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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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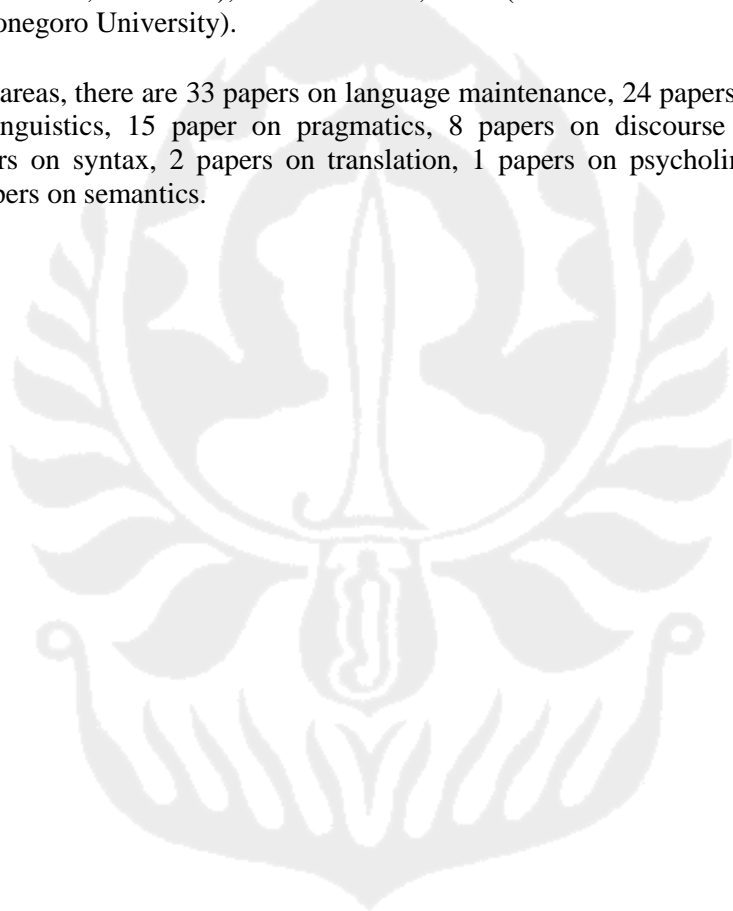
Editors' Note

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.



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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)	

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	Maria Yosephin Widarti Lestari	INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES IN ENGLISH COMPARED WITH BAHASA INDONESIA AND BASA SUNDA	
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	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	

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	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	
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	Arapa Efendi	AM I A TROUBLE MAKER? FILLER WORDS IN SPONTANEOUS SPEECH; STRATEGIES OR INTERFERENCE (PRELIMINARY STUDY)	
	Isry Laila Syathroh	TEACHING RHETORICS THROUGH LANGUAGES IN ADVERTISEMENTS	
	Juanda, Nungki Heriyati	BUKA PINTU: BUHUN YANG TIDAK SELALU TERISTIMEWAKAN	
	Katharina Rustipa, Abbas Achmad Badib, Djoko Sutopo	THE FLOWS OF IDEAS OF ENGLISH ARGUMENTS BY INDONESIAN WRITERS FOUND IN THE OPINION FORUM OF THE JAKARTA POST: AN INDICATION OF LANGUAGE SHIFT	
14.30 - 16.00 WIB	PARALLEL 2 B		ROOM B
	Lalu Ari Irawan	ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING THROUGH THE CULTURE OF LEARNER'S INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE	
	Naniek Kuswardhani, Retno Budi Wahyuni	ENGLISH LEARNING STRATEGIES FOR TOURISM MANAGEMENT STUDENTS WITH MULTI CULTURAL BACKGROUND AT BANDUNG INSTITUTE OF TOURISM	
	Sonezza Ladyanna	SALAM DALAM BEBERAPA BAHASA DI DUNIA	
	Sri Murtiningsih	BUILDING CROSS – CULTURAL COMPETENCE TO IMPROVE ENGLISH EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION	
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	Suharno, Abbas A. Badib, Joko Sutopo	CITATION AND TENSE FOR REVIEWING PREVIOUS RESEARCH IN THE INRODUCTION SECTION OF ENGLISH SCIENCE JOURNALS BY NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS.	
	Syaifur Rochman	CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS BASED ON THE STUDENT'S CULTURAL VALUES (A SURVEY OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS EXPERIENCED BY STUDENTS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE DEPARTMENT, JENDERAL SOEDIRMAN UNIVERSITY)	
	Luita Aribowo	AFASIOLOGI: PERSPEKTIF LINGUISTIK	
	Dahlya Indra Nurwanti	ANALYZING THE WORD CHOICE IN RELATION TO THE SEMANTIC ADJUSTMENT IN THE ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF DISNEY'S DONALD DUCK SERIAL COMIC BOOK	
14.30 - 16.00 WIB	PARALLEL 2D		ROOM D
	Ajeng Dianing Kartika	ANALISIS PRAGMATIK TEKS HUMOR POLITIK PADA SITUS WWW.KETAWA.COM	
	Daniel Ginting	THE RHETORICAL STRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATIVE STRATEGIES OF THE STUDENTS' REQUESTS IN THE WEB DISCUSSION FORUM	
	Muhamad Ahsanu	THE IMPLICATURE AND VIOLATIONS OF CONVERSATIONAL MAXIMS IN INDONESIAN ADVERTISEMENTS	
	Agus Hari Wibowo	PHONOLOGICAL PROCESS IN INDONESIAN SPEECH (CASE OF ASSIMILATION AND ELISION IN INDONESIAN)	
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	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	
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	Deli Nirmala	EMBODIED EXPERIENCES IN METAPHORS IN BAHASA INDONESIA	
	Hyunisa Rahmanadia	KOSAKATA WARNA DALAM BAHASA SUNDA KANEKES	
	Rizki Hidayatullah, Septi Mustika Sari	KONSEP WANGI DALAM <i>JANGJAWOKAN MINYAK SEUNGIT</i> : KAJIAN ANTROPOLINGUISTIK DI DESA JATISARI, KECAMATAN JATISARI, KABUPATEN CIANJUR	
	Chusni Hadiati	THE CHARACTERISTICS OF BANYUMASAN CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURES	
16.30 - 18.00 WIB	PARALLEL 3 C		ROOM C
	Oktiva herry Chandra	JAVANESE AFFECTIVE WORDS IN TERM OF DRESS	
	Mytha Candria	A RELEVANCE-THEORETIC ANALYSIS OF PARALLELISM IN MUSTOFA BISRI'S "SIAPA MENYURUH"	
	Yovita M. Hartarini	PEMERTAHANAN LOGAT BAHASA IBU DI WILAYAH KOTA KENDAL	
	Nurhayati	FROM <i>MARTO</i> TO <i>MARFELINO</i> , A SHIFT IN NAMING IN GOTPUTUK VILLAGE	
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	Syihabul Irfan	MENDADAK "BAHASA INDONESIA": DAYA ILOKUSIONER DALAM TUTURAN M. TABRANI IHWAL USULAN NAMA BAHASA PERSATUAN	
	Mualimin	REQUESTS IN JAVANESE: A CASE STUDY ON READERS FORUM OF PS MAGAZINE	
	M. Abdul Khak	PERGESERAN BAHASA SUNDA DAN BAHASA CINA DI JAWA BARAT: ANALISIS KOMPARATIF	
	Hidayatul Astar	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU DI DAERAH TERTINGGAL	
18.00 - 19.00 WIB	PRAYING		PAKOEBUWONO
19.00 - 21.00 WIB	DINNER		PAKOEBUWONO
FRIDAY, JULY 6, 2012			
07.30 - 08.00 WIB	REGISTRATION		LOBBY
08.00 - 09.30 WIB	PARALLEL 4 A		ROOM A
	Agus Sudono	POLA PILIHAN BAHASA DALAM JUAL BELI DI PASAR TRADISIONAL (STUDI KASUS DI PASAR WINONG, KABUPATEN PATI)	
	Devina Christania, Pradipta Wulan Utami	CAMPUR KODE BAHASA BETAWI DAN BAHASA INDONESIA DALAM KOLOM "ALI ONCOM" PADA SURAT KABAR HARIAN POS KOTA: KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIS	
	Evynurul Laily Zen	SISTEM PANGGILAN KEKERABATAN SEBAGAI CERMIN BUDAYA DAN POLA PIKIR MASYARAKAT JAWA: DULU DAN KINI	
	Sudirman Wilian	THE POTENTIAL LOSS OF SASAK SPEECH LEVEL: A SURVEY OF LANGUAGE USE AMONG SASAK YOUTHS IN WEST LOMBOK	

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

**TWILIGHT AND INDONESIAN YOUNG ADULT FICTION *TUILET*:
A PARODY**

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Abstract

This paper examines how Stephanie Meyer's Twilight is parodied by the Indonesian contemporary young adult Tuilet. By using theory of parody, this paper is expected to provide a critical analysis of the teen novel which have similarities and differences in the title and character names of Meyer's twilight. By applying the theory of parody, it will be seen how far the influence of the novel Twilight on Indonesian young adult fiction. Through cultural texts written for young readers, it will also be seen whether there is a shift in language use, especially among the youth or just simply the demands of consumerism.

Introduction

The vampire phenomenon began in with the United publication of Stephanie Meyer's book *Twilight* (published in the United States in 1998 as *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*) (Fraser, 2000). Since that time, the world has seen three more books published about the vampire name s Edward Cullen, Bella Swan , as well as a movie on the first book, with more books and movies to follow. In addition, a plethora of authorized and unauthorized books, posters, newspaper and magazine articles, toys, candy, televised news shows, and Internet sites about the characters in *Twilight* and author, Meyer has exploded upon the world scene (Beech, guides 1-4, 2000). The resulting outbreak of *Twilight* mania has covered the globe from US to Indonesia. In Indonesia Meyer's *Twilight* series are well known. These series become popular among young adult readers after *Harry Potter*. Since the publication of *Twilight series* , there are some novels have the same character, vampire. One of the novels that parodies Meyer's *Twilight* is *Tuilet* by Oben Cedric.

What is parody?

As the literary theorist Linda Hutcheon (2000: 7) puts it, "parody ... is imitation, not always at the expense of the parodied text." Another critic, Simon Dentith (2000: 9), defines parody as "any cultural practice which provides a relatively polemical allusive imitation of another cultural production or practice." Often, the most satisfying element of a good parody is seeing others mistake it for the genuine article.

The term parody is highly confusing. Its history and functions have kept changing in different ages and places. In literary history, parody comes to denote various types of writing. The Greeks of the fourth century B.C. used it to describe 'the comic imitation and transformation of an epic verse work. Then it was extended to cover further forms of comic quotation or imitation in literature by Aristophanic and other scholiasts and, finally, to cover examples in speech by the rhetoricians.' (Rose, 1993, p. 280). In the sixteenth century, parody was seen as 'an inversion of another song which turns it into the ridiculous' (Rose, 1993, p. 281). By the turn of the seventeenth century, a new defining characteristic of the term was emphasized, i.e., its metafictionality. 'A work such as *Don Quixote* (1605-15) suggested that parody may criticize and renew other literary works as well as reflect in comic or ironic fashion in the possibilities and limits of fiction from within a fictional frame' (Rose, 1993, p. 281). In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, parody was mainly defined as burlesque and was generally rejected as lacking 'genius' and 'originality'. Parodists were defamed and copyright laws established. This 'romantic' rejection of parody 'reflected a growing capitalist ethic that made literature into a commodity to be owned by an individual' (Hutcheon, 1985, p. 4). In the twentieth century, parody was often revaluated positively. There took place the discovery of new and often contradictory features of the term. its re-functioning of 'the horizon of expectations evoked by the reader and changed by an author' (Jauss), and its 'foreground[ing] the implied reader' (Isser).

Parody occurs when a writer/artist applies the distinctive manner and style of an original work to a comically inappropriate subject matter. According to Wolcott Gibbs from the *New Yorker* parody is the hardest form of creative writing because the style of the subject must be reproduced in slightly enlarged form, while at the same time holding the interest of people who haven't read the original. Gibbs said that further complications are posed since it must entertain at the same time that it criticizes and must be written in a style that is not the writer's own.

Parody uses imitation to mimic the form of the original work, but often twists or alters the initial meaning of a piece in a humorous manner. Parody can be done to mock the original work, or to celebrate it with good-natured humour.

As a conclusion, I would define parody, following the paces of L. Hutcheon, on both formal and pragmatic bases as a 'repetition' that includes 'difference', 'an imitation with critical ironic distance and inversion are its major formal operative'. (Hutcheon, 1985, p. 37).

Twilight and tuilet

Twilight

Isabella "Bella" Swan moves from sunny Phoenix, Arizona, to rainy Forks, Washington, to live with her father, Charlie. Here she attends a new school, and is quickly befriended by several students. And several boys compete for shy Bella's attention. When Bella sits next to Edward Cullen in class on her first day of school, Edward seems utterly repulsed by her. He even attempts to change his schedule to avoid her, leaving Bella completely puzzled about his attitude towards her.

By Goggling local tribal legends, Bella learns that Edward and his family are vampires. She is nevertheless inexplicably attracted to him. Edward tells her that the Cullens have chosen to abstain from drinking human blood, and drink animal blood instead.

Edward reveals that he initially avoided Bella because the scent of her blood was so desirable. Edward and Bella fall in love. The seemingly perfect state of their relationship is thrown into chaos when another vampire coven sweeps into Forks, and James, a tracker vampire, decides that he wants to hunt Bella for sport. Bella gets a trick phone call from James, saying that he has her mother, and that Bella must come to an old dance studio to save her. She goes, and James attacks her. Edward arrives before James can kill her. Once he realizes that James has bitten Bella's hand, Edward sucks the venom out of her before it can change her into a vampire. Later, Bella and Edward attend their prom and Bella expresses her desire to become a vampire, which Edward refuses to let happen.

Tuilet

Eddie Wardiman is the youngest son of a middle class family, who is fondly called Edward Culun (Edward is the abbreviated name of Edi Wardiman and Culun means geek) because he is really geek. Edward considers himself as a loser, as not an important person and an outcast. Even his good friend Joko tries to use him, In order to be close to Irfan, the most famous student in school.

But everything changes when Bella, a new student in school, suddenly rescued him from the accident at the gates of the school. intrigued by Bella's power, Edward forces Bella to confess her strength. Edward even threatens Bella, as he called her sailormoon, by saying that he would commit suicide by jumping out of his bedroom window if Bella did not mention the origin of its power. bella admitted that she is a vampire and she also admitted that she fell in love with Edward because of Edward's bigsize nostrils.

Edward is contaminated to be a vampire not because of Bella's bite since she claimed to have ulcer pain. He was not bitten in the neck like in the movies, Edward becomes a vampire because he was exposed Bella droplet saliva. At first, Edward was enjoying his new period as the Vampire. Physically,

Edward was transformed into a super cool guy who can make the girls in her school admire and idolize him. He also managed to avenge her hurt at Joko and his friends. She and Bella become lovers.

Being a vampire does not mean Edward's life so smooth. Edward could not eat, can not sleep, pursued by a werewolf and pursued by Van Pesing, the vampire hunter. Many new things that make Edward finally decided to go back to being human. Only condition is rather difficult, he has to bathe in many rivers and some other conditions, as the last condition, he should kiss transgender.

DISCUSSION

Both The *Twilight* series and *Tuilet* fall under the genre of young adult and fantasy. Both also explore the unorthodox romance between human and vampire. As Donaldson states that young adult literature, "Take one teenage protagonist; give her/him a story to tell in her/his first-person voice. (2009, p. 236-237). They are categorized as young adult genre because the characters are high school students between 17-19 years of age. The next characteristic of young adult literature is using first-person narrative, primarily the *Twilight* is told through Bella's eyes and in *Tuilet* is from Edi Wardiman's point of view. Beside in the same genre, both novels are considered as fantasy because the story explains these fantasies elements as real occurrences, presented in a straightforward manner that places the "real" and the "fantastic" in the same stream of thought (Faris, Wendy B. and Lois Parkinson Zamora. pp. 5)

The next similarities between these two novels are title, theme, characters and their names. Although the writing is different both novels have similarities in the pronunciation *Twilight* \ 'twi-'Lit \ and *tuilet*. Both novels explore the same theme that People are never perfect and we waste time looking for the perfect one to be adored. The names of the characters are also similar. Bella swan in *twilight* also has the same name in *Tuilet*. Edward Cullen in the *twilight* is similar to Edi Wardiman in *Tuilet* which shortened to Edward.

Isabella "Bella" Swan is the protagonist of the series, teenager Bella is a perpetually clumsy "danger magnet" with dark brown hair and brown eyes. She is often portrayed as having low self-esteem and unable to comprehend Edward's love for her. She has an immunity to supernatural abilities involving the mind, such as Edward's mind-reading ability. After her transformation into a vampire in the saga's fourth installment, Bella acquires the ability to shield both herself and others from "mental harm" from other vampires.

Edward Cullen is a vampire who lives with a coven of like-minded vampires known as the Cullen family, who feed on animals rather than humans. Over the course of the *Twilight* series, Edward falls in love with, marries, and then has a child with Bella. At first, Edward feels a mutual hatred toward Jacob Black because of his love for Bella, but in *Breaking Dawn*, he comes to see Jacob as a brother and friend. Like some vampires, Edward has a supernatural ability: mind reading. It allows him to read anyone's thoughts within a few miles' radius. Bella is immune to his power as a human, but learns how to lower this "shield" after her transformation to a vampire.

Edi Wardiman, a high-school student, is the main character in *Tuilet*. His friends at school call him Edward (the abbreviation of Edi wardiman) Culun which means geek and nerd. Edward is always a bit of a misfit and doesn't expect life to change. He considers himself as a loser as not an important person and an outcast. Even his good friend Joko tries to use him, In order to be close to Irfan, the most famous student in school.

Tuilet as a Parody

Tuilet is a parody of the popular novel written by Stephanie Meyer, *Twilight*. Although there are some similarities but this novel can be said to be different from the original novel. For example, the

original novel is from the point of view of Bella Swan, while *Tuilet* uses Edward's point of view. In the original novel, Edward is a vampire and Bella is human, whereas *Tuilet* is opposite.

Tuilet is a parody because it imitates a serious piece of writing "Twilight" humorously. *Tuilet* is arguably trying to borrow some of the popularity and fan-base of *Twilight*. The primary purpose of *Tuilet* is to become popular by borrowing the popularity of *Twilight* and evokes a humorous response from the readers. In *Twilight* the story is set in the town of Forks, Washington, where Bella and her father, Charlie Swan, live. Other cities in Washington briefly appear in the series or are mentioned, such as Port Angeles, Olympia, Seattle and La Push. Some events in *Twilight* take place in Phoenix, Arizona, where Bella was raised. While *Tuilet* is set in Jakarta and the language used is colloquial with Jakarta dialect.

The next difference of these two novels are the language and the cultural background. If *Twilight* series are written in English, *Tuilet* is written in Indonesian language, so it is expected that *Tuilet* is read by Indonesians or Indonesian speakers. Furthermore, the names of the characters in *Tuilet* such as Edi wardiman and Joko are Javanese names. As Roland Barthes suggests that the meaning of the author's words does not originate from the author's own unique consciousness, but from the place of those words within linguistic and cultural systems. The author has the role of a compiler, or arranger, of pre-existent possibilities within the language system (1977: 55). Thus in *Tuilet*, though the plot and theme are similar, but each word, sentence, paragraph or whole text that the author produces takes its origins from the language system out of which it has been produced.

Twilight and *Tuilet* are different culturally. Though both stories expose the relationship between human and vampire but *twilight* employs the forbidden love affair between two different creatures, whereas *Tuilet* more focuses on how supernatural, symbolized by Bella, is needed by a loser to gain fame and social status. It can be said that *Twilight* is like the supernatural power needed by *Tuilet*, like Bella whose power as vampire can change Edward Cullen into the most popular guy at school.

Conclusion

From the discussion above it can be drawn a conclusion that *Tuilet* is a parody of *Twilight*. **Tuilet used characters, actions and behaviors to parody Twilight characters and behaviors.** As a cultural production written for young readers, it can be said that *Tuilet* is produced primarily for the demand of consumerism because it imitates the famous characters in *Twilight*. By parodying *Twilight*, it is expected that *Tuilet* gains popularity as *Twilight* (the previous writing).

References

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