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PROCEEDINGS

International Seminar

LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT III

July 2–3, 2013

Revised Edition



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

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Editors:
Jee Sun Nam
Agus Subiyanto
Nurhayati

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Editors' Note

In the international seminar on Language Maintenance and Shift III, there are some new issues. First, the committee changes the previous theme into "Investigating Local Wisdom through Indigenous Language". Through the new theme, the committee invites language practitioners to discuss the problems concerning the importance of maintaining indigenous languages because the languages function as a means of expressing local wisdom. Second, the seminar uses the new label, LAMAS, the acronym which was proposed by Prof. Dr. Bambang Kaswanti Purwo in the previous seminar, to make the participants easily remember it. Third, most of the keynote speakers come from various institutions. Those are Dr. Johnny Tjia (Summer Institute of Linguistics, Indonesia-International), Prof. Jee Sun Nam, Ph.D (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Korea), Prof. Dr. Mahsun, M.S. (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, Jakarta, Indonesia), Prof. Dr. Bambang Kaswanti Purwo (Atma Jaya Catholic University, Jakarta-Indonesia), Prof. Dr. I Dewa Putu Wijana (Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia), Prof. Drs. Ketut Artawa, M.A., Ph.D (Udayana University, Denpasar, Indonesia), and Dr. Suharno, M.Ed. (Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia).

There are 113 participants who present the papers covering various topic areas. Those are 38 papers on sociolinguistics, 14 papers on morphology, 13 papers on applied linguistics, 8 papers on anthropological linguistics, 8 papers on discourse analysis, 8 papers on cognitive linguistics, 7 papers on ethnography of communication, and 7 papers on computational linguistics.

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.

Editors' Note for Revised Edition

There are some changes in this revised edition. First, we enclose the article by Prof. Jee Sun Nam, Ph.D entitled "Retrieving Local Wisdom in Korean with the Support of Corpus Processing Software" on page 555. Second, we delete the article by Yusup Irawan 'Tiga Syarat Menuju Fonetik Modern' as he cancelled his status as a participant. These changes have an impact on the change of table of contents.

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**SCHEDULE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR
"LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT III (LAMAS III)"**

DAY 1 (July 2, 2013)

TIME	ACTIVITIES		ROOM
	NAME	TITLE	
09.30 – 10.45 WIB	REGISTRATION		PAKOEBUWONO
10.45 – 11.00 WIB	OPENING		PAKOEBUWONO
11.00 – 11.30 WIB	KEYNOTE SPEECH		PAKOEBUWONO
	Prof. Dr. Mahsun, M.S.		
11.30 – 12.30 WIB	LUNCH AND PRAY		PAKOEBUWONO
12.30 – 14.00 WIB	PLENNARY SESSION 1		PAKOEBUWONO
	Prof. Jee Sun Nam, Ph.D.	RETRIEVING LOCAL WISDOM IN KOREAN WITH THE SUPPORT OF CORPUS PROCESSING SOFTWARE	
	Dr. Johnny Tjia	ISU KEBERTAHANAN DALAM USAHA PENCAGARAN BAHASA	
	Dr. Suharno, M.Ed.	INCORPORATING LOCAL WISDOM INTO ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING (ELT)	
	Moderator : J. Herudjati Purwoko, Ph.D		
14.00 – 15.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 1 A		PAKOEBUWONO
	Kahar Dwi Prihantono	PENATAAN ULANG KAMUS DIALEK BANYUMASAN; SEBUAH SUMBANGAN LEKSIKOGRAFIS BAGI UPAYA PEMERTAHANAN DIALEK (RE-ORGANISATION OF BANYUMAS DIALECT DICTIONARY; LEXICOGRAPHIC CONTRIBUTION TO DIALECT PRESERVATION)	
	Mualimin	KO AND RIKA IN JAVANESE OF TEGAL	
	Rukni Setyawati	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA DAERAH SEBAGAI UPAYA MENINGKATKAN KETAHANAN BUDAYA	
	Retno Wulandari Setyaningsih	PENGASINGAN RAMBU PETUNJUK DI PUSAT-PUSAT PERBELANJAAN DI SURABAYA	
14.00 – 15.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 1 B		PAKOEBUWONO
	Herudjati Purwoko	MUATAN SOSIO-KULTURAL DAN POLITIS DALAM BAHASA DARI SEGI ETNOGRAFI	
	Syahron Lubis	LOSS OF WORDS IN MANDAILINGNESE	
	M. Suryadi	GENERASI MUDA JAWA PERKOTAAN KAGOK DENGAN BAHASA JAWANYA SENDIRI	
	Fatchul Mu'in	PENGGUNAAN BAHASA DALAM RANAH JUAL BELI DI PASAR TERAPUNG LOK BAIN TAN KABUPATEN BANJAR KALIMANTAN SELATAN	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
14.00 – 15.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 1 C		CEMPAKA
	Neli Purwani	PENGGUNAAN BAHASA INGGRIS DALAM IKLAN MAKANAN DAN MINUMAN: PELUANG ATAUKAH ANCAMAN?	
	Ikmi nur Oktavianti	SEMANTIC SHIFT ON MALAY WORDS IN CLASSICAL MALAY TEXT HIKAYAT HANG TUAH COMPARE TO MODERN MALAY (INDONESIAN LANGUAGE) AND THE RELATION TO CULTURAL CONTEXT	
	Nunung Supriadi	PENGARUH DIALEK LOKAL TERHADAP BAHASA MANDARIN YANG DIGUNAKAN MASYARAKAT TIONGHUA DI PURWOKERTO	
	Agustina Lestary	DO BANJARESE WOMEN AND MEN SPEAK DIFFERENTLY?	
14.00 – 15.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 1 D		MELATI
	Esther Hesline Palandi	KATA SERAPAN DALAM BAHASA JEPANG: UPAYA BANGSA JEPANG DALAM PEMELIHARAAN BAHASA DAN TERJADINYA PERGESERAN BAHASA SESUAI BUDAYA LOKAL	
	Maria Yosephin Widarti Lestari	THE FEATURES OF JAVANESE WOMEN SPEECH: A SOCIOLINGUISTICS STUDY BASED ON LAKOFF'S THEORY	
	Meti Istimurti	PEMERTAHANAN DAN REVITALISASI BAHASA JAWA DIALEK BANTEN	
	Retno Purwani Sari Dan Tatan Tawami	THE STRATEGY OF THE TEXT AND THE STRUCTURAL RELATIONS TO EXERCISE SUNDANESE CRITICS' IDEOLOGICAL HEGEMONY	
14.00 – 15.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 1 E		BOUGENVILLE
	Layli Hamida	SOSIALISASI DAN KEBIJAKAN ATAS KEBERAGAMAN BAHASA PADA MASYARAKAT TENGGER JAWA TIMUR: SEBUAH FENOMENA KEARIFAN LOKAL	
	Dwi Wulandari dan Wiwik Sundari	SANTRI'S LANGUAGE ATTITUDE TOWARD JAVANESE LANGUAGE ON PESANTREN TEACHING WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE	
	Kharisma Puspita Sari	STYLE AND REGISTER USED AT PONDOK PESANTREN (A DIMENSION OF SOSIOLINGUISTICS)	
	Anandha	FENOMENA SOSIOLINGUISTIK BAHASA JAWA PESISIR SEBAGAI CERMIN KEARIFAN LOKAL	
15.30 – 16.00 WIB	BREAK AND PRAY		PAKOEJUWONO

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
16.00 – 17.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 2 A		PAKOEBUWONO
	Surono	SOLIDARITAS (TU) DAN KESOPANAN (VOUS) DALAM BAHASA JAWA SEBAGAI WUJUD KEARIFAN LOKAL	
	Riadi Darwis	SIKAP BERBAHASA PARA SISWA SEKOLAH DASAR ISLAM TERPADU KABUPATEN BANDUNG DALAM KONTEKS MULTIBAHASA	
	Fandy Prasetya Kusuma	PERGESERAN BAHASA HOKKIAN DALAM UPACARA TE PAI DI INDONESIA	
	Elisa Carolina Marion	PERGESERAN PENGGUNAAN KEIGO KHUSUSNYA PADA PENGGUNAAN HONORIFIC TITLE (呼称) DAN PERUBAHAN HUBUNGAN ATASAN DAN BAWAHAN YANG TERJADI PADA PERUSAHAAN JEPANG	
16.00 – 17.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 2 B		PAKOEBUWONO
	Dian Swastika	JAVANESE EXPRESSIONS AS LOCAL WISDOM MANIFESTATION	
	Meka Nitrit Kawasari	PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA PADA UPACARA TUMURUNING KEMBARMAYANG SEBAGAI CERMINAN KEARIFAN BUDAYA JAWA	
	Endang Setyowati	CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF PROVERBS IN INDONESIAN AND ENGLISH: AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL LINGUISTIC STUDY	
	Prayudha	METAFORA SEBAGAI NASIHAT DALAM HOROSKOP JAWA: STUDI LINGUISTIK ANTROPOLOGIS	
16.00 – 17.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 2 C		CEMPAKA
	Sri Sulihingtyas D.	PANTUN BUKA PALANG PINTU: KEARIFAN LOKAL DALAM PERNIKAHAN ADAT BETAWI	
	Hatmiati	TUTURAN PAMALI DALAM TRADISI LISAN MASYARAKAT BANJAR	
	Atin Kurniawati	JAVANESE VIEW ON EDUCATION: AN ETNOLINGUISTIC STUDY	
	Muhammad	A SOCIAL CONTEXT OF SASAK PERSONAL PRONOUNS	
16.00 – 17.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 2 D		MELATI
	Habiba Al Umami	PRESUPPOSITION ANALYSIS OF THE QUESTION IN MATA NAJWA "POLITIK SELEBRITI" EPISODE	
	Muhammad Rohmadi	TINDAK TUTUR PERSUASIF DAN PROVOKATIF DALAM WACANA SPANDUK KAMPANYE PILKADA JAWA TENGAH TAHUN 2013	
	Endro nugroho wasono aji	PERUBAHAN KATA GANTI ORANG KEDUA DALAM BAHASA JAWA	
	Yenny budhi listianingrum	PEMILIHAN BAHASA KELUARGA MUDA DI DESA KLOPODUWUR CERMIN PEMERTAHANAN IDENTITAS DAN EKSISTENSI BAHASA	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
16.00 – 17.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 2 E		BOUGENVILLE
	Sri wahyuni	PERUNDUNGAN BAHASA DAERAH MELALUI PENGGUNAAN LOGAT DIALEK DALAM TAYANGAN SINETRON DI TELEVISI	
	Lalu erwan husnan	LINGUISTIC ADAPTATION OF BAJO IN SUMBAWA ISLAND: A PRELIMINARY STUDY FOR SOCIAL MOTIVATION OF LANGUAGE CHANGE	
	Tubiyono	COMPANY'S PARTICIPATION IN THE LOCAL LANGUAGE RETENTION	
	Endang sri wahyuni dan khrishandini	VARIASI BAHASA DALAM SINETRON TUKANG BUBUR NAIK HAJI (TBNH) KAJIAN ETNOGRAFI KOMUNIKASI	
17.30 – 18.30 WIB	BREAK AND PRAY		PAKOEBUWONO
18.30 – 19.30 WIB	PARALLEL SESSION 2 F-1		PAKOEBUWONO A
	Rini Esti Utami	BAHASA JAWA DALAM SLOGAN-SLOGAN CALON GUBERNUR DAN WAKIL GUBERNUR JAWA TENGAH TAHUN 2013	
	Miza Rahmatika Aini	KESENIAN JARANAN SEBAGAI BENTUK PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA JAWA	
	Putu Utama	PELESTARIAN BAHASA BALI DALAM PENDIDIKAN FORMAL: PERSPEKTIF POLITIK DAN REGULASI	
	Leksito Rini	TARLING MUSIC AS A MEANS OF MAINTAINING INDIGENOUS JAVANESE LANGUAGE AT NORTHERN COAST (PANTURA) IN THE PROVINCES OF WEST JAVA AND CENTRAL JAVA	
	Enita Istriwati	PENGENALAN UNGKAPAN-UNGKAPAN BAHASA JAWA: SUATU UPAYA PEMERTAHANAN BANGSA	
	Icuk Prayogi	PERGESERAN PEMAKAIAN PRONOMINA PERSONA DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA INFORMAL REMAJA: STUDI KASUS FILM TANGKAPLAH DAKU KAU KUJITAK (1987) DAN BANGUN LAGI DONG, LUPUS (2013)	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
18.30 – 19.30 WIB	PARALLEL SESSION 2 F-2		PAKOEBUWONO B
	Ikha Adhi Wijaya	PRANOTOCORO AS ONE OF THE SYMBOL OF JAVANESE CULTURE THAT BECOMES DIMINISH FROM DAY TO DAY	
	Siti Suharsih	LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT: HOW JAVANESE PRESERVED AND SHIFTED IN INDUSTRIAL AREA CASE STUDY IN NIKOMAS COMPANY	
	Sang Ayu Isnu Maharani dan I Komang Sumaryana Putra	LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE OF BALINESE MOTHER TONGUE THROUGH THE TRADITIONAL STORY TELLING (MESATUA) IN BATU BULAN VILLAGE, GIANYAR	
	Sutarsih	LANGUAGE AND SAFETY	
	Anang Febri Priambada	ALIH KODE DAN CAMPUR KODE PADA CERAMAH BUDAYA EMHA AINUN NAJIB	
	Didik Santoso	PEKALONGAN DIALECT IN RAPROX BAND LYRICS	
	Maria Christiani sugiarto	A REFLECTION OF LANGUAGE ATTITUDE TOWARD KID CARTOONS: A CASE STUDY OF FIRST GRADERS IN MARSUDIRINI ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
18.30 – 19.30 WIB	PARALLEL SESSION 2 F-3		PAKOEBUWONO C
	Asih Prihandini dan N. Denny Nugraha	KEARIFAN LOKAL MITIGASI BENCANA DALAM TRADISI SASTRA LISAN NUSANTARA	
	Yozar Firdaus Amrullah	MOTHER'S TONGUE INFLUENCE TOWARDS NAMING IN KEBONADEM VILLAGE	
	Muhammad Zulkarnain Ashya hifa	THE USE OF PERSONAL NAMES IN NAMING PRODUCTS	
	Ida Hendriyani	THE ETHNOGRAPHY OF COMMUNICATION APPROACH TOWARDS THE MOTIVATORS' SPEECH IN ORIFLAME	
	Bambang Hariyanto	THE IDENTITY OF JAVANESE PEOPLE (A STUDY ON SELAMATAN IN EAST JAVA, ETHNOLINGUISTICS PERSPECTIVE)	
	Abadi Supriatin	BAHASA PERMOHONAN DI DALAM TRADISI KLIWONAN DI "SUMUR BERKAH" DESA WONOYOSO KABUPATEN PEKALONGAN	
	Mastuti Ajeng Subianti	THE ANALYSIS OF FACE WANTS AS SELF IMAGE USED BY AGNES MONICA IN KICK ANDY SHOW	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
18.30 – 19.30 WIB	PARALLEL SESSION 2 F-4		PAKOEBUWONO D
	Wuwuh Andayani	DISCOURSE CONNECTORS IN ARGUMENTATIVE WRITINGS PRODUCED BY INDONESIAN EFL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	
	Muhammad Nanang Qosim	PEDAGOGONOLOGIS SEBUAH KAJIAN FONOLOGI DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN	
	Juanda dan M. Rayhan Bustam	THE CREATION OF LANGUAGE THROUGH MOTTO (THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN A MOTTO OF ACADEMIC INSTITUTION)	
	Fitriansyah	PENDEKATAN EMIK-ETIK TERHADAP UPACARA PASAK INDONG SUKU TIDUNG DI DESA SALIMBATU, KECAMATAN TANJUNG PALAS TENGAH, KALIMANTAN UTARA KAJIAN LINGUISTIK ANTROPOLOGI	
	Sogimin	METAFORA YANG DIGUNAKAN OLEH DALANG DALAM MELAKONKAN WAYANG KULIT	
18.30 – 19.30 WIB	PARALLEL SESSION 2 F-5		PAKOEBUWONO E
	Henny Krishnawati dan Defina	KESALAHAN DALAM PENENTUAN JENIS KALIMAT DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA: STUDI KASUS MAHASISWA TPB IPB	
	Emilia Ninik Aydawati	STUDENTS' DERIVATION MASTERY AND THEIR ABILITY IN ANSWERING READING QUESTIONS	
	Masitha Achmad Syukri	STRATEGI INTERAKSI EKSTRA-TEKSTUAL GURU UNTUK MENINGKATKAN PEMAHAMAN TEKSTUAL SISWA TUNA GRAHITA	
	Titi Rokhayati	A STUDY ON STUDENTS' ABILITY IN CONDUCTING CONVERSATION WITH NATIVE SPEAKERS: CROSS CULTURAL ASPECT AND ADJUSTMENT	
	Sari Kusumaningrum	THE USE OF COHESIVE DEVICES IN RELATION TO THE QUALITY OF THE STUDENTS' ARGUMENTATIVE WRITING	
19.30 – 21.00 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 3 A		PAKOEBUWONO
	P. Ari Subagyo	NAFAS BAHASA JAWA DI JAGAT MAYA	
	Sri Andika Putri	REFLEKSI KEDUDUKAN PEREMPUAN MINANG DALAM PITARUAH AYAH	
	Erlita Rusnaningtias	BENTUK DAN FUNGSI KALIMAT TANYA DALAM TALK SHOW "INDONESIA LAWYERS CLUB"	
	Ninuk Krismanti	BANJARESE IDEOLOGIES PORTRAYED IN SI PALUI	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
19.30 – 21.00 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 3 B		PAKOEBUWONO
	Nungki Heriyati	WOMEN, LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL CHANGE	
	Nurhayati	(RE)-READING A KARTINI'S LETTER USING CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS	
	Wiwik Wijayanti	ANALISIS WACANA PERCAKAPAN SIARAN "ON AIR" RADIO DANGDUT INDONESIA: PENDEKATAN PRAGMATIK	
	Yenny Hartanto	RHETORICAL STRATEGIES IN FLOUTING GRICE'S MAXIMS AS FOUND IN "PYGMALION".	
19.30 – 21.00 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 3 C		CEMPAKA
	Deli Nirmala	LOCAL WISDOM IN JAVANESE PROVERBS (A COGNITIVE LINGUISTIC APPROACH)	
	Ratih Kusumaningsari	TINJAUAN RELATIVITAS BAHASA DALAM LAGU KERONCONG	
	Aan Setyawan	THE WEALTH CONCEPT OF JAVANESE SOCIETY: ANTHROPOLOGICAL LINGUISTICS APPROACH IN CUBLAK-CUBLAK SUWENG FOLKSONG	
	Tatie Soedewo	THE LOSS OF IDENTITY OF SOME SUNDANESE CHILDREN IN BOGOR CITY DUE TO LACK OF EXPOSURE TO SUNDANESE LANGUAGE	
19.30 – 21.00 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 3 D		MELATI
	Ridha Fadillah	IMPLEMENTATION OF ENGLISH LEARNING MODEL BASED ON NEGATIVE ANXIETY REDUCTION THROUGH CONSTRUCTIVISM THEORY IN BANJARBARU SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS	
	Kundharu Saddhono	MODEL PEMBELAJARAN KOOPERATIF TEKNIK STUDENT TEAMS ACHIEVEMENT DIVISIONS (STAD) UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KETERAMPILAN MENULIS NARASI MAHASISWA ASING DI UNIVERSITAS SEBELAS MARET	
	Farikah	USING THEMATIC PROGRESSION PATTERNS WITH COOPERATIVE LEARNING METHOD (TP-CL) TO IMPROVE THE WRITING SKILL OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS OF UTM IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2011/2012	
	Amrih Bekti Utami	THE IMPORTANCE OF NOTICING IN IMPROVING EFL STUDENTS' WRITING SKILLS	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
19.30 – 21.00 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 3 E		BOUGENVILLE
	Yudha Thianto	THE EVOLUTION OF A CHRISTIAN TEXT FROM SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY MALAY TO MODERN-DAY INDONESIAN: A HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS STUDY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF TRANSFORMATIONAL-GENERATIVE MODEL	
	Suparto	INDONESIAN NOUN PHRASE=NOUN+NOUN: A SEMANTIC PERSPECTIVE	
	Won-Fill Jung, Eunchae Son, Jaemog Song Dan Jeesun Nam	SYNTACTICO-SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF SENTIMENT WORDS IN THE ELECTRONIC DICTIONARY DECO	
	Sai-Rom Kim, Jeesun Nam Dan Hae-Yun Lee	ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EMOTION EXPRESSIONS DETECTED FROM ONLINE MOVIE REVIEWS	

DAY 2 (July 3, 2013)

TIME	ACTIVITIES		ROOM
	NAME	TITLE	
08.00 – 09.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 4 A		ANGGREK 1
	Diyah Fitri Wulandari	THEMATIC STRUCTURE SHIFT FOUND IN ENGLISH - INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF OBAMA'S SPEECH IN INDONESIA UNIVERSITY	
	Retno Hendrastuti	KAJIAN PENERJEMAHAN IDEOLOGI DENGAN PENDEKATAN APPRAISAL	
	Dyka Santi Des Anditya	THE TRANSLATION OF SHALL IN THE INDONESIAN VERSION OF ASEAN CHARTER: A PRELIMINARY RESEARCH ON PATTERNS AND CONSEQUENCES OF MODAL TRANSLATION	
	Baharuddin	TRANSLATION UNIT IN THE TRANSLATION OF AL-QURAN INTO INDONESIA	
08.00 – 09.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 4 B		ANGGREK 2
	Mulyadi	VERBA "MIRIP TAKUT" DALAM BAHASA MELAYU ASAHAN	
	Agus Subiyanto	MOTION-DIRECTION SERIAL VERB CONSTRUCTIONS IN JAVANESE: A LEXICAL FUNCTIONAL APPROACH	
	Siti Jamzaroh	TIPOLOGI SINTAKSIS: URUTAN KATA DAN FRASA BAHASA BANJAR DAN IMPLIKASINYA	
	Mulyono	GEJALA INKORPORASI PADA BAHASA MEDIA CETAK	

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	
08.00 – 09.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 4 C			ANGGREK 3
	Mytha Candria	A FEMINIST STYLISTIC READING OF TRIYANTO TRIWIKROMO'S "TUJUH BELAS AGUSTUS TANPA TAHUN"		
	Ariya Jati	A LYRIC'S WORTH IN GESANG'S "CAPING GUNUNG"		
	Agus Edy Laksono	TINDAK ILOKUSI PROPAGANDA CAGUB-CAWAGUB JAWA TENGAH PERIODE 2013-2018		
	Ade Husnul Mawadah	PENGGUNAAN BAHASA DAERAH DALAM IKLAN LAYANAN MASYARAKAT SEBAGAI ALAT PEMERTAHANAN BUDAYA BANGSA (STUDI KASUS DI KOTA SERANG PROVINSI BANTEN)		
TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	
08.00 – 09.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 4 D			MELATI
	Christina	THE INFLUENCE OF TRADITIONAL MAIDS' JAVANESE TO CHILDREN'S LANGUAGE (A CASE STUDY AT KAMPUNG KENTENG, KEJIWAN, WONOSOBO)		
	Bernadetta Yuniati Akbariah	METAPHORICAL SWITCHING: A LINGUISTIC REPERTOIRE OF MUSLIM JAVANESE PRIESTS		
	Swany Chiakrawati	CONFORMITY TOWARDS LOCAL WISDOM AMONG THE SAME INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE SPEAKERS		
	Syaifur Rochman	A SURVEY ON MOTIVATIONAL ORIENTATION IN LEARNING EFL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION POST GRADUATE STUDENTS OF JENDERAL SORDIRMAN UNIVERSITY		
	Syamsurizal	ANALISIS KESANTUNAN BERBAHASA PADA KASET PASAMBAHAN ADAT ALEK MARAPULAI BALERONG GRUP JAKARTA: SEBUAH KARAKTERISTIK KEARIFAN LOKAL ETNIS MINANGKABAU		
08.00 – 09.30 WIB	PARRALEL SESSION 4 E			BOUGENVILLE
	Agnes Widyaningrum	MULTICULTURAL ENGLISH CURRICULUM ACCOMODATATING LOCAL WISDOM		
	Ruth Hastutiningsih	ICT (WEB. DESIGN) AND JAVANESE LANGUAGE LEARNING IN INDONESIA: REVITALIZATION INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES		
	Prihantoro	ANNOTATION MODEL FOR LOANWORDS IN INDONESIAN CORPUS: A LOCAL GRAMMAR FRAMEWORK		
	Sirajul Munir	DEVELOPING ISLAMIC-CONTENT BASED READING COMPREHENSION MATERIALS FOR ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATION		
09.30 – 10.00 WIB	BREAK			ANGGREK

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
10.00 – 11.30 WIB	PLENNARY 2		ANGGREK
	Prof. Dr. Bambang Kaswanti Purwo	ON UNDERSTANDING LOCAL WISDOM THROUGH RIDDLES IN JAVANESE, SUNDANESE, AND WOISIKA LANGUAGE	
	Prof. Dr. I Dewa Putu Wijana, S.U., M.A.	KEBANGGAN BERBAHASA SEBAGAIMANA YANG TEREKSEKSI DALAM WACANA TEKA-TEKI	
	Prof. Drs. Ketut Artawa, MA., Ph.D.	KEARIFAN LOKAL: PERTARUNGAN ANTARA TEKS IDEAL DAN TEKS SOSIAL	
	Moderator : Dr. Agus Subyanto, M.A.		
11.30 – 12.00 WIB	CLOSING		ANGGREK

MOTHER'S TONGUE INFLUENCE TOWARDS NAMING IN KEBONADEM VILLAGE

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Abstrak

Bahasa ibu sebagai ciri khas dari kesukuan atau bangsa acapkali memberikan pengaruh besar pada orangtua dalam pemberian nama anak. Dari sebuah nama, orang dapat menebak, dari suku atau bangsa apa seseorang berasal. Dari sebuah nama, orang juga dapat menebak bagaimana kepercayaan atau pandangan hidup orangtuanya. Namun bahasa seperti halnya budaya selalu berubah dari waktu ke waktu. Penelitian ini dimaksudkan untuk menemukan apakah bahasa Ibu masih memberikan pengaruh dalam pemberian nama anak atau sudah berubah. Dari 1.613 data nama di desa Kebonadem yang tersedia dapat dilihat pengaruh bahasa ibu maupun bahasa lain dalam pemberian nama anak.

Kata Kunci: *bahasa ibu, pandangan hidup, budaya, nama anak*

1. Introduction

Normal human, as a child, learn his/her first language from people around him, it could be the parents or else. First language or could also be called as mother tongue is a person speaks the best and is often becomes the basis for his/her sociolinguistic identity.

As explained by Poedjosoedarmo (2001:186), "one of language functions is a reflection of a culture." He gave a supporting sample that there is Malay proverb which said that *language shows nation*. From this statement we may interpret that language could show social identity, philosophical view, way of live, and background culture of the user.

Futhermore, language could also be defined as a symbolic system which is shaped into sound or utterance. Chaer (2007: 44) said "Language as a symbol means that there is something which is being symbolised like a concept, idea, or thoughts. It means that there is a meaning of the symbol. For example language symbol which is uttered as horse. This symbol refer to the concept of "a kind of animal which has four legs and could be ridden."

From the definition we could interpret that language as a symbol may also reflected in the meaning of a human's name. Therefore people pick good names for their children. In the old days people may just use their language origin, their mother tongue to name the children. But nowadays, as people grown up, they started to learn second, third or more languages. They may get it as an obligation of curriculum in formal school or by themselves taking it in courses or higher education. The other reason to study foreign could be also because of economy matter. For example if there is foreign investor who come to Indonesia so people should be able to sepak their language. The other is for people who want to work abroad they must study the target country language. Foreign language also come as an impact of global culture through entertainment, media and technology like television, film and internet. Furthermore, understanding foreign or international language becomes pride for some people. Not only that, the words of new language may sounds catchy in people's ear. Then the sense of belonging to the new language that they have studied may reflected in the way people's name their children. Therefore we could find that some of nowadays generation use foreign language instead of their mother tongue.

The study that I conduct is to find out whether there is still connection between mother tongues towards naming of baby as people grown up, have contact with new language and experience global culture. The observation takes place in a small village named Kebonadem in Kendal Regency, Central Java where there is language shift in giving names to children from the generation of some years ago until nowadays generation. Names which are belong to older generation like *Karnadi, Sumi, Suliyahand Sukarare* no longer used in recent years. The fact arises some questions such as "Is there any shift in naming by people through times", Then "Are there any correlations between mother tongue and naming?", "What are other languages that is used by people in naming?", and "What is the pattern of naming?" The study that I conducted is to overcome the questions. By mapping the data, we could see if there is any naming shift from mother tongue in old days into other language nowadays. Afterwards it becomes the answer of the question whether mother tongue influence toward naming in the village or not.

This study is based on the names of Kebonadem Village peopledata that I got from the village's administration office. It consists of the names of persons who were born in 1910s up to 2010s. The village

is in suburban area, where it still has much native people, even though there are some newcomers of the inhabitants. Mostly they are Javanese who speaks Javanese. A few came from other city of Indonesia. In the old days there is not much influence from modern way of life, but global culture effect that now comes in form of television, internet and smart phone are no longer able to be avoided.

2. Language Change, Maintenance and Shift

Just like culture, languages are also change as people interact and contact with outside world. Language cannot be in a fixed form all of the time. It is dynamic. Chaer (2007: 53) said, “Language could not be separated from all activities of human in cultural and social. There is no human activity without language usage. Since human activity is not stable and always change, language which is used also change, could not be stable. Therefore, language is dynamic.”

Furthermore Holmes (2001: 195) said, “languages varies in three major ways which are interestingly interrelated – over time, in physical space, and socially.”

It could be interpreted from above definition that language change is related with time, regional and social impact. As we could see from what is happened today, the fast development and technology conduct global culture. It seemed that there is no longer border amongst countries, therefore if there is something happen in one part of the world, people from the other part could see and hear it, not just in a day counting but even second. With language which people learned and understood, there may be adaptation, adoption, or possibly change of culture and language from generation to generation. Chaer (2007: 53) said, “The change of language possibly happened in all elements that are phonology, morphology, syntax, semantic, or lexicon.”

Nevertheless, the change of language usually is not like a revolution which is a sudden change and has big impact. Apparently the change in language is conducted by language maintenance and shift. Holmes (2001: 63) said, “Where language is considered an important symbol of a minority group’s identity, for example, the language is likely to be maintained longer.”

On the other hand, people may shift language. Factors that could contribute to language shift based on Holmes (2001: 58) opinion are economic, social and political factors; demographic factors; and attitudes and values.

Therefore it is the mind set and agreement of people and society whether they want to maintain or shift language. The change could be little or big. As we would see here, one of the impacts of language change is in the way of naming the children. It depends on culture, philosophical view, and the way of live that people decided or not to use mother tongue in naming their children.

3. Category of Naming in Kebonadem Village as the Representation of Mother Tongue Influence and Language Change

Kebonadem village lies in Pantura stripe of Kendal Regency. From the capital city of Central Java, Semarang, people should go to the West for about 20 kilometers. The population of the village as stated in the recorded data in 2013 is about 1.613 people. For the study, I distinguished the population into 2 big groups based on sex, and then I made 8 sub-groups for each available groups based on the range of year were the people born.

NO.	CATEGORY	NOTES
1.	Male-20	Born in 1917 – 1929 period
2.	Male-30	Born in 1930 – 1939 period
3.	Male-40	Born in 1940 – 1949 period
4.	Male-50	Born in 1950 – 1959 period
5.	Male-60	Born in 1960 – 1969 period
6.	Male-70	Born in 1970 – 1979 period
7.	Male -80	Born in 1980 – 1989 period
8.	Male -90	Born in 1990 – 1999 period
9.	Male -201	Born in 2000 – 2012 period

NO.	CATEGORY	NOTES
10.	Female-20	Born in 1917 – 1929 period
11.	Female -30	Born in 1930 – 1939 period
12.	Female -40	Born in 1940 – 1949 period
13.	Female -50	Born in 1950 – 1959 period
14.	Female -60	Born in 1960 – 1969 period
15.	Female -70	Born in 1970 – 1979 period
16.	Female -80	Born in 1980 – 1989 period
17.	Female -90	Born in 1990 – 1999 period
18.	Female -201	Born in 2000 – 2012 period

From the data above, the study works in the investigation of the names in each sub-group and then evaluate it with other sub-groups from different time born, where they are still in the same sex. Therefore I could reveal the influence of mother tongue and or language change in the names of the people.

3.1 Mother Tongue Influence and Language Change in Male’s Names

The data in 2013 reveal that 810 people of Kebonadem village people are Males. From the names of the people, the influence of mother tongue and language change could be seen from time to time. It could be found that there are patterns in the names.

The first are names that have one word pattern. Old Javanese names consist of one word such *Karnadi*, *Sukar*, and *Chudori*. Such name exists in 1920s. One word Javanese old names still dominates until 1980s, although the percentage is gradually decreasing. There are 102 boys out of 168 who born in 1980s which have one word name. In 1990s one word name drastically decreasing. Only 8 boys out of 140 who born at that time which have one word name. And it continue to decrease until 2 boys out of 87 who were born with one word name in 2000s.

Two words name started to emerge in 1930s although the percentage is so little, only 4 men out of 28. There are names like *Slamet Supar*, *Sabi Al Solichin*, *Imam Darso*, *M. Moedzakkir Dahlan*. It could be seen that language change was started in this time. *Slamet Supar* still sound Javanese, but *Sabi Al Solichin* and *M. Moedzakkir Dahlan* are influenced by Arabic. While *Imam Darso* is two word name which is combination of Arabic and Javenese name. However the influence of mother tongue is still being maintained such as in the name *Supri Yuliono*, or in combination with Arabic such as in the name *Muhammad Supriyanto*. Newcomer inhabitant of this village which come from Bekasi also still maintain the name of the children with *Sundanese* name *Wawan Gunawan*. This two word name type is still available until 2000s although the amount is not many, there are parents who still use mother tongue name or the combination for their children, like in the name *Bagus Susanto* and *Ferdian Ananto*.

Since 1970s language shift started to happen in the emergence of urban names which consist of three words name such as *Fian Fero Sandi*, *Agus Yulfa Doris Mardika* and *John Alam Sunandar*. Started from late 1980s, three words popularity also comes with Arabic influence name. More than 70% out of 87 which has Arabic names such as *Azril Ahmad Fadillah* and *Muhammad Khoerul Muttaqin*. The dominance of the village inhabitants’ religion is Islam. The awareness or increasing understanding of the religion might influence the people in naming their children with Arabic. Since the language of Holy Qur’an is in Arabic therefore they gives the name of their children in Arabic.

In early 1990s four words name started to appear in name like *Wahab Nashrudin Bayu Utomo* and *Muhammad Zildan Nazzarudin Mukti*. The element of the name like *Utomo* and *Mukti* indicated that mother tongue influence is still exists. The usage of four words name in 2000s is increasing. It seemed there will be increment in naming four words name to children in the upcoming years.

Another point of view that could be used to find out the characteristic of Javanese names as the mother tongue in this study is from the names ending with [-ɔ], [-i], and [-in / -an]. Those kinds of endings are the majority, but there are also names with ending like [-ar] and [-un] with just a few amount. Other types of name may come from urban or foreign language.

Names ending with [-ɔ] and [-i] exist in 1920s. It comes in one word with two or three syllables such as *Bakri*, *Suroto*, and *Soenoto*. Then in 1930 Arabic names started to emerge. There are names like *Amiruddin* and *Sabi Al Solichin*. Afterwards in 1940s names with ending [-in / -an] started to emerge. The examples are *Semin* and *Kadariusman*. One word Javanese names with ending [-an] also comes at that periode like in name *Ngasman* and *Paejan*. Such names could not be found in the next periode. There is

no exact information about the extinction. Javanese old names with ending [-i] like *Sumali*, *Kaspari* and *Juwari* was still maintained until 1980s. It was no longer popular in the next period.

The names ending [-ꦏ] also have special pattern with initial [su-]. I think that, this type of name is the one which has the longest period. There are names like *Suroto*, *Surono* and *Suyanto* since 1920s until 1980s. The name pattern of initial [su-] with various form of ending also exists at that period. Names like *Subari*, *Suparman*, and *Sukaeni* was popular. The shift for such name started in 1990s.

In addition for the information that I have provided in the initial of this discussion, new names may still maintain old Javanese ending [-ꦏ], but it is combined in two word or three words pattern name. Since 1950s it could be found names like *Robi Hartono* which is combination of Modern name – Javanese name, and then *Ali Murtopo* which is combination of Arabic and Javanese name. Furthermore, like what I have said before, Arabic names gain popularity started from 1980s and it continues to 2000s. However Javanese old names characteristic with ending [-ꦏ] is still maintained in combination name like *Muhammad Budi Santoso*, *Andre Eko Aprilianto*, and *Muhammad Nuryanto*.

3.2 Mother Tongue Influence and Language Change in Female's Names

Based on the Kebonadem village's administration office data, 803 people are Females. Mother tongue influence and language change could be seen from generation to generation. As I have stated before, mostly the inhabitants are Javanese.

It is similar for both Male and Female that old Javanese names are characterized by one word pattern. Such name exist in 1920s, the example of one word names for Female are *Sumi*, *Suliyah*, and *Sumprotun*. The percentage amongst one word Javanese old names with two or more words is equal in 1970s. It started to decrease since 1980s. There are 62 girls out of 170 who born with one word name. The existence of mother tongue influence is reflected in such name as *Sulistiyowati* and *Parti*. The same as in Males naming case, there is drastic decreasing of one word naming for Females in 1990s. It is only 10 girls out of 135 who born at that time which have one word name. In 2000s the decrease is getting farther, only 3 girls out of 77 who were born with one word name. other tongue influence is still maintained in names like *Sunarsih* and *Komsatun*.

In 1940s two words name could be found with little percentage that is 3women out of 35 in the name *Rukayah Aliyayas*, *Siti Atun* and *Sri Tatie*. It could be seen that language change was started in this time. *Sri Tatie* still sound Javanese, but *Rukayah Aliyasis* influenced by Arabic. While *Siti Atun* is two word name which is combination of Arabic and Javenese name. *Sundanese* speaker who become the inhabitant of Kebonadem Village reflected mother tongue influence in their children name like *Nina Darmina* whose parent from Bandung and *Tati Maryati* whose parent from Majalengka. Since late 1970s there is emergence of urban names or the combination of urban and Javanese names like *Heri Vianawati*, *Selvi Tri Wijaya* and *Nanik Vitriarini*. Similar with Males naming, Arabic names also take wide place in the naming since late 1980s. Arabic names such as *Nur Hidayah* and *Nihayatul Maftuhah* were popular, about 65% in average. Furthermore, two words name with initial Arabic "Siti" is very popular. It exists since 1940s until 2000s in 82 women. The name might be combined with Javanese name like *Siti Atun*, both in Arabic like *Siti Muslichah*, and combined with urban name like *Siti Ariningsih*.

In 1970s, urban modern names started being adopted like in the name *Feronika Roni Prasetyawati* and *Ade Arusta Rahmawati* which consists of three words name. Major increment if this name pattern could be seen in 1990s up to 2000s. The influence of Arabic also started to exist in name such as *Khoirunnisa' Nurul Ikhsan*. However the majority of this three words name is urban name or combination of Arabic and urban name in such name as *Laily Maghfiroh Hidayati* and *Natasha Kemala Muzaqi*. However there is still language maintenance like in name *Navisha Eka Elvany*. The name Eka indicated Javanese.

Futhermore, four words name started to exist in 1990s like in the name *Aisyah Alfadiena Nurul Ikhsan* and *Nastiti Faiqoh Retnaning Miranti*. It could be seen that mother tongue influence is still exist as name *Miranti* which is sound Javanese. Furthermore, there is increment usage of four words name in 2000s; therefore I may predict that in the upcoming years there are more names with this pattern.

The characteristic of old Javanese names as the mother tongue for Females could also be seen in the name ending with [-i], [-ah], and [-un]. They are very popular since 1920s until 1970s in one word form. There are 306 women which has name ending [-i], 289 women which has name ending [-ah], and women which has name ending [-un]. Since 1920s the names are in one word of two or three word syllables like *Sumi*, *Suriyah*, and *Ngamiatun*.

Names with ending [-ah], and [-un] in two word forms started to emerge in 1960s. There are names like *Endang Marliyah* and *Whawik Rachmiatun*, which are still Javanese names but sounds more modern.

Just like in males name, there are also name pattern with initial [su-] combined with ending [-i], [-ah], [-un] or others. This type of name exists from 1920s until early of 1980s in 100 women. Names such as *Sukanah*, *Subiah* and *Sumiyati* was popular, but it started to extinct since 1990s. In 1900s – 2000s name with endings [-ah] is still many, but they are Arabic names such as *Siti Khotijah* and *Uswatun Khasanah*. Besides Arabic influence name, urban names or the combination started to become popular in names such as *Ova Karunia Rizki* and *Rivatul Siva*. The influence of mother tongue in Female names almost disappears, but there are still Javanese modern names in combination name such as *Nofi Setyoningsih* and *Siti Mujiyati*. The Arabic names dominate nowadays generation along with urban popular name.

4. Conclusion

It could be seen from the study of naming in Kebonadem village that there is language change. The influence of mother tongue is different from generation to generation. There is language maintenance and shift that could be concluded as follows:

- a. The old Javanese names come in one word and represented mother tongue influence since 1920s and started to extinct in 1980s.
- b. The influence of mother tongue in naming shows that there is language maintenance in names. More than one word name could be a combination of Javanese name with other language.
- c. There always be increment of how many words which is used in naming from time to time. Most of names in 1920s only came with one word, but there was emergence of two words name at 1930s. Three words name started to appear in 1970s, then in early 1990s four words name started the trend.
- d. The urban names came in the village since 1970s.
- e. The urban names have combined with old Javanese name since 1970s.
- f. The Arabic names both for male and females started to occur in 1920s.
- g. The combination of Arabic – Javanese names and Arabic – urban names started to occur following the appearance of two words name in 1940s.
- h. The Arabic names and urban names dominate the naming since 1980s until nowadays.

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