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ISSN: 2540-8755 PROCEEDINGS 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](#) E-ISSN: I PROCEEDINGS 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](#) PROCEEDINGS LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT (LAMAS) 6 Empowering Families, Schools, and Media for Maintaining Indigenous Languages" Compiled by:

Agus Subiyanto Suharno M. Suryadi Wuri Sayekti Tohom Marthin Donius Pasaribu August 9–10, 2016 Semarang, Indonesia e-ISSN (Electronic ISSN): 977-2540-8750-66 p-ISSN (Print ISSN): 977-2088-6790-63 Published by: [Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University in Collaboration with: Balai Bahasa Jawa Tengah](#) Address Jalan Imam Bardjo, S.H. No.5, Semarang, Indonesia, 50241 Telp/Fax +62-24-8448717 Email: seminarlinguistics@gmail.com Website: www.mli.undip.ac.id/lamas August 9-10, 2016 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). iii 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 NAILA \(COMMITTEE\) SPEECH FROM THE COMMITTEE KETUA COMMITTEE 08.05 – 08.15 OPENING CONVENTION HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR DEKAN FIB UNDIP PLENARY SESSION 1 Dr. Deli 08.15 – 11.15 Hywel Coleman, M.A., OBE FLUCTUATIONS IN LANGUAGE-IN-EDUCATION POLICY AND PRACTICE IN INDONESIA, 1901-2015 Nirmala, M.Hum Mukhlis Abu Bakar, Ph.D. BILINGUALISM AND THE MAINTENANCE OF THE MOTHER TONGUE IN MULTILINGUAL SINGAPORE PARALLEL SESSION 1 CLASS ROOM, TTB B, 3rd FLOOR COMMITTEE Nurhayati DISCOURSE AGAINST LGBT Yasir Mubarak ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS REPRESENTASI PEREMPUAN KORBAN PEMERKOSAAN DI SITUS BERITA ONLINE 11.15 – 12.45 Ajeng Dianing Kartika CITRA PENGUNGSI DAN PENCARI SUAKA DI JERMAN; KAJIAN WACANA KRITIS PADA KOMENTAR PEMBACA SURAT KABAR ONLINE ZEIT CLASS B301 COMMITTEE Norfaizah Abdul Jobar & Anida Sarudin REPRESENTASI 'PROSES' DALAM WACANA UNIT PENDAHULUAN PENULISAN KARANGAN Sa'adiyah Ma'alip & Rahilah Omar PEMILIHAN BAHASA MASYARAKAT CHETTI DI MELAKA NAME/NAMA 11.15 – 12.45 BAHASA SEBAGAI REPRESENTASI KEKUASAN KOLONIAL TERHADAP MASYARAKAT PRIBUMI \(STUDI Pardi Suratno PADA NOVEL JAWA PRAKEMERDEKAAN TERBITAN BALAI PUSTAKA\) CLASS B302 COMMITTEE Riza Sukma SITUASI PSIKOLOGIS DALAM PEMILIHAN BAHASA OLEH PENUTUR BAHASA BETAWI DI JAKARTA: KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK Yulia Mutmainnah 'WARTEG' FOOD SELLERS' LANGUAGE ATTITUDES TOWARD TEGAL DIALECT OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN SEMARANG v TIME NAME TITLE ROOM CHAIR PERSON Sri Rejeki Urip & Ayudhia Ratna Wijaya EVALUASI BUKU PANDUAN DEBAT "DEBATING" DAN "PANDUAN DEBAT KOMPETITIF" DALAM RANGKA PENGEMBANGAN BUKU PANDUAN DEBAT DALAM BAHASA PRANCIS 11.15 – 12.45 Tubagus Chaeru](#)

Nugraha PERISTILAHAN POLITIK ARAB DALAM BAHASA SUNDA: KAJIAN SEMIOTIK BAHASA BIDANG POLITIK CLASS B303 COMMITTEE 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](#) Suwandi & Sri Wahyuni & Th. Cicik Sophia B [THE NON-ENGLISH LECTURERS' READING COMPETENCE IN](#) READING ENGLISH TEXT [AT HIGHER EDUCATION IN CENTRAL JAVA](#) Uswatunnisa THE INFLUENCE OF BAHASA MANDAR TOWARDS STUDENTS' ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION (CASE 11.15 – 12.45 STUDY ON STUDENTS OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 1 TINAMBUNG, POLEWALI MANDAR) CLASS B304 COMMITTEE Yohana Ika Harnita Sari LETTER NAME (ALPHABET) AND LETTER SOUND (A FIELD STUDY AT KINDERSTATION PRESCHOOL (TK CAHAYA BANGSA UTAMA) YOGYAKARTA) Nia Kurniawati THE PRE-SCHOOL TEACHERS' UNDERSTANDING ON EARLY LITERACY: IMPLEMENTATION AND OBSTACLES IN TEACHING-LEARNING ACTIVITIES 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 11.15 – 12.45 Husni Syukri Khotami & Ageng Sutrisno BANJARHARJO IS TRULY SUNDANESE CLASS B308 COMMITTEE Prihantoro THE DYNAMICS OF LOANWORD PROSODY: A CASE STUDY OF 'JAMAAH' IN INDONESIAN Agni Kusti Kinasih LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF SINGAPORE COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH FOUND IN A LOCAL ENGLISH-LANGUAGE MOVIE ENTITLED SINGAPORE DREAMING 12.45 – 13.45 LUNCH BREAK (ISHOMA) TTB B, 3rd FLOOR COMMITTEE PARALLEL SESSION 2 CLASS ROOM, TTB B, 3rd FLOOR COMMITTEE Sulis Triyono MEANINGS OF OBJEKTIVE UND SUBJEKTIVE MODALVERBEN CONSTRUCTIONS IN GERMAN SENTENCES AND THEIR EQUIVALENCES IN INDONESIAN 13.45 – 15.15 Trisnowati Tanto [THE POWER OF LANGUAGE OF AN INTERNET WEBSITE IN INFLUENCING PEOPLE'S PERCEPTION: A](#) CLASS B301 COMMITTEE 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 vi TIME NAME TITLE ROOM CHAIR PERSON Agnesia Arum S. & Intan Mustika & Sarah Sumponogati & Uswatunnisa COMMISSIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACT ACROSS LANGUAGES: JAVANESE AND MANDARESE 13.45 – 15.15 Almira Fidela Artha & Fina Syahadatina & Okta Enggiana Pradevi "SENYUM CEMERLANG, SENYUM PEPSODENT" ANALISIS DIAKRONIK BENTUK BAHASA IKLAN PEPSODENT DALAM 4 DEKADE: KAJIAN SOSIOPRAGMATIK CLASS B302 COMMITTEE 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) Agus Ridwan GRAMATIKALISASI SATUAN BAHASA BIS 'SAMPAI' DALAM BAHASA JERMAN Farikah ANALYSIS OF NOMINAL GROUP CONSTRUCTION OF THE STUDENTS' WRITTEN TEXTS 13.45 – 15.15 Indah Melisa & Ratna Juwitasari Emha PERUBAHAN FONOLOGIS PADA DIALEK BAHASA INDRAMAYU SEBAGAI PRINSIP LEAST EFFORT DALAM BERTUTUR CLASS B303 COMMITTEE Heny Sulistyowati & M. Syaifuddin S. SYNTAX STRUCTURE OF ADJECTIVE PHRASE COMPARISON IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE Mahdi Ahmad PEMBENTUKAN VERBA MELALUI AFIKSASI DALAM BAHASA TERNATE 13.45 – 15.15 Rohendi Ali Muhamad THE GENERAL STATEMENTS OF ANTECEDENT IN ENGLISH SENTENCE STRUCTURE CLASS B304 COMMITTEE BENTUK KESANTUNAN DENGAN MEMANFAATKAN KEKUATAN LEKSIKON EMOTIF-KULTURAL M. Suryadi YANG DIMILIKI MASYARAKAT JAWA PESISIR: PEKALONGAN, SEMARANG, DEMAK Jeanyfer Tanusy THE ANALYSIS OF LEXIS IN SUNDANESE PUPUH

'KINANTI' Ariya Jati POETIC LANGUAGE IN NAZARETH'S "LOVE HURTS" 13.45 – 15.15 Fauzia ANALYZING LANGUAGE STYLE OF VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL ACCREDITATION 'SUGGESTION AND RECOMMENDATION' TEXT CLASS B308 COMMITTEE 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 Leonita Maharani TRANSITIVITAS DALAM CERITA RAKYAT PAPUA (SEBUAH KAJIAN LINGUISTIK SISTEMIK FUNGSIONAL PADA TEKS CERITA RAKYAT SUKU MEE PAPUA) 15.15 – 16.45 Novian Denny Nugraha & Asih Prihandini ANALISIS ALIH WAHANA MEDIUM PADA GAMES CLASH ROYALE SEBAGAI UPAYA PELESTARIAN BERBAHASA PADA KELUARGA PERKOTAAN UNTUK KEBUTUHAN BERCERITA (STORY TELLING) CLASS B301 COMMITTEE Anggy Denok Sukmawati PROBLEMATIKA PENERAPAN MULOK BAHASA JAWA DI KABUPATEN PEMALANG vii TIME NAME TITLE ROOM CHAIR PERSON Anida Binti Sarudin PENGUASAAN BIDANG BAHASA DI KALANGAN KANAK-KANAK PRASEKOLAH 15.15 – 16.45 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) CLASS B302 COMMITTEE Halimah PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA ANAK PERIODE PRELINGUAL (STUDI KASUS PADA BAYI USIA 8 BULAN) Hazairin Eko Prasetyo DEVELOPING AN INDONESIAN HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM OF ELT THROUGH LITERATURE Chendy AP. Sulisty & Dede & Wiwid Nofa Suciaty STRATEGI KESANTUNAN LINTAS BAHASA DI INDONESIA (SUNDA, BREBES, MELAYU) SEBUAH KAJIAN PRAGMATIK Della Nathania & Muhammad Amin Ritonga VARIASI TINDAK TUTUR EKSPRESIF LINTAS BAHASA (JAWA DAN MADAILING) 15.15 – 16.45 & Romiyati CLASS B303 COMMITTEE Freda Dyah Ayu Kusumaning Yandi & Yuni ANALISIS DEIKSIS DALAM BAHASA JAWA DIALEK SEMARANG DAN DIALEK PEKALONGAN KAJIAN Triastuti PRAGMATIK Hendita Damayanti & Imam Santoso GAYA TINDAK TUTUR TIDAK LANGSUNG DALAM BAHASA JAWA Bernadette Santosa THE LANGUAGE OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN SOME INDONESIAN ADVERTISEMENTS 15.15 – 16.45 Chusni Hadiati THE FUNCTIONS OF PHATIC EXPRESSIONS IN TRADITIONAL SELLING AND BUYING CLASS B304 COMMITTEE Eli Asikin-Garmager DIALECT VARIATION AS A WINDOW INTO LANGUAGE CHANGE – A SYNTACTIC EXAMPLE FROM SASAK (LOMBOK) Dhion Meitreya Vidhiasi THE ANALYSIS OF SUMBER WARAS CASE IN SINDONEWS' EDITORIAL : "Sumber Waras bukan 15.15 – 16.45 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 viii 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 Peter Suwarno, Ph.D Teaching Indonesian as a Diglossic Language: The Importance of Colloquial Indonesian for Pragmatic Competence and Local Languages Preservation CONVENTION HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR M.Ed./Drs. Pardi Suratno, Prof. Dr. Dadang Sunendar, M.Hum Kebijakan Bahasa di Indonesia Dr. Suharno, Dr. Agus Subiyanto, MA Determining Language Typology based on Directed-Motion Lexicalization Patterns as a Language Documentation: a Case Study on Javanese M.Hum 10.30 – 11.00 BREAK TTB B, 3rd FLOOR COMMITTEE PARALLEL 4 CLASS ROOM, TTB B, 3rd FLOOR Mualimin DIRECTIVES IN JAVANESE OF TEGAL: A CASE STUDY OF DRAMA ON PERTIWI RADIO 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 KEUNIKAN LEKSIKON PENANDA PRAANGGAPAN DALAM TIGA SUBDIALEK BAHASA JAWA 11.00 – 12.30 Inayati & Nor Cholifah (PURWOKERTO, BANTEN UTARA, DAN REMBANG)

CLASS B301 COMMITTEE Raheni Suhita & Djoko Sulaksono & Kenfitria Diah CAMPUR KODE DALAM MANTRA KANURAGAN IMPLEMENTASI SEBUAH PANGAJAB Wijayanti 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 Kahar Dwi P. DARI EMPULOH MENUJU PYCNONOTIDAE: PERMUFAKATAN ANTAR PENUTUR BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PENYERAGAMAN KOSA KATA AVIARY 11.00 – 12.30 Noor Malihah THE APPLICATIVE VOICE IN JAVANESE DIALECT OF KUDUS CLASS B303 COMMITTEE Yesika M. Ocktarani & Heri Dwi Santoso PERSONAL DEIXIS IN RADIO BROADCASTING: EXTINCTION SIGNAL OF 'KAMI' IN INDONESIAN ix TIME NAME TITLE ROOM CHAIR PERSON Kharisma Puspita Sari METAPHORS AND DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS IN THE JAVANESE PROVERBS 11.00 – 12.30 Ema Rahardian POLA PIKIR PENUTUR BAHASA JAWA DIALEK SEMARANG DALAM RUBRIK "RAME KONDHE" DI HARIAN SUARA MERDEKA CLASS B304 COMMITTEE Romilda Arivina da Costa PENGAMALAN AGAMA DAN PENGARUHNYA TERHADAP PERGESERAN BAHASA HATUHAHA DI MALUKU TENGAH Noermanzah CHILD LANGUAGE ACQUISITION 1.4 YEARS OF AGE (RESEARCH CASE STUDY ON FAMILY BILINGUAL) 11.00 – 12.30 Retno Purwani Sari IDENTITY-FORMING POWER OF CHILDREN STORIES' TRANSLATION: TRANSLATION STUDIES CLASS B308 COMMITTEE 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 Pininta Veronika Silalahi THE SEMIOTICS OF BATAK TOBA SOCIETY MARRIAGE TRADITION 13.30 – 15.00 Agus Sudono PENAMAAN HALAMAN DAN RUBRIK DALAM SURAT KABAR SOLOPOS CLASS B301 COMMITTEE Ratna Muthia HUBUNGAN MAKNA VERBA PERBUATAN BERMAKNA 'MENINGGALKAN SUATU TEMPAT' DALAM BAHASA JAWA NGOKO (STUDI KASUS LUNGA, MANGKAT, BUDHAL, DAN MINGGAT): SEBUAH KAJIAN SEMANTIK Esther Hesline Palandi KAJIAN METAFORA DALAM PUISI (HAIKU) BAHASA JEPANG 13.30 – 15.00 Festri Yudanika AWARENESS AND PHONOLOGICAL WORKING MEMORY IN THE ADULT ACQUISITION OF SECOND LANGUAGE PRONUNCIATION: A CASE STUDY CLASS B302 COMMITTEE 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/>) x 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 I Gede Arga Anggara A STUDY OF DEIXIS USED IN TOP FIVE WALDJINAH'S POPULAR KERONCONG SONGS LYRICS 13.30 – 15.00 Irma Winingsih PENGGUNAAN HEDGES ~ TO OMOIMASU SEBAGAI SALAH SATU USAHA PEMERTAHANAN KESANTUNAN BERTUTUR DALAM BAHASA JEPANG CLASS B304 COMMITTEE Nunung Nurjati POLITENESS ASPECTS OF ENGLISH COMMUNITY PRACTICE IN PARE: A THEORETICAL OVERVIEW 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 13.30 – 15.00 Rosaria Mita Amalia & Yusuf Hamzah THE ART OF RHETORIC USING STYLISTIC DEVICES IN WORLD UNIVERSITIES DEBATING CHAMPIONSHIP: A Study of Pragmatics CLASS B308 COMMITTEE 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

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 STATEMENTS OF ANTECEDENT IN ENGLISH SENTENCE STRUCTURE  
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 MODALVERBEN CONSTRUCTIONS IN GERMAN SENTENCES AND THEIR  
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 RADIO BROADCASTING: EXTINCTION SIGNAL OF 'KAMI' IN INDONESIAN  
 Yesika M. Ocktarani & Heri Dwi Santoso 450 465 470 478 486 493 500  
 501 xx DISCOURSES AGAINST LGBT ISSUES Nurhayati Faculty of  
 Humanities, UNDIP, noerhytwid@yahoo.com Abstract The issues of LGBT in  
 Indonesia produce two major groups of society, anti-LGBT groups and  
 pro-LGBT groups. The former is usually positioned as the groups that in  
 their social practices often dominate the later. They position themselves as  
 the ones that have legitimate rights to control the LGBT people, so the  
 dominated groups feel to be discriminated. The paper purposes to study  
 the discourse produced by the dominant institutions in articulating their  
 power against the LGBT issues. The research problems answered are (i)  
 how the dominant groups practice their discourse againsts LGBT issues and  
 (ii) whether or not the discourses contain the practice of social wrong such  
 as the power abuse and discrimination. The research data were taken from  
 twenty texts of pro- and contra-LGBT downloaded from Kompas.com and  
 Republika.co.id. The data are the utterances realizing the discourses  
 against LGBT produced by people representing 18 institutions. Using the  
 critical discourse analysis approach, I found that mostly, the text  
 producers from the dominant group exploited lexico-grammatical  
 expressions to oppose the LGBT communities. They used material,  
 relational, and verbal processes to represent the negative activities and  
 identities of LGBT community. They used certain vocabularies representing  
 strong controls and hate attitudes. There are discourse articulating power  
 abuse to control all aspects of LGBT community's life, discrimination, and  
 legitimation of power practices. Key words: LGBT, discrimination, power  
 relation, discourse practices 1. INTRODUCTION The emergence of  
 homosexual identity in the urban centres of Indonesia started from the  
 early twentieth century has interested public attention. The LGBT  
 community, then, kept struggling for their existence through various  
 media. They organize and mobilize gay males, lesbian females, and  
 transgender women to fight for their rights as human beings in Indonesia  
 (see more in 'Being LGBT in Asia: Indonesia Country Report, 2012). The  
 social phenomenon, of course, evokes the responses of pro- and contra-,  
 and subsequently generates the social struggle between the pro-groups  
 and the contra-groups. The former conducts campaign and propaganda to  
 influence people of Indonesia to accept their existence and to give their

right as citizens, while the latter coming from the majority of the social and government institutions kept trying to impede the LGBT movements. The social struggle is practiced more through the discourse (the act of verbal communication) than through physical struggle. Therefore, studying the discourse struggles are very interesting, because through the discourse, we will understand what they fight for and what social aspects influencing their fighting. Recently, the fight between the pro-LGBT and the contra-LGBT has used media, both mainstream and social media. Online newspapers such as Kompas.com and Republika.co.id are the examples of the newspapers that actively report the news related to the discourse concerning the LGBT issues. Therefore, through the study I am interested to analyze the discourses produced by the contra-LGBT groups. It is interesting because the contra-LGBT groups are the dominant groups that have broad access to control other groups including the LGBT community. Considering the condition, this study aims to explain the way the dominant institutions articulate their power against the LGBT community and to show whether or not there are social wrong in articulating their power. To achieve the purposes, I would like to answer (i) how the dominant groups practice their discourse against LGBT; (ii) what context influenced the proces of producing the discourses; and (iii) what social determinant and effects of discourse on the social structure.

2. METHODOLOGY The study uses 20 texts of pro- and contra-LGBT downloaded from Kompas.com and Republika.co.id as the data source. The data are the utterances produced by the fiveteen people representing the government and social institutions and by the media in narrating the news. The fiveteen spokespersons are the DPR deputy speaker, the deputy of Commission VIII of DPR, KPAI spokesperson, the Minister of Defense of Indonesia, Coordinating Political, Legal and Security Affairs Minister, Chairman of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), the spokesperson of the Indonesian Council of Ulama (MUI), the minister of religious affairs, the vice president of Indonesia, the minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, the spokespersons of religious institutions, the spokesperson of PBNU, the major of Bandung city, and the minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education. Using the critical discourse analysis (CDA) approach, I analyse the data in three stages, those are describing the language properties used to produce discourse, interpreting the discourse process by relating the language use and the socio-cultural and situational contexts, and explaining the determination and effects of discourse and social structure. The theoretical concepts used as a framework to see the data consist of the concepts of relation between language and society, discourse practice and social practice, socio-cultural and situational context, and power relation in discourse. According to CDA, there is an internal and dialectical relation between language and society. The relation explains that language is a part of society, so linguistic phenomena are a kind of social phenomena and social phenomena are, in part, articulated through linguistic phenomena (Fairclough 2001: 23). Based on the concept, using language known as discourse means conducting social practice. It is social because in articulating discourse (language), someone may articulate non-discoursal elements such as action and interaction; social relation; persons with their beliefs, attitudes, histories, values; and related material world (Fairclough 2003). Because of this, critical discourse analysts position a discourse producer as a member of one or more social institutions (van Dijk 2008). The way he/she articulating discourse is shaped or constrained by the values or norms of the institutions. In a society, there is/are institution(s) that are more powerful than the others. The dominant institution will try to sustain the existing power relation and the dominated institutions may accept or resist the domination through the social practice. They use ideological values to control others. In modern era, the effective way of domination is through practicing discourse, rather than physical one. That is why language is an effective apparatus to articulate or to resist power.

Language is a site of power struggle. Language also functions to naturalize ideology for sustaining and resisting power. From the explanation, it is clear that [CDA is "a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context."](#) (van Dijk 2001: 32). 3. DISCUSSION Practicing discourse against the LGBT issues I start from describing the lexico-grammatical features of the text and interpreting the process of text production. Using the concept of transitivity, I found that the text producers represented the identity and the activities of the LGBT community, and also what people said or did against the LGBT community. Using the concept of mood system, I found that the text producers used declarative clauses to give information, to make strong arguments, and to articulate their authorities. Using concept of theme-rheme relation, I found that most of the text producers placed LGBT communities or LGBT activities as a starting point to conduct the communication. The text producers used a relational processes to portrait the LGBT community or their activities as carriers and/or identified participants with negative attributes or identifiers. The data examples of the lexicons representing the relational processes with the negative attributes or identifiers are merupakan penyimpangan terhadap moral, agama dan undang-undang; sebagai hal yang lumrah dalam kehidupan; adalah bagian dari proxy war, bahaya tidak saja bertentangan dengan nilai Pancasila namun juga nilai-nilai agama; and bertentangan dengan Fatwa MUI. The way the text producers identify and attribute the LGBT community or their activities implies that they used certain values as a norm. The words bertentangan and penyimpangan imply that the text producers saw that the LGBT community or their activities are not part of the society using the certain norms. What are the established norms? They are represented in the circumstance of some clauses. The circumstantial elements such as moral, agama dan undang-undang, nilai Pancasila, and Fatwa MUI function markers of ideological values or norms imposed by the text producers to the text receiver in identifying or attributing the LGBT community or their activities. The text producers use the such values because they represented the institutions concerned with the religion, the children protection, and the house of representative positioning themselves as the ones that have right to control members of the dominant society related to sexual orientation. It is heterosexual orientation, not homosexual one, that is appropriate with the such values, and the text producers assume that the values have been the MR of the dominant society. The similar interpretation is resulted from the analysis of the use of the words proxy war and bahaya. The use implies that the text producer, here is the Minister of Defense of Indonesia, positioned the LGBT community as enemies. The association of LGBT with proxy war is influenced by the register in the ministry. Other forms of LGBT representation are practiced through the mental and material processes. Using the adjective malu in Kaum LGBT sudah tidak malu lagi menunjukkan identitasnya di hadapan publik the text producer may intend to impose a certain value that 'being a LGBT person should have been shame' because it is embarrassing. The word lagi presupposes that previously, the LGBT community felt shame to claim that they had the different sexual orientation. Using the other mental process articulated in aktivitas kelompok lesbian, gay, biseksual, dan transjender (LGBT) sudah sangat memprihatinkan the text producer positions LGBT activity as a phenomenon, but he/she did not inform who exactly the sener(s) of the process. There may be the text producer or the dominant community. I think it is the second that the producer may intend. The two excerpts portrait that either as a sener or as a phenomenon, the LGBT community or activity has a negative value. Through material processes, the text producers position the LGBT community, activity, or issue as an agent doing activities that harm the heterosexual community. The following excerpts inform us the way the

text producers articulated the representation using the material processes. Table 1: LGBT issues as agents in material processes NO AGENTS PROCESSES GOAL CIRCUMSTANCE 1. LGBT (cukup) meresahkan; mengincar; (sudah mulai) mengintai; bertabrakan masyarakat anak-anak ini, di Indonesia sebagai modusnya dengan nilai agama dan fitrah manusia 2 Aktivitas seksual LGBT (dapat) menimbulkan penyakit berbahaya yang bagi kesehatan 3. Aksi LGBT melibatkan; mengincar anak-anak 4. Kelompok LGBT menyalahi kodrat dan ajaran agama 5. Keberadaan LGBT mencoreng nama baik Indonesia 6. Akun (LGBT) memprovokasi; memangsa anak di bawah umur

The table shows that the text producers use six word-groups to represent the agents. Among the six kinds of the agents, there is one word that is LGBT referring a general referent. We do not understand whether it referred to people, community, or activity that did the activities of meresahkan 'disturbing', mengincar 'targeting', mengintai 'lurking', and bertabrakan 'colliding'. The general use of LGBT as a head, instead of a modifier, may be interpreted as an act of manipulation, because the text producers may refer to everything related to LGBT. Therefore, using the word LGBT as a noun, the text producer can represent not only the persons, but also their activities and their existence. In the clause LGBT cukup meresahkan masyarakat, the text producer may refer to any referent, so the extended meaning may be 'The people with the homo or bi-sexual orientation quite disturb the society'. This is a kind of discrimination. Another finding taken from the table is that the text producers represented all the agents did negative activities to the society and children positioned as patients, and to dangerous diseases, religious dogma, and Indonesian prestige as other goals. The data in the table also resulted the interpretation that the text producers positioned their receivers having shared knowledge through the presupposition and coherence that there are values such as religious dogma that must be obeyed and Indonesian prestige and dignity that must be defended. Why did the text producers choose the such discourse? It may be influenced by the social background of the text producers. They come from the institutions such as Indonesian Assembly, the ministry of Female empowerment and child protection, and the Indonesian Council of Ulama. They have interest to protect the Indonesian dignity, society, and the religious shari'a. The articulation of the such representation aims to control the knowledge of the text receivers to construct the identity of the LGBT community based on the interest of the text producers. In their discourse, the text producers also placed the LGBT entities as the goals of the material processes. The relationship between the LGBT entities as the goals and the other elements in the clauses can be seen in the following table. Table 2: LGBT issues as goal in material processes NO AGENTS PROCESSES GOAL CIRCUMSTANCE 1. Pemerintah/ Undang- Undang, harus dapat ditolak/mengawasi/ harus memberikan/ melarang/ memberi harus melindungi/ keberadaan/perilaku menyimpang/ permintaan LGBT/ tindakan tegas kepada LGBT/ sanksi pidana kepada LGBT/ hak-hak LGBT/ di Indonesia/ sepanjang hak-hak tersebut sesuai dengan hukum/jika dalam perjuangannya melanggar hukum 2. Masyarakat tidak berlaku diskriminatif/ harus dikasihani, bukan dimusuhi/ komunitas LGBT 3. MUI dan organisasi Keagamaan diharamkan/menolak/ mengecam/melawan aktivitas, promosi, legalisasi LGBT 4. Semua kalangan wajib diwaspadai/ menolak/ wajib memperlakukan fenomena pendukung LGBT / permintaan LGBT, dengan manusiawi

The data inform us that there are three categories of agents, those are the Indonesian government (pemerintah), society (masyarakat), and religious organization (MUI dan organisasi keagamaan). The data show that the text producers positioned the agents conducting the acts explicitly against the LGBT community and their activities. The acts are realized using the words menolak (resisting), mengawasi (keep watching), melarang (banning), mengharamkan (proscribing), mengecam (consencuring), melawan (opposing), and mewaspadai (being alert). They are the words of coercion, instead of

persuasion, to articulate their resistance against the LGBT community, their existence, their attitude, their request, their activities, their promotion, and their struggle. It means that the text producers represented the agents. The activities such as melindungi (protecting), tidak diskriminatif (not being discriminative), and tidak memusuhi (not opposing) that place the LGBT community as beneficiaries are completed with the conditional circumstances sepanjang tidak bertentangan dengan hukum (if their activities are not against the law). This is kinds of disclaimer conducted by the text producers in restricting the LGBT community. The way the text producers represented the LGBT issues has a close relationship with their actions realized through certain genres of the discourse. Using mood system, we can find what the text producers actually used declarative mood in producing the discourse. The kind of mood has a main function to give information to their text receivers. However, related to the context of situation, the declarative mood may be manipulated to conduct other function such as asking the text receivers to do something. Almost all the text producers gave information through representing the LGBT issues. The words used for informing the issues consist of both 'neutral' words such as mengatakan or menyatakan, and words containing certain evaluation such as menilai or menegaskan. Using the last two words implies that the text producers articulating their power to do the negative alignment, because what they stated is the negative representation of the LBGT issues. Some of the text producers used the words menghimbau, meminta, mewajibkan, mendorong, mendesak, in their declarative clause to ask the government, members of society, and other institutions to menolak (resisting), mengawasi (keep watching), melarang (banning), mengharamkan (proscribing), mengecam (consencuring), melawan (opposing), and mewaspadaai (being alert) the LGBT community, activities and existence. They also declared to do the activities of melarang (opposing) and menolak (resisting) the LGBT community and activities. From the mood system, we can interpret the process of producing the discourse. They articulate their power to control other institutions to do the activities based on the interest of the text producers. They also directly control the community of LBGT regarding their activities. Using the modal marker such as harus, dapat, wajib, and the adjuncts such as dengan tegas, dengan keras to exercise their power, the text producers articulate their high degree of negative attitude towards the LGBT community and activities. It positioned the LGBT community as the dominated group that is controlled by the dominating groups. The such domination was practiced using certain values that are assumed as being shared by all the citizens of Indonesia. The such values are realized through the adjuncts such as (bertabrakan) dengan kaidah agama dan fitrah manusia, and (bertentangan) dengan nilai-nilai Undang-Undang Dasar 1945 dan Pancasila. From the grammatical description and interpretation we go to the lexical ones, eventhough we can not clearly separate the two aspects. The lexical forms dominantly used in the data are nominalization and presupposition. The text producers used nominalization to describe the acivities of the LGBT communities such as aksi, incaran, perjuangan, kejahatan, promosi, legalisasi, penyimpangan, kemunculan, and propaganda. Using the nouns, the text producers want to inform that the LGBT community conducted such activities. Using the presupposition, the text producers presupposed such of the following meanings: 'There exist attitude and promotion of LGBT'; 'Deviant attitudes must be banned'; 'LGBT is a crime'; 'The LGBT community conducted actions'; and 'The LGBT community shifted/changed the religious values'. The meanings resided through the nominalization and presupposition are the ones containing certain values exploited to naturally control the dominated group. The social determination and the social effect of the discourse Articulating discourse is based on the socio-cultural and historical context. The discourse producer will select the relevant aspects of his/her MR built from the shared value, knowledge, norms, the social

structures, social practices, and social events that were perceived previously. Therefore, the discourse of seeing the LGBT issues in this study reflected the MR of the discourse producers used to construct the social relation and social identities. The discourse producers may use the values contained in Indonesian constitution and religious dogma as the ideological values that must be accepted by all the Indonesian citizens. Those are the values used to see the LGBT issues. They also positioned their institutions having power and access to control the others, so they constructed the unequal power relations between their institutions and the LGBT community. This is the social wrong happening in the discourse. The discourse against the LGBT issues contributes to sustain the power relation existing in the society because almost all the discourse producers came from the dominant groups. The discourse is part of discourse struggle against the LGBT issues that has been practiced before and it will be the trigger of other similar discourse or even the resistant ones. 4.

CONCLUSION Analysing the texts about pro- and contra-LGBT, I come to the conclusion that the text producers as members of the dominant groups positioned the LGBT community as an outside group that deviated from the dominant groups because the community acts and behaves using different value from the dominant ones. The discourse was articulated to sustain the existing power relation between the dominant and the dominated group. This is the social wrong produced through articulating the discourse.

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