

LEXICAL SHIFT AND LEXICAL CHANGE IN MINANGKABAUNESE USED IN BATUSANGKAR

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Abstract

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah (1) mendeskripsikan pergeseran bentuk leksikal yang ditemukan dalam bahasa Minangkabau yang digunakan di Batusangkar, (2) mendeskripsikan perubahan bentuk leksikal yang ditemukan dalam bahasa Minangkabau yang digunakan di Batusangkar. Di dalam penelitian ini, metode yang digunakan adalah metode simak dan rekam serta teknik catat sebagai teknik lanjutan. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah generasi muda dan generasi tua yang ada di Batusangkar. Untuk mendapatkan data yang tetap serta akurat, proses dilakukan 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.

Kata kunci: lexical shift, lexical change, Minangkabaunese

A. Introduction

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 local language which is used by the Minangkabau people to communicate among them. It has some varieties, one of them is dialect. Jufriзал (1999:101) defines dialect as regional variety of language that may different from other varieties of the language in features of it is vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation. In addition, Wardaugh (2007:40) explains that dialect sometime is only if there is a strong tradition of writing in local variety. It means that dialect is the language that is used by people who still have strick tradition strickly in a regional.

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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. Ayub (1993:13) says that Minangkabau language as regional language is the top of ten regional languages. This statement shows that Minangkabau language is one of famous regional languages in Indonesia. Minangkabau language is the language that has relationship with Indonesia language. Meanwhile, Abdul Chaer et al (1995:81) say that variation is variation of language occur because of social variation and regional variation. Variation of language also occurs because of differences social status.

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.

There are lexical shifts and lexical changes of Batusangkar dialect. For instance, the use of pensil 'pencil' word which 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 and it can be seen from the change of pisok becomes rokok.

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. 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.

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 used different dialect then the the old generation. As far as writer knows there are many forms of lexical shift and change in this dialect than can threat the maintenance of this dialect. When young people use their words and then use them in their in 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 important reason for the writer to do the research on lexical shift and change in Minangkabaunese used in Batusangkar.

B. Methodology

This is qualitative research. In this research, the methods are listening and recording and also writing as the advanced method. Besides that, this research is the qualitative research. In this research, the project is based on the language and literary resources.

The sources of data are the young generation and old generation in Batusangkar. In order to get the correct and accuracy data, the data of this study were collected by 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.

C. Discussion

Variation of language that occurs in Batusangkar dialect make shifting and changing in a word or lexical. It is caused by the culture of Batusangkar itself, especially on the region language or dialect. It also happens because of the differences of social status, age, and time. According to Abdul Chaer et al (1995:81), variation of language occurs because of social variation and regional variation. For example the dialect that is used by young people is different with old people. In this study there are lexical shift and change that happen between young people and old people and old people in the dialect of Batusangkar.

In shifting of a word or lexical there is chain shirting. According to Labove (1994:118) a minimal chain shifting is a change in the position of two phoneme in which are moved away from an original position that is then occupied by the other. From the whole data, there are three forms of lexical shift in Minangkabaunese used in Batusangkar.

First is the changing of phoneme in a word or lexical. In the changing of phoneme in a word or lexical there are consonant and vowel that change in a word or lexical. For the example in the word /horun/ 'good smell' old people says [horun] and young people say [horum]. From the example, it can be seen that there s a changing of consonant /n/ became /m/.

Second forms is additional or insertion of phoneme in a word or lexical. From the whole data there is addition of phoneme in a word or lexical. Such as /satu/ 'Saturday' word, old people say [satu] and young people say [sabtū]. From this example there is addition of phoneme /b/ in /satu/ word.

The last form of lexical shift in Batusangkar dialect is reducing phoneme. From the data, there is reducing of phoneme in a word or lexical. For example in /wakotu/ 'time' word, old people use [wakotu] to say that word and young people used [waktu] to say it. It can be seen that there is reducing of vowel /o/ in /wakotu/ 'time' word. It also happens to consonant as in the /ontok/ 'silent' word, old people use [ontō?] to say that word and young people used [ono?] to say it.

From the three points above, it can be seen the shift of the lexical or a word which happen in Minangkabau language. They are shifting based on the

theory that is stated by Labove (1994:88). He explains about the changing of phoneme in a word or lexical.

There are some changes in changing of phoneme in lexical of Batusangkar dialect. Some of the example can be seen on the table below.

Table 1. Lexical shift because of phonemic change in consonant

No	Lexical	Transcription		Change	English
		Old people	Young people		
1	horun	[horun]	[horum]	/n/ /m/	good smell
2	minun	[minun]	[minum]	/n/ /m/	drink
3	poto	[poto]	[foto]	/p/ /f/	photo
4	tipi	[tipi]	[tifi]	/p/ /f/	television
5	tulih	[tulih]	[tulis]	/h/ /s/	write

From the data above there is the lexical shift based on the phonemic changing. Those words are shifting because there are some changes on the consonant or vowel of the lexical. There are changing of consonant and vowel of the lexical. There is changing of consonant of the lexical. The changing likes: /n/ became /m/ in horum ‘good smel’ word, /p/ became /f/ in televisise ‘television’ word, /h/ became /s/ in tulih ‘write’ word.

Table 2. Lexical shift because of phonemic change in vowel

No	Lexical	Transcription		Change	English
		Old people	Young people		
1	Sihaik	[sihai?]	[sehai?]	/i/ /e/	health
2	Topi	[tupi]	[topi]	/u/ /o/	cap

There is changing of vowel of lexical. The changing are: /i/ became /e/ in sehat ‘health’ word, and /u/ became /o/ in topi ‘cap’ word.

Furthermore, based on the data which have been collected, the difference of the lexicon does not only happen between old people and young people. The differences are not only from the phoneme and change in lexical or words that they are using. Some of the example can be seen on the table below.

Table 7. The differences of lexicon that are used by young people

No	Lexical	Transcription	English
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1.	nyamuak	[raŋi?] [ŋamua?]	mosquito
2.	abih	[abih] [abis]	finished
3.	sehaik	[seha?] [sehat]	healthy
4.	banyanyi	[bañañi] [mañañi]	singing
5.	kanti	[kanti] [kawan]	friend
6.	tulih	[nulis] [tulis]	write
7.	panyariang	[pañariaŋ] [sariŋan]	sieve

From the data above there are differences of the lexicon that are used between young people itself. Although they are still stay in the same region in Batusangkar but their lexical of the Batusangkar dialects that are used becomes different. In this case it can be caused by the effect of other culture that influences their original dialect.

The difference that happens in young people also happens in old people itself. There are some words that they use are different although they are still stay at the same region in Batusangkar. The same with young people, there are lexical shift and lexical change that is different in Batusangkar dialects that are used by old people there.

Table 8. The differences of lexicon that are used by old people

No	Lexical	Transcription	English
1	Poto	[koda?] [poto] [gambar]	photo
2	sarabeta	[sarabeta] [lap]	handkerchief
3	egang	[injo] [egaŋ]	pull
4	sirah	[sirah] [merah]	red
5	belo	[injo] [elo]	[pull]
6	ceda	[ceda] [takulua?]	scraft

From the data above, it can be seen that there are differences of the lexicon that are used by old people in Batusangkar dialect. The differences of that is caused by effect of other culture that influences their original dialect.

According to informant (old people) said that the original dialect in Batusangkar has been rare used by old people, because there are influences from other dialect or language. For example, /Kodak/ 'photo'. It is caused by influences of borrowing word from English.

Lexical Shift

Referring to the data description, it was found that there are three forms of lexical shift in Batusangkar dialect. The three types are changing of phoneme in a word or lexical, additional or insertion of phoneme in a word or lexical, and the loss of phoneme in a word or lexical.

In this study, the writer found that the lexical shift because of changing of phoneme. The changing of phoneme in lexical shift in Batusangkar dialect occurs because of age, culture, social culture and time. There is changing of consonant and vowel in lexical shift, for example:

Consonant

/minum/ = [minun] → [minum] 'drink'
/cangkua/ = [pangkua] → [cangkua] 'hoe'
/poto/ = [poto] → [foto] 'photo'

Vowel

/sehaik/ = [sikai ?] → [sehai?] 'Healthy'
/topi/ = [tupi] → [topi] 'cap'

Lexical Change

Lexical change also happens to young people in Batusangkar. Actually the cause of the lexical change is the same with lexical shift that is influenced from other cultures. Besides, it is also caused by age, culture, social culture and time. Based on the data description above, it was found that there are two types or forms of lexical change. The two types are loanword or borrowing word and loss word.

In this study the writer found that the lexical change is caused by loanword or borrowing word. Loanword or borrowing word means the words which are taken into one language to another. Based on the data, there is some of lexicon that is borrowed by young people in Batusangkar. The data is categorized as loanword or borrowing word because of the young people borrowed the word or lexical from Indonesia language. For example:

/badoa/ = [badoa] → [ikan] 'fish'
/tulak/ = [tulak] → [dorong] 'push'
/belo/ = [belo] → [ubi] 'cassava'

The second type of lexical change is loss word. Loss word means in a language became loss. The data could be said as loss word because there is no body of young people thinks of those words. It can be said fades away. Based on the data, there are some examples of loss word in lexical change in Batusangkar, for example:

/boksen/ = [bo?sen] → [siŋlet] 'sleeveless'
/boksen/
/pinggan/ = [piŋgan] → [pirian] 'plate'

/pituluk/	= [pitulu?] → [pensil]	'Pencil'
	/pinggan/	
/kodek/	= [kode?] → [saruaŋ]	'Sarong'
	/pituluk/	
/cawek/	= [cawe?] → [ike? Pingaŋ]	'belt'
	/kodek/	
	/cawek/	

It can be summarized that there are three forms of lexical shift that happens to the young people in Batusangkar. The three forms are changing of phoneme in a word or lexical, additional or insertion of phoneme in a word or lexical and the loss of phoneme in a word or lexical. Addition or insertion of phoneme also happen in a word or lexical and the loss phoneme in a word or lexical. Next summarized there are two forms of lexical change that happens in Batusangkar by young people. The two forms are loanword or borrowing word and loss word.

There are some differences of the lexicon that are used by young people in Batusangkar. There are lexical shift and lexical change in Batusangkar. It is caused by the influences of the other culture. For example:

/nyamuak/	= [rongik]	'mosquito'
	[ñamua?]	
/kanti/	= [kanti]	'friend'
	[kawan]	

The differences of lexicon do not only happen in young people. There are some differences of lexicon that are used between old people itself. It caused by other culture that influences their original dialect, for example.

/injo/	= [injo]	'pull'
	[egaŋ]	

So it can be concluded that there are many differences of lexicon that are used by old people and young people. The differences not just happen between old people and young people, but the differences also happen between old people itself. There are lexical shift and change in their dialect. It is caused by other culture that influences their original dialect.

In the changing of word or lexical, there are two types of forms. The first form is loan word or borrowing word. From the data, there are some borrowing word that happens in Batusangkar dialect. Most of young people borrowed Indonesian language in their language. For example in /pisok/ 'cigarette' word, old people call [pisok] and young people call [rokok] to say /pisok/ 'cigarette' word. This example appropriate with the theory from ayub (1993:13) says that Minangkabau language as regional language is the top ten of regional language.

From the data, which have been collected, there are many loan words that have been found. It shows that the attitude of the young people towards their dialect tend to be low language loyalty as stated by Schendl (2001:6).

They often used Indonesian language in their daily vocabulary. For example, /ramo-ramo/ which word is called by young people now with /kupu-kupu/ which comes from Indonesian.

The second form of lexical change is loss word. From the whole data, there are some words or lexical that is never used by young people in Batusangkar dialect. According to Fromkin et al (2007:476), language also loss, although the departure of an old word is never as striking as the arrival of a new one. When a new word comes into vogue, its unusual presence draws attention, but a word is lost through inattention or nobody thinks of it, nobody uses it, and it fades away. For example in /sarabeta/ 'handkerchief' word, old people used [sarabeta] and young people used [lap] to call /sarabeta/ 'handkerchief'. In this case young people do not know about this word, because there is no people used this word in daily conversation. So it can be said that /sarabeta/ is loss word.

D. Conclusions

In the development of a language, lexical shift and change in a linguistic phenomenon often appear. Lexical shift and change happen because of influences from other culture, age, time and the differences of social status.

There are several types of lexical shift and change in Minangkabau used in Batusangkar. The three are changing of phoneme in a word or lexical, additional of phoneme of a word of lexical and the loss of phoneme in a word of lexical. While, there are two forms of lexical change. They are loanword or borrowing word and loss word.

There are differences of lexicon between them. The writer also found the differences of lexicon that are used by old people. In this case it can be caused by other cultures that influence their own dialect.

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