PROCEEDINGS
THE 1ST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LOCAL LANGUAGES
EMPOWERMENT AND PRESERVATION OF LOCAL LANGUAGES

Editors
I Nengah Sudipa
Ida Bagus Putra Yadnya
Made Budiarsa
I Nyoman Darma Putra

Udayana University
Denpasar, 23—24 February 2018
# TABLE LIST OF CONTENT

Preface ................................................................................................................................................................. iii  
Message from the Dean of Faculty of Arts, Udayana University ................................................................. iv  
Message from The Rector of Udayana University ................................................................................................ v  
Table List of Content ......................................................................................................................................... viii  

**KEYNOTE SPEAKER**

“HONORIFICS” IN THE USAGE OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS AND TERMS OF ADDRESS IN THE BALI AGA DIALECT  
Hara Mayuko ......................................................................................................................................................... 1  

**INVITED SPEAKER**

TOPONYM AS A CULTURAL RESOURCE AND STRENGTHENING OF IDENTITY: A CASE STUDY ON SUNDANESE COMMUNITY IN SOUTHERN PART OF WEST JAVA  
Cece Sobarna ......................................................................................................................................................... 11  

MEDIUM OF MODERNITY: BALINESE LANGUAGE IN THE CONTEMPORARY LITERARY LANDSCAPE  
I Nyoman Darma Putra .......................................................................................................................................... 19  

EMPOWERING PROPOSITIONS OF WISDOM IN PRESERVATION OF LOCAL LANGUAGES  
F.X. Rahyono ......................................................................................................................................................... 29  

THE STRUCTURE OF RESULTATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS IN BALINESE  
I Nyoman Sedeng .................................................................................................................................................. 39  

**PRESENTER**

DISTRIBUTION OF BAJO LANGUAGE FONOLOGY IN BAJO ISLAND DISTRICT SAPE DISTRICT BIMA NUSA TENGGARA BARAT  
Aditya Wardhani .................................................................................................................................................... 47  

THE VERB ‘CARRY’ IN BIAK LANGUAGE: A NATURAL SEMANTIC METALANGUAGE ANALYSIS  
Adolfina Krisifu ..................................................................................................................................................... 55  

“CAK CUK SURABAYA”: STRATEGY OF STRENGTHENING SURABAYA’S IDENTITY  
Akhmad Idris, Iga Bagus Lesmana ................................................................................................................... 65
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BALINESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE BY YOUNG GENERATION WHO COMES WORSHIPING TO JAGATNATHA TEMPLE WHILE OFFERING CANANG</td>
<td>Anak Agung Putri Laksmi Dewi, Ni Wayan Manik Septianiari Putri</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BALINESE LANGUAGE TEACHING LEARNING PROCESS AT ONE EARTH SCHOOL BALI INDONESIA</td>
<td>Anak Agung Sagung Shanti Sari Dewi</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEANING OF VERB “LOOKING” IN BALINESE LANGUAGE: AN APPROACH OF NATURAL SEMANTICS METALANGUAGE</td>
<td>Anak Agung Sagung Wid Parbandari</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE FIRST STEP IS ALWAYS DIFFICULT: THE REVITALIZATION OF KUI LANGUAGE IN SCHOOLS</td>
<td>Anggy Denok Sukmawati</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHONOLOGICAL VARIATION AND LINGUISTIC MAPPING IN GRESIK: A STUDY OF GEOGRAPHICAL DIALECT</td>
<td>Anis Zubaidah Assuroiyah, Namira Choirani Fajri</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE PHONOLOGICAL PROCESS AND RULE OF JAVANESE COASTAL LANGUAGE: GENERATIVE PHONOLOGY APPROACH</td>
<td>Apriyani Purwaningsih</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF CULTURE IN THE JAVANESE FOLKLORE AS A SOURCE OF CULTURAL EDUCATION AND IDENTITY FOSTERING ON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS</td>
<td>Barokah Widuroyekti, Titik Setyowati</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPARING THE LEVEL OF BALINESE LANGUAGE ACQUISITION USING THE VOCABULARY LEVEL TEST</td>
<td>Denok Lestari, I Wayan Suadnyana</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE SOCIO-CULTURAL DIMENSIONS OF BALINESE VOCABULARY IN THE INDONESIAN COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY</td>
<td>Deny Arnos Kwary, Ni Wayan Sartini, Almira Fidela Artha</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUTH MOVEMENT: A STRATEGY TO PRESERVE LOCAL LANGUAGES</td>
<td>Desak Gede Chandra Widayanthi</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE USE OF BALINESE IN ADVERTISEMENTS AS AN EFFORT OF PRESERVING LOCAL LANGUAGE</td>
<td>Desak Putu Eka Pratiwi, I Komang Sulatra, Komang Dian Puspita Candra</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERSONAL PRONOUNS IN PONTIANAK MALAY</td>
<td>Dewi Ismu Purwaningsih</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTILIZATION OF PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATION FOR KOMERING-INDONESIAN DICTION</td>
<td>Dita Dewi Palupi</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUNDANESE CULTURE AND LANGUAGE IN MANAQB ACTIVITIES BY JAMAAH PESANTREN SURYALAYA-TASIKMALAY</td>
<td>Djarlis Gunawan</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE KNOWLEDGE CREATION PROCESS OF TAMBO IN MINANGKABAU</td>
<td>Febriyanto, Tamara Adriani Salim</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNOVATION IN CENK BLONK PERFORMANCE: A STRATEGY OF EMPOWERING LOCAL LANGUAGE THROUGH BALINESE SHADOW PUPPET</td>
<td>Gede Yoga Kharisma Pradana</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE IN SONG LYRICS SETARA BETARA (SAME AS GOD) AND GUNUNG NENTEN TONG SAMPAH (MOUNTAIN IS NOT A RUBBISH BIN) BY SEVEN CEBLOCK</td>
<td>Gusti Agung Ayu Kesuma Wardhani</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE USE OF WORD “WATER” IN INDONESIAN AND BALINESE PROVERBS: AN APPROACH OF SEMANTICS COGNITIVE</td>
<td>I Gde Pasek Kamajaya, Ni Made Bulan Dwigitta Prativi</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGRATION OF CHARACTER EDUCATION VALUES IN BALINESE SHORT STORY “KUTANG SAYANG GEMEL MADUI”</td>
<td>I Gde Nyana Kesuma</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BALINESE COMICS: AN EFFORT TO SUSTAIN AND ENFORCE THE BALINESE LANGUAGE AMONG CHILDREN IN BALI</td>
<td>I Gede Gita Purnama A.P.</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOANWORD PHONOLOGY IN TRANSLATING BALINESE CULTURAL TERMS INTO JAPANESE WITH REFERENCE TO JTB PUBLISHING BOOK ON BALI ISLAND</td>
<td>209</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Gede Oeinada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KARMAPHALA IN AKUTAGAWA RYUNOSUKE’S SHORT STORY ENTITLED HELL SCREEN</td>
<td>215</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Gusti Agung Ayu Made Dianti Putri</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIDDEN MESSAGE IN SIAP SELEM</td>
<td>221</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Gusti Ayu Gde Sosiowati, I Made Rajeg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMPOWERING LOCAL BALINESE TERMS TO INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY WITH DESCRIPTIVE UNDERSTANDING</td>
<td>227</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Gusti Ngurah Parthama</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE SYNTACTIC BEHAVIOR OF PERSONAL PRONOUN IN NUSA PENIDA DIALECT</td>
<td>233</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Ketut Darma Laksana</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERACTIVE MULTIMEDIA AS NEW BALINESE LANGUAGE LEARNING FOR ELEMENTARY STUDENTS</td>
<td>239</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Ketut Setiawan, I Nyoman Jayanegara</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE APPLICATION OF METAFUNCTIONS IN BALINESE LANGUAGE OF SATUA BALI “I BELOG”</td>
<td>245</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Ketut Suardana</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPLORING THE SOCIAL RULES BEHIND THE USE OF BALINESE COURTEOUS EXPRESSIONS: A SOCIAL APPROACH</td>
<td>251</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Ketut Warta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF MORPHOPHONEMIC PROCESSES OF THE BALINESE DIALECT OF NUSA PENIDA</td>
<td>259</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Nyoman Adi Jaya Putra</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOTIVATION STRENGTHENING IDENTITY THROUGH BALINESE SCRIPT IN TATTOO MEDIA</td>
<td>265</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Nyoman Anom Fajaraditya Setiawan, Putu Satria Udyana Putra</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARATHI LOCATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS: A PRELIMINARY STUDY</td>
<td>271</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Nyoman Aryawibawa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPE OF BALI: THE CASE OF THE TRADITIONAL YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS OF SEKEHA TERUNA
I Nyoman Tri Ediwan ................................................................. 277

AN ECOLINGUISTIC PERSPECTIVE REGARDING TOPONYMS IN GIANYAR SUB-DISTRICT, BALI
I Putu Gede Hendra Raharja ........................................................ 283

AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL MORPHEME IN NUSA PENIDA DIALECT
I Wayan Agus Anggayana, I Ketut Mantra .................................... 289

INDONESIAN DEFAMATION CASES UNDER POLICE INVESTIGATION: A FORENSIC LINGUISTICS STUDY
I Wayan Pastika .......................................................................... 299

SYNCHRONIC GRAMMATICALIZATION AS FOUND IN THE BALINESE SERIAL VERBS
I Wayan Sidha Karya .................................................................. 309

VERBAL ABUSE OF CURSING IN BALINESE MYTHS
I Wayan Simpen, Ni Made Dhanawaty ........................................... 315

THE SEMANTIC STRUCTURES OF DOING TYPES OF ACTION VERBS IN BALINESE LANGUAGE
Ida Ayu Agung Ekasriadi .............................................................. 321

THE EQUIVALENCE OF BALINESE FIGURATIVE EXPRESSIONS INTO ENGLISH
Ida Ayu Made Puspani, Yana Qomariana ........................................ 329

STRATIFICATION PERSPECTIVE OF CATUR WANGSA IN TUTUR CANDRA BHERAWA: A STUDY OF SOCIOLOGY OF LITERATURE
Ida Bagus Made Wisnu Parta ....................................................... 338

RESHAPING THE PARADIGMN OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING TO HARMONIZE LOCAL LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE
Ida Bagus Putra Yadnya ............................................................... 341

WAYANG FOR THE PRESERVATION OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE AN ANALYSIS OF MAHABHARATA EPISODE’S GATUKACA GUGUR (THE FALL OF GATUKACA)
Indrawati, Sri Samiati Tarjana, Joko Nurkamto ............................... 347
RELATIONSHIP OF SASAK AND SAMAWA LANGUAGES: DIACHRONIC STUDY IN THE LANGUAGE KINDSHIP OF AN ETHNIC GROUP IN INDONESIA
Irma Setiawan ................................................................. 355

PHONOLOGICAL INTERFERENCE OF BUGINESE INTO INDONESIAN BY BUGIS SPEAKERS IN CENTRAL SULAWESI (A TRANSFORMATIONAL-GENERATIVE PHONOLOGY STUDY)
Jaya .................................................................................. 363

STYLISTIC-GRAMMATICAL CONSTRUCTIONS AND CULTURAL-MEANINGS IN MINANGKABAUNESE
Jufrizal .................................................................................. 373

LEARNING STRATEGY OF BALINESE LANGUAGES BY USING CONTENT IN NEW MEDIA
Kadek Ayu Ariningsih, I Nyoman Widhi Adnyana .......................................................... 383

BALINESE CULTURAL TERMS IN ENGLISH MEDIA TOURISM PROMOTION PUBLISHED BY DENPASAR TOURISM OFFICE
Kadek Ayu Ekasani, Ni Luh Supartini ........................................................................ 387

THE EXISTENCE OF BALINESE LANGUAGE IN TRANSMIGRATION AREA OF LAMPUNG PROVINCE
Kadek Feni Aryati, I Putu Agus Endra Susanta ................................................................. 397

ENRICHING AND NOT SIMPLY COMPETING: BALINESE LANGUAGE IN CONVERSATIONAL INTERACTION IN BALI
Kadek Ratih Dwi Oktarini ............................................................ 405

REDUPLICATION PROCESS OF BALINESE LANGUAGE IN MEN Brayut STORY
Ketut Riana, Putu Evi Wahyu Citrawati, Gede Eka Wahyu ............................................ 415

CONSERVATIVE OR PROGRESSIVE (THE EXISTENCE OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE)
Krisna Pebryawan .................................................................................. 421

HUMOR IN DOU MAMPINGA SA UMA-UMA ON MPAMA MBOJO: A RESEARCH OF PSYCHOLOGY LITERATURE AND ANECDOTAL TEXT OF INDONESIAN LEARNING K13
Kurniawan, Solihin ........................................................................... 427

COMMISSIVE IN BATAK KARO
Laili Mahmudah ................................................................................... 435
LOSS AND GAIN OF INFORMATION OF THE CULTURAL TERMS IN THE SHORT STORY SEEKOR AYAM PANGGANG AND A ROAST CHICKEN IN RELATION TO THE TARGET LANGUAGE READER’S UNDERSTANDING
Lina Pratica Wijaya ................................................................. 441

PROMOTING THE LOST VOCABULARIES OF LOCAL LANGUAGES TO REVITALIZE THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDONESIAN LANGUAGE
Lis Setiawati ................................................................. 447

THE LEXICONS OF VERB ‘FALING’ IN SUNDANESE LANGUAGE: NATURAL SEMANTIC METALANGUAGE APPROACH
Luh Gde Inten Purnama Sari Setiawan, Ni Putu Yunita Dewi ......................... 455

GEGURITAN KAPIPARWA: CHARACTER AND LANGUAGE ANALYSIS
Luh Putu Puspawati, I Made Suastika ............................................................................ 461

SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION ON CHILDREN MIXED MARRIED BETWEEN JAVANESE AND BALINESE
Luh Putu Ratnayanti Sukma ....................................................................................... 467

‘LIR ILIR’ PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS
Lukia Zuraida ........................................................................................................... 473

LOCAL BEING WITHOUT NATIONAL: LINGUISTIC DILEMMA IN GILI KETAPANG PROBOLINGGO, EAST JAVA
Lukiyati Ningsih, Khadijah Aufadina ............................................................................. 479

LOCAL LANGUAGE CONTENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM THROUGH THE MEDIA INFORMATION (LONG-COM PROGRAM) TO CHANGE SOCIETY’S PERSPECTIVE OF LOCAL LANGUAGE IN INDONESIA
M. Izzudin Ma’ruf ....................................................................................................... 483

THE USE OF LINGUISTIC POLITENESS AND METAPHOR AMONG SASAK SPEAKERS IN RELIGIOUS SETTINGS
Mahyuni, M. Amin, Arifuddin, Ahmad Junaidi ............................................................... 489

CULTURAL MEMORY FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY OF SU’I UVI IN NGADHA FLORES
Maria Matildis Banda .................................................................................................. 505
THE EXISTENCE OF DOLANAN SONG IN KINDERGARTEN AS A STRATEGY TO EMPOWER THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE: A CASE STUDY OF ROUDLOTUL ULUM KINDERGARTEN, MOJOKERTO
Marta Widyawati, Dwika Muzakky Anan Taturia ................................................................. 511

STRENGTHENING JAVANESE LANGUAGE MALANG ACCENT: A CASE STUDY TOWARD VIDEO BLOG BAYU SKAK ON YOUTUBE
Mia Maulana Sarif ................................................................................................................ 517

REVEALING THE CULTURAL FEATURES OF PAPUAN MALAY LANGUAGE
Monika Gultom ..................................................................................................................... 523

GRAMMATICAL EQUIVALENCE IN THE ARABIC-JAVANESE TRANSLATION: THE EXPLORATION OF DIVERSITY IN GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES ACROSS LANGUAGES
Muhammad Yunus Anis ....................................................................................................... 529

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN INFLUENCING BALINESE PEOPLE USE LOCAL LANGUAGE (BALINESE LANGUAGE)
Ni Luh Made Dwi Ari Septiani ............................................................................................. 537

CONSTITUENT MERGING OF SIMPLE CLAUSES IN BALINESE
Ni Luh Ketut Mas Indrawati ............................................................................................... 539

THE USE OF NUSA PENIDA BALINESE PHONEME /h/ (A CASE STUDY OF NUSA PENIDA PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN DENPASAR)
Ni Made Ayu Widiastuti ................................................................................................... 547

HOW ANIMALS PERSONIFICATION ACCOMPLISHED IN CHILDREN’S STORY
Ni Wayan Sukarini ............................................................................................................. 555

LINGUISTIC IDEOLOGY AND MULTI-IDENTITY (RE)CONSTRUCTION:A CASE STUDY OF THE MANGGARAI-FLORES DIASPORA IN BALI
Ni Wayan Sumitri, I Wayan Arka........................................................................................ 561

TOGA DANCE IN SIGUNTUR KINGDOM CULTURE AS MALAY HISTORICAL RELICS TO STRENGTHEN MINANGKABAU IDENTITY
Nidya Fitri, Dewa Ayu Widiastuti .................................................................................... 569

YAWII: A VERB OF MOTION TOWARD GOAL AND MOTION AWAY FROM SOURCE IN MEE
Niko Kobepa.................................................................................................................. 577
LANGUAGES PRESERVATION IN CEPUNG: ORAL TRADITION, COLLABORATION OF SASK AND BALI COMMUNITY ON LOMBOK ISLAND
Nining Nur Alaini ................................................................. 583

EXPLORATION ON VERB ‘BAHA’ IN PAKKADO, MANDAR, INDONESIA: A STUDY OF NATURAL SEMANTIC METALANGUAGE
Nirwan .................................................................................. 589

CULTURAL VALUES IN TRADITIONAL EXPRESSION OF SASK TRADITIONAL INTERCOURSE
Niswatul Hasanah, Malihah Hafiz ................................................ 597

RECIPIENT ROLE IN BALINESE GIVING VERB CONSTRUCTIONS
Nyoman Sujaya .......................................................................... 605

ADJECTIVES IN LUBUKLINGGAU DIALECT OF PALEMBANG MALAY LANGUAGE AND ENGLISH THROUGH MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX ANALYSIS
Oktaria Hasiyana ....................................................................... 613

A RITUAL TO COMMUNICATE WITH GOD OF THAI-KHMER GROUP: A CASE STUDY OF JOAL MAMAUDE RITUAL, MUANG DISTRICT, SURIN PROVINCE, THAILAND
Phra Dhammamolee, Yasothara Siriprapapägon, Suthat Pratoomkaew, Thittayawadee Intarangkul, Suriya Klangrit, Samroeng Intayung ........................................ 623

JAVA ENCYCLOPEDIA BASED ON JAVANESE LOCAL KNOWLEDGE FOR MILENIAL GENERATION
Prembayun Miji Lestari, Retno Purnama Irawati, Mujimin ...................... 629

INSIGHT OF DIGITAL FOLKLORE IN RELATION TO EDUCATION
Putu Irmayanti Wiyasa ................................................................ 635

CONTRASTIF ANALYSIS BALI AND MANDARIN LANGUAGES PRONUNCIATION
Putu Prinda D’amour Nisa .......................................................... 641

STRENGTHENING AND DEVELOPING LOCAL LANGUAGE LITERATION THROUGH LOCAL CONTENT CURRICULUM OF PRIMARY SCHOOL: SYSTEMIC-FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTIC PERSPECTIVE
Putu Sutama, Maria Arina Luardini, Natalina Asi ................................ 647

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN BALINESE PROVERBS WITH THE LEXICON OF FAUNAS
Putu Zalsa Swandari Putri, Ni Made Mitha Suandari ................................ 655
EXISTENCE OF LOCAL LANGUAGES IN THE VARIOUS GENRE OF POPULAR MUSIC IN INDONESIA
Ranti Rachmawanti ........................................................................................................ 661

BANYUMAS JAVANESE DIALECT LANGUAGE IN THE TRADITIONAL CEREMONY OF BANYUMAS COMMUNITY MARRIAGE
Ratih Kusumastuti ........................................................................................................ 667

THE EFFORTS TO MAINTAIN THE MOTHER TONGUE IN BEKASI
Ratu Badriyah ............................................................................................................... 673

THE POWER OF BATAK TRADITIONAL SONG IN REPRESENTING LIVING VALUES
Romaida Lubis ............................................................................................................... 679

TERMS OF ADDRESS IN THE BELITUNG ISLAND SOCIETY: A SOCIOLINGUISTIC APPROACH
Sandy Nugraha ........................................................................................................... 687

LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPE OF OUTDOOR SIGNS IN CUSTOMARY VILAGE OF TEGALTAMU, GIANYAR
Sang Ayu Isnu Maharani ............................................................................................. 693

LANGUAGE ATTITUDES AND LANGUAGE USE A GROUP OF PEOPLE TOWARDS LOCAL LANGUAGES IN THE RELATION TO ETHNIC IDENTITY
Satyawati ....................................................................................................................... 669

AGROLINGUISTIC ISSUES, AGRICULTURAL LEXICONS AND MUSEUM NAGARI IN WEST SUMATRA
Sawirman ...................................................................................................................... 703

METAPHORS USAGE IN THE MARRIAGE PROPOSAL RITUAL IN MANGGARAI, EAST INDONESIA
Sebastianus Menggo .................................................................................................... 709

PERCEIVED ADDRESS TERMS IN PM BY PAPUAN AND NON PAPUAN SPEAKERS: A PRELIMINARY STUDY
Servo P. Kocu .............................................................................................................. 715

PHAHYA : WORD EFFECTS TO E-SARN PEOPLE’S LIFE
Sowit Bamrungphak ..................................................................................................... 721
LANGUAGE OF THE BAWEAN ISLANDERS: CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS IN SPEECH LEVELS
Sri Wiryanti Budi Utami ........................................................................................................ 727

ANCIENT LANGUAGE IN SACRED RITUAL OF BUDDHIST THAI-KHMER PEOPLE IN MUANG DISTRICT, SURIN PROVINCE, THAILAND
Suthat Pratoomkaew, PhraRajdhammasansudhi Teerangku, Phramaha Khuntong Khemasiri, Phramaha Tongchai Thammathawee, Yasothena Siriprapapagon ....................... 733

FIRST PERSON POSSESSIVE CONSTRUCTION IN MADURESE LANGUAGE
Tunggul Puji Lestari, Dwita Laksmita Rachmawati ........................................................................ 739

THE DERIVATED CLAUSE STRUCTURES IN KAILI LANGUAGE, DIALECT RAI
Ulinsa, Yunidar .......................................................................................................................... 747

THE FORMATION OF IDIOM IN BIMA LANGUAGE: PERSPECTIVE MORPHOLOGY SYSTEM
Umar ........................................................................................................................................... 755

ORAL PROFICIENCY IN TAMIL LANGUAGE: AN ISSUE IN MAINTAINING TAMIL LANGUAGE
Vijay Khana ................................................................................................................................ 761

THE MAINTAINED USE OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN SURABAYA URBAN SOCIETY
Wahyu Sekti Wijaya .................................................................................................................... 767

IDENTIFYING SENTANI CHILDREN’S DIFFICULTIES IN LEARNING THEIR LOCAL LANGUAGE
Wigati Yektiningtyas .................................................................................................................... 773

BOL : THE RITUAL AND ART OF DETECTING THE CAUSE OF ILLNESS IN KHMER PEOPLE SURIN PROVINCE, THAILAND
Wan Suwanpong, Prayoon Saengsai, Yasothena Siriprapapagon, Karisandh Sengmas, Somkid Sukjit, Suriya Klangrit ................................................................................................. 781

ANCIENT SACRED LANGUAGE PRESENTED IN GALMORE RITUAL OF BUDDHIST THAI-KUI PEOPLE IN SURIN PROVINCE OF THAILAND
Yasothena Siriprapapagon, Wan Suwanpong, PhraKan KantaDharmmo, Suriya Klangrit, Samroeng Intayung ................................................................................................................ 787
“PHAYAR” A LANGUAGE THAT REFLECTS THE DOCTRINE IN THE LIFE OF THAI-KUY ETHNIC GROUP IN SURIN PROVINCE OF THAILAND
Yasothara Siriprapapgon, Prayoon Saengsaï, Wan Suwanpong, Suriya Klangrit, Samroeng Intayung ............................................................................................................................ 793

KIEH IN MINANGKABAU’S TAMBO
Yendra ........................................................................................................................ 797
Abstract

Encyclopedia comes from the Greek *enkykliospaideia*, which means one a circle or teaching. Of sense is made clear that encyclopedia is some information outlining understanding of a word, meaning, or knowledge a better look, detailed and fuller of the dictionary. For the community, to assess or study a local culture traditional, such as culture Java, greatly helped by the Java encyclopedia existing. It means, Java encyclopedia benefits for the main in the nowadays is very conducive to the development of science and research.

In this study presented the results of research on: 1) Java encyclopedia model based on local wisdom suitable to the needs of generation milineal, and 2) the realized cultural conservation-based on local wisdom as a form of cultural intelligence are up to date taking into account the progress of the present era.

Data analysis in the qualitative study this follows model analysis interactive developed by Miles and Hubberman. Process of analysis data in this research include: reduction data, display of data, and the withdrawal of a conclusion or verification. Technically started from data collection of the spread of chief and interview. Next, the results of data from field has reduced formerly displayed in a number of exposure to, table or diagram. Verification namely concluded while and try to reëxamine the fact subjects in the field.

Keywords: Java encyclopedia based on local knowledge, conservation culture, intelligence culture, milenial generation

I. INTRODUCTION

In order to support national literacymovement formulated by the ministry of education and culture, it is necessary to write about local languages and cultures as one form of support. Authorship movement about the local culture can be formed by the writing of encyclopedia. Often the encyclopedia is meant the same as the dictionary, but clearly different. Encyclopedia is needed because it was felt that the more complete provide information that is needed than a dictionary. The main difference between the dictionary and the encyclopedia is the material content. A dictionary definition any entry or containing only query seen from the point of view of linguistic or just give of synonymous words only, while a encyclopedia provides an explanation in greater depth of the thing we want. An encyclopedia clear any article as a phenomenon. More in short, a dictionary is a listing of the words explained by another word while an encyclopedia contains a thing sometimes furnished with pictures to further explain the subject away.

There are several all restrictions on encyclopedia. The encyclopedia is a reference material
that provides basic and comprehensive information on issues in various fields or branches of science, arranging in alphabetical order containing summaries of topics or terms about facts or events of reference material that provide basic and complete information on issues in various fields or branches of science, arranging them in alphabetical order containing summaries of topics or terms about facts or events (Kalum, 2016:137). KamusBesarBahasa Indonesia (KBBI) mentioned encyclopedia as a book (a series of a book) that deposit caption or the discussion about things in the field of art and science, who arranged alphabetically or according to environment science (https://kbbi.web.id/ensiklopedia.htm). From the definition, it can be concluded encyclopedia is a number of books containing explanations about each branch of science arranged alphabetically or by category briefly and densely.

In this case the writing of an encyclopedia made by writers focused on the Java Encyclopedia. From our research, analysis of the needs of the community in Central Java against free obtained results that its major millennial generation Java community needs-based encyclopedia of local wisdom and conservation of Javanese culture, encyclopedia created as the dictionary yet more detail and explanation is accompanied by pictures. While, the contain material encyclopedia that needed about:

   a) Javanese farming tools
   b) Javanese fashion
   c) Javanese traditional games
   d) Javanese song
   e) Javanese utensil households and cooking utensils
   f) Javanese Food
   g) Javanese Herbs
   i) Javanese House

It is expected that encyclopedia that written this can take part in learning in schools and literasi useful for people, mainly to a young generation. Based on the above analysis background, the formulation of a problem this paper about 1) Java encyclopedia model based the local wisdom that matches the needs of milineal, and 2) a form of the local wisdom based conservation culture as a form of intelligence culture being up to date.

II. METHOD

1) The Kind of Research

The research is of research and development applied in the basic education. Borg and Gall (1989: 624) mention that of research development showed that education is a process that is used to develop and validating education products. Steps in terms of research and development it is based on opinion Sugiyono (2011: 298), among (1) the potential for and problems, (2) data collection, (3) design a product, (4) validation design, (5) the revision of design, (6) the tests of the product, (7) the revision of the product, (8) the tests of discharging, (9) the revision of the product, and (10) mass production. All of ten, researchers apply to nine step.
2) The Subject of Research

The subject of study is the Java community especially in Central Java. The decision was taken a random sample of sampling in Klaten district, Salatiga, Boyolali, Semarang, Solo, Karanganyar and Sukoharjo.

3) Data Collection

The collection of a matter for the potential and needs analysis, shall be conducted through: 1) observation, 2) the submission of the questionnaire, and 3) interview. Focus group discussion (FGD) was also carried out as one of data collection strategy. In this FGD, researchers invited the experts, which includes the experts Java language, graphic design experts, the cultural, and experts basic education of secondary and higher to discuss:

a) initial analysis experts on the quality of and feasibility the contents of, matter, and editorial Java encyclopedia based local knowledge and conservation culture of society in Central Java;

b) suggestions for improvements experts to Java encyclopedia based local knowledge and conservation culture of society in Central Java.

4) Data Analysis

Analysis of data comes from the answers respondents of the questionnaire and interviews. The answer the analyzed qualitatively. Data analyzed the result of: (a) FGD, (b) interview, (c) survey needs, and (d) validation by the expert. It is also used data three our analysis interconnected, namely: reduction data, presentation of data, and withdrawal conclusions / verification.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this analysis, there are two things that discuss 1) java encyclopedia model based the local wisdom that matches the needs of milineal, and 2) a form of the local wisdom based conservation culture as a form of intelligence culture being up to date by taking into account the progress the age of the present time.

1) Java Encyclopedia Model Based Local Knowledge

Java encyclopedia model based local knowledge is made based on the results of the analysis the needs of the people java in the central java. The result of the answer respondents for his the community needed Java encyclopedia, the form of encyclopedia based local knowledge and conservation culture, encyclopedia made as a dictionary and added with a picture. The following example description of model this encyclopedia.

Brotowali
Traditional herbal medicines category

Description Brotowali

Brotowali is kind of easy to find and easily in the treatment of planting, growing out in wild in the forest, the field or planted in the yard near a fence as medicinal herbs. These plants like the open being exposed to the sun (Setiawan, 2008: 11). Brotowali is climbing herbs as long as 2.5 meters or more. Brotowali growing well in open woods or scrub in the tropics.

Brotowali distributed almost the whole area of Indonesia and some other countries in South East Asia and India (Supriadi, 2001: 10). The stem brotowali is as big as the little finger, the taste is bitter. Single brotowali its leaves, spread, with a pointed end heart-shaped, the edge of a leaf flattened, notched his roots, having long 7 to 12 cm in size and from the 7 to 11 cm wide. The stalk of a leaf thickened at the base of the and the other end, as of a finger bone leaves and dark green (Supriadi, 2001:10). Shaped bunches of compound interest, located on the stem petals three. Having six the crown, shaped green colored yarns. Stamens there are six, the stalk a pale green with the head of yellow stamens. Brotowali fruit as firm as a stone, green colored (Supriadi, 2001:10).

Benefit or Function

Stem be used for rheumatism, bruises, fever, stimulating, appetite, jaundice, they are, and cough. Water stew leaves brotowali often used to wash injury to the skin of itching. While stew leaves and stems brotowali be used for diseases of the urinary sweet. All parts of these plants can be used to treat diseases cholera (Sri and Jhony, 1991:574).

The Musical Instruments Javanese Traditional

Description Demung

In a set of gamelan there is usually 2 demung, both have pelog and had version. Demung produce tones with octaves lowest in family balungan, with physical size larger. Demung having wilahansaron relatively thinner but much wider than wilahansaron, so tone generated lower. Hitter demung usually made of wood, as a hammer, larger and heavier than hitter saron.

How to Play

The manner of play anybody in accordance tone, the pitch of which is imbal, or hit demung alternate between 1 and 2, produce the banner of tone that varies but certain follow as a pattern. Whether fast or slow of and hard the weakness of beating depends on commando of kendang and types of rythm. On rhythm gangsaran who described the conditions of war for example, raided demung with hard and fast.
On rythmgati who nuance of military, raided demung slow but hard. As it follows it raided song slowly. Being in a condition of imbal when, raided so rapidly and violently. In a play demung, the right hand hit wilahan / sheet metal by beat, and the left hand wilahan hit play that is struck formerly to deprive the buzz of left over from beating tone preceding. This technique called memathet (basic: said pathet = undesired).

Traditional Javanese Food Categories

Description Pecel

Pecel is a type of food of different vegetables stewed beans that is flavored with chili sauce. Although it was not immediately clear how do you eat this, but food pecel is usually tasteless of the Java region. Pecel pretty much the same as second generation of or gado-gado but made from material of vegetable who were given chili sauce nuts.

Ingredients

Vegetables made pecel usually consisting of cucumber, taoge, long beans, convolvulus, cabbage and a kind of vegetable other. As for material for making condiment of a nut is peanuts, sugar java, salt, chili, garlic, leaves orange purut, and acid Java.

2) A Form of the Local Wisdom Based Conservation Culture as a Form of Intelligence Culture

Conservation derived from English conservation (Echols, Shadily, 2003:140) meaningful the preservation of or protection. In every place of worship, conservation culture means the efforts that have performed by human beings to preserve culture, especially Java culture in this context. This is a business conservation active done to maintain and develop by Java culture in order to keep it understood by the community. Conservation also meaningful efforts to storage and preservation, because Java culture qualified as a reservoir civilization human being like the activity of, objects, the idea, religious rites and how the people by relation of the natural environment, social, and culture (Lestari, 2015).

Conservation culture based local knowledge as a form of intelligence culture could occurred in many ways. What owned by the community java can developed according to the current context that culture java always exist and understandable by across the generations. Such as traditional herbal medicine products made powder or culinary javanese traditional presented in resto-resto constituting a fraction work intelligence community to keep cultural be held in the midst of life in modern.

The presence of a worthy tourist attraction culture featuring such as traditional dolanan festival, shopping tourism local products and culinary tourism hawker and local food could be java tourist attraction if developed in a professional manner. In it ca not be despite
the presence of komodifikasi culture, namely transform the community and local culture into commodities (Cohen 1988, in Suganda 2017: 16). Want do not want to tradition or culture of society such as java traditional clothes, Ritual-festival, and ethnic arts be tourist services produced for consumption tourists.

IV. CONCLUSION

From the results of the discussion can be concluded that: 1) Java encyclopedia model needed by the community that is based on local wisdom and cultural conservation, made as dictionary but more detailed explanation and added with pictures; 2) a form of cultural conservation based on local wisdom by creating commodities originating from Javanese culture.

REFERENCES


https://id.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ensiklopedia, diunduh bulanJanuari 2018

https://kbbi.web.id/ensiklopedia.html, diunduhbulanJanuari 2018


