

ISSN: 2088-6799



PROCEEDINGS

International Seminar

LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT II

July 5-6, 2012



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

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Editors:

Agus Subyanto

Mualimin

Prihantoro



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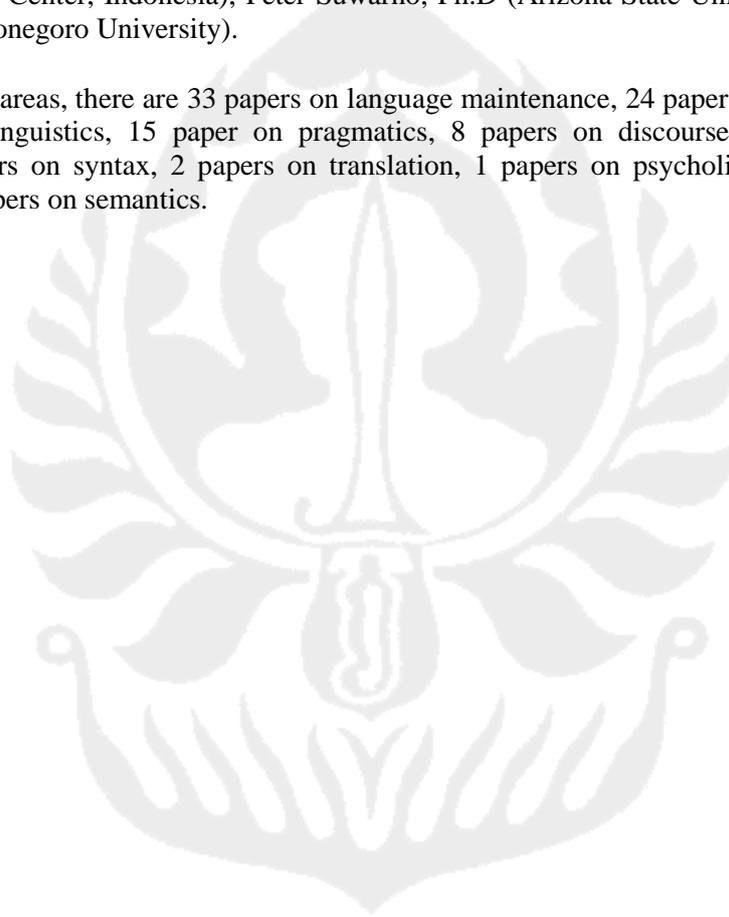
Editors' Note

This international seminar on Language Maintenance and Shift II is a continuation of the previous international seminar with the same theme conducted by the Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University in July 2011. We do hope that the seminar with this theme can become a yearly program of the Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University, as we see that this topic still needs our serious attention due to the inevitable impact of globalization on the life of indigenous languages.

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.

The table of contents lists all the papers presented at the seminar. The first five papers are those presented by invited keynote speakers. They are Prof. Dr. Hanna (Balai Bahasa Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara, Indonesia), Prof. Dr. Bambang Kaswanti Purwo (Atma Jaya Catholic University, Indonesia), Dr. Sugiyono (Language Center, Indonesia), Peter Suwarno, Ph.D (Arizona State University), and Herudjati Purwoko, Ph.D (Diponegoro University).

In terms of the topic areas, there are 33 papers on language maintenance, 24 papers on language learning, 19 paper on sociolinguistics, 15 paper on pragmatics, 8 papers on discourse analysis, 8 paper on morphology, 2 papers on syntax, 2 papers on translation, 1 papers on psycholinguistics, 1 papers on phonology, and 1 papers on semantics.



CONTENTS

Editor's note	
BAHASA DAERAH PADA ERA GLOBALISASI PELUANG DAN TANTANGANNYA <i>Hanna</i>	1
PENANGANAN BAHASA DAERAH: SEBUAH TANTANGAN <i>Sugiyono</i>	9
LINGUISTIC DOMAINS: KEYS TO THE MAINTENANCE OF JAVANESE <i>Herudjati Purwoko</i>	16
REVITALISASI BUDAYA NGA-DONGENG LEWAT TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI SEBAGAI UPAYA PELESTARIAN BUDAYA TUTUR (SASTRA LISAN) DIKALANGAN KELUARGA SUNDA MODERN <i>Asih Prihandini & Denny Nugraha</i>	28
MENGURAI DILEMA BAHASA KAILI DITENGAH ARUS GLOBALISASI <i>Deni Karsana</i>	33
THE IMPORTANCE OF POSITIVE LANGUAGE ATTITUDE IN MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE <i>Dwi Wulandari</i>	39
LANGUAGE ATTRITION IN JAVA (SOME NOTES ON THE PROSES OF JAVANESES LANGUAGE LOSS) <i>Hendarto Supatra</i>	44
PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU DI DAERAH TERTINGGAL <i>Hidayatul Astar</i>	51
PERANAN BAHASA-BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA GAUL REMAJA INDONESIA <i>I Dewa Putu Wijana</i>	55
KARONESSE INTERFERENCE IN INDONESIAN AS THE REFLECTION OF KARONESSE MAINTENANCE <i>Indah Arvianti</i>	58
PERGESERAN BAHASA SUNDA DAN BAHASA CINA DI JAWA BARAT: ANALISIS KOMPARATIF <i>M. Abdul Khak</i>	62
KERAPUHAN PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA PADA KELUARGA MUDA JAWA PERKOTAAN <i>M. Suryadi</i>	68
PANDANGAN WONG USING BANYUWANGI TERHADAP BAHASA USING: KAJIAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA <i>M. Oktavia Vidiyanti</i>	73
SASAK LANGUAGE AND TINDIH MAINTAINING <i>Muhammad</i>	78

MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE TO SUPPORT CHARACTER EDUCATION IN GLOBALIZATION ERA <i>Ngadiso</i>	83
ON MONITORING LANGUAGE CHANGE WITH THE SUPPORT OF CORPUS PROCESSING <i>Prihantoro</i>	86
ASPEK SOSIAL BUDAYA, DAN KEPERIBADIAN INDIVIDU SEBAGAI JEMBATAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU <i>Rukni Setyawati</i>	95
MAINTAINING INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE THROUGH UNDERSTANDING THE PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE (THE PROBLEM IN MAINTAINING 'FUKIEN (HOKKIEN)' AND 'HAKKA' DIALECTS AS INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE AMONG OVERSEAS CHINESE SOCIETY IN MEDAN, NORTH SUMATERA) <i>Swany Chiakrawati</i>	101
THE DYING PHENOMENON OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE USE IN ITS SPEECH COMMUNITY <i>Teguh Sarosa</i>	105
PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA VS PERUBAHAN BAHASA PADA CAKAP KARO DI TANAH KARO, SUMATERA UTARA <i>Yune Andryani Pinem</i>	109
AM I A TROUBLE MAKER? FILLER WORDS IN SPONTANEOUS SPEECH; STRATEGIES OR INTERFERENCE (PRELIMINARY STUDY) <i>Arapa Efendi</i>	116
TEACHING RHETORICS THROUGH LANGUAGES IN ADVERTISEMENTS <i>Isry Laila Syathroh</i>	121
BUKA PINTU: BUHUN YANG TIDAK SELALU TERISTIMEWAKAN <i>Juanda & Nungki Heriyati</i>	124
THE FLOWS OF IDEAS OF ENGLISH ARGUMENTS BY INDONESIAN WRITERS FOUND IN THE OPINION FORUM OF THE JAKARTA POST: AN INDICATION OF LANGUAGE SHIFT <i>Katharina Rustipa, Abbas Achmad Badib, Djoko Sutopo</i>	130
REQUESTS IN JAVANESE: A CASE STUDY ON READERS FORUM OF PS MAGAZINE <i>Mualimin</i>	135
ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING THROUGH THE CULTURE OF LEARNER'S INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE <i>Lalu Ari Irawan</i>	140
ENGLISH LEARNING STRATEGIES FOR TOURISM MANAGEMENT STUDENTS WITH MULTI CULTURAL BACKGROUND AT BANDUNG INSTITUTE OF TOURISM <i>Naniek Kuswardhani and Retno Budi Wahyuni</i>	146
<i>SPEECH PLANNINGS IN THE STUDENTS' COVERSAION (A CASE STUDY OF FOURTH SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT DIAN NUSWANTORO UNIVERSITY)</i> <i>Sri Mulatsih</i>	151

BUILDING CROSS – CULTURAL COMPETENCE TO IMPROVE ENGLISH EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION <i>Sri Murtiningsih</i>	156
CITATION AND TENSE FOR REVIEWING PREVIOUS RESEARCH IN THE INTRODUCTION SECTION OF ENGLISH SCIENCE JOURNALS BY NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS. <i>Suharno, Abbas A. Badib, and Joko Sutopo</i>	160
CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS BASED ON THE STUDENT’S CULTURAL VALUES (A SURVEY OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS EXPERIENCED BY STUDENTS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE DEPARTMENT, JENDERAL SOEDIRMAN UNIVERSITY) <i>Syaifur Rochman</i>	164
DECONSTRUCTION OF IDEOLOGICAL HEGEMONY OF LANGUAGE-CULTURE MAINTENANCE IN SUNDANESE MEDIA <i>Retno Purwani Sari</i>	169
KATA BERINFIKS DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA <i>Prima Hariyanto</i>	173
UNIVERSAL NASAL ASSIMILATIONS IN MONOMORPHEMIC AND POLYMORPHEMIC WORDS ACROSS LANGUAGES <i>Surono</i>	177
AMBANG KONTRAS AKUSTIK INTONASI KALIMAT DEKLARATIF-INTEROGATIF DALAM BAHASA SUNDA <i>Yusup Irawan</i>	184
ANALISIS PRAGMATIK TEKS HUMOR POLITIK PADA SITUS WWW.KETAWA.COM <i>Ajeng Dianing Kartika</i>	191
ANALYZING THE WORD CHOICE IN RELATION TO THE SEMANTIC ADJUSTMENT IN THE ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF DISNEY’S DONALD DUCK SERIAL COMIC BOOK <i>Dahlya Indra Nurwanti</i>	195
THE RHETORICAL STRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATIVE STRATEGIES OF THE STUDENTS’ REQUESTS IN THE WEB DISCUSSION FORUM <i>Daniel Ginting</i>	202
EMBODIED EXPERIENCES IN METAPHORS IN BAHASA INDONESIA <i>Deli Nirmala</i>	207
KOSAKATA WARNA DALAM BAHASA SUNDA KANEKES <i>Hyunisa Rahmanadia</i>	212
THE IMPLICATURE AND VIOLATIONS OF CONVERSATIONAL MAXIMS IN INDONESIAN ADVERTISEMENTS <i>Muhamad Ahsanu</i>	217
JAVANESE AFFECTIVE WORDS IN TERM OF ADDRESS <i>Oktiva herry Chandra</i>	225

KONSEP WANGI DALAM JANGJAWOKAN MINYAK SEUNGIT: KAJIAN ANTROPOLINGUISTIK DI DESA JATISARI, KECAMATAN JATISARI, KABUPATEN CIANJUR <i>Rizki Hidayatullah dan Septi Mustika Sari</i>	233
MENDADAK "BAHASA INDONESIA": DAYA ILOKUSIONER DALAM TUTURAN M. TABRANI IHWAL USULAN NAMA BAHASA PERSATUAN <i>Syihabul Irfan</i>	237
THE CHARACTERISTICS OF BANYUMASAN CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURES <i>Chusni Hadiati</i>	246
A RELEVANCE-THEORETIC ANALYSIS OF PARALLELISM IN MUSTOFA BISRI'S "SIAPA MENYURUH" <i>Mytha Candria</i>	250
FROM MARTO TO MARFELINO, A SHIFT IN NAMING IN GOTPUTUK VILLAGE <i>Nurhayati</i>	254
PEMERTAHANAN LOGAT BAHASA IBU DI WILAYAH KOTA KENDAL <i>Yovita M. Hartarini</i>	260
PERSON DIEXIS DALAM BODORAN SUNDA (STUDI KASUS PADA BODORAN SUNDA CANGEHGAR EPISODE "BASA CINA" DAN "ASAL-USUL") <i>Zubaedah Wiji Lestari & Muhamad Qushoy</i>	269
POLA PILIHAN BAHASA DALAM JUAL BELI DI PASAR TRADISIONAL (STUDI KASUS DI PASAR WINONG, KABUPATEN PATI) <i>Agus Sudono</i>	275
CAMPUR KODE BAHASA BETAWI DAN BAHASA INDONESIA DALAM KOLOM "ALI ONCOM" PADA SURAT KABAR HARIAN POS KOTA: KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIS <i>Devina Christania & Pradipta Wulan Utami</i>	280
JAVANESE CULTURE DEPICTED IN THE USE OF KINSHIP ADDRESS TERMS <i>Evynurul Laily Zen</i>	284
MEMANFAATKAN DATA-DATA BAHASA YANG HILANG DALAM REKAMAN HUMOR MAKING USE THE RECORDED LANGUAGE RELICS IN HUMOR PIECES <i>Khristianto & Widya Nirmalawati</i>	288
WACANA MOB PAPUA: KAJIAN EKOLINGUISTIK DIALEKTIKAL <i>Maryanti E. Mokoagouw</i>	296
KAJIAN BAHASA PERHUBUNGAN MASYARAKAT DI SEMPADAN MALAYSIA-THAILAND: ANALISIS PILIHAN BAHASA <i>Mohammed Azlan Mis, Mohammad Fadzeli Jaafar, Norsimah Mat Awal, Hayati Lateh</i>	302
SALAM DALAM BEBERAPA BAHASA DI DUNIA <i>Sonezza Ladyanna</i>	305
INDUSTRI KREATIF, ANAK MUDA, DAN BASA SUNDA <i>Taufik Mulyadin</i>	311
ANALISIS DIALEK A DAN DIALEK O BAHASA LAMPUNG: KAJIAN FONOLOGI <i>Veria Septianingtias</i>	316

INTEGRASI BAHASA CINA DIALEK HAKKA PADA REGISTER PENAMBANGAN TIMAH INKONVENSIIONAL DI BANGKA <i>Yuni Ferawaty</i>	321
THE POTENTIAL LOSS OF SASAK SPEECH LEVEL: A SURVEY OF LANGUAGE USE AMONG SASAK YOUTHS IN WEST LOMBOK <i>Sudirman Wilian</i>	327
AFASIOLOGI: PERSPEKTIF LINGUISTIK <i>Luita Aribowo</i>	331
KONTRASTIF BAHASA MINANGKABAU DENGAN BAHASA INDONESIA DI TINJAU DARI SEGI PREPOSISI <i>Yuliarni</i>	336
LEXICAL MEANING AND ITS LOSS AND GAIN OF INFORMATION IN TRANSLATION <i>Frans I Made Brata</i>	346
PHONOLOGICAL PROCESS IN INDONESIAN SPEECH (CASE OF ASSIMILATION AND ELISION IN INDONESIAN) <i>Agus Hari Wibowo</i>	352
PATTERNS OF LANGUAGE CHOICE IN SEMARANG SOCIETY: A CASE STUDY ABOUT LANGUAGE SHIFT AND MAINTENANCE IN THE SUB DISTRICT OF SOUTH SEMARANG <i>Aan Setyawan</i>	358
PENGUNAAN KOSA KATA DALAM BAHASA TEGAL <i>Abadi Supriatin</i>	364
PRESERVING AND MAINTAINING NATIVE TONGUE THROUGH CULTURAL EXPOSURE <i>Agnes Widyaningrum</i>	369
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF JAVANESE AS A COMPULSORY LOCAL CONTENT SUBJECT IN THE PRIMARY EDUCATION CURRICULUM TO MAINTENANCE THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN JAVA <i>Andi Rizki Fauzi</i>	375
THE IMPLICATION OF BEHAVIOURISM THEORY IN TEACHING GRAMMAR FOR ELEMENTARY STUDENTS <i>Anggi Riris Pawesty</i>	380
LANGUAGE CHOICE IN MULTILINGUAL COMMUNITIES <i>Anik Widyastuti</i>	383
INTRODUCING TRANSLATION ACTIVITY: AN IMPLEMENTATION OF LANGUAGE MANTAINENCE IN CLASSROOM <i>Barans Irawan Palangan</i>	387
USING CONSTRUCTIVIST METHOD TO TEACH HORTATORY EXPOSITION FOR GRADE 8 OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS <i>Bening Angga Dita</i>	392
THE ROLE OF KYAI IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE <i>Casiyah</i>	397

LAGU DOLANAN ANAK ALTERNATIVE SONGS IN TEACHING JAVANESE LANGUAGE FOR CHILDREN <i>Dewi Puspitasari</i>	401
TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL USING CONSTRUCTIVISM APPROACH <i>Didit Kurniadi</i>	406
RAGAM BAHASA DALAM UPACARA PRA-NIKAH ADAT SUNDA “NGEUYEUK SEUREUH” <i>Euis Kurniasih</i>	411
POLITENESS STRATEGIES <i>Fider Saputra T</i>	416
LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT <i>Hamza Aabeed .Khalfalla</i>	420
PRESERVING INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES THORUGH A MORE INTEGRATED NATIONAL CULTURAL STRATEGY <i>Hazairin Eko Prasetyo</i>	423
NARRATIVE DISCOURSE: HYBRID CONSTRUCTION AND DOUBLED VOICE IN EUDORA WELTY’S THE OPTIMIST’S DAUGHTER <i>I. M. Hendrarti</i>	428
WOMAN REPRESENTATION AT BUMPER STICKERS ON THE BACKS OF DUMP TRUCKS <i>Hetty Catur Ellyawati & Muhammad Arief Budiman</i>	434
THE LETTER OF SECURITY COUNCIL ON “NO FLYING ZONE” IN THE POINT OF VIEW OF METHAPORIC ANALYSIS <i>Ignatius Maryoto</i>	437
TRANSITION THROUGH ACCULTURATION AMONG ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN LANGUAGE, AND HOW IS ABOUT OUR IDENTITY ? <i>Ikha Adhi Wijaya</i>	443
LOCAL LANGUAGE MAINTAINCE: CASE STUDY IN A. HADIWIDJAJA FAMILY <i>Indriani Triandjojo</i>	447
THE LEARNERS’ ATTITUDE TOWARD JAVANESE LANGUAGE SUBJECT AS ONE OF JAVANESE’S LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE EFFORT <i>Izzati Gemi Seinsiani</i>	452
INTRODUCING JAVANESE WEBLOGS ENHANCES PARTICIPATION TOWARDS JAVANESE DISCOURSE <i>Johanes Sutomo</i>	456
USE OF COHESIVE FEATURES IN ESL STUDENTS’ E-MAIL AND WORD-PROCESSED TEXTS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY <i>Khairi Alarbi Zaglom</i>	460

SPEECH LEVEL PATTERN AND REFERENCE/ DEIXIS BASED ON SOCIAL STATUS CLASSIFICATION OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE USING (A STUDY ABOUT TRADITION AS INFLUENCE IN ISLAMIC ANCIENT BOARDING SCHOOL/PONDOK PESANTREN SALAFI LANGUAGE STYLE) <i>Kharisma Puspita Sari</i>	465
STRATEGIES OF CONSTRUCTING APPEALS IN OBAMA'S VICTORY SPEECH <i>Luqman Hakim</i>	470
DESIGNING WRITING TEST <i>Machalla Megaiab Abdullah</i>	474
PROSES ADAPTASI PENYERAPAN KOSAKATA BAHASA INGGRIS KE DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA : SEBUAH KAJIAN MORFOLOGI <i>Maria Theresia Priyastuti</i>	477
INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES IN ENGLISH COMPARED WITH BAHASA INDONESIA AND BASA SUNDA <i>Maria Yosephin Widarti Lestari</i>	482
HOW TO PREVENT JAVANESE FROM LANGUAGE LOSS <i>Mas Sulis Setiyono</i>	487
'NGURI – NGURI BUDAYA JAWA' MELALUI PEMERTAHANAN PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA DI MEDIA MASSA <i>Meka Nitrit Kawasari</i>	492
LANGUAGE CHOICE IN CODE-MIXING AND CODE-SWITCHING APPROACH, A CASE OF STUDY IN SOCIOLINGUISTICS REFERS TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING MULTIPLE-LANGUAGE IN TEACHING METHOD <i>Milad Ali Milad Addusamee</i>	497
JAVANESE VS. ENGLISH: POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES ON LEARNERS <i>Nurul Adhalina</i>	499
LINGKUNGAN SEBAGAI SARANA PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA INDONESIA <i>Peni kustiati</i>	504
KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK TERHADAP RAGAM BAHASA PERCAKAPAN PADA HARIAN SOLOPOS (KAJIAN ATAS RUBRIK "AH...TENANE") <i>Ratih Kusumaningsari</i>	507
THE IMPLICATION OF FUNCTIONAL THEORY IN TEACHING READING A DESCRIPTIVE TEXT FOR MIDDLE AGE STUDENTS (FUNCTIONAL COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES IN LANGUAGE TEACHING) <i>Rayda Ary Ana</i>	512
BAHASA BANJAR: ITS VARIETIES AND CHARACTERISTICS (A CONCEPTUAL DESCRIPTION OF BAHASA BANJAR IN SOCIOLINGUISTICS POIN OF VIEW) <i>Rezqan Noor Farid</i>	517
THE REAL ACTIONS OF YOUNG GENERATION IN MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN THE GLOBALIZATION ERA <i>Rika Rahma Anissa</i>	522

THE PATTERNS OF CODE SWITCHING IN TEACHING AND LEARNING KITAB KUNING AND ITS IMPLICATIONS TO THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE <i>Saidatun Nafisah</i>	526
ENCOURAGING CHILDREN IN LEARNING ENGLISH COMMUNICATIVELY BY USING SOME FUN ACTIVITIES IN THE CLASSROOM <i>Sari Kusumaningrum</i>	531
DESIGNING SPEAKING TEST BETWEEN PERFORMANCE TEST AND IMITATIVE TEST FOR DEVELOPING VOCABULARY COMPETENCE <i>Setiawan Bayu Nugroho</i>	536
EMBODIMENT IN SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNING AND TEACHING <i>Solegar Anggit Prasetyo</i>	538
PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA BELANDA MELALUI UJIAN INTEGRASI <i>Sri Sulihingtyas Drihartati</i>	543
POLA PEMILIHAN BAHASA DI KALANGAN PENUTUR JAWA KOTA SEMARANG <i>Suharyo</i>	547
TWILIGHT AND INDONESIAN YOUNG ADULT FICTION TUILET': A PARODY <i>Tri Pramesti</i>	551
MENULIS MENINGKATKAN KECERDASAN LINGUISTIK <i>Umi Jaroh</i>	556
LAGU WULELE SANGGULA MENUJU KEBERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU <i>Uniawati</i>	562
THE IMPLICATION ON TEACHING EFL (ENGLISH FOREIGN LANGUAGE) READING FUN TO VARIOUS LEVELS OF INDONESIAN STUDENTS <i>Widyashanti Kunthara Anindita</i>	567
ANALISIS KONTRASTIF MONOLINGUAL BAHASA INDONESIA <i>Wiwik Wijayanti</i>	571
CAMPUR KODE PADA RUBRIK GLANGGANG REMAJA: AITI MAJALAH PANJEBAR SEMANGAT <i>Wuri Sayekti Sutarjo</i>	574
PRESERVING AND PROTECTING JAVANESE LANGUAGES BY APPLYING CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING IN TEACHING ENGLISH IN CLASSROOM (SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE ASSIGNMENT OF PRAGMATICS) <i>Yessi Aprilia Waluyo</i>	578
THE APPLICATION OF FUNCTIONAL APPROACH IN STANDAR KOMPETENSI LULUSAN (SKL) UJIAN NASIONAL SMP/MTsOF ENGLISH IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2011–2012 <i>Yohana Ika Harnita Sari</i>	583

International Seminar "Language Maintenance and Shift II", July 5-6, 2012

SCHEDULE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT II			
TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
07.30 - 08.20 WIB	REGISTRATION		LOBBY
08.20 - 08.45 WIB	OPENING		PAKOEBUWONO
08.45 - 10.45 WIB	PLENARY 1		PAKOEBUWONO
	Hanna	BAHASA DAERAH PADA ERA GLOBALISASI PELUANG DAN TANTANGANNYA	
	Sugiyono	PENANGANAN BAHASA DAERAH: SEBUAH TANTANGAN	
10.45 - 11.00 WIB	COFFEE BREAK		PAKOEBUWONO
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	PARALLEL 1 A		ROOM A
	Asih Prihandini, Deny Nugraha	REVITALISASI BUDAYA NGA-DONGENG LEWAT TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI SEBAGAI UPAYA PELESTARIAN BUDAYA TUTUR (SASTRA LISAN) DIKALANGAN KELUARGA SUNDA MODERN	
	Deni Karsana	MENGURAI DILEMA BAHASA KAILI DITENGAH ARUS GLOBALISASI	
	Dwi Wulandari	THE IMPORTANCE OF POSITIVE LANGUAGE ATTITUDE IN MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE	
	Zubaedah Wiji Lestari & Muhamad Qushoy	PERSON DEIXIS IN SUNDANESSE JOKES (THE ANALYSIS OF CANGEHGAR IN "BASASINA" AND "ASAL-USUL" EPISODES)	
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	PARALLEL 1 B		ROOM B
	I Dewa Putu Wijana	PERANAN BAHASA-BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA GAUL REMAJA INDONESIA	
	Indah Arvianti	KARONESSE INTERFERENCE IN INDONESIAN AS THE REFLECTION OF KARONESSE MAINTENANCE	
	Hendarto Supatra	LANGUAGE ATTRITION IN JAVA (SOME NOTES ON THE PROSESSES OF JAVANESES LANGUAGE LOSS)	
	M.Oktavia Vidiyanti	PANDANGAN WONG USING BANYUWANGI TERHADAP BAHASA USING: KAJIAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA	
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	PARALLEL 1 C		ROOM C
	Muhammad	SASAK LANGUAGE AND TINDIH MAINTAINING	
	Ngadiso	MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE TO SUPPORT CHARACTER EDUCATION IN GLOBALIZATION ERA	
	M. Suryadi	KERAPUHAN PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA PADA KELUARGA MUDA JAWA PERKOTAAN	
	Yune Andryani Pinem	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA VS PERUBAHAN BAHASA PADA CAKAP KARO DI TANAH KARO, SUMATERA UTARA	
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	PARALLEL 1 D		ROOM D
	Rukni Setyawati	ASPEK SOSIAL BUDAYA, DAN KEPERIBADIAN INDIVIDU SEBAGAI JEMBATAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU	
	Swany Chiakrawati	MAINTAINING INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE THROUGH UNDERSTANDING THE PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE (THE PROBLEM IN MAINTAINING 'FUKIEN (HOKKIEN)' AND 'HAKKA' DIALECTS AS INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE AMONG OVERSEAS CHINESE SOCIETY IN MEDAN, NORTH SUMATERA)	
	Teguh Sarosa	THE DYING PHENOMENON OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE USE IN ITS SPEECH COMMUNITY	
	Prihantoro	ON MONITORING LANGUAGE CHANGE WITH THE SUPPORT OF CORPUS PROCESSING	
12.30 - 13.30 WIB	BREAK		PAKOEBUWONO

International Seminar "Language Maintenance and Shift II", July 5-6, 2012

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Aan Setyawan	PATTERNS OF LANGUAGE CHOICE IN SEMARANG SOCIETY; STUDY ABOUT LANGUAGE SHIFT AND MAINTENANCE	ROOM A
	Abadi Supriatin	PENGGUNAAN KOSA KATA DALAM BAHASA TEGAL	
	Agnes Widyaningrum	PRESERVING AND MAINTAINING NATIVE TONGUE THROUGH CULTURAL EXPOSURE	
	Andi Rizki Fauzi	THE EFFECTIVENESS OF JAVANESE AS A COMPULSORY LOCAL CONTENT SUBJECT IN THE PRIMARY EDUCATION CURRICULUM TO MAINTENANCE THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN JAVA	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Anggi Riris Pawesty	THE IMPLICATION OF BEHAVIOURISM THEORY IN TEACHING GRAMMAR FOR ELEMENTARY STUDENTS	ROOM A
	Anik Widyastuti	LANGUAGE CHOICE IN MULTILINGUAL COMMUNITIES	
	Barans Irawan Palangan	INTRODUCING TRANSLATION ACTIVITY: AN IMPLEMENTATION OF LANGUAGE MANTAINENCE IN CLASSROOM	
	Bening Angga Dita	USING CONSTRUCTIVIST METHOD TO TEACH HORTATORY EXPOSITION FOR GRADE 8 OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Casiyah	THE ROLE OF KYAI IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE	ROOM B
	Dewi Puspitasari	LAGU DOLANAN ANAK ALTERNATIVE SONGS IN TEACHING JAVANESE LANGUAGE FOR CHILDREN	
	Didit Kurniadi	TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL USING CONSTRUCTIVISM APPROACH	
	Euis Kurniasih	RAGAM BAHASA DALAM UPACARA PRA-NIKAH ADAT SUNDA "NGEUYEUK SEUREUH"	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Fider Saputra T	LANGUAGE POLITENESS	ROOM C
	Hamza Aabeed .K.	LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT	
	Hazairin Eko Prasetyo	PRESERVING INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES THORUGH A MORE INTEGRATED NATIONAL CULTURAL STRATEGY	
	I. Maria Hendrarti	NARRATIVE DISCOURSE: HYBRID CONSTRUCTION AND DOUBLED VOICE IN EUDORA WELTY'S <i>THE OPTIMIST'S DAUGHTER</i>	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Hetty Catur Ellyawati, Muhammad Arief Budiman	WOMAN REPRESENTATION AT BUMPER STICKERS ON THE BACKS OF DUMP TRUCKS	ROOM D
	Ignatius Maryoto	THE LETTER OF SECURITY COUNCIL ON "NO FLYING ZONE" IN THE POINT OF VIEW OF METHAPORIC ANALYSIS	
	Ikha Adhi Wijaya	TRANSITION THROUGH ACCULTURATION AMONG ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN LANGUAGE, AND HOW IS ABOUT OUR IDENTITY ?	
	Indriani Triandjojo	LOCAL LANGUAGE MAINTAINCE: CASE STUDY IN A. HADIWIDJAJA FAMILY	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Izzati Gemi Seinsiani	THE LEARNERS' ATTITUDE TOWARD JAVANESE LANGUAGE SUBJECT AS ONE OF JAVANESE'S LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE EFFORT	ROOM A
	Johanes Sutomo	INTRODUCING JAVANESE WEBLOGS ENHANCES PARTICIPATION TOWARDS JAVANESE DISCOURSE	
	Khairi Zaglom	USE OF COHESIVE FEATURES IN ESL STUDENTS' E-MAIL AND WORD-PROCESSED TEXTS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY	
	Kharisma Puspita Sari	SPEECH LEVEL PATTERN AND REFERENCE/ DEIXIS BASED ON SOCIAL STATUS CLASSIFICATION OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE USING (A STUDY ABOUT TRADITION AS INFLUENCE IN ISLAMIC ANCIENT BOARDING SCHOOL/PONDOK PESANTREN SALAFI LANGUAGE STYLE)	

International Seminar "Language Maintenance and Shift II", July 5-6, 2012

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Luqman Hakim	STRATEGIES OF CONSTRUCTING APPEALS IN OBAMA'S VICTORY SPEECH	ROOM B
	Machalla Megaiab Abdullah	DESIGNING WRITING TEST	
	Maria Theresia Priyastuti	PROSES ADAPTASI PENYERAPAN KOSAKATA BAHASA INGGRIS KE DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA : SEBUAH KAJIAN MORFOLOGI	
	Maria Yosephin Widarti Lestari	INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES IN ENGLISH COMPARED WITH BAHASA INDONESIA AND BASA SUNDA	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Mas Sulis Setiyono	HOW TO PREVENT JAVANESE FROM LANGUAGE LOSS	ROOM C
	Meka Nitrit Kawasari	'NGURI – NGURI BUDAYA JAWA' MELALUI PEMERTAHANAN PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA DI MEDIA MASSA	
	Milad Ali Milad Addusamee	LANGUAGE CHOICE IN CODE-MIXING AND CODE-SWITCHING APPROACH, A CASE OF STUDY IN SOCIOLINGUISTICS REFERS TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING MULTIPLE-LANGUAGE IN TEACHING METHOD	
	Nurul Adhalina	JAVANESE VS. ENGLISH: POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES ON LEARNERS	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Peni kustiati	LINGKUNGAN SEBAGAI SARANA PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA INDONESIA	ROOM D
	Ratih Kusumaningsari	KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK TERHADAP RAGAM BAHASA PERCAKAPAN PADA HARIAN SOLOPOS (KAJIAN ATAS RUBRIK "AH...TENANE")	
	Rayda Ary Ana	THE IMPLICATION OF FUNCTIONAL THEORY IN TEACHING READING A DESCRIPTIVE TEXT FOR MIDDLE AGE STUDENTS (FUNCTIONAL COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES IN LANGUAGE TEACHING)	
	Rezqan Noor Farid	BAHASA BANJAR: ITS VARIETIES AND CHARACTERISTICS (A CONCEPTUAL DESCRIPTION OF BAHASA BANJAR IN SOCIOLINGUISTICS POIN OF VIEW)	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Rika Rahma Anissa	THE REAL ACTIONS OF YOUNG GENERATION IN MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN THE GLOBALIZATION ERA	ROOM A
	Saidatun Nafisah	THE PATTERNS OF CODE SWITCHING IN TEACHING AND LEARNING <i>KITAB KUNING</i> AND ITS IMPLICATIONS TO THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE	
	Sari Kusumaningrum	ENCOURAGING CHILDREN IN LEARNING ENGLISH COMMUNICATIVELY BY USING SOME FUN ACTIVITIES IN THE CLASSROOM	
	Setiawan Bayu Nugroho	DESIGNING SPEAKING TEST BETWEEN PERFORMANCE TEST AND IMITATIVE TEST FOR DEVELOPING VOCABULARY COMPETENCE	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Solegar Anggit Prasetyo	EMBODIMENT IN SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNING AND TEACHING	ROOM B
	Sri Sulihingtyas Drihartati	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA BELANDA MELALUI UJIAN INTEGRASI	
	Suharyo	POLA PEMILIHAN BAHASA DI KALANGAN PENUTUR JAWA KOTA SEMARANG	
	Tri Pramesti	TWILIGHT AND INDONESIAN YOUNG ADULT FICTION <i>TUILET'</i> : A PARODY	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Umi Jaroh	MENULIS MENINGKATKAN KECERDASAN LINGUISTIK	ROOM C
	Uniwati	LAGU WULELE SANGGULA MENUJU KEBERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU	
	Widyashanti Kunthara Anindita	THE IMPLICATION ON TEACHING EFL (ENGLISH FOREIGN LANGUAGE) READING FUN TO VARIOUS LEVELS OF INDONESIAN STUDENTS	
	Wiwik Wijayanti	ANALISIS KONTRASTIF MONOLINGUAL BAHASA INDONESIA	

International Seminar "Language Maintenance and Shift II", July 5-6, 2012

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Wuri Sayekti Sutarjo	CAMPUR KODE PADA RUBRIK GLANGGANG REMAJA: AITI MAJALAH PANJEBAR SEMANGAT	ROOM D
	Yessi Aprilia Waluyo	PRESERVING AND PROTECTING JAVANESE LANGUAGES BY APPLYING CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING IN TEACHING ENGLISH IN CLASSROOM (SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE ASSIGNMENT OF PRAGMATICS)	
	Yohana Ika Harnita Sari	THE APPLICATION OF FUNCTIONAL APPROACH IN STANDAR KOMPETENSI LULUSAN (SKL) UJIAN NASIONAL SMP/MTsOF ENGLISH IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2011 – 2012	
14.30 - 16.00 WIB	PARALLEL 2 A		ROOM A
	Arapa Efendi	AM I A TROUBLE MAKER? FILLER WORDS IN SPONTANEOUS SPEECH; STRATEGIES OR INTERFERENCE (PRELIMINARY STUDY)	
	Isry Laila Syathroh	TEACHING RHETORICS THROUGH LANGUAGES IN ADVERTISEMENTS	
	Juanda, Nungki Heriyati	BUKA PINTU: BUHUN YANG TIDAK SELALU TERISTIMEWAKAN	
	Katharina Rustipa, Abbas Achmad Badib, Djoko Sutopo	THE FLOWS OF IDEAS OF ENGLISH ARGUMENTS BY INDONESIAN WRITERS FOUND IN THE OPINION FORUM OF THE JAKARTA POST: AN INDICATION OF LANGUAGE SHIFT	
14.30 - 16.00 WIB	PARALLEL 2 B		ROOM B
	Lalu Ari Irawan	ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING THROUGH THE CULTURE OF LEARNER'S INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE	
	Naniek Kuswardhani, Retno Budi Wahyuni	ENGLISH LEARNING STRATEGIES FOR TOURISM MANAGEMENT STUDENTS WITH MULTI CULTURAL BACKGROUND AT BANDUNG INSTITUTE OF TOURISM	
	Sonezza Ladyanna	SALAM DALAM BEBERAPA BAHASA DI DUNIA	
	Sri Murtiningsih	BUILDING CROSS – CULTURAL COMPETENCE TO IMPROVE ENGLISH EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION	
14.30 - 16.00 WIB	PARALLEL 2 C		ROOM C
	Suharno, Abbas A. Badib, Joko Sutopo	CITATION AND TENSE FOR REVIEWING PREVIOUS RESEARCH IN THE INRODUCTION SECTION OF ENGLISH SCIENCE JOURNALS BY NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS.	
	Syaifur Rochman	CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS BASED ON THE STUDENT'S CULTURAL VALUES (A SURVEY OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS EXPERIENCED BY STUDENTS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE DEPARTMENT, JENDERAL SOEDIRMAN UNIVERSITY)	
	Luita Aribowo	AFASIOLOGI: PERSPEKTIF LINGUISTIK	
	Dahlya Indra Nurwanti	ANALYZING THE WORD CHOICE IN RELATION TO THE SEMANTIC ADJUSTMENT IN THE ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF DISNEY'S DONALD DUCK SERIAL COMIC BOOK	
14.30 - 16.00 WIB	PARALLEL 2D		ROOM D
	Ajeng Dianing Kartika	ANALISIS PRAGMATIK TEKS HUMOR POLITIK PADA SITUS WWW.KETAWA.COM	
	Daniel Ginting	THE RHETORICAL STRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATIVE STRATEGIES OF THE STUDENTS' REQUESTS IN THE WEB DISCUSSION FORUM	
	Muhamad Ahsanu	THE IMPLICATURE AND VIOLATIONS OF CONVERSATIONAL MAXIMS IN INDONESIAN ADVERTISEMENTS	
	Agus Hari Wibowo	PHONOLOGICAL PROCESS IN INDONESIAN SPEECH (CASE OF ASSIMILATION AND ELISION IN INDONESIAN)	
16.00 - 16.30 WIB	COFFEE BREAK		PAKOEBUWONO

International Seminar "Language Maintenance and Shift II", July 5-6, 2012

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
16.30 - 18.00 WIB	PARALLEL 3 A		ROOM A
	Prima Hariyanto	KATA BERINFIKS DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA	
	Surono	UNIVERSAL NASAL ASSIMILATIONS IN MONOMORPHEMIC AND POLYMORPHEMIC WORDS ACROSS LANGUAGES	
	Yusup Irawan	AMBANG KONTRAS AKUSTIK INTONASI KALIMAT DEKLARATIF-INTEROGATIF DALAM BAHASA SUNDA	
Maryanti E. Mokoagouw	WACANA MOB PAPUA: KAJIAN EKOLINGUISTIK DIALEKTIKAL		
16.30 - 18.00 WIB	PARALLEL 3 B		ROOM B
	Deli Nirmala	EMBODIED EXPERIENCES IN METAPHORS IN BAHASA INDONESIA	
	Hyunisa Rahmanadia	KOSAKATA WARNA DALAM BAHASA SUNDA KANEKES	
	Rizki Hidayatullah, Septi Mustika Sari	KONSEP WANGI DALAM <i>JANGJAWOKAN MINYAK SEUNGIT</i> : KAJIAN ANTROPOLINGUISTIK DI DESA JATISARI, KECAMATAN JATISARI, KABUPATEN CIANJUR	
Chusni Hadiati	THE CHARACTERISTICS OF BANYUMASAN CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURES		
16.30 - 18.00 WIB	PARALLEL 3 C		ROOM C
	Oktiva herry Chandra	JAVANESE AFFECTIVE WORDS IN TERM OF DRESS	
	Mytha Candria	A RELEVANCE-THEORETIC ANALYSIS OF PARALLELISM IN MUSTOFA BISRI'S "SIAPA MENYURUH"	
	Yovita M. Hartarini	PEMERTAHANAN LOGAT BAHASA IBU DI WILAYAH KOTA KENDAL	
Nurhayati	FROM <i>MARTO</i> TO <i>MARFELINO</i> , A SHIFT IN NAMING IN GOTPUTUK VILLAGE		
16.30 - 18.00 WIB	PARALLEL 3 D		ROOM D
	Syihabul Irfan	MENDADAK "BAHASA INDONESIA": DAYA ILOKUSIONER DALAM TUTURAN M. TABRANI IHWAL USULAN NAMA BAHASA PERSATUAN	
	Mualimin	REQUESTS IN JAVANESE: A CASE STUDY ON READERS FORUM OF PS MAGAZINE	
	M. Abdul Khak	PERGESERAN BAHASA SUNDA DAN BAHASA CINA DI JAWA BARAT: ANALISIS KOMPARATIF	
Hidayatul Astar	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU DI DAERAH TERTINGGAL		
18.00 - 19.00 WIB	PRAYING		PAKOEBUWONO
19.00 - 21.00 WIB	DINNER		PAKOEBUWONO
FRIDAY, JULY 6, 2012			
07.30 - 08.00 WIB	REGISTRATION		LOBBY
08.00 - 09.30 WIB	PARALLEL 4 A		ROOM A
	Agus Sudono	POLA PILIHAN BAHASA DALAM JUAL BELI DI PASAR TRADISIONAL (STUDI KASUS DI PASAR WINONG, KABUPATEN PATI)	
	Devina Christania, Pradipta Wulan Utami	CAMPUR KODE BAHASA BETAWI DAN BAHASA INDONESIA DALAM KOLOM "ALI ONCOM" PADA SURAT KABAR HARIAN POS KOTA: KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIS	
	Evynurul Laily Zen	SISTEM PANGGILAN KEKERABATAN SEBAGAI CERMIN BUDAYA DAN POLA PIKIR MASYARAKAT JAWA: DULU DAN KINI	
Sudirman Wilian	THE POTENTIAL LOSS OF SASAK SPEECH LEVEL: A SURVEY OF LANGUAGE USE AMONG SASAK YOUTHS IN WEST LOMBOK		

International Seminar "Language Maintenance and Shift II", July 5-6, 2012

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
08.00 - 09.30 WIB	PARALLEL 4B		ROOM B
	Khristianto, Widya Nirmalawati	MAKING USE THE RECORDED LANGUAGE RELICS IN HUMOR PIECES	
	Mohammed Azlan Mis, Mohammad Fadzeli Jaafar, Norsimah Mat Awal, Hayati Lateh	KAJIAN BAHASA PERHUBUNGAN MASYARAKAT DI SEMPADAN MALAYSIA-THAILAND: ANALISIS PILIHAN BAHASA	
	Sri Mulatsih	SPEECH PLANNINGS ON THE STUDENTS' CONVERSATION (A CASE STUDY OF FOURTH SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, DIAN NUSWANTORO UNIVERSITY)	
08.00 - 09.30 WIB	PARALLEL 4C		ROOM C
	Taufik Mulyadin	INDUSTRI KREATIF, ANAK MUDA, DAN <i>BASA SUNDA</i>	
	Veria Septianingtias	ANALISIS DIALEK A DAN DIALEK O BAHASA LAMPUNG: KAJIAN FONOLOGI	
	Yuni Ferawaty	INTERFERENSI BAHASA CINA DIALEK HAKKA PADA ISTILAH PENAMBANGAN TIMAH BANGKA	
08.00 - 09.30 WIB	PARALLEL 4D		ROOM D
	Yuliarni	KONTRASTIF BAHASA MINANGKABAU DENGAN BAHASA INDONESIA DI TINJAU DARI SEGI PREPOSISI	
	Frans I Made Brata	LEXICAL MEANING AND ITS LOSS AND GAIN OF INFORMATION IN TRANSLATION	
	Retno Purwani Sari	DECONSTRUCTION OF IDEOLOGICAL HEGEMONY OF LANGUAGE-CULTURE MAINTENANCE IN SUNDANESE MEDIA	
09.30 - 09.45 WIB	CEFFEE BREAK		PAKOEBUWONO
09.45 - 11.00 WIB	PLENARY 2		PAKOEBUWONO
	Herudjati Purwoko	LINGUISTIC DOMAINS: KEYS TO THE MAINTENANCE OF JAVANESE	
11.00 - 11.15 WIB	CLOSING		PAKOEBUWONO

**PHONOLOGICAL PROCESS IN INDONESIAN SPEECH
(CASE OF ASSIMILATION AND ELISION IN INDONESIAN)**

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Abstract

This paper discusses the phonological process in the Indonesian speech, particularly on assimilation and elision. Assimilation is the influence exercised by one sound segment upon the articulation of another, so that the sounds become alike or more identical. Elision or deletion is loss or omission of segments or syllables. This phenomenon might be rooted from the fact that the speakers seem to have trouble pronouncing the words that have more than 4 (four) more syllables. Therefore, this paper discusses; (1) the types of phonological processes frequently employed, (2) the typical vocabulary undergoing phonological processes, and (3) the causes of phonological process in the speech. The data are the Indonesian words which are obtained from the record of such speech as in seminar, lecture, sermon, and conversation among people.

Key words: *phonological processes, assimilation, elision, ease, rapid speech*

INTRODUCTION

Phonology is the study of the sound system of languages. Phonological process is a common thing in phonology. Phonological process is the sound changes due to certain condition. The process involves changing from different to become the same i.e., assimilation, the change from similar to become different, i.e., dissimilation, the omission, and the change of the ordering of sounds (Lass, 1998). Among the types of phonological processes, assimilation and elision are very dominant.

Articles on phonological process, particularly on assimilation, have been discussed by some linguists. Assimilation and error patterns in children early speech is examined by Dinsen, Barlow, and Morrissette (1997), in which fronting and place of articulation occur in the course of articulation. Assimilation in patterns of phonological assimilation in consonant clusters in Urban Jordanian Arabic is conducted by Zuraic and Zhang (2006) in which due to the direction, assimilation belongs to regressive. Meanwhile, concerning elision, elision of unstressed syllable is examined by Silva (1994). Consonant elision is readily observable in one of the English dialects of Atlanta. The elision of consonant loss sensitive to the prosodic domain is conducted by Harrison (2007). Vowel elision in Fante, a dialect spoken in Ghana, is conducted by Abakah (2004).

This simple paper attempts to describe the phonological process spoken by Indonesian people, particularly on assimilation and elision. The examples are taken from note taking or hearing speech in seminar, lecture, sermons, watching people speak, or having conversation with people. The examples presented are the words that are frequently heard. This does not mean that all people produce the examples as presented. Rather, this paper describes the existing phenomenon that some people have different type of sound production. Actually it needs more thoroughgoing focus of research project to gain more examples.

ASSIMILATION

Assimilation is the influence exercised by one sound segment upon the articulation of another, so that the sounds become alike or more identical (Crystal, 1991: 28), or modification of sounds in order to make it more similar to some other sounds in its neighbourhood (Katamba, 1989: 80). Assimilation involves: palatalisation – the velar consonant is made partly in the palatal region, labialization (rounding), voice assimilation, place of articulation assimilation, manner of articulation assimilation, and nasalization (Katamba, 1989).

Due to the direction of assimilation, there are three kinds of assimilation, i.e., progressive, regressive and coalescent. Progressive assimilation is that one sound influences the following sound. Regressive assimilation is that one sound influences the preceding sound.

Based on the observation and note, such words as *konfirmasi*, *informasi*, *kompensasi* undergo assimilation. In the examples, as the alveolar sound /n/ is influenced by labiodentals sound /f/, sound /n/ is pronounced /ɱ/ because sound /f/ is labiodental. This kind of assimilation belongs to regressive, where the sound is influenced by the following sounds. (Katamba, 1991). Besides regressive, this process is called place of articulation assimilation, because alveolar sound /n/ becomes labiodental nasal /ɱ/ to suit the following labiodental consonant /f/. The same case also applies to the word *inventaris* which is pronounced /iɱvɛntaris/.

An interesting fact is that, assimilation goes beyond the change of the sounds. In a unique case, it is not the change of alveolar to be labiodentals, but the change of alveolar nasal sound /n/ to become bilabial nasal sound /m/ and labiodentals fricative sound /f/ to become bilabial plosive /p/. In other words, there is a change of labiodentals to be bilabial. So the words *konfirmasi* and *informasi* are articulated as /kɔmpɪrmasi/ and /impɔrmasi/.

The other interesting thing to analyze might be the addition of sound in such a way to suit the following sound. When saying such the places beginning with /b/ as 'Bali' and 'Bandung', some people put /m/ before the words Bandung and Bali to pronounce /mbali/, /mbandung/. If we talk in terms of phonological process, this might be classified as prosthesis - insertion of initial segment (Lass, 1998). However, this is not purely insertion, as the insertion also pays into account of what is the following. Since the following sound is bilabial plosive /b/, what precedes this sound is bilabial nasal /m/. Referring to Clark and Yallop (199: 64) this is the case of nasalization, or prenasalisation – a component of nasal articulation occurs before, or in the initial part of the basic articulation of a segment. In sum, assimilation takes place mostly related to the place of articulation assimilation.

ELISION

Elision or is sometimes called as deletion is loss or omission of segments or syllables. Sounds are so weakly articulated that they no longer have auditory significance, or they may be omitted altogether in the stream of running speech, particularly – but not exclusively – in causal or rapid speech (Clark & Yallop, 1995: 90). It involves elision of the initial - aphaeresis, or internal - syncope, and final - apocope (Lass, 1998: 187).

Aphaeresis is initial deletion. The example is loss of /k/ before /n/ in knife. Syncope is formative-internal deletion. The example is /sekritəri/ to become /sekritri/. or when the last sound of the first word is the same with the first sound of the first word such as prime minister /praɪm/ /mɪnɪstə/ becoming /praɪmɪnɪstə/. This also happens in Indonesian in Mas Samin /mas/ /samin/ becoming /masamin/. Although this might lead to different perception, whether the name is /samin/ or /amin/. Apocope is final deletion. The example is the word next /nɛkst/ which is pronounced /nɛks/

From the records obtained, the elision that are found can be classified into sound and syllable. Elision of syllable can be seen in the pronunciation of the words *universitas* and *klasifikasi*. The word *universitas* should actually be pronounced completely as /univɛrsitas/ and /klasifikasi/, but in given condition, some people say /unisitas/ and /klasikasi/. It means that there is loss of /vɛr/ and /fi/ respectively as can be seen in the the following table.

Table 1. Syllable Elision

Word	Intended pronunciation	Factual pronunciation	Case
<i>universitas</i>	/univɛrsitas/	/unisitas/	syllable /vɛr/ elision
<i>klasifikasi</i> .	/klasifikasi/	/klasikasi/	syllable /fi/ elision

Besides syllable elision, sound elision are also common in the speech. The following table exhibits the elision of sounds /p/, /s/, and /r/.

Table 2. Consonant Sound Elision

Word	Intended pronunciation	Factual pronunciation	Case
<i>psikologi</i>	/psikologi/	/sikologi/	sound /p/ elision
<i>psikomotorik</i>	/psikomotorik/	/sikomotorik/	sound /p/ elision
<i>rekonstruksi</i>	/rekonstruksi/	/rekontruksi/	sound /s/ elision
<i>demonstrasi</i>	/demonstrasi/	/demontrasi/	sound /s/ elision
<i>ekspresionis</i>	/ekspresionis/	/ekpresionis/	sound /s/ elision
<i>ekspansi</i>	/ekspansi/	/ekpansi/	sound /s/ elision
<i>transmigrasi</i>	/transmigrasi/	/tranmigrasi/	sound /s/ elision
<i>transposisi</i>	/transposisi/	/tranposisi/	sound /s/ elision
<i>abstrak</i>	/abstrak/	/abtrak/	sound /s/ elision
<i>kompleks</i>	/kompleks/	/kɔmplek/	sound /s/ elision
<i>modern</i>	/modərn/	/modərn/	sound /r/ elision

Loss of consonant /p/

In *psikologi* and *psikomotorik*, the words are initiated with sound /p/ but in the speech, some people miss that sound. So the words are pronounced as *sikologi/* and *sikomotorik/*. This case might be influenced by the pronunciation of the original words which are originated from English 'psychology' and 'psychomotor' which are pronounced /saɪkɒlədʒi/ and /saɪkɒmɒtɔr/ without sound /p/ at the initial.

Loss of consonant /s/

Elision of consonant /s/ occurs in middle of the word as in /rekontruksi/, /demontrasi/, ekspresionis/, /ekpansi/, /tranposisi/, and /abtrak/, or in the final of the word as in /komplek/. In saying /kɔmplek/ there is an elision, but when the person says *kompleksitas*, sound /s/ exists in the pronunciation. This aspect might be due to the complex syllabic structure of the word.

Loss of consonant /r/

The last example is the sound /r/ elision as the word *modern* is pronounced /modərn/.

Elision also occurs on vowel. The existence of vowel /ɔ/ in an adjacent position results in the elision of one of the vowels. The word *koordinasi* should actually be pronounced as /kɔɔrdinasi/, but it is sometimes pronounced /kɔrdinasi/, as can be seen in the following table. When the neighboring sounds are similar, sometimes one of the sounds changes to be less alike or different one – dissimilation (Crystal, 1991: 108). However, in this respect, one of the neighbouring vowels is omitted. We can see the example in the following table.

Table 3. Vowel Sound Elision

Word	Intended pronunciation	Factual pronunciation	Case
<i>Koordinasi</i>	/kɔɔrdinasi/	/kɔrdinasi	Loss of vowel /ɔ/

CAUSES OF ASSIMILATION AND ELISION

Based on the examples presented, the next step is trying to account for the phenomenon of assimilation and elision by relating to the phonological theory. This is carried out by comparing the phonological

theory of Indonesian and the other languages. The causes of assimilation and elision might be rooted from tendency of omitting some sounds and syllables, problems in pronouncing foreign words, problems of stressed or unstressed words, problems of aspirated and unaspirated syllables, rapid speech, ease of articulation, and complex consonant clusters.

- **Tendency of omitting sounds or syllables**

One aspect that causes elision is that the tendency of omitting some sounds and syllable. There is a tendency of Indonesian people, especially the Javanese to eliminate some sounds or syllables.

In uttering such the places as *Kartosuro*, *Pasar pon*, *Pasar Legi Pasar Gedhe*, Indonesian people or particularly Javanese people say *Tosuro*, *Saron*, *Sarlegi* instead. Likewise, they say pronoun *jenengan* ('you') instead of *Panjenengan*. The habit of omitting some sounds or syllable might contribute to elision process.

- **Problems of pronouncing foreign words**

Indonesian might have problems in pronouncing some words originating from foreign languages, particularly, the ones that have different phonological systems. In Islamic sermon, some people uttering some words from Arabic tend to omit the sounds or syllables. In pronouncing *Bismillah* and *Subhanallah* rapidly, the people seem to miss syllable /bis/ and /ha/. So they say /subnallah/ and /smillah/. The same case happens in saying *assalamu alaikum* which should actually be pronounced /assalamualaikum/, but instead they say /salamualaikum/.

- **Problems of unstressed syllable in Indonesian**

In English, the stress has function to distinguish words having different word class. The word 'abstract', which is pronounced with the stress on the first syllable /'abstrakt/ is noun, but when the stress is on the second syllable/ab'strak/ it is verb. On the other hand, in Indonesian, there is no stress of the syllable. That is why some Indonesian people say the word *abstrak* as /abtrak/. It might be due to the inexistence of syllable stress in Indonesian.

- **Problems of aspirated and unaspirated word**

In English some plosive consonants such as /p/, /k/, and /k/ followed by vowels undergo aspiration. Aspiration is usually symbolized with [h] (Crystal, 1991: 27). Phoneme /p/, /t/, and /k/ appearing in the first syllable are aspirated. When they are preceded by /s/, they are not aspirated. So in pronouncing *pay*, *team*, *car*, they are aspirated [p^hei], [t^him], and [k^ha]. While in 'spray', 'stone', 'sky', they are not aspirated. In Indonesian, /p/, /t/, and /k/ are not aspirated in any situation, so this might be the factor of elision.

- **Rapid Speech**

In certain condition such as in lecture, as the information should be given in a rapid pace, there is a requirement to speak rapidly. Rapid speech might one thing that contributes to elision (Clark & Yallop, 1995).

- **Ease of articulation**

Rapid speech and ease of articulation are closely related, in the sense that a speaker of a language tend to speak as easily as he can. The speaker tends to increase the ease of articulation, that is, to make it easier to move the articulator (Fromkin & Rodman, 1993, Lass, 1998). Of course a speaker of a language will adapt his or her nature articulation of his or her native language. The ease of articulation is employed in assimilation. In the example of nasal assimilation of /nf/ to become /ŋf/ or /ŋv/, there is a natural and easy way to adapt alveolar /n/ to become labiodentals nasal /ŋ/

- **Complex consonant clusters**

English and Indonesian have nearly the same syllable structure.

The syllabic structures of English involve: V → ah CV → saw, go VC → eat, up CVC → cat, mad CCV → play, stay VCC → apt, end CCVC → stop, brought CCVCC → stopped, plant CCCV → stray, screw CCCVCC → strand (Catford, 1995).

Similarly, the syllabic structure of Indonesian are:

V → *a-mal*, VC → *ar-ti*, CV → *pa-sar*, CVC → *pak-sa*, CVCC → *teks-til*, *kon-teks*, CVCCC → *korps*, CCV → *slo-gan*, CCVC → *trak-tor*, CCCV → *strategi*, CCCVC → *struk-tur*, *in-struk-si*, CCVCC → *kom-pleks* (Alwi, H., Dardjowidjojo, S., Lapoliwa, H. & Moeliono, A. M., 2003: 77)

Complex structure of syllable results in difficulty of pronunciation. Syllables consisting of more complex consonant cluster will make it difficult to pronounce in a complete way. Accordingly, some sounds or syllables might not be spoken.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Phonological processes which involve assimilation and elision are unavoidable in the language, including Indonesian. Both types of phonological processes are predominantly employed in the speech. Assimilation is done in adopting different aspect of sound to become similar or alike in certain aspects. Place of articulation assimilation is the popular one. This is due to the fact that some Indonesian words are originated from foreign languages, which automatically follow the sound system of the origin. When the sound system is different, it results in problem in pronunciation. Therefore the foreign words or words originating from the languages other than Indonesian undergo assimilation and elision. In addition, in rapid speech, speakers tend to simplify the pronunciation by omitting not only the sounds but also syllable. Complex consonant in syllabic structure might also be the cause of elision. The ease of articulation is also another factor of assimilation and elision.

This paper is quite preliminary, trying to explain the existing phonological phenomena in connection with the phonological theory. It, actually, needs more data and examples to account for more valid discussion and argumentation.

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