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PROCEEDINGS

International Seminar LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT (LAMAS) 6

“Empowering Families, Schools, and Media
for Maintaining Indigenous Languages”

August 9—10, 2016



Compiled by
Agus Subiyanto, Suharno, M. Suryadi,
Wuri Sayekti, and Tohom Marthin Donius Pasaribu

Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University
in Collaboration with
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NOTE

This international seminar on Language Maintenance and Shift 6 (LAMAS 6 for short) is a continuation of the previous LAMAS seminars conducted annually by the Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University in cooperation with *Balai Bahasa Jawa Tengah*.

We would like to extend our deepest gratitude to the seminar committee for putting together the seminar that gave rise to this compilation 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 107 papers and abstracts presented at the seminar. Some of the papers have been selected to be published in *Parole: Journal of Linguistics and Education*, and for these papers only the abstracts are published in the proceeding.

Of the papers, 4 papers were presented by invited keynote speakers. They are Peter Suwarno, Ph.D. (Arizona University, USA), Mukhlis Abu Bakar, M.A., Ph.D., (National Institute of Education, Singapore), Dr. Agus Subiyanto, M.A. (Diponegoro University, Indonesia), Hywel Coleman, M.A., OBE (University of Leeds, UK).

The topic areas of the papers cover Sociolinguistics (16 papers), Discourse Analysis (14 papers), Language Acquisition (1 paper), Language & Culture (5 papers), Linguistics in Education (10 papers), Language in Politics (1 paper), Pragmatics (21 papers), Psycholinguistics (3 papers), Semantics (12 papers), Phonology (2 papers), Morphology (1 paper), and Syntax (11 papers).

SCHEDULE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT (LAMAS) 6

August 9—10, 2016 in Pascasarjana, Diponegoro University (Imam Bardjo, S.H. No.3-5 Street, Semarang, Indonesia)

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 2016 (FIRST DAY)				
TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
07.00 – 08.00	REGISTRATION		LOBI HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR	COMMITTEE
08.00 – 08.05	INDONESIA RAYA ANTHEM		CONVENTION HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR	NAILA (COMMITTEE)
	SPEECH FROM THE COMMITTEE			KETUA COMMITTEE
08.05 – 08.15	OPENING			DEKAN FIB UNDIP
08.15 – 11.15	PLENARY SESSION 1			CLASS ROOM, TTB B, 3rd FLOOR
	Hywel Coleman, M.A., OBE	<i>FLUCTUATIONS IN LANGUAGE-IN-EDUCATION POLICY AND PRACTICE IN INDONESIA, 1901-2015</i>		
	Mukhlis Abu Bakar, Ph.D.	<i>BILINGUALISM AND THE MAINTENANCE OF THE MOTHER TONGUE IN MULTILINGUAL SINGAPORE</i>		
PARALLEL SESSION 1			CLASS ROOM, TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	COMMITTEE
11.15 – 12.45	Nurhayati	<i>DISCOURSE AGAINST LGBT</i>	CLASS B301	COMMITTEE
	Yasir Mubarak	ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS REPRESENTASI PEREMPUAN KORBAN PEMERKOSAAN DI SITUS BERITA ONLINE		
	Ajeng Dianing Kartika	CITRA PENGUNGSI DAN PENCARI SUAKA DI JERMAN; KAJIAN WACANA KRITIS PADA KOMENTAR PEMBACA SURAT KABAR ONLINE ZEIT		
	Norfaizah Abdul Jobar & Anida Sarudin	REPRESENTASI 'PROSES' DALAM WACANA UNIT PENDAHULUAN PENULISAN KARANGAN		
11.15 – 12.45	Sa'adiyah Ma'alip & Rahilah Omar	PEMILIHAN BAHASA MASYARAKAT CHETTI DI MELAKA NAME/NAMA	CLASS B302	COMMITTEE
	Pardi Suratno	BAHASA SEBAGAI REPRESENTASI KEKUASAN KOLONIAL TERHADAP MASYARAKAT PRIBUMI (STUDI PADA NOVEL JAWA PRAKEMERDEKAAN TERBITAN BALAI PUSTAKA)		
	Riza Sukma	SITUASI PSIKOLOGIS DALAM PEMILIHAN BAHASA OLEH PENUTUR BAHASA BETAWI DI JAKARTA: KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK		
	Yulia Mutmainnah	<i>'WARTEG' FOOD SELLERS' LANGUAGE ATTITUDES TOWARD TEGAL DIALECT OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN SEMARANG</i>		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
11.15 – 12.45	Sri Rejeki Urip & Ayudhia Ratna Wijaya	EVALUASI BUKU PANDUAN DEBAT “DEBATING” DAN “PANDUAN DEBAT KOMPETITIF” DALAM RANGKA PENGEMBANGAN BUKU PANDUAN DEBAT DALAM BAHASA PRANCIS	CLASS B303	COMMITTEE
	Tubagus Chaeru Nugraha	PERISTILAHAN POLITIK ARAB DALAM BAHASA SUNDA: KAJIAN SEMIOTIK BAHASA BIDANG POLITIK		
	Wening Sahayu	SEKARANG ANDY GOES TO SCHOOL BESOK ANDY GEHT IN DIE SCHULE: FENOMENA PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA DAN BUDAYA NAMA DIRI DI INDONESIA		
	Trisnowati Tanto	THE POWER OF LANGUAGE OF AN INTERNET WEBSITE IN INFLUENCING PEOPLE’S PERCEPTION: A		
11.15 – 12.45	Suwandi & Sri Wahyuni & Th. Cicik Sophia B	<i>THE NON-ENGLISH LECTURERS’ READING COMPETENCE IN READING ENGLISH TEXT AT HIGHER EDUCATION IN CENTRAL JAVA</i>	CLASS B304	COMMITTEE
	Uswatunnisa	<i>THE INFLUENCE OF BAHASA MANDAR TOWARDS STUDENTS’ ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION (CASE STUDY ON STUDENTS OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 1 TINAMBUNG, POLEWALI MANDAR)</i>		
	Yohana Ika Harnita Sari	<i>LETTER NAME (ALPHABET) AND LETTER SOUND (A FIELD STUDY AT KINDERSTATION PRESCHOOL (TK CAHAYA BANGSA UTAMA) YOGYAKARTA)</i>		
	Nia Kurniawati	<i>THE PRE-SCHOOL TEACHERS’ UNDERSTANDING ON EARLY LITERACY: IMPLEMENTATION AND OBSTACLES IN TEACHING-LEARNING ACTIVITIES</i>		
11.15 – 12.45	Hubbi Saufan Hilmi & Fabio Testy Ariance Loren	BENTUK DAN PENGGUNAAN PRONOMINA PERSONA PADA BAHASA SASAK DIALEK NGENO-NGENE DI DUSUN MONTONG MEONG DESA LABUHAN HAJI KABUPATEN LOMBOK TIMUR	CLASS B308	COMMITTEE
	Husni Syukri Khotami & Ageng Sutrisno	<i>BANJARHARJO IS TRULY SUNDANESE</i>		
	Prihantoro	<i>THE DYNAMICS OF LOANWORD PROSODY: A CASE STUDY OF ‘JAMAAH’ IN INDONESIAN</i>		
	Agni Kusti Kinasih	<i>LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF SINGAPORE COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH FOUND IN A LOCAL ENGLISH-LANGUAGE MOVIE ENTITLED SINGAPORE DREAMING</i>		
12.45 – 13.45	LUNCH BREAK (ISHOMA)		TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	COMMITTEE
PARALLEL SESSION 2			CLASS ROOM, TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	COMMITTEE
13.45 – 15.15	Sulis Triyono	<i>MEANINGS OF OBJEKTIVE UND SUBJEKTIVE MODALVERBEN CONSTRUCTIONS IN GERMAN SENTENCES AND THEIR EQUIVALENCES IN INDONESIAN</i>	CLASS B301	COMMITTEE
	Trisnowati Tanto	THE POWER OF LANGUAGE OF AN INTERNET WEBSITE IN INFLUENCING PEOPLE’S PERCEPTION: A		
	Anisa Larassati & Nina Setyaningsih	THE KEYBOARD WARRIORS: EXPRESSING HATRED AND JUDGEMENT ON “ANOTHER” WOMAN THROUGH HATERS’ INSTAGRAM ACCOUNT		
	Anisa Zuhria Sugeha & Ika Nurfarida	PERBANDINGAN KOLOKASI KATA IBU DAN BUNDA DALAM KORPUS BAHASA INDONESIA		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
13.45 – 15.15	Agnesia Arum S. & Intan Mustika & Sarah Sumponogati & Uswatunnisa	<i>COMMISSIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACT ACROSS LANGUAGES: JAVANESE AND MANDARESE</i>	CLASS B302	COMMITTEE
	Almira Fidela Artha & Fina Syahadatina & Okta Enggiana Pradevi	“SENYUM CEMERLANG, SENYUM PEPSODENT” ANALISIS DIAKRONIK BENTUK BAHASA IKLAN PEPSODENT DALAM 4 DEKADE: KAJIAN SOSIOPRAGMATIK		
	Azzahra Egeng & Ferina Kumala Dewi & Riza Sukma	MAKNA KATEGORI PARTIKEL DALAM IMPLIKATUR KONVENSIONAL DI TIGA BAHASA DAERAH: SEBUAH KAJIAN TEORI RELEVANSI		
	Bayu Aryanto	STRATEGI PENOLAKAN AJAKAN BAHASA JEPANG (STUDI KASUS MAHASISWA SASTRA JEPANG UNIVERSITAS DIAN NUSWANTORO DAN PENUTUR ASLI JEPANG)		
13.45 – 15.15	Agus Ridwan	GRAMATIKALISASI SATUAN BAHASA BIS ‘SAMPAI’ DALAM BAHASA JERMAN	CLASS B303	COMMITTEE
	Farikah	<i>ANALYSIS OF NOMINAL GROUP CONSTRUCTION OF THE STUDENTS’ WRITTEN TEXTS</i>		
	Indah Melisa & Ratna Juwitasari Emha	PERUBAHAN FONOLOGIS PADA DIALEK BAHASA INDRAMAYU SEBAGAI PRINSIP LEAST EFFORT DALAM BERTUTUR		
	Heny Sulistyowati & M. Syaifuddin S.	<i>SYNTAX STRUCTURE OF ADJECTIVE PHRASE COMPARISON IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE</i>		
13.45 – 15.15	Mahdi Ahmad	PEMBENTUKAN VERBA MELALUI AFIKSASI DALAM BAHASA TERNATE	CLASS B304	COMMITTEE
	Rohendi Ali Muhamad	<i>THE GENERAL STATEMENTS OF ANTECEDENT IN ENGLISH SENTENCE STRUCTURE</i>		
	M. Suryadi	BENTUK KESANTUNAN DENGAN MEMANFAATKAN KEKUATAN LEKSIKON EMOTIF-KULTURAL YANG DIMILIKI MASYARAKAT JAWA PESISIR: PEKALONGAN, SEMARANG, DEMAK		
13.45 – 15.15	Jeanyfer Tanusy	THE ANALYSIS OF LEXIS IN SUNDANESE PUPUH ‘KINANTI’	CLASS B308	COMMITTEE
	Ariya Jati	POETIC LANGUAGE IN NAZARETH’S “LOVE HURTS”		
	Fauzia	ANALYZING LANGUAGE STYLE OF VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL ACCREDITATION ‘SUGGESTION AND RECOMMENDATION’ TEXT		
	Dewi Puspitasari	“MOMMY, LET’S SING THE SONG WITH ME, PLEASE...” A NARRATIVE STUDY OF A YOUNG LEARNER IN THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE INQUIRY		
PARALLEL SESSION 3			CLASS ROOM, TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	COMMITTEE
15.15 – 16.45	Leonita Maharani	TRANSITIVITAS DALAM CERITA RAKYAT PAPUA (SEBUAH KAJIAN LINGUISTIK SISTEMIK FUNGSIONAL PADA TEKS CERITA RAKYAT SUKU MEE PAPUA)	CLASS B301	COMMITTEE
	Novian Denny Nugraha & Asih Prihandini	ANALISIS ALIH WAHANA MEDIUM PADA GAMES CLASH ROYALE SEBAGAI UPAYA PELESTARIAN BERBAHASA PADA KELUARGA PERKOTAAN UNTUK KEBUTUHAN BERCEKITA (STORY TELLING)		
	Anggy Denok Sukmawati	PROBLEMATIKA PENERAPAN MULOK BAHASA JAWA DI KABUPATEN PEMALANG		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
15.15 – 16.45	Anida Binti Sarudin	PENGUASAAN BIDANG BAHASA DI KALANGAN KANAK-KANAK PRASEKOLAH	CLASS B302	COMMITTEE
	Ika Inayati	KEBERPIHAKAN MEDIA PADA KASUS RAZIA WARTEG DI SERANG (STUDI KASUS PADA ARTIKEL LIPUTAN6.COM: MENTERI AGAMA TEGUR CARA SATPOL PP RAZIA WARTEG DI SERANG)		
	Halimah	PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA ANAK PERIODE PRELINGUAL (STUDY KASUS PADA BAYI USIA 8 BULAN)		
	Hazairin Eko Prasetyo	DEVELOPING AN INDONESIAN HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM OF ELT THROUGH LITERATURE		
15.15 – 16.45	Chendy AP. Sulistyو & Dede & Wiwid Nofa Suciaty	STRATEGI KESANTUNAN LINTAS BAHASA DI INDONESIA (SUNDA, BREBES, MELAYU) SEBUAH KAJIAN PRAGMATIK	CLASS B303	COMMITTEE
	Della Nathania & Muhammad Amin Ritonga & Romiyati	VARIASI TINDAK TUTUR EKSPRESIF LINTAS BAHASA (JAWA DAN MADAILING)		
	Freda Dyah Ayu Kusumaning Yandi & Yuni Triastuti	ANALISIS DEIKSIS DALAM BAHASA JAWA DIALEK SEMARANG DAN DIALEK PEKALONGAN KAJIAN PRAGMATIK		
	Hendita Damayanti & Imam Santoso	GAYA TINDAK TUTUR TIDAK LANGSUNG DALAM BAHASA JAWA		
15.15 – 16.45	Bernadette Santosa	THE LANGUAGE OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN SOME INDONESIAN ADVERTISEMENTS	CLASS B304	COMMITTEE
	Chusni Hadiati	THE FUNCTIONS OF PHATIC EXPRESSIONS IN TRADITIONAL SELLING AND BUYING		
	Eli Asikin-Garmager	DIALECT VARIATION AS A WINDOW INTO LANGUAGE CHANGE – A SYNTACTIC EXAMPLE FROM SASAK (LOMBOK)		
15.15 – 16.45	Dhion Meitreya Vidhiasi	THE ANALYSIS OF SUMBER WARAS CASE IN SINDONEWS’ EDITORIAL :“Sumber Waras bukan Pertarungan Opini” DATED APRIL 15TH, 2016	CLASS B308	COMMITTEE
	Mohammad Andi Hakim	Mendobrak Konstruksi Islam Modern dalam Buku PAI dan Budi Pekerti SMA; Sebuah Praksis Kekerasan Verbal		
16.45 – 17.00	BREAK		TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 2016 (SECOND DAY)				
TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
07.00 – 07.30	REGISTRATION		LOBI HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR	COMMITTEE
PLENARY 2				
07.30 – 10.30	Prof. Dr. Dadang Sunendar, M.Hum	Kebijakan Bahasa di Indonesia	CONVENTION HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR	Dr. Suharno, M.Ed./Drs. Pardi Suratno, M.Hum
	Peter Suwarno, Ph.D	Teaching Indonesian as a Diglossic Language: The Importance of Colloquial Indonesian for Pragmatic Competence and Local Languages Preservation		
	Dr. Agus Subiyanto, MA	Determining Language Typology based on Directed-Motion Lexicalization Patterns as a Language Documentation: a Case Study on Javanese		
10.30 – 11.00	BREAK		TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	COMMITTEE
PARALLEL 4				
11.00 – 12.30	Mualimin	DIRECTIVES IN JAVANESE OF TEGAL: A CASE STUDY OF DRAMA ON PERTIWI RADIO	CLASS B301	COMMITTEE
	Liya Umaroh	STRATEGI TINDAK TUTUR DALAM TRANSKSI JUAL BELI DI PASAR TRADISIONAL JOHAR SEMARANG		
	Lukman Isgianto	A SPEECH ACTS ANALYSIS OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT ON 'BIG CITY SMALL WORLD' CONVERSATION SCRIPT OF BRITISH COUNCIL LEARNING ENGLISH: A STUDY OF DISCOURSE ANALYSIS		
	Mutiara Karna Asih & Ika Inayati & Nor Cholifah	KEUNIKAN LEKSIKON PENANDA PRAANGGAPAN DALAM TIGA SUBDIALEK BAHASA JAWA (PURWOKERTO, BANTEN UTARA, DAN REMBANG)		
	Raheni Suhita & Djoko Sulaksono & Kenfitria Diah Wijayanti	CAMPUR KODE DALAM MANTRA KANURAGAN IMPLEMENTASI SEBUAH PANGAJAB		
	Sri Puji Astuti & M. Suryadi	REKONSTRUKSI POLA URUTAN FONEM PADA STRUKTUR LEKSIKON DIALEKTAL BAHASA JAWA PESISIRAN DI KOTA SEMARANG		
	Siyaswati	POLITENESS AND ITS USE THROUGH FOLKTALES: A SOCIO-PRAGMATICS STUDY		
11.00 – 12.30	Kahar Dwi P.	DARI EMPULOH MENUJU PYCNONOTIDAE: PERMUFAKATAN ANTAR PENUTUR BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PENYERAGAMAN KOSA KATA AVIARY	CLASS B303	COMMITTEE
	Noor Malihah	THE APPLICATIVE VOICE IN JAVANESE DIALECT OF KUDUS		
	Yesika M. Ocktarani & Heri Dwi Santoso	PERSONAL DEIXIS IN RADIO BROADCASTING: EXTINCTION SIGNAL OF 'KAMI' IN INDONESIAN		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
11.00 – 12.30	Kharisma Puspita Sari	METAPHORS AND DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS IN THE JAVANESE PROVERBS	CLASS B304	COMMITTEE
	Emah Rahardian	POLA PIKIR PENUTUR BAHASA JAWA DIALEK SEMARANG DALAM RUBRIK “RAME KONDHE” DI HARIAN SUARA MERDEKA		
	Romilda Arivina da Costa	PENGAMALAN AGAMA DAN PENGARUHNYA TERHADAP PERGESERAN BAHASA HATUHABA DI MALUKU TENGAH		
11.00 – 12.30	Noermanzah	CHILD LANGUAGE ACQUISITION 1.4 YEARS OF AGE (RESEARCH CASE STUDY ON FAMILY BILINGUAL)	CLASS B308	COMMITTEE
	Retno Purwani Sari	IDENTITY-FORMING POWER OF CHILDREN STORIES’ TRANSLATION: TRANSLATION STUDIES		
	Suharno	JUXTAPOSING FIRST AND SECOND CULTURES IN ELT MATERIALS		
12.30 – 13.30	LUNCH BREAK (ISHOMA)		TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	COMMITTEE
PARALLEL 5			CLASS ROOM, TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	
13.30 – 15.00	Pininta Veronika Silalahi	THE SEMIOTICS OF BATAK TOBA SOCIETY MARRIAGE TRADITION	CLASS B301	COMMITTEE
	Agus Sudono	PENAMAAN HALAMAN DAN RUBRIK DALAM SURAT KABAR SOLOPOS		
	Ratna Muthia	HUBUNGAN MAKNA VERBA PERBUATAN BERMAKNA ‘MENINGGALKAN SUATU TEMPAT’ DALAM BAHASA JAWA NGOKO (STUDI KASUS LUNGA, MANGKAT, BUDHAL, DAN MINGGAT): SEBUAH KAJIAN SEMANTIK		
13.30 – 15.00	Esther Hesline Palandi	KAJIAN METAFORA DALAM PUISI (HAIKU) BAHASA JEPANG	CLASS B302	COMMITTEE
	Festri Yudanika	AWARENESS AND PHONOLOGICAL WORKING MEMORY IN THE ADULT ACQUISITION OF SECOND LANGUAGE PRONUNCIATION: A CASE STUDY		
	Hindun	PEMERKAYAAN BAHASA MELALUI FILM “ADA APA DENGAN CINTA 2” DAN “AISYAH: BIARKAN KAMI BERSAUDARA” SEBAGAI PRODUK BUDAYA BANGSA INDONESIA		
	Hanny Fauziah	SYNTACTIC MISTAKES IN WRITING NEWS ON WEBSITE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE FOR MINERAL AND COAL TECHNOLOGY (A CASE STUDY ON WEBSITE: http://www.tekmira.esdm.go.id/newtek2/)		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
	Deli Nirmala	MIXED JAVANESE IN ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS' UTTERANCES AS A SYMPTOM OF LANGUAGE SHIFT (POLITENESS AND EMBODIMENT PERSPECTIVES)		
	Nathaniel Davin P. & Calvin Candra & Aswita A. Ersa M. & Prihantoro	STUDENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS DICTIONARY AND ITS USAGE: A CASE OF STUDY FOR ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY		
13.30 – 15.00	I Gede Arga Anggara	A STUDY OF DEIXIS USED IN TOP FIVE WALDJINAH'S POPULAR KERONCONG SONGS LYRICS	CLASS B304	COMMITTEE
	Irma Winingsih	PENGGUNAAN HEDGES ~ TO OMOIMASU SEBAGAI SALAH SATU USAHA PEMERTAHANAN KESANTUNAN BERTUTUR DALAM BAHASA JEPANG		
	Nunung Nurjati	POLITENESS ASPECTS OF ENGLISH COMMUNITY PRACTICE IN PARE: A THEORETICAL OVERVIEW		
13.30 – 15.00	Riza Sukma & Wiwid Nofa Suciaty & Yuni Triastuti	BAHASA DALAM SYAIR TARI SAMAN GAYO SEBAGAI PEMBENTUK POLA PIKIR DAN POLA TINDAK MASYARAKAT LOKAL: SEBUAH KAJIAN ANTROPOLINGUISTIK	CLASS B308	COMMITTEE
	Rosaria Mita Amalia & Yusuf Hamzah	THE ART OF RHETORIC USING STYLISTIC DEVICES IN WORLD UNIVERSITIES DEBATING CHAMPIONSHIP: A Study of Pragmatics		
	Wati Kurniawati	INDEKS VITALITAS BAHASA LOM BERDASARKAN JENIS KELAMIN DAN USIA (LOM LANGUAGE VITALITY INDEX BY GENDER AND AGE)		
15.00 – 15.30	CLOSING SPEECH		CONVENTION HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR	Drs. Pardi Suratno, M.Hum
15.30 – 16.00	BREAK (Certificate Handling)		LOBBY HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR	COMMITTEE

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THE ANALYSIS OF LEXIS IN SUNDANESE *PUPUH* 'KINANTI'

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Abstract

Music is not only something that a lot of people enjoy; for years it has been used for other purposes—express feelings, thoughts, personal opinions, and even messages. Sundanese people are not an exception to this. They employ poems in the form of songs to teach young generation about moral and cultural value. One of the types of the Sundanese songs taught to young children is pupuh Kinanti, which usually talks about waiting, worry and love. This study focuses on analyzing the diction of one of the famous pupuh Kinanti to understand how the semes are a part of an isotopy which contributes to the whole meaning of the text as well as how the presence of a word instead of the other gives effect to the whole pupuh. The study uses descriptive qualitative approach to examine the data by firstly doing thorough reading before choosing the words that fall into the same isotopy using Rastier's semic analysis. The analysis shows that the poem, which consists of two stanzas, contains repeated semes that build different kinds of isotopies that in turn form clusters of molecules.

Key words: *lexis, semic analysis, interpretive semantics, pupuh Kinanti, Sundanese*

1. INTRODUCTION

Sundanese literature has been in existence for hundreds of years, and it has been the subject of research by many literary critics since a long time ago. As the literature grows, more and more people become interested in studying about it. One of the forms of Sundanese literary genres that have existed for centuries is a kind of poem called *pupuh*.

Pupuh has always been used to impart values from older to younger generation. Just like poems in general, for example English sonnets, *pupuh* has rules that differentiate one type to another; these rules include the numbers of syllables (*guru wilangan*) per line, the end vowel which should be used in each line, and the characteristics (*watek*) of the *pupuh*. Sundanese *pupuh* is divided into two—*Sekar Ageung* and *Sekar Alit*, the first consisting of four types of *pupuh* and the latter consisting of thirteen types—and it is usually recited by singing.

The type of *pupuh* used in this analysis is *pupuh* Kinanti; it is under the category of a major *pupuh* (*Sekar Ageung*) and is considered to be one of the most famous kind of *pupuh*, which is taught to school children from young age. This type of *pupuh* usually has six lines per stanza, each line having eight syllables and the end vowels are 'a' and 'i', and it usually talks about waiting, worry and concern, or love.

The chosen *pupuh* is quite easy to understand, and it has no title; people usually call it by its first name, "Budak Leutik Bisa Ngapung" (A Young Child Who Can Fly). The main reason why this *pupuh* is selected to be the subject of the analysis is because this *pupuh* does not talk about the things that a *pupuh* Kinanti usually brings out; instead the poem is usually used as riddles for young children. The only characteristics of *pupuh* Kinanti that this poem has are the numbers of syllables and end vowel sounds per line.

Interpretive Semantics

This study utilizes a branch of semantics developed by the French linguist, Francois Rastier called the interpretive semantics. This branch of semantics is developed from the statement made by Saussure that "that human languages are made of oppositions" (Mauceri, 2005). These oppositions can be used to define semantics relations, for example 'day' versus 'night'.

According to Hébert (2011), interpretive semantics is “a “second-generation” sythensis of European structural semantics.” There are four components in interpretive semantics: thematic, which talks about content; dialectics, which analysis involves states, processes, and actors; dialogics, which is modal evaluations; and tactics, which is the linear sequencing of content. It also operates on two levels: types and lexia. The first is a unit that is “manifested to varying degrees through its tokens” (Hébert, 2011) and the latter is a unit that is functional and works with more than one morpheme. In this analysis, the component which is paid attention to is the thematic, as it deals mostly on the content of the text itself.

Semic Analysis

The application of interpretative semantics is very wide; the branches include the observation of veridictory square, dialogics, and a semantic graph. In this study, I am going to focus on the branch of interpretive semantics called the semic analysis, which analyze semes in the text. To do a semic analysis, one must first identify the elements of meanings in the text—these are the semes. Afterwards, the semes are grouped into clusters and later relations holding these clusters together are analyzed.

A seme is a feature of content in interpretive semantics, which works in the level of lexeme. As stated by Kreidler (1998), one should distinguish between a lexeme as it has “semantic relations outside of language” and function words, which only contribute to the grammatical meanings in a language. Hébert (2011) mentions that a seme is the signified part of a semiotic act, which, in Saussure’s words as cited by Chandler (2002) is considered “the concept to which [the sign] refers”. In his analysis, Mauceri (2005) explains that semes “are not used to describe isolated words but rather are defined as sets of words related to them. For instance, instead of describing a priori ‘chair’ as {/furniture/, /for sitting/,etc. . . }, /furniture/ is described by the set {‘chair’, ‘closet’, ‘table’, ‘sofa’}.” He also mentions that semes are dependant on context and therefore are not universal.

A seme can be divided into two smaller parts; they are generic and specific seme. A generic seme has three different levels which are divided based on a seme’s semantic class. These levels are the microgeneric, mesogeneric, and macrogeneric. The other type of seme is the specific seme, which only functions as a differentiator from one sememe (a signified of a morpheme) to another sememe in the same class.

When there is a repetition of a seme in a text, it forms a cluster called isotopy. For example, the words “book,” “pencil,” and “eraser” contain the seme /study/. These words also contain another seme, for instance /school/ or /stationery/. The analysis of isotopy should include commonality in the context in which the semes appear. It is noted by Mauceri (2005) dan isotopies are “useful for word sense disambiguation.” In his article, he gives the following example:

“For instance, let’s consider the word ‘bugs’ in the two sentences:

- Bugs were crawling everywhere in the room.
- Bugs were found in the program.

In the first sentence there is an isotopy /animal/ between ‘bugs’ and ‘crawling’, in the second sentence there is an isotopy /computer/ between ‘bugs’ and ‘programs.’” (Mauceri, 2005)

A seme may have a meaning that is independent or dependent on the context. If a seme has meaning independent of its context, it is called a type or inherent. In addition to being independent of the context, an inherent seme can also be present in the context—and if the meaning of a seme is the same both outside and inside of the context, it is ‘actualized.’ Meanwhile, a seme that is only present in contextual indication; this type of seme is called a token or afferent. It means that the meaning only appears inside the context, not independent. A seme that is normally present in a context but is not is said to be ‘virtualized’—this is the opposite of the ‘actualized’ seme.

2. METHODOLOGY

Descriptive qualitative approach is used in this study. The *pupuh* “Budak Leutik Bisa Ngapung” is obtained from the Internet and then an extensive reading is done to collect the data suitable for the purpose of the analysis. Considering the limited space assigned for the analysis, it would be impossible to do an extensive analysis on every seme appearing in this *pupuh* using interpretive semantics; therefore, the collection of data is limited to words that contain isotopies relating to the macrogeneric class //action//, especially those that fall into the mesogeneric category of //movement//.

After the data are collected, the next step is sorting them into a heuristic semic table, which functions is to record the preliminary findings. It is worthy to note that the words that do not contain the semantic classes mentioned above are not listed in this heuristic table provided in this paper. After this is done, these words (now in the forms of semes) are analyzed based on their actualizations in the text before the logical connections between isotopies are identified. Justifications are only given in the tables when a question may rise on whether a seme is actualized or virtualized in the text.

3. DISCUSSION

In order to analyze the semes, firstly the signifieds have to be categorized into their different semes. For the ease of reading, the categorization is done in the form of a heuristic table seen below:

No.	Reference no. (verse, line)	‘Signified’	/Seme/
1.	L1, V1	‘ngapung’	/fly/, /airborne/, /action/, /movement/
2.	L2, V1	‘ngapungna’	/fly/, /airborne/, /action/, /movement/
3.	L3, V1	‘kakalayanan’	/fly/, /airborne/, /action/, /movement/
4.	L3, V1	‘nguriling’	/action/, /movement/
5.	L4, V1	‘neangan’	/action/, /movement/, /missing/
6.	L1, V2	‘ngagarantung’	/airborne/, /action/, /movement/
7.	L2, V2	‘enteup’	/airborne/, /action/, /movement/

Table 1. Heuristic Semic Table

Table 1 consists of the preliminary findings of the semes falling into the macrogeneric //action// and mesogeneric //movement//. It is seen here that these semantic classes are made of several repeated semes. The first three data (1-3) have the seme /fly/ while the other four do not—the word ‘ngapung’ and ‘ngapungna’ are the Sundanese words for ‘fly’ while ‘kakalayanan’ means ‘floating.’ Data four only fall into two seme categories /action/ and /movement/ while data five ‘neangan,’ or ‘look for’ in English, has three semes /action/, /movement/, and /missing/. The last two data are almost similar to data one to three in terms of seme categories with the exclusion to /fly/, this is because even though ‘ngagarantung’ (hang from) and ‘enteup’ (perch on) must be an action that is done not on the ground, there is no actual flying involved.

The next step of this analysis will be determining the actualization and the logical relations amongst the semes. The following table (Table 2), provides more information about each seme in terms of their actualization in the text:

/seme/ sememe ²	/fly/	/airborne/	/action/	/movement/	/missing/
‘ngapung’	actualized specific inherent	actualized macrogeneric inherent	actualized macrogeneric inherent	actualized mesogeneric inherent	∅
‘ngapungna’	actualized specific	actualized macrogeneric	actualized macrogeneric	actualized mesogeneric	∅

	inherent	inherent	inherent	inherent	
‘kakalayanan’	actualized microgeneric inherent	actualized macrogeneric inherent	actualized macrogeneric inherent	actualized mesogeneric inherent	∅
‘nguriling’	∅	∅	actualized macrogeneric inherent	actualized mesogeneric inherent	∅
‘neangan’	∅	∅	actualized macrogeneric inherent	actualized mesogeneric inherent	actualized mesogeneric inherent
‘ngagarantung’	∅	actualized macrogeneric inherent	actualized macrogeneric inherent	actualized mesogeneric inherent	∅
‘enteup’	∅	actualized macrogeneric inherent	actualized macrogeneric inherent	actualized mesogeneric inherent	∅

Table 2. Analytical Semic Table

Looking at Table 2, it is seen that every single sememe in the *pupuh* is actualized; it means that the poem does not intend to put layers of hidden meanings inside of it, which is usually done by virtualizing the word—that is, eliminating the characteristics of the semes that should be present in both inside and outside the context. The sememes also fall into different semantic classes, from the specifics (‘ngapung’ and ‘ngapungna’ in which the seme /fly/ is an actual specific sememe of the words) to the largest semantic class that is macrogeneric, this is in the dimensional part of the text.

It is not surprising that all of the sememes are inside the mesogeneric category /movement/ and macrogeneric category /action/ since it is already mentioned that this study only focuses on the words that go into those categories. As we can see from both Table 1 and Table 2, there are some semes that occur repeatedly; they create different isotopies. The first isotopy that we can observe is from the seme /fly/ as this seme appears more than once in the text (data 1-3). The only seme that does not form an isotopy in the text is the seme /missing/.

The reading of the tables suggests that the connections between sememes and semes that are present in the text are not a symbolic one, as every sememe is actualized. The symbolic connection only occurs when there is a link of (at least) two sememes—one that is only present in a linguistic chain, and the other in the reading. In other words, a symbolic connection may be found if there is an incompatible generic seme and one identical specific seme, or, to be simple, virtualized. This is not found in the data. Therefore, the only possible connection is a metaphorical connection since it is also stated by Hébert (2011) that this kind of connection “links two sememes that are present in a linguistic chain.”

4. CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, it can be concluded that *pupuh* Kinanti namely “Budak Leutik Bisa Ngapung” consists of several repeated semes that can be grouped under several isotopies (and molecules). Every sememe is actualized in its seme, and they fall into the same mesogeneric semantic class //movement//, which is also a part of the macrogeneric class //action//. There is no virtualization of the words in the data, and from this it can be drawn that there is no other meaning underlying what is written in the whole *pupuh* itself as the only connection found is the metaphorical one instead of a symbolic one.

This study is very limited as the space assigned prohibits me to develop a more thorough analysis on other semes and isotopies that are present in the text. Moreover, it also prevents the analysis of the whole *pupuh* itself as a full text. Another challenge found when doing this analysis is finding the right references, as Rastier’s books are in French and it seems that a lot of researchers using this particular theory for their analyses are French linguists.

For future analysis, it is recommended that those who are interested in doing an interpretive semantics analysis combine this theory with other interpretive semantics theories such as the Veridictory Square and/or the Semantic Graphs, both of which are also a semiotic act analysis.

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