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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

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

## **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	<b>PARRALEL SESSION 1 C</b>		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	<b>PARRALEL SESSION 1 D</b>		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	<b>PARRALEL SESSION 1 E</b>		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 SOSIOLINGUISTICS)	
	Anandha	FENOMENA SOSIOLINGUISTIK BAHASA JAWA PESISIR SEBAGAI CERMIN KEARIFAN LOKAL	
15.30 – 16.00 WIB	<b>BREAK AND PRAY</b>		PAKOEJUWONO

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
16.00 – 17.30 WIB	<b>PARRALEL SESSION 2 A</b>		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	<b>PARRALEL SESSION 2 B</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	<b>PARRALEL SESSION 2 C</b>		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	<b>PARRALEL SESSION 2 D</b>		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	<b>PARRALEL SESSION 2 E</b>		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	<b>BREAK AND PRAY</b>		PAKOEBUWONO
18.30 – 19.30 WIB	<b>PARALLEL SESSION 2 F-1</b>		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	<b>PARALLEL SESSION 2 F-2</b>		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	<b>PARALLEL SESSION 2 F-3</b>		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	<b>PARALLEL SESSION 2 F-4</b>		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	<b>PARALLEL SESSION 2 F-5</b>		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	
19.30 – 21.00 WIB	<b>PARRALEL SESSION 3 A</b>		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	<b>PARRALEL SESSION 3 B</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	<b>PARRALEL SESSION 3 C</b>		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	<b>PARRALEL SESSION 3 D</b>		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	<b>PARRALEL SESSION 3 E</b>		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	<b>PARRALEL SESSION 4 A</b>		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	<b>PARRALEL SESSION 4 B</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	<b>PARRALEL SESSION 4 C</b>			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	<b>PARRALEL SESSION 4 D</b>			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	<b>PARRALEL SESSION 4 E</b>			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	<b>BREAK</b>			ANGGREK



<b>TIME</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>ROOM</b>
10.00 – 11.30 WIB	<b>PLENNARY 2</b>		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	
	<b>Moderator</b> : Dr. Agus Subyanto, M.A.		
11.30 – 12.00 WIB	<b>CLOSING</b>		ANGGREK

## THE INFLUENCE OF TRADITIONAL MAIDS' JAVANESE TO CHILDREN'S LANGUAGE (A CASE STUDY AT KAMPUNG KENTENG, KEJIWAN, WONOSOBO)

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### **Abstract**

*Children's language is heavily influenced by several factors. One of them is the children's interaction with people around them. Traditional maids are among those people. As the children spend their active time together with their maids, their language is then influenced by their maids' language. The Javanese spoken by these maid is of different variation of the Javanese spoken by most residence of Kenteng, which is the standard Javanese in Wonosobo. The children in this case study speak Bahasa Indonesia as their first language. However, their language is not pure and straightforward Bahasa Indonesia, i.e. the official form of Bahasa Indonesia. Their language is apparently a mix of Bahasa Indonesia and Javanese. The Javanese they speak is somehow different from the standard Wonosobo Javanese in several terms. There are terms spoken only in certain areas of Wonosobo, such as the areas from which their maids live. There are differences in the vocabularies, sounds, and speaking intonation. Apparently, the Javanese the children speak is influenced by that of their maids. This study aims to describe the forms of those children's language by comparing them to the standard Javanese. It will be related to language and social context theory.*

**Key word:** children language, influence, Javanese, social context

### **1. Introduction**

People live in interaction with each other wherever they are. And as they interact, they choose the proper code suitable for the context. Javanese is a language spoken throughout Java island. The ways the Javanese are used signal the social background of its speakers. Talking to certain people at certain times in Javanese requires broad knowledge of the language usage properly, for it will indicate several things, such as the relationship between the speaker and the addressee, age difference between them, their social status, etc. It used to be a vernacular, a mother tongue to all children of Javanese family. However, people native to Java island are also exposed to Bahasa Indonesia as their lingua franca in Indonesia and national language. And there is a feeling that Bahasa Indonesia is of higher status due to its function, and therefore Javanese is of lower one. Thus, people's code in formal situation is Bahasa Indonesia, and in informal, Javanese. The usage is rather restricted in its domain. Nevertheless, Javanese is still in use, spoken, by its speakers, but there is a shift in its function. Javanese is no longer a mother tongue to many Javanese children, as the domain of Bahasa Indonesia has spread to domestic one. Thus, the children have Bahasa Indonesia, the national language, as their first language instead. Young parents have their own reasons why they choose Bahasa Indonesia to talk to their children firsthand. Some avoid the complex pattern of Javanese to build closer relationship with their children as Javanese has strong rule regarding age span; therefore, it has low affective content. Others afraid of their children inability to speak Bahasa Indonesia when they start to have formal education, as Bahasa Indonesia is used as the intermediate language at school, even at kindergarten level. Meanwhile Javanese is taught later on, when the children have started their elementary education at school – Javanese is included in the curriculum as government's effort to maintain local language. Javanese also has variations, regional dialects ranging from east part to the west part of the island.

This study aims to describe the changes of Javanese used by children in Kenteng whose first language is mostly Bahasa Indonesia. These children have close interaction with the maids who come from the same area, a skirt area called Kleyang. The Javanese they speak is different from the Javanese spoken by most residents there. Most residents of this sub village employ standard Javanese. They come from many different places in Java island, and thus have chosen the standard form to communicate each other. But, the children's Javanese is a bit different. This is due to the fact that they spend a lot of time with their maids, and consequently intensely communicate with them. That way, the influence of the language is inevitable. The writer observes the codes chosen by the children. Vocabularies choice that are different from the Wonosobo Javanese are then noted.

## 2. Review of Related Literature and Data

### 2.1. Language Varieties and Domains

Language varies in many different ways. It is said that all languages have variation of their own, which means that one language may have several varieties. Hudson (1996) in Wardaugh (2006:25) gives a definition of variety as "a set of linguistic items with similar distributions." Whereas Ferguson, still in Wardaugh states that variety is "any body of human speech patterns which is sufficiently homogeneous to be analyzed by available technique of synchronic description...." Nevertheless, both mention that variety is a set of 'linguistic items' or 'human speech patterns' (presumably, sounds, words, grammatical features, etc.) which can uniquely be associated with some external factors (presumably, a geographical area or a social group). One language may have two or more variations spoken by its speakers.

Holmes (2001: 195) states that there are three types of language variety which are connected each other namely time, physical space, and social variety. This means that the variation of language may be triggered by the different changes over time of the language usage, or by the fact that the language speakers live in many different places, or by the different social status of language speakers. She argues that the speakers of a language may develop the language they speak spontaneously. The development mostly is influenced by their interaction with speakers from other communities. As it is almost impossible for people to interact only with their own communities, that influence is nevertheless inevitable. Meanwhile Wardaugh (2006) claims the variation of language which can be defined in term of dialect, however complex that term to be. His assertion pointed two forms of dialect, regional and social. Regional dialect, in line with the term it possesses, deals with the appearance of different forms of the same language spoken by different people because they occupy different places to live. Thus, social dialect is the one connected to the different social classes of the speakers. In other words, high-social class people have their own code, which usually is of high status, and low-social class people have their own low status code.

The domain of language use is also an important thing noted here. A domain involves typical interactions between typical participants in typical settings (Holmes, 2006:21). Domains of language use are family, friendship, religion, education, and employment. Thus domain also determined the code chosen by a speaker of a language – whether he or she should use a high or low status language. Different code should be exhibited when talking to family or friends and teachers of employers for example.

### 2.2. Children's Language

Children's language is very much influenced by their environment. Children may live and grow up in a monolingual, bilingual, or multilingual community. Their language acquisition is then determined by those surroundings. Indonesian children acquire at least two languages at their early periods of life – their vernacular (which can be Javanese, Sundanese, Batak, etc.) and Bahasa Indonesia, as the lingua franca as well as national language. Thus, it can be said that most Indonesian children are raised in, at least, a bilingual community. However, nowadays there is a tendency that children acquire Bahasa Indonesia as the first language, whereas the vernacular is being taught at school as government's effort to maintain the local languages. From the studies to bilingual-environment-raised children, it is known that in early stage children are simply learning a single language system which has in it contributions from both the language learned (Elliot, 1996:174). Lieven in Elliot (1996) maintained the notion that children learn from their interaction with adults speaking partners the linguistic input either advantageous or disadvantageous for them.

### 2.3. Data

The data of this research are taken from observation to the children language. The forms of different Javanese exhibited by those children are observed and noted. The note taking is preferred since it is almost impossible to record the natural conversations among them, as the words are spoken spontaneously. The data collected are presented below.

<i>Observed-Children's Javanese</i>	<i>Wonosobo Javanese</i>	<i>Glossary</i>
1. bledig	bledeg	thunder
2. mrana [mrana]	mrana [mrono]	there
3. bae	wae	saja
4. rika		de'e you

5. deke	de'e	you
6. wadon	wedok	girl
7. miki	nembe	just now
8. kepenak	penak	comfortable
9. keprige	prige	how
10. li	-	-
11. ka	-	-

### 3. The Influence of Traditional Maids' Javanese to Children Language

When people live in different places speak different variation of the same language, we can draw a kind of dialect there. Wonosobo is a regency situated in the middle of Kedu residency, which residents speak Javanese of its own style. In the eastern towns surrounding Wonosobo like Temanggung or Magelang, Javanese spoken is that of Yogyakarta dialect, marked by the use of 'aku' and 'kowe' to address first and second person singular. But the western towns of Wonosobo such as Banjarnegara or Klampok, the Javanese used is that of Banyumas dialects, marked by the use of 'nyong' and 'ko'/rika' for first and second person singular. Although Wonosobo is situated in direct borders to Temanggung and Banjarnegara regency, the Javanese spoken there is unlike that of the two towns. It has its own style, marked by 'nyong' for first person singular and 'de'e' for second person singular. There is isogloss that can be drawn. However, the variation of Javanese in Wonosobo is that which is influenced by Banyumas dialect, especially the Javanese spoken by residents in the skirts area of Wonosobo.

In this study, the children live in a small sub village called Kenteng, meanwhile the maids come from the same village in the northern part of Wonosobo. The Javanese spoken by most of Kenteng residents is standard Javanese. On the other hand, as Kleyang (the village where the maids come from) residents speak different form of Javanese, a kind Javanese that resembles Banyumas dialect, the maids speak that kind Javanese. The Javanese variation here is the one having vocabularies such as 'rika' for second person plural, pronunciation of 'a' into 'a' instead of 'o' as the standard one, and the presence of meaningless yet exist and used vocabularies that does not exist in the Wonosobo Javanese. It should be noted though, that the surrounding and the environment of the sub village do not exhibit any language features shown by people from Kleyang.

The differences of Javanese spoken by most residents and the children are at several points. These are noted through their conversations, especially with their friends. The first is phone change. There is a change from [e] into [i] in the similar word. Children's choice to pick [i] sound for "bledig" instead of the [e] "bledeg" standard is a case. This might be explained as 'thunder' is not a thing happens so often that children encounter it in daily base, they hear it only at certain times, and when the maids tell them that it is called "bledig" whenever they hear it, they memorize it. This process can be seen as stimuli-response given to children. This information is reinforced when at other times they encounter the same thing, such as when they talk about 'thunder' with their friends, or when they ask about thunder to their parents. As children linguistic input are more or less influenced by the adults they interact with, the influence of these traditional maids are unavoidable. Another data showing phone alternation are "mrana [mrana]" as variation of "mrana [mrono]" and "bae" as variation of "wae". Banyumas dialect pronounces many of [a] sound as [a], and as the language is influenced by that dialect, the pronunciation also changes. People of Kleyang pronounce the standard [mrono] as [mrana], and so do the maids, and in turn, the children. However, these alternations are not distinctive since they do not change the meaning of the words. They are allophones of the same phonemes.

Another data show that there are vocabularies shift in children's Javanese compare to standard Javanese. They do not say "wedok" for 'girl', but "wadon", and they say "rika" or "deke" for 'you' instead of "de'e". There is also "miki" for 'just now' instead of "nembe". These are items exist in the Javanese spoken by the maids, but not in the Javanese spoken by their parents or family. As what has been suggested earlier by Holmes, variety includes among other words. The words choice made by the children clearly indicate that there is variety in their language, that is in the vocabulary and pronunciation. There is also addition of morpheme *ke-* in initial position for data 8 and 9, "penak" into "kepenak" and "prige" into "keprige". The addition of the morpheme does not alter the meaning or the class of the words. The word class stay the same. However, they are of different variation. And then there is also two meaningless word but largely used by Kleyang people, and apparently have been used by those children as well. Words such as 'li' and 'ka' are largely used whether in their Javanese or Bahasa Indonesia. They usually are placed at the end of the sentence to strengthen their intentions. So these children are doing code mixing unintentionally.

#### 4. Conclusion

Children's language exhibit changes compared to the Javanese use by their parents and family. They use this different form for communicating with their friends and families. However, this changes from the standard do not mean that they have altered the standard Javanese. The alternations they exhibit are not significant forms that will replace the standard one. The fact that there is a change in children's Javanese, even if trivial, indicates that there is influence in it. As children's linguistic is heavily affected by their environment, their interaction with adults around them is important aspect of their linguistic development.

Thus children in this study are growing up in a community speaking Bahasa Indonesia and Javanese. They talk in Bahasa Indonesia to their parents and family, and they use occasionally Javanese to talk to their friends or their maids. But, they are exposed to the conversations happening around them, between their father to mother, or between other family members, or even between the maids seeing each other while nursering them. They are learning to choose the right code speaking to people around them. These children show the tendency of speaking in a mixed code, Bahasa Indonesia and Javanese. Their Javanese is also of specific one, the variety spoken by their maids. However, the tendency seems to be stronger in the domain of friendship rather than family.

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