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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			Dr. Deli Nirmala, M.Hum
	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 JAVANESSE 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. Sulisty & 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 HATUHAHA 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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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 Germany 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

SelamatDuniaAakhirat

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 Lestari EndangPamikasih 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 Geht In 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, *Virgenio Silvero 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 quite 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,
Selamat Dunia Akherat, 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 quite 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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