

ISSN: 2088-6799



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

ISSN: 2088-6799



PROCEEDINGS

International Seminar LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT III

July 2–3, 2013

Revised Edition



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.

CONTENTS

EDITORS' NOTE	i
EDITORS' NOTE FOR REVISED EDITION	ii
CONTENTS	iii
SCHEDULE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR “LAMAS III”	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
KO AND RIKA 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	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 SOSIOLINGUISTICS)	
	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	PEDAGOGIS 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	
19.30 – 21.00 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 3 A		PAKOEBUWONO
	P. Ari Subagyo	NAFAS BAHASA JAWA DI JAGAT MAYA	
	Sri Andika Putri	REFLEKSI KEDUDUKAN PEREMPUAN MINANG DALAM PITARUAH AYAH	
	Erlita Rusnaningtias	BENTUK DAN FUNGSI KALIMAT TANYA DALAM TALK SHOW "INDONESIA LAWYERS CLUB"	
	Ninuk Krismanti	BANJARESE IDEOLOGIES PORTRAYED IN SI PALUI	

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

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

DAY 2 (July 3, 2013)

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

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

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

INDONESIAN NOUN PHRASE=NOUN+NOUN:A SEMANTIC PERSPECTIVE

Suparto

English Department, Faculty of Letters, Gunadarma University, Jakarta

suparto@staff.gunadarma.ac.id

Abstract

This paper analyzes the nature of the Indonesian noun + noun constructed noun phrase. Basically, there are two thoughts responding to the nature of Indonesia noun phrase, and compound words. First, there is no concept of compound words; it is only noun phrase that exist in Indonesian. Second, there is the concept of compound words in Indonesian. Believing that different words have different referents, accordingly noun phrase are also different from compound words. The empirical data employed in this paper proves it. It falsifies an assumption arguing that it does not exist compound words in Indonesian. The results of it demonstrate that the nature of the relationship of the interconstituent of noun + noun constructed Indonesian noun phrase can be classified into four characteristics. Those four are (1) ownership; (2) intendedness; (3) origin; and (4) ownership, about, and by.

Key words: *noun phrase, ownership, intendedness, origin, ownership, about, and by*

1. Introduction

In linguistics generally, and in the Indonesian linguistics particularly, the discussion of noun phrase seems to be the problematic and prolonged debate. Hence it still has significance and relevance to discuss in order to uncover the essence and nature of it. The triggering factor causing the existing problems in the Indonesian noun phrase is because of the close relation with Indonesian compound words. Because of it, therefore the parameters to clearly differentiate between them are still debatable. It drives the emerging conflicting opinion among the Indonesian linguists. Muslich (2008:57) stated that principally there are two schools of thought on these issues. First, it assumes that there is no compound word in the Indonesian. It is the only noun phrase that exists in the Indonesian. The reason proposed by this group is that structurally there is no difference between noun phrase and compound word. Second, indeed there is the concept compound word in Indonesian. On the other hand, those believing that there is the concept of compound word in the Indonesian are driven by the empirical fact that there is a clear and distinct difference between the two Indonesian concepts. In this paper, the writer takes the second position and will discuss the semantic nature of the Indonesian noun phrases constructed by noun + noun.

Noun phrase is interesting to study, because as a phrase with the open class categorized headword, it can get the contribution from the nominalization of other open classes, hence quantitatively this phrase is more various. It functions also as the existing factor that makes difficult to differentiate between such a noun phrase and compound word. Though there have been many linguists who made efforts to obviously differentiate between such a noun phrase and compound word (Katamba, 1993: 52; Sudaryanto: 184-286; Verhaar, 1995: 97-100), yet empirically still they cannot overcome the problem. Verhaar (1995: 100) acknowledged it.

Scientifically it is something natural if there is a prolonged debate on certain uncoverable scientific issues. The more concern for us to have is not whether or not the issues are scientifically solvable. The more significant thing is the scientific and serious concern on any scientific discipline to better the quality of human understanding on it. As Seno Sastroamidjojo (in Sudaryanto, 1994:vi) stated that cultivating science means devoting our lives to God through reason. The insolvability of any scientific issues demonstrates the vastness of scientific ocean. This causes scientists stoop before the Source of Science realizing that it is still too least the expertise of scientist no matter what the degree of the scientist is. This statement justifies the process-oriented way of thinking not the result-oriented one.

2. Theoretical Background

Phrase means a group of two or more words which is not predicative. It is endocentric phrase that has one noun head word (Kridalaksana, 1993:59-60). Katamba (1993: 294) tried to differentiate compound word from phrase by applying the phonological and syntactical approach. Sudaryanto (1994: 286) further argued that phrase is not fully reduplicated; meanwhile compound word tends to be fully reduplicated. Phrase reduplicates only one out of the two constituents. Examples:

- (1) *Orang tua-orang tua mereka bekerja di Jakarta.*
(2) *Mereka sedang melihati-lihat rumah-rumah baru.*

Indeed there is still unclear difference, particularly if the constituents of the compound word are noun + noun. In relation to this notion Richards (1997: 53, 251) pointed out that phrase consists of a group of words forming a grammatical unit, but it does not consist of finite verb, hence it does not have subject-predicate component. In transformational grammar and structural linguistics, noun phrase means a group of groups having the noun or pronoun as the head word.

On the other hand Verhaar (2008: 291) proposed that phrase is a group of words having functional part of a longer utterance. These descriptive definitions are basically composed by these meaning components: a group of words, forming a grammatical unit, nonfinite verb, non-predicative, having functional unit.

As a functional unit, a group of words implies that phrase must consist of two or more words, though, to some extent, a word in a sentence having a certain function can also attributed as phrase (Dixon, 2005: 26). To illustrate this notion, the followings are examples of it:

- (3) *Ismira came to my home yesterday. (proper name).*
(4) *They answered all the difficult questions. (pronoun).*

Forming grammatical unit means that the group of words must be structured by obeying the linguistic system of the language. It is something impossible to construct words to make phrase without considering the internal linguistic system of the language. Accordingly the following example is both structurally and semantically meaningless in the Indonesian linguistics.

- (5)* *Dia mahasiswa cerdas yang.*

The group of words which is written in italic in the example (3) cannot be classified as an Indonesian noun phrase, for it breaks the Indonesian grammatical rules of noun phrase. The rule says that if a noun phrase has adjective attribute component, and it is going to be linked with *yang*, this linking word must be written in between the headword and the predicative. Therefore, the example (3) must write

- (6) *Dia mahasiswa yang cerdas.*

Other examples:

- (7) *The two cleverest girls are here.*

Or:

- (8) *The cleverest two girls are here.*

In the examples (6) and (7), both sentences are grammatically acceptable in English, though structurally words being underlined showing the noun phrases have different word orders. The common understanding on English noun phrase consisting of pre-modifier is that quantifier must come before qualifier, as exemplified in the example (5). Though it seems unfamiliar the example in (6), it is structurally and semantically acceptable in English. The example (5) means girls having the quality of the first and the second rank among others. Meanwhile the example (6) is a couple of girls who have the first rank (in the sense that there are other couples whose members are girls). Because of such an English grammatical rule, hence the following sentence is grammatically unacceptable.

- (9)**The girls cleverest two are here.*

Noun phrase does not consist of finite verb. Finite verb is a verb limited by tense and in some languages it shows agreement with pronoun and number (Richards, 1997: 139). Referring to this definition of finite verb, it is logically justifiably true that noun phrase does not have verb. If it has a verb, it makes it something predicative. It breaks the basic rule of phrase forming process.

Phrase construction can be loose; the interconstituent relation can be inserted by another constituent usually functions to limit or to give another additional information to the previous constituent. Example:

- (10) *Jembatan panjang itu menghubungkan dua buah desa.*

The noun phrase of this sentence can acceptably be inserted by another constituent, such as: *baja*, so the new noun phrase writes:

(11) *Jembatan baja yang panjang itu menghubungkan dua buah desa.*

A phrase in a sentence has a certain position. Because of it therefore its content and structure must also meet the rules of a function in a sentence. Example:

(12) *The beautifully-furnished and newly-built expensive house belongs to me.*

The words being underlined in the example (10) cannot be categorized as phrase. It is due to the fact that it breaks the phrase-related rules as have been stated before, such as: it does not form a grammatical unit; it consists of a finite verb; its structure is not functional. No function that can be attributed to the words being underlined. Because of it, hence this group of words is not a phrase. To make the example (10) read and write grammatically acceptable, the words being underlined must read and write as exemplified in the example (13) below:

(13) *The beautifully-furnished and newly-built expensive house belongs to me.*

Generally the meaning of phrase can be identified if we understand the meaning of words constructing. It drives the fact that the meaning of phrase is mostly derived from the meaning of the words forming. Example:

(14) *Keluarga petani itu tinggal di rumah bambu.*

Most Indonesians who can speak Indonesian properly understand what the words being underlined mean. It happens because the noun phrase does not yield idiosyncratic meaning. The meaning of the words is 'a house made of bamboo'. At least it is the general, primary meaning or cordial meaning of the noun phrase. Logically it is possible to have another meaning from the noun phrase. It can logically mean 'a house being used to keep the cut and arranged bamboos in; because the bamboos had been made use for something else, and by the chance there is a farmer family having no house, then they occupy the house previously being used to keep the bamboo in'. Though it is logically possible but people do not understand it in such a way. This meaning tends to be peripheral not the cordial. This group of word belongs to syntactic phrase.

3. Research Methodology

This paper tries to find the semantic relationship between two different constituents of noun + noun formed noun phrases. What makes such noun phrases have different semantic relation is driven by the semantic characteristic of constituents. Constituents having different semantic characteristic from another one bring about different relation. It aims at designing to answer and uncover comprehensively various qualitative explanations of the data. The data are from activating the writer's linguistic intuition as the native speaker of Indonesian.

4. Findings and Discussion

As a grammatical and non-predicative group of words having certain function in a sentence, surely one constituent influences another one. This influence is caused by various things: attribute categories, animate-inanimate, etc. The followings are some semantic relationships of noun-noun constructed noun phrases

Example:

(a) *racun tikus*

(b) *racun ular*

In the example (a) the semantic relationship of the head constituents to the attribute on is *intendedness (keberuntungan)*. It happens due to the fact that mouse does not naturally and inherently produce poison with which the safety of itself is secured. This kind of noun phrase means a kind of poison which is addressed to eradicate mouse. This way of deriving meaning occurs as the logical consequence of the absence of poison which is poisonous in the body of mouse. Hence there will be no dispute to get to know the meaning of such an Indonesian noun phrase for Indonesians.

The semantic perspective of the head constituent and the attribute one in the example (b) is *ownership/origin (kepemilikan/keberhasilan)*. Snake naturally and inherently produces poison that is

poisonous from which other creatures will be in danger when they are hit by snake. Snake inherently has poison which can protect the snake from danger. It means that poison belongs to the primitive semantic feature of snake. This demonstrates that when someone defines descriptively what snake means, this primitive semantic primitive feature must be in it among other features to make the snake clearly defined so it is differentiated from other crawling animals.

(c) *rumah siput*

(d) *rumah kucing*

In the example (c) the two constituents show the ownership. *Siput* naturally has shell in which it is possible for it to shelter. Because of the fact that 'rumah' for siput is inherently and biologically given, therefore it belongs to the meaning component of 'siput.'

It is different from example (d). The semantic relation that happens between the components is *peruntukan* (intendedness). *Rumah* for *kucing* is not something naturally and inherently given. It tends to mean a place in which *kucing* can properly stay.

(e) *racun tembakau*

(f) *racun ilalang*

Example (e) means poison that belongs to tobacco not poison that addressed to eradicate tobacco. The semantic relation between the constituents is *ownership*. This meaning emerges because factually speaking tobacco produces poison with which it belongs to the primitive semantic feature of tobacco.

In the example (f) between *racun* and *ilalang* there is a semantic relation of *peruntukan* (intendedness). It means *racun* that is specifically formulated to make *ilalang* eradicated. It happens because of the fact that *ilalang* does not produce *racun* inherently. When the phrase is changed into *obat* so it makes the new phrase *obat ilalang*, still it does not mean *obat* that is formulated to cure disease of *ilalang* as in the construction of *obat tanaman*.

(g) *kecerdasan manusia*

(h) *kecerdasan buatan*

In the example (g) it produces the semantic relation of *ownership*. It is intelligence that belongs to humans. Human is inherently completed with intelligence therefore they can be differentiated properly from other living entities.

It is different from the example (h) which tends to mean intelligence made by human. This shows that between the two the semantic relation that occurs is *keberhasilan* (origin). *Buatan* is the origin of the intelligence. This kind of intelligence is not something naturally and inherently embedded, yet it is something artificially given.

(i) *mobil China*

The semantic relation between the two constituents is *keberhasilan* (origin). It semantically means car that is produced or made by Chinese or in China. In addition to it, it can also mean car that belongs to China, for the car is made by Chinese.

(j) *lukisan Abdullah*

(k) *lukisan burung*

In the example (j) it can potentially produce several acceptable interpretation of its meaning. It can mean *lukisan* that **belongs to** Abdullah. It can also mean *lukisan* **the object to which the painter paints** is Abdullah. It can also mean *lukisan* which is **painted by** Abdullah. These are semantically acceptable due to the fact that all those possible interpretation are empirically justifiably true.

4. Conclusion

Having briefly discussed all noun + noun constructed noun phrase – related things, it is then logically possible to conclude the results of the discussion. Structurally, phrase has the following characteristics: (1) a group of words; (2) composed referring to a language system; (3) having certain function: (4) non-predicative; (5) non-inserted in between; (6) fully reduplicated; (7) the order follows the linguistic system of the language; (8) phonologically, there are primary and secondary stress, particularly for language having such a rule, as in English; (9) morphologically consisting of free morpheme; (10) semantically the meaning can be traced back from the constituents; (11) psycholinguistically it is not necessary to memorize the meaning of it; (12) lexicographically it is not necessary to include in dictionary; (13) orthographically the writing system of the two constituents is separated.

The semantic relations of noun + noun constructed noun phrase can be (1) *kepemilikan*, (2) *keberhasilan*, (3) *keruntukan*, and (4) *kepemilikan, tentang, and oleh*. The semantic characteristic of the constituent plays significant role to drive which relation such noun phrase belong to.

References

- Dixon, R.M.W. 2005. **A Semantic Approach to English Grammar (2nd ed.)**. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Katamba, Francis. 1993. **Morphology**. London: MacMilan Press Ltd.
- Kridalaksana, Harimurti. 1993. **Kamus Linguistik**. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Muslich, Masnur. 2008. **Tatabentuk Bahasa Indonesia: Kajian ke Arah Tatabahasa Deskriptif**. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.
- Richards, Jack C. 1997. **Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics**. England: Longman.
- Sudaryanto. 1994. **Predikat-Objek dalam Bahasa Indonesia: Keselarasan Pola Urutan**. Jakarta: Penerbit Djambatan.
- Sutopo, H.B. 2006. **Metode Penelitian Kualitatif: Dasar Teori dan Terapannya dalam Penelitian**. Surakarta: Sebelas Maret University Press.
- Verhaar, J.W.M. 1995. **Pengantar Linguistik**. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Verhaar, J.W.M. 2008. **Asas-Asas Linguistik Umum**. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.



**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**

