

CONFERENCE BOOKLET

Undergraduate Conference
on ELT, Linguistics, and Literature



UC PBI USD 2013
Sanata Dharma University
July 6, 2013



CONTENTS

1	Content
3	Conference Site
6	Rundown
7	Conference Schedule
11	Abstracts
35	Yogyakarta
38	Taxi Services
	Hotel Info





Undergraduate Conference on ELT, Linguistics, and Literature 2013

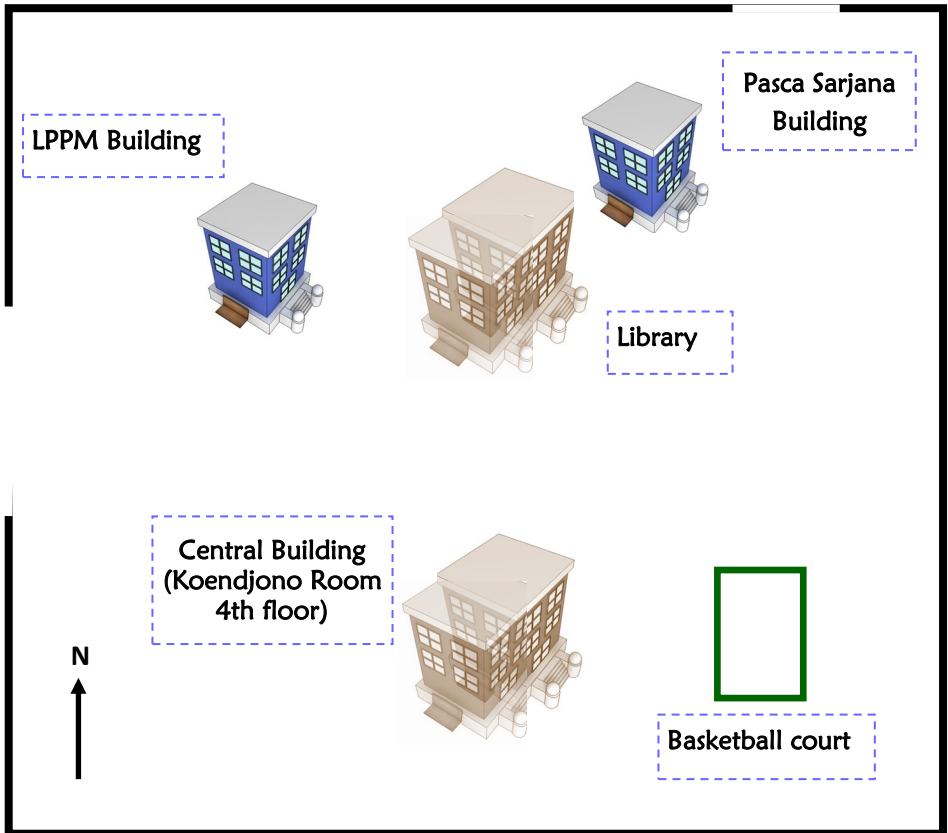


**ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND ART EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHERS TRAINING AND EDUCATION
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
2013**





CONFERENCE SITE



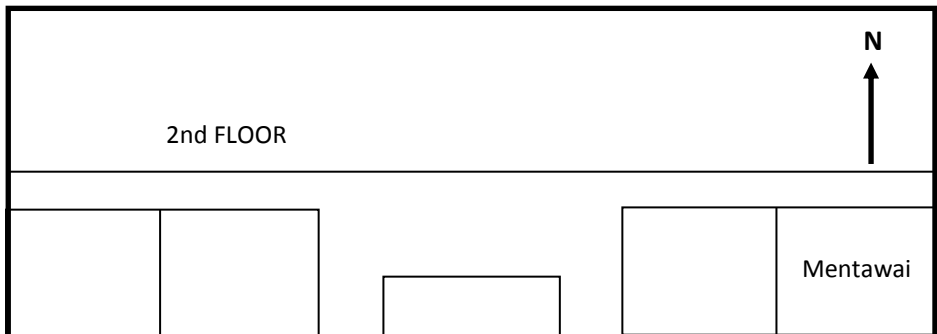
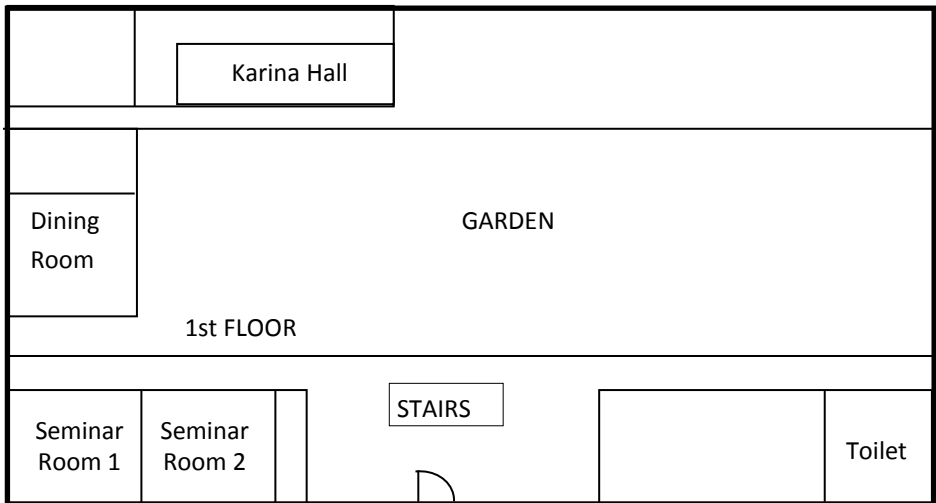
Conference Venue:

Central Building Sanata Dharma University
Koendjono Room (4th Floor)

Re-registration, at central building
July 6, 2013, 07.00—08.00 WIB



CONFERENCE VENUE LPPM BUILDING



Parallel presentations room:

1. Srikandi Room = Karina Hall
2. Wicitrawirya Room = Seminar Room 1
3. Durgandini Room = Seminar Room 2



CONFERENCE VENUE Pasca Sarjana Building



Parallel presentations room:

1. Gatutkaca Room = Anjani
2. Arjuna Room = Lontar
3. Antasena Room = Seminar Room 2



CONFERENCE RUNDOWN, JULY 6, 2013

No.	Time	Activities	Place
1.	07.00 – 08.00	Greeting and registration	Koendjono
2.	08.00 – 08.15	Opening	Koendjono
3.	08.15 – 08.30	Speeches (CP of UC, CP of PBI)	Koendjono
4.	08.30 – 08.40	Information (Reading the rules, informing the rooms)	Koendjono
5.	08.40 – 09.25	Plenary Speaker 1	Koendjono
6.	09.25 – 09.40	Performance (PBI Choir)	Koendjono
7.	09.40 – 10.00	Circulation and Room Check-in	Koendjono to Room 1-6
8.	10.00 – 10.40	Conference 1	Room 1-6
9.	10.40 – 11.20	Conference 2	Room 1-6
10.	11.20 – 11.45	Break	Room 1-6
11.	11.45 – 13.15	Lunch	Room 1-6
12.	13.15 – 13.55	Plenary Speaker 2	Koendjono
13.	13.55 – 14.10	Circulation and Room Check-in	Koendjono to Room 1-6
14.	14.10 – 14.50	Conference 3	Room 1-6
15.	14.50 – 15.30	Conference 4	Room 1-6
16.	15.30 – 15.40	Circulation	Room 1-6 to Koendjono
17.	15.40 – 15.50	Registration	Koendjono
18.	15.50 – 16.10	Performance (Grisadha)	Koendjono
19.	16.10 – 16.30	Additional information	Koendjono
20.	16.30 – 16.45	Mr. Baracoustic	Koendjono
21.	16.45 – 17.00	Closing	Koendjono
22.	17.00 – 17.30	Cleaning area	Koendjono

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Time	Agenda	Venue
Parallel Session 1		
10.00-10.40 (6 presenters)	Prabarini Dwi Pangestu (THE INFLUENCES OF GENDER ON ENGLISH FOR DAILY CONVERSATION FOUND IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM STUDENTS OF SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY) Moderator : Venansia Ajeng S.A.P	Gatutkaca Room
	Wiwin Haryantoni (ANALYSING THE FEMINISM VOICES IN AUDRE LORDE'S SELECTED POEMS) Moderator: Stella Maris	Arjuna Room
	Mariska Febrianti (ACQUIRING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE BY WATCHING DR. OZ TELEVISION PROGRAM) Moderator: Kristoforus Erda	Antasena Room
	Engelbertha Maria Serviam Rahamitu (THE INFLUENCE OF MOTHER TONGUE IN LEARNING ENGLISH) Moderator : Wanda Murpriono W.	Srikandi Room
	Aprilliya Kartika Sari, Diana Chandra, Agnes Kenya Winanti, Fina and Yulianti (THE STUDY OF STANDARD AND NON-STANDARD VARIATION FOUND IN LOVE ACTUALLY) Moderator: Margaretha Geraldine A.	Wicitrawirya Room
	Hafidz Wahyu Nur Cholis (ENRICHING STUDENTS' VOCABULARY THROUGH LISTENING IN TERMS OF CULTURAL ASPECT) Moderator: Felicita Devi A.	Durgandini Room

Parallel Session 2		
10.40-11.20 (6 presenters)	Elisabeth Rosalia Widyanti (DRILLING AS A TECHNIQUE TO HELPS THE SECOND SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY ACQUIRE RECEIVED PRONUNCIATION) Moderator : Venansia Ajeng S.A.P	Gatutkaca Room
	Rieska Dwi Budiyantri, Titus Kristiawan and Gregorius Pambudi Laksono (DICTIONARY CONSISTENCY IN DEFINING LEXICAL ITEMS: FLOWERS) Moderator: Stella Maris	Arjuna Room
	Kandy Antika Metasari, Claudia Yessie Dewi Sekartaji, Yohanes Angie Kristiawan (APPROPRIATENESS OF VOCABULARY ITEMS FOR THIRD GRADE STUDENTS OF SD BOPKRI GONDOLAYU YOGYAKARTA BASED ON NATION'S FOURTEEN 1000 WORD FAMILY LISTS) Moderator: Kristoforus Erda	Antasena Room
	Ahmad Taufiq (CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING IN SELECTED FANPAGES ON FACEBOOK) Moderator : Wanda Murpriono W.	Srikandi Room
	Antonius Waget and Anita Galuh Hapsari (THE INFLUENCE OF TASK-BASED LEARNING ON STUDENTS' SPOKEN ENGLISH IN <i>PENDIDIKAN GURU SEKOLAH DASAR</i> SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY) Moderator: Margaretha Geraldine A.	Wicitrawirya Room
	V. Dian Ratna P (ADDRESSING TERMS IN <i>THE KING'S SPEECH</i>) Moderator: Felicita Devi A.	Durgandini Room



Parallel Session 3		
14.10-14.50 (6 presenters)	Putri Ayu Rezkiyana (DOG AND THE “OTHER DOG”) Moderator : Venansia Ajeng S.A.P	Gatutkaca Room
	Mega Mulianing Maharani (THE IMPACT OF USING <i>ONE DIRECTION</i> SONGS SERIES TOWARDS THE STUDENTS’ INTEREST IN LEARNING ENGLISH SOUNDS) Moderator: Stella Maris	Arjuna Room
	Yosafat Barona Valentino, Maria Evita Sari, Ratnasari Nugraheni and Sesilia Pramita Nari Santika (JOSHUA FISHMAN’S DOMAINS OF LANGUAGE USE IN RELATION TO MULTICULTURAL LIFE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY) Moderator: Kristoforus Erda	Antasena Room
	Indah Sari Romadhoniati (THE INFLUENCE OF BLITAR JAVANESE PHONEMES [b], [d], [ð] ON ENGLISH SOUND ACQUISITION IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS HYPOTHESIS) Moderator : Wanda Murpriono W.	Srikandi Room
	Ardhian Listyarian (A RESEARCH ABOUT LANGUAGE AND GENDER IN THE CONTEXT OF GENDER CONSTRUCTION IN <i>MISS CONGENIALITY</i>) Moderator: Margaretha Geraldine A.	Wicitrawirya Room
	Ida Ayu Shitadevi (CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING IN TEXT MESSAGES AMONG ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS AND LECTURERS: A STRATEGY TO MAINTAIN INDONESIAN CULTURE) Moderator: Felicita Devi A.	Durgandini Room



Parallel Session 4		
14.50-15.30 (6 presenters)	Erma Rusfikasari (IMPROVING STUDENTS' WRITING SKILL BY USING ICARE: CLASSROOM ACTION RESEARCH ON THE SECOND GRADE STUDENTS OF MTs NEGERI RONGKOP GUNUNGKIDUL IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2012/2013). Moderator : Venansia Ajeng S.A.P	Gatutkaca Room
	Romadi Topa (A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TRANSITION SIGNALS IN THE EDUCATION ARTICLES ON EDARTICLE AND O'HENRY'S SHORT STORIES) Moderator: Stella Maris	Arjuna Room
	Septiana Citra Fridayani (THE IMPLICATIONS OF FOOTBALL COMMENTARY IN LISTENING COMPREHENSION OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM STUDENTS FOCUSING ON SPECIFIC INFORMATION) Moderator: Kristoforus Erda	Antasena Room
	Anisa Alfesia (A SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF IMPERATIVE SENTENCES IN JODI PICOULT'S <i>MY SISTER'S KEEPER</i>) Moderator : Wanda Murpriono W.	Srikandi Room
	Wisnu Agung Pradana (THE AFFIXATION PROCESS OF BAHASA BINAN) Moderator: Margaretha Geraldine A.	Wicitrawirya Room
	Maria Caroline Samodra (STRATEGIES FOR TRANSLATING INDONESIAN CULTURE-BOUND ELEMENTS INTO ENGLISH: A CASE STUDY) Moderator: Felicita Devi A.	Durgandini Room

ABSTRACTS

Undergraduate Conference on ELT, Linguistics, and Literature 2013



THE INFLUENCE OF MOTHER TONGUE IN LEARNING ENGLISH

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Abstract

The interference of mother tongue is found in English pronunciation and in the sentence order. It creates many variations in English which can lead people to a misunderstanding. According to Wilkins (1972), some problems appear when people try to speak English as the second language but then they borrow the pattern from their mother tongue. It is called negative transfer or interference. This paper aims to reveal how some mother tongues influence people to produce English at some places in the world and it also aims to give solutions to overcoming the misunderstanding in English usage due to the influence of people's mother tongues.

Keywords: *mother tongue, influence, learning English*



THE AFFIXATION PROCESS OF BAHASA BINAN

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Abstract

Language is a means of communication that allows the respective speakers to elicit what is on their mind through words, phrases, and sounds. The role of language as the medium of communication constitutes a characteristic of language to be flexible towards the time changes, social classes, and socio-economic dimensions. Therefore, the variations of language such as dialects, registers, and slangs exist as the result of these characteristics. *Bahasa Indonesia* as the official language of Indonesia is notably having a language variation that is often called *Bahasa Banci* by the lay people although the formal term referring to the respective language variation is *Bahasa Binan*. Some linguists categorized *Bahasa Binan* as a dialectical language variation of *Bahasa Indonesia*. This language variation was primarily used by the transgender community in Indonesia as a communication medium that accommodated their secret conversations. It was known to have seven variations namely *si-* variation, *-ong* variation, *-es* variation, *-i* variation, *-in-* variation, *-se* variation, and free mixing. This paper attempted to analyze the affixation process according to the seven variations of *Bahasa Binan*. This paper based its data on the dictionary of *Bahasa Binan* by Agung Soedjono, Ibhoe and Adi Wahono (1995). This paper focused on three main types of affixation namely derivational morphology and inflectional morphology as well as the multiple affixation process of *Bahasa Binan*. The writer found that the process of affixation in *Bahasa Binan* mostly followed the process of affixation in *Bahasa Indonesia* although some words also appeared to undergo the unique affixation process that was different from the common affixation process.

Keywords: *Bahasa Binan, affixation, derivational morphology, inflectional morphology, multiple affixations*





JOSHUA FISHMAN'S DOMAINS OF LANGUAGE USE IN RELATION TO MULTICULTURAL LIFE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

This qualitative research aimed to prove Joshua Fishman's theory of domains of language use in relation to multicultural life in the English Language Education Study Program of Sanata Dharma University (ELESP USD) as well as to find the possible factors which influenced language use in every domain of language use. By using random sampling, the researchers interviewed ten students of ELESP USD related to the five domains of language use they applied daily. The five domains of language use in this research were family, friendship, education, relationship, and transaction. The participants were asked to express their way of speaking based on the five domains of language use. The researchers analyzed the possible factors influencing the language use that the participants applied in the five domains of language use. The results proved that Joshua Fishman's theory of domains of language use in the relation to multicultural life was applied by ELESP USD. The results also showed that the variety of language use depended on local languages, cultures, and speech communities. Another finding showed that domains of language use and the addressees influenced the choice of words when the discourse contained formality and politeness.

Keywords: *domains of language use, multicultural life, ELESP USD*



THE STUDY OF STANDARD AND NON-STANDARD VARIATION FOUND IN *LOVE ACTUALLY*

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Abstract

This paper aimed at examining the real examples of the use of standard and non-standard variation taken from *Love Actually*. The writers analyzed the category and the factors of the language variation use in the movie. The objects of the analysis were the Prime Minister and his maid, Natalie. The writers employed film analysis method and used the *Love Actually* script as the instrument to obtain the data. The writers reviewed the theory of language variation and the influencing factors. The variations were found in the Prime Minister's and Natalie's dialect. The result showed that the use of standard and non-standard variation was influenced by socio-economic class and social network.

Keywords: *standard and non-standard variation, Love Actually, dialect*



THE INFLUENCE OF GENDER ON ENGLISH FOR DAILY CONVERSATION FOUND IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM STUDENTS OF SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

Gender belongs to one of the sociolinguistic issues. It is interesting to analyze gender when it deals with the differences on how men and women use English in their daily conversations. There are some aspects in sociolinguistics that make it different namely the language features, the standardizations of grammar, the characteristics of the speakers and the different powers of men and women. This research discussed a survey, which was done by investigating 12 semester six students of the English Language Education Study Program (ELESP). The result showed that men and women used the language differently. Even though people nowadays are concerning more on gender equality, it only affects a little percentage on the result.

Keywords: *gender, language, power, standardization of grammar, gender equality, daily conversation*





ACQUIRING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE BY WATCHING DR. OZ TELEVISION PROGRAM

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Abstract

As a language, English is used to get information, to directly interact with others, or to do some indirect interactions such as through phone, internet or television. There are also some difficulties which occur on most people related to the different register of English they find in their job or study, such as the differences between English in economy, medical and law. In this paper, the writer is interested to investigate Dr. Oz television program because the program delivers some information related to medical terms in English presented in simple English that can be understood by all people. The writer decides to choose the television program because it can help people to acquire English. Subtitle was used by the writer to observe the participants' understanding on getting the clear information from television program which is done by watching it. The result shows that by reading the subtitle and watching the visual image, the participant can improve their English. Therefore, English has characteristics and functions related to whom and where it is applied.

Keywords : *foreign language acquisition, Dr. Oz television program*





STRATEGIES FOR TRANSLATING INDONESIAN CULTURE-BOUND ELEMENTS INTO ENGLISH: A CASE STUDY

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Abstract

This paper aims to investigate how Indonesian culture-bound elements were translated into English. Generally, the quality of a translated text depended on its fidelity and transparency to the original text. The challenge to maintain that principle frequently arose in translating Indonesian texts into English because Indonesian language had culture-specific terms that were not available in English. A translator should employ strategies in translating the Source Text (ST) in order to make those elements comprehensible in the Target Text (TT). The researcher compared an Indonesian short story by Ki Panji Kusmin entitled *Langit Makin Mendung* (ST) and its translation *The Darkening Sky* (TT) by Marian De Walt Morgan to examine some strategies applied to translate Indonesian culture-bound elements. The cultural terms analyzed in the short story were names, titles, idioms, and objects. The formulated problems were: (1) What are the strategies used to translate the ST to TT in terms of names and titles, idioms, and objects? (2) To what extent is the translation faithful to the ST? The result showed that various strategies namely omission, word-borrowing and cultural equivalents were used in the TT. Some terms were not translated as seen in the retention of the SL words in the TT. The degrees of faithfulness varied, depending on the closeness of the translation to the meaning in the ST. Furthermore, it was suggested that in translating a text into other languages, one could utilize the best strategies by considering the fidelity and transparency.

Keywords: *fidelity, transparency, strategies, culture, translation*





A RESEARCH ABOUT LANGUAGE AND GENDER IN THE CONTEXT OF GENDER CONSTRUCTION IN *MISS CONGENIALITY*

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Abstract

This study attempts to expose the relationships, differences and lexico-grammatical items concerned on the gender construction found in dialogues of a male and female speakers in a movie. The methodology used in this study was document analysis, from which the data was interpreted using available theories from the books. The data were obtained by transcribing the movie script and then marking up the sentences from the two characters. Based on the analysis, there were over 40 phrases and sentences from both characters. The results showed that those characters adapt their language perspective to the demand of their workplace. The feminine male character defies the theory which assumes that upper-class men tend to ignore the grammar when speaking. Besides, the way the gendered styles found in the movie does not necessarily differ from that of the standardized English since both characters are educated. Lexico-grammatical items are content-related, depending on the topics discussed by the two characters.

Keywords: *language, gender, profession, document analysis, lexico-grammatical*





THE IMPLICATIONS OF FOOTBALL COMMENTARY IN LISTENING COMPREHENSION OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM STUDENTS FOCUSING ON SPECIFIC INFORMATION

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Abstract

This research focuses on football commentary as one form of sport announcer talks based on sociolinguistics. More precisely, football commentary belongs to a study of register. Since the context employed in football commentary is different from daily conversation, the purpose of this research is to find out the functions of football commentary dealing with listening comprehension for specific information. The participants of this research are eight students of English Language Education Study Program in Sanata Dharma University, who are assumed as foreign language learners. The research belongs to survey research because it uses questionnaires as its instrument. The reasons for using questionnaires are its simplicity in collecting data and its capability to answer the purpose of this research. In the outline, the contents of the questionnaires cover three parts, namely (1) the participants' general knowledge of football, (2) the participants' general and specific knowledge of football commentary, and (3) the participants' opinion on the implications of football commentary according to their experiences. The result of this research shows that there are positively six obvious implications of listening in football commentary.

Keywords: *football commentary, register, listening comprehension, specific information*



DOG AND THE “OTHER DOG”

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Abstract

Translating cultural identity is a meaningful challenge to bring the message of cultural meaning from the source text successfully. Maintaining local identity actually shapes our mindset into the existence of culture itself. However, the problem of loss and gain is unavoidable because the similarity between two languages cannot exist. Therefore, it complicates the understanding of meaning in the translation. One characteristic of cultural identity is the common words containing cultural overtones. The phenomena of culturally loaded words also happened in the translation of Djenar Maesa Ayu's Indonesian short story entitled *Wong Asu*. *Wong Asu*, Javanese language, is translated in English into *The Dog Man*. The word 'dog' in Indonesia is a swear word, whereas in English, people never say 'dog' to swear. The findings were found in the sentences containing the word 'dog'. There is a different concept of understanding 'dog' in each perspective seen from the responses of the participant. By using semantic translation method, the analysis compares the two languages and the changes in its translation. Semantic study is also used to see the meaning of both words referentially and organizationally. The purpose of translation becomes impossible when the target language is still elusive.

Keywords: *semantics, semantics translation, sociolinguistics, idiomatic translation*



A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TRANSITION SIGNALS IN THE EDUCATION ARTICLES ON EDARTICLE AND O'HENRY'S SHORT STORIES

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Abstract

This study investigated the transition signals appeared in education articles on Edarticle and O'Henry's short stories. The objectives of the study were to find out the types of transition signals, the frequency of each transition type, the difference of transition signals that were used in education articles on Edarticle and O'Henry's short stories. The samples of this study were all articles and short stories found in education articles of Edarticle and short stories of O'Henry. There were four articles and four short stories selected as the samples. The data were collected by using primary data and the secondary data. Data analysis method used in this study is descriptive qualitative. The data were gathered by identifying the transition signals which are inherent with Oshima and Hogue's theory. The data were classified into three classes following Oshima and Hogue's theory; in which transition signals were classified into connectors, coordinators, and subordinator. The results of the analysis are connectors 30%, coordinators 45%, and subordinators 25% found in short stories and connectors 42%, coordinators 34.5%, subordinators 35.5% found in articles. In conclusion, coordinators in short stories and connectors in articles are predominant. It is concluded that transition signals in any kind of handwriting (fiction or non-fiction) can help the readers to understand and to follow the writer's thought.

Keywords: *comparative, transition signal, articles, and short stories*



THE INFLUENCE OF BLITAR JAVANESE PHONEMES [b], [d], [ð] ON ENGLISH SOUND ACQUISITION IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS HYPOTHESIS

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Abstract

Errors mostly occur when learners of first language are acquiring a second language. This research examined the theory of Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis (CAH) by Lado about prediction of errors. It investigates how EFL learners using Blitar Javanese as the first language produce English speech sounds [b], [d] and [ð]. This qualitative research focused on finding the outcomes of the learners through three kinds of treatments given: pronouncing words, reading text, and doing free English conversation. The performances of those activities were applied to five students with strong Blitar Javanese accent. Then, the data were transcribed and analyzed to distinguish between standardized pronunciation and affected pronunciation due to Blitar Javanese accent and the evidence of the changes. The finding showed that CAH theory was validly proved in this study regarding the result because learners tended to substitute speech sounds [b], [d] and [ð] of English for resemble sounds of Blitar Javanese in certain speech sounds' location of words. Errors occurred due to the existence of inter-language and transferred those occurrences from the first language to the target language.

Keywords: *contrastive analysis, errors, first language, sounds, target language*



CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING IN TEXT MESSAGES AMONG ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS AND LECTURERS: A STRATEGY TO MAINTAIN INDONESIAN CULTURE

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Abstract

Implementing in-group identity markers, one of which uses code switching and code mixing, is a strategy to show positive politeness aiming to minimize threats on “face” in conversation (Brown & Levinson, 1987). This study aimed to reveal the types as well as to expose the politeness strategy of code mixing and code switching used in text messages sent by English Department students to lecturers in formal situation. The data of this descriptive qualitative research were taken from a corpus of text messages sent by English Department students to English Department lecturers, and were analyzed using Brown and Levinson’s politeness strategy and Hoffman’s code mixing and code switching. The text messages analyzed showcased the purpose of asking permission, meeting appointments, and other academic purposes. Findings showed that students mostly used tag switching and inter-sentential switching in the text messages. Students tended to show their politeness and social status by performing code switching and code mixing on the language between English and *Bahasa Indonesia*. Switching the second pronoun ‘you’ to ‘*Bapak/Ibu*’ followed by the name of lecturers’ was a very typical culture of Indonesians, which was maintained despite the fact that these students were learning English and its culture. These interesting findings suggested that code switching and code mixing can help students preserve their culture amidst much exposure to foreign culture, as well as to show student’s unique local identity.

Keywords: *code switching, code mixing, English, Bahasa Indonesia, politeness*



IMPROVING STUDENTS' WRITING SKILL BY USING ICARE: CLASSROOM ACTION RESEARCH ON THE SECOND GRADE STUDENTS OF MTs NEGERI RONGKOP GUNUNGKIDUL IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2012/2013

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Abstract

This research is entitled *Improving Students' Writing Skill by Using ICARE*. The idea of this research came up from two questions from the researcher, namely (1) Is there any correlation between the interest of the second grade students in MTs Negeri Rongkop and their writing skill using ICARE?; (2) How is the improvement of the second grade students of MTs Negeri Rongkop in writing skill after using ICARE?. This research was intended to analyze the students' various interests in learning writing using ICARE and to find out the improvement of students' writing skill by using ICARE. This research was Classroom Action Research. The objects of the research were 34 second grade students of MTs Negeri Rongkop. The data were obtained by doing observation, interviewing English teacher, distributing questionnaires and giving tests. In doing the treatment, the researcher followed some procedures, namely (1) Planning; (2) Action; (3) Observation and (4) Reflection. After the data were collected, the researcher analyzed the data both qualitatively and quantitatively. In the quantitative data, the researcher compared the mean and standard deviation of the pre-test and the post-test. In the qualitative data, the researcher collected data, analyzed data, interpreted them and reported the outcomes. The results of this research showed the improvement of students' writing skill. The mean in the pre-test and the post-test showed a different result. The mean of the pre-test was 30.03 and the standard deviation was 16.20. The Minimum Achievement Criteria of English subject in MTs Negeri Rongkop is 70. Thus, students still need to improve their writing skill. After conducting the research, the researcher did post-test and the mean of the students' score increased to 88.9 and the standard deviation was 7.69. Besides, students showed different interest in learning English, especially in writing skills. The students' interest increased after the treatment. It was proven by the result of the questionnaire and the observation when the treatment was conducted.

Keywords: *ICARE, improve, writing skill*





THE INFLUENCE OF TASK-BASED LEARNING ON STUDENTS' SPOKEN ENGLISH IN *PENDIDIKAN GURU SEKOLAH DASAR* SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

Living in this era, in which English has been a dominant global language, every English learner is expected to master speaking skills in the language. Supporting this paradigm, since last century, language teaching and learning focus has changed, from being grammar-orientated to speaking-orientated. Language teaching uses various approaches, for example Task-Based Learning (TBL). A research project on this approach was undertaken recently at Sanata Dharma University, from March to April 2012. The subjects in the research were the coordinator of *Pendidikan Profesi Guru Terintegrasi (PPGT)* and the eighteen students (all the members of class A *PPGT*) in PGSD Sanata Dharma University academic year 2011/2012. The research question was: What are the influences of Task-Based learning in spoken English on *PPGT* students in *PGSD* Sanata Dharma? This research problem enabled the researcher to find out what the influences of Task-Based Learning (TBL) are, on the English speaking skills of these students. The data of this Class Action Research were obtained by using observation sheets, interviews, questionnaires, and by observing students' performances. The data gained through these instruments were then scrutinized. The results showed that TBL helped the students to improve their speaking skills. The given tasks encouraged them to become more actively involved in speaking English individually, in pairs, and in groups.

Keywords: *TBL (Task-Based Learning), PPGT (Pendidikan Profesi Guru Terintegrasi), speaking English*



ENRICHING STUDENTS' VOCABULARY THROUGH LISTENING IN TERMS OF CULTURAL ASPECT

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Abstract

This survey was conducted to investigate the importance of listening in terms of cultural aspects to enrich the students' English vocabulary. Vocabulary is the prominent basic in studying English. Therefore, the researcher explored further by listening to music, podcast, and movie as the means to enrich vocabulary in English language teaching. Nowadays, these three means are becoming students' culture which can be defined as habit since the students use these media in their daily life. As the next step, this paper investigated the possibility to use these media as tools to enhance students' English ability especially to enrich their vocabularies. In this study, the respondents were from the students of the English Education Department of Muhammadiyah University Yogyakarta (UMY). The researcher collected the data through the questionnaire which was analyzed as quantitative data and essay questions which were analyzed as qualitative data. Those data became the parameter whether the respondents gave agreements or disagreements to the case. The finding revealed that most of the respondents agreed that listening as one of cultural aspects was the significant factor in English Language Teaching (ELT) which can enrich the students' English vocabulary and made them become more sensitive in listening skill.

Keywords: *listening, culture, vocabulary, music, podcast, movie*



DICTIONARY CONSISTENCY IN DEFINING LEXICAL ITEMS: FLOWERS

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Abstract

Dictionary is a medium that many people both native speakers of English and foreign language learners usually put their trust in defining the meaning of certain words. Therefore, dictionary is expected to be consistent in defining the meanings of the words in the entry list to help the language learners discover the definitions of new words. This study aimed to discover whether or not the online dictionary used by most language learners has been consistent in defining the meaning of certain words. This study focused on the consistency of *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* online (OALD) in defining lexical items, in this case, flowers. Sense of relations of meaning, in this case is hyponymy, was used to decide the appropriate referent to define the flowers' description of the meaning. Library study was conducted in order to attain the goal of this study. The writers made the list of flower and the definition of each flower listed before being compared one to another. The result showed that OALD online was inconsistent in defining lexical items. It was proven by examining the definitions of some flowers which were defined as flowers and some others were defined as part of plants.

Keywords: *consistency, dictionary definition, hyponymy*



DRILLING AS A TECHNIQUE TO HELP THE SECOND SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY ACQUIRE RECEIVED PRONUNCIATION

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Abstract

English learners need to adjust their speaking ability to the accepted English accent so that their speech will sound natural. One of the ways to speak naturally is to apply Standard English accent. There are so many accents and one of them is Received Pronunciation (RP), an accent promoted by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and used in south-eastern England. There is RP training in Pronunciation 2 Class, which uses drilling method. Five students were randomly chosen and interviewed. The data obtained showed the difficulties which the students faced in speaking English in the RP, aspects of pronunciation needed to train and to be emphasized in the class, and how the drilling method helped the students acquire RP.

Keywords: *drilling, Received Pronunciation, pronunciation 2 class*



**APPROPRIATENESS OF VOCABULARY ITEMS
FOR THIRD GRADE STUDENTS OF *SD BOPKRI GONDOLAYU*
YOGYAKARTA BASED ON NATION'S FOURTEEN
1000 WORD FAMILY LISTS**

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Abstract

Learning English is very important for EFL learners. Thus, it should be done as early as possible. Learning English cannot be separated from learning vocabulary. In this case, mastering many vocabulary items as early as possible is a good starting point for elementary students to learn English. Therefore, the appropriateness of vocabulary difficulty level should become a topic to consider. This research helped to find out the answer to the research question: Are the vocabulary list materials of the third grade students of SD Bopkri Gondolayu Yogyakarta appropriate to be given to the students? The library study was conducted in this research. The main data were collected from the third grade vocabulary list materials and Paul Nation's fourteen 1000 word family lists. The results were presented in form of percentages. After having some supporting theories and reliable data, the researchers proved that the vocabulary list materials of the third grade students of SD Bopkri Gondolayu Yogyakarta were appropriate to be given to the students.

Keywords: *third grade elementary students, vocabulary list materials, Paul Nation's fourteen 1000 word family lists*



ANALYSING THE FEMINISM VOICES IN AUDRE LORDE'S SELECTED POEMS

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Abstract

This study, focusing on feminism voices, explores how Audre Lorde portrays women in society and how they improve their own identity. In the analysis, the researcher uses black feminism concepts. The method applied in this study is descriptive qualitative. The purposes of this study are to investigate the black women in selected poetry of Audre Lorde and to analyze how Audre Lorde empowers black women in her era. The selected poems analyzed in this study are *A Women Speaker* (1968), *For Each of You* (1968), *Now* (1968), *Love Poem* (1973), *Coal* (1976), *The Black Unicorn* (1978), *Who Said It Was Simple* (1978), and *Power* (1982). Audre Lorde demonstrates the portrait of women in the 20th century. The researcher found that white women and black men oppress black women. In the poems, Audre Lorde as a black woman cooperates with others to empower the black women in getting freedom. Consequently, the black women can increase their status in the social life and make an organization called the National Black Feminist Organization (NBFO).

Keywords: *feminism, black feminism, women oppression*





A SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF IMPERATIVE SENTENCES IN JODI PICOULT'S *MY SISTER'S KEEPER*

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Abstract

This research aims to find out the characteristics, functions, and patterns of imperative sentences in *My Sister's Keeper*. It uses qualitative analysis. The writer obtains data from the subtitles of *My Sister's Keeper*. The data are the utterances by characters in the movie. The writer finds out and notes the imperative sentences applied in the movie. The writer identifies the classification of imperative sentences, determines the functions of imperative sentences, and analyzes the patterns of imperative sentences used in the movie. The results show that there are many classifications, functions, and patterns of imperatives found in *My Sister's Keeper* movie. The classifications of imperatives found in the movie are imperatives without subjects, imperatives with subjects, negative imperatives, *let's* imperatives, idiomatic *I need you* imperatives, and imperatives with a conditional force. The functions of imperatives found in the movie are to express commands, orders, and demands; to express suggestions; to express request and polite request; to express instructions; to express invitations; to express permissions; to express wishes; and to express prohibitions. The patterns of imperatives found in the movie are *V*, *VO*, *VOA*, *VOO*, *VA*, *Let (us/me) V*, *Let (us/me) VO*, *Let (us/me) VOA*, *Would you VO please*, *Don't V*, *Don't VC*, *Don't VO*, and *No O Please*.

Keywords: *imperatives, characteristics, functions, patterns*



THE IMPACT OF USING *ONE DIRECTION* SONGS SERIES TOWARDS THE STUDENTS' INTEREST IN LEARNING ENGLISH SOUNDS

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Abstract

English is used throughout the world. It is the first foreign language widely taught in all levels of education. In Indonesia, English is one of the main school subjects. Consequently, it is crucial to consider that English teachers of junior high school enable to create conditions to promote successful learning. One way is by using songs which are catchy and fun. Using songs is a great way to teach a new language to students. Even when they do not fully understand all the lyrics, they are excited to try to sing along. The melodies help the words stick into their heads and bounce around them long after the lesson is over. The rhythm of the songs helps them speak in a natural flow. One of the most popular songs which the students at the age of junior high school level is *More Than This* by *One Direction*. *One Direction's* songs are appropriate for junior high school students. The songs can enliven the atmosphere in class and develop a non-threatening classroom atmosphere. There are seven steps of using *One Direction's* songs to attract the students' attention in learning English sounds. First, the writer plays a *One Direction's* song entitled *More Than This* without showing the lyrics. Second, she plays the same song three times by showing the lyrics. Third, she asks the students to enjoy it and sing together. Fourth, she plays a different song entitled *Moment* by pausing in every line of the song and asks the students to repeat it. Fifth, she plays it three times and asks the students to sing together. Sixth, she plays it without the vocal and asks the students to sing it. Finally, she plays the two songs and asks the students to enjoy and sing them together. Hopefully, by the end of the lesson, the students' attention in learning English sounds can improve by using *One Direction's* songs.

Keywords: *students' attention, English sounds, songs*





CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING IN SELECTED FANPAGES ON FACEBOOK

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Abstract

This paper underlies in what context and what is the dominant type used by the member of the object of this paper in using code switching and code mixing. This paper intends to determine the focus of the study in selected fanpages on Facebook. Fanpage is one of the features on Facebook that promotes a brand, a product, and in the fanpage on Facebook the phenomena of code switching and code mixing often occur.

Code switching and code mixing have two types. Each type of these codes is established by the use of each type in an utterance. The analysis focuses on figuring out in what context that code switching and code mixing are usually used. The frequency in using each type is the way in determining what kind of code that is dominantly used. The collecting data method is analyzed by using descriptive qualitative method.

The result of the analysis shows that there are 57 utterances of code switching and code mixing. The result of the presentation is internal code switching 21.12%, external code switching 30.10%, inner code mixing 34.21%, outer code mixing 14.57%. Besides, the contexts that usually apply code switching and code mixing are bilingualism, prestige, habit and when there is no other exact word to express the idea.

Keywords: *code switching, code mixing, fanpage on Facebook*



ADDRESSING TERMS IN *THE KING'S SPEECH*

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Abstract

There are many ways to address one another in society. Different terms used to address others depend on many factors, such as social class, sex and age. They can be found in a movie entitled *The King's Speech* directed by Tom Hooper. The different terms depict various social classes that exist in *The King's Speech*. However, addressing terms can also be a way to create equality and a close relationship between one another. The paper aims to analyze what and how the address terms are used in *The King's Speech*. In order to collect the data, the research uses literary research approach. From the data analysis, it is found that the terms used to address others vary from the relationship between the speakers. Status difference is highly regarded in *The King's Speech*. Title, title and last name (TLN), and a name given from a family are used in the movie. Addressing others using certain name given from a family and first name creates equality between one another. Besides, the addressing processes included in the movie are asymmetrical process, which occurs between the King and his people, and symmetrical process, which happens within the family. Nonetheless, a surprising relationship is found between Lionel (the doctor) and Bertie (the King) when both of them use their own names (first name and a name given from the family; without any title) to create equality and a close relationship.

Keywords: *addressing terms, The King's Speech, equality*

YOGYAKARTA

Yogyakarta is the capital city of *Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta*. It is located in Java Island, around 500 km from Jakarta. Yogyakarta has been widely recognized as Cultural City, Tourism City and City of Scholar. City of Scholar is given to Yogyakarta because it has the largest number of universities with approximately 112 private and public universities. Additionally, the nation-wide students aiming to achieve better education in Yogyakarta come from various ethnicities, religions, and social backgrounds.



Google doc.

Cultural City and Tourism City are given to Yogyakarta because of its cultural heritage especially from Java and its tourist attractions. Its cultural heritage can be seen from several historical places, namely *Yogya Kembali* Museum, *Serangan Umum Satu Maret* Monument, and some other national museums.

Many tourist attractions in Yogyakarta contain historical values and legends, such as *Keraton* (Sultan Palace), *Vredeburg Fort* (Dutch colonial heritage), *Prambanan Temple* (Hindu), *Borobudur* (Buddhist temple), and many other temples. More importantly, Yogyakarta has also been widely recognized for its famous tourist destinations, such as *Malioboro* shopping street, amazing beaches and *Kaliurang*. Above all, Yogyakarta is the center of Javanese classical fine art known as *Batik*. For souvenirs, you may visit *Kota Gede*, which is the central of silver jewelry and *Kasongan* where you can find creative crafts made of clay.

The charm of Yogyakarta people will attract you as they are bound with traditional culture, originality, and understanding to the nature. You can easily find it in its traditional transportation (*Andhong*), traditional markets, traditional food and beverages, and traditional clothes. The people preserve nature by organizing many traditional ceremonies. They are also famous for their warmth, hospitality, and smiling faces. You will love how they smile a lot at you.

Every year, thousands of international and national tourists come to Yogyakarta. The fact that Yogyakarta has tremendous tourist attractions, historical places, traditional food, traditional clothes as well as infrastructure support attract tourists to visit the city which once became the capital of the Indonesian Republic from 1946 to 1948. The facilities, for example, accommodations, transportations, malls, hospitals, post offices, internet cafes and home stays are sufficient, affordable and accessible. As a result, the population in Yogyakarta includes various ethnics, namely Javanese, Chinese, Arabic, India and other local tribes such as Batak, Sunda, Papua, Ambon, Toraja, Dayak, Melayu and Betawi. Therefore, Yogyakarta is called a multi-ethnic and multi-cultural city where diversity is highly appreciated and respected.



Google doc.

Transportation

Yogyakarta has various kinds of transportation, both traditional and modern. There are *becak* (pedicab), *andhong* (four- wheeled carriage drawn by two horses), *ojek* (motorcycle taxi), taxis, busses, and Trans Jogja busses. For your information, Yogyakarta streets are crowded (although not as crowded as Jakarta) especially in business hours. Some people tend to ride motorcycles to get to their destinations while some others prefer to drive their cars. The information about transportation fare in Yogyakarta can be seen in the table on the next page:



TRANSPORTATION FARE

Transportation	Fare	Operating Hours	Note
Becak	Open to bargain, according to distance	Depends	
Andhong	Open to bargain, according to distance	Depends	
Ojek (without fare-meter)	Open to bargain, according to distance	Depends	
Ojek (with fare-meter)	IDR 2.000 (primary rate) + IDR 2.000 / km	Depends	Call Centre O'Jack Taxi Motor (0274) 700 07 07
Taxi	IDR 5.000 (primary rate) + IDR 3.000/km	24 hours	Make sure you ask the driver to activate the fare meter
Bus	IDR 2.500	5 am – 6 pm	You can stop busses everywhere as long as it passes you. Give the driver a signal with your hand (waving). Make sure that the bus route takes you to your destination
Trans Jogja Bus	IDR 3.000	7 am – 10 pm	If you have to move to another bus, do not leave the bus shelter once you enter it until your next bus comes. You will be charged IDR 3.000 for re-entering the bus shelter



List of some taxi services in Yogyakarta:

Taxi services	Phone Number
Asa Taxi	(0274) 545 545
Rajawali Taxi	(0274) 512 976
Pandawa	(0274) 447 231
Centris Taxi	(0274) 544 977
Jas taxi	(0274) 373 737
Pandawa Taxi	(0274) 447 331



HOTEL INFO

Name	Rate*	Address	Contact
Paramitha Hotel	IDR 200,000	Affandi Street, Kepuh GK III / 936	(0274) 584090
Puri Artha Hotel	IDR 300,000	Cendrawasih Street No. 36, Demangan Ba- ru	(0274) 563288
Sagan Huis Hotel	IDR 300,000	Sagan Kidul Street No. 6	(0274) 560383
LPP Convention Hotel	IDR 450,000	Demangan Baru Street No. 8	(0274) 588380
Jogjakarta Plaza Hotel	IDR 550,000	Affandi Street	(0274) 584222
Saphir Yogyakarta	IDR 550,000	Laksda Adisucipto Street No. 38	(0274) 566222
Grand Tjokro Yog- yakarta	IDR 550,000	Affandi Street No. 37	(0274) 6429100

*) rates are subject to change



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