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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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## International Seminar LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT III

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**Editors:**  
Jee Sun Nam  
Agus Subiyanto  
Nurhayati

Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University  
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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.

## CONTENTS

<b>EDITORS' NOTE</b> .....	i
<b>EDITORS' NOTE FOR REVISED EDITION</b> .....	ii
<b>CONTENTS</b> .....	iii
<b>SCHEDULE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR “LAMAS III”</b> .....	xiv
ISU KEBERTAHANAN DALAM USAHA PENCAGARAN BAHASA <i>Johnny Tjia</i> .....	1
KEARIFAN LOKAL: PERTARUNGAN ANTARA TEKS IDEAL DAN TEKS SOSIAL <i>Ketut Artawa</i> .....	15
KEBANGGAAN BERBAHASA SEBAGAIMANA YANG TEREKSEKSI DALAM WACANA TEKA-TEKI <i>I Dewa Putu Wijana</i> .....	26
SYNTACTICO-SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF SENTIMENT WORDS IN THE ELECTRONIC DICTIONARY DECO <i>Won-Fill Jung, Eunhae Son, Jee-Sun Nam, Jaemog Song</i> .....	31
INCORPORATING LOCAL WISDOM INTO ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING (ELT) <i>Suharno</i> .....	37
THE WEALTH CONCEPT OF JAVANESE SOCIETY: ANTHROPOLOGICAL LINGUISTICS APPROACH IN CUBLAK-CUBLAK SUWENG FOLKSONG <i>Aan Setyawan</i> .....	42
BAHASA PERMOHONAN DI DALAM TRADISI KLIWONAN DI “SUMUR BERKAH” DESA WONOYOSO KABUPATEN PEKALONGAN <i>Abadi Supriatin</i> .....	47
PENGGUNAAN BAHASA DAERAH DALAM IKLAN LAYANAN MASYARAKAT SEBAGAI ALAT PEMERTAHANAN BUDAYA BANGSA (STUDI KASUS DI KOTA SERANG PROVINSI BANTEN) <i>Ade Husnul Mawadah</i> .....	51
MULTICULTURAL ENGLISH CURRICULUM ACCOMODATATING LOCAL WISDOM <i>Agnes Widyaningrum</i> .....	56
TINDAK ILOKUSI PROPAGANDA CAGUB-CAWAGUB JAWA TENGAH PERIODE 2013-2018 <i>Agus Edy Laksono</i> .....	61

MOTION-DIRECTION SERIAL VERB CONSTRUCTIONS IN JAVANESE: A LEXICAL-FUNCTIONAL APPROACH <i>Agus Subiyanto</i> .....	65
DO BANJARESE WOMEN AND MEN SPEAK DIFFERENTLY? <i>Agustina Lestary</i> .....	70
STUDENTS’ MOTIVES IN SWITCHING FROM ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN OR JAVANESE IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE SETTING <i>Almira Irwaniyanti Utami</i> .....	74
THE IMPORTANCE OF NOTICING IN IMPROVING EFL STUDENTS’ WRITING SKILLS <i>Amrih Bekti Utami</i> .....	79
FENOMENA SOSIOLINGUISTIK BAHASA JAWA PESISIR SEBAGAI CERMIN KEARIFAN LOKAL <i>Anandha</i> .....	82
ALIH KODE DAN CAMPUR KODE PADA CERAMAH BUDAYA EMHA AINUN NAJIB <i>Anang Febri Priambada</i> .....	87
A LYRIC’S WORTH IN GESANG’S “CAPING GUNUNG” <i>Ariya Jati</i> .....	92
KEARIFAN LOKAL MITIGASI BENCANA DALAM TRADISI SASTRA LISAN NUSANTARA <i>Asih Prihandini and N. Denny Nugraha</i> .....	97
JAVANESE VIEW ON EDUCATION: AN ETNOLINGUISTIC STUDY <i>Atin Kurniawati</i> .....	102
TRANSLATION UNIT IN THE TRANSLATION OF AL-QURAN INTO INDONESIA <i>Baharuddin</i> .....	106
THE IDENTITY OF JAVANESE PEOPLE (A STUDY ON SELAMATAN IN EAST JAVA, ETHNOLINGUISTICS PERSPECTIVE) <i>Bambang Hariyanto</i> .....	111
METAPHORICAL SWITCHING: A LINGUISTIC REPERTOIRE OF MUSLIM JAVANESE PRIESTS <i>Bernadetta Yuniati Akbariah</i> .....	115

THE INFLUENCE OF TRADITIONAL MAIDS’ JAVANESE TO CHILDREN’S LANGUAGE (A CASE STUDY AT KAMPUNG KENTENG, KEJIWAN, WONOSOBO) <i>Christina</i> .....	120
LOCAL WISDOM IN JAVANESE PROVERBS (A COGNITIVE LINGUISTIC APPROACH) <i>Deli Nirmala</i> .....	124
JAVANESE EXPRESSIONS AS LOCAL WISDOM MANIFESTATION <i>Dian Swastika</i> .....	129
PEKALONGAN DIALECT IN RAPROX BAND LYRICS <i>Didik Santoso</i> .....	133
THEMATIC STRUCTURE SHIFT FOUND IN ENGLISH - INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF OBAMA’S SPEECH IN INDONESIA UNIVERSITY <i>Diyah Fitri Wulandari</i> .....	137
SANTRI’S LANGUAGE ATTITUDE TOWARD JAVANESE LANGUAGE ON PESANTREN TEACHING WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE <i>Dwi Wulandari and Wiwik Sundari</i> .....	141
THE TRANSLATION OF SHALL IN THE INDONESIAN VERSION OF ASEAN CHARTER: A PRELIMINARY RESEARCH ON PATTERNS AND CONSEQUENCES OF MODAL TRANSLATION <i>Dyka Santi Des Anditya</i> .....	146
PERGESERAN PENGGUNAAN KEIGO KHUSUSNYA PADA PENGGUNAAN HONORIFIC TITLE (呼称) DAN PERUBAHAN HUBUNGAN ATASAN DAN BAWAHAN YANG TERJADI PADA PERUSAHAAN JEPANG <i>Elisa Carolina Marion</i> .....	151
STUDENTS’ DERIVATION MASTERY AND THEIR ABILITY IN ANSWERING READING QUESTIONS <i>Emilia Ninik Aydawati</i> .....	156
CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF PROVERBS IN INDONESIAN AND ENGLISH: AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL LINGUISTIC STUDY <i>Endang Setyowati</i> .....	159
VARIASI BAHASA DALAM SINETRON TUKANG BUBUR NAIK HAJI (TBNH) KAJIAN ETNOGRAFI KOMUNIKASI <i>Endang Sri Wahyuni and Khrishandini</i> .....	164

PERUBAHAN KATA GANTI ORANG KEDUA DALAM BAHASA JAWA <i>Endro Nugroho Wasono Aji</i> .....	168
Pengenalan Ungkapan-ungkapan Bahasa Jawa: Suatu Upaya Pemertahanan Bangsa <i>Enita Istriwati</i> .....	172
Bentuk dan Fungsi Kalimat Tanya dalam Talk Show “Indonesia Lawyers Club” <i>Erlita Rusnaningtias</i> .....	177
Kata Serapan dalam Bahasa Jepang: Upaya Bangsa Jepang dalam Pemeliharaan Bahasa dan Terjadinya Pergeseran Bahasa sesuai Budaya Lokal <i>Esther Hersline Palandi</i> .....	182
Pergeseran Bahasa Hokkian dalam Upacara Te Pai di Indonesia <i>Fandy Prasetya Kusuma</i> .....	187
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 <i>Farikah</i> .....	192
Penggunaan Bahasa dalam Ranah Jual Beli di Pasar Terapung Lok Baintan Kabupaten Banjar Kalimantan Selatan <i>Fatchul Mu'in</i> .....	197
Pendekatan Emik-etik terhadap Upacara Pasak Indong Suku Tidung di Desa Salimbatu, Kecamatan Tanjung Palas Tengah, Kalimantan Utara Kajian Linguistik Antropologi <i>Fitriansyah</i> .....	201
Presupposition Analysis of the Question in Mata Najwa “Politik Selebriti” Episode <i>Habiba Al Umami</i> .....	205
Tuturan Pamali dalam Tradisi Lisan Masyarakat Banjar <i>Hatmiati</i> .....	210
Kesalahan dalam Penentuan Jenis Kalimat dalam Bahasa Indonesia: Studi Kasus Mahasiswa TPB IPB <i>Henny Krishnawati and Defina</i> .....	215



MUATAN SOSIO-KULTURAL DAN POLITIS DALAM BAHASA DARI SEGI ETNOGRAFI <i>Herudjati Purwoko</i> .....	220
PERGESERAN PEMAKAIAN PRONOMINA PERSONA DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA INFORMAL REMAJA: STUDI KASUS FILM TANGKAPLAH DAKU KAU KUIJITAK (1987) DAN BANGUN LAGI DONG, LUPUS (2013) <i>Icuk Prayogi</i> .....	225
THE ETHNOGRAPHY OF COMMUNICATION APPROACH TOWARDS THE MOTIVATORS’ SPEECH IN ORIFLAME <i>Ida Hendriyani</i> .....	230
PRANOTOCORO AS ONE OF THE SYMBOL OF JAVANESE CULTURE THAT BECOMES DIMINISH FROM DAY TO DAY <i>Ikha Adhi Wijaya</i> .....	235
SEMANTIC SHIFT ON MALAY WORDS IN CLASSICAL MALAY TEXT HIKAYAT HANG TUAH COMPARE TO MODERN MALAY (INDONESIAN LANGUAGE) AND THE RELATION TO CULTURAL CONTEXT <i>Ikmi Nur Oktavianti</i> .....	240
THE CREATION OF LANGUAGE THROUGH MOTTO (THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN A MOTTO OF ACADEMIC INSTITUTION) <i>Juanda and M. Rayhan Bustam</i> .....	245
PENATAAN ULANG KAMUS DIALEK BANYUMASAN; SEBUAH SUMBANGAN LEKSIKOGRAFIS BAGI UPAYA PEMERTAHANAN DIALEK (RE-ORGANISATION OF BANYUMAS DIALECT DICTIONARY; LEXICOGRAPHIC CONTRIBUTION TO DIALECT PRESERVATION) <i>Kahar Dwi Prihantono</i> .....	250
STYLE AND REGISTER USED AT PONDOK PESANTREN (A DIMENSION OF SOSIOLINGUISTICS) <i>Kharisma Puspita Sari</i> .....	255
MODEL PEMBELAJARAN KOOPERATIF TEKNIK STUDENT TEAMS ACHIEVEMENT DIVISIONS (STAD) UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KETERAMPILAN MENULIS NARASI MAHASISWA ASING DI UNIVERSITAS SEBELAS MARET <i>Kundharu Saddhono</i> .....	259
LINGUISTIC ADAPTATION OF BAJO IN SUMBAWA ISLAND: A PRELIMINARY STUDY FOR SOCIAL MOTIVATION OF LANGUAGE CHANGE <i>Lalu Erwan Husnan</i> .....	263

SOSIALISASI DAN KEBIJAKAN ATAS KEBERAGAMAN BAHASA PADA MASYARAKAT TENGGER JAWA TIMUR: SEBUAH FENOMENA KEARIFAN LOKAL <i>Layli Hamida</i> .....	267
TARLING MUSIC AS A MEANS OF MAINTAINING INDIGENOUS JAVANESE LANGUAGE AT NORTHERN COAST (PANTURA) IN THE PROVINCES OF WEST JAVA AND CENTRAL JAVA <i>Leksito Rini</i> .....	271
A REFLECTION OF LANGUAGE ATTITUDE TOWARD KID CARTOONS: A CASE STUDY OF FIRST GRADERS IN MARSUDIRINI ELEMENTARY SCHOOL <i>Maria Christiani sugiaro</i> .....	274
THE FEATURES OF JAVANESE WOMEN SPEECH: A SOCIOLINGUISTICS STUDY BASED ON LAKOFF'S THEORY <i>Maria Yosephin Widarti Lestari</i> .....	279
STRATEGI INTERAKSI EKSTRA-TEKSTUAL GURU UNTUK MENINGKATKAN PEMAHAMAN TEKSTUAL SISWA TUNA GRAHITA <i>Masitha Achmad Syukri</i> .....	283
GENERASI MUDA JAWA PERKOTAAN KAGOK DENGAN BAHASA JAWANYA SENDIRI <i>M. Suryadi</i> .....	288
THE ANALYSIS OF FACE WANTS AS SELF IMAGE USED BY AGNES MONICA IN KICK ANDY SHOW <i>Mastuti Ajeng Subianti</i> .....	292
PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA PADA UPACARA TUMURUNING KEMBARMAYANG SEBAGAI CERMINAN KEARIFAN BUDAYA JAWA <i>Meka Nitrit Kawasari</i> .....	295
PEMERTAHANAN DAN REVITALISASI BAHASA JAWA DIALEK BANTEN <i>Meti Istimurti</i> .....	300
KESENIAN JARANAN SEBAGAI BENTUK PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA JAWA <i>Miza Rahmatika Aini</i> .....	305
<i>KO</i> AND <i>RIKA</i> IN JAVANESE OF TEGAL <i>Mualimin</i> .....	309
A SOCIAL CONTEXT OF SASAK PERSONAL PRONOUNS <i>Muhammad</i> .....	313

PEDAGOGONOLOGIS SEBUAH KAJIAN FONOLOGI DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN <i>Muhammad Nanang Qosim</i> .....	318
TINDAK TUTUR PERSUASIF DAN PROVOKATIF DALAM WACANA SPANDUK KAMPANYE PILKADA JAWA TENGAH TAHUN 2013 <i>Muhammad Rohmadi</i> .....	322
THE USE OF PERSONAL NAMES IN NAMING PRODUCTS <i>Muhammad Zulkarnain Ashya Hifa</i> .....	327
VERBA “MIRIP TAKUT” DALAM BAHASA MELAYU ASAHAN <i>Mulyadi</i> .....	331
GEJALA INKORPORASI PADA BAHASA MEDIA CETAK <i>Mulyono</i> .....	336
A FEMINIST STYLISTIC READING OF TRIYANTO TRIWIKROMO’S “TUJUH BELAS AGUSTUS TANPA TAHUN” <i>Mytha Candria</i> .....	341
PENGUNAAN BAHASA INGGRIS DALAM IKLAN MAKANAN DAN MINUMAN: PELUANG ATAUKAH ANCAMAN? <i>Neli Purwani</i> .....	346
BANJARESE IDEOLOGIES PORTRAYED IN SI PALUI <i>Ninuk Krismanti</i> .....	351
WOMEN, LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL CHANGE <i>Nungki Heriyati</i> .....	356
PENGARUH DIALEK LOKAL TERHADAP BAHASA MANDARIN YANG DIGUNAKAN MASYARAKAT TIONGHUA DI PURWOKERTO <i>Nunung Supriadi</i> .....	361
(RE)-READING A KARTINI’S LETTER USING CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS <i>Nurhayati</i> .....	365
NAFAS BAHASA JAWA DI JAGAT MAYA <i>P. Ari Subagyo</i> .....	370
METAFORA SEBAGAI NASIHAT DALAM HOROSKOP JAWA: STUDI LINGUISTIK ANTROPOLOGIS <i>Prayudha</i> .....	375

ANNOTATION MODEL FOR LOANWORDS IN INDONESIAN CORPUS: A LOCAL GRAMMAR FRAMEWORK <i>Prihantoro</i> .....	380
PELESTARIAN BAHASA BALI DALAM PENDIDIKAN FORMAL: PERSPEKTIF POLITIK DAN REGULASI <i>Putu Sutama</i> .....	385
TINJAUAN RELATIVITAS BAHASA DALAM LAGU KERONCONG <i>Ratih Kusumaningsari</i> .....	390
KAJIAN PENERJEMAHAN IDEOLOGI DENGAN PENDEKATAN APPRAISAL <i>Retno Hendrastuti</i> .....	395
THE STRATEGY OF THE TEXT AND THE STRUCTURAL RELATIONS TO EXERCISE SUNDANESE CRITICS’ IDEOLOGICAL HEGEMONY <i>Retno Purwani Sari and Tatan Tawami</i> .....	400
PENGASINGAN RAMBU PETUNJUK DI PUSAT-PUSAT PERBELANJAAN DI SURABAYA <i>Retno Wulandari Setyaningsih</i> .....	403
SIKAP BERBAHASA PARA SISWA SEKOLAH DASAR ISLAM TERPADU KABUPATEN BANDUNG DALAM KONTEK MULTIBAHASA <i>Riadi Darwis</i> .....	408
IMPLEMENTATION OF ENGLISH LEARNING MODEL BASED ON NEGATIVE ANXIETY REDUCTION THROUGH CONSTRUCTIVISM THEORY IN BANJARBARU SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS <i>Ridha Fadillah</i> .....	412
BAHASA JAWA DALAM SLOGAN-SLOGAN CALON GUBERNUR DAN WAKIL GUBERNUR JAWA TENGAH TAHUN 2013 <i>Rini Esti Utami</i> .....	417
PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA DAERAH SEBAGAI UPAYA MENINGKATKAN KETAHANAN BUDAYA <i>Rukni Setyawati</i> .....	422
ICT (WEB. DESIGN) AND JAVANESE LANGUAGE LEARNING IN INDONESIA: REVITALIZATION INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES <i>Ruth Hastutiningsih</i> .....	426
ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EMOTION EXPRESSIONS DETECTED FROM ONLINE MOVIE REVIEWS <i>Sai-Rom Kim, Hae-Yun Lee, and Jeusun Nam</i> .....	431

LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE OF BALINESE MOTHER TONGUE THROUGH THE TRADITIONAL STORY TELLING (MESATUA) IN BATU BULAN VILLAGE, GIANYAR <i>Sang Ayu Isnur Maharani and I Komang Sumaryana Putra</i> .....	436
THE USE OF COHESIVE DEVICES IN RELATION TO THE QUALITY OF THE STUDENTS’ ARGUMENTATIVE WRITING <i>Sari Kusumaningrum</i> .....	441
DEVELOPING ISLAMIC-CONTENT BASED READING COMPREHENSION MATERIALS FOR ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATION <i>Sirajul Munir</i> .....	446
TIPOLOGI SINTAKSIS: URUTAN KATA DAN FRASA BAHASA BANJAR DAN IMPLIKASINYA <i>Siti Jamzaroh</i> .....	450
LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT: HOW JAVANESE PRESERVED AND SHIFTED IN INDUSTRIAL AREA CASE STUDY IN NIKOMAS COMPANY <i>Siti Suharsih</i> .....	456
METAFORA YANG DIGUNAKAN OLEH DALANG DALAM MELAKONKAN WAYANG KULIT <i>Sogimin</i> .....	461
REFLEKSI KEDUDUKAN PEREMPUAN MINANGDALAM PITARUAH AYAH <i>Sri Andika Putri</i> .....	465
PANTUN BUKA PALANG PINTU: KEARIFAN LOKAL DALAM PERNIKAHAN ADAT BETAWI <i>Sri Sulihingtyas D.</i> .....	470
PERUNDUNGAN BAHASA DAERAH MELALUI PENGGUNAAN LOGAT DIALEK DALAM TAYANGAN SINETRON DI TELEVISI <i>Sri Wahyuni</i> .....	474
INDONESIAN NOUN PHRASE=NOUN+NOUN: A SEMANTIC PERSPECTIVE <i>Suparto</i> .....	479
SOLIDARITAS (TU) DAN KESOPANAN (VOUS) DALAM BAHASA JAWA SEBAGAI WUJUD KEARIFAN LOKAL <i>Surono</i> .....	484
LANGUAGE AND SAFETY <i>Sutarsih</i> .....	489

CONFORMITY TOWARDS LOCAL WISDOM AMONG THE SAME INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE SPEAKERS <i>Swany Chiakrawati</i> .....	492
LOSS OF WORDS IN MANDAILINGNESE <i>Syahron Lubis</i> .....	496
A SURVEY ON MOTIVATIONAL ORIENTATION IN LEARNING EFL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION POST GRADUATE STUDENTS OF JENDERAL SOEDIRMAN UNIVERSITY <i>Syaifur Rochman</i> .....	501
ANALISIS KESANTUNAN BERBAHASA PADA KASET PASAMBAHAN ADAT ALEK MARAPULAI BALERONG GRUP JAKARTA: SEBUAH KARAKTERISTIK KEARIFAN LOKAL ETNIS MINANGKABAU <i>Syamsurizal</i> .....	505
THE LOSS OF IDENTITY OF SOME SUNDANESE CHILDREN IN BOGOR CITY DUE TO LACK OF EXPOSURE TO SUNDANESE LANGUAGE <i>Tatie Soedewo</i> .....	510
A STUDY ON STUDENTS’ ABILITY IN CONDUCTING CONVERSATION WITH NATIVE SPEAKERS: CROSS CULTURAL ASPECT AND ADJUSTMENT <i>Titi Rokhayati</i> .....	515
COMPANY’S PARTICIPATION IN THE LOCAL LANGUAGE RETENTION <i>Tubiyono</i> .....	520
ANALISIS WACANA PERCAKAPAN SIARAN “ON AIR” RADIO DANGDUT INDONESIA: PENDEKATAN PRAGMATIK <i>Wiwik Wijayanti</i> .....	525
DISCOURSE CONNECTORS IN ARGUMENTATIVE WRITINGS PRODUCED BY INDONESIAN EFL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS <i>Wuwuh Andayani</i> .....	530
PEMILIHAN BAHASA KELUARGA MUDA DI DESA KLOPODUWUR CERMIN PEMERTAHANAN IDENTITAS DAN EKSISTENSI BAHASA <i>Yenny Budhi Listianingrum</i> .....	535
RHETORICAL STRATEGIES IN FLOUTING GRICE’S MAXIMS AS FOUND IN “PYGMALION”. <i>Yenny Hartanto</i> .....	540
MOTHER'S TONGUE INFLUENCE TOWARDS NAMING IN KEBONADEM VILLAGE <i>Yozar Firdaus Amrullah</i> .....	545

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 <i>Yudha Thianto</i> .....	550
RETRIEVING LOCAL WISDOM IN KOREAN WITH THE SUPPORT OF CORPUS PROCESSING SOFTWARE <i>Jee-Sun Nam</i> .....	555

**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 SOCIOLINGUISTICS)	
	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 PEMAKAIAAN 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	
Almira Irwaniyanti Utami	STUDENTS' MOTIVES IN SWITCHING FROM ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN OR JAVANESE IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE SETTING		
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 Bakti 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 TEREKSEKSI 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

## PRANOTOCORO AS ONE OF THE SYMBOL OF JAVANESE CULTURE THAT BECOMES DIMINISH FROM DAY TO DAY

**Ikha Adhi Wijaya**

*Diponegoro States University*

*Ikhaadhiwijaya@gmail.com*

### **Abstract**

*Master of ceremony is well known as the representative of the modern person who is directing the ceremony, lead and to work on the list of the ceremony schedule. It is very common in the modern society to use Master of ceremony in their party in any occasion both in formal or non formal parties. We as the Javanese, hence also use this Master of ceremony in some occasion in traditional ceremony as in matrimony, where we usually named it as Pranotocoro. Pranotocoro has the same rule with master of ceremony but the habit of culture, the profession that will be taken is very different, for example there are some condition for someone for being a Pranotocoro, he must old enough, or he must be known well by the families that ordering him, he also must have the ability to speak in three level of the Javanese language because Javanese language has undo usuk, he also can do traditional dance. This is very different with the feature for someone who wants to be a master of ceremony he only must be able to have public speaking ability because of the multi ability that must be full filled and also about the prestige itself hence, there few people that able to do this kind of job. Pranotocoro is one of the symbols of Javanese tradition, since it become the sub element of the tradition, the existence of Pranotocoro became so important. Because it is bundled as one unity that cannot partially be separated. this paper is briefly and literally expound about the profession and the language that use by Pranotocoro itself as the agent of change as the symbol of Javanese Culture.*

**Keywords:** *Pranotocoro, symbol, undo usuk, tradition*

### **Introduction**

In this modernization era there are alot of the progression that has been made by the youngest especially about their mindset of culture , hence the youngest think that the most fascinating and the more powerful culture that have affecting their thinking most is the western culture. in this kind of occasion we will talking about one of the Javanese culture , more specific this is about the agent of the Javanese culture that always guide in the most of occasion when traditional ceremony held. pronoto coro that is name of the agent that we are going to talking about. First of all we should to know about the description of Pranotocoro itself. Pranotocoro is the other name from master of ceremony. So this is very important to know about this agen,t, the job descriptions, the rules of being Pranotocoro , or the features for being a Pranotocoro and the problem of the Javanese culture itself that the role of Pranotocoro itself begin to diminishing from day to day , month to month and take a great effect after years. as the information result from Pranotocoro organization. According to the agent that has active in this kind of job that I met, this phenomena is happening now ,but before we go the further explanation about the Pranotocoro itself ,first why we call it as a job ?because the progressing of the pranotoco point of view, hence is very different with the Pranotocoro at the first time where it was happening in a long time ago. it will be briefly explained after we finish the basic element from the ability that should be had by Pranotocoro itself begin from the language hierarchy itself, and the obligatory and non obligatory stages that must be done by the Pranotocoro itself, the requirement of being a good Pranotocoro.

### **The Obligatory Stages**

This is the stage where Pranotocoro must take a role and have to share their best effort to fulfill his job as the agent of the ceremony itself to conducting the ceremony, for that Pranotocoro must know the hierarchy of the ceremony itself, he must be able to do whatever the best effort he can do according the structure of the ceremony itself. There are some stages, there are

1) Opening: the Pranotocoro should open the ceremony and should be mentioning the person who held that wedding ceremony, these are the sub stages from the opening:

a) Pranotocoro should thanked to the god for the nice occasion

- b) Pranotocoro should send the best regards to all the guest in that ceremony. as the form of his respect. The manifestation of his honor is with speak it out the name and the occupational positions.
- c) Pranotocoro should be mentioning the purpose of the ceremony itself by mentioning the names of the bride and the groom. this is a must sub stages that must be done by the Pranotocoro because of the point of the ceremony itself is to respect the matrimony as well as the royal families done.
- d) Pranotocoro should request an apology to the distinguesed participant if there is any inconvenience thing, this is only for formality.
- e) The last one to be done for the gross , Pranotocoro must itemize all the stages from the opening until closing.

### **The Non Obligatory Stages,**

This the stages that Pranotocoro take a place just for describing the situation and just to be a guidance, not as strict and stitch as the obligatory stages, these are the sub stages of the non - obligatory stages.

- 1) The wedding ritual : in this kind of stages Pranotocoro must announce that the wedding ritual is due to commence by reminding everyone in charge on his or her responsibilities and also to announce that the wedding ritual is over and the wedding reception is ready.
- 2) The wedding reception in this kind of stages Pranotocoro must describes the arrival of the weeded couple, up to the moment the arrival of the wedded couple to the seated of the wedded couple Along the stages and the process Pranotocoro work in sequences permutation, more specific about the kind of job that must be done by Pranotocoro are like
  - a) Describing in detail about the ceremony situation
  - b) Give an description about the bride and the groom background
  - c) Requesting the newly coming guest to give congratulation to the bride and bride groom
  - d) Requesting the guest to enjoy the meal and drinks that has been preserved.

The explanation that has been described above told briefly about the detail that should be done by a Pranotocoro in the wedding ceremony. that all of the feature is the most hard thing that must be done by Pranotocoro, and in the process of serving his guest in the kind of wedding ceremony , he absolutely must have a lot of skill to help his job to handle the guest and to kill the time. some skill are needed to be a good Pranotocoro, and of course need so many years to be able to have this skill because of course the skill itself is needed to be manifested I n real situation so a Pranotocoro will not have troubles when he must conduct a wedding ceremony. these are the most skill that must be had by a Pranotocoro according to the interviewed person, Pranotocoro must possess 1) parama sastra, 2) paramakawi, 3 )mardi basa, 4) mardiwalagu5), awicara, 6) mandraguna ,7) nawungkrida ,8) sambegana

All of the explanation about the skill that must be had by a pranatocoro of course will be briefly has a relation with the Javanese literature itself as the macro and micro skill .these are the definition that will expound about macro and micro skill in a brief short explanation

- 1) Macro skill : this is has a relation with Javanese literature itself , a good Pranotocoro must have a lot of knowledge about the song non only in cognitive level but also in per formative level.
- 2) Micro skill: this skill actually about the cognitive ability about the intangible thing. such as these ability
  - a) The ability for producing the Javanese speech sound : it is not easy for the non Javanese native to have this kind of ability , because it has relation with the neurophysiologist track record. some sound is not be able to produce when we are not the Javanese native speaker.
  - b) The ability of making such a term when he is made by such a critical situation, it will be hard to choose what kind of action, what kind of movement, what kind of pace that will be used to tackle this kind of situation
  - c) The ability of having attitude in his performance up the beginning of the first time he get the job, during the job execution and after the performance of the job itself.

So according to the statement that we have , absolutely we know about the meticulous features to be a good Pranotocoro , we have to vigorous and steadfast in accordance to the situation that may be pursued us to the level of professional itself. the most arguing problem is the youngster like the hence , is difficult to understand and tend to underestimate about this kind of job. They don't know if the

Pranotocoro itself previously in many years, so the regeneration is kind of slightly difficult, because the Pranotocoro itself has some kind of the degradation in meaning and in the context of its using. Most of the youngster knows that Pranotocoro as MC. generally yes, but in the term of philosophy of course it has a gap distance, and I believe about the youngster understanding about Pranotocoro itself, so as the result of the acknowledgment of the meaning and the context of Pranotocoro itself me as the one native Javanese youngster want to lift up about the problem that extremely huge that became a problem in our effort to well-known it to the youngster. First of all we can deny if the western and the other superpower culture that become so popular hence, this is of course has big relation and correlation with the form of the packaging in performing it. Specifically this is about wedding ceremony that hence, people likely more accepting the west cultural of MC, because it has more glamour, more attractive and more modern. we can denied in this modern society the foundation of our culture became washed out pressed by the western culture that more attractive and has so more acceptable culture with the generation now, especially with pop culture. We can put a comparison between the two of culture in all of the aspects but in this paper do not want to talk about the comparison we, want to exclaim why the Javanese culture is shrinking, especially in this paper we will be talking about the agent itself that is the person in traditional matrimony. it's shrinking in the term of population people who use want to conserve it and the people who want to use Pranotocoro in the matrimony, they better to use Mc, even Pranotocoro itself can be adjusting and adapting to the culture as the people who want to use their ability according to the occasion of the party or ceremony itself, but of course if itself change the strict rule

## **Discussion**

### **The Speech Level of Pranotocoro**

As the linguist we know that the existence of the one language or culture itself depend to the user in a society it is very complex because there so much problem that appear as the reason of the pop culture that attacked in all of aspect of life. This is insoumountably to be handleby the society that has been influenced by pop culture itself. as the German linguist. We take an easy example, for now we use Pranotocoro as the agent of Javanese culture that will preserve this language from their existence. Of course language becomes the most important thing closest to one of the ability that must able to be had by Pranotocoro itself. Well in generally this pranotocor work as commentator with her language that is called by "panghargyan language". This is the language that is used by a pronotocoroo to give commence the commentary in traditional wedding ceremony. The language that is used also the most polite one that is kawi language. There are some of languages that is used by the Javanese culture according to the person or whom they speak to and in what situation. According to (Suharno 1982: 117) there are four stages of the decorum sentence production, these are the stage: 1) establishment of relationship. In this stage we should put an attention about the relation between interactant, 2) choice of the addresses references: based of the relationship status the interactant can choice the most appropriate diction to wording their utterance such as which ones is the most appropriate between kulo, kowe, sampeyan, panjenengan, dalem, sliro, 3) choice of vocabulary: based of the addresses reference we know about the vocabulary that we will use, for example whether we will use lara, sakit, gerah, nandang raga. 4) production of sentences: based of those three stages this is the final production of locution, whether all of the decent sentence will be locute as an courtly locution. All of the stages of course will be supported to identify the politest language to be used according to the the users between interactant. The stages of undo-usuk Javanese language according to suharno (1982;118): 1) ngoko used by children among themselves, by people in high position to the lowest level position or subordinate or even servant, 2) ngoko andap, such as (a)antya basa as used by older persons to high ranking younger person and any members of the privileged calss who are intimate, 3) basa madya, such as (a)madya ngoko used by the small traders among themselves (by madyantara as used by a member of the lower middle class among themselves, and among to the privileged class with another and to his lower ranking kin, and (c) madyakrama this is used by a wife who to her husband who have the more privilege status. 4) basa karma, this divided into three sub part of krama languages there are (a) kromo lugu as used by common people around themselves, and by older perons to young strangers who have rank, (b) mudha krama this language used by younger persons to older persons, student to their teacher, and by members of the privileged class around themselves, (c) weda krama: this is used by older persons to young persons. 5) krama inggil: this is similar to muda krama, but in this stage we use adalem, abdi dalem, kawulo, or abdi dalem kaawula instead of kulo. 6) krama desa: this is used by peasants and uneducated person. 7) basa kasar as used by angry persons, and the last one is bada kedaton (basa bagongan) as used by member of the royal family and the king's subjects among themselves. All of the scribed undo usuk languages

have very complicated structure and implication . but according to the source there are some language that must be use the most , because the Pranotocoro it self imitating of the royal family traditional wedding of course the language will be the same as the level of the courteous the finest modesty that royal family used. In accordance to the features of the languages that is used by Pranotocoro there are five stages of the undousuk language that usually used by Pranotocoro there are basa antya , basa muda krama this is used by Pranotocoro in her guidance comment between parent and the bride also the groom in the sungkeman occasion, and the other is krama inggil this is used by Pranotocoro in her commentary to sungkeman process and the last one is bosokedaton this language use as the finest diction in the term of sungkeman process also.

### **Pranotocoro Features**

These are the features that should be fulfilled by Pranotocoro to be the best in her performance, because if Pranotocoro lack even only one of the feature he will faced a great problem in his real performance while he must guide or take an traditional wedding ceremony. These features that should be stick a pin are:

- 1) paramasastra: the ability about understanding Javanese literature , a good Pranotocoro must be able to sing Javanese traditional songs , this is very important especially to kill the time .
- 2) paramakawi: the knowledge about the old Javanese language , because the original language that is usually is kawi language even there some modification that have been made now .
- 3) mardibasa: this is the competence and performance that should be had by Pranotocoro to describe the words more beautiful , and obviously there will be a much more diction that must be have in lexical mental of Pranotocoro, because to flowery such a sentence needed a good diction of words.
- 4) mardiwalagu: this is about the knowledge of Pranotocoro about the Javanese traditional song , this is absolutely not in cognitive level but also must in per formative level . Pranotocoro must have a good description in pairing the background music with the occasion and must describe it in a good way , should be match in pairing the locution of the commentary with the situation and the music itself.
- 5) awicara: this is a must features that must be had by a Pranotocoro , beautiful voice is a must, especially because a pranotocor must be resembling the good wise lover figures.
- 6) mandraguna: pranoto must have the knowledge the specify sequences of the ritual, a Pranotocoro should be able to direct the activities during and after the ceremony.
- 7) nawungkrida: Pranotocoro should be to perform any activity with respect in accordance with the wedding event. He should be versatile for handling every problem that somehow appears during and after the ceremony in another world he must be smart to anticipate all of the possibilities that may came appear..
- 8) sambegana: he must be able to handling every emergencies possibilities with respect because he responsible for the smooth running of the event.

Based of the criteria that have been described above, we obviously know about the Pranotocoro skill and responsibility . we will not denied that Pranotocoro has a lot of work and standard to be fulfill before he got that competence , even he already has it he must still to gloss it with some experiences that will make him more great than before because in every single occasion will learn him to the real situation that always be faced. And absolutely that is need a long time to be master in this kind of job.

### **Language and Culture Extinction**

Our culture, hence, it's the most fragile ones to be extinct, why? because of the pop culture that always pursuing us to accept the most common and canonical culture as the effect of globalization lieu the political interest than will affect all of major factor in our society. We know it is rare to convict with our own eyes directly about the traditional culture that left , especially in central java . all of the traditional games, traditional toys now just disappear and drastically changed into the modern games. Can u imagine about this , we all the generation that automatically become the agent of preserving our culture but now, some of the y youngster even do not know about the heritages that has been left to them, as the result of the globalization and the invasion of pop culture that become hip from day to day. Can u imagine about the agent itself that become shrinking drastically. we our teacher that basically a native from

Javanese culture just teach about the word itemization without understanding how important to have the competence of communicative performance in different Javanese speech level or undo usuk language. I think this is very tragic.

### **The Diminishing of Pranotocoro in Its Number and It's Philosophy**

Pranotocoro and the Javanese language is the two side of penny that can be just partly , they are once, unity in their function as the symbol of the Javanese. But now people use Pranotocoro just for the ceremony and they tend to alter the vigorous strict rule or pakem to the rule that they like, for example just need a Pranotocoro as an MC , the usually use Indonesian language and mixed with the Javanese la, they are once, unity in their function as the symbol of the Javanese. But now people use Pranotocoro just for the ceremony and they tend to alter the vigorous strict rule or pakem to the rule that they like, for example hence people just need a Pranotocoro as an MC, they usually use Indonesian language and conflate it with the Javanese language. This is just a phenomena that appear hence in the globalization era where it cannot be denied anymore. Even of the agent or person who has job as Pranotocoro can adjust it as the matter to survive, but of course soon or later it will cause a great damage to the philosophical understanding in our generation. Their mindset will be washout from the existence of new hybrid culture itself.

### **Conclusion**

Pranotocoro is one of the symbol of Javanese culture, he responsible to be a guidance in traditional wedding ceremony, he must able to direct the activities during and after the traditional wedding ceremony .based of the explanation about Pranotocoro itself enlighten us about the burden of being Pranotocoro itself , there so many featur to be fulfilled for being a good Pranotocoro, we should know everything about the knowledge about the Javanese literature not only in cognitive level but also in performative level .despite the fact that youngster of Javanese lack of knowledge about language that is used by Pranotocoro they also don't know about the spirit and philosophy about Pranotocoro itself. it is because the invasion of pop culture in the globalization era , the cultural gap of the heritage from their ancestor as the symbol of their cultural identity , and also about the political policy that impartially to preserve our heritage. as the result the existence of Pranotocoro also become shrinking now , and even some other want to conflate the Javanese culture with the new one for a more communicative form. Based on the explanation there is a must for young generation to introduce about our culture the youngster so the perspective of our cultural will be purely accepted before its try to conflate with the other culture that may be will result assimilation , in which by the time will washout our culture , our identity.

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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](mailto:seminarlinguistics@gmail.com)  
Website: [www.mli.undip.ac.id](http://www.mli.undip.ac.id)**

