



THE SHIFT WORDS USED BY THE YOUNG GENERATION IN *KOTO NAN AMPEK PAYAKUMBUH*

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ABSTRACT

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 generation. 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, demographic factors and attitude and value.

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

A. INTRODUCTION

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*. Jufriзал (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

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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.

Lishandi (2013) studied lexical shift and change in *Minangkabaunese* used in *Batusangkar*. The three were 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 were two forms of lexical change. They were loanword or borrowing word and loss word. There were differences of lexicon between them. The writer also found the differences of lexicon used by old people. In this case it can be caused by other cultures that influence their own dialect.

The shifts words can also 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*.

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.

B. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The data were taken from informants who lived in *Koto Nan Ampek Payakumbuh*. According to Francis (1983) there are some characteristics of informants that should be notice: age, education, native, social status and gender.

The First informants of this paper are men and women who live in *Koto Nan Ampek Payakumbuh*. Their ages were over 40 years old. They have been living in *Koto Nan Ampek* the whole of their life and they also have knowledge about their mother tongue language.

The seconds informants are young generations live in *Koto Nan Ampek Payakumbuh*, their ages about teenagers 11-17 years old, their were studied in senior high school and junior high school around *Koto Nan Ampek Payakumbuh*.

C. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After Factors of the Shift Words.

1. Social Factors

Social Factor was the first factors of the shift words happened in *Koto Nan Ampek Payakumbuh*. Social factors that happened in *Koto Nan Ampek Payakumbuh* made the new language appear or the current language will be extinct and replaced by new language. For example the word *dukuoh* which means neck glace was change by *kaluangin* young generation's daily conversation. The word '*nta*' which means 'for a moment' is replace by '*sabanta*' and the word '*polak*' becomes '*karingek*'. Then, *koati* becomes *tasarah*, all those words occur because the people in *Koto Nan Ampek* communicate with people from other regions, and then they habitually use the new words into *Minangkabau Language* used in *Koto Nan Ampek*. During the time, the native words of *Minangkabau Language* used in *Koto Nan Ampek* slowly disappear.

2. Economic Factors

The next Factor was Economic factor. The shift words occur in *Koto Nan Ampek* happened due to economic factor. For example, a young person in *Koto Nan Ampek* tends to use the words '*bagaya*' instead of *basege*. In addition, people frequently use the words '*anged*' rather than '*songa*' they assume that these words are funny if they used in communication. They were ashamed if the other people underestimate while they were using the language or some of the shift words above for the economic activity. The process of the language death can be fast, when the children are taught to avoid their parents' language for reasons such as work opportunities and social status. At other times, minority languages survive much better, for example when the speakers try to isolate themselves against a majority population.

3. Political Factors

The next factor of shift words in *Koto Nan Ampek* was political factor. It means the further development of the times it will appear the new languages more attractive to young people today. The impact of political was not only on technology but also language. When the effects of political factors cannot be dammed, there will be possibility of influencing the existence of language. For example, the term currency was not used anymore.

4. Demographic Factors

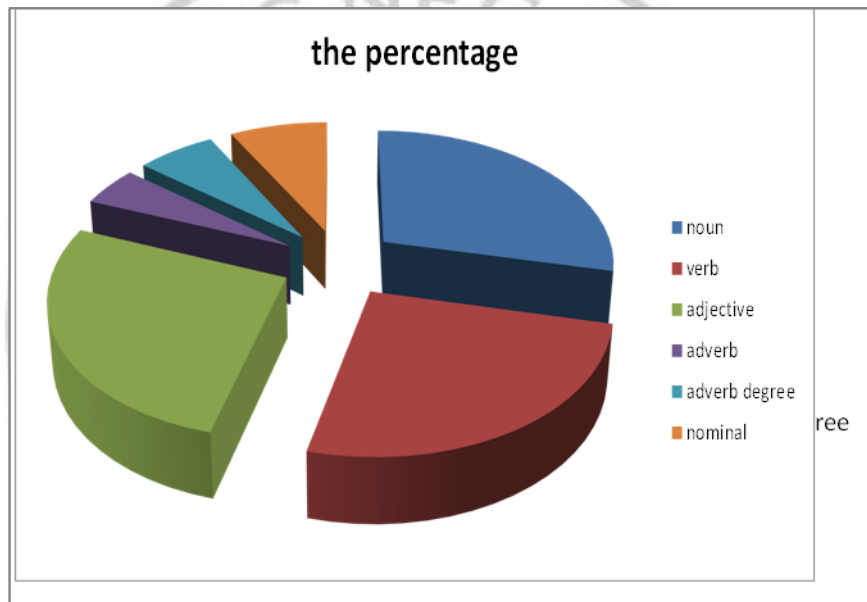
The next factor that causes shift words was the demographic factors. It would be very difficult to introduce to younger generation. Some examples were '*kambuik*' or a term for a kind of bag. '*kambuik*' made of textile or traditional fabric. Another example is '*katidiang*'. It is a kind of traditional bucket that is made by bamboo trees'. This object does not exist anymore because there is bucket made of plastic that is easier to use. Next the words '*silayan*' which mean a place to keep a wood in the kitchen. And then the word *kapuak* which is mean 'abarn to store rice made of leaf mats that located under the house'. Another word is *tadiu* which is meant "' the house walls made of bamboo".

5. Attitude and Value Factors

Another cause of the Shift words in *Koto Nan Ampek* was Attituded and Value factors For example, the words ‘*kancui*’ which means ‘underwear’, *sarawakotok* which also meaning underwear, *sungkah* which means ‘eating’. These words may sound rude when used in communication with someone and also may sound bad to hear. So the older generations did not use these words to talk to the younger generation because these words considered rude according the society of *Koto Nan Ampek*.

DIAGRAM

THE PRESENTAGE: Word Classes of Shift Words in *Koto Nan Ampek Payakumbuh*



From the diagram above we can see the percentage of the shift words happen in *Koto Nan Ampek Payakumbuh*. The word classes ‘Noun’ is the shifts words. It is about 12, 24 % from 68 words. Verb is 10,88 %from 68words, adjective 11,58% from 68 words ,directional 2,04 %from 68 words, numeral 2,07%from 68 words, adverb degree is 3,4% from 68 words, and the last is adverb time is 2,72 %from 68 words.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

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 factor, demographic factors, politic factors and the last value and attitude factors.

From this research the writer hope that young generation will know the Shift words in their place, and for the next writer they will develop 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 dead words and it can be used reference for future research.

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