONGS IN TEACHING JAVANESE LANGUAGE FOR CHILDREN <i>Dewi Puspitasari</i>	401
TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL USING CONSTRUCTIVISM APPROACH <i>Didit Kurniadi</i>	406
RAGAM BAHASA DALAM UPACARA PRA-NIKAH ADAT SUNDA "NGEUYEUK SEUREUH" <i>Euis Kurniasih</i>	411
POLITENESS STRATEGIES <i>Fider Saputra T</i>	416
LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT <i>Hamza Aabeed .Khalfalla</i>	420
PRESERVING INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES THORUGH A MORE INTEGRATED NATIONAL CULTURAL STRATEGY <i>Hazairin Eko Prasetyo</i>	423
NARRATIVE DISCOURSE: HYBRID CONSTRUCTION AND DOUBLED VOICE IN EUDORA WELTY'S THE OPTIMIST'S DAUGHTER <i>I. M. Hendrarti</i>	428
WOMAN REPRESENTATION AT BUMPER STICKERS ON THE BACKS OF DUMP TRUCKS <i>Hetty Catur Ellyawati & Muhammad Arief Budiman</i>	434
THE LETTER OF SECURITY COUNCIL ON "NO FLYING ZONE" IN THE POINT OF VIEW OF METHAPORIC ANALYSIS <i>Ignatius Maryoto</i>	437
TRANSITION THROUGH ACCULTURATION AMONG ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN LANGUAGE, AND HOW IS ABOUT OUR IDENTITY ? <i>Ikha Adhi Wijaya</i>	443
LOCAL LANGUAGE MAINTAINCE: CASE STUDY IN A. HADIWIDJAJA FAMILY <i>Indriani Triandjojo</i>	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 <i>Johanes Sutomo</i>	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) <i>Kharisma Puspita Sari</i>	465
STRATEGIES OF CONSTRUCTING APPEALS IN OBAMA'S VICTORY SPEECH <i>Luqman Hakim</i>	470
DESIGNING WRITING TEST <i>Machalla Megaiab Abdullah</i>	474
PROSES ADAPTASI PENYERAPAN KOSAKATA BAHASA INGGRIS KE DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA : SEBUAH KAJIAN MORFOLOGI <i>Maria Theresia Priyastuti</i>	477
INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES IN ENGLISH COMPARED WITH BAHASA INDONESIA AND BASA SUNDA <i>Maria Yosephin Widarti Lestari</i>	482
HOW TO PREVENT JAVANESE FROM LANGUAGE LOSS <i>Mas Sulis Setiyono</i>	487
'NGURI – NGURI BUDAYA JAWA' MELALUI PEMERTAHANAN PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA DI MEDIA MASSA <i>Meka Nitrit Kawasari</i>	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 <i>Milad Ali Milad Addusamee</i>	497
JAVANESE VS. ENGLISH: POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES ON LEARNERS <i>Nurul Adhalina</i>	499
LINGKUNGAN SEBAGAI SARANA PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA INDONESIA <i>Peni kustiati</i>	504
KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK TERHADAP RAGAM BAHASA PERCAKAPAN PADA HARIAN SOLOPOS (KAJIAN ATAS RUBRIK "AH...TENANE") <i>Ratih Kusumaningsari</i>	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>	517
THE REAL ACTIONS OF YOUNG GENERATION IN MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN THE GLOBALIZATION ERA <i>Rika Rahma Anissa</i>	522

THE PATTERNS OF CODE SWITCHING IN TEACHING AND LEARNING KITAB KUNING AND ITS IMPLICATIONS TO THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE <i>Saidatun Nafisah</i>	526
ENCOURAGING CHILDREN IN LEARNING ENGLISH COMMUNICATIVELY BY USING SOME FUN ACTIVITIES IN THE CLASSROOM <i>Sari Kusumaningrum</i>	531
DESIGNING SPEAKING TEST BETWEEN PERFORMANCE TEST AND IMITATIVE TEST FOR DEVELOPING VOCABULARY COMPETENCE <i>Setiawan Bayu Nugroho</i>	536
EMBODIMENT IN SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNING AND TEACHING <i>Solegar Anggit Prasetyo</i>	538
PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA BELANDA MELALUI UJIAN INTEGRASI <i>Sri Sulihingtyas Drihartati</i>	543
POLA PEMILIHAN BAHASA DI KALANGAN PENUTUR JAWA KOTA SEMARANG <i>Suharyo</i>	547
TWILIGHT AND INDONESIAN YOUNG ADULT FICTION TUILET': A PARODY <i>Tri Pramesti</i>	551
MENULIS MENINGKATKAN KECERDASAN LINGUISTIK <i>Umi Jaroh</i>	556
LAGU WULELE SANGGULA MENUJU KEBERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU <i>Uniwati</i>	562
THE IMPLICATION ON TEACHING EFL (ENGLISH FOREIGN LANGUAGE) READING FUN TO VARIOUS LEVELS OF INDONESIAN STUDENTS <i>Widyashanti Kunthara Anindita</i>	567
ANALISIS KONTRASTIF MONOLINGUAL BAHASA INDONESIA <i>Wiwik Wijayanti</i>	571
CAMPUR KODE PADA RUBRIK GLANGGANG REMAJA: AITI MAJALAH PANJEBAR SEMANGAT <i>Wuri Sayekti Sutarjo</i>	574
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) <i>Yessi Aprilia Waluyo</i>	578
THE APPLICATION OF FUNCTIONAL APPROACH IN STANDAR KOMPETENSI LULUSAN (SKL) UJIAN NASIONAL SMP/MTsOF ENGLISH IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2011–2012 <i>Yohana Ika Harnita Sari</i>	583

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)	

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

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Luqman Hakim	STRATEGIES OF CONSTRUCTING APPEALS IN OBAMA'S VICTORY SPEECH	ROOM B
	Machalla Megaiab Abdullah	DESIGNING WRITING TEST	
	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	

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

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Wuri Sayekti Sutarjo	CAMPUR KODE PADA RUBRIK GLANGGANG REMAJA: AITI MAJALAH PANJEBAR SEMANGAT	ROOM D
	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

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

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	

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

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 LEARNERS' ATTITUDE TOWARD JAVANESE LANGUAGE SUBJECT AS ONE OF JAVANESE'S LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE EFFORT

Izzati Gemi Seinsiani
Diponegoro University
izzatiseinsiani@yahoo.com

Abstract

As a multilingual country, language maintenance is important to prevent the local language or varieties from being perished. Javanese language subject at school is one of the language maintenance efforts from the government and this paper discusses about the language attitude of the students toward it. There two kind language attitude in learning process, Integrative attitude and instrumental attitude. The attitude that is possessed by the students will influence the success of Javanese language subject as language maintenance effort from the government. This paper also discusses about the influence of language shift to more dominant language such as Indonesian language and English toward the student's attitude development.

Key words: *attitude, students, Javanese language, subject, language maintenance, language shift*

A. Introduction

Indonesia is multicultural and multilingual country, each region have its own culture and language. Javanese language is one of the local languages, it has the biggest speaker in Indonesia, but still Javanese language is threatened of being perished because most of the speaker especially the young generation in big city start to shift to Indonesian language in several domains. Nowadays, not many young people are able to speak Javanese language anymore correctly and properly especially Krama Inggil. Even though many maintenance effort has already done to preserve it. One of the efforts from the government is by putting Javanese language subject as one of the subject in academic syllabus so the students can learn Javanese language at school formally, but the success of the effort is depended on the speaker attitude toward the language.

One of the reasons why many Javanese language's speakers start to to shift to Indonesian language is that even though they consider Javanese language as their identity and culture and that they do not want Javanese language to disappear, at the same time Javanese language have a difficult language system. Javanese have complicated degrees of politeness based on age, rank and intimacy of the speakers and also a difficult writing form that is known as 'Aksara Jawa'. These difficulties in language systems seem to discourage the student to learn Javanese language and influence their attitude toward Javanese language. Even though they also realize that Javanese language is a part of Javanese culture that need to be maintained.

Language attitude toward a certain language has a great influence toward the success of language maintenance. It shows the speaker's perspective, attitude and feeling toward certain languages and varieties, people can have positive and negative attitude toward the languages or varieties. As stated by Jendra (2010) that language attitude is defined as the people's linguistics position, perceptions and actions towards the language and varieties. Language attitude is based on the prestige and power of the language, historical background of nations, the social and traditional factors, and the language system. According to Jendra (2010) there are three types of language attitude. Attitude in language learning, attitude towards language uses, attitude towards language users.

Language attitude in learning Javanese language is also influenced by instrumental and integrative attitude. It is supported by the fact that it is more beneficial or useful to use Indonesian language as the official language or English as the world universal language than using and learning Javanese language. So, the purpose of this study is to discuss about the learners' attitude toward Javanese language as one of the effort of Javanese language maintenance.

B. Discussion

1. Language Contact

1.1 Language Attitude in Learning Language

Language attitude is actually the feeling people have about their own language or the language of others. As stated by Jendra (2010) that language attitude is position, perception, and action toward languages and varieties. In Fasold's point of view (1984) language attitude should include attitudes toward language maintenance and planning. Language attitude is always changing all the time. The country economic condition and the need of the speaker determine the language attitude of its speaker and the potential speaker. As stated by Calvet:

And this 'selection' is relatively limited: human beings are not always able to choose their languages, their choice is determined first and foremost by the milieu in which they find themselves, by the languages that coexist in this niche and then by their needs, and very little by the typological situation of the coexisting languages (Calvet 2006: 58).

According to Vandermeeren (2005) there are three categories of objects of language attitude investigated: 1) dialects/regionally accented speech style, 2) ethnic languages/ethnic accented speech styles, 3) second/foreign-accented speech styles/languages for specific purposes. One of the types of language attitude that can be measured is attitude in language learning toward certain languages or varieties. Language attitude has a great influence on learner's motivation to learn the languages or varieties.

Positive (favorable) attitude toward the language will produce positive result in learning process while negative view to certain language will cause negative result in language learning (Jendra, 2010). Those attitudes are affected by some major factor such as language prestige, social & historical background, culture and the experience in learning the language. Jendra (2010) also stated that there are two types of language attitude in language learning. They are integrative language attitude and instrumental language attitude.

Integrative language attitude is an attitude that refers to the learner's behavior and desire to integrate themselves to certain language. The learners not only learn a language to have proficiency in it but also want to know, imitate or adapt themselves to the culture. They have the motivation to read lots of books related to the language, want to speak the language with the people they meet, etc. Many researchers agreed that the learner with this attitude will more likely success in mastering the target language.

While instrumental attitude is the attitude in which the motivation of the learner in learning a language is to fulfill only material need. Students with this attitude are less motivated to learn, read books related to the language and use the language in daily interaction. So with this attitude the learners tend to be less successful in reaching the goal of learning.

1.2 Language Maintenance Effort and Factors

Language maintenance is the effort of the speaker or speech community to maintain or continue using their language although there is an opportunity or condition to shift to another language. Winford in Jendra (2010) stated that language maintenance refers to simply to the preservation by a speech community of its native language from generation through generation. Preservation implies that the language changes is only by a small degree and have only limited contact with other language.

According to Jendra (2010) there are several factors contributing in language maintenance: 1) Large number of speaker, 2) Concentration of living, 3) Identity and pride of culture, 4) Better economic condition.

Family and the government involvement are also important to create a positive attitude toward a certain language or varieties that can support the language maintenance (Mugddam, 2005). Winford also discuss code switching can be one of the strategy of language maintenance in which the speaker alternate between two languages. Although, the use of code switching as maintenance strategy may become a problem later because as the speaker acknowledge the dominance of the second language, they may actually shift to the second language and use the first language only in code switching.

1.3 The Cause of Language Shift

Multilingual and bilingual country is more vulnerable to language shift than the monolingual country. Jendra (2010) stated that language shift can be categorized as language change. Language shift

happens when a speech community begins to use or adopt an entirely new language. In other word, they stop to use their first language in their daily conversation with the others speakers.

Language shift happens gradually over different generation. Language shift can be the result of extensive language contact, borrowing and code switching. It can lead to the language death of the abandoned language. According to Myers – Scotton in Fink (2002) numerous cases have been recorded in which language shift was a result of “the pervasive addition or substitution of the grammar of another language in the code switching situation”.

There are some factors contributing in language shift such as politic, economic and education. Some factors also can accelerate the speed of language shift in certain speech community. The accelerators are closely related to the local community and the surrounding society. The accelerators include the factors that will increase access to the surrounding society, increase the attractiveness of participating in that society’s economic system or weakens the indigenous language learning environment of children and young adults. The using of certain language in education system and governmental administrative can also accelerate the language shift because the higher opportunities in getting better job and good education or. The other factor that can hasten the language shift is the lack of literacy in the minority language (Palmer, 1997).

2. Students’ Attitude toward Javanese Language Subject

Javanese language is one of local language in Indonesia. Javanese is a language that has large speaker than any other local language in Indonesia. Still, the existence of Indonesian language and the influence of westernization cause the speakers are not completely loyal with Javanese language anymore especially young generation who live in big cities. Many young generations do not feel responsible in maintaining Javanese language due to the lack of knowledge of the good moral value in Javanese language system.

“Namun kelebihan budaya Jawa tersebut belum sepenuhnya dimanfaatkan pemiliknya. Justru ada beberapa masalah yang menyertai ‘keterpurukan bahasa Jawa’. Pertama, banyak generasi muda terkesan ‘kurang bertanggung jawab’ terhadap upaya pemertahanan dan pengembangan bahasa Jawa. Kedua, karena kurang mengenal nilai-nilai luhur budaya Jawa” (Dewi, 2011).

Maintaining Javanese language is not easy to do. All of the Javanese speakers must be involved in the maintaining effort to lessen the language shift to the dominant language. The most important effort is come from family education. In her research Dewi (2011) stated that the Javanese family should be proud and continue to teach Javanese language and culture to their children. It is important because it can create the children’s positive attitude toward the Javanese language since the early age. So later, they will have the integrative attitude toward Javanese language that can motivate them in learning the Javanese language. But the condition in reality show that many Javanese parents do not do their job properly and seriously in teaching Javanese language and culture because many students in Java do not have the motivation and integrative attitude in learning Javanese language.

Whereas, teaching Javanese language at school since the early age is one of the language maintenance that has been done by the government so that they can learn Javanese language formally at school. The success of this maintaining effort is highly depending on the student’s attitude in learning Javanese language itself. As stated above that there are two kind of attitude in learning language, integrative and instrumental attitude toward the language.

To guarantee the success of this maintaining effort, the student must possess integrative attitude toward Javanese language because by possessing this kind of attitude, the students will be more success in mastering Javanese language. There are some indicators that can be used to measure the student’s attitude toward Javanese language. The indicators are: 1) the students are able to show their loyalty in using Javanese language in daily communication, 2) the students are feeling proud in understanding, using and appreciating Javanese language, 3) the students are able to understand Javanese language system or norm properly.

Based on the indicators, Most the students do not show their enthusiasm in deepening their knowledge of Javanese language at or outside school although they realize that Javanese language is a part of Javanese culture that need to be maintained and to avoid the language death. As stated by Dewi (2011) in her research the students in Javanese generally are not able to use Javanese language in communication properly. Most of them just can answer a question in Javanese language with short

answer like 'inggih' and 'mboten'. They usually use code mixing and switching or even shift completely to Indonesian language when giving a long answer.

The students' lack enthusiasm is also about learning the Javanese language system or norm. Their skill in using it is still far from good. Most of them do not apply the appropriate Javanese language system when using it in the communication both spoken and written. Dewi (2011) stated in her research that most students are not able to do their assignment correctly without the help from the teachers or the parents. It found in the student's worksheet that their answer shows that they have no idea about the Javanese language system that have degree of politeness based on age, class and intimacy. For example, they write 'Bapak turu, aku turu' which is wrong because they do not pay attention to the rule of degree of politeness in Javanese language.

Their actions above show that they do not use the Javanese language properly in daily communication and that they are not loyal to Javanese language. It also implies the lack of student's enthusiasm to learn more about Javanese language by themselves without interference from the teachers or parents. The phenomenon above indicates that most of these students do not develop an integrative attitude toward the Javanese language. They mostly develop instrumental attitude toward Javanese language as a subject at school that only motivates them to pass the examination or to get a grade above the class average. As stated in Handono (2011) that noted about the students' Javanese language scores. The students' average score are relatively high. It is about +0,84, But their Javanese language skill in communication is far from good. It can be assumed that the students' instrumental attitude do not support the students ability in using Javanese language because the lack of integrative attitude that will motivate them to learn Javanese language more seriously and loyally use it in daily communication.

C. Conclusion

Javanese as one of the language in Indonesia is very vulnerable to the effect of language shift. Many of its speakers especially the younger generation in big city that mostly shifts completely to Indonesian language. There are many reason of the language shift of Javanese language such as to get a better job and education. Language maintenance is needed to avoid the Javanese language from being completely death or leave behind by the speakers. Javanese language subject is one of the efforts of language maintenance although the success will be depended on the attitude toward the Javanese language subject itself.

There are two kind of language attitude in learning language, integrative and instrumental attitude. Most of the students develop instrumental attitude more that integrative one because the motive behind the study is just to past the examination proven by the high average score of the students but it is not accompanied by the skill in communicating by using Javanese language and their willingness to loyally used it in daily communication.

REFERENCES

- Dewi, Panca. 2011. Strategi Pemertahanan dan Pengembangan Bahasa Jawa Melalui Optimalisasi Siswa Mengapresiasi "Cerita Cekak". Web. 20 June 2011
- Fasold, Ralph. 1984. *The sociolinguistics of society*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell
- Fink, Teresa. 2002. Attitude toward Languages in Nairobi. Web. 19 June. 2012
- Handono, Suryo. 2011. *Sikap Siswa SMP di Eks-karesidenan Semarang terhadap Bahasa Jawa*. Web. 19 June. 2012
- Jendra, Made. I. Indrawan. 2010. *Sociolinguistics Study of Societies' Language*. Graha Ilmu: Yogyakarta
- Mugaddam, Abdel. R. H. 2005. Language attitudes and language shift among ethnic migrants in Khartoum. Web. 18 June 2012
- Palmer, Scoot. 1997. Language of Work: The Critical Link Between Economic Change and Language Shift. Web. 18 June 2012



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

**Jalan Imam Bardjo, S.H. No.5 Semarang
Telp/Fax +62-24-8448717
Email: seminarlinguistics@gmail.com
Website: www.mli.undip.ac.id**

