

THE SHIFT WORDS USED BY THE YOUNG GENERATION IN *KOTO*

NAN AMPEK PAYAKUMBUH

*Submitted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for Strata One (S1)
Degree at the English Department of FBSS UNP Padang*

Paper



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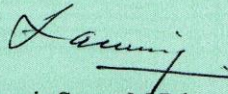
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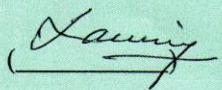
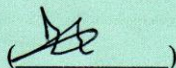
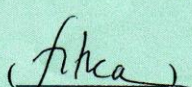
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ABSTRAK

Yolanda, Bunga. 2016. "*The Shift words used by the young generation in Koto Nan Ampek Payakumbuh*". Makalah. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Today, many young people do not understand the words used by the older generation, so a lot of misunderstandings happen when older generation talking using the words this all happened because there is shift words used by young generationh. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to find the words that are no longer used by the younger generation in *Koto Nan Ampek Payakumbuh* and writer wanted to know what factors that cause these shift words. In writing this paper, the author was helped by several informants who can provide information about the words that no longer used by the younger generation in daily conversation. Then the authors classify the data according to the words classes. The shift words are lost because it was no longer use, this caused by several factors such as social factors, economic factors, political factors, deemografic factors and attitude and value.

Key words: *Shift Words, Word classes, Koto Nan Ampek Payakumbuh*

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The writer

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- Appendix 2 The Data of informants: old Informants and young informants.
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background problem

Language is an essential communication tool used by humans to send information and receive information. Every language is different from one to the other language because there is no language exactly the same in pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammars. People in communities create their own languages to facilitate their communication process, so that they create thousands of languages in the world. Moreover, some countries in the world have many local languages. One of the countries that has so many local languages is Indonesia.

Indonesia is one country that has a diversity of languages. One of a language in Indonesia is *Minangkabau*. Jufrizal (2012) states *Minangkabau language* is used as the local language in *Minangkabau*. It is used for communication in daily life of *Minangkabau* society. As a tool for communication used by the *Minangkabau* people in West Sumatra, *Minangkabau* language is possible to change because its speakers are influenced by other language such as *Javanese* language that can be found in *Koto Nan Ampek Payakumbuh*. According Fromkin (2011: 489), the language change sometimes occurs in the grammar and lexicon of people who speak the language and still exist in new generation of speakers. In *Minangkabau* Language the changes can also occur in grammar and lexicon.

As a result of shifts in Language , there are some words that are no longer used, it's called shifts words. Shifts words means the word is not used or spoken anymore by the community as a medium for communication in daily life. These words can completely disappear or turn into other words that have the same meaning in the language. In this case, the words are no longer exist in the community or in the current generation, or because people do not use those words anymore.

According Fromkin et al (2007: 476-477) Language change occur because no one was paying attention to the language and never use the language and become lost. This means that these words were never used anymore in their daily communication. One example of word is the word *polak* "sweat". This word sometimes still used by older people in their communications but do not with young generation. As a result, there is misunderstanding among the older generation and the younger generation today.

Nowadays the misunderstanding cause by several factors, many factors make words from the language become shift, loss or death. The main causes of shift words is royalties from the speaker or people who live and work in the area, they no longer want to use the words in everyday conversation. Even some old speakers of the language are still alive, but they no longer use the words to communication. As a result, the younger generation does not understand with that words anymore because people around do not use those words again.

The shifts words can be found in *Minangkabau language* precisely located in *Koto Nan Ampek Payakumbuh*. This is due to several factors that influence it. One of the factors of shifts words is words that are not used anymore by the younger generation, or the use of the word is no longer needed. Moreover, the shift words occurred in *Koto Nan Ampek Payakumbuh* caused by contamination from other languages'. Many young people who come from outside *Koto Nan Ampek* bring new languages and mix it with the old language.

Koto Nan Ampek is *Payakumbuh* District. *Payakumbuh* is one of the major cities in West Sumatra. *Minangkabau language* in *Koto Nan Ampek Payakumbuh* today has undergone several shift words due to several factors. One of the factors that gave rise to the shift words is the words is no longer spoken by the younger generation or use of the words is no longer needed. There are several factors that make the shift words occurred. The first, in their daily conversation young generations use different word with old people. An example is the words 'abuak' and 'rambuik'. Old people used the word *gadubang* while young generations use the word 'parang'. The second many young generations do not frequently use *Payakumbuh* dialect in *Koto Nan Ampek*. This case can be seen when the young generations tend to use *Bahasa Indonesia* in School and practice it in every day conversation. They do it because they think that *Bahasa Indonesia* is more prestigious. This condition makes many young generations do not frequently use *Payakumbuh* dialect in *Koto Nan Ampek*.

Here are some examples of shift words of *Minangkabau language* occurred in *Koto Nan Ampek Payakumbuh*:

<i>Minangkabau Language</i>	Current form	English
<i>Kambuik</i>	<i>Tas</i> ‘	Kind of Bag’
<i>Polak</i> ‘	<i>keringat</i>	Sweat’
<i>Cupak</i> ‘	-	Cup”
<i>Songa</i>	<i>angek</i>	warm

Related to the explanation above, the author was interested in doing research about shift words in *Minangkabau language* used in *Payakumbuh*. Author decided to choose a dialect of *Payakumbuh* as a research subject because many young generations tend to use different dialects than the older generation. When young generation use their words and then use it in their everyday communication, it makes they will consider these words as their native language. So, as a result it can make the original words lost. This becomes an important reason for the author to conduct research on the shift words in *Minangkabau language* used in *Koto Nan Ampek*.

This study was to determine the words of *Minangkabau language* in the *Koto Nan Ampek* 40 years ago so that the younger generation will know the words that have been lost or shift that used 40 years ago. This shift words had not they heard and will not be used in their everyday conversations. For this reason, the author would like to see more about the shift words in this society.

1.2. Limitation of the Problem

Every analysis needs limitation in order to make the analysis does not go far from the topic of discussion. So based on the issues contained in the background of the problem, this paper is limited in Historical Linguistics focused on discussion of the shift words of *Minangkabau language* ever used in *Koto nan Ampek Payakumbuh*

1.3. Formulation of the Problem

Related to the Limitation of the problem above, the Problem of this study can be formulated into: “What are the shift words and the causes of the shift words found in *Koto Nan Ampek Payakumbuh* ?”

1.4. Research Questions

1. What is the shift words of *Minangkabau language* used in *Koto Nan Ampek Payakumbuh*?
2. What are the factors of the shift words of *Minangkabau language* used in *Koto Nan Ampek Payakumbuh*?
3. What is the word classes of the shift words of *Minangkabau language* used in *Koto Nan Ampek Payakumbuh*?

1.5. Purposes of Writing Paper

Related to the formulation of the problem above, the purposes can be generalized as follows:

1. To find out the shift words of *Minangkabau language* used in *Koto Nan Ampek Payakumbuh*
2. To find out the factors of the shift words of *Minangkabau language* used in *Koto Nan Ampek Payakumbuh*
3. To find out the word classes of the shift words of *Minangkabau language* used in *Koto Nan Ampek Payakumbuh*.

1.6. Significance of the Research

This research is expected to make a valuable contribution to the development of linguistic studies, primarily in the Historical Comparative Linguistics. Theoretically, this study increases understanding and knowledge of the shift words in *Minangkabau language* in *Koto Nan Ampek Payakumbuh*. Practically, this study provides a special understanding of the shift words in *Minangkabau language* in *Koto Nan Ampek Payakumbuh*, and will be useful for further research as a reference for further research on the same topic.

1.7. Technique of Data Collection

The techniques of collecting data are:

1. Observe

Researcher observed shift words of *Minangkabau Language* in *Koto Nan Ampek Payakumbuh*.

2. Interview.

First, interviewed the Old Informants. When interviewed researcher writes the shift words in the notes. Researcher asked some question about shift words in *Minangkabau Language*.

Second, interviewing the Young Informants. When interviewed young informants there were two columns in the list of the notes in writer's notes to interviewed, the first column was the words get when interviewed old informants and the second column was made by there options:

1. Words still use in communications but seldom (not shift words)
 2. The words were heard but never used in communications (semi shift words)
 3. The words never heard and never used (shift words)
3. Proving the change.

Author made conclusion of shift words found from interviewed young informants by using the list .

1.8. Technique of data Analysis

The data analysis will follow the following steps:

1. Author Identifying the data of words based on words classes such as adjectives, verbs, adverbs degree, Adverb Time, Noun, Numeral and Directional.

2. Next, Analyze the data base on the causes of shift words in Koto Nan Ampek
3. Group the shift words into 7 of words classes.
4. Drawing conclusions by using a percentage in the diagram.

the writer use formula as follows:

$$\frac{\text{frequency}}{\text{total number}} \times 100\% = \%$$

1.9. Definition of key Terms

- a. Shift words : Words which are not used or spoken anymore by people in the society as a medium for day to day communication.
- b. *Koto Nan Ampek* : A region located in *Payakumbuh*
- c. *Payakumbuh* : One of the towns in west Sumatra.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusions

According to the result of analysis presented in the previous chapter, from the discussion above, it can be concludes that there are seven causes which make shift words occur in *Payakumbuh*. The causes of shift words of *Minangkabaunese* used in *Koto Nan Ampek Payakumbuh* are language contact, Lack of pride about the language itself, Globalization, The object does no longer exist, The language is considered rude, The language due to lack of practice, and Lack of concern for the Language. And also there are five factors that made shift words in Payakumbuh, they are social factors, economic factord, demograpic factors, polotic factors and the last value and attitude factors.

4.2 Suggestion

From this research the writer hope that young generation will know the Shift words in their place, and for the next writer they will developpe the research to more clearly. The Writer hopes the study may be useful for the readers and next writer who are interested in the same topic about Shift words and it can be used reference for future research.

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