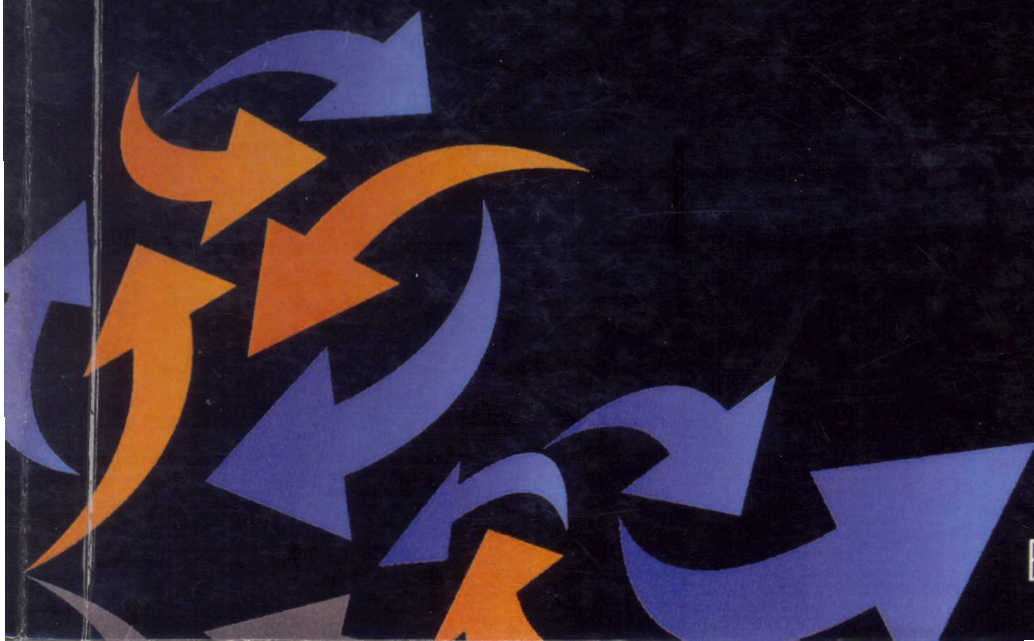


KONFERENSI LINGUISTIK
UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA



Fenomena Bahasa dalam Masyarakat Urban
Language Phenomena in Urban Society
都市社会における言語現象

PROCEEDINGS



Editor: Deny A. Kwary

Fenomena Bahasa dalam Masyarakat Urban
Language Phenomena in Urban Society
都市社会における言語現象

PROCEEDINGS

KONFERENSI LINGUISTIK
UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA

Surabaya, 20 Mei 2019

Foto kopi sesuai dengan aslinya :

Universitas Kristen Petra

Fakultas Bahasa dan Sastra

Dekan

Dwi Setiawan, Ph.D.



Fenomena Bahasa dalam Masyarakat Urban

Language Phenomena in Urban Society
都市社会における言語現象

PROCEEDINGS

Editor: Deny A. Kwary



Airlangga University Press



© 2014 Airlangga University Press

AUP 400/32.539/08.14-(0.130)

Dilarang mengutip dan atau memperbanyak tanpa izin tertulis dari Penerbit sebagian atau seluruhnya dalam bentuk apa pun, baik cetak, fotoprint, mikrofilm dan sebagainya.

Cetakan pertama — 2014

Penerbit:

Airlangga University Press (AUP)
Kampus C Unair, Mulyorejo Surabaya 60115
Telp. (031) 5992246, 5992247 Fax. (031) 5992248
E-mail: aup.unair@gmail.com

Dicetak oleh:

Pusat Penerbitan dan Percetakan UA (AUP)
(OC 122/08.14/AUP-A13E)

Perpustakaan Nasional RI. Data Katalog Dalam Terbitan (KDT)

Konferensi linguistik Universitas Airlangga (2014 : Surabaya)

Fenomena bahasa dalam masyarakat urban = Language phenomena in urban society : proceedings : Konferensi Linguistik Universitas Airlangga / editor, Deny A. Kwary. -- Surabaya : Airlangga University Press (AUP), 2014.

xi, 530 hlm.; 21 x 29,7 cm.

ISBN 978-602-7924-70-3

1. Bahasa -- Kongres dan konvensi. I. Judul.
II. Deny A. Kwary.

406

14 15 16 17 18 / 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

ANGGOTA IKAPI: 001/JTI/95

PREFACE

Indonesia is a country that is rich of languages. According to the data from Ethnologue, approximately ten percent of the 7,105 languages in 200 countries in the world are in Indonesia. The rich local languages and their interaction with the national language as well as the foreign languages in Indonesia need to be discussed and explored further. Therefore, the Faculty of Humanities, Airlangga University, held an international conference entitled “Language Phenomena in Urban Society”. The conference was held in Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia, on 23-24 August 2014. The official languages of the conference were English, Indonesian, and Japanese. The keynote speakers of this conference are Prof. Shigeru Yamada (Waseda University, Japan), Dr. Sugiyono (The National Language Centre of Indonesia), Dr. Ni Wayan Sartini (Airlangga University), and Rizki Andini, Ph.D. (Airlangga University).

The conference has attracted participation of linguistics enthusiasts from twelve countries, spread in the five continents in the world. There are 82 presenters who submitted their full papers and these papers are printed in this proceedings and available in the conference website www.konferensi-linguistik.org. There are also eight other presenters who only submit their abstracts, and these can be found in the conference website only. To maintain the originality of the papers, no changes are made by the editor regarding the content of the papers submitted by the presenters. In general, the topics of the papers presented in this conference can be grouped as follows:

- Code-mixing and code-switching in the communication in the society
- Cultural reflection in language
- Language in film and television
- Language teaching and learning in rural and urban societies
- Maintenance of a local language in urban society
- The challenges and opportunities of lexicography of local languages
- The dynamics of language in literature
- The influence of a foreign language in a local community
- The use of dictionaries in the information technology era
- Translation of cultural phrases and terms

We sincerely hope that the participants have enjoyed the conference and have gained benefits in terms of knowledge sharing and network building. We also hope that the proceedings will be beneficial for the readers who would like to expand their knowledge regarding the language phenomena in urban society.

Surabaya, Indonesia, 23 August 2014

Deny A. Kwary

Editor

Organizing Committee:

Drs. Aribowo, M.S. (Dean of the Faculty of Humanities)
Puji Karyanto, M.Hum. (1st Deputy Dean)
Diah A. Arimbi, Ph.D. (2nd Deputy Dean)
Nur Wulan, Ph.D. (3rd Deputy Dean)
Deny A. Kwary, Ph.D. (Head of Organizing Committee)
Viqi Ardaniah, M.A. (Secretary and Reviewer)
Rizki Andini, Ph.D. (Reviewer)
Dr. Ni Wayan Sartini (Reviewer)
Adis Kusumawati, M. Hum. (Local Staff Coordinator)
Gesang Menggala, M.Si. (Documentation Coordinator)
Dahlia Fatmawati, S.Hum. (Publication Coordinator)
Astri Nurjannah, S. E. (Registrar)
Adinugraha, M.Si. (Registrar)

Surabaya, 20 Mei 2019

Foto kopi sesuai dengan aslinya :

Universitas Kristen Petra
Universitas Bahasa dan Sastra



Drs. Setiawan, Ph.D.

Table of Contents

No.	Paper's Title	Author(s)	Page#
1.	Dictionary Use in Urban Society: Web-based and Hand-held Electronic Dictionaries	Shigeru Yamada	1
2.	The Phenomenon of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing as Practiced at King Kahlid University, Saudi Arabia	Abdulkhaleq A. Al-Qahtani	8
3.	An Overview of the Building Blocks of Casual Indonesian: Code Switch, Code Mix, and Style Shift	Dr. Samuel Gunawan, M.A.	16
4.	Un-equivalent Biblical Terms Found in Kupang Malay Bible Compare with In English and Indonesian Bible Concept	Polce Aryanto Bessie	21
5.	Turning Knight Rider into Arek Suroboyo: An Analysis on Audio Visual Translation Product	Retno Wulandari Setyaningsih	25
6.	小さいものとかawaii : ことばの意義における日本文化の反映	Tia Saraswati, S.Hum.	30
7.	Penerapan Metode Piaa Suiko dalam Youyaku pada Mata Kuliah Dokkai Tingkat Menengah	Dra. Yuyun Rosliyah, M.Pd.	36
8.	Tradisi dan Modernitas Sastra Lisan Masyarakat Besemah Serta Implikasinya dalam Pembelajaran	Dr. Arono, M.Pd.	41
9.	Pengembangan Model Pembelajaran Apresiasi Puisi Berkarakter Berbasis STAD-Sugestopedia	Dr. Marwiah, S.Pd., M.Pd.	49
10.	Code-switching among the City Councilors of a City in Region IV-A, Philippines during the Regular Session	Kristine May D. Martinez, M.A.	53
11.	Fishing Village to an Urbanised Town-Influence Of English Language – a study conducted in Kovalam, a major tourism hub in South India	Manoj Chandrasenan	62
12.	Improving EFL Students' Speaking and Writing by Teaching Dictionary Skills and Maximizing Dictionary Use	Ferry Hidayat	65
13.	A Survey of dictionary use by faculty members of the Department of English Education at Universitas Singaperbangsa	Elih Sutisna Yanto & Kelik Wachyudi	79
14.	慣用句通して日本文化を知る	Parwati Hadi Noorsanti, S.S.,M.Pd	90
15.	Wisdom Values behind Japanese Expressions	Drs. Tatang Hariri, M.A., Ph.D.	95
16.	Translating an Ethnic Ritual Text of Mandailing in North Sumatera	Lili Suryani Batubara	100
17.	Penggunaan Kiasan Dalam Fiksimini Sebagai Media Kritik Sosial	Rina Saraswati	107

18.	日本語の受身におけるポライトネス文化の反映	Rizki Andini, Ph.D.	113
19.	Cultural phrases and terms in lexicography and day-to-day translation work	Mats-Peter Sundström	118
20.	Sepitori: A Pretoria mixed language that could be used to revive interest in two BSALs in South Africa	Thabo Ditsele	123
21.	Kajian Stilistika dalam Puisi-Puisi Balada Karya Turiyo Ragilputra	Dr. Nugraheni Eko Wardani, M.Hum.	128
22.	Bahasa Simbol dalam Arjuna Wiwaha: Satu Analisis Filsafat Jawa	Syarifah Wardah el Firdausy, S.Hum	135
23.	Tradisi Andhok Sebagai Salah Satu Cara Arek Mempertahankan Bahasa Surabaya	Intan Novita Ferdiyanti, S.Hum.	145
24.	Alih Kode dan Campur Kode Pada Tayangan Berita Pojok Kampung Dalam Segmen "Blusukan Pecinan" JTV	Nancy Perdanasari, M.Pd. & Diah Ayu Wulan, M.Pd.	151
25.	Achieving Sociolinguistic Competence in EFL Classroom: Predicaments and Remedies for ELL	Ema Faiza	160
26.	Revisiting Strategic Competence: A View Towards EFL Learners in Urban Society	Lilla Musyahda	165
27.	Mengungkap Fenomena Budaya Pantangan dalam Etnik Kaili: Jendela Pemahaman Budaya Melalui Bahasa	Deni Karsana, M.A.	170
28.	Konsep Spasial dalam Budaya Masyarakat Melayu Jambi	Natal P. Sitanggang, S.S., M.Hum	178
29.	An Analysis on the Role of Translation Ideology and Procedures to the Translation Quality of Usingnese Cultural Terms	Wiwin Indiarti, S.S., M.Hum.	183
30.	Pemahaman Budaya Penutur Asing dalam Pembelajaran Penerjemahan untuk Mengurangi Kesalahan Penerjemahan dari Bahasa Indonesia ke Bahasa Inggris	Siyaswati, Dra. Wahju Bandjarjani, M.Pd., & Dra. Joesasono OS, M.Pd.	190
31.	Perbandingan antara Bahasa Queer dalam Film Orde Baru dan Pasca-Orde Baru	Maimunah, S.S, M.Hum, M.A	197
32.	<i>Green Architecture</i> dalam Novel Dilatasi dan Sketsa Karya Ari Nur Utami: Sebuah Kajian <i>Ecocriticism</i>	Usma Nur Dian Rosyidah, S.S., M.A.	202
33.	Strategi Pelestarian Bahasa Lokal dalam Masyarakat Urban di Jawa Timur	Drs. Yani Paryono, M.Pd.	208
34.	Sikap Bahasa Masyarakat Urban terhadap Bahasa Indonesia (Menemukan Tipe Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia di Sekolah Wilayah Rural dan Urban)	Nuryani	214
35.	From Ignorance to Immediacy: The Representation of Halal Food Issues in Indonesian National Media	Arum Budiastuti	220

36.	The Discourse of Islam in Indonesia Portrayed in a Daily Mail's Article "Gang-Raped Indonesian Woman May Be Caned Publicly" and a New York Times' Article "Indonesia: Shariah Official Urges That Gang-Rape Victim Be Caned"	Nurul Fitri Hapsari	230
37.	Assigning Homework Viewed from the Students' Learning Styles to Promote Autonomy Learning	Yunik Susanti, M.Pd. & Drs. Agung Wicaksono, M.Pd.	236
38.	Lexical Meaning and Cultural Adaptation on the Product of Nestle Dancow	I. G. Agung Istri Aryani, S.S., M.Hum. & Sri Widiastutik, S.S., M.Hum.	245
39.	Hedges ~ Janain Desuka ~ Ketidaklugasan Dalam Berkomunikasi: Sebuah Ekspresi Budaya Santun Masyarakat Jepang	Irma Winingsih, M.Hum	252
40.	敬語における日本文化の「内と外」の反映について	Putri Elsy, S.S., M.Si	258
41.	Sapaan Uda dan Uni dalam Bahasa Minangkabau Kontaminasi dengan Sapaan Mas dan Mbak dalam Bahasa Jawa	Adrias, M.Pd	262
42.	Pelestarian bahasa lokal dalam masyarakat urban	Dr. Sugiyono, M.Hum & Dr. des. Luh Anik Mayani	266
43.	Peranan Analisis Medan Makna (<i>Semantic Field</i>) dalam Pengayaan Kosakata	Ni Ketut Mirayuni & Susie C. Garnida	270
44.	The notion of 'urban' revisited: investigating the contexts and connotations of some 'urban' related terms	Masaaki Ogura	276
45.	The Reflection of Madurese Culture in a Writing Class of English Department in Trunojoyo University Madura	Zakiyatul Mufidah, M. Hum	280
46.	Bilingual Essay and Its Impact on the Students' Writing Performance	Viqi Ardaniah, S.S. M.A.Linguistics	284
47.	Resistensi Bahasa Jepang: Studi Kasus pada Penamaan Badan Usaha di Tokyo	Drs. Mulyadi, MA	289
48.	Bahasa Jawa di Yogyakarta dan Usaha Pemertahanannya	Latif Amrullah, S.S., M.A.	294
49.	Tutur Bahasa Mario Teguh pada Acara Golden Ways Metro TV (Kajian Sociolinguistik: Alih Kode & Campur Kode)	Wahyu Damayanti, S.Pd.	301
50.	Campur Kode dan Alih Kode dalam Komentar Facebook	Syarifah Lubna, S.Pd	308
51.	Managing Students' Dynamic Learning in Speaking Class via Interactive Role-Plays	Muhamad Ahsanu	314
52.	The need for a new and modern Polish pronouncing dictionary	Przemysław Wiatrowski	322
53.	Linguistic Loss of Li Niha in Its Contacts with Other Languages	Ingatan Gulö	329

54.	Exploring Meta-pragmatic Awareness of Indonesian Learners of Japanese: Focusing on Speech Act of Refusal by intermediate proficiency Students	Lisda Nurjaleka	334
55.	Now Japanese or English? Code-switching used by the intercultural couples in Tokyo	Sachie Banks	343
56.	Derogasi dan Eufemisasi pada film Crash	Agwin Degaf	350
57.	Gaya Bahasa Sindiran Politik dalam Lagu Slank Album Jurus Tandur No.18 (Tinjauan Linguistik Kognitif)	Sri Rahayu, S.S	357
58.	Falsafah Bahasa Sebagai Wasilah Pembentukan Jati Diri Pelajar	Dr. Hj. Mohd Rashid Bin Hj. Md Idris & Norrafidah Binti Abd Rahman	364
59.	Integrasi Pengembangan Karakter dengan Scientific-Learning pada Mahasiswa Urban (Studi pada Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia di Perguruan Tinggi)	Prof. Dr. Andayani, M.Pd.	373
60.	Alih Kode dan Campur Kode Penyiar dalam Siaran Radio Sushi FM Padang dan Tanggapan Pendengarnya	Titiek Fujita Yusandra, S.S., M.Pd.	377
61.	Alih Kode dan Campur Kode Pada Percakapan Orang Jepang di Malang	Ismatul Khasanah, M.Ed., Ph.D. & Bernike Josephine, S.S.	386
62.	Merespon Pujian dalam Masyarakat Jawa dan Bali: Kajian Refleksi Budaya dalam Bahasa	Dr. Ni Wayan Sartini, M.Hum.	392
63.	Improving Factual Text Writing through "Rural and Urban Culture Reflections" Tweeted at #nusantarawisdom by UNAIR Anthropology Students	Lyla Anggerwina Kusuma, S.Hum, M.Pd.	399
64.	Integrating Summary Writing and Reading Comprehension Instruction in the Teaching of English	Titien Indrianti	409
65.	Language and Fashion: Kebaya as the Representation of Contemporary Urban Clothing in Kartini Magazine	Dewi Meyrasyawati, S.S., M.A., M.Hum	415
66.	Japanology Unairにおける「コードスイッチング」及び「コードミキシング」の日本語の影響	Adis Kusumawati	420
67.	日本語・スンダ語の語彙研究～体の動きに関する擬音・擬態語を中心に～	Yuyu Yohana Risagarniwa	425
68.	Peran Karya Sastra Pengarang Kalimantan Barat dalam Pemertahanan Bahasa Daerah Lewat Penamaan Tokoh Fiksi	Musfeptial	434
69.	Serbuan Bahasa Inggris dalam Iklan Perdagangan dan Pengaruhnya terhadap Rasa Percaya Diri Bangsa Indonesia di antara Bangsa Lain	Aulia Luqman Aziz	438

70.	Implikatur Percakapan dalam Film Habibie dan Ainun	Dini Sri Istiningdias & Juli Yani	444
71.	The Impact of Young Readers' Reading Motivation and Reading Strategies to Reading Comprehension	Katherine P. B. Sibug	451
72.	The Implementation of Curriculum 2013 and Its Impact to the Young Learners of English In Indonesia	Noerhayati Ika Putri	462
73.	Fishing as a Sign of Peace in the Movie <i>Salmon Fishing in the Yemen</i>	Puguh Budi Susetiyo	467
74.	This is Taste – A Discourse Analysis on the Messages from Cigarette Commercial Films	Yusnita Febrianti	473
75.	Distorsi Makna Kata Bermuatan Budaya dalam Teks Terjemahan Karya Miyazawa Kenji	Ismi Prihandari, M.Hum & Ismatul Khasanah, M.Pd., M.Ed. Ph.D.	479
76.	Karakteristik Brosur-brosur Dwibahasa Pariwisata Kota Surabaya: Strategi atau Ketidackermatan dalam Penerjemahan?	Deny Gunawan, Ni Ketut Mirayuni & Susie Chrismalia Garnida	482
77.	Keberterimaan Kosakata Bahasa Inggris dalam Laras Ekonomi di Media Elektronik: Studi Kasus Pada Berita di Yahoo.Com	Nadrah, M.Pd.	489
78.	Pijinisasi, Sebuah Gejala Inferioritas Berbahasa Indonesia dalam Film dan Televisi	Iswadi Bahardur	503
79.	Campur Kode dan Alih Kode Wacana Khotbah Jumat di Pulau Jawa dan Madura	Dr. Kundharu Saddhono, M.Hum.	510
80.	Paremia sebagai Refleksi budaya dalam bahasa Rusia	Ani Rachmat, Ph.D	515
81.	Dialektika Bahasa Kekalahan Manusia Jawa dalam Novel Indoensia	Silmi Rozida	519
82.	Pengaruh Bahasa Jepang di Masyarakat Indonesia (Kasus di Kota Bandung)	Nani Sunarni	525

*Note: Some authors prefer writing their names with their academic degrees, while some other authors prefer writing their names only without their academic degrees.

Abstract

Language variation in Indonesia provides rich resources for the building blocks of casual style of Indonesian. Among those linguistic resources are style shift, code switch, and code mix. They allow speakers, depending on their speech repertoire and the socio-pragmatic demands, to choose and use the linguistic resources of the speech community by shifting the codes within the major code, or by switching between different codes to and fro, and/or even mix up the elements of the existing codes. Based on a close scrutiny of the informal speech habits of Indonesian bilingual/multilingual speakers in an urban setting, this paper elucidates the distinction between those linguistic phenomena. Despite their distinctions, they display their unique regularities and contribution toward the most common formation of casual style of Indonesian as well as an informal in-group style of the major language in a conversation.

Keywords: Style shifting, informal style, code switching, code mixing, casual style.

1. Introduction

It has been well recognized that there are no single style speakers in the real world of language (see Labov, 1972: 208; Selting, 1985: 179-197). This means that speakers tend to shift styles as the socio-pragmatic conditions demand. Sankoff (1972) recognizes that the network of communication among multilingual speakers allows them to shift between styles of the major language, and even to switch among various codes in their speech repertoire. Referring to Hymes (1967) and Gumperz (1970), Sankoff highlights that the choice of alternates of the same language by monolinguals, i.e. in the form of style shifting (hereafter SS), may have the same significance as that of alternates from other languages by bilinguals/multilinguals, i.e. in the form of code switching (hereafter CS). This paper is to explore the characteristics of a casual style of Indonesian which give way to the incorporation of CS, or even code mixing (hereafter CM), among its subjects, 4 coordinate adult bilinguals of Javanese and Indonesian.

2. Theories

Studies on style-shifting is often framed after Joos' seminal work (1977) on styles in English as (1) Frozen style, (2) Formal style, (3) Consultative style, (4) Casual style, and (5) Intimate style. Different groups of styles can be identified along the stylistic continuum within one major variety (Labov, 1972; Selting, 1985). In this paper, I interchangeably use the term "a casual style of Indonesian" and "an informal style of Indonesian" as a cover term for a variety of Indonesian other than the formal one. Indonesian linguists such as Moeliono (1980) and Kridalaksana (1981) long recognized the existence of different ingredients for styles of Indonesian. However, the main focus of their attention was mostly directed toward promoting the standard variety of Indonesian. With such orientation, undoubtedly there was a dichotomy between standard and nonstandard variety (see Moeliono, 1980: 16-17; Kridalaksana, 1981: 18-22). Some linguists, such as Tampubolon (1978), Poedjosoedarmo (1978), Soewito (1982), under the credential of sociolinguistics applied the sociolinguistic perspectives on the nature of Indonesian. In this paper, I explore the characteristics of a casual style of Indonesian and how such phenomena give way to the incorporation of CS, or even CM among my subjects.

CS may be either intersentential or intrasentential, but this paper restricts its focus on intrasentential CS. Myers-Scotton (1997: 3; 2010, 3) defines CS as "the selection by bilinguals or multilinguals of forms from an embedded variety (or varieties) in utterances of a matrix

variety during the same conversation". The matrix language (hereafter ML) is the main language providing the morphosyntactic structure in CS, whereas the embedded language (hereafter EL) refers to other languages which participate in CS, but with a lesser role. Under Myers-Scotton's (1997: 3-7) Matrix Language Hypothesis (hereafter MLH), the ML sets the morphosyntactic frame of sentences showing CS as ML + EL constituents. Whereas under the Blocking Hypothesis (hereafter BH) any EL content morphemes which are not congruent with ML counterparts will be blocked. The MLH is realized in two principles: (1) the Morpheme Order Principle (hereafter MOP), i.e. morpheme order must not violate ML morpheme order, and (2) the System Morpheme Principle (hereafter SMP), i.e. all syntactically relevant system morphemes must come from the ML. Any EL morpheme which is constrained by either MLH or the BH creates an obligatory EL island.

What seems problematical with reference to Myers-Scotton's scheme is probably the notion of CM as commonly understood in Indonesian linguistics. Myers-Scotton (2010, pp. 3) avoids using the term "mixing", of which to her implies the creation of a new language. Instead, she uses the term "mixed constituent" to refer to any EL constituent with morphemes from two or more languages (p. 15). In this paper, I choose to use the term "mixed constituent" or simply as CM whereby the constituent is made of content morpheme from the ML and bound (system) morpheme from the EL.

3. Method

Since this study was to focus on the formation of casual style of Indonesian among bilinguals of Javanese and Indonesian, the recording of the speakers' speech exchanges containing the linguistic phenomena were done in the natural speech events. In comply with the Observer's Paradox (Labov, 1972: 208, 209), over a period of one months, I recorded the data and immersed in some naturally occurring speech exchanges/conversations without giving the impression to the speakers that they were being systematically observed. The subjects were 4 coordinate adult bilinguals, 2 males and 2 females, who spoke both Indonesian and Javanese in the course of their everyday lives. By immersing in the most informal occasions with the subjects and recording their speech exchanges at their consent, I was able to collect a corpus of speech exchanges containing the phenomena under study of 10 hours long.

The data for this paper were linguistic units in the forms of words, phrases, and clauses or sentences that were used to characterize the use of casual style of Indonesian, and that of CS and CM within a casual style of Indonesian. Therefore the sources of the data were the subjects' naturally occurring speech exchanges. The analysis was qualitative as the data for this paper were linguistic units in the forms of words, phrases and clauses or sentences from the subjects' naturally occurring speech exchanges that were analysed by non-statistical methods (see Dörnyei, 2007, pp. 19, 25, 39, 243-244).

4. Findings and discussion

* For most speakers of Javanese background speaking Indonesian in less formal context of situation would give way to the employment of a congruent variety of speaking known as informal style of Indonesian. This style is dominantly made of speech variation within Indonesian as displayed in Script 1. Since the grammatical constraints of the formal (=standard) variety is lifted in a casual variety, this phenomena give way to the employment of CS (see 4.2) and/or CM (see 4.3) in the use of the casual style of Indonesia as the socio-pragmatic conditions demand.

4.1. Style shift

The phenomena of style shift are realized as a speaker shifts between existing different grouping of linguistic resources of a single (usually major) variety known as styles which are characterized by some distinct style markers (see Selting 1985; Joos, 1977). Along the existing continuum of styles, the casual style may often be observable in the casual context of situation. The following sample of naturally occurring speech exchanges may show some of the characteristics of the formation of casual style as shown by its distinctive style markers. In using

the informal style/variety, a speaker was fully aware of the congruent linguistic forms. Both speakers in Script 1 basically had a talk in the casual style of Indonesian as obvious from its style markers. The nuance of the casual context of situation gives way to the employment other linguistic features such as borrowing, CS, and CM.

Script 1

The host (=A) was having a talk with his guest (=B) about statues for home decoration. They were talking in casual Indonesian to be dispersed with a CS/El island in Javanese

A (=guest) : *Patung-patungnya beli di mana, pak?* 'Where did you buy the statues, sir?'

B (=host) : *Patung yang mana?* 'Which statue?'

A : *(I)tu yang ijo-ijo di sana.* 'That green one over there'

B : *Dulu. Saya t(e)rima kiriman dari adik saya di Yogya.*

'Some time ago. I received a package from my younger brother in Yogya'.

(Su)dah lama (i)tu. 'It's been quite long'.

T(e)rima kiriman patung sama (i)ni ... lukisan ini.

'(I)received the package along with this ... this painting'

A : *Saya mo cari juga yang agak lain. Patung-patung di rumah (su)dah*

'I want to look for something different. The statues at home have

banyak yang pecah-pecah.

mostly been broken'.

B : *(I)ni juga (su)dah banyak yang pecah (k)ok.*

'These are also mostly broken, you see'.

A : *Mo milih, tapi nggak boleh; harus satu set.*

'(I) want to choose, but not allowed; (it) must be one set'.

A : *B(e)rapa satu set?*

'How much is one set?'

B : *Mahal, pak. Ada yang ... pokoknya macem-macemlah.*

'Expensive, sir. There are one which ... could have been various'.

A : *Paling 'ndak s(e)ratus ribu.*

'At least one hundred thousand'.

B : *'Ndak, 'ndak sampe. Saya ingin beli kalo ada yang versi Jawa pake blangkon.*

'No, not that much. I want to buy if there is a Javanese version wearing blankon'.

A : *Lha ini saya kadang-kadang buat tandamata. Modelnya 'gitu ...*

bongso wong katok koloran saja.

'Look, I sometimes use this as a souvenir. The costume like that ...

some kind of people just wearing short pants"

Some characteristics of the casual style known as style markers can be identified:

1) Deletion

Some phonological reductions: *(I)tu*, *t(e)rima*, *(su)dah*, *(k)ok*, *b(e)rapa*, *s(e)ratus*,

2) Diphthong → monothong: *mau* → *mo*; *sampai* → *sampe*; *pakai* → *pake*

3) Vowel substitution: *macam-macam* → *macem-macem*

2) Choice of lexicon

Particular list of words characterizing the style: *tidak* → 'ndak,

3) Nasal verbalizer

milih = {N + pilih}

4) Others

a) Borrowing from Javanese: *ijo-ijo*

b) CS in Javanese: the EL from Javanese *bongso wong katok koloran*.

4.2. Code switching

In the use of an informal style of Indonesian, the grammar of the formal style of Indonesian is lifted; and what concomitantly applies is the adherence to the grammar of an informal style. It follows that speakers may have more flexibility of expression; and this allows

the activation of the constituent of their speech repertoire involving another language variety to be employed in the forms of CS.

The following sample of speech exchange shows the casual conversation involving the ML in Indonesian, the EL in Javanese, CS, and CM/mixed constituent.

Script 2

A and B were talking about their obstinate friend.

A : *Lha saya sudah jelaskan ning dheke tetep ngeyel.* (CS)

'You know, I have already explained but he is still stubborn'.

B : *Mungkin dia 'nggak ngerti.* (CS)

'Perhaps he doesn't understand'.

A : *'nggak mo ngerti, bukan 'nggak ngerti.* (CS)

'Not wanting to understand, not doesn't understand.'

B : *Ya (be)gitulah rambut podu irenge tapi p(e)rangai beda-beda.* (CS)

'Yes like that, (we have) the same black hair, but different character'.

In Script 3 both speakers had a talk in an informal Indonesian which allows the employment of CS and CM. The informal style of Indonesian provides the frame for the whole chunk of talk – the ML – whereas the EL was done in Javanese. It also involves a CM “*S-duane*”.

Script 3

C and D were talking about their friend.

C: *Dia (s)udah s(e)lesai S-2 di Gama. Tapi s(e)karang malah njaluk b(e)r(h)enti kerjo.* (CS, CS)

'He has finished S-2 at Gama. But now (he) is even asking to resign work'.

Alesannya macem-macem. Alasannya kar(e)na orangtuanya wis seda; (CS)

'His reasons are various. His reason was that his parent is no more'.

t(e)rus adik-adiknya masih kecil.

'and his younger brothers are still kids'.

D: *Tapi S-duane wis mari ta?* (CM, CS)

'But his S-2 has been completed, hasn't it?'

C: *Sudah, lamanya rong tahun setengah.* (CS)

'It has, it took two years and a half.'

4.3. Code mixing/ mixed constituent

There is no doubt that the flexibility of expression in the informal style of Indonesian in Script 4 also allows the use of a mixed constituent, of which in this paper I consistently refer to as CM.

Script 4:

A : *Coba sinio, liaten dulu. Yang ini punyae s(i)apa?* (CM,CM)

'Please, come here, have a look first. This one belongs to whom?'

B : *Yang jelas bukan punyae bojoku.*

'Obviously it doesn't belong to my wife'.

A : *Pānyae bojomu. Dia lupa 'ngkali.*

'It belongs to your wife. She could have forgotten'.

B : *Nanti tak sampekno dia. Dia suka lupa lek lagi banyak urusan.* (CM)

'I'll tell her later. She is often forgetful if (she) has a lot of things to do.'

The forms such as *sinio*, *liaten*, were the product of a mixture between content morphemes in Indonesian and the imperative bound morphemes in Javanese, and *punyae* was the product of a mixture between a content morpheme in Indonesian and a possessive bound morpheme in Javanese.

The flexibility of expression in the informal style of Indonesian in Script 5 allows the use of the mixed constituents *dibuking* and *dikensel* made of the Indonesian prefix and the borrowing content morpheme from English and the mixed constituent *dikensal-kansel* made of the Indonesian bound morpheme prefix and the established borrowing *kensal-kansel* from English content morpheme *cancel* that has undergone a reduplication as found in Javanese.

Script 5:

C: *Kapan b(e)rangkat?*

'When are you leaving?'

D: *Kamis depan, tapi tiket belum **dibuking**.* (CM)

'Next Thursday, but the ticket has not been booked'.

C: *Eh, ... aku denger, kar(e)na cuaca, belakangan **plane** sering **dikensel**.* (Borrowing; CM)

'Well, ... I have heard, due to the weather, planes have often been cancelled recently'.

D: *Dari itu aku mo **buking** tiket jadi ragu-ragu.* (Borrowing)

'For that reason, I become in doubt to book'.

*Wah, yo susah kalo mo terbang s(e)lalu **dikensal-kansel**.* (CM)

'It's really difficult if (we) want to fly

5. Conclusion

This paper has attempted to identify the characteristics of the casual style of Indonesian as shown by its style markers. The informal or casual context of situation concomitantly requires the use of a congruent variety – a casual style. In the use of a casual style of Indonesian, the grammar of a formal style is lifted which gives way to the employment of CS as well as CM. By such linguistic behavior, the flexibility of SS is enriched by CS and CM.

References

- Dörnyei, Z. (2007). *Research method in applied linguistics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Gumperz, J.J. (1970). Verbal strategies in multilingual communication. In *Monograph Series on Languages and linguistics*, Georgetown University, no. 23, pp. 129 -148.
- Hymes, D. (1967). Models of the interaction of language and social setting. In *Journal of Social Issues*, Vol. 23, no. M2, pp. 8-28.
- Joos, M. (1977). The isolation of styles. In Joshua A. Fishman (Ed). *Readings in the Sociology of Language*. The Hague: Mouton.
- Kridalaksana, H. 1981. Bahasa baku. In *Majalah Pembinaan Bahasa Indonesia*, Vol. 2, pp. 17-24. Jakarta: Bhratara Karya Aksara.
- Labov, W. 1972. *Sociolinguistic patterns*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Moeliono, A.M. 1980. Bahasa Indonesia dan ragam-ragamnya. In *Majalah Pembinaan Bahasa Indonesia*. Vol. 1, Part 1, pp. 15-34.
- Myers-Scotton, C. 1997. *Duelling languages: Grammatical structure in codeswitching*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- _____. (2010). *Contact linguistics: Bilingual encounters and grammatical outcomes* Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Poedjosoedarmo, S. 1978. Interferensi dan integrasi dalam situasi keanekabahasaan. In *Pengajaran Bahasa dan Sastra*, Vol 4, part 2, pp. 21-43.
- Sankoff, G.(1972). Language use in multilingual societies: some alternative approaches. In J.B. Pride and J. Holmes (Eds.). *Sociolinguistics*, (pp. 33-51).Middlesex: Penguin Books.
- Selting, M. 1985. Levels of style-shifting. *Journal of pragmatics*, no. 9, 179-197.
- Suwito. 1982. *Pengantar awal sosiolinguistik: Teori dan problema*. Surakarta: Henary Offset.
- Tampubolon, D.P. 1978. Ragam standar dan monostandar Bahasa Indonesia. In *Pengajaran Bahasa Indonesia*, vol. 4, Part 1, pp. 9-25.



KONFERENSI LINGUISTIK
UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA

Surabaya, 20 Mei 2019
Foto kopi sesuai dengan aslinya :
Universitas Kristen Petra
Fakultas Bahasa dan Sastra



Dekan,
Gunawan, Ph.D.

Certificate of Appreciation

Presented to

Dr. Samuel Gunawan, M.A.

Recognition for your valuable contribution and presentation at the
International Conference on Language Phenomena in Urban Society,
held on 23-24 August 2014, at the Faculty of Humanities,
Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia



Mengesahkan
Salinan/foto copy sesuai dengan aslinya
Surabaya, 10.5.2019
Kepala LPPM
Dr. Drs. Ribut Basuki, M.A.
NP. 92-019



Dean of the Faculty

Drs. Aribowo, M.S.

Head of Organizing Committee

Deny A. Kwary, Ph.D.

Certificate number

9/UN3.1.11/LL/2014