

ISSN: 2088-6799



PROCEEDINGS

International Seminar

LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT IV

November 18, 2014



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



Proceedings International Seminar Language Maintenance and Shift IV

November 18, 2014

xviii+488 hlm. 21 x 29,7 cm

ISSN: 2088-6799

Editors:

Zane Goebel

J. Herudjati Purwoko

Suharno

M. Suryadi

Yusuf Al Arief

**Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University
in Collaboration with**

Balai Bahasa Provinsi Jawa Tengah

Jalan Imam Bardjo, S.H. No.5 Semarang

Telp/Fax +62-24-8448717

Email: seminarlinguistics@gmail.com

Website: www.mli.undip.ac.id/lamas

EDITORS’ NOTE

This international seminar on Language Maintenance and Shift IV (LAMAS IV for short) is a continuation of the previous international seminar with the same theme conducted by the Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University on 18 November 2014.

We would like to extend our deepest gratitude to the seminar committee for putting together the seminar that gave rise to this collection of papers. Thanks also go to the Head and the 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 four papers are those presented by invited keynote speakers. They are Dr. Sugiyono (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, Jakarta, Indonesia), Dr. Zane Goebel (La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia), Prof. Yudha Thianto, Ph.D. (Trinity Christian College, Illinois, USA), Dr. Deli Nirmala, M.Hum (Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia).

In terms of the topic areas, there are 21 papers in applied linguistics, 20 papers in sociolinguistics, 14 papers in theoretical linguistics, 18 papers in discourse/pragmatics, and 13 papers (miscellaneous).

SCHEDULE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT IV

TIME	NAME	TITLE	PAGE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
07.30 - 08.15		Registration		Lobby	Commettee
08.15 - 08.30		Opening		Krypton	Dean of FIB Undip
08.30 - 09.00		Keynote Speakers Dr. Sugiyono		Krypton	Commettee
		Plenary			
	Dr. Deli Nirmala, M.Hum.	REPRESENTATION OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE IN LOCAL NEWSPAPERS IN CENTRAL JAVA	1-17		
09.00 - 10.30	Prof. Yudha Thianto, Ph.D.	PRONOUNS IN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY MALAY: A HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL TEXTS PUBLISHED BY THE VOC FOR CHILDREN IN THE EAST INDIES	18-28	Krypton	Dr. Nurhayati, M.Hum.
	Dr. Zane Goebel	UNDERSTANDING SHIFTING LANGUAGES ON INDONESIAN TELEVISION: UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL VALUE IN LATE CAPITALISM	29-42		
10.30 - 10.45		Coffee Break		Resto	
		Parallel Session 1 A			
10:45 – 11:45	Hepy Sri Rahayu Pujiastuti & Nia Kurniawati	TEACHERS' COMPETENCES IN TEACHING ENGLISH TO YOUNG LEARNERS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	43-49		
	I Nyoman Aryawibawa	THE ACQUISITION OF UNIVERSAL QUANTIFIERS IN INDONESIAN (ISO 639-3: IND): A PRELIMINARY REPORT	50-55	Krypton I	Moderator bergantian antar Pemakalah dalam satu ruang
	Jurianto	LEXICAL ERRORS IN THE ARGUMENTATIVE ESSAYS WRITTEN BY ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS OF AIRLANGGA UNIVERSITY	56-61		
		Parallel Session 1 B			
10:45 – 11:45	Ahmad Mubarak	KONSEP BERKEHIDUPAN DALAM PAPADAH BANJAR	157-162		
	Febrina Nadelia	MENGUNGKAP NILAI KEARIFAN LOKAL DAN EKSISTENSI NAMA-NAMA MAKANAN TRADISIONAL SUNDA BERBAHAN DASAR SINGKONG: KAJIAN ANTROPOLINGUISTIK DI KOTA BANDUNG	169-173	Krypton II	Moderator bergantian antar Pemakalah dalam satu ruang
	I Nengah Sudipa	MAINTAINING BALINESE LANGUAGE THROUGH WRITING SHORT STORIES IN BALI ORTI	174-176		
		Parallel Session 1 C			
10:45 – 11:45	Ageng Sutrisno & Cindy Intan Audya Putri	REEXAMINING LEXICAL VARIATION IN DATAR VILLAGE: THE CASE OF VERB	260-264		
	Ahdi Riyono	LEKSIKON PERTANIAN DALAM BAHASA JAWA DI KABUPATEN KUDUS: KAJIAN ETNOLINGUISTIK	265-269	Krypton III	Moderator bergantian antar Pemakalah dalam satu ruang
	Emilia Nimik Ayardawati	THE KNOWLEDGE OF PROSODY IN HELPING STUDENTS RESPONSE UTTERANCES APPROPRIATELY	270-273		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	PAGE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON	
11:45 – 12:45	Parallel Session 2 A					
	Agus Suryana	WACANA DEMOKRASI DALAM PERSFEKTIF TABLOID MEDIA UMAT			Krypton I	Moderator bergantian antar Pemakalah dalam satu ruang
	Akmal & Maria Yosephin WI & Sri Wahyuni	THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ENGLISH ADVERTISEMENTS CREATED BY STUDENTS OF BUSINESS ENGLISH CLASS AT PGRI UNIVERSITY SEMARANG. LEMBAGA PENELITIAN DAN PENGABDIAN PADA MASYARAKAT, UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG				
	Ch. Ewy Tri Widyahening	DICTION IN A DRAMA ENTITLED 'ROMEO AND JULIET' BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE				
11:45 – 12:45	Parallel Session 2 B					
	Koeswandi	DEVELOPING AN ENGLISH INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL OF READING COMPREHENSION USING QTM FOR JHS			Krypton II	Moderator bergantian antar Pemakalah dalam satu ruang
	Agus Subiyanto	DETERMINER PHRASES IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY MALAY				
	Nyoman Karina Wedhanti	MULTICULTURAL FOLKTALES IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING: PROMOTING COMMONALITY IN DIVERSITY				
11:45 – 12:45	Parallel Session 2 C					
	I Nyoman Muliana	MAINTAINING BALINESE LANGUAGE THROUGH SCHOOL PROGRAMS IN BALI			Krypton III	Moderator bergantian antar Pemakalah dalam satu ruang
	Iqbal Nurul Azhar	PETA SOSIODIALEKTOLOGIS MADURA				
	Kenfitria Diah Wijayanti	BENTUK DAN FUNGSI PISUHAN BAHASA JAWA: SUATU KAJIAN SOSIOPRAGMATIK				
12.45 - 13.45	BREAK					
13:45 – 14:45	Parallel Session 3 A					
	Gede Primahadi-Wijaya-R.	VISUALISATION OF DIACHRONIC CONSTRUCTIONAL CHANGE USING MOTION CHART			Krypton I	Moderator bergantian antar Pemakalah dalam satu ruang
	I Nyoman Udayana	INCHOATIVE VERBS IN INDOONESIAN				
	Tom Connors & Jozina Vander Klof	LANGUAGE DOCUMENTATION ON JAVANESE: A SHIFT TOWARDS RECOGNIZING AND CELEBRATING COLLOQUIAL VARIETIES				
13:45 – 14:45	Parallel Session 3 B					
	Mohd. Rasdi Saamah & Abu Hassan Abdul	METROLOGI DALAM PERIBAHASA SUKU KAUM SEMAI: SATU KAJIAN SEMANTIK			Krypton II	Moderator bergantian antar Pemakalah dalam satu ruang
	P. Ari Subagyo	PEMAHAMAN DAN PENGGUNAAN CANGKRIMAN OLEH MASYARAKAT JAWA SEKARANG				
	Sugeng Irianto	"CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON IDEOLOGY OF NEGARA ISLAM INDONESIA (NIJ) GROUP, INDONESIAIAN GOVERNMENT, AND THE JAKARTA POST REPRESENTED THROUGH EDITORIALS AND HEADLINES OF THE JAKARTA POST"				

TIME	NAME	TITLE	PAGE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
13:45 – 14:45	Parallel Session 3 C				
	Sumarlam & Sri Pamungkas	KARAKTERISTIK BAHASA ANAK-ANAK DOWN SYNDROME DI KAMPUNG DOWN SYNDROME KABUPATEN PONOROGO (SUATU TINJAUAN PSIKOLINGUISTIK)	72-77	Krypton III	Moderator bergantian antar Pemakalah dalam satu ruang
	Wening Sahayu	KONSTRUKSI NAMA DIRI JAWA DAN JERMAN: KAJIAN CROSS CULTURE UNDERSTANDING	78-82		
Yenny Hartanto	FOREIGNERS' PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS INDONESIAN CULTURE: A PIECE OF STUDY ON CCU	83-87			
14.45 - 15.30	Session A				
	Maulana Teguh Perdana	ANALISIS METODE PENERJEMAHAN DALAM MENERJEMAHKAN NOVEL THE HUNGER GAMES	88-92	Matrix	Commettee
	Moh. Aniq Kh. B.	FROM LITERACY TO IDEOLOGY: SEMANTIC SHIFT ON THE REPRESENTATION OF "TUHAN" MEANING	93-96		
	Nafisa Ghanima Shanty	SHAPING COMPUTER MEDIATED COMMUNICATION (CMC) ON YOUTUBE VIDEO COMMENTS TOWARD JAVANESE BOSSANOVA AS THE MEDIA TO PRESERVE JAVANESE COLLOQUIAL LANGUAGE	97-102		
	Nurvita Anjarsari	STRATEGI PENERJEMAHAN ISTILAH BUDAYA DALAM KOMIK 'KISAH PETUALANGAN TINTIN: CERUTU SANG FARAOH'	103-108		
	Resti Wahyuni & F.X. Paula Eralina Hadomi	UTILIZING EXPERIENTIAL MEANING FOR ANALYZING TEACHERS' LESSON PLANS: A METAFUNCTIONS OF SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR	109-113		
	Retno Wulandari & Siti Fauiyah	WAYS TO TRANSLATE ADDRESS TERMS FROM INDONESIAN INTO ENGLISH: A CASE STUDY IN KETIKA CINTA BERTASBIH II MOVIE	114-117		
	Rica S. Wuryaningrum	INTEGRATING CULTURE, SONG LYRICS AND TECHNOLOGY IN TRANSLATION CLASS	118-124		
	Rukni Setyawati	PENANAMAN NILAI-NILAI PENDIDIKAN KARAKTER MELALUI MEDIA GAMBAR SEBAGAI UPAYA UNTUK MENUMBuhkan MINAT MENULIS SISWA	125-129		
	Sumarwati	SOAL CERITA MATEMATIKA UNTUK SISWA KELAS RENDAH SEKOLAH DASAR DI KAWASAN PEDESAAN: ANALISIS STRUKTUR SEMANTIK	130-135		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	PAGE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
14.45 - 15.30	Session B				
	Sutarsih	PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA INDONESIA BIDANG POLITIK DI MEDIA MASSA	136-139		
	Syaifur Rochman	RESEARCHING THE USE OF DICTIONARY BY STUDENTS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE DEPARTMENT AT JENDERAL SOEDIRMAN UNIVERSITY	140-144		
	Titin Lestari	COMMODITY FETISHISMS IN COSMETIC ADVERTISEMENTS IN INDONESIA	145-149		
	Cicik Tri Jayanti	HUBUNGAN SIMBOL-SIMBOL "KESUCIAN" DALAM PENAMAAN TEMPAT DI KABUPATEN LUMAJANG: STUDI ETNOGRAFI TERHADAP LEGENDA PENAMAAN WILAYAH KABUPATEN LUMAJANG	204-209		
	Erfan Gazali	ALIH AKSARA 'C' DALAM NAMA INDONESIA KE BAHASA ARAB	210-213	Matrix	Commettee
	Erna Sunarti	CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING IN MULTILANGUAGE COMMUNITY CASE STUDY IN BALAI LPPU-UNDIP SEMARANG	214-219		
	Ihda Rosdiana & Ekfindar Diliiana	TEGALNESE YOUTH ATTITUDE TOWARDS BAHASA JAWA NGOKO REFLECTED IN SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE AND CLOTHING INDUSTRY AS AN EFFORT OF LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE	220-224		
	La Ino	KEKERABATAN BAHASA WAWONII, MORONENE, DAN KULISUSU (KAJIAN LINGUSTIK HISTORIS KOMPARATIF)	225-230		
	M. Suryadi	KEHEBATAN DAN KEUNIKAN BASA SEMARANGAN	231-236		
14.45 - 15.30	Session C				
	Muhammad Rayhan Bustam	ALIH DAN CAMPUR KODE MAHASISWA PEMBELAJAR BAHASA INGGRIS DI MEDIA SOCIAL FACEBOOK: TREN ATAU KEBUTUHAN? (STUDI KASUS KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK PADA GROUP MAHASISWA SASTRA INGGRIS UNIVERSITAS KOMPUTER INDONESIA (UNIKOM) BANDUNG DI FACEBOOK)	237-242		
	Saidatun Nafisah	CHOICE OF LANGUAGE IN JOB TITLES AT VACANCY ADVERTISEMENTS	243-246		
	Udin Kamiluddin	GROUNDING IN FACE-TO-FACE CONVERSATION: AN ETHNOGRAPHY STUDY	247-252		
	Ajar Pradika Ananta Tur	MBOK: ITS DISTRIBUTION, MEANING, AND FUNCTION	287-292	Matrix	Commettee
	Asri Wijayanti	LEKSIKON BUSANA MUSLIMAH INDONESIA (KAJIAN LINGUISTIK ANTROPOLOGIS)	293-298		
	Ida Bagus Putrayasa	PENYUSUNAN KAMUS HOMONIM UNTUK PELAJAR	299-302		
	Lalu Erwan Husnan & Damhujin	KALIMAT BAHASA SAMAWA-MATEMGA: CATATAN PENELITIAN DAERAH TERPENCIL SEBAGAI UPAYA PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU	303-307		
	Ningrum Tresnasari	GOROAWASE DALAM BAHASA JEPANG	308-313		
	Prihantoro	KORESPONDENSI PERUBAHAN LINGKUNGAN DAN CAREGIVER TERHADAP KOMPETENSI LINGUISTIK DAN KOMUNIKASI ANAK (STUDI KASUS PADA AP)	314-318		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	PAGE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
14.45 - 15.30	Session D				
	Sulis Triyono	SUBSTANTIVWÖRTER IN GERMAN	319-323	Matrix	Commettee
	Achmad Dicky Romadhan	FUNGSI TINDAK TUTUR WACANA RUBRIK KONSULTASI SEKS PADA MEDIA ONLINE.KOMPAS.COM	364-367		
	Asih Prihandini dan Juanda	BRIDGING SEBAGAI ALAT PAGAR KESANTUNAN BERBAHASA DALAM MEDIA SMS	368-372		
	Farikah	ANALYSIS OF THE SCHEMATIC STRUCTURES OF THE STUDENTS' WRITTEN REPORT TEXTS	373-376		
	Fida Pangesti	FENOMENA SENYAPAN: STUDI KONTRASTIF TERHADAP TUTURAN TERENCANA DAN TUTURAN SPONTAN	377-382		
	Lisdiana Anita	THE EXISTENCE OF CINEMA TERMS IN TARAKAN TEENAGERS' DAILY COMMUNICATION	383-387		
	Martvermad & Adha Ritnasih Griyani	METAFORA DALAM KOMUNIKASI BUDAYA MASYARAKAT DAYAK KAYAN GA'AI	388-393		
	Nugraheni Eko Wardani	A STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE POEMS OF WIJI THUKUL	394-399		
	Nuken Tadzkiroh Lekso	ANALISIS WACANA PELANGGARAN PRINSIP KERJA SAMA DALAM ACARA DISKUSI INDONESIA LAWAK KLUB (ILK) EPISODE 4 JUNI 2014 DI STASIUN TELEVISI TRANS7	400-405		
14.45 - 15.30	Session E				
	Sabila Rosdiana	NEGATIVE POLITENESS EMPLOYED BY NAJWA SHIHAB IN MATA NAJWA 'HABIBIE HARI INI'	406-411	Matrix	Commettee
	Surono	PENERAPAN PRINSIP KERJASAMA DAN PEMENUHAN PRINSIP KESANTUNAN DALAM TINDAK TUTUR GURU-GURU TAMAN KANAK-KANAK	412-418		
	Ivan Chabibillah	THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF LANGUAGE	419-421		
	Jurianto & Salimah	USING VARIOUS WRITING RESOURCES TO PROMOTE COLLABORATIVE ATMOSPHERE IN LEARNING WRITING SKILLS	422-427		
	Mahabbatul Camalia	KOMPARASI PENAFSIRAN KEPERIBADIAN BUDAYA JAWA BERDASARKAN KELOMPOK USIA DALAM TUTURAN PENGHUNI LAPAS II B LAMONGAN KAJIAN ETNOGRAFI KOMUNIKASI	428-433		
	Dyah Tjaturrini	PENGARUH BUDAYA DALAM PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA (ASING)	434-437		
	Laksananing Mukti	REGISTERS AND ACRONYMS IN BOARDING SCHOOL	438-441		
	Nunung Supriadi	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA 'DIALEK MANDARIN' PADA MASYARAKAT TIONG HUA DI PURWOKERTO	442-445		
	Sartika Hijriati & Anisa Arifiyani	TEACHER'S ROLE OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AMONG INDERGARTEN STUDENTS IN RA AL-MUNA SEMARANG	446-449		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	PAGE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
14.45 - 15.30	Session F				
	Wuri Sayekti	METAFORA SIMBOLIS DAN VERBAL TUTURAN PRANATA CARA DALAM UPACARA PANGGIH PENGANTIN CARA JAWA-SURABAYA	450-460	Matrix	Commettee
	Nurhayati	CONTESTING REGIONAL, NATIONAL, AND GLOBAL IDENTITIES THROUGH THE ATTITUDE OF INDOONESIAN LANGUAGE STUDENTS	461-465		
	Suharno	IMPROVING THE LANGUAGE ACCURACY IN WRITING SKILL THROUGH GROUP DISCUSSION AND ERROR ANALYSIS	466-470		
Oktiva Herry Chandra	COMPLIMENT-RESPONDING IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE	476-481			
15:30 – 16:30	Parallel Session 4 A				
	Misnah Mannahali	BAHASA SIMBOL DALAM KOMUNIKASI BUDAYA (SUATU KAJIAN MAKNA BUDAYA DALAM PERKAWINAN ADAT BUGIS MAKASAR)	184-188	Krypton I	Moderator bergantian antar Pemakalah dalam satu ruang
	Mukhlash Abrar	MAINTAINING FIRST LANGUAGE: BILINGUALS' VOICES	189-194		
	Wati Kurniawati	VARIASI BAHASA LAMPUNG BERDASARKAN PERBEDAAN ETIMON DI PROVINSI LAMPUNG	195-199		
15:30 – 16:30	Parallel Session 4 B				
	Wisman Hadi	NETRALISASI VOKAL PADA REDUPLIKASI BAHASA MELAYU LANGKAT	282-286	Krypton II	Moderator bergantian antar Pemakalah dalam satu ruang
	Yoseph Yapi Taum	BAHASA, WACANA, DAN KEKUASAAN DALAM KONSTRUKSI G30S	360-363		
	Nor Asiah Ismail & Norliza Jamaluddin & Anida Sarudin	METAFORA 'KEPALA' DALAM PEMIKIRAN MELAYU: ANALISIS TEORI BLENDING	343-348		
15:30 – 16:30	Parallel Session 4 C				
	Erlita Rusnangtias	THE LANGUAGE USED IN THE LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPE FOUND IN THE WESTERN PART OF SURABAYA	156-161	Krypton III	Moderator bergantian antar Pemakalah dalam satu ruang
	Yetty Morelent & Syofiani	PENGARUH INTERFERENSI KOSA KATA ASING DALAM LIRIK LAGU INDONESIA	200-203		
	Herudjati Purwoko	RETRIEVING THE SOCIO-POLITICAL HISTORY OF INDOONESIAN	456-460		
16:30 – 16:45	Closing				
				Krypton	Head of Balai Bahasa Provinsi Jawa Tengah

TABLE OF CONTENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT IV

PRONOUNS IN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY MALAY: A HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL TEXTS PUBLISHED BY THE VOC FOR CHILDREN IN THE EAST INDIES Dr. Deli Nirmala, M.Hum.	1
REPRESENTATION OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE IN LOCAL NEWSPAPERS IN CENTRAL JAVA Prof. Yudha Thianto, Ph. D.	18
UNDERSTANDING SHIFTING LANGUAGES ON INDONESIAN TELEVISION: UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL VALUE IN LATE CAPITALISM Zane Goebel	29
TEACHERS’ COMPETENCES IN TEACHING ENGLISH TO YOUNG LEARNERS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL Hepy Sri Rahayu Pujiastuti & Nia Kurniawati	43
THE ACQUISITION OF UNIVERSAL QUANTIFIERS IN INDONESIAN (ISO 639-3: IND): A PRELIMINARY REPORT I Nyoman Aryawibawa	50
LEXICAL ERRORS IN THE ARGUMENTATIVE ESSAYS WRITTEN BY ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS OF AIRLANGGA UNIVERSITY Jurianto	56
DEVELOPING AN ENGLISH INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL OF READING COMPREHENSION USING QTM FOR JHS Koeswandi	62
MULTICULTURAL FOLKTALES IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING: PROMOTING COMMONALITY IN DIVERSITY Nyoman Karina Wedhanti	68
KARAKTERISTIK BAHASA ANAK-ANAK DOWN SYNDROME DI KAMPUNG DOWN SYNDROME KABUPATEN PONOROGO (SUATU TINJAUAN PSIKOLINGUISTIK) Sumarlam & Sri Pamungkas	72
KONSTRUKSI NAMA DIRI JAWA DAN JERMAN: KAJIAN CROSS CULTURE UNDERSTANDING Wening Sahayu	78
FOREIGNERS’ PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS INDONESIAN CULTURE: A PIECE OF STUDY ON CCU Yenny Hartanto	83
ANALISIS METODE PENERJEMAHAN DALAM MENERJEMAHKAN NOVEL THE HUNGER GAMES Maulana Teguh Perdana	88

FROM LITERACY TO IDEOLOGY: SEMANTIC SHIFT ON THE REPRESENTATION OF “TUHAN” MEANING Moh. Aniq Kh.B.	93
SHAPING COMPUTER MEDIATED COMMUNICATION (CMC) ON YOUTUBE VIDEO COMMENTS TOWARD JAVANESE BOSSANOVA AS THE MEDIA TO PRESERVE JAVANESE COLLOQUIAL LANGUAGE Nafisa Ghanima Shanty	97
STRATEGI PENERJEMAHAN ISTILAH BUDAYA DALAM KOMIK ‘KISAH PETUALANGAN TINTIN: CERUTU SANG FARAOH’ Nurvita Anjarsari	103
UTILIZING EXPERIENTIAL MEANING FOR ANALYZING TEACHERS’ LESSON PLANS: A METAFUNCTIONS OF SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR Resti Wahyuni & F.X. Paula Eralina Hadomi	109
WAYS TO TRANSLATE ADDRESS TERMS FROM INDONESIAN INTO ENGLISH: A CASE STUDY IN KETIKA CINTA BERTASBIH II MOVIE Retno Wulandari	114
INTEGRATING CULTURE, SONG LYRICS AND TECHNOLOGY IN TRANSLATION CLASS Rica S. Wuryaningrum	118
PENANAMAN NILAI-NILAI PENDIDIKAN KARAKTER MELALUI MEDIA GAMBAR SEBAGAI UPAYA UNTUK MENUMBUHKAN MINAT MENULIS SISWA Rukni Setyawati	125
SOAL CERITA MATEMATIKA UNTUK SISWA KELAS RENDAH SEKOLAH DASAR DI KAWASAN PEDESAAN: ANALISIS STRUKTUR SEMANTIK Sumarwati	130
PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA INDONESIA BIDANG POLITIK DI MEDIA MASSA Sutarsih	136
RESEARCHING THE USE OF DICTIONARY BY STUDENTS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE DEPARTMENT AT JENDERAL SOEDIRMAN UNIVERSITY Syaifur Rochman	140
COMMODITY FETISHISMS IN COSMETIC ADVERTISEMENTS IN INDONESIA Titin Lestari	145
KONSEP BERKEHIDUPAN DALAM PAPADAH BANJAR Ahmad Mubarak	150
THE LANGUAGE USED IN THE LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPE FOUND IN THE WESTERN PART OF SURABAYA Erlita Rusnaningtias	156
MENGUNGKAP NILAI KEARIFAN LOKAL DAN EKSISTENSI NAMA-NAMA MAKANAN TRADISIONAL SUNDA BERBAHAN DASAR SINGKONG: KAJIAN ANTROPOLINGUISTIK DI KOTA BANDUNG Febrina Nadelia	162

MAINTAINING BALINESE LANGUAGE THROUGH WRITING SHORT STORIES IN BALI ORTI I Nengah Sudipa	167
MAINTAINING BALINESE LANGUAGE THROUGH SCHOOL PROGRAMS IN BALI I Nyoman Muliana	170
PETA SOSIODIALEKTOLOGIS MADURA Iqbal Nurul Azhar	174
BENTUK DAN FUNGSI PISUHAN BAHASA JAWA: SUATU KAJIAN SOSIOPRAGMATIK Kenfitria Diah Wijayanti	180
BAHASA SIMBOL DALAM KOMUNIKASI BUDAYA (SUATU KAJIAN MAKNA BUDAYA DALAM PERKAWINAN ADAT BUGIS MAKASAR) Misnah Mannahali	184
MAINTAINING FIRST LANGUAGE: BILINGUALS’ VOICES Mukhlash Abrar	189
VARIASI BAHASA LAMPUNG BERDASARKAN PERBEDAAN ETIMON DI PROVINSI LAMPUNG Wati Kurniawati	195
PENGARUH INTERFERENSI KOSA KATA ASING DALAM LIRIK LAGU INDONESIA Yetty Morelent & Syofiani	200
HUBUNGAN SIMBOL-SIMBOL “KESUCIAN” DALAM PENAMAAN TEMPAT DI KABUPATEN LUMAJANG: STUDI ETNOGRAFIS TERHADAP LEGENDA PENAMAAN WILAYAH KABUPATEN LUMAJANG Cicik Tri Jayanti	204
ALIH AKSARA ‘C’ DALAM NAMA INDONESIA KE BAHASA ARAB Erfan Gazali	210
CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING IN MULTILANGUAGE COMMUNITY CASE STUDY IN BALAI LPPU-UNDIP SEMARANG Erna Sunarti	214
TEGALNESE YOUTH ATTITUDE TOWARDS BAHASA JAWA NGOKO REFLECTED IN SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE AND CLOTHING INDUSTRY AS AN EFFORT OF LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE Ihda Rosdiana & Ekfindar Diliana	220
KEKERABATAN BAHASA WAWONII, MORONENE, DAN KULISUSU (KAJIAN LINGUSTIK HISTORIS KOMPARATIF) La Ino	225
KEHEBATAN DAN KEUNIKAN BASA SEMARANGAN M. Suryadi	231

ALIH DAN CAMPUR KODE MAHASISWA PEMBELAJAR BAHASA INGGRIS DI MEDIA SOSIAL FACEBOOK: TREN ATAU KEBUTUHAN? (STUDI KASUS KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK PADA GROUP MAHASISWA SASTRA INGGRIS UNIVERSITAS KOMPUTER INDONESIA (UNIKOM) BANDUNG DI FACEBOOK) Muhammad Rayhan Bustam	237
CHOICE OF LANGUAGE IN JOB TITLES AT VACANCY ADVERTISEMENTS Saidatun Nafisah	243
GROUNDING IN FACE-TO-FACE CONVERSATION: AN ETHNOGRAPHY STUDY Udin Kamiluddin	247
REEXAMINING LEXICAL VARIATION IN DATAR VILLAGE: THE CASE OF VERB Ageng Sutrisno & Cindy Intan Audya Putri	253
LEKSIKON PERTANIAN DALAM BAHASA JAWA DI KABUPATEN KUDUS: KAJIAN ETNOLINGUISTIK Ahdi Riyono	258
THE KNOWLEDGE OF PROSODY IN HELPING STUDENTS RESPONSE UTTERANCES APPROPRIATELY Emilia Ninik Aydawati	263
VISUALISATION OF DIACHRONIC CONSTRUCTIONAL CHANGE USING MOTION CHART Gede Primahadi-Wijaya-R.	267
INCHOATIVE VERBS IN INDONESIAN I Nyoman Udayana	271
LANGUAGE DOCUMENTATION ON JAVANESE: A SHIFT TOWARDS RECOGNIZING AND CELEBRATING COLLOQUIAL VARIETIES Tom Connors & Jozina Vander Klok	276
NETRALISASI VOKAL PADA REDUPLIKASI BAHASA MELAYU LANGKAT Wisman Hadi	282
MBOK: ITS DISTRIBUTION, MEANING, AND FUNCTION Ajar Pradika Ananta Tur	287
LEKSIKON BUSANA MUSLIMAH INDONESIA (KAJIAN LINGUISTIK ANTROPOLOGIS) Asri Wijayanti	293
PENYUSUNAN KAMUS HOMONIM UNTUK PELAJAR Ida Bagus Putrayasa	299
KALIMAT BAHASA SAMAWA-MATEMEGA: CATATAN PENELITIAN DAERAH TERPENCIL SEBAGAI UPAYA PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU Lalu Erwan Husnan & Damhujin	303
GOROAWASE DALAM BAHASA JEPANG Ningrum Tresnasari	308

KORESPONDENSI PERUBAHAN LINGKUNGAN DAN CAREGIVER TERHADAP KOMPETENSI LINGUISTIK DAN KOMUNIKASI ANAK (STUDI KASUS PADA AP) Prihantoro	314
SUBSTANTIVWÖRTER IN GERMAN Sulis Triyono	319
WACANA DEMOKRASI DALAM PERSPEKTIF TABLOID MEDIA UMAT Agus Suryana	324
THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ENGLISH ADVERTISEMENTS CREATED BY STUDENTS OF BUSINESS ENGLISH CLASS AT PGRI UNIVERSITY SEMARANG. LEMBAGA PENELITIAN DAN PENGABDIAN PADA MASYARAKAT, UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG Akmal & Maria Yosephin WL & Sri Wahyuni	329
DICTION IN A DRAMA ENTITLED 'ROMEO AND JULIET' BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE Ch. Evy Tri Widyahening	334
METROLOGI DALAM PERIBAHASA SUKU KAUM SEMAI: SATU KAJIAN SEMANTIK Mohd. Rasdi Saamah & Abu Hassan Abdul	338
METAFORA 'KEPALA' DALAM PEMIKIRAN MELAYU: ANALISIS TEORI BLENDING Nor Asiah Ismail & Norliza Jamaluddin & Anida Sarudin	343
PEMAHAMAN DAN PENGGUNAAN CANGKRIMAN OLEH MASYARAKAT JAWA SEKARANG P. Ari Subagyo	349
"CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON IDEOLOGY OF NEGARA ISLAM INDONESIA (NII) GROUP, INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT, AND THE JAKARTA POST REPRESENTED THROUGH EDITORIALS AND HEADLINES OF THE JAKARTA POST" Sugeng Irianto	355
BAHASA, WACANA, DAN KEKUASAAN DALAM KONSTRUKSI G30S Yoseph Yapi Taum	360
FUNGSI TINDAK TUTUR WACANA RUBRIK KONSULTASI SEKS PADA MEDIA ONLINE KOMPAS.COM Achmad Dicky Romadhan	364
BRIDGING SEBAGAI ALAT PAGAR KESANTUNAN BERBAHASA DALAM MEDIA SMS Asih Prihandini dan Juanda	368
ANALYSIS OF THE SCHEMATIC STRUCTURES OF THE STUDENTS' WRITTEN REPORT TEXTS Farikah	373
FENOMENA SENYAPAN: STUDI KONTRASTIF TERHADAP TUTURAN TERENCANA DAN TUTURAN SPONTAN Fida Pangesti	377

THE EXISTENCE OF CINEMA TERMS IN TARAKAN TEENAGERS' DAILY COMMUNICATION Lisdiana Anita	383
METAFORA DALAM KOMUNIKASI BUDAYA MASYARAKAT DAYAK KAYAN GA'AI Martvernad & Adha Ritnasih Griyani	388
A STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE POEMS OF WIJI THUKUL Nugraheni Eko Wardani	394
ANALISIS WACANA PELANGGARAN PRINSIP KERJA SAMA DALAM ACARA DISKUSI INDONESIA LAWAK KLUB (ILK) EPISODE 4 JUNI 2014 DI STASIUN TELEVISI TRANS7 Nuken Tadzkiroh Lekso	400
NEGATIVE POLITENESS EMPLOYED BY NAJWA SHIHAB IN MATA NAJWA 'HABIBIE HARI INI' Sabila Rosdiana	406
PENERAPAN PRINSIP KERJASAMA DAN PEMENUHAN PRINSIP KESANTUNAN DALAM TINDAK TUTUR GURU-GURU TAMAN KANAK-KANAK Suroono	412
THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF LANGUAGE Ivan Chabibilah	419
USING VARIOUS WRITING RESOURCES TO PROMOTE COLLABORATIVE ATMOSPHERE IN LEARNING WRITING SKILLS Jurianto & Salimah	422
KOMPARASI PENAFSIRAN KEPRIBADIAN BUDAYA JAWA BERDASARKAN KELOMPOK USIA DALAM TUTURAN PENGHUNI LAPAS II B LAMONGAN KAJIAN ETNOGRAFI KOMUNIKASI Mahabbatul Camalia	428
PENGARUH BUDAYA DALAM PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA (ASING) Dyah Tjaturrini	434
REGISTERS AND ACRONYMS IN BOARDING SCHOOL Laksananing Mukti	438
PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA 'DIALEK MANDARIN' PADA MASYARAKAT TIONG HUA DI PURWOKERTO Nunung Supriadi	442
TEACHER'S ROLE OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AMONG INDERGARTEN STUDENTS IN RA AL-MUNA SEMARANG Sartika Hijriati & Anisa Arifiyani	446
METAFORA SIMBOLIS DAN VERBAL TUTURAN PRANATA CARA DALAM UPACARA PANGGIH PENGANTIN CARA JAWA-SURABAYA Wuri Sayekti	450

RETRIEVING THE SOCIO-POLITICAL HISTORY OF INDONESIAN Herudjati Purwoko	456
CONTESTING REGIONAL, NATIONAL, AND GLOBAL IDENTITIES THROUGH THE ATTITUDE OF INDONESIAN LANGUAGE STUDENTS Nurhayati	461
IMPROVING THE LANGUAGE ACCURACY IN WRITING SKILL THROUGH GROUP DISCUSSION AND ERROR ANALYSIS Suharno	466
DETERMINER PHRASES IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY MALAY Agus Subiyanto	471
COMPLIMENT-RESPONDING IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE Oktiva Herry Chandra	476

CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING IN MULTILANGUAGE COMMUNITY CASE STUDY IN BALAI LPPU-UNDIP SEMARANG

Erna Sunarti

Diponegoro University, Semarang
ersu.412@gmail.com

Abstract

Community has a big deal related with the way people to communicate. During the communication people are tending to switch or mix their code regarding with several factors influenced them. The switching and the mixing are commonly appear as a result of the linguistic repertoires belonged by the people. This study is aimed to investigate the code switching and code mixing used in Multilanguage community in Balai LPPU-UNDIP Semarang by using 90 participants as the object of the research. This research is kind of qualitative research by describing the phenomena occurs in a community. The findings show that they speak differently is any domain they are placed and there are 9 vernaculars and two Nationality languages used. The result shows that they switch and mix their code related with the domain and several social factors needed.

Keywords: *Multilanguage community, Code Switching and Code Mixing, Sociolinguistic, Descriptive Qualitative.*

Introduction

Holmes (1992:1) said that people tend to speak differently in any different social contexts. They attempt to identify the social functions of language and how it is used to deliver social meaning. So, it is not only about sharing information, but also engaging social fact that establish and maintain relationship among people (Trudgill, 2011:4). It means that in our speaking we do bring our social identity in delivering our message to other people.

When people communicate with others, they directly or indirectly display their own identity, characteristic, social status, many more through the language he or she uses. People who come from different backgrounds and countries live in one community. It happens if those people in that community are not isolated from the outside world. They may speak the same thing but in different way. There are several factors that influence the way people speak.

People have a chance to meet people from other communities, they are always faced with the problem of code choice (Wardhaugh, 1986). It means that they must consider and select codes that rare intelligibly spoken for both sides. So, the speakers know the languages they used in the conversation well. The choice of code includes the choice of dialect, style, register or variety. Switching from one code to another is used as a strategy to maintain the communication (Holmes, 1992: 23). According to Chloros (2009:4) code switching is "the use of several language or dialects the same conversation or sentences by bilingual people.

Hudson (1980:21) claimed that "...every individual in a community is unique in his language... conscious or not, they sometimes switch their language on several reasons. So, for extending that different linguistic items have different relations to society, it is necessary to figure out this kind of relationship in a different point.

Domains of Language Use

According to Holmes (2001:21), people are tending to choose several codes in their community in deferent domains. Domain is a number of interactions recognized as relevant in figuring out patterns of code in many speech communities. "Domain is clearly a very general concept which draws on three important social factors in code choice – participants, setting and topic." (Holmes, 2001:23)

Fishman (1972:22) in Holmes (2001:21) claimed that there are five domains exist in many communities. There are family, friendship, religion, education and employment. Those domains control codes which are used by people. However, there also several factors affecting the codes choice. There are social distance, status relationship, formality and function (Holmes, 2001: 25-26).

Diglosia

Before we talk about diglosia, we should know about linguistic repertoire. Linguistic repertoire is languages mastered by people and sometimes used simultaneously when people speak. It may consist of more than two languages or codes.

Codes is the variety of language used by people in their speaking (Holmes :19). In addition, code switching and code mixing are also closely related to the phenomenon of diglossia. According to Ferguson (1959) in Hudson (1980:54) stated the definition of diglosia as follow;

Diglosia is a relatively stable language situation in which, in addition to the primary dialects of the language (which may include a standard or regional standards), there is a very divergent, highly codified (of ten grammatically more complex) superposed variety, the vehicle of a large and respected body of written literature, either of an earlier period or in another speech community, which is learned largely by formal education and is used for most written and formal spoken purposes but it is not used by any sector of the community for ordinary conversation.

In diglosia we find that there are several variety used as representation of language repertoire. The variations may admire "high" (H) or "low" (L) variety.

Previous Study

There are numerous studies which are concerned on code mixing and code switching that had been done. Rohali (2010) conducted a research related with code switch and mix done in France classroom. This research was focused on the language used during France teaching and learning process. In what reasons they switch and mix their language. On the other hand Rohmani and friends (2013) had also conducted a study related with code switch and mix used in Novel Negeri 5 Menara. This research just to find the code switching and code mixing found in a novel and described why the figures in this novel switch and mix their language.

Those kind of previous studies were not conducted in multilingual community. They just observed in a good setting condition. It is different from my research which was conducted in multilingual community and the settings were not set. It happened naturally as in their daily activities.

Methodology

The research design of this study will use descriptive qualitative. This research will show the nature of the situation as it exists at the time of the study as stated by Gay (1987: 189), "descriptive research determines and reports the way the things are". This study is also qualitative, because all the data collection is in the form of words. Since this research is a descriptive qualitative research, the main instrument of this research is the researcher herself as the key-human-instrument.

The participant observed in this research is 90 people. They are living in Balai LPPU-Undip as student and employee. They were asked about their native language and the frequency of using that language in their daily. After asking the participants, the researcher observed and made recording related with their conversation. The recording was transcribe and then been analyzed.

Finding and Discussion

Based on the domain of language used that exists in Balai LPPU-UNDIP Semarang can be drawn as the table below:

Table 1

Domain	Addressee	Setting	Variety/Code
Family	Family	Private room	Javanese, Papuanese,
Friendship	Friend	In formal activities	Bahasa, Javanese, Batak, Lontar, Papuanese, Malay
Religion	Priest	Mosque, church	Bahasa
Education	Teacher	Classroom	Bahasa, English
Employment	Employer	Administration office	Bahasa, English

The table is based on domain of language stated by Fishman 1992:22

In table 2 shows a number of people who speak certain language and the setting they use the language.

Table 2

No	Language	Number of Speakers	Setting
1	Javanese	55	Informal
2	Sundanese	3	Informal
3	Lontar	7	Informal
4	Bataknese	12	Informal
5	Banjar	3	Informal
6	Acehnese	1	Informal
7	Malay	3	Informal
8	Papuanese	5	Informal
9	Balinese	1	Informal
10	Bahasa	90	Formal, Informal
11	English	4	Formal

From the table above, it can be seen that most of vernacular used by people in Balai LPPU-UNDIP is Javanese. It is because the majority of people living here are from Java. And then, the second place is Batak which is used by 12 people, following by Lontar and Papuanese with the speaker are 7 and 5. However, Sundanese and Malay are used by 3 people, following by Acehnese and Balinese which are only spoke by 1 person.

Discussion

There are three people who study in Balai LPPU-UNDIP bring their family to accompany them here. In addition, Mr. Nurhadi came from Klaten. He uses minimally two languages in his daily life. In his private room he speaks Javanese with his family. The variety used is low Javanese (*Ngoko*), because in his house there are only his wife and his kids. On the other hand, he speaks Bahasa in his office with his college, as priest in Balai he uses Bahasa to deliver his speech and in some occasions when he meets students from Java he speaks Javanese *Ngoko*. On the other hand when he met his college he switched the variety of language into Javanese *Madya*. (Wolf and Soepomo, 2002:29)

The switch of language is caused of several reasons. Javanese *ngoko* is used to show the status relationship between him and his family. It addresses a close relationship among the member in his family. However, Javanese *Madya* is used to show respect to his college and still in a close relationship. As we know, Javanese *Madya* is one level up comparing with *Ngoko*. Meanwhile, Bahasa is used when he is on office and when he meets students from other region.

In other example is Miss. Erna who works as an English teacher in Balai, she comes from Rembang, Central Java. She speak Javanese with her friend next her door who comes from Malang.

However, she speaks Bahasa with her roommate who comes from Bali. She speaks English in her class and in office, because she has been requested to speak English by the boss.

It is unique; she does not speak Javanese with her roommate, although they are in a very close relationship. It is because they have different vernacular, they use Bahasa in their daily when gather in their chamber. In other words, the use of Bahasa does not mean that Miss Erna and her friend in a formal or in a distance situation. On the other hand, she speaks Javanese *Ngoko* with Emma who live next her door. They speak *Ngoko* because both are native and they are in a close relationship as a friend.

See the table bellow as the language domain of Miss. Erna:

Table 3

Domain	Addressee	Setting	Language
Family	Family	On phone	Javanese
Friendship	Friend	In formal activities	With her roommate she speaks Bahasa With her friend next door she speaks Javanese
Religion	Priest	Mosque, church	Bahasa
Education	Teacher	Classroom	Bahasa, English
Employment	Employer	Administration office	Bahasa, English

Social Factor Affecting Code Choice

The code switching is clearly seen from friendship domain. Students in LPPU majority come from Sumatera, Java, Papua and one from Sulawesi. In their daily conversations sometimes they still bring their vernacular in their conversations. For example on this dialog which was taken from their conversation in a food stall.

- Marlin : *Kim, nganre!* (Kim, Let us have some meal)
 Hendra : *Iyo* (yes, come on)
 Marlin : *Tugasmu risuhangngi le' ba' mi?*(How is your assignment?)
 Hendra : *Aih, Sudah nanti saja. Makan mi duluh. Bang Iran mau pesan apa?*(Aih, it would be better if get some food first. Bro Iran, what do you want to eat?)
 Iran : *Pesankan nasi Padang. Kangen* (Batak dialect) *saya, sudah 5 bulan ga makan masakan rumah.*
 (Padang food please. I really miss it, it)
 Hendra : *Oke bang. Mbak tambah nasi Padang pakai rendang satu ya.* (Okay bro. Sister, please bring us one Padang food with rendang.)
 Waitress : *Iya mas, mau pesan apa lagi?*(Yes sir, any other request?)
 Iran : *Sudah dulu mbak.* (It is enough for now)
 Waitress : *Ditunggu* (Please wait.)

In this conversation, Marlin and Hendra are both from Sulawesi, so they used Lontar in their informal conversation. The use of '*iyo*' in Lontar show low variety of a language (the high level is '*iyé*'). Low varieties of Lontar are used because Mr. Marlin and Mr. Hendra have close social distance (close friend). Moreover, the used of "*mi*" in the end of sentence shows the relationship between speakers are close.

On the other hand, when Hendra spoke to Mr. Iran he used Bahasa. It is because Mr. Iran is from Medan—his native is Batak. So, he used Bahasa to offer Mr. Iran a kind of foods (*Bang Iran mau pesan apa?*). Surprisingly, Mr. Iran answered with Batak dialect (*kangen*). In Bahasa the word *kangen* is pronounced as [kaŋən], in kontras Mr. Iran pronounced [kaŋɜn]. The expression of using

[kaŋʒn] indicates that Mr. Iran wanted to show his feeling of his hometown (he really missed his home)

The dialog above was continued by arriving someone else.

- Iran : *Eh Miss Erna. How are you Miss? Mau makan juga? Gabung sama kita sini*
(Eh, Miss Erna. How are you Miss? Want to get your meal too? Come on join us!)
- Erna : *Hi, kabar baik bang. Lagi pada makan nih. Udah ga ada kelas?*(Hi, im fine. Waiting for your food. Are you free now?)
- Marlin : *Iya Miss. Dosennya ga datang. Padahal udah nunggu dari jam 8 tadi.*(Yes we do Miss. The lecture did not come up, although we had waited since 8 o'clock)
- Erna : *yang sabar ya pak. Mungkin beliau ada halangan. Saya duluan ya pak. Mau dimakan di asrama saja.*(Okay, be patient then. May be he has obstacles to come today I am going home first, I prefer to eat in dorm.)
- Hendra : *iya Miss. Take care* (Okay, take care)
- Erna : *Okay, bye* (Okay, bye)

The previous dialog they used Bahasa to communicate, when Erna came Mr. Iran switch his code into English to greet Erna—she is the English teacher in Balai.

“*Eh Miss Erna. How are you Miss?*”

This sentence is in English but the sense was in Bahasa. It did not mean that Mr. Iran can speak English; it was used to make a conversation going well. The sentence is followed the utterance “*Mau makan juga? Gabung sama kita sini*” (Want to get your meal too? Come on join us!). This utterance was in Bahasa. It shows us that the distance among them is not too far. As an additional information, Miss. Erna is younger than all of the students.

The use of borrowing word of English is seen in this dialog. We still see, although Erna is younger than her students, they call Erna by giving honorific caller (Miss). In fact, the use of Miss is higher than ‘*mbak*’ in daily conversation—they have the same meaning. They call Miss Erna to show that they respect her as their English teacher, whereas they met Erna in food stall not in the classroom. They used Miss was not cause that they did not know the word ‘*mbak*’ in Bahasa, but they borrowed Miss to show respect to the other people.

On the other side, Erna did not use English to answer Mr. Iran’s greeting. She wanted to make the conversation as relax as possible. She knew the context that they met was in a food stall, and it would be better if they used Bahasa. However, in the end of this dialog, we can see that Hendra switch his code by using English to express god bye to Erna. He used ‘take care’ not ‘*hati-hati*’, and Erna answer it by using ‘bye’. It shows us that this conversation was going smooth, because among the speaker could place their position well.

Conclusion

From the finding and discussion it can be inferred that in Balai LPPU-UNDIP live multilingual community. It is because the members were coming from many different cities in Indonesia. Moreover they bring their native/vernacular as a language repertoire beside Bahasa. Javanese is the major vernacular used, because the majority of people living here are from Java. And then, the second place is Batak which is used by 12 people, following by Lontar and Papuanese with the speaker are 7 and 5. However, Sundanese and Malay are used by 3 people, following by Acehnese and Balinese which are only spoke by 1 person.

There are several reasons why people switch and mix their code when they are speaking. The aspects that control the use of code switching are social distance, status relationship, formality and function (Holmes, 2001:25-26). It is also influenced by the domain where the people placed.

The use of code switching and code mixing tell us that human actually can not be separated from society surround them. They are linked by the abstract line each other. Respecting each other as a key element of human being.

References

- Eastman, C. E. 1992. *Code-switching as an urban language contact phenomenon*. Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural development 13, 1_2
- Eggins, Suzanne.1994. *An introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics, First Edition*. London: Printed Publishers Ltd.
- Holmes, Janet. 1992. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, Second Edition. Harlow: Person Education
- Hudson, R. A. 1980. *Sociolinguistics*. New York: Alden Press.
- Myers-Scotton, Carol. 1993. *Duelling Languages: Grammatical Structure in Code-switching*.New York: Oxford University Press.
- Rohmani, Siti, and Amir, Fuadi. 2013. *Analisis Alih Kode dan Campur Kode pada Novel negeri 5 Menara Kayra Ahmad Fuadi*. Basastra Jurnal Penelitian Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia dan Pengajarannya. Volume 2 No.12301-6405
- Wardhaugh, Ronald. 1986. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, Fifth Edition. Malden: Basil Blackwell
- Wolf, Jhon and Soepomo Poedjosoedarmo. 2002. *Communicative Codes in Central Java*. New York: Cornell Southeast Asia Program Publications.



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

**Jalan Imam Bardjo, S.H. No.5 Semarang
Telp/Fax +62-24-8448717
Email: seminarlinguistics@gmail.com
Website: www.mli.undip.ac.id/lamas**

