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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 anthropolinguistics, 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 Rusnangtias	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 TEREFLAKSI 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

**STUDENTS' MOTIVES IN CHOOSING INDONESIAN OR JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE SETTING (ENGLISH LANGUAGE SETTING)
(A Case Study in an English-Course Class)**

Almira Irwaniyanti Utami

*Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University, Semarang
almira_utami@yahoo.com*

Abstract

English course is an informal school in which English is the main language expected to be used in the classrooms. However, since the students have more than one language repertoire, their choices to use one code instead of the others is unavoidable in the real practice. From a case study in an English-course class, there are several cases found where the students chose a particular code, whether it is Indonesian or Javanese language, rather than English, which is the main code in that particular setting. This paper presents the research about the students' motives towards choosing one code (Indonesian or Javanese) in preference to the other codes in a foreign language setting by analyzing the students' utterances using the theory of language functions by Roman Jakobson (1960). The results show that the students use both Indonesian and Javanese to serve conative functions, with the different orientation of addressee. Moreover, the metalingual function is conveyed exclusively using Indonesian language, whereas the students mostly used Javanese language to express their emotions toward something.

Keywords: *code choice, language functions, foreign language setting, English course*

1. Introduction

Nowadays, English has become one of the integral parts of life in Indonesia. Almost every job vacancy requires a good skill of English, both actively and passively. Moreover, English has also become one of the subjects which are tested in a national examination for junior high school and senior high school levels all across Indonesia. Therefore, in order to cater the needs of English mastery, English is not only taught in a formal school, but there are also several informal schools, for example English courses, which offer the service of teaching English skills outside the school or university.

The data of this paper was taken in a certain English-course class in Semarang using observational method. The writer chose to do an observation in this particular class because of several reasons, for instance, all students in this class come from Java; therefore, it will be easier to observe the usage of Javanese language in this particular class. Moreover, it is not a new class, meaning that the students have known each other quite well and so it will trigger a sufficient amount of casual conversations among them. The writer's role during the process of collecting data is as the teacher in that lesson. However, there is no conditioning forced by the writer during the data collecting process; in other words, the conversation obtained in the data is purely a natural interaction. As what the name suggest, an English-course has a particular setting, that is, a foreign language setting, specifically English. It is the case because the focus of teaching in English courses is only for one subject, which is English. This particular setting can create a complex situation, in terms of the speech activities which may occur in this foreign language setting since each student comes to the English course with having more than one language repertoires. Being Indonesian, all students in this particular setting certainly have Indonesian as one of their language repertoires. Furthermore, since the data is taken in Semarang and all students in this particular English course are Javanese, they also have Javanese language in their language repertoires.

The contradictory condition between the specific setting, that is, English language setting, and the various language repertoires possessed by the students in the English-course class will provide a good insight of how the students deal with choosing one code to the others. The code choice itself is unavoidable, even in this particular language setting because of the fact that the students have a various language repertoire; moreover, English is not the native language of the students, and so it is impossible for them to use English all the time.

2. Theoretical Review

In dealing with the code choice, Holmes suggested that there are several factors which might affect the choice of one code to the others. The first one is the concept of domain, as suggested by Holmes, "Domain is clearly a very general concept which draws on three important social factors in code

choice - participants, setting, and topic" (2001:23). In relation to the data collected, the domain in which the speech activities happened is in the English course class, with the students as the participants, English-course class as the setting, and the topic is around the presentation practice. What is interesting is that even in this single domain, there are several code choices made by the students in expressing their utterances. Therefore, Holmes (2001) suggested a more specific factors behind the occurrence of code choice, they are: social distance, status, formality, and function. However, since the main objective of this paper is to discuss about the students' motives in their code choices, the focus of the discussion will be on the last factor of code choice suggested by Holmes, that is, function. Furthermore, in order to provide a more thorough and specific discussions of the findings in the data, the writer chose to use the theory of language functions by Roman Jakobson (1960).

Jakobson stated that, "language must be investigated in all the variety of its functions...An outline of these functions demands a concise survey of the constitutive factors in any speech event, in any act of verbal communication" (1987:66). The six functions of language suggested by Jakobson (1960) can be seen in the following diagram:

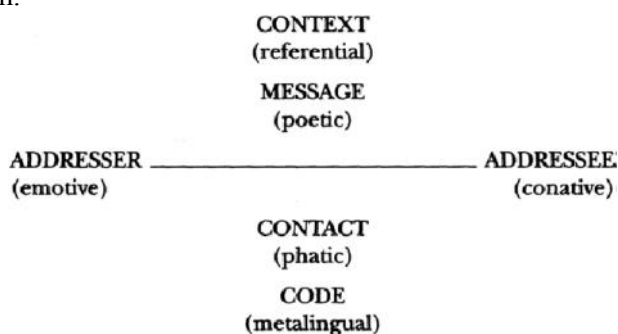


Figure 1. Six functions of Language (Jakobson, 1960, in Bradford, 1994:56)

According to the diagram presented above, there are two sets of things which must be taken into account in explaining the usage of language. The first set (written in uppercase letters) refers to the "factors determines a different functions of language" (Jakobson, 1987:66), whereas the second set (written in lowercase letters) is the language function itself. The first language function is **referential**, which concerned with the context of language, or in other words, to provide information (Holmes, 2001:259). The next function mentioned in the diagram is **poetic**, which "focus on the message for its own sake" (Jakobson, 1987: 69). Then, there is **emotive** functions which focuses on the addresser, as suggested by Jakobson, "...aims a direct expression of the speaker's attitude toward what he is speaking about" (1987:66). The next language function is concerned with the addressee, that is, **conative**, which "finds its purest grammatical expression in the vocative and imperative" (Jakobson, 1987:67). The last two functions suggested by Jakobson are phatic (focuses on the contact) and metalingual functions (focuses on the code). Jakobson stated that **phatic** is the language function "with the mere purport of prolonging communication" (1987:68), and last but not least, **metalingual** serves the function of speaking of the language itself, for instance to check whether both the addresser and the addressee use the same lexical concept of a certain language (Jakobson, 1987:69).

Despite the fact that Jakobson has distinguished six functions of language, he claimed that there is almost no verbal message which only has one function (1987:66). However, there is a better way to explain this matter, which is by looking at the dominant factors, as continued by Jakobson, "The verbal structure of a message depends primarily on the predominant functions" (1987:66). Therefore, the classification of language functions presented in the following discussion refers to the most dominant functions which can be explained from the factors of language usage presented in the diagram above.

3. Findings and Discussions

The data discussed below is an excerpt during one of the activities in the classroom, which is a presentation practice. The presentation practice is mostly conducted by the students in English, which fits with the foreign language setting. However, since the objectives of this study is to explain the students' motives behind their code choices in Indonesian or Javanese, the writer only list the students' utterances in Indonesian and Javanese. Even so, the writer provides the English translation of the students' utterances under each datum in the 'Student's Utterances' column. The data will be presented in two separate tables so that it will be easier to compare and contrast the data. The first table refers to the

students' code choice in using Indonesian, while the second one refers to the students' code choice in using Javanese in that foreign language setting (English language setting).

Table 1. Analysis of the Language Functions in the Students' Code Choice of Indonesian Language

	Students' Utterances	Language Functions	Factors	The Classification Markers
1.	<i>Sok tahu</i> 'Know it all'	Emotive	Addresser	Speaker's attitude
2.	<i>Sabar ya, Bal</i> 'be patient, Bal'	Conative, Emotive	Addressee, addresser	Use of vocative, speaker's attitude
3.	Miss <i>suka menolong apa</i> Miss((pause)) <i>suka menolong?</i> 'Miss, what is helpful Miss ((pause)) helpful?'	Metalingual, Conative	Code, addressee	Speaking of language, use of vocative
4.	<i>Apa to Miss?</i> 'What is that about Miss?'	Conative	Addressee	Use of vocative
5.	<i>tempat les ((pause))teman les itu</i> <i>apa Miss?</i> 'place of course ((pause)) what is friend of course Miss?'	Metalingual, Conative	Code, Addressee	Speaking of language, Use of vocative
6.	<i>Ini nggak, nggak buka lho Miss</i> 'I don't, I really don't open it Miss'	Conative	Addressee	Use of vocative
7.	<i>Kok berisik?</i> 'What's the commotion about?'	Emotive	Addresser	Speaker's attitude
8.	<i>Ini ya Miss ya</i> 'Here it is Miss'	Phatic	Contact	Prolonging communication
9.	<i>Apa Miss apa Miss?</i> 'What is it Miss, what is it Miss?'	Conative	Addressee	Use of vocative
10.	<i>Artinya apa itu?</i> 'What does it mean?'	Metalingual	Code	Speaking of language
11.	<i>Iya ya Miss ya? Kan (pause)</i> Persistence <i>kan?</i> 'It's correct right Miss? It's Persistence right?'	Metalingual, Conative	Code, addressee	Speaking of language, use of vocative
12.	<i>Iya Persistence.</i> 'Yes it is Persistence'	Metalingual	Code	Speaking of language
13.	<i>Teguh</i> 'Persistence'	Metalingual	Code	Speaking of language
14.	<i>Oh, Teguh. Kepala Sekolahku SD</i> <i>Teguh namanya</i> 'Oh, Teguh (persistence). The name of my elementary school's principal was Teguh'	Referential	Context	Orientation toward the context
15.	<i>Apa tadi ya?</i> 'What was that?'	Emotive	Addresser	Speaker's attitude

Table 2. Analysis of the Language Functions in the Students' Code Choice of Javanese Language

	Students' Utterances	Language Functions	Factors	Additional Notes
1.	<i>umurmu piro mau?</i> 'how old did you say you are?'	Conative	Addressee	Use of vocative
2.	<i>Limo las</i> 'Fifteen'	Referential	Context	Orientation toward the context
3.	<i>Basa basi sik</i> 'Starting with courtesy'	Emotive	Addresser	Speaker's attitude
4.	<i>Suwebasa-basine</i> 'That's a long courtesy'	Emotive	Addresser	Speaker's attitude
5.	<i>Wedjian ngerti kabeh ik</i> 'Wow, you know everything'	Emotive	Addressee	Speaker's attitude

6.	<i>Sing kae lho, Bal</i> 'That one, Bal'	Conative	Addressee	Use of vocative
7.	<i>Sing ono...</i> 'Which has...'	Phatic	Contact	Prolonging communication
8.	<i>Hah, maksude piye?</i> 'Huh, what did it mean?'	Emotive	Addresser	Speaker's attitude
9.	<i>Lha kowe!</i> 'That's you!'	Emotive, Conative	Addresser	Speaker's attitude, use of vocative
10.	<i>Sing nilai ki Miss Mira ora kowe</i> 'Miss Mira is the one who'll give the score, not you'	Referential, Conative	Context, addressee	Orientation toward the context, use of vocative
11.	<i>Ngko nek rak mudeng takon mbek iki</i> 'If you don't understand you can ask this person'	Referential	Context	Orientation toward the context
12.	<i>Ndelok Miss</i> 'Peeking Miss'	Emotive, conative	Addresser, addressee	Speaker's attitude, use of vocative

Both two tables presented above show the analysis of the students' utterances in their code choice of Indonesian (Table 1) and Javanese (Table 2). Based on the amount of the students' choice to use Indonesian or Javanese, there is no significant difference. The students in fact used both codes interchangeably, without one code being far superior to the other.

The interesting finding is found in the language functions used by the students in their code choice of Indonesian and Javanese. In their usage of Indonesian language (Table 1), the dominant language functions occurred are conative and metalingual. Meanwhile, in their choices to use Javanese language (Table 2), the functions of language which dominantly occur are emotive and conative. As what can be seen in the analysis, the students use considerable amount of both Indonesian and Javanese language to serve conative function. Conative function itself, according to Jakobson, has the "orientation toward the addressee" (1987:67). Since it focuses on the addressee, which shows by the usage of vocatives, we can infer that the students use it to show solidarity toward the addressee, as explained by Cutting, "... many solidarity strategies – knowledge of personal information, nicknames, shared dialect and slang, and gossip" (2002:48). However, the conative function in the Indonesian language and Javanese language actually refers to a different orientation of addressee. In the Indonesian language, students mostly use it to refer to their teacher or the older student, which can be seen by the usage of vocative 'Miss'; whereas in Javanese language, students mostly use it to refer to close friends, which can be seen by the usage of vocatives in a low Javanese style (*ngoko*), that is, '-mu' and 'kowe'. In short, we can conclude that the students use many Indonesian and Javanese language in their code choice to serve conative functions; however, they have different motives in serving the conative functions in either of those languages: they use Indonesian to serve conative function as a representation of solidarity toward their teacher or older students, while they use Javanese to show solidarity toward their close friends.

The next notable language functions of the students' utterances in Indonesian and Javanese show a difference in the dominant functions of language. The most dominant language function in Javanese is actually to serve emotive function. According to Jakobson, emotive function "focused on the addresser, aims a direct expression of the speaker's attitude toward what he is speaking about" (1987:66). This description by Jakobson is related to Holmes' explanation about switching for affective functions, "... switch to Patois was here used to express affective rather than referential meaning" (2001:38). The students' choice to use more of the Javanese expressions instead of the Indonesian one to serve the emotive functions show that they have a bigger attachment feeling to Javanese language, which they believe will be the better and more precise code to show their attitude and emotion in what they are speaking about.

In contrast to the dominant functions of language in Javanese, one of the most dominant and notable functions in Indonesian is to serve the metalingual function. This finding is quite interesting because out of all the data in the students' code choice, they almost always use Indonesian, instead of Javanese, to express the metalingual function. It may be the case because metalingual is very closely related to the language itself. Jakobson suggested that metalanguage basically refers to "speaking of language" (1987:69). Therefore, it is not used to express about a certain object, but about the language itself. Since English course teaches about language, this kind of metalingual function can be predicted to occur many times, mainly to check up on the understanding of a certain word or expression, as what

stated by Jakobson, "Any process of language learning ... makes wide use of such metalingual operations" (1987:69). The students' motive in choosing Indonesian, instead of Javanese, to express metalingual function is understandable because it is widely accepted that the main language which is officially used in schools' teaching and learning process is Indonesian. Therefore, being aware of this consensus, the students choose to use Indonesian language if they have an intention to serve the metalingual function during the lesson.

4. Conclusion

In spite of the foreign language setting in the English-course classroom, there are still several code switching happens during the lesson. Since all the students are Indonesian and they come from Java, the switching involves the usage of Indonesian and Javanese language. Despite the almost similar amount of Indonesian and Javanese utterances used, it is found that the students have particular motives in choosing to switch to Indonesian or Javanese. The students use both Indonesian and Javanese to serve conative function, therefore, to express solidarity. However, the orientation of the addressee is different; the students use Indonesian to refer to the teacher and older student, while they use Javanese to address their close friend. From the other dominant language functions, the students have different motives in the usage of Indonesian and Javanese. They mainly use Javanese to express their emotion, and in contrast, they use Indonesian to serve metalingual function.

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

