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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Editor’s note</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAHASA DAERAH PADA ERA GLOBALISASI PELUANG DAN TANTANGANNYA</td>
<td>Hanna</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PENANGANAN BAHASA DAERAH: SEBUAH TANTANGAN</td>
<td>Sugiyono</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LINGUISTIC DOMAINS: KEYS TO THE MAINTENANCE OF JAVANESE</td>
<td>Herudjati Purwoko</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REVITALISASI BUDAYA NGADONGENG LEWAT TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI SEBAGAI UPAYA PELESTARIAN BUDAYA TUTUR (SASTRA LISAN) DIKALANGAN KELUARGA SUNDA MODERN</td>
<td>Asih Prihandini &amp; Denny Nugraha</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENGURAI DILEMA BAHASA KAILI DITENGAH ARUS GLOBALISASI</td>
<td>Deni Karsana</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE IMPORTANCE OF POSITIVE LANGUAGE ATTITUDE IN MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE</td>
<td>Dwi Wulandari</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANGUAGE ATTRITION IN JAVA (SOME NOTES ON THE PROSESSES OF JAVANESES LANGUAGE LOSS)</td>
<td>Hendarto Supatra</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU DI DAERAH TERTINGGAL</td>
<td>Hidayatul Astar</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERANAN BAHASA-BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA GAUL REMAJA INDONESIA</td>
<td>I Dewa Putu Wijana</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KARONESSE INTERFERENCE IN INDONESIAN AS THE REFLECTION OF KARONESSE MAINTENANCE</td>
<td>Indah Arvianti</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERGESERAN BAHASA SUNDA DAN BAHASA CINA DI JAWA BARAT: ANALISIS KOMPARATIF</td>
<td>M. Abdul Khak</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KERAPUHAN PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA PADA KELUARGA MUDA JAWA PERKOTAAN</td>
<td>M. Suryadi</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PANDANGAN WONG USING BANYUWANGI TERHADAP BAHASA USING: KAJIAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA</td>
<td>M.Oktavia Vidiyanti</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SASAK LANGUAGE AND TINDIH MAINTAINING</td>
<td>Muhammad</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE TO SUPPORT CHARACTER EDUCATION IN GLOBALIZATION ERA
Ngadiso .......................................................................................................................... 83

ON MONITORING LANGUAGE CHANGE WITH THE SUPPORT OF CORPUS PROCESSING
Prihantoro .......................................................................................................................... 86

ASPEK SOSIAL BUDAYA, DAN KEPRIBADIAN INDIVIDU SEBAGAI JEMBATAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU
Rukni Setyawati .................................................................................................................. 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)
Swany Chiakrawati .............................................................................................................. 101

THE DYING PHENOMENON OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE USE IN ITS SPEECH COMMUNITY
Teguh Sarosa .......................................................................................................................... 105

PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA VS PERUBAHAN BAHASA PADA CAKAP KARO DI TANAH KARO, SUMATERA UTARA
Yune Andryani Pinem ........................................................................................................... 109

AM I A TROUBLE MAKER? FILLER WORDS IN SPONTANEOUS SPEECH; STRATEGIES OR INTERFERENCE (PRELIMINARY STUDY)
Arapa Efendi .......................................................................................................................... 116

TEACHING RHETORICS THROUGH LANGUAGES IN ADVERTISEMENTS
Isry Laila Syathroh ............................................................................................................... 121

BUKA PINTU: BUHUN YANG TIDAK SELALU TERISTIMEWAKAN
Juanda & Nungki Heriyati ....................................................................................................... 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
Katharina Rustipa, Abbas Achmad Badib, Djoko Sutopo .......................................................... 130

REQUESTS IN JAVANESE: A CASE STUDY ON READERS FORUM OF PS MAGAZINE
Mualimin ................................................................................................................................ 135

ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING THROUGH THE CULTURE OF LEARNER’S INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE
Lalu Ari Irawan ....................................................................................................................... 140

ENGLISH LEARNING STRATEGIES FOR TOURISM MANAGEMENT STUDENTS WITH MULTI CULTURAL BACKGROUND AT BANDUNG INSTITUTE OF TOURISM
Naniek Kuswardhani and Retno Budi Wahyuni ........................................................................ 146

SPEECH PLANNINGS IN THE STUDENTS’ COVERSATION (A CASE STUDY OF FOURTH SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT DIAN NUSWANTORO UNIVERSITY)
Sri Mulatsih ........................................................................................................................... 151
BUILDING CROSS – CULTURAL COMPETENCE TO IMPROVE ENGLISH EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION  
Sri Murtiningsih ........................................................................................................................................... 156

CITATION AND TENSE FOR REVIEWING PREVIOUS RESEARCH IN THE INTRODUCTION SECTION OF ENGLISH SCIENCE JOURNALS BY NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS.  
Suharno, Abbas A. Badib, and Joko Sutopo .................................................................................................. 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)  
Syafifur Rochman ........................................................................................................................................... 164

DECONSTRUCTION OF IDEOLOGICAL HEGEMONY OF LANGUAGE-CULTURE MAINTENANCE IN SUNDANESE MEDIA  
Retno Purwani Sari ......................................................................................................................................... 169

KATA BERINFIKS DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA  
Prima Hariyanto ............................................................................................................................................. 173

UNIVERSAL NASAL ASSIMILATIONS IN MONOMORPHEMIC AND POLYMORPHEMIC WORDS ACROSS LANGUAGES  
Surono ............................................................................................................................................................. 177

AMBANG KONTRAS AKUSTIK INTONASI KALIMAT DEKLARATIF-INTEROGATIF DALAM BAHASA SUNDA  
Yusup Irawan ................................................................................................................................................. 184

ANALISIS PRAGMATIK TEKS HUMOR POLITIK PADA SITUS WWW.KETAWA.COM  
Ajeng Dianing Kartika .................................................................................................................................... 191

ANALYZING THE WORD CHOICE IN RELATION TO THE SEMANTIC ADJUSTMENT IN THE ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF DISNEY’S DONALD DUCK SERIAL COMIC BOOK  
Dahlya Indra Nurwanti ................................................................................................................................... 195

THE RHETORICAL STRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATIVE STRATEGIES OF THE STUDENTS’ REQUESTS IN THE WEB DISCUSSION FORUM  
Daniel Ginting ................................................................................................................................................. 202

EMBODIED EXPERIENCES IN METAPHORS IN BAHASA INDONESIA  
Deli Nirmala .................................................................................................................................................... 207

KOSAKATA WARNA DALAM BAHASA SUNDA KANEKES  
Hyunisa Rahmanadia ....................................................................................................................................... 212

THE IMPLICATURE AND VIOLATIONS OF CONVERSATIONAL MAXIMS IN INDONESIAN ADVERTISEMENTS  
Muhamad Ahsanu ......................................................................................................................................... 217

JAVANESE AFFECTIVE WORDS IN TERM OF ADDRESS  
Oktiva herry Chandra ................................................................................................................................... 225
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KONSEP WANGI DALAM JANGJAWOKAN MINYAK SEUNGIT: KAJIAN ANTROPOLINGUISTIK DI DESA JATISARI, KECAMATAN JATISARI, KABUPATEN CIANJUR Rizki Hidayatullah dan Septi Mustika Sari</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENDADAK “BAHASA INDONESIA”: DAYA ILOKUSIONER DALAM TUTURAN M. TABRANI IHWAL USULAN NAMA BAHASA PERSATUAN Syihabul Irfan</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE CHARACTERISTICS OF BANYUMASAN CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURES Chusni Hadiati</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A RELEVANCE-THEORETIC ANALYSIS OF PARALLELISM IN MUSTOFA BISRI’S “SIAPA MENYURUH” Mytha Candria</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FROM MARTO TO MARFELINO, A SHIFT IN NAMING IN GOTPUTUK VILLAGE Nurhayati</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEMERTAHANAN LOGAT BAHASA IBU DI WILAYAH KOTA KENDAL Yovita M. Hartarini</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERSON DIEIXS DALAM BODORAN SUNDA (STUDI KASUS PADA BODORAN SUNDA CANGEHGR EPISODE “BASA CINA” DAN “ASAL-USUL”) Zubaedah Wiji Lestari &amp; Muhamad Qushoy</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLA PILIHAN BAHASA DALAM JUAL BELI DI PASAR TRADISIONAL (STUDI KASUS DI PASAR WINONG, KABUPATEN PATI) Agus Sudono</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAMPUR KODE BAHASA BETAWI DAN BAHASA INDONESIA DALAM KOLOM “ALI ONCOM” PADA SURAT KABAR HARIAN POS KOTA: KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIS Devina Christiania &amp; Pradipta Wulan Utami</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAVANESE CULTURE DEPICTED IN THE USE OF KINSHIP ADDRESS TERMS Evynurul Laily Zen</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEMANFAATKAN DATA-DATA BAHASA YANG HILANG DALAM REKAMAN HUMOR MAKING USE THE RECORDED LANGUAGE RELICS IN HUMOR PIECES Khristianto &amp; Widya Nirmalawati</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WACANA MOB PAPUA: KAJIAN EKOLINGUISTIK DIALEKTIKAL Maryanti E. Mokoagouw</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAJIAN BAHASA PERHUBUNGAN MASYARAKAT DI SEMPADAN MALAYSIA-THAILAND: ANALISIS PILIHAN BAHASA Mohammed Azlan Mis, Mohammad Fadzeli Jaafar, Norsimah Mat Awal, Hayati Lateh</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALAM DALAM BEBERAPA BAHASA DI DUNIA Sonezza Ladyanna</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDUSTRI KREATIF, ANAK MUDA, DAN BASA SUNDA Taufik Mulyadin</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANALISIS DIALEK A DAN DIALEK O BAHASA LAMPUNG: KAJIAN FONOLOGI Veria Septianingtias</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTEGRASI BAHASA CINA DIALEK HAKKA PADA REGISTER PENAMBANGAN TIMAH INKONVENSIONAL DI BANGKA
Yuni Ferawaty .......................................................... 321

THE POTENTIAL LOSS OF SASAK SPEECH LEVEL: A SURVEY OF LANGUAGE USE AMONG SASAK YOUTHS IN WEST LOMBOK
Sudirman Wilian .......................................................... 327

AFASIOLOGI: PERSPEKTIF LINGUISTIK
Luita Aribowo .......................................................... 331

KONTRASTIF BAHASA MINANGKABAU DENGAN BAHASA INDONESIA DI TINJAU DARI SEGI PREPOSISI
Yuliarni .......................................................... 336

LEXICAL MEANING AND ITS LOSS AND GAIN OF INFORMATION IN TRANSLATION
Frans I Made Brata .......................................................... 346

PHONOLOGICAL PROCESS IN INDONESIAN SPEECH (CASE OF ASSIMILATION AND ELISION IN INDONESIAN)
Agus Hari Wibowo .......................................................... 352

PATTERNS OF LANGUAGE CHOICE IN SEMARANG SOCIETY: A CASE STUDY ABOUT LANGUAGE SHIFT AND MAINTENANCE IN THE SUB DISTRICT OF SOUTH SEMARANG
Aan Setyawan .......................................................... 358

PENGGUNAAN KOSA KATA DALAM BAHASA TEGAL
Abadi Supriatin .......................................................... 364

PRESERVING AND MAINTAINING NATIVE TONGUE THROUGH CULTURAL EXPOSURE
Agnes Widyaningrum .......................................................... 369

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF JAVANESE AS A COMPULSORY LOCAL CONTENT SUBJECT IN THE PRIMARY EDUCATION CURRICULUM TO MAINTENANCE THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN JAVA
Andi Rizki Fauzi .......................................................... 375

THE IMPLICATION OF BEHAVIOURISM THEORY IN TEACHING GRAMMAR FOR ELEMENTARY STUDENTS
Anggi Riris Pawesty .......................................................... 380

LANGUAGE CHOICE IN MULTILINGUAL COMMUNITIES
Anik Widyastuti .......................................................... 383

INTRODUCING TRANSLATION ACTIVITY: AN IMPLEMENTATION OF LANGUAGE MAINTAINENCE IN CLASSROOM
Barans Irawan Palangan .......................................................... 387

USING CONSTRUCTIVIST METHOD TO TEACH HORTATORY EXPOSITION FOR GRADE 8 OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
Bening Angga Dita .......................................................... 392

THE ROLE OF KYAI IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE
Casiyah .......................................................... 397
LAGU DOLANAN ANAK ALTERNATIVE SONGS IN TEACHING JAVANESE LANGUAGE FOR CHILDREN
Dewi Puspitasari .......................................................................................................................... 401

TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL USING CONSTRUCTIVISM APPROACH
Didit Kurniadi .......................................................................................................................... 406

RAGAM BAHASA DALAM UPACARA PRA-NIKAH ADAT SUNDA “NGEUYEUK SEUREUH”
Euis Kurniasih .......................................................................................................................... 411

POLITENESS STRATEGIES
Fider Saputra T .............................................................................................................................. 416

LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT
Hamza Aabeeed Khalfalla .......................................................................................................... 420

PRESERVING INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES THROUGH A MORE INTEGRATED NATIONAL CULTURAL STRATEGY
Hazairin Eko Prasetyo ................................................................................................................ 423

NARRATIVE DISCOURSE: HYBRID CONSTRUCTION AND DOUBLED VOICE IN EUDORA WELTY’S THE OPTIMIST’S DAUGHTER
I. M. Hendrarti ........................................................................................................................... 428

WOMAN REPRESENTATION AT BUMPER STICKERS ON THE BACKS OF DUMP TRUCKS
Hetty Catur Ellyawati & Muhammad Arief Budiman .................................................................... 434

THE LETTER OF SECURITY COUNCIL ON “NO FLYING ZONE” IN THE POINT OF VIEW OF METHAPORIC ANALYSIS
Ignatius Maryoto .......................................................................................................................... 437

TRANSITION THROUGH ACCULTURATION AMONG ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN LANGUAGE, AND HOW IS ABOUT OUR IDENTITY?
Ikha Adhi Wijaya ........................................................................................................................ 443

LOCAL LANGUAGE MAINTAINCE: CASE STUDY IN A. HADIWIDJAJA FAMILY
Indriani Triandjojo ......................................................................................................................... 447

THE LEARNERS’ ATTITUDE TOWARD JAVANESE LANGUAGE SUBJECT AS ONE OF JAVANESE’S LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE EFFORT
Izzati Gemi Seinsiani .................................................................................................................... 452

INTRODUCING JAVANESE WEBLOGS ENHANCES PARTICIPATION TOWARDS JAVANESE DISCOURSE
Johanes Sutomo ............................................................................................................................ 456

USE OF COHESIVE FEATURES IN ESL STUDENTS’ E-MAIL AND WORD-PROCESSED TEXTS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY
Khairi Alarbi Zaglom .................................................................................................................... 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)
Kharisma Puspita Sari ................................................................. 465

STRATEGIES OF CONSTRUCTING APPEALS IN OBAMA’S VICTORY SPEECH
Luqman Hakim ........................................................................... 470

DESIGNING WRITING TEST
Machalla Megalab Abdullah ...................................................... 474

PROSES ADAPTA佩 PENYERAPAN KOSAKATA BAHASA INGGRIS KE DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA: SEBUAH KAJIAN MORFOLOGI
Maria Theresia Priyastuti .............................................................. 477

INFLECTIONAL MORPHMES IN ENGLISH COMPARED WITH BAHASA INDONESIA AND BASA SUNDA
Maria Yosephin Widarti Lestari .................................................. 482

HOW TO PREVENT JAVANESE FROM LANGUAGE LOSS
Mas Sulis Setiyono ....................................................................... 487

‘NGURI – NGURI BUDAYA JAWA’ MELALUI PEMERATAHAN PENGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA DI MEDIA MASSA
Meka Nitrit Kawasari .................................................................. 492

LANGUAGE CHOICE IN CODE-MIXING AND CODE-SWITCHING APPROACH, A CASE OF STUDY IN SOCIOLOGISTS REFERS TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING MULTIPLE-LANGUAGE IN TEACHING METHOD
Milad Ali Milad Addusamee ......................................................... 497

JAVANESE VS. ENGLISH: POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES ON LEARNERS
Nurul Adhalina ........................................................................... 499

LINGKUNGAN SEBAGAI SARANA PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA INDONESIA
Peni Kustiati ................................................................................. 504

KAJIAN SOSIOLOGISTIK TERHADAP RAGAM BAHASA PERCAKAPAN PADA HARIAN SOLOPOS (KAJIAN ATAS RUBRIK “AH…TENANE”)
Ratih Kusumaningsari ................................................................. 507

THE IMPLICATION OF FUNCTIONAL THEORY IN TEACHING READING A DESCRIPTIVE TEXT FOR MIDDLE AGE STUDENTS (FUNCTIONAL COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES IN LANGUAGE TEACHING)
Rayda Ary Ana ............................................................................ 512

BAHASA BANJAR: ITS VARIETIES AND CHARACTERISTICS (A CONCEPTUAL DESCRIPTION OF BAHASA BANJAR IN SOCIOLOGISTS PONI OF VIEW)
Rezqan Noor Farid ....................................................................... 517

THE REAL ACTIONS OF YOUNG GENERATION IN MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN THE GLOBALIZATION ERA
Rika Rahma Anissa ...................................................................... 522
THE PATTERNS OF CODE SWITCHING IN TEACHING AND LEARNING KITAB KUNING AND ITS IMPLICATIONS TO THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE
Saidatun Nafisah ............................................................... 526

ENCOURAGING CHILDREN IN LEARNING ENGLISH COMMUNICATIVELY BY USING SOME FUN ACTIVITIES IN THE CLASSROOM
Sari Kusumaningrum ........................................................................ 531

DESIGNING SPEAKING TEST BETWEEN PERFORMANCE TEST AND IMITATIVE TEST FOR DEVELOPING VOCABULARY COMPETENCE
Setiawan Bayu Nugroho ................................................................. 536

EMBODIMENT IN SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNING AND TEACHING
Solegar Anggit Prasetyo ................................................................. 538

PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA BELANDA MELALUI UJIAN INTEGRASI
Sri Sulihingtyas Drihartati .............................................................. 543

POLA PEMILIHAN BAHASA DI KALANGAN PENUTUR JAWA KOTA SEMARANG
Suharyo ......................................................................................... 547

TWILIGHT AND INDONESIAN YOUNG ADULT FICTION TUILET': A PARODY
Tri Pramesti .................................................................................... 551

MENulis MENINGKATKAN KECERDASAN LINGUISTIK
Umi Jaroh ...................................................................................... 556

LAGU WULELE SANGGULA MENUJU KEBERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU
Uniawati ......................................................................................... 562

THE IMPLICATION ON TEACHING EFL (ENGLISH FOREIGN LANGUAGE) READING FUN TO VARIOUS LEVELS OF INDONESIAN STUDENTS
Widyashanti Kunthara Anindita ......................................................... 567

ANALISIS KONTRASTIF MONOLINGUAL BAHASA INDONESIA
Wiwik Wijayanti ............................................................................. 571

CAMPUr KODE PADA RUBRIk GLANGGANG REMAJA: AITI MAJALAH PANJEBAR SEMANGAT
Wuri Sayekti Sutarjo ....................................................................... 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)
Yessi Aprilia Waluyo ...................................................................... 578

THE APPLICATION OF FUNCTIONAL APPROACH IN STANDAR KOMPETENSI LULUSAN (SKL) UJIAN NASIONAL SMP/MTsOF ENGLISH IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2011–2012
Yohana Ika Harnita Sari ................................................................. 583

XI
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>ROOM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07.30 - 08.20 WIB</td>
<td></td>
<td>REGISTRATION</td>
<td>LOBBY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.20 - 08.45 WIB</td>
<td></td>
<td>OPENING</td>
<td>PAKOEBUWONO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.45 - 10.45 WIB</td>
<td>Hanna</td>
<td>BAHASA DAERAH PADA ERA GLOBALISASI PELUANG DAN TANTANGANNYA</td>
<td>PAKOEBUWONO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.45 - 11.00 WIB</td>
<td>Sugiyono</td>
<td>PENANGANAN BAHASA DAERAH: SEBUAH TANTANGAN</td>
<td>PAKOEBUWONO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00 - 12.30 WIB</td>
<td>Asih Prihandini, Deny Nugraha</td>
<td>REVITALISASI BUDAYA NGA-DONGENG LEWAT TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI SEBAGAI UPAYA PELESTARIAN BUDAYA TUTUR (SASTRA LISAN) DIKALANGAN KELUARGA SUNDA MODERN</td>
<td>ROOM A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deni Karsana</td>
<td>MENGURAI DILEMA BAHASA KAILI DITENGAH ARUS GLOBALISASI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dwi Wulandari</td>
<td>THE IMPORTANCE OF POSITIVE LANGUAGE ATTITUDE IN MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zubaedah Wiji Lestari &amp; Muhamad Qushoy</td>
<td>PERSON DEIXIS IN SUNDANESSE JOKES (THE ANALYSIS OF CANGEHГAR IN “BASA CINA” AND “ASAL-USUL” EPISODES)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00 - 12.30 WIB</td>
<td>I Dewa Putu Wijana</td>
<td>PERANAN BAHASA-BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA GAUL REMAJA INDONESIA</td>
<td>ROOM B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indah Arvianti</td>
<td>KARONSES INTERFERENCE IN INDONESIAN AS THE REFLECTION OF KARONSES MAINTENANCE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hendarto Supatra</td>
<td>LANGUAGE ATTRITION IN JAVA (SOME NOTES ON THE PROSES OF JAVANESES LANGUAGE LOSS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M.Oktavia Vidiyanti</td>
<td>PANDANGAN WONG USING BANYUWANGI TERHADAP BAHASA USING: KAJIAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00 - 12.30 WIB</td>
<td>Muhammad</td>
<td>SASAK LANGUAGE AND TINDIH MAINTAINING</td>
<td>ROOM C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ngadiso</td>
<td>MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE TO SUPPORT CHARACTER EDUCATION IN GLOBALIZATION ERA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M. Suryadi</td>
<td>KERAPUHAN PENGUNGAAN BAHASA JAWA PADA KELUARGA MUDA JAWA PERKOTAAN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yune Andryani Pinem</td>
<td>PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA VS PERUBAHAN BAHASA PADA CAKAP KARO DI TANAH KARO, SUMATERA UTARA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00 - 12.30 WIB</td>
<td>Rukni Setyawati</td>
<td>ASPEK SOSIAL BUDAYA, DAN KEPRIBADIAN INDIVIDU SEBAGAI JEMBATAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU</td>
<td>ROOM D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Swany Chiakrawati</td>
<td>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)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Teguh Sarosa</td>
<td>THE DYING PHENOMENON OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE USE IN ITS SPEECH COMMUNITY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prihantoro</td>
<td>ON MONITORING LANGUAGE CHANGE WITH THE SUPPORT OF CORPUS PROCESSING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.30 - 13.30 WIB</td>
<td></td>
<td>BREAK</td>
<td>PAKOEBUWONO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>ROOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.30 - 14.30 WIB</td>
<td>Aan Setyawan</td>
<td>PATTERNS OF LANGUAGE CHOICE IN SEMARANG SOCIETY; STUDY ABOUT LANGUAGE SHIFT AND MAINTENANCE</td>
<td>ROOM A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Abadi Supriatin</td>
<td>PENGUNGAAN KOSA KATA DALAM BAHASA TEGAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agnes Widyaningrum</td>
<td>PRESERVING AND MAINTAINING NATIVE TONGUE THROUGH CULTURAL EXPOSURE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Andi Rizki Fauzi</td>
<td>THE EFFECTIVENESS OF JAVANESE AS A COMPULSORY LOCAL CONTENT SUBJECT IN THE PRIMARY EDUCATION CURRICULUM TO MAINTENANCE THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN JAVA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.30 - 14.30 WIB</td>
<td>Anggi Riris Pawesty</td>
<td>THE IMPLICATION OF BEHAVIOURISM THEORY IN TEACHING GRAMMAR FOR ELEMENTARY STUDENTS</td>
<td>ROOM A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anik Widyastuti</td>
<td>LANGUAGE CHOICE IN MULTILINGUAL COMMUNITIES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Barans Irawan Palangan</td>
<td>INTRODUCING TRANSLATION ACTIVITY: AN IMPLEMENTATION OF LANGUAGE MAINTAINENCE IN CLASSROOM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bening Angga Dita</td>
<td>USING CONSTRUCTIVIST METHOD TO TEACH HORTATORY EXPOSITION FOR GRADE 8 OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.30 - 14.30 WIB</td>
<td>Casiyah</td>
<td>THE ROLE OF KYAI IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE</td>
<td>ROOM B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dewi Puspitasari</td>
<td>LAGU DOLANAN ANAK ALTERNATIVE SONGS IN TEACHING JAVANESE LANGUAGE FOR CHILDREN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Didit Kurniadi</td>
<td>TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL USING CONSTRUCTIVISM APPROACH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Euis Kurniasih</td>
<td>RAGAM BAHASA DALAM UPACARA PRA-NIKAH ADAT SUNDA “NGEUYEUK SEUREUH”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.30 - 14.30 WIB</td>
<td>Fider Saputra T</td>
<td>LANGUAGE POLITENESS</td>
<td>ROOM C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hamza Aabeed K.</td>
<td>LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hazairin Eko Prasetyo</td>
<td>PRESERVING INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES THOROUGH A MORE INTEGRATED NATIONAL CULTURAL STRATEGY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I. Maria Hendrarti</td>
<td>NARRATIVE DISCOURSE: HYBRID CONSTRUCTION AND DOUBLED VOICE IN EUDORA WELTY’S THE OPTIMIST’S DAUGHTER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.30 - 14.30 WIB</td>
<td>Hetty Catur Ellyawati, Muhammad Arief Budiman</td>
<td>WOMAN REPRESENTATION AT BUMPER STICKERS ON THE BACKS OF DUMP TRUCKS</td>
<td>ROOM D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ignatius Maryoto</td>
<td>THE LETTER OF SECURITY COUNCIL ON “NO FLYING ZONE” IN THE POINT OF VIEW OF METHAPORIC ANALYSIS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ikha Adhi Wijaya</td>
<td>TRANSITION THROUGH ACCULTURATION AMONG ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN LANGUAGE, AND HOW IS ABOUT OUR IDENTITY ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indrian Triandjojo</td>
<td>LOCAL LANGUAGE MAINTAINCE: CASE STUDY IN A. HADIWIDJAJA FAMILY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.30 - 14.30 WIB</td>
<td>Izzati Gemi Seinsiani</td>
<td>THE LEARNERS’ ATTITUDE TOWARD JAVANESE LANGUAGE SUBJECT AS ONE OF JAVANESE’S LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE EFFORT</td>
<td>ROOM A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Johannes Sutomo</td>
<td>INTRODUCING JAVANESE WEBLOGS ENHANCES PARTICIPATION TOWARDS JAVANESE DISCOURSE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Khairi Zaglam</td>
<td>USE OF COHESIVE FEATURES IN ESL STUDENTS’ E-MAIL AND WORD-PROCESSED TEXTS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kharisma Puspita Sari</td>
<td>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)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>ROOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.30 - 14.30 WIB</td>
<td>Luqman Hakim</td>
<td>STRATEGIES OF CONSTRUCTING APPEALS IN OBAMA’S VICTORY SPEECH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Machalla Megaia Abd Allah</td>
<td>DESIGNING WRITING TEST</td>
<td>ROOM B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maria Theresia Priyastuti</td>
<td>PROSES ADAPTA SI PENYERAPAN KOSAKATA BAHASA INGGRIS KE DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA: SEBUAH KAJIAN MORFOLOGI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maria Yosephin Widarti Lestari</td>
<td>INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES IN ENGLISH COMPARED WITH BAHASA INDONESIA AND BASA Sunda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.30 - 14.30 WIB</td>
<td>Mas Sulis Setiyono</td>
<td>HOW TO PREVENT JAVANESE FROM LANGUAGE LOSS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meka Nitrit Kawasari</td>
<td>‘NGURI – NGURI BUDAYA JAWA’ MELALUI PEMERTAHANAN PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA DI MEDIA MASSA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Milad Ali Milad Addusamee</td>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nurul Adhalina</td>
<td>JAVANESE VS. ENGLISH: POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES ON LEARNERS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.30 - 14.30 WIB</td>
<td>Peni Kustiati</td>
<td>LINGKUNGAN SEBAGAI SARANA PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA INDONESIA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ratih Kusumaningsari</td>
<td>KAJIAN SOSIOLENGUISTIK TERHADAP RAGAM BAHASA PERCAKAPAN PADA HARIAN SOLOPOS (KAJIAN ATAS RUBRIK “AH...TENANE”)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rayda Ary Ana</td>
<td>THE IMPLICATION OF FUNCTIONAL THEORY IN TEACHING READING A DESCRIPTIVE TEXT FOR MIDDLE AGE STUDENTS (FUNCTIONAL COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES IN LANGUAGE TEACHING)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rezgan Noor Farid</td>
<td>BAHASA BANJAR: ITS VARIETIES AND CHARACTERISTICS (A CONCEPTUAL DESCRIPTION OF BAHASA BANJAR IN SOCIOLINGUISTICS POIN OF VIEW)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.30 - 14.30 WIB</td>
<td>Rika Rahma Anissa</td>
<td>THE REAL ACTIONS OF YOUNG GENERATION IN MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN THE GLOBALIZATION ERA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Saidatun Nafisah</td>
<td>THE PATTERNS OF CODE SWITCHING IN TEACHING AND LEARNING KITAB KUNING AND ITS IMPLICATIONS TO THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sari Kusumaningrum</td>
<td>ENCOURAGING CHILDREN IN LEARNING ENGLISH COMMUNICATIVELY BY USING SOME FUN ACTIVITIES IN THE CLASSROOM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Setiawan Bayu Nugroho</td>
<td>DESIGNING SPEAKING TEST BETWEEN PERFORMANCE TEST AND IMITATIVE TEST FOR DEVELOPING VOCABULARY COMPETENCE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.30 - 14.30 WIB</td>
<td>Solegar Anggit Prasetyo</td>
<td>EMBODIMENT IN SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNING AND TEACHING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sri Sulihingtyas Drihartati</td>
<td>PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA BELANDA MELALUI UJIAN INTEGRASI</td>
<td>ROOM B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suharyo</td>
<td>POLA PEMILIHAN BAHASA DI KALANGAN PENUTUR JAWA KOTA SEMARANG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tri Pramesti</td>
<td>TWILIGHT AND INDONESIAN YOUNG ADULT FICTION TUILET*: A PARODY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.30 - 14.30 WIB</td>
<td>Umi Jaroh</td>
<td>MENULIS MENINGKATKAN KECERDASAN LINGUISTIK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uniawati</td>
<td>LAGU WULELE SANGGULA MENUJU KEBERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Widyashanti Kunthara Anindita</td>
<td>THE IMPLICATION ON TEACHING EFL (ENGLISH FOREIGN LANGUAGE) READING FUN TO VARIOUS LEVELS OF INDONESIAN STUDENTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wiwik Wijayanti</td>
<td>ANALISIS KONTRASTIF MONOLINGUAL BAHASA INDONESIA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>ROOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.30 - 14.30 WIB</td>
<td>Wuri Sayekti Sutarjo</td>
<td>CAMPUR KODE PADA RUBRIK GLANGGANG REMAJA: AITI MAJALAH PANJEBAR SEMANGAT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yessi Aprilia Waluyo</td>
<td>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)</td>
<td>ROOM D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yohana Ika Harnita Sari</td>
<td>THE APPLICATION OF FUNCTIONAL APPROACH IN STANDAR KOMPETENSI LULUSAN (SKL) UJIAN NASIONAL SMP/MTsOF ENGLISH IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2011 – 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.30 - 16.00 WIB</td>
<td>Arapa Efendi</td>
<td>AM I A TROUBLE MAKER? FILLER WORDS IN SPONTANEOUS SPEECH; STRATEGIES OR INTERFERENCE (PRELIMINARY STUDY)</td>
<td>ROOM A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Isry Laila Syathroh</td>
<td>TEACHING RHETORICS THROUGH LANGUAGES IN ADVERTISEMENTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Juanda, Nungki Heriyati</td>
<td>BUKA PINTU: BUHUN YANG TIDAK SELALU TERISTIMEWAKAN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Katharina Rustipa, AbbA Achmad Badib, Djoko Sutopo</td>
<td>THE FLOWS OF IDEAS OF ENGLISH ARGUMENTS BY INDONESIAN WRITERS FOUND IN THE OPINION FORUM OF THE JAKARTA POST: AN INDICATION OF LANGUAGE SHIFT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.30 - 16.00 WIB</td>
<td>Lalu Ari Irawan</td>
<td>ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING THROUGH THE CULTURE OF LEARNER'S INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE</td>
<td>ROOM B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Naniek Kuswardhani, Retno Budi Wahyuni</td>
<td>ENGLISH LEARNING STRATEGIES FOR TOURISM MANAGEMENT STUDENTS WITH MULTI CULTURAL BACKGROUND AT BANDUNG INSTITUTE OF TOURISM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sonezza Ladyanna</td>
<td>SALAM DALAM BEBERAPA BAHASA DI DUNIA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sri Murtiningsih</td>
<td>BUILDING CROSS – CULTURAL COMPETENCE TO IMPROVE ENGLISH EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.30 - 16.00 WIB</td>
<td>Suharno, Abbas A. Badib, Joko Sutopo</td>
<td>CITATION AND TENSE FOR REVIEWING PREVIOUS RESEARCH IN THE INTRODUCTION SECTION OF ENGLISH SCIENCE JOURNALS BY NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS.</td>
<td>ROOM C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Syaifur Rochman</td>
<td>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)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Luita Aribowo</td>
<td>AFASIOLOGI: PERSPEKTIF LINGUISTIK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dahllya Indra Nurwanti</td>
<td>ANALYZING THE WORD CHOICE IN RELATION TO THE SEMANTIC ADJUSTMENT IN THE ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF DISNEY'S DONALD DUCK SERIAL COMIC BOOK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.30 - 16.00 WIB</td>
<td>Ajeng Dianing Kartika</td>
<td>ANALISIS PRAGMATIK TEKS HUMOR POLITIK PADA SITUS <a href="http://WWW.KETAWA.COM">WWW.KETAWA.COM</a></td>
<td>ROOM D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daniel Ginting</td>
<td>THE RHETORICAL STRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATIVE STRATEGIES OF THE STUDENTS' REQUESTS IN THE WEB DISCUSSION FORUM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Muhamad Ahsanu</td>
<td>THE IMPLICATURE AND VIOLATIONS OF CONVERSATIONAL MAXIMS IN INDONESIAN ADVERTISEMENTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agus Hari Wibowo</td>
<td>PHONOLOGICAL PROCESS IN INDONESIAN SPEECH (CASE OF ASSIMILATION AND ELISION IN INDONESIAN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.00 - 16.30 WIB</td>
<td></td>
<td>COFFEE BREAK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PARKOBUWONO
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>ROOM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.30 - 18.00 WIB</td>
<td>Prima Hariyanto</td>
<td>KATA BERINFIKS DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA</td>
<td>ROOM A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Surono</td>
<td>UNIVERSAL NASAL ASSIMILATIONS IN MONOMORPHEMIC AND POLYMORPHEMIC WORDS ACROSS LANGUAGES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yusup Irawan</td>
<td>AMBANG KONTRAS AKUSTIK INTONASI KALIMAT DEKLARATIF-INTEROGATIF DALAM BAHASA SUNDA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maryanti E. Mokoagouw</td>
<td>WACANA MOB PAPUA: KAJIAN EKOLINGUISTIK DIALEKTikal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>PARALLEL 3A</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.30 - 18.00 WIB</td>
<td>Deli Nirmala</td>
<td>EMBODIED EXPERIENCES IN METAPHORS IN BAHASA INDONESIA</td>
<td>ROOM B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hyunisa Rahmanadia</td>
<td>KOSAKATA WARNA DALAM BAHASA SUNDA KANEKES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rizki Hidayatullah, Septi Mustika Sari</td>
<td>KONSEP WANGI DALAM JANGJAWOKAN MINYAK SEUNGIT: KAJIAN ANTROPOLINGUISTIK DI DESA JATISARI, KECAMATAN JATISARI, KABUPATEN CIANJUR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chusni Hadiati</td>
<td>THE CHARACTERISTICS OF BANYUMASAN CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>PARALLEL 3B</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.30 - 18.00 WIB</td>
<td>Oktiva herry Chandra</td>
<td>JAVANESE AFFECTIVE WORDS IN TERM OF ADDRESS</td>
<td>ROOM C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mytha Candria</td>
<td>A RELEVANCE-THEORETIC ANALYSIS OF PARALLELISM IN MUSTOFA BISRI’S “SIAPA MENYURUH”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yovita M. Haritarini</td>
<td>PEMERTAHANAN LOGAT BAHASA IBU DI WILAYAH KOTA KENDAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nurhayati</td>
<td>FROM MARTO TO MARFELINO, A SHIFT IN NAMING IN GOTPUTUK VILLAGE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>PARALLEL 3C</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.30 - 18.00 WIB</td>
<td>Syihabul Irfan</td>
<td>MENDADAK “BAHASA INDONESIA”: DAYA ILOKUSIONER DALAM TUTURAN M. TABRANI IHWAL USULAN NAMA BAHASA PERSATUAN</td>
<td>ROOM D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mualimin</td>
<td>REQUESTS IN JAVANESE: A CASE STUDY ON READERS FORUM OF PS MAGAZINE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M. Abdul Khak</td>
<td>PERGESERAN BAHASA SUNDA DAN BAHASA CINA DI JAWA BARAT: ANALISIS KOMPARATIF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hidayatul Astar</td>
<td>PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU DI DAERAH TERTINGGAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.00 - 19.00 WIB</td>
<td></td>
<td>PRAYING</td>
<td>PAKOEBUWONO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.00 - 21.00 WIB</td>
<td></td>
<td>DINNER</td>
<td>PAKOEBUWONO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRIDAY, JULY 6, 2012</td>
<td></td>
<td>REGISTRATION</td>
<td>LOBBY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07.30 - 08.00 WIB</td>
<td>Agus Sudono</td>
<td>POLA PILIHAN BAHASA DALAM JUAL BELI DI PASAR TRADISIONAL (STUDI KASUS DI PASAR WINONG, KABUPATEN PATI)</td>
<td>ROOM A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.00 - 09.30 WIB</td>
<td>Devina Christania, Pradipta Wulan Utami</td>
<td>CAMPUR KODE BAHASA BETAWI DAN BAHASA INDONESIA DALAM KOLOM “ALI ONCOM” PADA SURAT KABAR HARIAN POS KOTA: KAJIAN SOSIOILINGUISTIS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Evynurul Laily Zen</td>
<td>SISTEM PANGGILAN KEKERABATAN SEBAGAI CERMIN BUDAYA DAN POLA PIKIR MASYARAKAT JAWA: DULU DAN KINI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sudirman Wilian</td>
<td>THE POTENTIAL LOSS OF SASAK SPEECH LEVEL: A SURVEY OF LANGUAGE USE AMONG SASAK YOUTHS IN WEST LOMBOK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>ROOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.00 - 09.30 WIB</td>
<td>Khristianto, Widya Nirmalawati</td>
<td>MAKING USE THE RECORDED LANGUAGE RELICS IN HUMOR PIECES</td>
<td>ROOM B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mohammed Azlan Mis, Mohammad Fadzeli Jaafar, Norsimah Mat Awal, Hayati Lateh</td>
<td>KAJIAN BAHASA PERHUBUNGAN MASYARAKAT DI SEMPADAN MALAYSIA-THAILAND: ANALISIS PILIHAN BAHASA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sri Mulatsih</td>
<td>SPEECH PLANNINGS ON THE STUDENTS' CONVERSATION (A CASE STUDY OF FOURTH SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, DIAN NUSWANTORO UNIVERSITY)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.00 - 09.30 WIB</td>
<td>Taufik Mulyadin</td>
<td>INDUSTRI KREATIF, ANAK MUDA, DAN BASA SUNDA</td>
<td>ROOM C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Veria Septianingtias</td>
<td>ANALISIS DIALEK A DAN DIALEK O BAHASA LAMPUNG: KAJIAN FONOLOGI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yuni Ferawaty</td>
<td>INTERFERENSI BAHASA CINA DIALEK HAKKA PADA ISTILAH PENAMBANGAN TIMAH BANGKA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.00 - 09.30 WIB</td>
<td>Yuliarni</td>
<td>KONTRASTIF BAHASA MINANGKABAU DENGAN BAHASA INDONESIA DI TINJAU DARI SEGI PREPOSISI</td>
<td>ROOM D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frans I Made Brata</td>
<td>LEXICAL MEANING AND ITS LOSS AND GAIN OF INFORMATION IN TRANSLATION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Retno Purwani Sari</td>
<td>DECONSTRUCTION OF IDEOLOGICAL HEGEMONY OF LANGUAGE-CULTURE MAINTENANCE IN SUNDANESE MEDIA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.30 - 09.45 WIB</td>
<td></td>
<td>CEFFEE BREAK</td>
<td>PAKOEBUWONO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.45 - 11.00 WIB</td>
<td>Herudjati Purwoko</td>
<td>LINGUISTIC DOMAINS: KEYS TO THE MAINTENANCE OF JAVANESE</td>
<td>PAKOEBUWONO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00 - 11.15 WIB</td>
<td></td>
<td>CLOSING</td>
<td>PAKOEBUWONO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE CHARACTERISTICS OF BANYUMASAN CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURES

Chusni Hadiati
Jenderal Soedirman University, Purwokerto
chusnihadiati@yahoo.com

Abstract
To mean what you say is sometimes problematic in daily conversation, moreover in some indigenous dialects. It requires comprehensive context to achieve the core of communication. So does in Banyumasan. Banyumasan or Banyumas dialect is a variant which is found along the flow of Serayu river. The river flows from Sindoro-Sumbing Mountains (Koentjaraningrat, 1984:23). Banyumas dialect is one of some variants of Javanese language. Banyumasan has some differences compared to standard Javanese spoken in Jogjakarta, Surakarta and Semarang. Those differences are also reflected in the characteristics of conversational implicatures found in this dialect. Conversational implicature is a proposition that is implied by the utterance of sentence in a context even though that proposition is not a part of nor an entailment of what was actually said (Grice, 1975; Gazdar, 1979). The characteristics of conversational implicatures are calculability, cancellability, non-detachability, non-conventionality, and indeterminacy. (Grice, 1975; Levinson, 1983; Thomas, 1996; dan Cruse, 2004). A dialect has different characteristics compared to other dialects of the same language and so does the characteristic of conversational implicature.

Introduction
Having involved in a daily conversation of a certain dialect requires mutual interchangeability from all participants to avoid misleading communication. Dialect, in this sense, may vary from one place to another. The variations may be caused by several factors. Trudgill and Chambers briefly define what a dialect is (1994:3)

…….. dialect is a substandard, low status, often rustic form of language, generally associated with the peasantry, the working class, or other group of lacking in prestige. Dialect is also a term which is often applied to form of language, particularly those spoken in more isolated parts of the world, which have no written form. And dialects are also often regarded as some kind of (often erroneous) deviation from a norm-as aberrations of a correct or standard form of language. From the definition above, it can be concluded that dialect is caused by geographical barrier and it is a form of substandard language which is commonly used in low prestige situation. This paper is aimed to investigate the characteristic of conversational implicatures in Banyumasan, a dialect of Javanese language. This dialect is somehow 'breathtaking' since it has some specific features that differentiate it from the standard Javanese. Those features include phonological dan lexical features.

Theoretical Framework
The theoretical framework of this research includes selling and buying as a text, context, speech act, cooperative principles, relevance theory, implicature and characteristics of conversational implicature.

Selling and Buying as a Text
Basically language used as a means of communication is divided into two forms; spoken and written. Each of them has some characteristics which differentiate one from another. Spontaneous speech is unlike written text. It contains many mistakes, sentences are usually brief and indeed the whole fabric of verbal expression is riddled with hesitation and silences (Halliday, 1994:76). Halliday also mentions that provided whatever criteria are adopted are applied consistently, the lexical density of written language is likely to be of the order of twice as high as that for speech; and the discrepancy will be greater if other factors such as the relative probability of lexical items are taken into account (p. 80)

However, in delivering message, spoken language is also as informative as written language. Spoken language also has both surface and deep structure. Halliday quotes that speech is, by its nature, 'low in content'-in the special sense of lexical density...; but it is not 'low in content' in the general sense of lacking information; and it is certainly not unstructured and superficial (p. 77). The statement that spoken language is not unstructured and superficial implies that spoken language also has surface and deep structure.
Selling and buying things is very close to human social life. In doing so, language plays an important role. The conversation happened in selling and buying things is an interesting language phenomenon in our society. This type of conversation can not be classified as casual conversation since casual conversation does not have any clear pragmatic purposes (Eggins and Slade, 1997). The conversation in selling and buying things has a clear pragmatic purposes, that is one participant gets things or services the other participant provides things or services.

No matter how simple a text is, it always has a structure. It is in line with Ventola who states that 'even in the use of language that appears most effortless and least specialized, namely casual conversation, possesses structure in this sense (1979). Structure is made up of separate events or elements. Hasan (1989) mentions the obligatory elements of selling and buying text as follows: sale request, sale compliance, sale, purchase, purchase closure. The generic structure of selling and buying text consists of sale initiation, sale request, sale compliance, sale inquiry, sale, purchase, purchase closure, finish. From her definition, it can be summed up that sale initiation, sale inquiry, finish are the optional elements.

**Context**

Context, in a simple way, is a media to make the speaker and hearer’s intension clearer. Halliday defines context as stated below (1989:5).

There is text and there is other text that accompanies it: text that is ‘with’, namely the con-text.

This notion of what is ‘with the text’, however, goes beyond what is said and written it includes other non-verbal goings on- the total environment in which a text unfolds. So, it serves to make a bridge between the text and the situation in which text actually occurs.

He explains further that context is divided into three concepts. These concepts serve to interpret the social context of a text, the environment in which meanings are being exchanged (1989:12). The first is field of discourse. Field of discourse refers to what is happening, to the nature of the social action that is taking place: what is it that the participant are engaged in, i which the language figures as some essential components. The second is tenor of discourse. Tenor of discourse refers to who is taking part, to the nature of the participants, their statutes and roles: what kind of role-relationship obtain among the participants, including permanent and temporary relationship of one kind or another, both the type of speech role that they are taking on in the dialogue and the whole cluster of socially significant relationships in which they are involved. The third is mode of discourse. Mode of discourse refers to what part of language is playing, what it is that the participants are expecting the language to do for them in that situation: the symbolic organization of the text, the status that it has, and its function in the context, including the channel (is it spoken or written or some combination of the two) and also the rhetorical mode, what is being achieved by the text in terms of such categories as persuasive, expository, didactic, and the like.

**Speech Acts**

Speech acts are words that do things (Mey, 1994:110). When an utterance is produced it is not merely a combination of words. It has deeper intention. When one says ‘I’ll come tomorrow’ he does not solely say it, however; at the same time when he produces this utterance he also makes a promise.Words that ‘promise’ means that they do ‘something’. There are numerous speech acts in people’s utterances and Searle classifies them into five groups (Mey, 1994:165-167) as follows. 1) Representatives: These speech acts carry the values of true and false. In this point, the utterance must match the world in order to be true; 2) Directives: These speech acts embody an effort on the part of the speaker to get the hearer to do something, to ‘direct’ him or her towards some goal. 3) Commissives : Like directives, commissives operate a change in the world by means of creating an obligation, however, this obligation is created in the speaker, not in the hearer, as in the case of directives. 4) Expressives: These speech acts, as the word say, express an inner state of the speaker which, insofar as it is essentially subjective, says nothing about the world. 5) Declaration: These speech acts are the declaration which change the state of affairs in the world.

**Cooperative Principles.**

In order to be an effective communicator, a speaker and a hearer have to obey the cooperative principle proposed by Grice. He mentions that each speaker should give ‘enough’ contribution in conversation. He divides the cooperative principles into four maxims (Levinson, 1995:101-102). The first is maxim of quality. This maxim contains an advice for the speakers to make their contribution one that is true, specifically; do not say what you believe to be false and do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence. The second is maxim of quantity. It includes the suggestion for the speakers to make their contribution as informative as is required for the current purposes of the exchange and do not make...
contribution more informative than is required. The third is maxim of relevance. It involves the recommendation for the speakers to make their contribution relevant. Last but not least is maxim of manner. It consists of advice for the speakers to be perspicuous and specifically avoid obscurity, avoid ambiguity, be brief, and be orderly.

**Relevance Theory**
The four maxim of Grice’s cooperative principles are then simplified by Sperber and (1986) into one principle that is relevance principle. It then triggered the emergence of relevance theory. Communication is a process involving two information-processing devices. One device modifies the physical environment of the other. As a result, the second device constructs representations similar to representations similar already stored in the first devices. Oral communication, for instance, is a modification by the speaker of the hearer’s acoustic environment, as a result of which the hearer entertains thoughts similar to the speaker’s own. Whether an utterance is relevance or not can be explained by using the contextual assumptions. Those assumptions will inevitably lead the participants to make contextual implications. Sperber and Wilson specifically highlighted that communication is a matter of enlarging mutual cognitive environment, not to duplicating thoughts. The most important differences between Grice’s approach and relevance theory has to do with the explanation of communication. Grice’s account of conversations starts from a distinction between what is explicitly said and what is implicated. No explanation of explicit communication is given; essentially, the code model, with a code understood as a set of conventions, is assumed to apply. Implicatures are explained as assumptions that the audience must make to preserve the idea that the speaker has obeyed the maxims, or at least the cooperative principle. The principle of relevance is intended to explain ostensive communication as whole, both explicit and implicit.

**Implicature**
As mention before, implicature is a proposition that is implied by the utterance of a sentence in a context even though that proposition is not a part of nor an entailment of what was actually said (Gazdar, 1979: 38). It has two classes, conventional implicature and conversational implicature. The former refers to implicature that derives from the conventional feature of the word used in utterance. The latter arises from the flouting of the general conversational principles. Lyons (1995:272) states that:

‘the differences between them is that the former depends on something other than what is truth-condition in the conversational use, or meaning of particular form of expression, whereas the latter derives from a set of mere general principle which regulate the proper conduct of conversation’

Based on Lyons’ opinion, it can be assumed that conventional implicature is more general than conversational implicature since everyone knows that the meaning of word that constitutes an utterance is based on the convention of the community which uses the language itself.

Implicature can be resulted from the flouting of maxim of the cooperative principles. When a speaker exploits those maxims, he or she tries to hide something. The ‘hidden’ thing is the implied meaning of the conversation, Therefore this implied meaning is the conversational implicature.

Conversational implicature is a proposition which is probably implied or meant by the speaker which may be different from what he or she actually said in a conversation. (Grice 1975:43, Gazdar 1979:38). Mey (1997:99) adds that A conversational implicature is, therefore, something which is implied in conversation, that is, something which is left implicit in actual language use. In brief, it can be said that conversational implicature is something left unsaid by the participants of the conversation.

**The Characteristics of Conversational Implicatures**
Grice postulated five characteristic of conversational implicatures as follows. 1) Cancellability: Conversational implicatures are cancelable or defeasible if some other premises are added to the original ones. 2) Non-detachability: The conversational implicature is attached to the semantic content of what is said, not to the linguistic form used. Therefore, it is possible to use a synonym and keep the implicature intact. In other words, the implicature will not be detached, separated from the utterance as a whole, even though the specific word may be changed. 3) Calculability: The conversational implicature of an utterance is different from its literal meaning. There is no direct link between the two. So if it is to succeed as the speaker intends to, there must be ways for the hearer to work it out. 4) Non-conventionality: Conversational Implicature is an extra meaning, not inherent in the words used. One cannot find conversational implicature listed in the dictionary. To work out the conversational implicature of an utterance, one needs to know its conversational meaning and the context in which it is used. In other words, a conversational implicature is the adding up of the conventional meaning and the context. The context changes, the implicature will also change. 5) Indeterminacy: An expression with a single
meaning can give rise to a different implicature on different occasions, and indeed on any one occasion the set of associated implicature may not be exactly determinable.

Grice classification is then criticized by Levinson (1983), Thomas (1996), Cruse (2004). From their explanation, it is then summed up that the characteristic of conversational implicature are: cancellability, calculability, non-detachability, and context-dependent.

Methodology

This research is a descriptive qualitative research since, the researcher describes the data qualitatively. Creswell (1994) mentions that a qualitative research is an exploratory research where the researcher explores a single entity or phenomenon (the case) bounded by time and activity and collects detailed information by using a variety of data collection procedures during a sustained period of time. Data are derived from natural conversation happened in buying and selling in Banyumas dialect. Hammersley (1992) highlighted that natural occurring data is preferable in qualitative research. Data is then analyzed by using the relevance theory and context to find the conversational implicatures. Those implicatures are then classified into Searle's speech acts. After being classified into Searle's speech acts, conversational implicatures are also analyzed into their characteristics.

Discussion

The explanation of the characteristics of conversational implicature is the main topic of this part. The characteristics are cancellability, calculability, non-detachability, and context-dependent.

Summary

From the discussion of the conversational implicature of Banyumasan dialect, it reveals a conclusion that the characteristics of conversational implicature happened in this dialect are calculability, cancellability, non-detachability, and context-dependent. However, from the data that has been analyzed so far, calculability becomes the most frequently found characteristic. It is somehow troublesome to deduce whether it is explicate or implicature. This finding then lead to a bigger question to the culture of Banyumas. This may be caused by the culture that Banyumas people are known as Cablaka-speak frankly. To answer this question, deeper analysis is highly recommended.

References


