

APPENDICES

A. Pattern A

a. Abstract 1

Men's and Women's speech differs because they are brought up differently and often fill different roles in society. In friendly talk, women are negotiating and expressing a relationship, one should be in the form of support and closeness, but which may also involve criticism and distance. This leads to a number of speech characteristic and gives a particular dynamic to women's speech. First, women tend to use personal and inclusive pronouns, such as "you" and "we". Second, women look for signs of engagement such as minimal responses of comments like "yes" and "mmhmm" which are common features of conventional interaction. Third, women give more extended signs of interest and attention, such as interjecting comments or question during a speaker's discourse. These sometimes take the form of interruption, especially in a cross-sex interaction.

Therefore, the writer is interested about the speech between men and women, especially the interrupting behavior employed by men-women, and decided to conduct this study. This thesis is intended to describe the speech of male-female behavior, the speaker that has mostly done the interrupting behavior, and some motivations of doing the interrupting behavior. The participants of this study include students from to different universities who are usually invited to come to Indosiar's studio to be the floor of the discussion. This discussion s called SAKSI (Saran, Aksi, dan Visi), one of the television programs.

This study is based on the six theories, namely (1) Language and Gender; (2) Gender and Conventional Style; (3) Interrupting Behavior between Gender; (4) Types of Interruptions; (5) Women's and Men's speech features; and (6) Symbols of Conventional Analysis.

This study is a qualitative study in nature because its design involves the subjective description of the research topics. The writer does not set out any test hypothesis, but lonely to describe an existing

phenomenon. She collected the data through observation. All the data gathered and analyzed based on the parameters. The parameters are the participants, topics, and the interrupting behavior. After analyzing the data, the writer discusses the findings of the research.

From the finding and the discussion of the findings, the writer finds out that the participants under the study, the male and female, use different speech acts when they interrupt; that male students has mostly done the interrupting behavior, and some motivations of doing this interrupting.

Some suggestion for the following researchers to investigate this male-female interrupting behavior based on the status of politeness devices.

b. Abstract 2

The use of Indonesian now is more influenced by the Jakarta dialect in people's daily communication, especially from the teenagers. The writer found this phenomenon among the SMU female students in Surabaya.

Based on this statement, the writer took an observational study. It is aimed to get the statements of the subjects in using the Jakarta dialect in their daily life.

In conducting this study, the writer, as a passive observer, observed the students of SMU 2 Surabaya. The observation was done by interviewing the subjects. The interview was recorded by the writer without telling the subjects in order to have a natural conversation. Next, he transcribed the recorded conversations to find the words that can be included in the Jakarta dialect. The subjects, then, were given some questionnaires that have to be answered.

The analysis of the findings showed that the subjects are accustomed of using the Jakarta dialect. Moreover, the subjects use Jakarta dialect only to certain people and in certain places. In line with this statement, the subjects also gave their personal reasons of why they use the Jakarta dialect. The writer found that the Jakarta dialect exists regularly in the conversation and it shows intimacy and identity.

At last, the writer hopes that the findings of this study could give better information about the use of the Jakarta dialect among the SMU female students in Surabaya.

c. Abstract 3

Language is a key for communication in the society. Many big cities, for example, Surabaya, are multilingual societies which have varieties ethnique groups, cultures, and languages in which code switching usually occurs. As a matter of fact, code switching also happens in the business world. The objectives of this study are to find out the patterns of code switching which are done by the sellers and buyers' during their business transaction conversations and to obtain the reasons which influence the buyers and the sellers to switch their codes during their business transaction conversations.

This study is a qualitative study since it is a phenomenal model in which reality is rooted kin the perceptions of the subjects. Besides, it also emphasizes natural settings, understandings, verbal narratives and flexible designs (McMillan, 1992:9). It observes the conversations conducted by the subjects under study. The subjects of this study were three Javanese sellers, owners of the store (husband and wife) who were Chinese and four buyers who were a Madurese buyer, a Javanese man buyer, Javanese woman buyer, and Chinese buyer. The writer acted as an observer who recorded the conversations.

The data were collected by applying the following steps: (1) The writer prepared cassettes, a walkman tape recorder, and a notebook to transcribe and gather the data, (2) She asked permission from or informed the people under study that their conversations will be recorded before the business transactions, (3) She put the recorder next to the subjects under study covered with a gondola, (4) She asked a little time to do an interview to the buyers and the sellers after the transaction was over.

Using informal setting and shopping topic, the writer analyzed the pattern of code switching between the buyers and the sellers and finally she presented the reasons which influenced them to switch codes. Those patterns were: (1) A pattern between a Javanese seller and a Madurese buyer. The Javanese seller's pattern was Indonesian->Javanese->Madurese-

>Javanese->Madurese->Javanese->Indonesian. Then, the Madurese buyer's pattern was Javanese-> Madurese->Javanese->Madurese. (2) A pattern between a Javanese seller, a Javanese buyer man and a Chinese owner man. The Javanese seller's pattern was Indonesian->Javanese->Chinese->Javanese->. The Chinese owner man's pattern was Javanese->Chinese. Then, the Javanese buyer man's pattern was Indonesian->Javanese. A pattern between a Javanese seller, a Javanese buyer woman and a Chinese owner woman. The Javanese seller's pattern was Indonesian->Javanese->Chinese->Javanese. The Javanese buyer woman's pattern was Javanese->Indonesian->Chinese->Javanese->Chinese. After that, the Chinese owner woman's pattern was Indonesian->Chinese->Javanese. (4) A pattern between a Javanese seller, a Chinese buyer and a Chinese owner man. The Javanese seller's pattern was Indonesian->Javanese->Chinese. The Chinese buyer's pattern was Javanese->Indonesian->Javanese->Chinese. Then the Chinese owner man's pattern was Javanese->Chinese. After that, from those patterns the writer found out that the buyers and the sellers switched codes because of 6 reasons. They are: (1) The seller wanted to modify or disguise his persona to make it more acceptable to the person addressed, (2) the seller tried to make the goods sold out, (3) the buyer wanted to get good quality products, (4) the buyer wanted to get a cheaper price for the products, (5) the buyer wanted to express or show their feelings and emotion, (6) the speaker's habit.

The writer realized that there are shortcomings in her study. Therefore, it is suggested that the next researchers of code switching should include wider scope and in a rather formal situations such as, in the offices, hotel or plaza, airport and distinguished restaurants.

d. Abstract 4

As the ability to read well is the basis of success in school and later, English Department of Widya Mandala Catholic University (WMCU) does reading program which has ten credit hours and is divided into three levels of reading courses which are reading 1, reading 2, and advanced reading. The main purpose of three levels of reading courses is making students have good reading comprehension. Since the English Department never analyzes the students' reading comprehension ability after taking those three levels of reading course, the writer wants to measure the overall of students' reading comprehension ability as well as their specific reading abilities by giving a standardized reading comprehension Longman's TOEFL test as the measurement.

The writer makes use of Longman's TOEFL because 9 (nine) abilities of reading comprehension constructed by Philips (Longman's TOEFL) is suitable enough as it is almost the same as the three levels of reading courses which are done by Widya Mandala Catholic University (WMCU). The writer takes 75 (seventy five) students of 2003 English Department as the subjects because they have already taken the three levels of reading courses (Reading 1, Reading 2, and Advanced Reading).

The result of this descriptive study is the reading comprehension of 2003 English Department students of Widya Mandala Catholic University (WMCU) are B or good. Besides that, the result of each reading ability of students from 9 (nine) abilities constructed by Philips (Longman's TOEFL) are the students' ability in finding main ideas is 60.5 or C as it is similar to 60.5% students are able to find main ideas; the students' ability in recognizing organization of ideas is 61.3 or C+ as it is similar to 61.3% students are able to recognize organizations of ideas ; the students ability in finding stated detail is 70.9 or B as it is similar to 70.9% students are able to find stated details; the students ability in finding unstated details is 64.2 or C+ as it is similar to 64.2% students are able to find unstated details; the students ability in finding pronoun referents is 93 or A as it is similar to

93% students are able to find pronoun referents; the students ability in finding transitions is 37.3 or E as it is similar to 37.3% students are able to find transition; the students ability in determining meaning of a word is 63.1 or C+ as it is similar to 63.1% students are able to determine meaning of a word; the students' ability in determining specific information is 72 or B as it is similar to 72% students are able to determine specific information; the students' ability in determining tone, purpose, or course is 94.7 or A as it is similar 94.7% students are able to determine tone, purpose, or course.

From the above result, the writer suggests the English Department to add TOEFL course, especially about reading comprehension in TOEFL. The students will be able to learn more about reading abilities in TOEFL, including its strategies. The writer suggests the reading lecturer to teach students more about finding transition ability and give more exercises to the students to be able to guess and draw a conclusion of what probably comes in preceding and following paragraph in a reading text. The writer suggest the English Department students' to do more exercises in reading comprehension in order to improve and apply reading abilities which have already been learned. The writer suggests further study to use real scoring TOEFL system and standard range of TOEFL scores, and then compare it with this study to get more comprehensive result. Or the further study will analyze and discuss deeply the reasons or factors about the strengths and weaknesses of students in the 9 (nine) reading abilities constructed by Philips (Longman's TOEFL).

B. Pattern B

a. Abstract 1

Child's language learning is a fascinating matter to be observed all the time. The way a child achieves and constructs words and sentence always makes anybody around him or her curious.

This study aims at answering the following questions: (1) what are the stages of the infants' early language development? (2) What factors trigger the infant to communicate with others?

After working through all the data during a year, the writer found that the subject gained the second phase that is the babbling phase, in his early language stages earlier than it is expected. Cooing appeared before the second month, babbling – which appears at approximately age five or six months – was the next phase following later before the third one, jargoning was used in the tenth month, and also the first meaningful word was exclaimed, quite surprisingly, in the age of seven month eight days. Even though jargon, which is sad to be the precursor of real word producing, appeared later than the word itself the writer finds out that the subject's word acquisition tend to increase more rapidly after the tenth month. It is also found that positive emotional feeling during the interactive process is the most important factors that trigger the infant to develop his language learning.

This study is only a small part of psycholinguistic focusing on an infant early language acquisition, particularly in the phonemes and words. Hence, it is not perfect yet. The writer realizes that there are many shortcomings in terms of scope, instruments, and techniques for analyzing the data. Since the study covers a male baby, the writer suggests that the future research might analyze a female one by using better instruments and more valid technique.

b. Abstract 2

Directive forms used by teachers in classroom. They are used by the teachers to control, to manage the classroom in the teaching learning activity. What are the directive forms used by the teachers to run the teaching learning activity? How do the students comply the directive intent?

The answer to the question was done by exploring four conversations of speaking class teachers. Using the classification of adults' directive forms by Ervin-Tripp (1976a) as parameter: need statement, imperative, imbedded imperative, permission directive, question directive, and hints the writer analyzed the data and found out that there are five directive forms used by the teachers: need statement, imperative, imbedded imperative, question directive, and hints to run the teaching learning activity in the classroom. The directive forms are used to assign task, to structure lesson, and to manage the teaching learning activity. The students have two kinds of response. They comply and sometimes they don't comply.

The writer suggests that there would be another research on directive forms in other classes, like reading class, writing class, etc. Because there might be different directive forms in different setting.

c. Abstract 3

Since English is an International language and is being more and more important in any field in the world, it is good to learn English as early as possible. In Indonesia, the Elementary School provides English in the fourth grade as one of the subject. It is good start to provide English in the Elementary school as Finocchiaro said that the childhood is the ideal period of learning a foreign language. In order that, the teaching-learning activity in the Elementary School can go smoothly, there is a factor that should be considered. The factor is pronunciation.

Considering that the pronunciation is a factor in determining the success of the students, a research on Pronunciation Problems Encountered by the Javanese students of SD KATOLIK SANTA ANGELA SURABAYA in the Academic Year 200/2001 is conducted. The objective of this study is described: (1) students whose mother tongue is Javanese face difficulties in learning English pronunciation, and (2) English pronunciation problems among the students of SD KATOLIK SANTA ANGELA SURABAYA whose mother tongue is Javanese.

The study shows that the Javanese students face difficulties in learning English pronunciation. The English pronunciation problems among students are (1) segmental phonemes that involve voiced and voiceless sounds, final stop consonants, vowel diphthongs, and clusters. (2) Supra-segmental phonemes involve stresses and intonation.

Considering the findings of the study, some conclusions and suggestions are given. For the result of this study, they can not be generalized and applied to a large population, as it was an observational study that only concerned with particular subject under study.

C. Pattern C

a. Abstract 1

In daily conversation, Javanese people tend to mix Javanese with Indonesian when they communicate with other persons. The mixing of Javanese and Indonesian not only happens in the daily conversation, but also in Javanese and wedding ceremony. There are two problems which the writer wants to answer: what codes are used in Javanese wedding ceremony and what the reason of Javanese people in using those codes.

In answering those two questions, the writer made an observation and interview in order that she could get the data for her study. The data which she got were analyzed based on the underline theories. The theories which were used in this study is the Theory of Language Use, Javanese speech levels, Wedding ceremony in Javanese, and the previous study. The results of the analysis lead to the findings of the study.

Indonesian and Javanese are used in Javanese wedding ceremony. The use of those codes is mixed because Javanese people, especially the young generation of Javanese people do not master Javanese very well. Here are the reasons of using Krama Inggil in Javanese wedding ceremony:

1. Krama Inggil which is considered as a sacred language by Javanese people. Since wedding ceremony is a sacred event, Krama Inggil which is considered as the sacred code is used in Javanese wedding ceremony.
2. As it is a tradition, Krama Inggil is used in Javanese wedding ceremony.
3. Krama Inggil is used in Javanese wedding ceremony because the relatives of the bride do not understand Indonesian well.
4. Krama Inggil is used in Javanese wedding ceremony in order to show respect to the audience since the speaker do not know the listeners very well. That is why, imperative verbs are not used here.
5. Krama Inggil is one of the cultures of Javanese people. Therefore, in order to maintain the culture, Krama Inggil is still used in Javanese wedding ceremony.

6. Krama Inggil which is used in Javanese wedding ceremony is different from which is used in the daily conversation. In Javanese wedding ceremony, the verbs always start with suffix 'ha' while in the daily communication the verbs do not start with suffix 'ha'.

7. Krama Inggil is used in Javanese wedding ceremony because the bride and the bridegroom are considered as the king and a queen in a day, so they make the situation is really like in a central Javanese Royal Palace.

D. Pattern D

a. Abstract 1

Language plays a great role in human's life. Without it, people will not be able to communicate with one another. However, each nation has its own language with its culture so it is very difficult for a person to master all of the languages and cultures from the whole world. To solve the problem, all people agree to use English as an international language so they can communicate to one another. Besides the language, people also have to understand the culture because language is part of culture. This becomes the greatest problem for people, especially for interpreters and translators.

In doing translation, there must be at least two languages involved, the source and target language, and also the message. As the consequence, a translator's cultural background will certainly contribute to his personality and attitude and lead to the differences of view-point and association with words, especially in translating a tale, or other literary works. Besides that, a translator has to take audiences into consideration. Obviously, a translation designed for children can not be the same as one prepared neither for specialists nor for a newly literate adult because children's vocabulary and cultural experience are limited.

In this study, the writer made a study on analyzing the loss of cultural aspects in the process of translating 'Alice's adventures in Wonderland' retold by Anne Forsyth. His book was analyzed based on Nida's division of cultural aspects in the process of translating. There are five categories namely material culture includes material objects related to source language culture as food, clothes, etc. second is religious culture that reveals implied religious characters in a book. Third is social culture that refers to politic, social, and moral of societies in a country of the original book. Forth is linguistic culture that reveals some interesting cultural

characteristics. And the last, ecological culture is concerned with geographical features that appear in the literary work.

The result shows that only some material culture that can be translated or replaced with Indonesian equivalent while linguistic culture sometimes can be translated although the translator has to change several linguistic structures to fulfill the need of Indonesian readers. It is impossible for the translators to translate religious culture, social culture, and ecological culture of the original book into Indonesian because the culture between British and Indonesian differs greatly.

E. Pattern E

a. Abstract 1

This study is intended to answer the following research questions:

1. Are there any differences on the politeness strategies employed by man and woman in giving advices?
2. What are the underlying reasons of differences on the politeness strategies employed by man and woman in giving advices?

As a creative instrument, the writer herself collects the data taken from Femina Magazines. There are ten articles of “Dari Hati ke Hati”. The writer analyzed the data using a set of parameters. They are the researcher’s background knowledge, the dictionaries, and 15 strategies of off record of politeness strategy. This study is a qualitative and descriptive study. In order to get a valid and reliable data, the writer is helped by her friend and a competent Sociolinguistics teacher.

The analysis brings about the following results as the answers to each research problem and hence fulfills each objective:

1. The strategies that are used by men are strategy 2: give association clues, strategy 5: overstate, strategy 1: give hints/ or strategy 2: give association clues, and strategy 4: understate. On the contrary the strategies that are used by women on her politeness strategy are strategy 4: understate, strategy 5: overstate/ strategy 1: give hints, strategy 4: understate, and strategy 2: give association clues.
2. The underlying reasons of a man in giving advices are that man tends to act more logically (cognitive factor), associatively and directly. While a woman tends to use her feeling more (affective factor), emphatically, and indirectly in giving advices.

From the data, the writer concluded that as a part of Eastern people, Indonesian men and women in using the politeness strategies in giving advices cannot be separated from the culture and also cognitive and

affective factors. The differences between man and woman in giving advises are not so great because in giving advises, they still honors the existence of human beings especially to their human rights.

The writer believes that this study is far from being perfect, so it is suggested that the future researchers who deals with Sociolinguistics and especially in the topic of language, gender, and politeness', should include a wider scope either on the subjects or the area of analysis. In addition, the writer would like to suggest the English Department of Widya Mandala Catholic University to provide more Sociolinguistics books in order to make the future researchers can conduct further studies more easily.

F. Pattern F

a. Abstract 1

In Indonesia, English is the most important foreign language. It is used in education, business, and many other areas. Realizing its importance from time to time, now, English has been taught from the very early stages in education that is in playgroup.

Since the learners in the playgroup are the children of aged 3 years old, it is important for the teachers to work together with the children. The teachers should understand children's life and teach them based on their world. Strevens (1983:7) says that teaching which appropriate to young learner is different from teaching to adult learner.

Being interested in teaching English to young learner, the writer tries to observe the use of English as a medium of instruction at Intan Permata Hati. Intan Permata Hati is a playgroup and the children who are taking the course there are between 2-3 years old. The writer observes the English class which consists of 3 year old children.

The study reveals that: (1) The aim of teaching English t this playgroup is to introduce basic knowledge of English especially basic vocabulary to the children; (2) The techniques used in teaching are Total Physical Response and roughly-tuned; (3) The materials taught are thematically developed; (4) The media used are real objects. By doing this, the children affective filter become lower. These support the children in enjoying all the activities. Finally, it is hoped that the children can accept more input.

Based on the finding some suggestions are proposed. The curriculum and the syllabus should be clear stated if the playgroup wants the activity become successful and effective.

b. Abstract 2

This study is about the slang-the slang by transsexual in Surabaya and focused on Jalan Irian Barat Surabaya, the factors influencing or underlying its uses and the ways of forming the slang.

The writer chose this title slice as human, people need language to send their message or to express their idea that they want to convey to other receivers. There are many languages that people utter. Here, the writer focuses on the transsexuals on Jalan Irian Baraat Surabaya. These transsexual have their own secret language, or it called slang and people outside this group will get misinterpretation.

The write uses some theories underlying the study report. There are: (1) the historical background of transsexual, (2) register, (3) language variation, (4) slang, and (5) jargon.

The writer collected her data through the participant observation, structured- questioners, interviews method. The data of the observation method are in the form of conversations taken in the real situation by using a recorder and a diary. All the data gathered were analyzed based on the parameters (the participants, topics, setting, and functions, in relation with social distance).

From the analysis, either of the conversation data with writer found 8 formation rules of the slang used by her subjects under study. They are: (1) Maintaining the initial of the first syllable with modification: change the second vowel of the first syllable into vowel [e] /ɛ/ and use (or change) the first consonants of the second syllable then change the other phoneme(s) into [ong] form, (2) maintaing the initial of the first syllable then change the other phonemes into an analogous word, Rahardja (1988:11), (3) maintaing the first syllable with modification: change the second syllable into any kind of matched and funny sound, (4) maintaining the first syllable with modification: use the first phoneme of the second syllable then change the other into any kind of matched and funny sound without following any

rules, (5) maintaining the first syllable with modification: change the last phoneme of the second syllable into any kind of matched and funny sound, (6) changing some phonemes randomly without following any rules to produce sound, (7) maintaining the initial of the first syllable and the last phoneme of the second syllable of the slang with modification: change the letters between the initial and the last phoneme of the original word into any kind of matched and funny sound, (8) borrowing words to the close sound. 3) The sources of the slang that mostly appeared are Indonesian and ngoko Javanese. 4) The reason appeared underlying the using of slang in the study under report are ; (1) to show intimacy, (2) to show solidarity, (3) to conceal message, (4) to have fun with the language.

Since this research is only used by Surabaya transsexuals on Jalan Irian Barat Surabaya, it can not be uttered by new transsexuals who have just lived in Surabaya. Therefore, it is suggested that the following researches, who deal with this slang, can observe this thesis further so that it may conduct library study on its historical point.

G. Pattern G

a. Abstract 1

This study deals with the educational sociology as it concerns to interaction of the individual and his/her cultural environment, which includes other individuals, social groups, and patterns of behavior (Brown, 1961:37). To view closer about the educational psychology, the writer conducts his research on the term of address used by the female Javanese servant to address their Chinese Indonesian masters and the family member in Surabaya. The writer found that each term of address that was used by the female Javanese servants who worked in a Chinese Indonesian family actually had a social meaning inside of it as the result of individual interaction between two different cultural environment. On the other hands, the writer also wanted to find all about the features and the reasons of using the terms of address by the female Javanese servants to address their Chinese Indonesian masters and the family members in Surabaya. Therefore, the statement of the problems are formulated as follow: (1) What terms of address are used by the female Javanese servants to address their Chinese Indonesian masters and the family members in Surabaya, (2) Does each term of address used by the female Javanese servants reflects their social relationship with their Chinese Indonesian masters and the family member, and (3) What factors underline the reasons for the female Javanese servants to use the term of address.

The theories underlying this study are social factors of language use, Javanese: the society and the culture, and the Chinese language and its terms of address.

This research is a categorized as a descriptive qualitative research, which means that the writer described the terms of address qualitatively. It is also categorized as a field research since the writer went to the informants' house and gathered the data needed for his study.

As the informants the writer is helped by fifteen (15) female Javanese servants who are chosen under the following assumption: they are the native speakers on Javanese language, they are the native speaker of Javanese language, born and brought up in a Javanese family background, they are adult (16 up to 60 years old), they had ever been educated (at least elementary school), they are not speech defect, they are willing to be observed under study, they still have a good memory and they have worked and lived in an Ethnic Chinese family for at least one year.

The writer gathered his needed data by using a list of questions prepared as a guide for a structured interview and also by distributing his open-ended questionnaires to the informants. Then, he classified all the terms of address found and examined them. After that, the writer also analyzed the reasons of the informants to use the terms of address.

The writer found that the terms of address used by the informants to address their Chinese Indonesian masters and the family members were very various, To address one interlocutor, the father for instance, each informant had her own term of address. In fact, the writer got twenty nine (29) terms of address by the informant in their Chinese Indonesian family. The writer also got the fact that each term of address that was used by the informants actually had a social meaning inside of it. Addressing the female master by using the term “ibu” will have a different level of solidarity/ intimacy than the one who addressed by using the term “ta-cik”.

There should be such a set of precise term in the language to describe the social relationship between the Chinese Indonesian families and the Javanese servants she workers, because it will become an indication of the importance to the Javanese servants to use the proper terms. Therefore, the writer suggests the next researcher to add and review this study or they could choose the other topics concerning Sociolinguistics field, not only the term of address.

H. Pattern H

a. Abstract 1

Song, as one of the literary work, has the function to tell people about experience and allow them to use their imagination to catch the song's theme or message. There are 2 ways of exploring the song's theme. First, the words used in the song in the literal term or explicitly. Second, the words used figures of speech in the song or implicitly. The song, which are used by the writer, are Bon Jovi's love songs.

To acknowledge the figures of speech used in songs, the writer used theories related to the study. There are language function, speech act, pragmatics, figures of speech, and song. By these theories, the writer gets the knowledge to identify what figures of speech are used in Bon Jovi's songs to present Love.

The descriptive method used to describe expression words in songs. As a qualitative study, the instrument is the writer herself. The writer collected, chose, analysis is contained of the cycle steps like data collection, data reduction, data display and conclusion. The theory used to acknowledge figures of speech is Perrine's theory.

In the research of 5 Bon Jovi's Long songs, the writer found 5 types of figure of speech. They are metaphor, simile, personification, symbol and metonymy. The figures of speech are used by the songwriter to explore feeling toward Love. The writer also found nature around Love which are: 1) hope and 2) broken heart. However, the nature and around Love which are: 1) broken heart, depend on the context of the songs.

So, love songs become special by using figures of speech. The figure of speech are used to deliver Love, as the message implicitly, because Love is a feeling that is not easy to be expressed. Because of the limited songs used for the research, and the different kinds of theme that occurred through one theme only, the writer suggests for the next research to analyze songs in different ways. First, still focusing figures of speech on

Love, Indonesian songs need to be used. Second, analyzing figures of speech of other Western songs on different themes need to be included as well.

I. Pattern I

a. Abstract 1

In multilingual communities, people tend to use more than one language in their communication. Besides Indonesian, they still use vernacular when they make conversation. In Indonesia, we can find many kinds of vernacular, such as Javanese, Madura language, Osing, Sundanese, etc. especially Javanese, is used as vernacular from Sabang to Merauke. Besides that, Javanese also have various kinds of dialects. So, we can recognize Surabaya dialect, Ponorogo dialect, Semarang dialect, Pekalongan dialect, etc. Each dialect above has its own pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary. Like in Surabaya, the differences of Javanese dialects happen between Surabaya people and urban people. Most urban people who live there still use their local dialect when they make conversation. As a result, they use different vowel and consonants in their pronunciation.

By looking at this problem, the writer is interested to further analyze the vowel harmony (front and back) that exist in Javanese spoken by Surabaya, Kediri and Ponorogo dialect speakers. In this study, the writer only discusses certain vowels, namely / i /, / I /, / u / and / v /. Moreover, she took urban people from Ponorogo and Kediri as the subjects. In collecting the data, the writer records the pronunciations from each subject from Kediri and Ponorogo from a list of some words through a tape recorder.

On the bases of the data analyzed, the writer finds out that the vowel changes in Surabaya are more complex than those in Kediri and Ponorogo, undergoes vowel harmony and occurs in the penultimate syllable in Surabaya. Laxing in the ultimate syllable influences the quantity of penultimate syllable so that the vowel of the penultimate syllable undergoes the vowel harmony or sound harmony with the ultimate syllable. If the

vowel of the last closed syllable is high front or back lax than the high vowel of the preceding syllable become also lax.

Finally, the writer hopes that this thesis may contribute some ideas to other linguistics researchers especially in the efforts to develop and encourage about the existence of vowel harmony in Javanese spoken by Surabaya, Kediri and Ponorogo dialect speakers.

b. Abstract 2

Good composition is the one which creates clear impression of unity (Vivian and Jackson, 1961:32). In addition, a good composition must be unified on two levels. First, it must have an overall unity, that means each paragraph of the composition must be related to the thesis statement as the central idea which is stated in the introductory paragraph. Second, the individual support paragraphs (paragraph 2, paragraph 3, and so on) must also exhibit internal unity. It means that the supporting sentences of each paragraph must be related to each sentence.

This study is intended to reveal how far the third semester English Department students of Widya Mandala Catholic University can apply their knowledge in writing unified compositions. As they learn descriptive writing, the writer analyzes the unity as encountered in their descriptive compositions. The analysis covered the analysis of unity in the paragraph and unity in the whole composition.

To carry out this study, the writer took the third semester English Department students of Widya Mandala Catholic University as the subjects of this study. The data were taken from their final test papers.

As stated previously, the analysis of the data covered the analysis of unity in the paragraph and unity in the whole composition. To analyze the unity in the paragraph, the writer identified the topic sentence of each paragraph and evaluated the relationship between the supporting sentences and its topic sentence while to analyze the unity in the whole composition, the writer identified the thesis statement of each composition and evaluated the relationship between each topic sentence and its thesis statement.

The analysis of unity in the paragraph showed that most paragraphs under study were disunified. There were two factors that violated the unity in those paragraphs. They are the presence of more than one topic sentence and the irrelevant relationship between some supporting sentences and the topic sentence.

In addition, the analysis of the unity in the whole composition showed that all compositions under study were disunified. There were also some factors that made all compositions under study disunified. They are the absence of thesis statements as the central idea of composition, the disunity in one or some or all paragraphs of the compositions, and finally, the irrelevant relationship between one or two topic sentences and the thesis statement.

Based on this findings, it can be concluded that all students under study still found difficulties in creating unity in their compositions especially in writing composition with one thesis statement, in making all paragraphs of the composition unified, and developing the thesis statement in several paragraphs which support the thesis statement itself. Concerning the result of this study, it is suggested that the teachers should train the students in forming thesis statements as the central idea of a composition as well as elaborate it into several topic sentences by making an outline of a composition. It is also suggested that the teachers should keep training the students to create unity in the paragraph since one or two or all paragraphs are disunified in all students' compositions under study.

c. Abstract 3

This study concerns with Minangkabau kinship terms of address in addressing uncles and aunts by Minangkabau family in Surabaya. The writer examines the forms, the uses of the Minangkabau kinship terms of address and also, the reasons why they use those kinship terms. Because not all Minangkabau family, especially the writer know the form, the uses of the kinship terms of address and the exact reasons why they use those kinships terms. This reason has aroused the writer's interest to conduct this thesis.

The answered to the questions are explored by collecting and analyzing the data needed. The writer uses a tape recorder to record the conversations and a notebook to collect the data manually. Then, she transcribes and analyzes the data on the basis of the parameters: the informants, including their ages, background of the family, languages that are used, and setting. This study is a qualitative study that describes the kinship terms of address in addressing for uncles and aunts in Minangkabau dialect.

From the analysis, the writer finds out that Minangkabau kinship terms of address for uncles and aunts are formed based on some variations; the personal status in the family, the physical characteristics, color of the skin, the Minangkabau tradition, the influence of Dutch dialect and imitation of the surroundings. There are many reasons which underlie the informants in using the Minangkabau kinship terms of address for uncles and aunts, those are: (1) they would show respect to the older people, (2) they should differ the uncles or aunts one to another, (3) they would like to maintain their custom and culture, (4) they use the Minangkabau kinship terms as a custom in the family since they are still young.

Finally the writer would conclude that Minangkabau kinship terms are created based on the condition and situation. Also, she suggests that next researchers do the research about kinship terms in other dialects

and other topics concerning sociolinguistics. In addition, she suggests that more books and references on sociolinguistics be provided in the library. In this way, the next researchers will find it easier to do the research.

J. Pattern J

a. Abstract 1

Literary works have a relation to human life. Through deeper analysis, the reader can get more knowledge about human life of which the positive aspects can be applied in the real life. The writer chooses a poetic drama as her study object since it can broaden and stimulate her mind in the human sympathy and problems and also a poetic drama is beautiful, pleasant and interesting to be analyzed and read. The author of this play is William Butler Yeats. The writer chooses him because his lyrics are among the most beautiful and the most powerful ever written. His greatness lies in his ability to communicate the power and the significance of his symbols. He elaborated a symbolic system of his own based on the variety of sources, which enabled him to strengthen the pattern and coherence of his poetic imagery. The idea of this play was about death, punishment, and internal repetition. This drama arouses 'pity' for the misfortune and tragedy and 'fear' that we may be overcome by the same evils.

This study is a literary research and it is considered a qualitative and analytic research. The writer discusses poetic drama, characters, setting and symbols and related study as review on the related literature.

The characters were only an old man and a boy- a father and son. The old man hated his father very much and he killed him during the burning of their house. He considered his father as evil and also a curse that could be inherited by the descendants. Several years later, the old man had a son, and his son was almost identical with his grandfather- the old man's father. The old man remembered his hatred and then he killed his only son using the same knife he was used to kill his father. For all this time, the old man was haunted by his mother's ghost, he wanted to bring his mother's soul into light because she was in the purgatory and being

purified by the fire for her sin, which was choosing the wrong man to become her husband. The old man thought by killing his only son he had erased all the consequences and could bring her soul into light. In the end, he realized that everything he had done was useless and the only one who could release his misery and save his mother's soul was God so he uttered a pleading prayer to God to ask His mercy to release his misery and also his mother's soul.

A symbol points beyond itself to greater and more complex meaning and it might also be regarded as a substitute for the elements being signified. A symbol possesses its own meaning and is trying to represent another thing through the continued used and common understanding. The symbols convey a deeper meaning of the author's point of view and sometimes the symbols make a literary work more mystic.

K. Pattern K

a. Abstract 1

Madurese are bilingual. They speak both Maduranese language and Bahasa Indonesia because they live in part of Java where most people speaks Bahasa Indonesia. Moreover, Bahasa Indonesia is one of the important lessons at school. Hence, Madurese native speakers become Indonesian speakers easily.

This thesis aims at exploring the grammatical aspects of Bahasa Indonesia which interfere Maduranese language. For having a limited time, it focuses on the morphological interference of Bahasa Indonesia on Maduranese language which includes affixation and reduplication.

After analyzing and examining the collected data, there is a morphological interference of Bahasa Indonesia on Maduranese language that occurs in affixations, that are, prefixes, confixes, and reduplication.

L. Pattern L

a. Abstract 1

The study under report is done to answer the following research questions: (1) What Javanese speech level is used by parents when communicating with their children?; (2) What Javanese speech level is used by children when communicating with their parents?; (3) What are the underlying reasons for parents and children using different levels of Javanese as their language at home for daily communication?

This study is based on the theory of Language Use and Javanese Speech Level.

In analyzing the data, the writer used recorded conversation which had been transcribed into English. Besides, the writer asked some questions to the subjects to find out the reasons. This study was qualitative in nature through observation. The subjects of the study were six families who lived in Surabaya. The instruments used for this study were tape recorder, cassette, and notebook. The data in this study were analyzed by classifying the language use of each subject. Then, the writer discussed the analyzed data. Finally, the writer made a conclusion.

Based on the data analyzed, the writer found that parents mostly used ngoko to the children. This because they are older people who are deserved to be respected by the children. On the contrary, There are some children use Ngoko and some use Krama to their parents. Children who use Ngoko have the reason that Ngoko is easy, simple and it can be understood. By using Ngoko the communication can go smoothly. Besides, their parents let them to use it. Children who use Krama said that Krama is one way of giving respect. They must give respect to older people especially their parents. That is why some of their parents try to make the children accustomed to use Krama to them from the beginning. On the other hand, some parents insist the children to use Krama although the children do not like to use it.

Based on the result above, the writer concludes that Javanese is still used by most Javanese family in Surabaya. Mostly, Javanese parents use Ngoko to the children. The Javanese ngoko is also used by some children to their parents because of the difficulty of Javanese krama. In this study it found that only few children still use Krama to their parents. Finally, the writer suggests that this study might be an important contribution for the following researchers who deal with language use.

