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PROCEEDINGS

International Seminar LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT (LAMAS) 6

“Empowering Families, Schools, and Media
for Maintaining Indigenous Languages”

August 9—10, 2016



Compiled by
Agus Subiyanto, Suharno, M. Suryadi,
Wuri Sayekti, and Tohom Marthin Donius Pasaribu

Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University
in Collaboration with
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NOTE

This international seminar on Language Maintenance and Shift 6 (LAMAS 6 for short) is a continuation of the previous LAMAS seminars conducted annually by the Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University in cooperation with *Balai Bahasa Jawa Tengah*.

We would like to extend our deepest gratitude to the seminar committee for putting together the seminar that gave rise to this compilation of papers. Thanks also go to the Head and the Secretary of the Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University, without whom the seminar would not have been possible.

The table of contents lists 107 papers and abstracts presented at the seminar. Some of the papers have been selected to be published in *Parole: Journal of Linguistics and Education*, and for these papers only the abstracts are published in the proceeding.

Of the papers, 4 papers were presented by invited keynote speakers. They are Peter Suwarno, Ph.D. (Arizona University, USA), Mukhlis Abu Bakar, M.A., Ph.D., (National Institute of Education, Singapore), Dr. Agus Subiyanto, M.A. (Diponegoro University, Indonesia), Hywel Coleman, M.A., OBE (University of Leeds, UK).

The topic areas of the papers cover Sociolinguistics (16 papers), Discourse Analysis (14 papers), Language Acquisition (1 paper), Language & Culture (5 papers), Linguistics in Education (10 papers), Language in Politics (1 paper), Pragmatics (21 papers), Psycholinguistics (3 papers), Semantics (12 papers), Phonology (2 papers), Morphology (1 paper), and Syntax (11 papers).

SCHEDULE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT (LAMAS) 6

August 9—10, 2016 in Pascasarjana, Diponegoro University (Imam Bardjo, S.H. No.3-5 Street, Semarang, Indonesia)

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 2016 (FIRST DAY)				
TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
07.00 – 08.00	REGISTRATION		LOBI HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR	COMMITTEE
08.00 – 08.05	INDONESIA RAYA ANTHEM		CONVENTION HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR	NAILA (COMMITTEE)
	SPEECH FROM THE COMMITTEE			KETUA COMMITTEE
08.05 – 08.15	OPENING			DEKAN FIB UNDIP
08.15 – 11.15	PLENARY SESSION 1			Dr. Deli Nirmala, M.Hum
	Hywel Coleman, M.A., OBE	<i>FLUCTUATIONS IN LANGUAGE-IN-EDUCATION POLICY AND PRACTICE IN INDONESIA, 1901-2015</i>		
	Mukhlis Abu Bakar, Ph.D.	<i>BILINGUALISM AND THE MAINTENANCE OF THE MOTHER TONGUE IN MULTILINGUAL SINGAPORE</i>		
PARALLEL SESSION 1			CLASS ROOM, TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	COMMITTEE
11.15 – 12.45	Nurhayati	<i>DISCOURSE AGAINST LGBT</i>	CLASS B301	COMMITTEE
	Yasir Mubarak	ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS REPRESENTASI PEREMPUAN KORBAN PEMERKOSAAN DI SITUS BERITA ONLINE		
	Ajeng Dianing Kartika	CITRA PENGUNGSI DAN PENCARI SUAKA DI JERMAN; KAJIAN WACANA KRITIS PADA KOMENTAR PEMBACA SURAT KABAR ONLINE ZEIT		
	Norfaizah Abdul Jobar & Anida Sarudin	REPRESENTASI 'PROSES' DALAM WACANA UNIT PENDAHULUAN PENULISAN KARANGAN		
11.15 – 12.45	Sa'adiyah Ma'alip & Rahilah Omar	PEMILIHAN BAHASA MASYARAKAT CHETTI DI MELAKA NAME/NAMA	CLASS B302	COMMITTEE
	Pardi Suratno	BAHASA SEBAGAI REPRESENTASI KEKUASAN KOLONIAL TERHADAP MASYARAKAT PRIBUMI (STUDI PADA NOVEL JAWA PRAKEMERDEKAAN TERBITAN BALAI PUSTAKA)		
	Riza Sukma	SITUASI PSIKOLOGIS DALAM PEMILIHAN BAHASA OLEH PENUTUR BAHASA BETAWI DI JAKARTA: KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK		
	Yulia Mutmainnah	<i>'WARTEG' FOOD SELLERS' LANGUAGE ATTITUDES TOWARD TEGAL DIALECT OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN SEMARANG</i>		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
11.15 – 12.45	Sri Rejeki Urip & Ayudhia Ratna Wijaya	EVALUASI BUKU PANDUAN DEBAT “DEBATING” DAN “PANDUAN DEBAT KOMPETITIF” DALAM RANGKA PENGEMBANGAN BUKU PANDUAN DEBAT DALAM BAHASA PRANCIS	CLASS B303	COMMITTEE
	Tubagus Chaeru Nugraha	PERISTILAHAN POLITIK ARAB DALAM BAHASA SUNDA: KAJIAN SEMIOTIK BAHASA BIDANG POLITIK		
	Wening Sahayu	SEKARANG ANDY GOES TO SCHOOL BESOK ANDY GEHT IN DIE SCHULE: FENOMENA PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA DAN BUDAYA NAMA DIRI DI INDONESIA		
	Trisnowati Tanto	THE POWER OF LANGUAGE OF AN INTERNET WEBSITE IN INFLUENCING PEOPLE’S PERCEPTION: A		
11.15 – 12.45	Suwandi & Sri Wahyuni & Th. Cicik Sophia B	<i>THE NON-ENGLISH LECTURERS’ READING COMPETENCE IN READING ENGLISH TEXT AT HIGHER EDUCATION IN CENTRAL JAVA</i>	CLASS B304	COMMITTEE
	Uswatunnisa	<i>THE INFLUENCE OF BAHASA MANDAR TOWARDS STUDENTS’ ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION (CASE STUDY ON STUDENTS OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 1 TINAMBUNG, POLEWALI MANDAR)</i>		
	Yohana Ika Harnita Sari	<i>LETTER NAME (ALPHABET) AND LETTER SOUND (A FIELD STUDY AT KINDERSTATION PRESCHOOL (TK CAHAYA BANGSA UTAMA) YOGYAKARTA)</i>		
	Nia Kurniawati	<i>THE PRE-SCHOOL TEACHERS’ UNDERSTANDING ON EARLY LITERACY: IMPLEMENTATION AND OBSTACLES IN TEACHING-LEARNING ACTIVITIES</i>		
11.15 – 12.45	Hubbi Saufan Hilmi & Fabio Testy Ariance Loren	BENTUK DAN PENGGUNAAN PRONOMINA PERSONA PADA BAHASA SASAK DIALEK NGENO-NGENE DI DUSUN MONTONG MEONG DESA LABUHAN HAJI KABUPATEN LOMBOK TIMUR	CLASS B308	COMMITTEE
	Husni Syukri Khotami & Ageng Sutrisno	<i>BANJARHARJO IS TRULY SUNDANESE</i>		
	Prihantoro	<i>THE DYNAMICS OF LOANWORD PROSODY: A CASE STUDY OF ‘JAMAAH’ IN INDONESIAN</i>		
	Agni Kusti Kinasih	<i>LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF SINGAPORE COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH FOUND IN A LOCAL ENGLISH-LANGUAGE MOVIE ENTITLED SINGAPORE DREAMING</i>		
12.45 – 13.45	LUNCH BREAK (ISHOMA)		TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	COMMITTEE
PARALLEL SESSION 2			CLASS ROOM, TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	COMMITTEE
13.45 – 15.15	Sulis Triyono	<i>MEANINGS OF OBJEKTIVE UND SUBJEKTIVE MODALVERBEN CONSTRUCTIONS IN GERMAN SENTENCES AND THEIR EQUIVALENCES IN INDONESIAN</i>	CLASS B301	COMMITTEE
	Trisnowati Tanto	THE POWER OF LANGUAGE OF AN INTERNET WEBSITE IN INFLUENCING PEOPLE’S PERCEPTION: A		
	Anisa Larassati & Nina Setyaningsih	THE KEYBOARD WARRIORS: EXPRESSING HATRED AND JUDGEMENT ON “ANOTHER” WOMAN THROUGH HATERS’ INSTAGRAM ACCOUNT		
	Anisa Zuhria Sugeha & Ika Nurfarida	PERBANDINGAN KOLOKASI KATA IBU DAN BUNDA DALAM KORPUS BAHASA INDONESIA		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
13.45 – 15.15	Agnesia Arum S. & Intan Mustika & Sarah Sumponogati & Uswatunnisa	<i>COMMISSIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACT ACROSS LANGUAGES: JAVANESE AND MANDARESE</i>	CLASS B302	COMMITTEE
	Almira Fidela Artha & Fina Syahadatina & Okta Enggiana Pradevi	“SENYUM CEMERLANG, SENYUM PEPSODENT” ANALISIS DIAKRONIK BENTUK BAHASA IKLAN PEPSODENT DALAM 4 DEKADE: KAJIAN SOSIOPRAGMATIK		
	Azzahra Egeng & Ferina Kumala Dewi & Riza Sukma	MAKNA KATEGORI PARTIKEL DALAM IMPLIKATUR KONVENSIONAL DI TIGA BAHASA DAERAH: SEBUAH KAJIAN TEORI RELEVANSI		
	Bayu Aryanto	STRATEGI PENOLAKAN AJAKAN BAHASA JEPANG (STUDI KASUS MAHASISWA SASTRA JEPANG UNIVERSITAS DIAN NUSWANTORO DAN PENUTUR ASLI JEPANG)		
13.45 – 15.15	Agus Ridwan	GRAMATIKALISASI SATUAN BAHASA BIS ‘SAMPAI’ DALAM BAHASA JERMAN	CLASS B303	COMMITTEE
	Farikah	<i>ANALYSIS OF NOMINAL GROUP CONSTRUCTION OF THE STUDENTS’ WRITTEN TEXTS</i>		
	Indah Melisa & Ratna Juwitasari Emha	PERUBAHAN FONOLOGIS PADA DIALEK BAHASA INDRAMAYU SEBAGAI PRINSIP LEAST EFFORT DALAM BERTUTUR		
	Heny Sulistyowati & M. Syaifuddin S.	<i>SYNTAX STRUCTURE OF ADJECTIVE PHRASE COMPARISON IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE</i>		
13.45 – 15.15	Mahdi Ahmad	PEMBENTUKAN VERBA MELALUI AFIKSASI DALAM BAHASA TERNATE	CLASS B304	COMMITTEE
	Rohendi Ali Muhamad	<i>THE GENERAL STATEMENTS OF ANTECEDENT IN ENGLISH SENTENCE STRUCTURE</i>		
	M. Suryadi	BENTUK KESANTUNAN DENGAN MEMANFAATKAN KEKUATAN LEKSIKON EMOTIF-KULTURAL YANG DIMILIKI MASYARAKAT JAWA PESISIR: PEKALONGAN, SEMARANG, DEMAK		
13.45 – 15.15	Jeanyfer Tanusy	THE ANALYSIS OF LEXIS IN SUNDANESE PUPUH ‘KINANTI’	CLASS B308	COMMITTEE
	Ariya Jati	POETIC LANGUAGE IN NAZARETH’S “LOVE HURTS”		
	Fauzia	ANALYZING LANGUAGE STYLE OF VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL ACCREDITATION ‘SUGGESTION AND RECOMMENDATION’ TEXT		
	Dewi Puspitasari	“MOMMY, LET’S SING THE SONG WITH ME, PLEASE...” A NARRATIVE STUDY OF A YOUNG LEARNER IN THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE INQUIRY		
PARALLEL SESSION 3			CLASS ROOM, TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	COMMITTEE
15.15 – 16.45	Leonita Maharani	TRANSITIVITAS DALAM CERITA RAKYAT PAPUA (SEBUAH KAJIAN LINGUISTIK SISTEMIK FUNGSIONAL PADA TEKS CERITA RAKYAT SUKU MEE PAPUA)	CLASS B301	COMMITTEE
	Novian Denny Nugraha & Asih Prihandini	ANALISIS ALIH WAHANA MEDIUM PADA GAMES CLASH ROYALE SEBAGAI UPAYA PELESTARIAN BERBAHASA PADA KELUARGA PERKOTAAN UNTUK KEBUTUHAN BERCEKITA (STORY TELLING)		
	Anggy Denok Sukmawati	PROBLEMATIKA PENERAPAN MULOK BAHASA JAWA DI KABUPATEN PEMALANG		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
15.15 – 16.45	Anida Binti Sarudin	PENGUASAAN BIDANG BAHASA DI KALANGAN KANAK-KANAK PRASEKOLAH	CLASS B302	COMMITTEE
	Ika Inayati	KEBERPIHAKAN MEDIA PADA KASUS RAZIA WARTEG DI SERANG (STUDI KASUS PADA ARTIKEL LIPUTAN6.COM: MENTERI AGAMA TEGUR CARA SATPOL PP RAZIA WARTEG DI SERANG)		
	Halimah	PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA ANAK PERIODE PRELINGUAL (STUDY KASUS PADA BAYI USIA 8 BULAN)		
	Hazairin Eko Prasetyo	DEVELOPING AN INDONESIAN HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM OF ELT THROUGH LITERATURE		
15.15 – 16.45	Chendy AP. Sulistyو & Dede & Wiwid Nofa Suciaty	STRATEGI KESANTUNAN LINTAS BAHASA DI INDONESIA (SUNDA, BREBES, MELAYU) SEBUAH KAJIAN PRAGMATIK	CLASS B303	COMMITTEE
	Della Nathania & Muhammad Amin Ritonga & Romiyati	VARIASI TINDAK TUTUR EKSPRESIF LINTAS BAHASA (JAWA DAN MADAILING)		
	Freda Dyah Ayu Kusumaning Yandi & Yuni Triastuti	ANALISIS DEIKSIS DALAM BAHASA JAWA DIALEK SEMARANG DAN DIALEK PEKALONGAN KAJIAN PRAGMATIK		
	Hendita Damayanti & Imam Santoso	GAYA TINDAK TUTUR TIDAK LANGSUNG DALAM BAHASA JAWA		
15.15 – 16.45	Bernadette Santosa	THE LANGUAGE OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN SOME INDONESIAN ADVERTISEMENTS	CLASS B304	COMMITTEE
	Chusni Hadiati	THE FUNCTIONS OF PHATIC EXPRESSIONS IN TRADITIONAL SELLING AND BUYING		
	Eli Asikin-Garmager	DIALECT VARIATION AS A WINDOW INTO LANGUAGE CHANGE – A SYNTACTIC EXAMPLE FROM SASAK (LOMBOK)		
15.15 – 16.45	Dhion Meitreya Vidhiasi	THE ANALYSIS OF SUMBER WARAS CASE IN SINDONEWS’ EDITORIAL :“Sumber Waras bukan Pertarungan Opini” DATED APRIL 15TH, 2016	CLASS B308	COMMITTEE
	Mohammad Andi Hakim	Mendobrak Konstruksi Islam Modern dalam Buku PAI dan Budi Pekerti SMA; Sebuah Praksis Kekerasan Verbal		
16.45 – 17.00	BREAK		TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 2016 (SECOND DAY)				
TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
07.00 – 07.30	REGISTRATION		LOBI HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR	COMMITTEE
PLENARY 2				
07.30 – 10.30	Prof. Dr. Dadang Sunendar, M.Hum	Kebijakan Bahasa di Indonesia	CONVENTION HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR	Dr. Suharno, M.Ed./Drs. Pardi Suratno, M.Hum
	Peter Suwarno, Ph.D	Teaching Indonesian as a Diglossic Language: The Importance of Colloquial Indonesian for Pragmatic Competence and Local Languages Preservation		
	Dr. Agus Subiyanto, MA	Determining Language Typology based on Directed-Motion Lexicalization Patterns as a Language Documentation: a Case Study on Javanese		
10.30 – 11.00	BREAK		TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	COMMITTEE
PARALLEL 4				
11.00 – 12.30	Mualimin	DIRECTIVES IN JAVANESE OF TEGAL: A CASE STUDY OF DRAMA ON PERTIWI RADIO	CLASS B301	COMMITTEE
	Liya Umaroh	STRATEGI TINDAK TUTUR DALAM TRANSKSI JUAL BELI DI PASAR TRADISIONAL JOHAR SEMARANG		
	Lukman Isgianto	A SPEECH ACTS ANALYSIS OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT ON 'BIG CITY SMALL WORLD' CONVERSATION SCRIPT OF BRITISH COUNCIL LEARNING ENGLISH: A STUDY OF DISCOURSE ANALYSIS		
	Mutiara Karna Asih & Ika Inayati & Nor Cholifah	KEUNIKAN LEKSIKON PENANDA PRAANGGAPAN DALAM TIGA SUBDIALEK BAHASA JAWA (PURWOKERTO, BANTEN UTARA, DAN REMBANG)		
	Raheni Suhita & Djoko Sulaksono & Kenfitria Diah Wijayanti	CAMPUR KODE DALAM MANTRA KANURAGAN IMPLEMENTASI SEBUAH PANGAJAB		
	Sri Puji Astuti & M. Suryadi	REKONSTRUKSI POLA URUTAN FONEM PADA STRUKTUR LEKSIKON DIALEKTAL BAHASA JAWA PESISIRAN DI KOTA SEMARANG		
	Siyaswati	POLITENESS AND ITS USE THROUGH FOLKTALES: A SOCIO-PRAGMATICS STUDY		
11.00 – 12.30	Kahar Dwi P.	DARI EMPULOH MENUJU PYCNONOTIDAE: PERMUFAKATAN ANTAR PENUTUR BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PENYERAGAMAN KOSA KATA AVIARY	CLASS B303	COMMITTEE
	Noor Malihah	THE APPLICATIVE VOICE IN JAVANESE DIALECT OF KUDUS		
	Yesika M. Ocktarani & Heri Dwi Santoso	PERSONAL DEIXIS IN RADIO BROADCASTING: EXTINCTION SIGNAL OF 'KAMI' IN INDONESIAN		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
11.00 – 12.30	Kharisma Puspita Sari	METAPHORS AND DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS IN THE JAVANESE PROVERBS	CLASS B304	COMMITTEE
	Emah Rahardian	POLA PIKIR PENUTUR BAHASA JAWA DIALEK SEMARANG DALAM RUBRIK “RAME KONDHE” DI HARIAN SUARA MERDEKA		
	Romilda Arivina da Costa	PENGAMALAN AGAMA DAN PENGARUHNYA TERHADAP PERGESERAN BAHASA HATUHAHA DI MALUKU TENGAH		
11.00 – 12.30	Noermanzah	CHILD LANGUAGE ACQUISITION 1.4 YEARS OF AGE (RESEARCH CASE STUDY ON FAMILY BILINGUAL)	CLASS B308	COMMITTEE
	Retno Purwani Sari	IDENTITY-FORMING POWER OF CHILDREN STORIES’ TRANSLATION: TRANSLATION STUDIES		
	Suharno	JUXTAPOSING FIRST AND SECOND CULTURES IN ELT MATERIALS		
12.30 – 13.30	LUNCH BREAK (ISHOMA)		TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	COMMITTEE
PARALLEL 5			CLASS ROOM, TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	
13.30 – 15.00	Pininta Veronika Silalahi	THE SEMIOTICS OF BATAK TOBA SOCIETY MARRIAGE TRADITION	CLASS B301	COMMITTEE
	Agus Sudono	PENAMAAN HALAMAN DAN RUBRIK DALAM SURAT KABAR SOLOPOS		
	Ratna Muthia	HUBUNGAN MAKNA VERBA PERBUATAN BERMAKNA ‘MENINGGALKAN SUATU TEMPAT’ DALAM BAHASA JAWA NGOKO (STUDI KASUS LUNGA, MANGKAT, BUDHAL, DAN MINGGAT): SEBUAH KAJIAN SEMANTIK		
13.30 – 15.00	Esther Hesline Palandi	KAJIAN METAFORA DALAM PUISI (HAIKU) BAHASA JEPANG	CLASS B302	COMMITTEE
	Festri Yudanika	AWARENESS AND PHONOLOGICAL WORKING MEMORY IN THE ADULT ACQUISITION OF SECOND LANGUAGE PRONUNCIATION: A CASE STUDY		
	Hindun	PEMERKAYAAN BAHASA MELALUI FILM “ADA APA DENGAN CINTA 2” DAN “AISYAH: BIARKAN KAMI BERSAUDARA” SEBAGAI PRODUK BUDAYA BANGSA INDONESIA		
	Hanny Fauziah	SYNTACTIC MISTAKES IN WRITING NEWS ON WEBSITE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE FOR MINERAL AND COAL TECHNOLOGY (A CASE STUDY ON WEBSITE: http://www.tekmira.esdm.go.id/newtek2/)		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
	Deli Nirmala	MIXED JAVANESE IN ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS' UTTERANCES AS A SYMPTOM OF LANGUAGE SHIFT (POLITENESS AND EMBODIMENT PERSPECTIVES)		
	Nathaniel Davin P. & Calvin Candra & Aswita A. Ersa M. & Prihantoro	STUDENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS DICTIONARY AND ITS USAGE: A CASE OF STUDY FOR ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY		
13.30 – 15.00	I Gede Arga Anggara	A STUDY OF DEIXIS USED IN TOP FIVE WALDJINAH'S POPULAR KERONCONG SONGS LYRICS	CLASS B304	COMMITTEE
	Irma Winingsih	PENGGUNAAN HEDGES ~ TO OMOIMASU SEBAGAI SALAH SATU USAHA PEMERTAHANAN KESANTUNAN BERTUTUR DALAM BAHASA JEPANG		
	Nunung Nurjati	POLITENESS ASPECTS OF ENGLISH COMMUNITY PRACTICE IN PARE: A THEORETICAL OVERVIEW		
13.30 – 15.00	Riza Sukma & Wiwid Nofa Suciati & Yuni Triastuti	BAHASA DALAM SYAIR TARI SAMAN GAYO SEBAGAI PEMBENTUK POLA PIKIR DAN POLA TINDAK MASYARAKAT LOKAL: SEBUAH KAJIAN ANTROPOLINGUISTIK	CLASS B308	COMMITTEE
	Rosaria Mita Amalia & Yusuf Hamzah	THE ART OF RHETORIC USING STYLISTIC DEVICES IN WORLD UNIVERSITIES DEBATING CHAMPIONSHIP: A Study of Pragmatics		
	Wati Kurniawati	INDEKS VITALITAS BAHASA LOM BERDASARKAN JENIS KELAMIN DAN USIA (LOM LANGUAGE VITALITY INDEX BY GENDER AND AGE)		
15.00 – 15.30	CLOSING SPEECH		CONVENTION HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR	Drs. Pardi Suratno, M.Hum
15.30 – 16.00	BREAK (Certificate Handling)		LOBBY HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR	COMMITTEE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EDITOR'S NOTE	iii
SCHEDULE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT 6	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	xiii

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

BILINGUALISM AND THE MAINTENANCE OF THE MOTHER TONGUE IN MULTILINGUAL SINGAPORE Mukhlis Abu Bakar, M.A., Ph.D.	1
DETERMINING LANGUAGE TYPOLOGY BASED ON DIRECTED-MOTION LEXICALIZATION PATTERNS AS A LANGUAGE DOCUMENTATION: A CASE STUDY ON JAVANESE Dr. Agus Subiyanto, M.A.	10
TEACHING INDONESIAN AS A DIGLOSSIC LANGUAGE: THE IMPORTANCE OF COLLOQUIAL INDONESIAN FOR PRAGMATIC COMPETENCE Peter Suwarno, Ph.D.	16
FLUCTUATIONS IN LANGUAGE-IN-EDUCATION POLICY AND PRACTICE IN INDONESIA, 1901-2015 Hywel Coleman, M.A., OBE.	24

DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

THE REPRESENTATION OF IRAN-SAUDI CONFLICT IN THE NEWSPAPERS REGARDING MINA HAJJ STAMPEDE: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON THE ARAB NEWS AND THE TEHRAN TIMES NEWSPAPERS Abdulkhaleq Ali Ahmed Al-Rawafi	30
LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF SINGAPORE COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH FOUND IN A LOCAL ENGLISH-LANGUAGE MOVIE ENTITLED SINGAPORE DREAMING Agni Kusti Kinasih	37
CITRA PENGUNGSU DAN PENCARI SUAKA DI JERMAN; KAJIAN WACANA KRITIS PADA KOMENTAR PEMBACA SURAT KABAR ONLINE ZEIT Ajeng Dianing Kartika	38
THE LANGUAGE OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN SOME INDONESIAN ADVERTISEMENTS Bernadette Santosa	45
ANALISIS KASUS SUMBER WARAS DALAM EDITORIAL SINDONEWS "SUMBER WARAS BUKAN PERTARUNGAN OPINI" Dhion Meitreya Vidhiasi	51
ANALYZING LANGUAGE STYLE OF VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL ACCREDITATION 'SUGGESTION AND RECOMMENDATION' TEXT Fauzia	57

ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS BERITA SEPAK BOLA DI MEDIA OKEZONE.COM (PENDEKATAN VAN DIJK)	
Masithah Mahsa	63
MENAKAR KONSTRUKSI ISLAM MODERN DALAM BUKU PAI DAN BUDI PEKERTI SMA; SEBUAH PRAKISIS KEKERASAN VERBAL	
Mohammad Andi Hakim	71
REPRESENTASI 'PROSES' DALAM WACANA UNIT PENDAHULUAN PENULISAN KARANGAN	
Norfaizah Abdul Jobar & Anida Sarudin	79
DISCOURSES AGAINST LGBT ISSUES	
Nurhayati	86
ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS PIDATO BASUKI TJAHAJA PURNAMA (AHOK) TERHADAP PRAJURIT TNI POLRI (20 JANUARI 2016) (MODEL NORMAN FAIRCLOUGH)	
Roy Raja Sukmanta	92
EVALUASI BUKU PANDUAN DEBAT "DEBATING" DAN "PANDUAN DEBAT KOMPETITIF" DALAM RANGKA PENGEMBANGAN BUKU PANDUAN DEBAT DALAM BAHASA PRANCIS	
Sri Rejeki Urip & Ayudhia Ratna Wijaya	96
THE POWER OF LANGUAGE OF AN INTERNET WEBSITE IN INFLUENCING PEOPLE'S PERCEPTION: A TEXT ANALYSIS OF REPRESENTATION	
Trisnowati Tanto	103
ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS REPRESENTASI PEREMPUAN KORBAN PEMERKOSAAN DI SITUS BERITA ONLINE	
Yasir Mubarok	109
<u>LANGUAGE ACQUISITION</u>	
AWARENESS AND PHONOLOGICAL WORKING MEMORY IN THE ADULT ACQUISITION OF SECOND LANGUAGE PRONUNCIATION: A CASE STUDY	
Festri Yudanika	117
<u>LANGUAGE & CULTURE</u>	
"ADA APA DENGAN CINTA 2" DAN "AISYAH: BIARKAN KAMI BERSAUDARA" PEMERKAYAAN BAHASA MELALUI FILM SEBAGAI PRODUK BUDAYA BANGSA INDONESIA	
Hindun	118
TRANSITIVITAS DALAM CERITA RAKYAT PAPUA (SEBUAH KAJIAN LINGUISTIK SISTEMIK FUNGSIONAL PADA TEKS CERITA RAKYAT SUKU MEE PAPUA)	
Leonita Maharani	119
TRADISI REBO WEKASAN (TRADISI TOLAK BALAK) (STUDI KASUS PEMERTAHANAN BUDAYA DAN BAHASA JAWA DI PONDOK PESANTREN TREMAS PACITAN JAWA TIMUR)	
Sri Pamungkas & Eny Setyowati	125

Juxtaposing First and Second Cultures in ELT Materials Suharno	130
SEKARANG ANDY GOES TO SCHOOL BESOK ANDY GEHT IN DIE SCHULE: FENOMENA PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA DAN BUDAYA NAMA DIRI DI INDONESIA Wening Sahayu	135
<u>LINGUISTICS IN EDUCATION</u>	
PROBLEMATIKA PENERAPAN MULO BAHASA JAWA DI KABUPATEN PEMALANG Anggy Denok Sukmawati	140
PENGUASAAN BIDANG BAHASA DI KALANGAN KANAK-KANAK PRASEKOLAH Anida Binti Sarudin	150
PENGARUH BUDAYA BAHASA PERTAMA DALAM PERKEMBANGAN BELAJAR BAHASA INDONESIA SEBAGAI BAHASA ASING: STUDI KASUS PADA PENUTUR BAHASA JEPANG Apriliya Dwi Prihatiningtyas	157
DEVELOPING AN INDONESIAN HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM OF ELT THROUGH LITERATURE Hazairin Eko Prasetyo	163
STUDENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS DICTIONARY AND ITS USAGE "A CASE OF STUDY FOR ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY" Nathaniel, Calvin, Aswita & Prihantoro	168
THE PRE-SCHOOL TEACHERS' UNDERSTANDING ON EARLY LITERACY: IMPLEMENTATION AND OBSTACLES IN TEACHING-LEARNING ACTIVITIES Nia Kurniawati	172
IDENTITY-FORMING POWER OF CHILDREN STORIES' TRANSLATION: TRANSLATION STUDIES Retno Purwani Sari	173
THE NON-ENGLISH LECTURERS' READING COMPETENCE IN READING ENGLISH TEXT AT HIGHER EDUCATION IN CENTRAL JAVA Suwandi, Sri Wahyuni & Th. Cicik Sophia B	174
THE INFLUENCE OF BAHASA MANDAR TOWARDS STUDENTS' ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION (CASE STUDY ON STUDENTS OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 1 TINAMBUNG, POLEWALI MANDAR) Uswatunnisa	175
LETTER NAME (ALPHABET) AND LETTER SOUND (A FIELD STUDY AT KINDERSTATION (TK CAHAYA BANGSA UTAMA) YOGYAKARTA) Yohana Ika Harnita Sari	183
<u>LANGUAGE IN POLITICS</u>	
BAHASA SEBAGAI REPRESENTASI KEKUASAN KOLONIAL TERHADAP MASYARAKAT PRIBUMI (STUDI PADA NOVEL JAWA PRAKEMERDEKAAN TERBITAN BALAI PUSTAKA) Pardi Suratno	184

MORPHOLOGY

PEMBENTUKAN VERBA MELALUI AFIKSASI DALAM BAHASA TERNATE Mahdi Ahmad	192
---	-----

PHONOLOGY

PERUBAHAN FONOLOGIS PADA DIALEK BAHASA INDRAMAYU SEBAGAI PRINSIP LEAST EFFORT DALAM BERTUTUR Indah Melisa & Ratna Juwitasari Emha	200
--	-----

REKONSTRUKSI POLA URUTAN FONEM PADA STRUKTUR LEKSIKON DIALEKTAL BAHASA JAWA PESISIRAN DI KOTA SEMARANG Sri Puji Astuti & M. Suryadi	205
--	-----

PRAGMATICS

COMMISSIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACT ACROSS LANGUAGES: JAVANESE AND MANDARESE Agnesia Arum S., Intan Mustika, Sarah Sumponogati & Uswatunnisa	210
---	-----

“SENYUM CEMERLANG, SENYUM PEPSODENT” ANALISIS DIAKRONIK BENTUK BAHASA IKLAN PEPSODENT DALAM 4 DEKADE: KAJIAN SOSIOPRAGMATIK Almira Fidela Artha, Fina Syahadatina & Okta Enggiana Pradevi	217
--	-----

THE KEYBOARD WARRIORS: EXPRESSING HATRED AND JUDGEMENT ON “ANOTHER” WOMAN THROUGH HATERS’ INSTAGRAM ACCOUNT Anisa Larassati & Nina Setyaningsih	218
--	-----

MAKNA KATEGORI PARTIKEL DALAM IMPLIKATUR KONVENSIONAL DI TIGA BAHASA DAERAH: SEBUAH KAJIAN TEORI RELEVANSI Azzahra Egeng, Ferina Kumala Dewi & Riza Sukma	224
--	-----

STRATEGI PENOLAKAN AJAKAN BAHASA JEPANG (STUDI KASUS MAHASISWA SASTRA JEPANG UNIVERSITAS DIAN NUSWANTORO DAN PENUTUR ASLI JEPANG) Bayu Aryanto	232
---	-----

SPEECH AND ATTITUDE OF FISHERMAN IN TAWANG, KENDAL, CENTRAL JAVA Catur Kepirianto	238
---	-----

STRATEGI KESANTUNAN LINTAS BAHASA DI INDONESIA (SUNDA, BREBES, MELAYU) SEBUAH KAJIAN PRAGMATIK Chendy AP. Sulisty, Dede & Wiwid Nofa Suciaty	241
---	-----

THE FUNCTIONS OF PHATIC EXPRESSIONS IN TRADITIONAL SELLING AND BUYING Chusni Hadiati	246
--	-----

VARIASI TINDAK TUTUR EKSPRESIF LINTAS BAHASA (JAWA DAN MADAILING) Della Nathania, Muhammad Amin Ritonga & Romiyati	247
--	-----

POLA PIKIR PENUTUR BAHASA JAWA DIALEK SEMARANG DALAM RUBRIK “RAME KONDHE” DI HARIAN SUARA MERDEKA Emah Rahardian	254
ANALISIS DEIKSIS DALAM BAHASA JAWA DIALEK SEMARANG DAN DIALEK PEKALONGAN KAJIAN PRAGMATIK Freda Dyah Ayu Kusumaning Yandi & Yuni Triastuti	259
GAYA TINDAK TUTUR TIDAK LANGSUNG DALAM BAHASA JAWA Hendita	267
BANJARHARJO IS TRULY SUNDANESE Husni Syukri Khotami & Ageng Sutrisno	276
KEBERPIHAKAN MEDIA PADA KASUS RAZIA WARTEG DI SERANG (STUDI KASUS PADA ARTIKEL LIPUTAN6.COM: MENTERI AGAMA TEGUR CARA SATPOL PP RAZIA WARTEG DI SERANG) Ika Inayati	283
PENGGUNAAN HEDGES ~ TO OMOIMASU SEBAGAI SALAH SATU USAHA PEMERTAHANAN KESANTUNAN BERTUTUR DALAM BAHASA JEPANG Irma Winingsih	288
METAPHORS AND DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS IN THE JAVANESE PROVERBS Kharisma Puspita Sari	294
STRATEGI TINDAK TUTUR DALAM TRANSKSI JUAL BELI DI PASAR TRADISIONAL JOHAR SEMARANG Liya Umaroh	300
A SPEECH ACTS ANALYSIS OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT ON ‘BIG CITY SMALL WORLD’ CONVERSATION SCRIPT OF BRITISH COUNCIL LEARNING ENGLISH: A STUDY OF DISCOURSE ANALYSIS Lukman Isgianto	305
DIRECTIVES IN JAVANESE OF TEGAL: A CASE STUDY OF DRAMA ON PERTIWI RADIO Mualimin	306
RHETORICAL STYLISTIC DEVICES IN WORLD UNIVERSITIES DEBATING CHAMPIONSHIP: A STUDY OF PRAGMATICS Rosaria Mita Amalia & Yusuf Hamzah	311
SUNDA ON INSTAGRAM: WHAT SUNDANESE USERS DO TO MAINTAIN THE LANGUAGE Titin Lestari	312
<u>PSYCHOLINGUISTICS</u>	
“MOMMY, LET’S SING THE SONG WITH ME, PLEASE...” A NARRATIVE STUDY OF A YOUNG LEARNER IN THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE INQUIRY Dewi Puspitasari	313

PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA ANAK PERIODE PRELINGUAL (STUDY KASUS PADA BAYI USIA 8 BULAN) Halimah	314
EKSPRESI VERBAL LAKI-LAKI BERPERILAKU LATAH DI KABUPATEN JOMBANG JAWA TIMUR (ANCANGAN PSIKOLINGUISTIK TERHADAP PERILAKU BERBAHASA YANG MENYIMPANG) Sri Pamungkas & Djatmika	321
<u>SEMANTICS</u>	
PENAMAAN HALAMAN DAN RUBRIK DALAM SURAT KABAR SOLOPOS Agus Sudono	328
PERBANDINGAN KOLOKASI KATA IBU DAN BUNDA DALAM KORPUS BAHASA INDONESIA Anisa Zuhria Sugeha & Ika Nurfarida	336
POETIC LANGUAGE IN NAZARETH'S "LOVE HURTS" Ariya Jati	344
KAJIAN METAFORA DALAM PUISI (HAIKU) BAHASA JEPANG Esther Hesline Palandi	347
THE ANALYSIS OF LEXIS IN SUNDANESE PUPUH 'KINANTI' Jeanyfer Tanusy	353
KEUNIKAN LEKSIKON PENANDA PRAANGGAPAN DALAM TIGA SUBDIALEK BAHASA JAWA (PURWOKERTO, BANTEN UTARA, DAN REMBANG) Mutiara Karna Asih, Ika Inayati & Nor Cholifah	358
METONIMI DALAM MOTIF RAGAM HIAS BATIK KASUMEDANGAN JAWA BARAT Nani Sunarni	365
PEMIKIRAN FUNDAMENTAL MELAYU DALAM SIMPULAN BAHASA "BESAR KEPALA" Nor Asiah Ismail & Anida Sarudin	371
THE SEMIOTICS OF BATAK TOBA SOCIETY MARRIAGE TRADITION Pininta Veronika Silalahi	377
HUBUNGAN MAKNA VERBA PERBUATAN BERMAKNA 'MENINGGALKAN SUATU TEMPAT' DALAM BAHASA JAWA NGOKO (STUDI KASUS LUNGA, MANGKAT, BUDHAL, DAN MINGGAT): SEBUAH KAJIAN SEMANTIK Ratna Muthia	378
PERISTILAHAN POLITIK ARAB DALAM BAHASA SUNDA: KAJIAN SEMIOTIK BAHASA BIDANG POLITIK Tubagus Chaeru Nugraha	386
INDEKS VITALITAS BAHASA LOM BERDASARKAN JENIS KELAMIN DAN USIA (LOM LANGUAGE VITALITY INDEX BY GENDER AND AGE) Wati Kurniawati	393

SOCIOLINGUISTICS

MIXED JAVANESE IN ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS' UTTERANCES AS A SYMPTOM OF LANGUAGE SHIFT (POLITENESS AND EMBODIMENT PERSPECTIVES) Deli Nirmala	395
DARI EMPULOH MENUJU PYCNONOTIDAE: PERMUFAKATAN ANTAR PENUTUR BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PENYERAGAMAN KOSA KATA AVIARY Kahar Dwi P.	402
BENTUK KESANTUNAN DENGAN MEMANFAATKAN KEKUATAN LEKSIKON EMOTIF-KULTURAL YANG DIMILIKI MASYARAKAT JAWA PESISIR: PEKALONGAN, SEMARANG, DEMAK M. Suryadi	405
PEMEROLEHAN BAHASA ANAK USIA 1,4 TAHUN (PENELITIAN STUDI KASUS PADA KELUARGA BILINGUAL) Noermanzah	413
THE APPLICATIVE VOICE IN JAVANESE DIALECT OF KUDUS Noor Malihah	414
ALIH WAHANA MEDIUM BERCEKITA STORY TELLING, SEBAGAI UPAYA PELESTARIAN BERBAHASA PADA KELUARGA URBAN (STUDI KASUS GAMES CLASH OF CLAN /COC) Novian Denny Nugraha & Asih Prihandini	415
POLITENESS ASPECTS OF ENGLISH COMMUNITY PRACTICE IN PARE: A THEORETICAL OVERVIEW Nunung Nurjati	415
THE DYNAMICS OF LOANWORD PROSODY: A CASE STUDY OF 'JAMAAH' IN INDONESIAN Prihantoro	417
CAMPUR KODE DALAM MANTRA KANURAGAN IMPLEMENTASI SEBUAH PANGAJAB Raheni Suhita, Djoko Sulaksono & Kenfitria Diah Wijayanti	423
SITUASI PSIKOLOGIS DALAM PEMILIHAN BAHASA OLEH PENUTUR BAHASA BETAWI DI JAKARTA: KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK Riza Sukma	428
BAHASA DALAM SYAIR TARI SAMAN GAYO SEBAGAI PEMBENTUK POLA PIKIR DAN POLA TINDAK MASYARAKAT LOKAL: SEBUAH KAJIAN ANTROPOLINGUISTIK Riza Sukma, Wiwid Nofa Suciaty & Yuni Triastuti	435
PENGAMALAN AGAMA DAN PENGARUHNYA TERHADAP PERGESERAN BAHASA HATUHAHA DI MALUKU TENGAH Romilda Arivina da Costa	442
PEMILIHAN BAHASA MASYARAKAT CHETTI DI MELAKA Sa'adiyah Ma'alip & Rahilah Omar	443

POLITENESS AND ITS USE THROUGH FOLKTALES: A SOCIO-PRAGMATICS STUDY Siyaswati	450
‘WARTEG’ FOOD SELLERS’ LANGUAGE ATTITUDES TOWARD TEGAL DIALECT OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN SEMARANG Yulia Mutmainnah	458
<u>SYNTAX</u>	
GRAMATIKALISASI SATUAN BAHASA BIS ‘SAMPAI’ DALAM BAHASA JERMAN Agus Ridwan	465
DIALECT VARIATION AS A WINDOW INTO LANGUAGE CHANGE – A SYNTACTIC EXAMPLE FROM SASAK (LOMBOK) Eli Asikin-Garmager	470
ANALYSIS OF NOMINAL GROUP CONSTRUCTION OF THE STUDENTS’ WRITTEN TEXTS Farikah	478
SYNTACTIC MISTAKES IN WRITING NEWS ON WEBSITE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE FOR MINERAL AND COAL TECHNOLOGY (A CASE STUDY ON WEBSITE: http://www.tekmira.esdm.go.id/newtek2/) Hanny Fauziah	482
SYNTAX STRUCTURE OF ADJECTIVE PHRASE COMPARISON IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE Heny Sulistyowati & M. Syaifuddin S.	486
BENTUK DAN PENGGUNAAN PRONOMINA PERSONA PADA BAHASA SASAK DIALEK NGENO-NGENE DI DUSUN MONTONG MEONG DESA LABUHAN HAJI KABUPATEN LOMBOK TIMUR Hubbi Saufan Hilmi & Fabio Testy Ariance Loren	487
A STUDY OF DEIXIS USED IN TOP FIVE WALDJINAH’S POPULAR KERONCONG SONGS LYRICS I Gede Arga Anggara	493
DESKRIPSI STRUKTUR FRASA BAHASA MAKASSAR DIALEK LAKIUNG Mantasiah R	494
THE GENERAL STATEMENTS OF ANTECEDENT IN ENGLISH SENTENCE STRUCTURE Rohendi Ali Muhamad	500
MEANINGS OF OBJEKTIVE UND SUBJEKTIVE MODALVERBEN CONSTRUCTIONS IN GERMAN SENTENCES AND THEIR EQUIVALENCES IN INDONESIAN Sulis Triyono	501
PERSONAL DEIXIS IN RADIO BROADCASTING: EXTINCTION SIGNAL OF ‘KAMI’ IN INDONESIAN Yesika M. Ocktarani & Heri Dwi Santoso	508

DIALECT VARIATION AS A WINDOW INTO LANGUAGE CHANGE – A SYNTACTIC EXAMPLE FROM SASAK (LOMBOK)

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Abstract

Structural contrasts in language are often accompanied by corresponding morphological contrasts. When morphological contrasts are simplified or morphology is reanalyzed, what is the effect on syntactic structure? Eastern Sasak has two syntactically transitive constructions, and with the first, the lexical verb occurs with a prefix with the underlying form /ng-/ (hence ‘nasal prefix’). The second transitive clause type occurs with the unprefixing verb (hence ‘bare’ form). In dialects without this morphological contrast, do we expect structural simplification? (i.e., a single transitive clause type). In contrast to Eastern Sasak, Central Sasak transitive clauses occur almost exclusively with the unprefixing (or ‘bare’) form of the lexical verb. On the basis of data from complex clauses (namely raising verbs), this paper argues that – despite not having a morphological contrast – Central Sasak maintains two transitive clause types.

Keywords: *voice morphology, transitive clauses, raising, Austronesian voice*

1. INTRODUCTION²

This paper explores the relationship between verbal morphology and syntactic structure. Namely, in languages in which a morphological contrast accompanies a structural contrast, how dependent is the latter upon the former? When morphological contrasts are simplified, or the morphology is reanalyzed, what is the effect on syntactic structure? This paper addresses these questions by examining morphosyntactic micro-variation among Sasak dialects. Like neighboring languages, Sasak has a rich system of verbal morphology, which is part of its voice system. We begin with an Eastern Lombok village that maintains a morphological contrast for two transitive clause types. After presenting data from simplex clauses, we move to show how the voice type (verbal morphology) of embedded clauses is connected to the syntactic status of arguments occurring in sentence-initial position with raising verbs. Next, the paper presents variability found in Central Sasak transitive clauses, for which there is no corresponding verbal morphological contrast. Based on data from raising verbs – which show a number of word order similarities with Eastern Sasak – we argue that Central Sasak retains two transitive clause types despite morphological opacity. Finally, we discuss how this data corroborates arguments from Shibatani (2008) that Sasak has both a grammaticalized *subject* and *topic* position.

Before proceeding, note that Sasak is characterized by a high degree of dialectal variation in all domains of structure (including phonology, morphology, and syntax), and even villages only a few kilometers apart often differ considerably. Traditionally, reference is usually made to one of five ethnolinguistic classifications, which include Ngenó-ngené and Nggetó-nggeté (Eastern Lombok), Menó-mené and Meriaq-meriku (Central and Southern Lombok), and Kutó-kuté (Northern Lombok). The linguistic reality of these groupings is increasingly suspect, at least if characterized by morphosyntactic and syntactic patterns. For example, within the Ngenó-ngené-speaking area, speakers in Pancor differ from those in Montong Betók. While sharing some similarities, clause structure (particularly verbal morphology) in Montong Betók is arguably more similar to that in Menó-mené (for example, Praya). This paper presents Eastern Sasak data specifically from Pancor village, which retains a morphological contrast for two transitive clause types. For Central Sasak, we present Menó-mené data from Praya, Puyung, and Mantang villages.

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2. EASTERN SASAK'S MORPHOLOGICAL CONTRAST & TRANSITIVE CLAUSES³

2.1 Actor Voice

The first of two syntactically transitive clause types in Eastern Sasak is referred to here as *actor voice* (AV).⁴ In AV clauses, the lexical verb is marked with the prefix /ng-/, which assimilates in place to the initial consonant of the root. Initial voiceless consonants are replaced with a homorganic nasal. The word order in AV clauses is *agent – verb – patient*. The agent in AV clauses can be realized as a bare noun phrase (NP) (1a), pronominal clitic (1b, 1c) or both (1d).

- (1) a. *kanak meme inó maléq bembéq inó*⁵
 child male DEF AV.chase goat DEF
 ‘The boy chased the goat’
- b. *ne=maléq bembéq*
 3=AV.chase goat
 ‘He chased the goat’
- c. *kenyéngke=ne_i maléq bembéq (isiq kanak_i meme inó)*
 PROG=3 AV.chase goat by child male DEF
 ‘He (the boy) chased the goat’
- d. *kanak meme inó_i ne_i=maléq bembéq*
 child male DEF 3=AV.chase goat
 ‘The boy chased the goat’

The presence of the pronominal clitic referring to the agent in (1b) makes the presence of the NP optional. The clitic appears as a verbal proclitic (1b), or enclitic if a preverbal host (such as auxiliary verb or conjunction) is available (1c). When both NP agent and pronominal clitic surface, as in (1d), the NP can appear in clause-final position (2a). However, the agent NP cannot occur between the verb and patient (2b). If the preverbal NP in AV clauses is not marked for definiteness (3a), speakers much prefer to use the existential predicate *areq* before the indefinite NP (3b).

- (2) a. *ne_i=maléq bembéq kanak inó_i*
 b. **ne_i=maléq kanak meme inó_i bembéq inó*
- (3) a. *?kanak meme maléq bembéq inó*
 b. *areq kanak meme maléq bembéq inó*

2.2 Non-Actor Voice

The second transitive construction in Eastern Sasak is referred to here as *non-actor voice* (NAV). In NAV clauses, the patient appears clause-initially, followed by the (non-prefixed/‘bare’) verb. The agent occurs as an NP post-verbally, either as a bare NP (4a-b) or oblique (4c).

- (4) a. *bembéq inó paléq kanak meme inó*
 goat DEF NAV-chase child male DEF
 ‘The boy chased the goat’
- b. *bembéq inó ne_i=paléq kanak inó_i*
- c. *bembéq inó paléq=ne_i isiq kanak inó_i*

While speakers who reside primarily in Pancor readily accept (4a-c), other Ngenó-ngené speakers – particularly those who spend more time outside of Pancor (and thus communicate with frequently with non-Pancor speakers) – tend to reject (4a-b), preferring instead (4c). The examples in (4) show

³ All Eastern Sasak data in this paper come from Ngenó-ngené speakers in Pancor. All dialects of Sasak also have a passive voice clause type characterized by overt verbal morphology (i.e., passive prefix /te-/).

⁴ Our choice of terminology is not intended to take a particular stance on any terminological debate, and we recognize that the terms *trigger* and *focus system* have also been used for this language family.

⁵ *Abbreviations used in the glosses include:* ART – article; AV – actor voice; CAUS – causative; DEF – definite; F – feminine; FUT – future; NAV – non-actor voice; NE – (see footnote 6); PV – passive voice; REAL – realis; PERF – perfective; POSS – possessive; SG – singular. *Note about orthography:* we use *q* for glottal stops, *ny* for palatal nasals, and *ng* for velar nasals. Regarding front and central vowels, *e* represents a schwa, *é* a close-mid vowel, and *è* is an open-mid vowel. For back vowels, *ó* is close-mid and *ò* open-mid.

the variation in NAV clauses in terms of whether or not the agent is expressed as a bare NP (4a-b), as well as whether or not the agent clitic is a verbal pro or enclitic (4b-c). For speakers who accept both proclitic and enclitic agent options, (4b) is reported as expressing irrealis mood, while (4c) is realis. Unlike with AV, clause-initial NPs in NAV do not need to be marked for definiteness (5a), and the use of the existential predicate *areq* is prohibited (5b-c).

- (5) a. *bèmbéq paléq kanak meme inó*
 b. **areq bèmbéq paleq kanak meme ino*
 c. **areq bèmbéq paleqne siq kanak meme ino*

There is also a morphosyntactic difference between the clauses with pro and enclitic agents. When the agent occurs as verbal proclitic (6b), the bare NP agent may optionally be introduced with the preposition *isiq/siq* ‘by’ (4a) (although this option is slightly less preferred). Conversely, when the agent occurs as a verbal enclitic, the NP must occur in oblique form with the preposition (and thus the bare NP agent in (6b) is ungrammatical).

- (6) a. *bèmbéq inó ne=paléq isiq kanak inó* (compare with (4b))
 b. **bèmbéq inó paléq=ne kanak inó* (compare with (4c))

2.3 Actor- & Non-Actor Voice With Raising Verbs

The two transitive clause structures AV and NAV are relevant in cases of subordination as only the preverbal NP in the simplex clause can occur sentence-initially with a raising verb, such as *rue-rue* ‘seem’. The term ‘raising’ refers to how a semantic argument of the embedded verb (*nyorong/sorong* ‘push’ in (7)) can occur sentence-initially (in the matrix clause) preceding the raising verb (7d) instead of occurring in its usual position adjacent to the embedded verb (contrast (7b) with (7d)).

- (7) a. *le Mimi_i nyóróng ódi=ne_i*
 ART.F Mimi AV.push younger.sibling=3POSS
 ‘Mimi pushed her younger sibling’
 b. *rue-rue=ne [le Mimi_i nyóróng ódi=ne_i]*
 seem=NE ART.F Mimi AV.push unger.sibling=3POSS
 ‘It seems Mimi pushed her younger sibling’
 c. *rue-rue=ne [ódi=ne sóróng=ne_i siq le Mimi_i]*
 seem=NE younger.sibling=3POSS NAV.push=3 by ART.F Mimi
 ‘It seems Mimi pushed her younger sibling’⁶
 d. *le Mimi_i rue-rue=ne [nyóróng ódi=ne_i]*
 ART.F Mimi seem=NE⁷ AV.push younger.sibling=3POSS
 ‘Mimi seems to have pushed her younger sibling’
 (8) a. *le Mimi rue-ruene nyóróng ódine*
 b. **le Mimi rue-ruene [odine sorong/nyorong/tesorong]*

The sentence in (8b) differs from (8a) only in that the subordinate patient occurs before the embedded verb in the latter. Ungrammaticality obtains despite the form of the verb (actor voice, non-actor voice, and passive voice, respectively). Next, (9) shows the embedded patient raised to the matrix clause, occurring clause-initially.

- (9) a. *odi=ne rue-rue=ne [sorong=ne_i isiq le Mimi_i]*
 younger.sibling=3POSS seem=NE NAV.push=3 by ART.F Mimi
 ‘Mimi seems to have pushed her younger sibling’⁸

⁶ We choose to gloss (5c) as an active transitive clause in English for two reasons. First, it is syntactically transitive (whereas the English passive is not); secondly, there is a distinct morphological passive alternative available in Sasak: *rue-rue=ne ódi=ne te_{PASS}-sóróng (siq le Mimi)*

⁷ The morpheme /ne/ (/n/ in Central Sasak) has multiple functions in Sasak. In addition to its function in (7d), it can also function as a pronominal clitic or possessive marker. It serves neither of these functions in (7d), so in these cases we simply gloss it as its surface form and leave it for further future analysis.

- b. * *odine rue-ruene [le Mimi nyorong/sorong]*
 c. *odi=ne rue-ruene [te-sorong isiq le Mimi]*
 younger.sibling=3POSS seem=NE PV.push by ART.F Mimi
 ‘Her younger sibling seems to have been pushed by Mimi’
 d. *le Najwa rue-rue=ne gen=ne_i takut-in siq le Siti_i*
 ART.F Najwa seem=NE FUT.3 NAV.scare-APPL by ART.F Siti
 ‘Siti seems to have pushed Najwa’

When the semantic patient of the embedded clause occurs sentence-initially in (9a), the embedded verb *sorong* ‘push’ occurs with NAV morphology, and an obligatory agent enclitic. The agent NP is only expressed obliquely. Regardless of whether the embedded verb bears AV or NAV morphology, if the embedded agent *le Mimi* occurs before the embedded verb (9b), the sentence is reported as highly unacceptable (even confusing). In addition to the option in (9a), the lexical verb can also bear passive morphology (9c) (note that the embedded agent must remain post-verbal). Also, the embedded clause is transitive in (9a) but intransitive in (9c). Finally, (9d) shows how, while the agent NP cannot occur in initial position of the embedded clause, it can occur (in clitic form) on an auxiliary preceding the embedded lexical verb.

2.4 Morphological Contrasts and Syntactic Structure

Data in sections 2.1 – 2.2 shows how Ngenó-ngené Sasak in Pancor has two syntactically transitive clause types (*actor* and *non-actor voice*), and these clause types correspond to a morphological contrast expressed on the lexical verb (namely whether or not the verb bares the ‘nasal’ prefix). Following, data in section 2.3 shows how the subordinate clause type (AV or NAV) directly correlates with the NP that occurs clause-initially, or as a syntactic (‘raised’) argument of the matrix verb (the latter of which selects the embedded clause as its sole semantic argument). Having established that the embedded verb form is sensitive to the NP that has undergone raising (i.e., occurs sentence-initially), we can account for the patterns in (7-9) by assuming that only the preverbal NP in the subordinate clause is available to be ‘raised’ to the matrix clause. This may or may not be the argument coreferential with the enclitic on the preverbal auxiliary.

The verbal voice morphology we observe in Pancor is a salient marker of structural differences and cue for semantic interpretation. Thus, what effect on structure would the loss of such morphology have? Or, taking a more neutral stance on the directionality of change, what would Sasak otherwise look like in the absence of such verbal voice morphology?⁹ In section 3, we examine precisely this question by investigating transitive clauses in Central Sasak villages.

3. CENTRAL SASAK STRUCTURAL CONTRAST AND MORPHOLOGICAL OPACITY¹⁰

3.1. Variation In Transitive Clauses With Bare Verbs

Central Sasak does not have the same morphological contrast (expressed in the form of verbal morphology) that we observe in Pancor. We only observe the nasal prefix in detransitivized clauses or those with an indefinite semantic restriction on the patient (Austin, 2012). Yet, while transitive clauses are almost exclusively produced with unprefixing verbs, variation in such clauses is still observed. To begin with, transitive clauses may appear in one of the forms shown in (10).

- (10) a. *aku paléq kanak nine=nó* (Mantang)
 1SG chase child female=DEF
 ‘I chased the girl’
 b. *wah=k paléq kanak nine=nó* (# *isiq aku*)

⁸ An alternative free translation is ‘Her younger sibling seems to have been pushed by Mimi’, but this translation obscures the fact that the Sasak is not passive, and an alternative, morphological passive exists (see (7c)).

⁹ Due to constraints of space, we are unable to present what we believe is preliminary evidence that ‘loss’ may not be a misnomer. The relevant data pertains to sensitivity to verb forms on the part of Central Sasak speakers despite not producing the morphological contrast themselves.

¹⁰ While morphosyntactically, villages such as Praya, Puyung, and Mantang appear quite similar, we include reference to the speaker’s village.

PERF=1SG chase child female=DEF (by 1SG)
 ‘I chased the girl’

Most transitive clauses appear with the word order AVP, and just like all other dialects, a system of pronominal clitics is available (note that the forms differ slightly from village-to-village). The agent can be expressed as a bare NP clause-initially (10a) or expressed preverbally as an enclitic on a preverbal host (e.g., auxiliary, conjunction) (10b). No verbal proclitics are available in Central dialects.¹¹ The optional *by*-phrase in (10b) is unacceptable mostly because there would be no need to specify the referent of the 1SG clitic. However, generally in the case of 3SG/PL agents, the agent is specified clause-finally as an oblique (11). As with Eastern Sasak, there is also a morphological passive available in which case the enclitic on a preverbal element is coreferential with the passive subject (semantic patient), not the semantic agent (12).

- (11) *mu=n_i paléq anak=n (siq inaq=nó_i) uwiq* (Praya)
 REAL=3 chase child=3POSS by mother=DEF esterday
 ‘The woman chased her child yesterday’
- (12) *wah=k te-pe-takut (siq kanak nó)*
 PERF=1SG PV-CAUS-scare by child DEF
 ‘I was already scared (by that child)’

In addition to the options for transitive clauses shown in (10-11), it is also possible to find preverbal patients, although this is a more marked option (13-14).

- (13) *lamun lépang=n mu=n pólòq èléq dalem tòples* (Puyung, Frog Story)
 but frog=3POSS REAL=3 put LOC inside jar
 ‘But his frog was put inside the jar’
- (14) a. *balé=nó yaq=n_i beli siq Yudah_i* (Praya)
 house=DEF FUT=3 buy by Yudah
 ‘Yudah will buy the house’
 b. *# balé=nó_i yaq=n_i*/_j beli Yudah_j*

As shown in (13-14), patients can also occur as bare NPs in clause-initial position in Central Sasak, even when the verb does not bear passive morphology (contrast (13) and (14a) with (12)). However, in the absence of the passive-marked verb, the semantic patient is not coreferential with the enclitic on the preverbal auxiliary. The agent is a core argument via the enclitic; the NP can only occur as an oblique (14a). If the agent occurs as a bare NP (14b), the only available interpretation is that the house bought Yudah. The interpretation in this case is that the enclitic is coreferential with the clause initial NP, which is as a result interpreted as agent in the absence of passive morphology.

Clause-initial patients are not as common as post-verbal patients when the verb occurs in its non-prefixed form (i.e., no passive /*te-*/ marking). Moreover, they are more readily accepted and produced when the patient is inanimate. Sentences in which the patient is animate – and in particular [+human] – are commonly reported as unacceptable in elicitation data. That is, even with the agent bearing overt oblique marking, the clause-initial patient is sometimes interpreted as the semantic agent in such cases. For speakers who do not readily accept clause-initial patients with unprefixing verbs (15b), they offer clauses with passive morphology as improvements (15a).

¹¹ Unlike Ngenó-ngené, verbal proclitics are unavailable in Central dialects. We either observe an NP or full pronoun (1a), or enclitic on preverbal element (such as an auxiliary) (1b). Verbal proclitics are unavailable (1b).

- (1) a. *aku te-pe-takut* c. *wah=k te-pe-takut*
 1SG PV-CAUS-scare PERF=1SG PV-CAUS-scare
 ‘I was scared (by someone/something)’ ‘I was already scared (by someone/something)’
 b. **ku=te-pe-takut*

- (15) a. **kanak nine=nó_i** *wah=n_i* *te-paléq siq aku* (Mantang)
 child female=DEF PERF=3 PV-chase by 1SG
 ‘The girl was chased by me’
 b. * *kanak nine=nó wah=n paléq siq aku*

3.2 Does Central Sasak Retain A Structural Av/Nav Voice Contrast?

Whereas Sasak spoken in Pancor retains a morphological contrast between AV and NAV, Central Sasak displays no such morphological opposition for the majority of syntactically transitive clauses. Section 2.3 shows how the AV/NAV contrast in Eastern Sasak is also important for subordination, with the subordinate clause bearing morphology corresponding to the argument raised into the matrix clause. Given no morphological contrast in Central Sasak, we might ask if such a structural contrast is maintained. This raises the question of whether the variation we find in simplex clauses with bare verbs presented in section 3.1 reflects distinct clause types, or whether in Central Sasak only a single transitive clause type occurs. The Central clauses under question are repeated below.

- (16) a. **aku paléq kanak nine=nó** (example (10a)) (Mantang)
 ‘I chased the girl’
 b. *mu=n_i paléq anak=n (siq inaq=nó_i) uwiq* (example (11)) (Praya)
 ‘The woman chased her child yesterday’
 c. **balé=nó yaq=n_i beli siq Yudah_i** (example (14a)) (Praya)
 ‘Yudah will buy the house’

Thus, despite that (16a-c) all occur with the same, unprefix form of the verb, we will explore additional evidence that they represent different clause types (following Shibatani, 2008). Raising data will support the claim that (16a) is a case of *actor voice*, whereas both (16b-c) reflect a structural *non-actor voice* clause type.

3.3 Actor- and Non-Actor Voice With Raising Verbs

In this section we examine raising data to see if Central Sasak exhibits the same structural contrast we find in Pancor, except without the accompanying morphology. Examples with a raising verb are shown in (17).

- (17) a. *rue-rue=n [balé=nó mu=n_i beli isiq Mimi_i]* (Praya, Mantang)
 seem=NE house=DEF REAL=3 NAV.buy by Mimi
 ‘It seems that Mimi bought the house’
 b. *rue-rue=n [Mimi_i mu=n_i beli balé=nó]*
 seem=NE Mimi REAL=3 AV.buy house=DEF
 ‘It seems that Mimi bought the house’

As suggested by the glosses for the verbs, we argue that in order to analyze the patterns for raising verbs, we must assume that the embedded clauses in (17a-b) (marked with brackets) represent two distinct clause types (*non-actor voice* and *actor voice*, respectively). Consider (18a), in which the embedded patient has been raised to the matrix clause. The embedded agent has been raised in (19).

- (18) a. **balé=nó** *rue-rue=n [mu=n_i beli isiq Mimi_i]* (Praya, Mantang)
 house=DEF seem=NE REAL=3 NAV.buy by Mimi
 ‘The house seems to have been bought by Mimi’
 b. * *balé=nó rue-rue=n [Mimi_i mu=n_i beli]*
- (19) a. **Mimi_i rue-rue=n [yaq=n_i beli balé=nó]**
 Mimi seem=NE FUT=3 AV.buy house=DEF
 ‘Mimi seems to have bought the house’
 b. * *Mimi_i rue-rue=n [balé=nó mu=n_i beli]*

Unlike in Pancor, in Central Sasak the form of the verb does not change in the embedded clause.¹² In (18a), when the patient occurs sentence-initially, the embedded agent (while coreferential

¹² We exclude passive-marked verbs since the focus here is syntactically transitive clauses.

with the clitic on the preverbal realis marker) occurs as a sentence-final oblique. The ungrammaticality of (18b) results from the agent occurring in the initial position of the embedded clause. Similarly, when the embedded agent is raised in (19a), the patient remains post-verbal. So, while in simplex clauses preverbal patients are available, such a scenario results in the ungrammaticality of (19b). The example in (19a) is particularly revealing of syntactic structure since the raised argument does not have to be coreferential with the preverbal auxiliary/mood marker. So, while there is no morphological contrast realized on Central Sasak verbs, we observe a similar structural contrast in embedded clauses as in Pancor, East Lombok (consider the similar word order and clitic behavior in examples (18a) and (9d), Central and Eastern Sasak, respectively).

4. AUSTRONESIAN SUBJECT & TOPIC

Since Keenan's (1976) attempts to provide a universal definition of grammatical subject, various authors have attempted to identify the relevant properties for a range of Austronesian languages (e.g., C.N. Li, 1976; Kroeger, 1993). Sasak data presented in this paper provide direct support for Shibatani's (2008) arguments from relativization data that Sasak has both a grammatical *subject* and *topic* position. Namely, arguments can only be raised from grammatical *topic*. Central Sasak data is elucidated in (20), but the same facts hold for Eastern Sasak (refer to data in section 2.3).

- (20) a. *balé=no* *rue-rue=n* [< >_{TOPIC} *mu=n_iSUBJECT* *beli* *isiq* *Mimi_i*]
 'The house seems to have been bought by Mimi'
 b. * *balé=no* *rue-rue=n* [*Mimi_i*_{TOPIC} *mu=n_iSUBJECT* *beli* < *balé=no* >_{OBJECT}]
 c. *Mimi_i* *rue-rue=n* [< >_{TOPIC} *yaq=n_iSUBJECT* *beli* *balé=no*]
 'Mimi seems to have bought the house'
 d. * *Mimi_i* *rue-rue=n* [*balé=no*_{TOPIC} *mu=n_iSUBJECT* *beli* < *isiq Mimi* >_{OBLIQUE}]

In (20a) the embedded semantic patient occurs sentence-initially, and the embedded clause auxiliary maintains coreference with the embedded agent, providing clear evidence that the clause-initial NP is not invariably coreferential with the clitic. To account for these clitic patterns, following Shibatani (2008), we assume both a grammaticalized subject and topic position. Thus, in (20a) the topic position is not occupied by the embedded agent, allowing the patient to raise. If the embedded agent occupies topic of the embedded clause (20b), the patient is unable to raise to the matrix clause. In example (20) '< >_{TOPIC}' marks the unoccupied topic positions in (20a,c) and < > marks where we assume the argument originates in (20b,d). The account of the raised agent in (20c) is similarly dependent on grammatical topic of the embedded clause being unoccupied by another argument. Thus, if the embedded patient remains post-verbal, then the agent is able to raise to the matrix clause (presumably because it can first occupy topic (20c)). In this way we can account for the ungrammaticality of (20d) since the embedded patient occupies the embedded topic position, preventing the agent from raising and occurring sentence-initially.

5. CONCLUSION

This paper has examined clause structure in Eastern and Central Sasak dialects, which differ in terms of whether or not a morphological contrast is expressed on syntactically transitive verbs. Because Central Sasak does not exhibit a morphological contrast, it presents a prime case for investigating whether or not morphological simplification necessarily implies structural simplification. Data from raising verbs was used to show that, despite morphological opacity, Central Sasak retains two distinct syntactically transitive clause types, referred to here as *actor* and *non-actor voice*. In conclusion, examining dialectal micro-variation has proven to be a productive way of investigating morphosyntactic variation and the relationship between morphological contrasts and syntactic structure.

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