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
Balai Bahasa Jawa Tengah
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August 9—10, 2016
Semarang, Indonesia

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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).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>ROOM</th>
<th>CHAIR PERSON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07.00 – 08.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>REGISTRATION</td>
<td>LOBI HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR</td>
<td>COMMITTEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.00 – 08.05</td>
<td></td>
<td>INDONESIA RAYA ANTHEM</td>
<td>CONVENTION HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR</td>
<td>NAILA (COMMITTEE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.05 – 08.15</td>
<td></td>
<td>SPEECH FROM THE COMMITTEE</td>
<td></td>
<td>KETUA COMMITTEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.15 – 11.15</td>
<td>Hywel Coleman, M.A., OBE</td>
<td>OPENING</td>
<td></td>
<td>DEKAN FIB UNDIP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.15 – 11.15</td>
<td>Mukhlis Abu Bakar, Ph.D.</td>
<td>PLENARY SESSION 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Deli Nirmala, M.Hum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.15 – 11.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.15 – 12.45</td>
<td>Nurhayati</td>
<td>DISCOURSE AGAINST LGBT</td>
<td>CLASS B301</td>
<td>COMMITTEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.15 – 12.45</td>
<td>Yasir Mubarok</td>
<td>ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS REPRESENTASI PEREMPUAN KORBAN PEMERKOSAAN DI SITUS BERITA ONLINE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.15 – 12.45</td>
<td>Ajeng Dianing Kartika</td>
<td>CITRA PENGUNGI DAN PENCARI SUKA DI JERMAN; KAJIAN WACANA KRITIS PADA KOMENTAR PEMBACA SURAT KABAR ONLINE ZEIT</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.15 – 12.45</td>
<td>Norfaizah Abdul Jobar &amp; Anida Sarudin</td>
<td>REPRESENTASI ‘PROSES’ DALAM WACANA UNIT PENDAHULUAN PENULISAN KARANGAN</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11.15 – 12.45</td>
<td>Sa’adiah Ma’alip &amp; Rahilah Omar</td>
<td>PEMILIHANBAHASA MASYARAKAT CHETTI DI MELAKA NAME/NAMA</td>
<td>CLASS B302</td>
<td>COMMITTEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.15 – 12.45</td>
<td>Pardi Suratno</td>
<td>BAHASA SEBAGAI REPRESENTASI KEKUASAAN KOLONIAL TERHADAP MASYARAKAT PRIBUMI (STUDI PADA NOVEL JAWA PRAKEMERDEKAAN TERBITAN BALAI PUSTAKA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.15 – 12.45</td>
<td>Riza Sukma</td>
<td>SITUASI PSIKOLOGIS DALAM PEMILIHAN BAHASA OLEH PENUTUR BAHASA BETAWI DI JAKARTA: KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.15 – 12.45</td>
<td>Yulia Mutmainnah</td>
<td>‘WARTEG’ FOOD SELLERS’ LANGUAGE ATTITUDES TOWARD TEGAL DIALECT OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN SEMARANG</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.15 – 12.45</td>
<td>Sri Rejeki Urip &amp; Ayudhia Ratna Wijaya</td>
<td>EVALUASI BUKU PANDUAN DEBAT “DEBATING” DAN “PANDUAN DEBAT KOMPETITIF” DALAM RANGKA PENGEMBANGAN BUKU PANDUAN DEBAT DALAM BAHASA PRANCIS</td>
<td>CLASS B303</td>
<td>COMMITTEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tubagus Chaeru Nugraha</td>
<td>PERISTILAHAN POLITIK ARAB DALAM BAHASA SUNDA: KAJIAN SEMIOTIK BAHASA BIDANG POLITIK</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wening Sahayu</td>
<td>SEKARANG ANDY GOES TO SCHOOL BESOK ANDY GEHT IN DIE SCHULE: FENOMENA PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA DAN BUDAYA NAMA DIRI DI INDONESIA</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trisnowati Tanto</td>
<td>THE POWER OF LANGUAGE OF AN INTERNET WEBSITE IN INFLUENCING PEOPLE’S PERCEPTION: A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.15 – 12.45</td>
<td>Suwandi &amp; Sri Wahyuni &amp; Th. Cicik Sophia B</td>
<td>THE NON-ENGLISH LECTURERS’ READING COMPETENCE IN READING ENGLISH TEXT AT HIGHER EDUCATION IN CENTRAL JAVA</td>
<td>CLASS B304</td>
<td>COMMITTEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uswatunnisa</td>
<td>THE INFLUENCE OF BAHASA MANDAR TOWARDS STUDENTS’ ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION (CASE STUDY ON STUDENTS OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 1 TINAMBUNG, POLEWALI MANDAR)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yohana Ika Harnita Sari</td>
<td>LETTER NAME (ALPHABET) AND LETTER SOUND (A FIELD STUDY AT KINDERSTATION PRESCHOOL (TK CAHYA BANGSA UTAMA) YOGYAKARTA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nia Kurniawati</td>
<td>THE PRE-SCHOOL TEACHERS’ UNDERSTANDING ON EARLY LITERACY: IMPLEMENTATION AND OBSTACLES IN TEACHING-LEARNING ACTIVITIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.15 – 12.45</td>
<td>Hubbi Saufani Hilmi &amp; Fabio Testy Ariance Loren</td>
<td>BENTUK DAN PENGGUNAAN PRONOMINA PERSONA PADA BAHASA SASAK DIALEK NGENO-NGEN DI DUSUN MONTONG MEONG DESA LABUHAN HAJI KABUPATEN LOMBOK TIMUR</td>
<td>CLASS B308</td>
<td>COMMITTEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Husni Syukri Khotami &amp; Ageng Sutrisno</td>
<td>BANJARHARJO IS TRULY SUNDAANESE</td>
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<td>Prihantoro</td>
<td>THE DYNAMICS OF LOANWORD PROSODY: A CASE STUDY OF ‘JAMAAH’ IN INDONESIAN</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Agni Kusti Kinashi</td>
<td>LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF SINGAPORE COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH FOUND IN A LOCAL ENGLISH-LANGUAGE MOVIE ENTITLED SINGAPORE DREAMING</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.45 – 13.45</td>
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<td>COMMITTEE</td>
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<td></td>
<td>LUNCH BREAK (ISHOMA)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.45 – 15.15</td>
<td>Sulis Triyono</td>
<td>MEANINGS OF OBJEKTEIVE UND SUBJEKTIVE MODALVERBEN CONSTRUCTIONS IN GERMAN SENTENCES AND THEIR EQUIVALENCES IN INDONESIAN</td>
<td>CLASS B301</td>
<td>COMMITTEE</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Trisnowati Tanto</td>
<td>THE POWER OF LANGUAGE OF AN INTERNET WEBSITE IN INFLUENCING PEOPLE’S PERCEPTION: A</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anisa Larassati &amp; Nina Setyaningsih</td>
<td>THE KEYBOARD WARRIORS: EXPRESSING HATRED AND JUDGEMENT ON “ANOTHER” WOMAN THROUGH HATERS’ INSTAGRAM ACCOUNT</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anisa Zuhria Sugeh &amp; Ika Nurfarida</td>
<td>PERBANDINGAN KOLOKASI KATA IBU DAN BUNDA DALAM KORPUS BAHASA INDONESIA</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.45 – 15.15</td>
<td>Agnesia Arum S. &amp; Intan Mustika &amp; Sarah Sumponogati &amp; Uswatunnisa</td>
<td><strong>COMMISSIVE ILLCUTIONARY ACT ACROSS LANGUAGES: JAVANESE AND MANDARESE</strong></td>
<td>CLASS B302</td>
<td>COMMITTEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Almira Fidela Artha &amp; Fina Syahadatina &amp; Okta Enggiana Pradevi</td>
<td>“SENYUM CEMERLANG, SENYUM PEPSODENT” ANALISIS DIAKRONIK BENTUK BAHASA IKLAN PEPSODENT DALAM 4 DEKADE: KAJIAN SOSIOPRAGMATIK</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Azzahra Egeng &amp; Ferina Kumala Dewi &amp; Riza Sukma</td>
<td><strong>MAKNA KATEGORI PARTIKEL DALAM IMPLIKATUR KONVENSIONAL DI TIGA BAHASA DAERAH: SEBUAH KAJIAN TEORI RELEVANSI</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bayu Aryanto</td>
<td>STRATEGI PENOLAKAN AJAKAN BAHASA JEPANG (STUDI KASUS MAHASISWA SASTRA JEPANG UNIVERSITAS DIAN NUSWANTORO DAN PENUTUR ASLI JEPANG)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.45 – 15.15</td>
<td>Agus Ridwan</td>
<td><strong>GRAMATIKALISASI SATUAN BAHASA BIS ‘SAMPAI’ DALAM BAHASA JERMAN</strong></td>
<td>CLASS B303</td>
<td>COMMITTEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Faridah</td>
<td><strong>ANALYSIS OF NOMINAL GROUP CONSTRUCTION OF THE STUDENTS’ WRITTEN TEXTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indah Melisa &amp; Ratna Juwitasari Emha</td>
<td><strong>PERUBAHAN FONOLOGIS PADA DIALEK BAHASA INDRAMAYU SEBAGAI PRINSIP LEAST EFFORT DALAM BERTUTUR</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Henry Sulistyowati &amp; M. Syafuddin S.</td>
<td><strong>SYNTAX STRUCTURE OF ADJECTIVE PHRASE COMPARISON IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.45 – 15.15</td>
<td>Mahdi Ahmad</td>
<td>PEMBENTUKAN VERBA MELALUI AFIKASI DALAM BAHASA TERNATE</td>
<td>CLASS B304</td>
<td>COMMITTEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rohendi Ali Muhamad</td>
<td><strong>THE GENERAL STATEMENTS OF ANTECEDENT IN ENGLISH SENTENCE STRUCTURE</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M. Suryadi</td>
<td>BENTUK KESANTUNAN DENGAN MEMANFAATKAN KEKUATAN LEKSIKON EMOTIF-KULTURAL YANG DIMILIKI MASYARAKAT JAWA PESISIR: PEKALONGAN, SEMARANG, DEMAK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.45 – 15.15</td>
<td>Jeanyfer Tanusy</td>
<td><strong>THE ANALYSIS OF LEXIS IN SUNDANESE PUPUH ‘KINANTI’</strong></td>
<td>CLASS B308</td>
<td>COMMITTEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ariya Jati</td>
<td><strong>POETIC LANGUAGE IN NAZARETH’S “LOVE HURTS”</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fauzia</td>
<td><strong>ANALYZING LANGUAGE STYLE OF VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL ACCREDITATION ‘SUGGESTION AND RECOMMENDATION’ TEXT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dewi Puspitasari</td>
<td>“MOMMY, LET’S SING THE SONG WITH ME, PLEASE…” A NARRATIVE STUDY OF A YOUNG LEARNER IN THE JAVANESSE LANGUAGE INQUIRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.15 – 16.45</td>
<td>Leonita Maharani</td>
<td><strong>TRANSITIVAS DALAM CERITA RAKYAT PAPUA (SEBUAH KAJIAN LINGUISTIK SISTEMIK FUNGSIONAL PADA TEKS CERITA RAKYAT SUKI MEE PAPUA)</strong></td>
<td>CLASS B301</td>
<td>COMMITTEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Novian Denny Nugraha &amp; Ash Prihandini</td>
<td><strong>ANALISIS ALIH WAHANA MEDIUM PADA GAMES CLASH ROYALE SEBAGAI UPAYA PELESTARIAN BERBAHASA PADA KELUARGA PERKOTAAN UNTUK KEBUTUHAN BERCERITA (STORY TELLING)</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Anggy Denok Sukmawati</td>
<td><strong>PROBLEMATIKA PENERAPAN MULOK BAHASA JAWA DI KABUPATEN PEMALANG</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

PARALLEL SESSION 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>ROOM</th>
<th>CHAIR PERSON</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.15 – 16.45</td>
<td>Leonita Maharani</td>
<td><strong>TRANSITIVAS DALAM CERITA RAKYAT PAPUA (SEBUAH KAJIAN LINGUISTIK SISTEMIK FUNGSIONAL PADA TEKS CERITA RAKYAT SUKI MEE PAPUA)</strong></td>
<td>CLASS B301</td>
<td>COMMITTEE</td>
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<td>Anggy Denok Sukmawati</td>
<td><strong>PROBLEMATIKA PENERAPAN MULOK BAHASA JAWA DI KABUPATEN PEMALANG</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>15.15 – 16.45</td>
<td>Anida Binti Sarudin</td>
<td>PENGUASAAN BIDANG BAHASA DI KALANGAN KANAK-KANAK PRASEKOLAH</td>
<td>CLASS B302</td>
<td>COMMITTEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ika Inayati</td>
<td>KEBERPIHAKAN MEDIA PADA KASUS RAZIA WARTEG DI SERANG (STUDY KASUS PADA ARTIKEL LIPUTAN6.COM: MENTERI AGAMA TEGUR CARA SATPOL PP RAZIA WARTEG DI SERANG)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Halimah</td>
<td>PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA ANAK PERIODE PRELINGUAL (STUDY KASUS PADA BAYI USIA 8 BULAN)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hazairin Eko Prasetyo</td>
<td>DEVELOPING AN INDONESIAN HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM OF ELT THROUGH LITERATURE</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.15 – 16.45</td>
<td>Chendy AP. Sulistyo &amp; Dede &amp; Wiwid Nofa Suciati</td>
<td>STRATEGI KESANTUMAN LINTAS BAHASA DI INDONESIA (SUNDA, BREBES, MELAYU) SEBUAH KAJIAN PRAGMATIK</td>
<td>CLASS B303</td>
<td>COMMITTEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Della Nathania &amp; Muhammad Amin Ritonga &amp; Romiyati</td>
<td>VARIASI TINDAK TUTUR EKSPRESIF LINTAS BAHASA (JAWA DAN MADAILING)</td>
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<td>Freda Dyah Ayu Kusumaning Yandi &amp; Yuni Triastuti</td>
<td>ANALISIS DEIKSIS DALAM BAHASA JAWA DIALEK SEMARANG DAN DIALEK PEKALONGAN KAJIAN PRAGMATIK</td>
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<td>Hendita Damayanti &amp; Imam Santoso</td>
<td>GAYA TINDAK TUTUR TIDAK LANGSUNG DALAM BAHASA JAWA</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.15 – 16.45</td>
<td>Bernadette Santosa</td>
<td>THE LANGUAGE OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN SOME INDONESIAN ADVERTISEMENTS</td>
<td>CLASS B304</td>
<td>COMMITTEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chusni Hadiati</td>
<td>THE FUNCTIONS OF PHATIC EXPRESSIONS IN TRADITIONAL SELLING AND BUYING</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Eli Asikin-Garmager</td>
<td>DIALECT VARIATION AS A WINDOW INTO LANGUAGE CHANGE – A SYNTACTIC EXAMPLE FROM SASAK (LOMBOK)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.15 – 16.45</td>
<td>Dhion Meitreya Vidhiasi</td>
<td>THE ANALYSIS OF SUMBER WARAS CASE IN SINDONEWS’ EDITORIAL : “Sumber Waras bukan Pertarungan Opini” DATED APRIL 15TH, 2016</td>
<td>CLASS B308</td>
<td>COMMITTEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mohammad Andi Hakim</td>
<td>Mendobrak Konstruksi Islam Modern dalam Buku PAI dan Budi Pekerti SMA; Sebuah Praksis Kekerasan Verbal</td>
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### WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 2016 (SECOND DAY)

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07.00 – 07.30</td>
<td><strong>REGISTRATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>LOBI HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR</td>
<td>COMMITTEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07.30 – 10.30</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Dadang Sunendar, M.Hum</td>
<td>Kebijakan Bahasa di Indonesia</td>
<td>CONVENTION HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR</td>
<td>Dr. Suharno, M.Ed./Drs. Pardi Suratno, M.Hum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peter Suwarno, Ph.D</td>
<td>Teaching Indonesian as a Diglossic Language: The Importance of Colloquial Indonesian for Pragmatic Competence and Local Languages Preservation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Agus Subiyanto, MA</td>
<td>Determining Language Typology based on Directed-Motion Lexicalization Patterns as a Language Documentation: a Case Study on Javanese</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30 – 11.00</td>
<td><strong>BREAK</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>TTB B, 3rd FLOOR</td>
<td>COMMITTEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00 – 12.30</td>
<td>Mualimin</td>
<td>DIRECTIVES IN JAVANESE OF TEGAL: A CASE STUDY OF DRAMA ON PERTIWI RADIO</td>
<td>CLASS B301</td>
<td>COMMITTEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liya Umaroh</td>
<td>STRATEGI TINDAK TUTUR DALAM TRANSLATION DALI BELI DI PASAR TRADISIONAL JOHAR SEMARANG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lukman Isqianto</td>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mutiara Karna Asih &amp; Ika Inayati &amp; Nor Cholifah</td>
<td>KEUNIKAN LEKSIKON PENANDA PRAANGGAPAN DALAM TIGA SUBDIALEK BAHASA JAWA (PURWOKERTO, BANTEN UTARA, DAN REMBANG)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Raheni Suhi &amp; Djoko Sulaksono &amp; Kenfitria Diah Wijayanti</td>
<td>CAMPUR KODE DALAM MANTRA KANURAGAN IMPLEMENTASI SEBUAH PANGAJAB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sri Puji Astuti &amp; M. Suryadi</td>
<td>REKONSTRUKSI POLA URUTAN FONEM PADA STRUKTUR LEKSIKON DIALEKTAL BAHASA JAWA PESISIRAN DI KOTA SEMARANG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Siyaswati</td>
<td>POLITENESS AND ITS USE THROUGH FOLKTALES: A SOCIO-PRAGMATICS STUDY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00 – 12.30</td>
<td>Kahar Dwi P.</td>
<td>DARI EMPULOH MENUJU Pycnonotidae: PERMUKATAN ANTAR PENUTUR BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PENVERAGAMAN KOSA KATA AVIARY</td>
<td>CLASS B303</td>
<td>COMMITTEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Noor Malihah</td>
<td>THE APPLICATIVE VOICE IN JAVANESE DIALECT OF KUDUS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yesika M. Ocktarani &amp; Heri Dwi Santoso</td>
<td>PERSONAL DEIXIS IN RADIO BROADCASTING: EXTINCTION SIGNAL OF ‘KAMI’ IN INDONESIAN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>ROOM</td>
<td>CHAIR PERSON</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00 – 12.30</td>
<td>Kharisma Puspita Sari</td>
<td>METAPHORS AND DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS IN THE JAVANESE PROVERBS</td>
<td>CLASS B304</td>
<td>COMMITTEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ema Rahardian</td>
<td>POLA PIKIR PENUTUR BAHASA JAWA DIALEK SEMARANG DALAM RUBRIK “RAME KONDHE” DI HARIAN SUARA MERDEKA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Romilda Arivina da Costa</td>
<td>PENGAMALAN AGAMA DAN PENGARUHNYA TERHADAP PERGESERAN BAHASA HATUHAHA DI MALUKU TENGAH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00 – 12.30</td>
<td>Noermanzah</td>
<td>CHILD LANGUAGE ACQUISITION 1.4 YEARS OF AGE (RESEARCH CASE STUDY ON FAMILY BILINGUAL)</td>
<td>CLASS B308</td>
<td>COMMITTEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Retno Purwani Sari</td>
<td>IDENTITY-FORMING POWER OF CHILDREN STORIES’ TRANSLATION: TRANSLATION STUDIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suharno</td>
<td>JUXTAPOSING FIRST AND SECOND CULTURES IN ELT MATERIALS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.30 – 13.30</td>
<td></td>
<td>LUNCH BREAK (ISHOMA)</td>
<td>TTB B, 3rd FLOOR</td>
<td>COMMITTEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.30 – 15.00</td>
<td>Pininta Veronika Silalahi</td>
<td>THE SEMIOTICS OF BATAK TOBA SOCIETY MARRIAGE TRADITION</td>
<td>CLASS B301</td>
<td>COMMITTEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agus Sudono</td>
<td>PENAMAAN HALAMAN DAN RUBRIK DALAM SURAT KABAR SOLOPOS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ratna Muthia</td>
<td>HUBUNGAN MAKNA VERBA PERBUATAN BERMAKNA ‘MENINGGALKAN SUATU TEMPAT’ DALAM BAHASA JAWA NGOKO (STUDI KASUS LUNGA, MANGKAT, BUDHAL, DAN MINGGAT): SEBUAH KAJIAN SEMANTIK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.30 – 15.00</td>
<td>Esther Hesline Palandi</td>
<td>KAJIAN METAFORA DALAM PUISI (HAIKU) BAHASA JEPANG</td>
<td>CLASS B302</td>
<td>COMMITTEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Festri Yudanika</td>
<td>AWARENESS AND PHONOLOGICAL WORKING MEMORY IN THE ADULT ACQUISITION OF SECOND LANGUAGE PRONUNCIATION: A CASE STUDY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hindun</td>
<td>PEMERKAYAAN BAHASA MELALUI FILM “ADA APA DENGAN CINTA 2” DAN “AISYAH: BIARKAN KAMI BERSAUDARA” SEBAGAI PRODUK BUDAYA BANGSA INDONESIA</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hanny Fauziah</td>
<td>SYNTACTIC MISTAKES IN WRITING NEWS ON WEBSITE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE FOR MINERAL AND COAL TECHNOLOGY (A CASE STUDY ON WEBSITE: <a href="http://www.tekmira.esdm.go.id/newtek2/">http://www.tekmira.esdm.go.id/newtek2/</a>)</td>
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<td>Deli Nirmala</td>
<td>MIXED JAVANESE IN ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS’ UTTERANCES AS A SYMPTOM OF LANGUAGE SHIFT (POLITENESS AND EMBODIMENT PERSPECTIVES)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Nathaniel Davin P. &amp; Calvin Candra &amp; Aswita A. Ersa M. &amp; Prihantoro</td>
<td>STUDENT’S ATTITUDE TOWARDS DICTIONARY AND ITS USAGE: A CASE OF STUDY FOR ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.30 – 15.00</td>
<td>I Gede Arga Anggara</td>
<td>A STUDY OF DEIXIS USED IN TOP FIVE WALDIJINAH’S POPULAR KERONCONG SONGS LYRICS</td>
<td>CLASS B304</td>
<td>COMMITTEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Irma Winingsih</td>
<td>PENGGUNAAN HEDGES ~ TO OMOIMASU SEBAGAI SALAH SATU USAHA PEMERTAHANAN KESANTUNAN BERTUTUR DALAM BAHASA JEPANG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nunung Nurjati</td>
<td>POLITENESS ASPECTS OF ENGLISH COMMUNITY PRACTICE IN PARE: A THEORETICAL OVERVIEW</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.30 – 15.00</td>
<td>Riza Sukma &amp; Wiwid Nofa Suciaty &amp; Yuni Triastuti</td>
<td>BAHASA DALAM SYAIR TARI SAMAN GAYO SEBAGAI PEMBENTUK POLA PIKIR DAN POLA TINDAK MASYARAKAT LOKAL: SEBUAH KAJIAN ANTROPOLINGUISTIK</td>
<td>CLASS B308</td>
<td>COMMITTEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rosaria Mita Amalia &amp; Yusuf Hamzah</td>
<td>THE ART OF RHETORIC USING STYLISTIC DEVICES IN WORLD UNIVERSITIES DEBATING CHAMPIONSHIP: A Study of Pragmatics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wati Kurniawati</td>
<td>INDEKS VITALITAS BAHASA LOM BERDASARKAN JENIS KELAMIN DAN USIA (LOM LANGUAGE VITALITY INDEX BY GENDER AND AGE)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.00 – 15.30</td>
<td></td>
<td>CLOSING SPEECH</td>
<td>CONVENTION HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR</td>
<td>Drs. Pardi Suratno, M.Hum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.30 – 16.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>BREAK (Certificate Handling)</td>
<td>LOBBY HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR</td>
<td>COMMITTEE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

**EDITOR’S NOTE** iii  
**SCHEDULE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT** 6 – v  
**TABLE OF CONTENTS** xiii  

## KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

**BILINGUALISM AND THE MAINTENANCE OF THE MOTHER TONGUE IN MULTILINGUAL SINGAPORE**  
Mukhlis Abu Bakar, M.A., Ph.D.  

**DETERMINING LANGUAGE TYPOLOGY BASED ON DIRECTED-MOTION LEXICALIZATION PATTERNS AS A LANGUAGE DOCUMENTATION: A CASE STUDY ON JAVANESE**  
Dr. Agus Subiyanto, M.A.  

**TEACHING INDONESIAN AS A DIGLOSSIC LANGUAGE: THE IMPORTANCE OF COLLOQUIAL INDONESIAN FOR PRAGMATIC COMPETENCE**  
Peter Suwarno, Ph.D.  

**FLUCTUATIONS IN LANGUAGE-IN-EDUCATION POLICY AND PRACTICE IN INDONESIA, 1901-2015**  
Hywel Coleman, M.A., OBE.  

## DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

**THE REPRESENTATION OF IRAN-SAUDI CONFLICT IN THE NEWSPAPERS REGARDING MINA HAJJ STAMPEDE: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON THE ARAB NEWS AND THE TEHRAN TIMES NEWSPAPERS**  
Abdulkhaleq Ali Ahmed Al-Rawafi  

**LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF SINGAPORE COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH FOUND IN A LOCAL ENGLISH-LANGUAGE MOVIE ENTITLED SINGAPORE DREAMING**  
Agni Kusti Kinasih  

**CITRA PENGUNGSI DAN PENCARI SUAKA DI JERMAN; KAJIAN WACANA KRITIS PADA KOMENTAR PEMBACA SURAT KABAR ONLINE ZEIT**  
Ajeng Dianing Kartika  

**THE LANGUAGE OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN SOME INDONESIAN ADVERTISEMENTS**  
Bernadette Santosa  

**ANALISIS KASUS SUMBER WARAS DALAM EDITORIAL SINDONEWS “SUMBER WARAS BUKAN PERTARUNGAN OPINI”**  
Dhion Meitreya Vidhiasi  

**ANALYZING LANGUAGE STYLE OF VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL ACCREDITATION ‘SUGGESTION AND RECOMMENDATION’ TEXT**  
Fauzia
ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS BERITA SEPAK BOLA DI MEDIA OKEZONE.COM (PENDEKATAN VAN DIJK)
Masithah Mahsa .......................................................... 63

MENAKAR KONSTRUKSI ISLAM MODERN DALAM BUKU PAI DAN BUDI PEKERTI SMA; SEBUAH PRAKSIS KEKERASAN VERBAL
Mohammad Andi Hakim .................................................. 71

REPRESENTASI ‘PROSES’ DALAM WACANA UNIT PENDAHULUAN PENULISAN KARANGAN
Norfaizah Abdul Jobar & Anida Sarudin ........................................ 79

DISCOURSES AGAINST LGBT ISSUES
Nurhayati ........................................................................ 86

ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS PIDATO BASUKI TJAHJA PURNAMA (AHOK) TERHADAP PRAJURIT TNI POLRI (20 JANUARI 2016) (MODEL NORMAN FAIRCLOUGH)
Roy Raja Sukmanta ........................................................... 92

EVALUASI BUKU PANDUAN DEBAT “DEBATING” DAN “PANDUAN DEBAT KOMPETITIF” DALAM RANGKA PENGEMBANGAN BUKU PANDUAN DEBAT DALAM BAHASA PRANCIS
Sri Rejeki Urip & Ayudhia Ratna Wijaya .................................... 96

THE POWER OF LANGUAGE OF AN INTERNET WEBSITE IN INFLUENCING PEOPLE’S PERCEPTION: A TEXT ANALYSIS OF REPRESENTATION
Trisnowati Tanto .................................................................. 103

ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS REPRESENTASI PEREMPUAN KORBAN PEMERKOSAAN DI SITUS BERITA ONLINE
Yasir Mubarok ...................................................................... 109

LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

AWARENESS AND PHONOLOGICAL WORKING MEMORY IN THE ADULT ACQUISITION OF SECOND LANGUAGE PRONUNCIATION: A CASE STUDY
Festri Yudanika .................................................................. 117

LANGUAGE & CULTURE

“ADA APA DENGAN CINTA 2” DAN “AISYAH: BIARKAN KAMI BERSAUDARA” PEMERKAYAAN BAHASA MELALUI FILM SEBAGAI PRODUK BUDAYA BANGSA INDONESIA
Hindun .............................................................................. 118

TRANSITIVITAS DALAM CERITA RAKYAT PAPUA (SEBUAH KAJIAN LINGUISTIK SISTEMIK FUNGSIONAL PADA TEKS CERITA RAKYAT SUKU MEE PAPUA)
Leonita Maharani ................................................................. 119

TRADISI REBO WEKASAN (TRADISI TOLAK BALAK) (STUDI KASUS PEMERTAHANAN BUDAYA DAN BAHASA JAWA DI PONDOK PESANTREN TREMAS PACITAN JAWA TIMUR)
Sri Pamungkas & Eny Setyowati ............................................. 125
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Juxtaposing First and Second Cultures in ELT Materials</td>
<td>Suharno</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEKARANG ANDY GOES TO SCHOOL BESOK ANDY GEHT IN DIE SCHULE: FENOMENA PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA DAN BUDAYA NAMA DIRI DI INDONESIA</td>
<td>Wening Sahayu</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LINGUISTICS IN EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROBLEMATIKA PENERAPAN MULOK BAHASA JAWA DI KABUPATEN PEMALANG</td>
<td>Anggy Denok Sukmawati</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PENGUASAAN BIDANG BAHASA DI KALANGAN KANAK-KANAK PRASEKOLAH</td>
<td>Anida Binti Sarudin</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PENGARUH BUDAYA BAHASA PERTAMA DALAM PERKEMBANGAN BELAJAR BAHASA INDONESIA SEBAGAI BAHASA ASING: STUDI KASUS PADA PENUTUR BAHASA JEPANG</td>
<td>Apriliya Dwi Prihatiningtyas</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEVELOPING AN INDONESIAN HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM OF ELT THROUGH LITERATURE</td>
<td>Hazairin Eko Prasetyo</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STUDENT’S ATTITUDE TOWARDS DICTIONARY AND ITS USAGE “A CASE OF STUDY FOR ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY”</td>
<td>Nathaniel, Calvin, Aswita &amp; Prihantoro</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE PRE-SCHOOL TEACHERS’ UNDERSTANDING ON EARLY LITERACY: IMPLEMENTATION AND OBSTACLES IN TEACHING-LEARNING ACTIVITIES</td>
<td>Nia Kurniawati</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDENTITY-FORMING POWER OF CHILDREN STORIES’ TRANSLATION: TRANSLATION STUDIES</td>
<td>Retno Purwani Sari</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE NON-ENGLISH LECTURERS’ READING COMPETENCE IN READING ENGLISH TEXT AT HIGHER EDUCATION IN CENTRAL JAVA</td>
<td>Suwandi, Sri Wahyuni &amp; Th. Cicik Sophia B</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE INFLUENCE OF BAHASA MANDAR TOWARDS STUDENTS’ ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION (CASE STUDY ON STUDENTS OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 1 TINAMBUNG, POLEWALI MANDAR)</td>
<td>Uswatunnisa</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LETTER NAME (ALPHABET) AND LETTER SOUND (A FIELD STUDY AT KINDERSTATION (TK CAHAYA BANGSA UTAMA) YOGYAKARTA)</td>
<td>Yohana Ika Harnita Sari</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LANGUAGE IN POLITICS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAHASA SEBAGAI REPRESENTASI KEKUASAN KOLONIAL TERHADAP MASYARAKAT PRIBUMI (STUDI PADA NOVEL JAWA PRAKEMERDEKAAN TERBITAN BALAI PUSTAKA)</td>
<td>Pardi Suratno</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MORPHOLOGY

PEMBENTUKAN VERBA MELALUI AFIKSASI DALAM BAHASA TERNATE
Mahdi Ahmad 192

PHONOLOGY

PERUBAHAN FONOLOGIS PADA DIALEK BAHASA INDRAMAYU SEBAGAI PRINSIP LEAST EFFORT DALAM BERTUTUR
Indah Melisa & Ratna Juwitasari Emha 200

REKONSTRUKSI POLA URUTAN FONEM PADA STRUKTUR LEKSIKON DIALEKTL BAHASA JAWA PESISIRAN DI KOTA SEMARANG
Sri Puji Astuti & M. Suryadi 205

PRAGMATICS

COMMISSIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACT ACROSS LANGUAGES: JAVANESE AND MANDARESE
Agnesia Arum S., Intan Mustika, Sarah Sumponogati & Uswatunnisa 210

“SENYUM CEMERLANG, SENYUM PEPSODENT” ANALISIS DIAKRONIK BENTUK BAHASA IKLAN PEPSODENT DALAM 4 DEKADE: KAJIAN SOSIOPRAGMATIK
Almira Fidela Artha, Fina Syahadatina & Okta Enggiana Pradevi 217

THE KEYBOARD WARRIORS: EXPRESSING HATRED AND JUDGEMENT ON “ANOTHER” WOMAN THROUGH HATERS’ INSTAGRAM ACCOUNT
Anisa Larassati & Nina Setyaningsih 218

MAKNA KATEGORI PARTIKEL DALAM IMPLIKATUR KONVENSIONAL DI TIGA BAHASA DAERAH: SEBUAH KAJIAN TEORI RELEVANSI
Azzahra Egeng, Ferina Kumala Dewi & Riza Sukma 224

STRATEGI PENOLAKAN AJAKAN BAHASA JEPANG (STUDI KASUS MAHASISWA SASTRA JEPANG UNIVERSITAS DIAN NUSWANTORO DAN PENUTUR ASLI JEPANG)
Bayu Aryanto 232

SPEECH AND ATTITUDE OF FISHERMAN IN TAWANG, KENDAL, CENTRAL JAVA
Catur Kepirianto 238

STRATEGI KESANTUNAN LINTAS BAHASA DI INDONESIA (SUNDA, BREBES, MELAYU) SEBUAH KAJIAN PRAGMATIK
Chendy AP. Sulistyo, Dede & Wiwid Nofa Suciaty 241

THE FUNCTIONS OF PHATIC EXPRESSIONS IN TRADITIONAL SELLING AND BUYING
Chusni Hadiati 246

VARIASI TINDAK TUTUR EKSPRESIF LINTAS BAHASA (JAWA DAN MADAILING)
Della Nathania, Muhammad Amin Ritonga & Romiyati 247
POLA PIKIR PENUTUR BAHASA JAWA DIALEK SEMARANG DALAM RUBRIK “RAME KONDHE” DI HARIAN SUARA MERDEKA
Ema Rahardian 254

ANALISIS DEIKSIS DALAM BAHASA JAWA DIALEK SEMARANG DAN DIALEK PEKALONGAN KAJIAN PRAGMATIK
Freda Dyah Ayu Kusumaning Yandi & Yuni Triastuti 259

GAYA TINDAK TUTUR TIDAK LANGSUNG DALAM BAHASA JAWA
Hendita 267

BANJARHARJO IS TRULY SUNDANESE
Husni Syukri Khotami & Ageng Sutrisno 276

KEBERPIHAKAN MEDIA PADA KASUS RAZIA WARTEG DI SERANG (STUDI KASUS PADA ARTIKEL LIPUTAN6.COM: MENTERI AGAMA TEGUR CARA SATPOL PP RAZIA WARTEG DI SERANG)
Ika Inayati 283

PENGGUNAAN HEDGES ~ TO OMOIMASU SEBAGAI SALAH SATU USAHA PEMERTAHANAN KESANTUNAN BERTUTUR DALAM BAHASA JEPANG
Irma Winingsih 288

METAPHORS AND DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS IN THE JAVANESE PROVERBS
Kharisma Puspita Sari 294

STRATEGI TINDAK TUTUR DALAM TRANSKSI JUAL BELI DI PASAR TRADISIONAL JOHAR SEMARANG
Liya Umaroh 300

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
Lukman Isgianto 305

DIRECTIVES IN JAVANESE OF TEGAL: A CASE STUDY OF DRAMA ON PERTIWI RADIO
Mualimin 306

RHETORICAL STYLISTIC DEVICES IN WORLD UNIVERSITIES DEBATING CHAMPIONSHIP: A STUDY OF PRAGMATICS
Rosaria Mita Amalia & Yusuf Hamzah 311

SUNDA ON INSTAGRAM: WHAT SUNDANESE USERS DO TO MAINTAIN THE LANGUAGE
Titin Lestari 312

PSYCHOLINGUISTICS

“MOMMY, LET’S SING THE SONG WITH ME, PLEASE...” A NARRATIVE STUDY OF A YOUNG LEARNER IN THE JAVANESSE LANGUAGE INQUIRY
Dewi Puspitasari 313
PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA ANAK PERIODE PRELINGUAL (STUDY KASUS PADA BAYI USIA 8 BULAN)
Halimah

EKSPRESI VERBAL LAKI-LAKI BERPERILAKU LATAH DI KABUPATEN JOMBANG JAWA TIMUR (ANCANGAN PSIKOLONGUISTIK TERHADAP PERILAKU BERBAHASA YANG MENYIMPANG)
Sri Pamungkas & Djamikma

SEMANTICS

PENAMAAN HALAMAN DAN RUBRIK DALAM SURAT KABAR SOLOPOS
Agus Sudono

PERBANDINGAN KOLOKASI KATA Ibu DAN BUNDA DALAM KORPUS BAHASA INDONESIA
Anisa Zuhria Sugeha & Ika Nurfarida

POETIC LANGUAGE IN NAZARETH’S “LOVE HURTS”
Ariya Jati

KAJIAN METAFORA DALAM PUISI (HAiku) BAHASA JEPANG
Esther Hesline Palandi

THE ANALYSIS OF LEXIS IN SUNDANESE PUPUH ‘KINANTI’
Jeanyfer Tanusy

KEUNIKAN LEKSikon PENANDA PRAANGGAPAN DALAM TIGA SUBDIALEK BAHASA JAWA (PURWOKERTO, BANTEN UTARA, DAN REMBANG)
Mutiara Karna Asih, Ika Inayati & Nor Cholifah

METONIMI DALAM MOTIF RAGAM HIAS BATIK KASUMEDANGAN JAWA BARAT
Nani Sunarni

PEMIKIRAN FUNDAMENTAL MELAYU DALAM SIMPULAN BAHASA “BESAR KEPALA”
Nor Asiah Ismail & Anida Sarudin

THE SEMIOTICS OF BATAK TOBA SOCIETY MARRIAGE TRADITION
Pininta Veronika Silalahi

HUBUNGAN MAKNA VERBA PERBUATAN BERMAKNA ‘MENINGGALKAN SUATU TEMPAT’ DALAM BAHASA JAWA NGOKO (STUDY KASUS LUNGA, MANGKAT, BUDHAL, DAN MINGGAT): SEBUAH KAJIAN SEMANTIK
Ratna Muthia

PERISTILAHAN POLITIK ARAB DALAM BAHASA SUNDA: KAJIAN SEMIOTIK BAHASA BIDANG POLITIK
Tubagus Chaeru Nugraha

INDEKS VITALITAS BAHASA LOM BERDASARKAN JENIS KELAMIN DAN USIA (LOM LANGUAGE VITALITY INDEX BY GENDER AND AGE)
Wati Kurniawati
SOCIOLINGUISTICS

MIXED JAVANESE IN ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS’ UTTERANCES AS A SYMPTOM OF LANGUAGE SHIFT (POLITENESS AND EMBODIMENT PERSPECTIVES)
Deli Nirmala 395

DARI EMPULOH MENUJU PYCNONOTIDAE: PERMUFAKATAN ANTAR PENUTUR BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PENYERAGAMAN KOSA KATA AVIARY
Kahar Dwi P. 402

BENTUK KESANTUNAN DENGAN MEMANFAATKAN KEKUATAN LEKSikon EMOTIF-KULTURAL YANG DIMILIKI MASYARAKAT JAWA PESISIR: PEKALONGAN, SEMARANG, DEMAK
M. Suryadi 405

PEMEROLEHAN BAHASA ANAK USIA 1,4 TAHUN (PENELITIAN STUDI KASUS PADA KELUARGA BILINGUAL)
Noerminzah 413

THE APPLICATIVE VOICE IN JAVANESE DIALECT OF KUDUS
Noor Maliah 414

ALIH WAHANA MEDIUM BERCERITA STORY TELLING, SEBAGAI UPAYA PELESTARIAN BERBAHASA PADA KELUARGA URBAN (STUDI KASUS GAMES CLASH OF CLAN /COC)
Novian Denny Nugraha & Asih Prihandini 415

POLITENESS ASPECTS OF ENGLISH COMMUNITY PRACTICE IN PARE: A THEORETICAL OVERVIEW
Nunung Nurjati 415

THE DYNAMICS OF LOANWORD PROSODY: A CASE STUDY OF ‘JAMAAH’ IN INDONESIAN
Prihantoro 417

CAMPUR KODE DALAM MANTRA KANURAGAN IMPLEMENTASI SEBUAH PANGAJAB
Raheni Suhita, Djoko Sulaksono & Kenfitria Diah Wijayanti 423

SITUASI PSIKOLOGIS DALAM PEMILIHAN BAHASA OLEH PENUTUR BAHASA BETAWI DI JAKARTA: KAJIAN SosiOLINGUISTIK
Riza Sukma 428

BAHASA DALAM SYAIR TARI SAMAN GAYO SEBAGAI PEMBENTUK POLA PIKIR DAN POLA TINDAK MASYARAKAT LOKAL: SEBUAH KAJIAN ANTROPOLINGUISTIK
Riza Sukma, Wiwid Noifa Suciaty & Yuni Triastuti 435

PENGAMALAN AGAMA DAN PENGARUHNYA TERHADAP PERGESERAN BAHASA HATUHAHA DI MALUKU TENGAH
Romilda Arivina da Costa 442

PEMILIHANBAHASA MASYARAKAT CHETTI DI MELAKA
Sa’adiah Ma’alip & Rahilah Omar 443
POLITENESS AND ITS USE THROUGH FOLKTALES: A SOCIO-PRAGMATICS STUDY
Siyaswati ........................................ 450

‘WARTEG’ FOOD SELLERS’ LANGUAGE ATTITUDES TOWARD TEGAL DIALECT OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN SEMARANG
Yulia Mutmainnah ................................ 458

SYNTAX

GRAMATIKALISASI SATUAN BAHASA BIS ‘SAMPAI’ DALAM BAHASA JERMAN
Agus Ridwan .................................. 465

DIALECT VARIATION AS A WINDOW INTO LANGUAGE CHANGE – A SYNTACTIC EXAMPLE FROM SASAK (LOMBOK)
Eli Asikin-Garmager ...................... 470

ANALYSIS OF NOMINAL GROUP CONSTRUCTION OF THE STUDENTS’ WRITTEN TEXTS
Farikah ........................................ 478

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/)
Hanny Fauziah ................................ 482

SYNTAX STRUCTURE OF ADJECTIVE PHRASE COMPARISON IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE
Heny Sulistyowati & M. Syaifuddin S. 486

BENTUK DAN PENGGUNAAN PRONOMINA PERSONA PADA BAHASA SASAK DIALEK NGENO-NGENE DI DUSUN MONTONG MEONG DESA LABUHAN HAJI KABUPATEN LOMBOK TIMUR
Hubbi Saufan Hilmi & Fabio Testy Ariance Loren 487

A STUDY OF DEIXIS USED IN TOP FIVE WALDJINAH’S POPULAR KERONCONG SONGS LYRICS
I Gede Arga Anggara ....................... 493

DESKRIPSI STRUKTUR FRASA BAHASA MAKASSAR DIALEK LAKIUNG
Mantasiah R .................................. 494

THE GENERAL STATEMENTS OF ANTECEDENT IN ENGLISH SENTENCE STRUCTURE
Rohendi Ali Muhamad ..................... 500

MEANINGS OF OBJEKTIVE UND SUBJEKTIVE MODALVERBEN CONSTRUCTIONS IN GERMAN SENTENCES AND THEIR EQUIVALENCES IN INDONESIAN
Sulis Triyono ................................ 501

PERSONAL DEIXIS IN RADIO BROADCASTING: EXTINCTION SIGNAL OF ‘KAMI’ IN INDONESIAN
Yesika M. Ocktarani & Heri Dwi Santoso 508
NOW “ANDY GOES TO SCHOOL” TOMORROW “ANDY GEHT IN DIE SCHULE”: A PHENOMENON OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES AND CULTURES OF NAMES IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

This paper aims at describing the phenomenon of the development of language and culture of names in Indonesia especially of those new names that have been being talked about in both print and electronic media in Indonesia these recent months. One of those names is Andy Goes To School. The data were obtained from both print and electronic media in Indonesia. The data of names that were assumed being new were then paid attention to, noted down, categorized and elucidated. The development of languages and cultures was based on the forms, semantical meaning, and the language used in the names. The analysis results show that the development of languages and cultures for naming exist in Indonesian society. The development of the languages and cultures in the names could be seen from the forms, semantical meanings and the language style used in the names. This kind of development is more unique compared to the development of languages and cultures in naming in German society (as a comparison).

*keywords: names, the development of languages and cultures
**a part of the research results

1. INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of naming in Indonesia becomes interesting this last year. The development of this phenomenon is supported by the news published in mass media both the print and electronic ones so Indonesian society can easily follow and feel it. They will surely smile while reading or hearing news about various kinds of names. It is common since the names issued in the national mass media can be categorized as having uniqueness and are unpredictable before. Why are they unpredictable? Briefly, those names have new forms that are never known by society before. Therefore, those names can be categorized as a new phenomenon in the field of language and cultures of naming in Indonesia.

If it is studied from the language point of view, the lexicons that are used for naming and were published in the national mass media (Kompas.com, 2015; Detiknews.com, 2016) recently are regarded as unique. Those names, among others, are:

Tuhan
Syaiton
Royal Jelly
Anti Dandruf
SelamatDuniaAkhirat
Dont Worry
Ultramen
MinalAidzinWalFaidzin
Satria Baja Hitam

If it is studied more thoroughly, the examples of names above are quiet unique. What is more, the use of the word Tuhan as a name becomes a polemic that is quiet serious in society. The inappropriateness of using that word as a name according to the culture in society is the reason of why it becomes a polemic. On the other hand, the other forms of names like Royal Jelly and Anti Dandruf that resemble the names of commercial products result in wonder instead.

The vocabularies used as names as shown above, during several decades, have never been issued in mass media. Thus, those names can be categorized as new forms of names even though the persons having those names are already adult. This means that actually, those names have existed
since the persons were born, about 10-40 years ago. This phenomenon corresponds some theory proposed by Chaika (1987) stating that the change of languages including vocabularies used for naming occur from a generation to another generation via language and culture contact. The change will be able to be observed clearly since the interval of a generation to another generation is about thirty years.

Other examples of names that is more unique are those consisting of merely a full stop “.” and a letter. In several national mass media, it has been issued that a female student in a vocational high school in Yogyakarta has an extremely long name that is AiwinunSitiDiahAyu Mega NingrumDwiPangestuti LestangPamikasish Sri Kumala Sari Devi PuspitaAnggraini. That name consists of 17 words and is presumed to be the longest name in Indonesia. On the other hand, for that girl, the parents name her Y for her national identity card and driving license. The reason is that the given name before is too long. On the contrary, a boy in Jepara has an unusual name that is a full stop “.”. What kind of phenomenon is it?

In the perspective of culture, there is a development of naming in the phenomenon above. Indonesian society has certain references in naming their kids or relatives. From the references used by Indonesian society until this recent time, the development of the cultures and languages used for naming can be identified. One of the examples is the reference of naming that is based on certain figures’ names. So far, Indonesian society use the names of famous international and national figures of religion, social, or political interests. Nonetheless, recently, it is found that there are names referring to animated films like Ultramen and Satria Baja Hitam. These facts are the proofs of the development of cultures and languages especially in terms of naming. Names are the products of society cultures (Lieberson, 1984; Watkins, 1994; Hanks, 2003; Lawson, 1994, Thompson, 2006).

This paper that is a part of research results aims at discussing the phenomenon of the extremely innovative forms of names that are presumed to show the existence of a language and culture development in naming in Indonesia. Names found in national mass media this last year were used as the data sources and references of identifying the phenomenon. In relation to this, this paper also presents examples of name that have ever existed especially in Javanese society. This is to show the language and culture development meant. Besides, the data of names taken from the national mass media as elaborated above, mostly, are owned by Javanese society. Other than discussing those unique names in Javanese society, this paper also discloses the cultures of naming in Germany society. This is to give a chance for society to broaden the understanding of the phenomenon of naming owned by another society having different cultures that, of course, has some other peculiarity as well. By having some understanding of another culture, society is expected to love their culture more and to respect others’ cultures especially in terms of naming. The discussion of naming in Germany society can be used to answer the question of fast development of culture and language in naming in Indonesian society in general and Javanese society in particular.

2. RESEARCH METHOD
This research used a qualitative research method. A qualitative approach gives a wider chance to get an understanding of the socio-culture behaviors of people as individuals and a group (Bryman, 2004). This approach also gives a chance to understand how cultures assimilate into and adapt to one another. In general, a culture will adapt to the most dominant culture.

The data were obtained from print and electronic mass media in Indonesia during this last year. The data of names that were assumed being new were then paid attention to, noted down, categorized and elucidated. The development of languages and cultures was based on the forms, semantical meaning, and the language used in the names.

3. DISCUSSION
In reference to Bryman’s theory above, in this globalization era, the most dominant culture is the one known by society around the world. If that culture is associated with language, surely, international languages are the ones that will be the most dominant. One of the international languages that has the most number of speakers is English. Therefore, cultures from whichever society will relatively adapt
to English. With this conceptual framework, it can be understood that in whichever society, English is used in small or big proportion. In terms of the culture of naming kids, the use of English other than the other unique names has become a common issue in the national mass media these recent months.

The title of this paper contains one of the unique names, Andy Goes To School. Meanwhile, Andy GehtIn Die Schule is an analogy of the former name translated into Germany. Today, indeed, there is no Germany names yet in Indonesian society in general, and Javanese society in particular. However, the society’s enthusiasm for foreign languages including Germany may make it possible for more unique names than Andy Goes To School to exist. This name of a policeman in Magelang was actually Andy Go To School. The owner of this name then realized that there was a grammatical mistake in the word Go that should be Goes. Therefore, when he was naming his kid, VirgenioSilvero Goes To School, the grammatical mistake did not occur anymore.

The extended family members of Andy Go To School whose nickname is Goto, indeed, have unique names. The uniqueness lies on the language used and the name constructions that resemble phrases and even sentences. The names of this extended family members can be used for obtaining the data of the occurrence of the language and culture development in naming. the uniqueness of the extended family members’ names starts from the father, Goto, Andy Bullking. A bad experience, at first, happened to Mr. Goto since he had a name that is considered as odd by surrounding society. This inconvenience motivated him to move to another village. In this new domicile, Mr. Goto got a successful life. This success because of moving then became his reason of giving unique names to his kids. By having this name, his kids are expected to feel uncomfortable in their place of birth that they decide to move to another place and have a successful life like their father. Parents in general have this kind of expectation. However, Mr. Goto’s way to have this expectation by giving unique names to his kids is quiet different. The followings are the names Mr. Goto gave to his kids.

August Dedy My House
Happy New Year
Rudy a Good Boy
Friday Back To School
Effendy My School

From the forms of names that commonly exist before in Javanese society and those that appear to be a new phenomenon, several things that can be identified are as follows. Related to the forms, there is a significant development. Recently, there are names consisting of only a full stop “.”, or a single letter. These forms have never been issued in the previous years. In addition to this, a name construction that resembles a sentence also appears as a new form of names, that is Silverio Goes To Paradise.

- Formerly : word base, affixation
  Example : Harto, Suharto
             Harti, Suharti
- Recently : a full stop, single letter, word base, affixation, sentence-alike
  Example : ‘’, Y, Bintang, Gigih Bela Islami,
             SelamatDuniaAkherat, Silvero Goes To Paradise

Seen from the meaning of the names in Javanese society, the development occurs in the vocabulary used to express prayers, hopes, and the parents’ or name makers’ idealism. In other words, the good meanings related to the hopes and prayers of the parents do not change. It can be seen, among others, from the name Andy Bullking and Andy Go To School that similarly indicate the best hope to happen to the kids’ life.

In terms of the language selection, there is a development in naming in Javanese society. Formerly, foreign languages were quiet rarely used, if it cannot be said never. On the contrary, recently, naming using foreign languages mushrooms. Even the phenomenon happening in Andy’s
family as elaborated above shows that all the kids were given names by using English. Other than that, even if there is some foreign language in the names, it will not be fully in that language. Besides, the writing systems of naming recently are highly varied.

The variation of naming

- **Formerly**:  
  - Writing system  
    Example: Djaya → Jaya  
  - Diction/ names referred to the names of figures/ other people  
    Example: Muhammad, Sukarno, Megawati  
  - Diction: Javanese, Indonesian, Sanskrit, low use of foreign languages (without resembling sentences)  
    Example: Andy Bullking “raja Banteng”  
    Tavip (TahunViverePericoloso “Living happily”)

- **Recently**:  
  - Writing system  
    Example: Hari → Harie, Hary, Harrie, Harry  
  - Diction/ names did not only refer to the names of figures/ other people  
    Example: Ultramen (a figure’s name in an animated film)  
  - Language selection  
    There are names in English that resemble sentences  
    Example: Rudy A Good Boy  
    Friday Back To School  
    Effendt My School  
    VirgenioSilvero Goes To School

The culture and language development for naming in Javanese society can be categorized as quiet significant, compared to that in Germany society. One of the reasons may be the Germany government’s attention to the effort to maintain the culture of naming. This effort is done by having some constitution containing rules that have to be obeyed by Germany society in giving names to their kids that later will be registered formally and legally in the register office. Afterwards, the register office has a right to reject the names that do not conform with the rules in the constitution. Those rules, among others, are: the former name has to clearly indicate the gender of the name owner, names must not be shameful, names that are not commonly accepted as former names like Baum ‘tree’, or Auto ‘car’ cannot be used. These rules are meant to give a good life for the name owners (Seibicke, 2008).

On the other hand, there is no such rules in Indonesian society. There is some sort of ignorance about naming. This phenomenon may be more peculiar and alien if it occurs continuously. Basically, naming kids is parents’ individual right. However, if those right owners do not realize the importance of maintaining their own culture and language including the way of naming, bit by bit, Indonesian future generation’s names will be more international than Indonesian. This means that their names will no longer reflect Indonesian culture and language. Therefore, it will be better to have some approach or efforts to maintain the culture and language used in names rather than to ignore.

4. **CONCLUSION**

The analysis results show that there is a language and culture development in naming in Indonesian society. The development can be identified from the forms, semantical meanings and language styles used in naming. This development, other than is unique, also causes various forms of names. Compared to the language and culture development in naming in Germany society, that of Indonesian society’s has more various forms of names. However, on the one hand, the language and culture development in which new forms of name exist that is likely to be ignored makes it possible for Indonesian language and culture, especially in giving and selecting names, to be swept away.
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