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# 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

<b>Editor's note</b> .....	
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 &amp; 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 &amp; 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' COVERSATION (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 &amp; 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 &amp; 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 &amp; 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 &amp; 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>Uniwati</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 "BASA CINA" 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 PROSSES 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	<b>PARALLEL 2 A</b>		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	<b>PARALLEL 2 B</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	<b>PARALLEL 2 C</b>		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	<b>PARALLEL 2D</b>		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	<b>COFFEE BREAK</b>		PAKOEBUWONO

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

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
16.30 - 18.00 WIB	<b>PARALLEL 3 A</b>		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	<b>PARALLEL 3 B</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	<b>PARALLEL 3 C</b>		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	<b>PARALLEL 3 D</b>		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	<b>PRAYING</b>		PAKOEBUWONO
19.00 - 21.00 WIB	<b>DINNER</b>		PAKOEBUWONO
<b>FRIDAY, JULY 6, 2012</b>			
07.30 - 08.00 WIB	<b>REGISTRATION</b>		LOBBY
08.00 - 09.30 WIB	<b>PARALLEL 4 A</b>		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	<b>PARALLEL 4B</b>		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	<b>PARALLEL 4C</b>		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	<b>PARALLEL 4D</b>		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	<b>CEFFEE BREAK</b>		PAKOEBUWONO
09.45 - 11.00 WIB	<b>PLENARY 2</b>		PAKOEBUWONO
	Herudjati Purwoko	LINGUISTIC DOMAINS: KEYS TO THE MAINTENANCE OF JAVANESE	
11.00 - 11.15 WIB	<b>CLOSING</b>		PAKOEBUWONO

**ANALYZING THE WORD CHOICE IN RELATION TO THE SEMANTIC ADJUSTMENT IN THE ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF DISNEY'S DONALD DUCK SERIAL COMIC BOOK.**

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**Abstract**

*This paper is a qualitative study of the word choice in relation to the semantic adjustment in the Indonesian translation of a Disney's Donald Duck serial comic book entitled "Misteri Anggrek Rawa" (Mystery of the Swamp Orchid). It is revealed that there are six semantic features found, namely situational meaning, semantic adjustment, semantic omission, semantic change, semantic shift, and mistranslation. Those features may help the readers in understanding the text, but they may also create confusion on the readers of what the text actually is about, and that the change and/or the mistranslation can make the readers misinterpret the meaning.*

**Key words:** translation, semantics, Donald Duck comic book

**INTRODUCTION**

According to Hämäläinen (2002), translating comic books is different from translating prose. The first obvious thing is that in comics is mostly spoken language, while in prose, such as novels and short stories, are mostly descriptions, or to say written language, though both are printed. Then, in comics the texts are lesser than the images, while in prose are all texts.

One thing that can be the most important thing that a translator must consider in translating comic books is that there are usually more words and space required to say something in Bahasa Indonesia than English. Meanwhile, the thought and speech balloons in a comic are measured according to the original English text and layout, and may be too small for precise Indonesian translations.

However, in translating comic books, it is important to be careful in adjusting the text into the limited capacity as well as to the semantic level. It is because the both adjustments can affect each other. As the translator attempts to adjust with the limited capacity, he or she may unintentionally make changes of the semantic meanings of the text.

The spaces available for the translation in comics do not always match to the required spaces. The space available for the translation is the space of the original text. However, as languages differ from one another, the lengths and precise meanings of equivalent words are also different.

Translation of comic is a communicative translation because the texts are mostly spoken language, daily conversation, which is simple and direct. Meanwhile, the semantic meanings of the words in the translation also cannot be neglected. In translating comics, the choice of words is very important because a translator must be aware of the limited space of the word balloons and boxes. The appropriate words should be chosen based on the exact meaning and the capacity of the space.

This study attempts to find out the semantic features of the translation and to see whether the word choices change the meaning intended by the original English version.

**SEMANTICS IN TRANSLATION**

Semantics is an important feature dealing with translation. In translating a text, a translator has to know what is being said in the original text, and then take its meaning. Ingo (1990) reports that the semantic aspect can be brought to the front in translation by paying attention to semantic additions,

making explicit, semantic omissions, making implicit, nuance of meaning and puns, accepted inaccuracies, inexactitudes, wrong meaning, and metaphors.

Later, Al-Zoubi and Al-Hassnawi (2001) suggest that the central position of the 'message' serves a dual purpose. On the one hand, it provides the model with a good means to form a qualitative balance between the source text and the translation. On the other hand, this position represents the maximum balance between **form** and **content** of the message.

The following are some methods of semantic adjustment proposed by Nida (1969) that the writer finds relevant to use as analysis tools in the present study: *idioms, figurative meanings of individual words, generic and specific meaning, redistribution of semantic components, formulas, and provision of contextual conditioning.*

There are two types of information, implicit and explicit. There may be implicit information which is referential, organizational, and/or situational (Larson, 1984). Implicit referential meaning is that the references to certain things, events, attributes, and relations are left implicit. The information left implicit is called referential meaning, but it is left implicit to signal the organizational meaning. Later, information which is left implicit when talking to one person might be made explicit when talking to another. This condition is called implicit situational meaning.

## **WORD CHOICE**

Choice of words is also known as diction. Keraf (1991) points out that good diction is word(s) that enables us to express meaning and feeling in the way best suited to the purpose we undertake. Keraf (1991:23) uses the concept of diction to state the following three aspects:

- a. Diction is regarded as word used to express an idea or feeling.
- b. Diction is the ability to recognize the various nuance of meaning and the capacity of creating form fitting to the situation and the taste of the readers and listeners.
- c. The ability to use diction is influenced by the vocabulary command.

D'Angelo (1977:277) suggests that literal meaning of a word is its explicit, primary meaning, its usual and customary meaning as opposed to its figurative meaning. Moreover, not every word in a text can be translated literally or in its most common meaning. The translation should also pay attention to the context and register. For example, we cannot simply render the word *translation* into *terjemahan* in dentistry. Instead, we should transfer it into *translasi*.

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **Research Design**

This research was a case study conducted based on a descriptive analytical method with qualitative approach. By using the method, the writer attempted to find out, define, analyze, and explain the features in the translation of the comics regarding the limited capacity of the word boxes and balloons, and the effects, if any, of the semantic adjustment toward the meaning conveyed by the original text. Later on, textual analysis was chosen to be the procedure of the research because the writer believed that by using the method, the nature of the comic translation could be revealed.

This study focused on finding out the semantic features of the translation of Disney's Donald Duck serial comic book. In doing so, the writer was going to fracture the analysis into revealing the word choice, the methods of semantic adjustment used, semantic omissions, and semantic changes that led to the nature of the translation as well as their effects toward the readers' understanding. Each point would then depict the semantic features of the comic's translation.

### **Research Procedures**

This research was a case study since the writer used only one text to be analyzed. The writer was going to analyze an edition of Disney's bilingual comic magazines; *Gladstone Bilingual* (Edisi Indonesia – Inggris). The one to analyze was the 22<sup>nd</sup> edition of 1995, entitled "Misteri Anggrek Rawa" (*Mystery of*

*the Swamp Orchid*). The magazine was copyrighted to PT. Gramedia Majalah. A tale of Mickey Mouse entitled *Misteri Anggrek Rawa (Mystery of Swamp Orchid)* was chosen to be analyzed.

From the word boxes and balloons in the story, the writer would randomly select the sentences to be analyzed. Particularly, the selected sentences were those found having semantic issues. Those to be found were sentences: (1) having propositions with different expressions between the original text and the translation; (2) containing semantic omissions; (3) happening to be adjusted semantically; (4) whose presentations of meaning being shifted from implicit to explicit or vice versa; and (5) whose messages being changed or shifted. In analyzing the data, the writer used the baseline theories of communicative translation (Newmark, 1982) and implicit situational meaning (Larson, 1984), combined with Nida's (1969) semantic adjustment theory. The following were the data:

	SL	TL
1	How could you let yourself be roped into this humiliating parade, and why did you have to drag me into it, too?!	<b>Kok bisa sih kamu mau terseret dalam parade yang memalukan ini, dan membawa-bawaku juga?</b>
2	But believe me, this is the last time I'll help her out with her ladies's Club activities!	<b>Tapi percayalah, ini terakhir kalinya aku menolongnya dalam aktivitas Klub Wanitanya!</b>
3	There's been a rash of pocket-picking at receptions and parties around town lately!	<b>Ada banyak pencopetan di pesta-pesta di kota akhir-akhir ini!</b>
4	My flower has vanished into thin air! I don't know how! I've been here all the time!	<b>Bungaku lenyap! Entah bagaimana caranya! Padahal aku di sini terus!</b>
5	That's funny! First they steal your flower, then they ask for help!	<b>Aneh! Mula-mula mencuri bungamu, lalu minta tolong!</b>
6	How could the thieves be too fast for anyone to see them? And why did they steal the flower?	<b>Hhhh! Bagaimana bisa para pencuri itu lebih cepat dari pandangan orang? Dan kenapa mereka mencuri bunga itu?</b>
7	We'll only find mosquitoes, mudholes, and pickpocketing criminals in the swamp! You sure you want to go through with this?	<b>Kita cuma akan menemukan nyamuk, lubang lumpur, dan para pencopet di rawa! Yakin mau terus dengan hal seperti ini?</b>
8	We agreed we wouldn't steal anything but the plant, and what did you do?!	<b>Kita sepakat tak mencuri apa-apa selain tanaman, nah, apa yang kau lakukan?</b>
9	But now we're going out to gather gift for me! Are you ready to guide us again, Indian?	<b>Tapi sekarang kita keluar mengumpulkan kado untukku! Siap untuk memandu kami lagi, Indian?</b>
10	So it's Pete who's behind this!	<b>Jadi Borislah dalangnya!</b>
11	Don't try anything funny or you'll be in big trouble!	<b>Jangan bertingkah atau kamu akan mendapat masalah besar!</b>
12	Do you think that's the feller who tried to send that feather message?	<b>Kamu pikir itu orang yang mencoba mengirim pesan bulu itu?</b>
13	I'd bet on it! Pete's using him as a guide! Let's follow them!	<b>Tak sangsi lagi! Boris memanfaatkan dia sebagai pemandu! Ayo kita ikuti mereka!</b>
14	Be careful where you walk, Goofy! One step off the path could be your last!	<b>Hati-hati kamu melangkah, Gufi! Salah langkah akan jadi langkah terakhirmu!</b>

15	Has Pete flipped his lid? First he steals a flower, and now he's picking berries!	<b>Boris gila? Mula-mula mencuri bunga, sekarang memetik buah berry!</b>
16	I don't understand why he steals there berries! They taste kind of funny!	<b>Aku tidak mengerti kenapa dia mencuri buah berry ini! Rasanya aneh!</b>
17	But how come I can still see you plain as day?	<b>Tapi kok aku masih bisa melihatmu sejelas siang hari?</b>
18	I thought I recognized that squeaky voice! Stick 'em up!	<b>Rasanya aku kenal suara itu! Angkat tangan!</b>
19	Where's your pal?	<b>Sobatmu mana?</b>
20	I've been here all the time! I'm pretty good at keeping quiet!	<b>Aku di sini dari tadi! Pintar ya aku, tetap diam!</b>
21	Whew! There you go, Mick! Back on solid ground!	<b>Puih! Nah, Mik! Kembali ke tanah yang keras!</b>
22	We're on the right path! That's where Pete's gyrocopter is hidden!	<b>Kita di jalur yang benar! Itu tempat Boris Lungkopter disembunyikan!</b>
23	We'd better follow them! But first, we'll pay a call on Dr. Bulrush so you can bite his orchid!	<b>Sebaiknya kita ikuti! Tapi kita hubungi Dr. Bulrush dulu sehingga kamu bisa menggigit anggreknya!</b>
24	Not too much, Mr. Goof! This is my last swamp orchid!	<b>Jangan banyak-banyak, Gufi! Ini anggrek rawa terakhirku!</b>
25	The most obvious target is the mayor's banquet this afternoon!	<b>Sasaran yang paling jelas adalah pesta Pak Walikota siang ini!</b>
26	I'd better finish putting on my disguise!	<b>Sebaiknya kuselesaikan penyamaranku!</b>
27	What's going on? There wasn't anything in the program about any entertainment!	<b>Ada apa? Itu tak ada dalam acara di hiburan apapun!</b>
28	Maybe you should go on a diet, Pete! You seem a lot heavier than you used to be!	<b>Mungkin kamu harus diet! Kamu tampak lebih gendut dari yang biasa!</b>
29	You'd better eat these canapés or we'll have to cover you with chocolate sauce, too!	<b>Sebaiknya kau makan <i>canape</i> ini atau kami akan menutupimu dengan saos coklat!</b>
30	We can swap stories later! The reason why you fell so heavily is because you're weighted down!	<b>Kita bisa bertukar cerita lain kali! Alasan kenapa kamu terasa semakin berat adalah karena keberatan!</b>
31	You can turn the TV back on, Goofy!	<b>Bisa kaunyalakan TVnya lagi, Gufi!</b>
32	Aren't you glad I took a bunch of berries?	<b>Senang 'kan waktu kuambil seikat buah berry?</b>
33	I'm also glad Dr. Bulrush gave us one of the orchids! If we wash it down with lemonade, it might not taste so bad!	<b>Aku juga senang Dr. Bulrush memberi kita satu anggreknya! Kalau kita cuci dengan lemon, mungkin rasanya nggak begitu pahit!</b>

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

From the above analysis, the writer found some features regarding the semantic issue of the translation of a Disney's comic story entitled *Mystery of the Swamp Orchid*. From the thirty-three items analyzed, the writer found out that 12 items were kept explicit, 9 items were kept implicit, 6 items were made explicit, and 9 items were made implicit.

From the thirty-three items being analyzed, the writer found 21 items having semantic adjustment. 5 items were adjusted using the method of idiom to non-idiom. 1 item was adjusted using the method of figurative to figurative. 1 item was adjusted using the method of non-figurative to figurative. 2 items were adjusted from generic to specific meaning. 3 items were adjusted from specific to generic meaning. 2 items were adjusted using synthetic method. 3 items were adjusted using the method of reformulation. 2 items were adjusted using the method of provision of contextual conditioning (addition). 4 items were having semantic adjustment other than Nida's methods (1969). The writer called it contextual choice of word. It was because the Indonesian words used in the cases were chosen based on their contextual meanings. The other twelve items did not have any semantic adjustment. In addition, none of the analyzed items were adjusted using the method of idiom to idiom, non-idiom to idiom, figurative to non-figurative, and analysis.

From the thirty-three items being analyzed, the writer found 9 items having semantic omissions. It was shown that the omissions occurred in the translation of the story *Mystery of the Swamp Orchid* involved omissions of degree of formality (items number 12, 24 and 25), omissions of contextual nuance (items number 1, 3, 12, and 25), omissions of information (items number 2, 8, and 18), and omission of meaning (item number 26).

From the thirty-three items being analyzed, the writer found 9 items having semantic changes. From the thirty-three items being analyzed, the writer found 6 items having no changing meaning, but happened to be shifted in the senses. From the thirty-three items being analyzed, the writer found 3 items that were mistranslated. The translations did not merely shift or change small elements of the meaning. They even changed the entire meaning and caused different effects from the intended message.

From the thirty-three items being analyzed, the writer found that in most of the cases the semantic adjustment, omission, and change gave some effects toward the understandability and interpretation of the translation. There were 26 cases of which the semantic features having some effects. The effects were that the message was made easier to understand, strengthened, changed, and shifted, that the informality was made clearer, that the interpretation was limited, that the sense was shifted, that the information was omitted, that the translation was confusing, and that the message was maintained with condition

In the above findings, we could see the semantic features found in the translation of Disney's serial comic book, in the case of *Mystery of the Swamp Orchid* story. In this part, the writer would discuss the nature of each feature and how it happened.

From the thirty-three items being analyzed, the situational meanings of twelve items were kept explicit, of nine items were kept implicit, of six items were made explicit, and of nine items were made implicit. It meant that the situational meanings of twenty-one items were presented in the translations the way they were in the original text. On the other hand, the situational meanings of fifteen items were changed in the translation. These also meant that seventeen items had explicit situational meanings in the translation, and nineteen items had implicit situational meanings in the translation.

However, there were some special conditioning found in the analysis. There were some items which actually contained implicit situational meanings, regardless being kept or made implicit, but they were then made explicit by other elements of the comic book. The related elements were context and image.

There were four types of semantic omission found in the analyzed data. Those were the omission of degree of formality, of contextual nuance, of information, and of meaning. Omission of words had an effect toward the message of the text only when it caused one semantic element or more was omitted, and it had been covered in the four categories.

Semantic change was a condition in which the meaning of a sentence was changed into a rather different thing. It could be in the form of changing meaning, changing sense, limited meaning, or

eliminated information. Semantic change might be resulted from semantic omission. In some cases it had an effect toward the message of the text, and in other cases it did not.

The next semantic feature found in the analyzed data was semantic shift. This feature had a close relation to the previous feature, semantic change. In this case, the meaning of an expression was not necessarily changed. It was only shifted into a meaning that had a rather different sense but actually referring to the same thing.

The last feature found in the analyzed data was mistranslation. Here, the translator did not merely omit, shift, or change some elements of the text. He even made a translation that actually had a different meaning with the original text. The translation in this case was incorrect.

If semantic omission, change, or shift could sometimes change the message of the text and sometimes could not, mistranslations always **did** change the message. The translation surely brought different messages to the readers. As the result, the readers might get the wrong interpretation about the text. This of course avoided them from getting the essence of the text.

The positive effects that the writer found were that the message was made easier to understand, that the message was made clearer, that the message was strengthened, and that the informality was made clearer. Those effects were resulted from the explicit situational meaning of the translation and the appropriate semantic adjustments made by the translator. Those positive effects were evidence of communicative translation.

Along with the positive effects, there were also some negative effects. Most of them were the results of semantic omission, semantic change, semantic shift, and of course the mistranslation. The effects were that the interpretation was limited, that the message was changed, that the message was shifted, that the sense was shifted, that the information was omitted, and that the translation was confusing.

Furthermore, the translator had also caused an effect of confusion to the readers. In item number twenty-five, the translator did not present the information about "putting on" in the translation. It caused ambiguity in the sentence. This ambiguity might lead to the readers' confusion.

Along with the above positive and negative effects of the semantic features, there was another condition regarding the message. In this case, the semantic features did not necessarily give an effect toward the message.

## **CONCLUSION**

The semantic features found in the analyzed data are situational meaning, semantic adjustment, semantic omission, semantic change, semantic shift, and mistranslation. They are interrelated each other. Those features indeed give some effects toward the message of the text.

There are some reasons why semantic omission, change, and shift happen. The first reason is that there is no equivalent word for a certain English word or expression in Bahasa Indonesia. It is a matter of different natures of English and Bahasa Indonesia. The second reason is that the translator misses some details of the text. The third reason is that the translator chooses inappropriate words in translating certain expressions.

Of all effects of the semantic features, the writer summarized the final effects that might felt by the readers. The first one was that the positive effects regarding the message might help the readers in understanding the text and getting the right essence of the story. The second one was that the omission, change, and shift might create confusion on the readers of what the text actually was about. The third one, which was worse than the second one, was that the change and/or the mistranslation could make the readers misinterpreted the message, and so avoided them from getting the correct message of the text.

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