

LEXICAL SHIFT AND LEXICAL CHANGE IN MINANGKABAUNESE USED IN BATUSANGKAR

Paper

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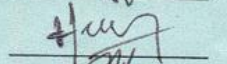
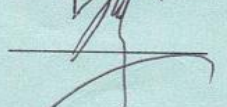
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ABSTRAK

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Penelitian ini berakar dari sejumlah fenomena bahasa yang terjadi di dalam masyarakat. Fenomena tersebut adalah pergeseran dan perubahan kata. Pergeseran terjadi karena dipengaruhi oleh faktor lingkungan yang di dalamnya terdapat waktu, umur, perbedaan status dan lain sebagainya. Pergeseran dan perubahan kata yang terjadi terhadap dialek Batusangkar akan di bahas di dalam makalah ini. Ada pun tujuan dari makalah ini adalah untuk mengetahui seperti apa pergeseran dan perubahan kata yang terjadi dan proses di dalam pergeseran kata tersebut.

Di dalam penelitian ini, metode yang digunakan adalah metode penelitian deskriptif. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah generasi muda dan generasi tua yang ada di Batusangkar. Untuk mendapatkan data yang tetap serta akurat, proses di lakukan dengan mewawancarai 10 informan yang terdiri dari 5 orang generasi muda dan 5 orang generasi tua.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, penulis menemukan pergeseran dan perubahan kata dari dialek Batusangkar. Terdapat proses perubahan fonem di dalam pergeseran kata yang terjadi. Perubahan pada fonem dapat dilihat dari adanya perubahan konsonan dan vokal. Proses pergeseran kata yang terjadi pada generasi muda bukan hanya mengalami perubahan, tetapi juga mengalami perubahan di dalam penambahan dan pengurangan huruf konsonan dan vokal dari kata tersebut. Akan tetapi, penggunaan kata oleh generasi tua juga terdapat perbedaan yang mencolok.

Dari penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa dalam proses pergeseran dan perubahan kata terjadi karena faktor lingkungan yang di dalamnya terdapat waktu, umur, perbedaan status dan lain-lainnya. Hal ini terjadi karena di dalam masyarakat terjadi percampuran dari bermacam dialek pendatang dari daerah lain sehingga menyebabkan pengaruh yang sangat besar bagi dialek Batusangkar. Dalam pergeseran kosakata di Batusangkar terdapat perubahan fonem yang terjadi pada kosa kata tersebut. Perubahan kosa kata Batusangkar dapat di kategorikan menjadi pinjaman kata dari bahasa lain dan kosakata yang sudah hilang.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Indonesia has a language which is known as Bahasa Indonesia. Besides, Indonesia has many local languages such as Javanese, Sundanese, Bataknese and Minangkabaunese. The Minangkabaunese is one of local language in Indonesia that is used by the Minangkabau people to communicate among them. It has some varieties of language, one of them called dialect. The names of those dialects are given based on the area where the dialects are spoken. They are dialects of Agam, Pariaman, Solok, Batusangkar, and so on. Those differences can be seen from the sound of word or from the intonation of words. But most of people in West Sumatera use their own dialect when they communicate with people from different dialect and they still understand each other.

Dialect of Batusangkar has unique lexical which is used by Batusangkar people, for example Batusangkar people use *okoak* to say “Sunday”. It is different from the dialect that is used by West Sumatera people in general. The people in this region have been influenced by other cultures. Many young people do not know the dialect that is used by old people there. For example:

1. Lexical shift

Old people : *pituluk* 'pencil'

Young people : *pensil* 'pencil'

2. Lexical change

Old people : *pisok* 'cigarette'

Young people : *rokok* 'cigarette'

From the example above there are lexical shifts and lexical changes of Batusangkar dialect. The use of *pencil* 'pencil' word that is used by young people has shifted. Whereas old people use *pituluk* to call pencil. It is the same with *pisok* word that is used by young people can be seen from the change of *pisok* becomes *rokok*.

Related to the explanation above, the writer is interested to do the research about lexical shift and change in Minangkabaunese used in Batusangkar. The writer decides to choose the Batusangkar dialect as the subject of the study since many young people tend to use different dialect than the old generation. As far as the writer knows there are many forms of lexical shift and change in this dialect that can threaten the maintenance of this dialect. When young people use their words and then use them in their daily communication, they will consider the word as their native language. So, as a result it can make the native words lost. This matter becomes an important reason for the writer to do research on lexical shift and change in Minangkabaunese used in Batusangkar.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

The Minangkabaunese is used by Minangkabau people. But there are variations of the language that are caused by regional and social variation.

Differences of social status, age, religion and culture also caused the language variation. Because of those variations the result it makes language shift and language change. In shifting and changing of one language, there are semantic shifting and changing, phonology, morphological, lexical, and syntax shifting and changing. Language shift and change because of many factors like time, age, regional, and social status. Danie and Ayat Rohadi (1995: 191) say that” there are language shifts that make the laguage become death, because the original native speaker is decreasing”. Thus, the dialect that is used by people in regional can shift and change, because of some factors like time, age, change of regional, social status and the lost of native speakers.

In shifting and changing of one language, there are semantic shifting and changing, phonological, morphological, lexical and sintax shifting and changing. The native speakers in this research are old people and young people in Batusangkar. The researcher as a native speaker of Batusangkar thinks that many young people do not know about lexical used by old people in Batusangkar. Based on that reason, the researcher wants to see how far the lexical shift and change are used by young people in Batusangkar. Besides, the researcher also want to find the differences between lexical used by young people and old people in Batusangkar dialect.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

This study focuses on the lexical shift and change. In doing this study the writer focuses on the forms and differences of lexical shift and change in Minangkabaunese use in Batusangkar. In this study there are 5 old people and 5 young people chosen from Batusangkar. So the informants are 10 people.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

According to limitation of the problem above, this study belongs to lexical shift and lexical change. Related to this research is formulated as follows: “What are the lexical shift and lexical change in Minangkabaunese found in Batusangkar dialect?”

1.5 Research Questions

In this research, the researcher wants to find out the answer of following questions:

1. What are the lexical shift found in Batusangkar dialect?
2. What are the lexical change found in Batusangkar dialect?

1.6 Purposes of Writing the Paper

Based on the research questions above, the main purposes of this study are:

1. to find out the lexical change found in Batusangkar dialect.

2. to find out the lexical shift found in Batusangkar dialect.

1.7 Technique of Data Collection

In this study, the data of this study were collected by tape-recording and interviewing the informants in their house and recording the utterance. The writer listed some words and asks the informant to pronounce the words. During the interview, the writer took some important notes that will be found which is related to the data. Finally after get the data the writer begin to analyze the data.

1.8 Technique of Data Analysis

The techniques of data analysis were as follow:

1. Replaying the recorder and categorizing the data based on the using of lexical that are used by old people and young people in Batusangkar.
2. Transcribing the utterances from informant.
3. Finding the differences of lexicon, that are used by young people and old people in Batusangkar.
4. Drawing conclusion after comparing the differences of lexical shift or change between young people and old people used by Minangkabaunese in Batusangkar by using the theories that have been explained.