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PROCEEDINGS

International Seminar

LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT III

July 2–3, 2013

Revised Edition



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

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Editors:
Jee Sun Nam
Agus Subiyanto
Nurhayati

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Editors' Note

In the international seminar on Language Maintenance and Shift III, there are some new issues. First, the committee changes the previous theme into "Investigating Local Wisdom through Indigenous Language". Through the new theme, the committee invites language practitioners to discuss the problems concerning the importance of maintaining indigenous languages because the languages function as a means of expressing local wisdom. Second, the seminar uses the new label, LAMAS, the acronym which was proposed by Prof. Dr. Bambang Kaswanti Purwo in the previous seminar, to make the participants easily remember it. Third, most of the keynote speakers come from various institutions. Those are Dr. Johnny Tjia (Summer Institute of Linguistics, Indonesia-International), Prof. Jee Sun Nam, Ph.D (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Korea), Prof. Dr. Mahsun, M.S. (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, Jakarta, Indonesia), Prof. Dr. Bambang Kaswanti Purwo (Atma Jaya Catholic University, Jakarta-Indonesia), Prof. Dr. I Dewa Putu Wijana (Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia), Prof. Drs. Ketut Artawa, M.A., Ph.D (Udayana University, Denpasar, Indonesia), and Dr. Suharno, M.Ed. (Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia).

There are 113 participants who present the papers covering various topic areas. Those are 38 papers on sociolinguistics, 14 papers on morphology, 13 papers on applied linguistics, 8 papers on anthropological linguistics, 8 papers on discourse analysis, 8 papers on cognitive linguistics, 7 papers on ethnography of communication, and 7 papers on computational linguistics.

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.

Editors' Note for Revised Edition

There are some changes in this revised edition. First, we enclose the article by Prof. Jee Sun Nam, Ph.D entitled "Retrieving Local Wisdom in Korean with the Support of Corpus Processing Software" on page 555. Second, we delete the article by Yusup Irawan 'Tiga Syarat Menuju Fonetik Modern' as he cancelled his status as a participant. These changes have an impact on the change of table of contents.

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**SCHEDULE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR
"LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT III (LAMAS III)"**

DAY 1 (July 2, 2013)

TIME	ACTIVITIES		ROOM
	NAME	TITLE	
09.30 – 10.45 WIB	REGISTRATION		PAKOEBUWONO
10.45 – 11.00 WIB	OPENING		PAKOEBUWONO
11.00 – 11.30 WIB	KEYNOTE SPEECH		PAKOEBUWONO
	Prof. Dr. Mahsun, M.S.		
11.30 – 12.30 WIB	LUNCH AND PRAY		PAKOEBUWONO
12.30 – 14.00 WIB	PLENNARY SESSION 1		PAKOEBUWONO
	Prof. Jee Sun Nam, Ph.D.	RETRIEVING LOCAL WISDOM IN KOREAN WITH THE SUPPORT OF CORPUS PROCESSING SOFTWARE	
	Dr. Johnny Tjia	ISU KEBERTAHANAN DALAM USAHA PENCAGARAN BAHASA	
	Dr. Suharno, M.Ed.	INCORPORATING LOCAL WISDOM INTO ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING (ELT)	
	Moderator : J. Herudjati Purwoko, Ph.D		
14.00 – 15.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 1 A		PAKOEBUWONO
	Kahar Dwi Prihantono	PENATAAN ULANG KAMUS DIALEK BANYUMASAN; SEBUAH SUMBANGAN LEKSIKOGRAFIS BAGI UPAYA PEMERTAHANAN DIALEK (RE-ORGANISATION OF BANYUMAS DIALECT DICTIONARY; LEXICOGRAPHIC CONTRIBUTION TO DIALECT PRESERVATION)	
	Mualimin	KO AND RIKA IN JAVANESE OF TEGAL	
	Rukni Setyawati	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA DAERAH SEBAGAI UPAYA MENINGKATKAN KETAHANAN BUDAYA	
	Retno Wulandari Setyaningsih	PENGASINGAN RAMBU PETUNJUK DI PUSAT-PUSAT PERBELANJAAN DI SURABAYA	
14.00 – 15.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 1 B		PAKOEBUWONO
	Herudjati Purwoko	MUATAN SOSIO-KULTURAL DAN POLITIS DALAM BAHASA DARI SEGI ETNOGRAFI	
	Syahron Lubis	LOSS OF WORDS IN MANDAILINGNESE	
	M. Suryadi	GENERASI MUDA JAWA PERKOTAAN KAGOK DENGAN BAHASA JAWANYA SENDIRI	
	Fatchul Mu'in	PENGGUNAAN BAHASA DALAM RANAH JUAL BELI DI PASAR TERAPUNG LOK BAIN TAN KABUPATEN BANJAR KALIMANTAN SELATAN	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
14.00 – 15.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 1 C		CEMPAKA
	Neli Purwani	PENGGUNAAN BAHASA INGGRIS DALAM IKLAN MAKANAN DAN MINUMAN: PELUANG ATAUKAH ANCAMAN?	
	Ikmi nur Oktavianti	SEMANTIC SHIFT ON MALAY WORDS IN CLASSICAL MALAY TEXT HIKAYAT HANG TUAH COMPARE TO MODERN MALAY (INDONESIAN LANGUAGE) AND THE RELATION TO CULTURAL CONTEXT	
	Nunung Supriadi	PENGARUH DIALEK LOKAL TERHADAP BAHASA MANDARIN YANG DIGUNAKAN MASYARAKAT TIONGHUA DI PURWOKERTO	
	Agustina Lestary	DO BANJARESE WOMEN AND MEN SPEAK DIFFERENTLY?	
14.00 – 15.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 1 D		MELATI
	Esther Hesline Palandi	KATA SERAPAN DALAM BAHASA JEPANG: UPAYA BANGSA JEPANG DALAM PEMELIHARAAN BAHASA DAN TERJADINYA PERGESERAN BAHASA SESUAI BUDAYA LOKAL	
	Maria Yosephin Widarti Lestari	THE FEATURES OF JAVANESE WOMEN SPEECH: A SOCIOLINGUISTICS STUDY BASED ON LAKOFF'S THEORY	
	Meti Istimurti	PEMERTAHANAN DAN REVITALISASI BAHASA JAWA DIALEK BANTEN	
	Retno Purwani Sari Dan Tatan Tawami	THE STRATEGY OF THE TEXT AND THE STRUCTURAL RELATIONS TO EXERCISE SUNDANESE CRITICS' IDEOLOGICAL HEGEMONY	
14.00 – 15.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 1 E		BOUGENVILLE
	Layli Hamida	SOSIALISASI DAN KEBIJAKAN ATAS KEBERAGAMAN BAHASA PADA MASYARAKAT TENGGER JAWA TIMUR: SEBUAH FENOMENA KEARIFAN LOKAL	
	Dwi Wulandari dan Wiwik Sundari	SANTRI'S LANGUAGE ATTITUDE TOWARD JAVANESE LANGUAGE ON PESANTREN TEACHING WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE	
	Kharisma Puspita Sari	STYLE AND REGISTER USED AT PONDOK PESANTREN (A DIMENSION OF SOCIOLINGUISTICS)	
	Anandha	FENOMENA SOSIOLINGUISTIK BAHASA JAWA PESISIR SEBAGAI CERMIN KEARIFAN LOKAL	
15.30 – 16.00 WIB	BREAK AND PRAY		PAKOEJUWONO

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
16.00 – 17.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 2 A		PAKOEBUWONO
	Surono	SOLIDARITAS (TU) DAN KESOPANAN (VOUS) DALAM BAHASA JAWA SEBAGAI WUJUD KEARIFAN LOKAL	
	Riadi Darwis	SIKAP BERBAHASA PARA SISWA SEKOLAH DASAR ISLAM TERPADU KABUPATEN BANDUNG DALAM KONTEKS MULTIBAHASA	
	Fandy Prasetya Kusuma	PERGESERAN BAHASA HOKKIAN DALAM UPACARA TE PAI DI INDONESIA	
	Elisa Carolina Marion	PERGESERAN PENGGUNAAN KEIGO KHUSUSNYA PADA PENGGUNAAN HONORIFIC TITLE (呼称) DAN PERUBAHAN HUBUNGAN ATASAN DAN BAWAHAN YANG TERJADI PADA PERUSAHAAN JEPANG	
16.00 – 17.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 2 B		PAKOEBUWONO
	Dian Swastika	JAVANESE EXPRESSIONS AS LOCAL WISDOM MANIFESTATION	
	Meka Nitrit Kawasari	PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA PADA UPACARA TUMURUNING KEMBARMAYANG SEBAGAI CERMINAN KEARIFAN BUDAYA JAWA	
	Endang Setyowati	CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF PROVERBS IN INDONESIAN AND ENGLISH: AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL LINGUISTIC STUDY	
Prayudha	METAFORA SEBAGAI NASIHAT DALAM HOROSKOP JAWA: STUDI LINGUISTIK ANTROPOLOGIS		
16.00 – 17.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 2 C		CEMPAKA
	Sri Sulihingtyas D.	PANTUN BUKA PALANG PINTU: KEARIFAN LOKAL DALAM PERNIKAHAN ADAT BETAWI	
	Hatmiati	TUTURAN PAMALI DALAM TRADISI LISAN MASYARAKAT BANJAR	
	Atin Kurniawati	JAVANESE VIEW ON EDUCATION: AN ETNOLINGUISTIC STUDY	
Muhammad	A SOCIAL CONTEXT OF SASAK PERSONAL PRONOUNS		
16.00 – 17.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 2 D		MELATI
	Habiba Al Umami	PRESUPPOSITION ANALYSIS OF THE QUESTION IN MATA NAJWA "POLITIK SELEBRITI" EPISODE	
	Muhammad Rohmadi	TINDAK TUTUR PERSUASIF DAN PROVOKATIF DALAM WACANA SPANDUK KAMPANYE PILKADA JAWA TENGAH TAHUN 2013	
	Endro nugroho wasono aji	PERUBAHAN KATA GANTI ORANG KEDUA DALAM BAHASA JAWA	
Yenny budhi listianingrum	PEMILIHAN BAHASA KELUARGA MUDA DI DESA KLOPODUWUR CERMIN PEMERTAHANAN IDENTITAS DAN EKSISTENSI BAHASA		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
16.00 – 17.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 2 E		BOUGENVILLE
	Sri wahyuni	PERUNDUNGAN BAHASA DAERAH MELALUI PENGGUNAAN LOGAT DIALEK DALAM TAYANGAN SINETRON DI TELEVISI	
	Lalu erwan husnan	LINGUISTIC ADAPTATION OF BAJO IN SUMBAWA ISLAND: A PRELIMINARY STUDY FOR SOCIAL MOTIVATION OF LANGUAGE CHANGE	
	Tubiyono	COMPANY'S PARTICIPATION IN THE LOCAL LANGUAGE RETENTION	
	Endang sri wahyuni dan khrishandini	VARIASI BAHASA DALAM SINETRON TUKANG BUBUR NAIK HAJI (TBNH) KAJIAN ETNOGRAFI KOMUNIKASI	
17.30 – 18.30 WIB	BREAK AND PRAY		PAKOEBUWONO
18.30 – 19.30 WIB	PARALLEL SESSION 2 F-1		PAKOEBUWONO A
	Rini Esti Utami	BAHASA JAWA DALAM SLOGAN-SLOGAN CALON GUBERNUR DAN WAKIL GUBERNUR JAWA TENGAH TAHUN 2013	
	Miza Rahmatika Aini	KESENIAN JARANAN SEBAGAI BENTUK PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA JAWA	
	Putu Utama	PELESTARIAN BAHASA BALI DALAM PENDIDIKAN FORMAL: PERSPEKTIF POLITIK DAN REGULASI	
	Leksito Rini	TARLING MUSIC AS A MEANS OF MAINTAINING INDIGENOUS JAVANESE LANGUAGE AT NORTHERN COAST (PANTURA) IN THE PROVINCES OF WEST JAVA AND CENTRAL JAVA	
	Enita Istriwati	PENGENALAN UNGKAPAN-UNGKAPAN BAHASA JAWA: SUATU UPAYA PEMERTAHANAN BANGSA	
	Icuk Prayogi	PERGESERAN PEMAKAIAN PRONOMINA PERSONA DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA INFORMAL REMAJA: STUDI KASUS FILM TANGKAPLAH DAKU KAU KUJITAK (1987) DAN BANGUN LAGI DONG, LUPUS (2013)	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
18.30 – 19.30 WIB	PARALLEL SESSION 2 F-2		PAKOEBUWONO B
	Ikha Adhi Wijaya	PRANOTOCORO AS ONE OF THE SYMBOL OF JAVANESE CULTURE THAT BECOMES DIMINISH FROM DAY TO DAY	
	Siti Suharsih	LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT: HOW JAVANESE PRESERVED AND SHIFTED IN INDUSTRIAL AREA CASE STUDY IN NIKOMAS COMPANY	
	Sang Ayu Isnu Maharani dan I Komang Sumaryana Putra	LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE OF BALINESE MOTHER TONGUE THROUGH THE TRADITIONAL STORY TELLING (MESATUA) IN BATU BULAN VILLAGE, GIANYAR	
	Sutarsih	LANGUAGE AND SAFETY	
	Anang Febri Priambada	ALIH KODE DAN CAMPUR KODE PADA CERAMAH BUDAYA EMHA AINUN NAJIB	
	Didik Santoso	PEKALONGAN DIALECT IN RAPROX BAND LYRICS	
	Maria Christiani sugiarto	A REFLECTION OF LANGUAGE ATTITUDE TOWARD KID CARTOONS: A CASE STUDY OF FIRST GRADERS IN MARSUDIRINI ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
18.30 – 19.30 WIB	PARALLEL SESSION 2 F-3		PAKOEBUWONO C
	Asih Prihandini dan N. Denny Nugraha	KEARIFAN LOKAL MITIGASI BENCANA DALAM TRADISI SASTRA LISAN NUSANTARA	
	Yozar Firdaus Amrullah	MOTHER'S TONGUE INFLUENCE TOWARDS NAMING IN KEBONADEM VILLAGE	
	Muhammad Zulkarnain Ashya hifa	THE USE OF PERSONAL NAMES IN NAMING PRODUCTS	
	Ida Hendriyani	THE ETHNOGRAPHY OF COMMUNICATION APPROACH TOWARDS THE MOTIVATORS' SPEECH IN ORIFLAME	
	Bambang Hariyanto	THE IDENTITY OF JAVANESE PEOPLE (A STUDY ON SELAMATAN IN EAST JAVA, ETHNOLINGUISTICS PERSPECTIVE)	
	Abadi Supriatin	BAHASA PERMOHONAN DI DALAM TRADISI KLIWONAN DI "SUMUR BERKAH" DESA WONOYOSO KABUPATEN PEKALONGAN	
	Mastuti Ajeng Subianti	THE ANALYSIS OF FACE WANTS AS SELF IMAGE USED BY AGNES MONICA IN KICK ANDY SHOW	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
18.30 – 19.30 WIB	PARALLEL SESSION 2 F-4		PAKOEBUWONO D
	Wuwuh Andayani	DISCOURSE CONNECTORS IN ARGUMENTATIVE WRITINGS PRODUCED BY INDONESIAN EFL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	
	Muhammad Nanang Qosim	PEDAGOGONOLOGIS SEBUAH KAJIAN FONOLOGI DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN	
	Juanda dan M. Rayhan Bustam	THE CREATION OF LANGUAGE THROUGH MOTTO (THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN A MOTTO OF ACADEMIC INSTITUTION)	
	Fitriansyah	PENDEKATAN EMIK-ETIK TERHADAP UPACARA PASAK INDONG SUKU TIDUNG DI DESA SALIMBATU, KECAMATAN TANJUNG PALAS TENGAH, KALIMANTAN UTARA KAJIAN LINGUISTIK ANTROPOLOGI	
	Sogimin	METAFORA YANG DIGUNAKAN OLEH DALANG DALAM MELAKONKAN WAYANG KULIT	
18.30 – 19.30 WIB	PARALLEL SESSION 2 F-5		PAKOEBUWONO E
	Henny Krishnawati dan Defina	KESALAHAN DALAM PENENTUAN JENIS KALIMAT DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA: STUDI KASUS MAHASISWA TPB IPB	
	Emilia Ninik Aydawati	STUDENTS' DERIVATION MASTERY AND THEIR ABILITY IN ANSWERING READING QUESTIONS	
	Masitha Achmad Syukri	STRATEGI INTERAKSI EKSTRA-TEKSTUAL GURU UNTUK MENINGKATKAN PEMAHAMAN TEKSTUAL SISWA TUNA GRAHITA	
	Titi Rokhayati	A STUDY ON STUDENTS' ABILITY IN CONDUCTING CONVERSATION WITH NATIVE SPEAKERS: CROSS CULTURAL ASPECT AND ADJUSTMENT	
	Sari Kusumaningrum	THE USE OF COHESIVE DEVICES IN RELATION TO THE QUALITY OF THE STUDENTS' ARGUMENTATIVE WRITING	
Almira Irwaniyanti Utami	STUDENTS' MOTIVES IN SWITCHING FROM ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN OR JAVANESE IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE SETTING		
19.30 – 21.00 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 3 A		PAKOEBUWONO
	P. Ari Subagyo	NAFAS BAHASA JAWA DI JAGAT MAYA	
	Sri Andika Putri	REFLEKSI KEDUDUKAN PEREMPUAN MINANG DALAM PITARUAH AYAH	
	Erlita Rusnaningtias	BENTUK DAN FUNGSI KALIMAT TANYA DALAM TALK SHOW "INDONESIA LAWYERS CLUB"	
	Ninuk Krismanti	BANJARESE IDEOLOGIES PORTRAYED IN SI PALUI	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
19.30 – 21.00 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 3 B		PAKOEBUWONO
	Nungki Heriyati	WOMEN, LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL CHANGE	
	Nurhayati	(RE)-READING A KARTINI'S LETTER USING CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS	
	Wiwik Wijayanti	ANALISIS WACANA PERCAKAPAN SIARAN "ON AIR" RADIO DANGDUT INDONESIA: PENDEKATAN PRAGMATIK	
	Yenny Hartanto	RHETORICAL STRATEGIES IN FLOUTING GRICE'S MAXIMS AS FOUND IN "PYGMALION".	
19.30 – 21.00 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 3 C		CEMPAKA
	Deli Nirmala	LOCAL WISDOM IN JAVANESE PROVERBS (A COGNITIVE LINGUISTIC APPROACH)	
	Ratih Kusumaningsari	TINJAUAN RELATIVITAS BAHASA DALAM LAGU KERONCONG	
	Aan Setyawan	THE WEALTH CONCEPT OF JAVANESE SOCIETY: ANTHROPOLOGICAL LINGUISTICS APPROACH IN CUBLAK-CUBLAK SUWENG FOLKSONG	
	Tatie Soedewo	THE LOSS OF IDENTITY OF SOME SUNDANESE CHILDREN IN BOGOR CITY DUE TO LACK OF EXPOSURE TO SUNDANESE LANGUAGE	
19.30 – 21.00 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 3 D		MELATI
	Ridha Fadillah	IMPLEMENTATION OF ENGLISH LEARNING MODEL BASED ON NEGATIVE ANXIETY REDUCTION THROUGH CONSTRUCTIVISM THEORY IN BANJARBARU SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS	
	Kundharu Saddhono	MODEL PEMBELAJARAN KOOPERATIF TEKNIK STUDENT TEAMS ACHIEVEMENT DIVISIONS (STAD) UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KETERAMPILAN MENULIS NARASI MAHASISWA ASING DI UNIVERSITAS SEBELAS MARET	
	Farikah	USING THEMATIC PROGRESSION PATTERNS WITH COOPERATIVE LEARNING METHOD (TP-CL) TO IMPROVE THE WRITING SKILL OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS OF UTM IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2011/2012	
	Amrih Bkti Utami	THE IMPORTANCE OF NOTICING IN IMPROVING EFL STUDENTS' WRITING SKILLS	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
19.30 – 21.00 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 3 E		BOUGENVILLE
	Yudha Thianto	THE EVOLUTION OF A CHRISTIAN TEXT FROM SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY MALAY TO MODERN-DAY INDONESIAN: A HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS STUDY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF TRANSFORMATIONAL-GENERATIVE MODEL	
	Suparto	INDONESIAN NOUN PHRASE=NOUN+NOUN: A SEMANTIC PERSPECTIVE	
	Won-Fill Jung, Eunchae Son, Jaemog Song Dan Jeesun Nam	SYNTACTICO-SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF SENTIMENT WORDS IN THE ELECTRONIC DICTIONARY DECO	
	Sai-Rom Kim, Jeesun Nam Dan Hae-Yun Lee	ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EMOTION EXPRESSIONS DETECTED FROM ONLINE MOVIE REVIEWS	

DAY 2 (July 3, 2013)

TIME	ACTIVITIES		ROOM
	NAME	TITLE	
08.00 – 09.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 4 A		ANGGREK 1
	Diyah Fitri Wulandari	THEMATIC STRUCTURE SHIFT FOUND IN ENGLISH - INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF OBAMA'S SPEECH IN INDONESIA UNIVERSITY	
	Retno Hendrastuti	KAJIAN PENERJEMAHAN IDEOLOGI DENGAN PENDEKATAN APPRAISAL	
	Dyka Santi Des Anditya	THE TRANSLATION OF SHALL IN THE INDONESIAN VERSION OF ASEAN CHARTER: A PRELIMINARY RESEARCH ON PATTERNS AND CONSEQUENCES OF MODAL TRANSLATION	
	Baharuddin	TRANSLATION UNIT IN THE TRANSLATION OF AL-QURAN INTO INDONESIA	
08.00 – 09.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 4 B		ANGGREK 2
	Mulyadi	VERBA "MIRIP TAKUT" DALAM BAHASA MELAYU ASAHAN	
	Agus Subiyanto	MOTION-DIRECTION SERIAL VERB CONSTRUCTIONS IN JAVANESE: A LEXICAL FUNCTIONAL APPROACH	
	Siti Jamzaroh	TIPOLOGI SINTAKSIS: URUTAN KATA DAN FRASA BAHASA BANJAR DAN IMPLIKASINYA	
Mulyono	GEJALA INKORPORASI PADA BAHASA MEDIA CETAK		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	
08.00 – 09.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 4 C			ANGGREK 3
	Mytha Candria	A FEMINIST STYLISTIC READING OF TRIYANTO TRIWIKROMO'S "TUJUH BELAS AGUSTUS TANPA TAHUN"		
	Ariya Jati	A LYRIC'S WORTH IN GESANG'S "CAPING GUNUNG"		
	Agus Edy Laksono	TINDAK ILOKUSI PROPAGANDA CAGUB-CAWAGUB JAWA TENGAH PERIODE 2013-2018		
	Ade Husnul Mawadah	PENGGUNAAN BAHASA DAERAH DALAM IKLAN LAYANAN MASYARAKAT SEBAGAI ALAT PEMERTAHANAN BUDAYA BANGSA (STUDI KASUS DI KOTA SERANG PROVINSI BANTEN)		
TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	
08.00 – 09.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 4 D			MELATI
	Christina	THE INFLUENCE OF TRADITIONAL MAIDS' JAVANESE TO CHILDREN'S LANGUAGE (A CASE STUDY AT KAMPUNG KENTENG, KEJIWAN, WONOSOBO)		
	Bernadetta Yuniati Akbariah	METAPHORICAL SWITCHING: A LINGUISTIC REPERTOIRE OF MUSLIM JAVANESE PRIESTS		
	Swany Chiakrawati	CONFORMITY TOWARDS LOCAL WISDOM AMONG THE SAME INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE SPEAKERS		
	Syaifur Rochman	A SURVEY ON MOTIVATIONAL ORIENTATION IN LEARNING EFL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION POST GRADUATE STUDENTS OF JENDERAL SORDIRMAN UNIVERSITY		
	Syamsurizal	ANALISIS KESANTUNAN BERBAHASA PADA KASET PASAMBAHAN ADAT ALEK MARAPULAI BALERONG GRUP JAKARTA: SEBUAH KARAKTERISTIK KEARIFAN LOKAL ETNIS MINANGKABAU		
08.00 – 09.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 4 E			BOUGENVILLE
	Agnes Widyaningrum	MULTICULTURAL ENGLISH CURRICULUM ACCOMODATATING LOCAL WISDOM		
	Ruth Hastutiningsih	ICT (WEB. DESIGN) AND JAVANESE LANGUAGE LEARNING IN INDONESIA: REVITALIZATION INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES		
	Prihantoro	ANNOTATION MODEL FOR LOANWORDS IN INDONESIAN CORPUS: A LOCAL GRAMMAR FRAMEWORK		
	Sirajul Munir	DEVELOPING ISLAMIC-CONTENT BASED READING COMPREHENSION MATERIALS FOR ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATION		
09.30 – 10.00 WIB	BREAK			ANGGREK

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
10.00 – 11.30 WIB	PLENNARY 2		ANGGREK
	Prof. Dr. Bambang Kaswanti Purwo	ON UNDERSTANDING LOCAL WISDOM THROUGH RIDDLES IN JAVANESE, SUNDANESE, AND WOISIKA LANGUAGE	
	Prof. Dr. I Dewa Putu Wijana, S.U., M.A.	KEBANGGAN BERBAHASA SEBAGAIMANA YANG TEREKSEKSI DALAM WACANA TEKA-TEKI	
	Prof. Drs. Ketut Artawa, MA., Ph.D.	KEARIFAN LOKAL: PERTARUNGAN ANTARA TEKS IDEAL DAN TEKS SOSIAL	
	Moderator : Dr. Agus Subyanto, M.A.		
11.30 – 12.00 WIB	CLOSING		ANGGREK

DO BANJARESE WOMEN AND MEN SPEAK DIFFERENTLY?

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Abstract

Language and gender have been an interesting topic of discussion in some studies as to whether the linguistic features use by women and men are significantly different. A study in Tucson (as mentioned by Holmes) indicated that there is a difference in women's and men's utterances. Another difference is also claimed by Zimmermewn&West (1975) as the result of their study in the use of interruption shows that men try to dominate the conversation more than women. In contrary, Mizukami (2001) argues that there was no difference in women's and men's language. This paper is intended to describe the linguistic features used by men and women in Banjarese communities in order to find whether Banjarese men and women speak differently. The data used in this paper is taken from cross-sex conversations of two groups of Banjarese in casual conversation.

Keywords: *gender, language, Banjarese*

1. Introduction

Born as woman or man does not only decide whether one can be pregnant and deliver baby or not. It goes beyond the biological function of each gender. The sex carried by one will also decide how one should be raised, and act. Society has even set rules on how each gender should speak. Women are expected to speak politely while men have more freedom to express their thought. Many studies have been conducted to describe the language of women and men and the clear cut between the languages spoken by each gender. Holmes (2001) mentioned a study of language in Tucson, Arizona which identified differences in women's and men's utterances as men deleted 'non-essential' words more often than women. Chan (1998) explained women's and men's language is different in China as it is in many other countries. Chinese women are expected to be 'polite' and refrain themselves from expressing their emotion freely, making women cannot use taboo words as free as men.

The findings in the difference of women's and men's language lead researchers to look up the reasons behind this phenomenon. There are two approaches used by the researchers in explaining why women and men use different language. The first approach is dominance approach. The dominance approach is used by researchers who believe that the difference of social status between women and men is the reason why women speak 'more polite' compared to men. According to this approach, the submissive position of women restricts this gender to show emotions freely. Women are expected to consider their addressee's feelings. This approach is also used to explain why men tend to dominate conversation compare to women.

The second approach is cultural approach. The researchers of this approach try to prove that the linguistic choice of women and men are different not because of the social position but because men and women are naturally different. The researchers using this approach claim that women and men speak differently because they regard conversation differently. Women show solidarity and support through sentences they produce while men show competitiveness as they try to dominate the conversation as much as they can. As the result, there will be differences in linguistic features used by men and women in conversation.

On the other side, Mizokami (2001) by using these two approaches proves that there is no clear cut between women and men language. She stated that alleged 'women's language' may not be a scientific truth. 'Silent', 'non-assertive', 'indirect', 'polite' and 'supportive' women in an interaction can be seen as merely an ideal prescribed by the androcentric ideology. By seeing these contradicted findings, this paper is intended to describe the language used by Banjarese men and women and to identify whether a significant difference exists.

The data is taken from two recorded crossed-sex conversations. The transcribed data is analyzed by combining dominance and cultural approaches. Both of the approaches used simultaneously since it is impossible to use one approach to analyze the difference of women's and men's language as both of the approaches are eventually intertwined (Uchida: 1992). Women's and men's language is different because society constructs each gender's culture.

Due to the limited time and resource, the writer only describes the use of assertiveness and interruption in conversations by men and women. This paper observed conversation of two sex-cross groups of university students. Though the data used is limited, the result of this paper still can be used as reflection of the real situation of Banjarese people from the similar educational background and as preliminary study for broader area of study.

2. Findings and Discussion

The following is the description of the finding of the observed conversation. Assertiveness and interruption are the most common linguistic features found in the conversations. The writer presents the discussion of the findings and then compares it to the findings of previous studies.

2.1. Assertiveness

Assertiveness is used to identify how confident the speakers about the information they deliver. The assertiveness in conversations has been used in many studies to identify whether women and men speak differently or not (see for example, Lakoff: 1975, Sigler&Siegler:1976, Fishman: 1980, Preisler, 1986). To give a preview of how Banjarese men and women speak the following conversation is taken from the observed conversations.

- (1) Win : *Lain//ni nya belum sampai*
No// - this(car)yet arrived
(No// We (this car) hasn't arrived yet
- (2) Ak : *Makanya handak bepoto di jembatan?*
right we want to take picture on the bridge?
(we want to take a picture on the bridge, right?)
- (3) Rob : *Stop kah sini?*
Stop do here?
(do (we) stop here?)
- (4) Win : *Bahapa stop?*
Why stop?
(why (we) stop?)
- (5) Rob : *Handak befoto lo di sini?*
Want to take a picture right here?
(want to take a picture here, right)

In the conversation above, the female in sentence 1 produced an assertive sentence which stated that they are not going to stop on that place. The statement was addressed to all participants of the conversation which consisted of men and women.

In the contrary to assertiveness, tag questions are used to show tentativeness. In expressing uncertainty or tentativeness, Banjarese use *lah*, *kah*, or *lo* in the end of a sentence to form a tag question, or use *maka* in the beginning of a sentence and raising intonation in the end of the sentence. For example:

- Sh : *Kita ni stop lo? Kita stop di sini lo?*
We - stop tag question? We stop here tag question?
(We stop here, right? We stop here, right?)

The writer noted that tag questions are not only produced by women but also by men in order to confirm assertion or assumption. As can be seen on the first example, a man –AK- showed an uncertainty by saying “makanya” before continuing to “handak bepotoan di jembatan?” The speaker most likely thought that he and his friends were going to take a picture on the bridge, but he was unsure whether they will really do that or not.

The distribution of assertive sentences between men and women on the observed conversation showed that women do not show any submissive position or different language since they use assertiveness in their sentences most of the time. Tag questions, furthermore, used by women and men equally in the observed conversations to show uncertainty and to get confirmation of assumptions.

This finding shows contrast result to other studies with similar topic of discussions. West & Zimmerman (1982, 1985), for example, claimed that tag questions are used as symbol of tentativeness

and uncertainty which mostly used by women. Another study regarding woman and assertiveness is done by Sigler & Siegler (in Mizokami: 2001 proves the idea of 'women will more likely produce the tentative sentence compare to men'. This contrasting results show that the submissive position of women do not always influence how women and men produce sentences.

2.2. Interruption

Mizokami (2001) stated that not all of interruption can be classified as 'intruding' or 'obstructing' since it is also important to consider the situation and the context of talking. Take an example this conversation.

- (1) B : Aur inya tarus. Sudah inya yang mendatangi ke sini
 - she always. booster she - comes here
(she always. She comes here)
- (2) C : Nah..
see
- (3) B : inya yang mentraktir –
 She - pay for me
(She pays for me)
- (4) C : Eh seharusnya ikam jangan
 meraju
 Eh supposed you
(Eh you aren't supposed to sulk)
- aren't sulk

In the sentence 2, C cut B's sentence to point out the important part in B's sentence (sentence 1). However, it seems that B did not get the point of C's sentence, so he continued his sentence (number 3). C believed that he already got enough information from B and he should point out B's problem by saying "eh, seharusnya ikam jangan meraju". In this case, C is not interrupting B since C has already caught the main point of B's sentence and it is B who does not understand what C is trying to say. Thus, C 'interrupt' or by borrowing Tannen (1994) and Coates (1989) (In Mizokami: 2001) term's 'overlapping'. Instead of showing dominance, the interruption done by C shows cooperative principles since it means C pays attention to what B is saying.

Now take a look at the following example

- (5) C : Kenapa orang tuh nang kaya itu jar// Kenapa jar ku? // itu jar // tiba-tiba meraju kaya itu jar
 Why that person - like that - // why say I ? // that - // suddenly sulking like that –
(why that person is like that// Why? I say // that // suddenly sulking like that)
- (6) P : Meraju kah? Haaay ay
 Sulking you? –
(you are sulking?)

In the conversation above, C is trying to explain a situation that he knows to B in sentence 5, but P was interrupting C's sentence in 6. P is clearly not the addressee of C at this part but she cuts C's sentence which shows uncooperativeness.

The writer noted that not all interruptions done by men on observed conversations are intended to dominate the floor; in fact some of them even show cooperative efforts. In the other hand, the writer also noted some interruptions done by women –though not as many as men's- show 'obstruction' instead of 'cooperation'. Women's interruptions are sometimes intended as mockery. This finding proves that women can be less supportive in a conversation by producing "obstructed" interruption and men can be more supportive by interrupting.

The finding of this study is contrast to the result of Zimmermewn&West (1975) about interruptions and silences in conversation which concludes that interruption is used to show power and mostly done by men. This result supports the idea explained by Holmes (2001) that men will try to dominate a conversation while women will try to be a cooperative speakers. Women will try to give

addressee time to talk through questions or tag questions while men do not really care about the turn taking. The contrasting finding of the writer's observation and the previous studies shows that women and men might regard conversation in cooperative and competitive way.

3. Conclusion

Linguistic features and gender have been an interesting topic of discussion in some studies as to whether the linguistic features use by women and men are significantly different. A study in Tucson (as mentioned by Holmes) showed that there is a difference in women's and men's utterances. Another difference is also claimed by Zimmermewn&West (1975) as the result of their study in the use of interruption proves that men try to dominate a conversation more than women. In contrary, Mizukami (2001) argues that there was no difference in women's and men's language.

Based on the findings of the observation, the writer concludes that there is no clear cut in Banjarese women's and men's language. Both Banjarese women and men can either being supportive or competitive in a conversation regardless their social positions. Further investigations, however, still needed to investigate other linguistic features used by Banjarese women and men in their utterances.

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