THE WORD SHIFT FOUND IN ARIPAN, SOLOK

Dian[1], Saunir Saun[2]
English Department
FBS Universitas Negeri Padang
Email: si_dian@rocketmail.com

ABSTRACT

This research is rooted in a number of language phenomena that occur in society. The phenomena can be categorized into word shifts. The word shift occurs because of age shifts, status differences and so forth. The contents of the word will be grouped into the type and cause of the word changes in this paper. The method used is descriptive research method. The data source of this research is the young generation and the older generation in Aripan, Solok. To obtain accurate data, the process was conducted by interviewing 10 informants consisting of 5 young people and 5 older generations. From the results of the discussion, the authors found 3 types of changes that occur in these words, namely lexical change (95), sound change (4), and lexical and semantic change (1). In addition, from the discussion also found 2 factors causing the change in the words, namely language contact and spelling pronunciation.

Key words: word shifts

A. INTRODUCTION

Language is the most important aspect in the life of human beings. It means the language has many roles and functions for humans. Through language, people can relate to and interact with the surrounding nature, especially human beings as social creatures. Language is a tool to express themselves, social integration, adapt to the environment or certain situations, and social control. According to Jufrizal (2008), human language is not formed from the form of which is like, but from a form that has a system, has a rule, and the naturally born of the renewed. However, language itself has always changed from time to time because there is language contact among language used by people in one society. This language contact causes language shift which finally gives impact on language change.

Language shift is one of the important linguistics issues that can influence language change. According to Romaine (2000:49), language shift is a process in which a speech community of language in a society alter to use or to speak another language. Language shift can also endanger the original language that used daily language in that community.

---

[1] English ELLSP of English Department of FBS Universitas Negeri Padang graduated on September 2017

[2] Lecturer of English Department of FBS Universitas Negeri Padang

The word shift usually happens in many societies, including in the society in Aripan, Solok, West Sumatra. There are some examples of language found in this area, for instance *cawen*, when the author comes to getting clear data and they give the word *cawen* and me as a writer asked what it was *cawen* and the old people as informant provide an explanation of the word. She explained that *cawen* is the word they used in the past days in mentioning the *glass*. In the past, *cawen* was used to say '*glass*' but now, people in that society do not use that word and they use 'galeh'. And *kalang ulu* was used to say 'pillow' but now people in that society do not used that word and they are use '*banta*'.

The topic about the language shift to be the focus of the discussion, there are some main points of the problem. *First*, research about the words used is no longer audible. *Second*, to identify the word shift. *Third*, to identify the types and causes of the word shift based on the level of language change.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The data of this research were the word shift which are the words never used by the speakers of Aripan especially young generation. It was only used by old people who live in Aripan as part of Solok dialect of minangkabaunese. All of informant in this research come from Aripan village. The informants are categorized into two. The first is the old people. The age of the old informants are around 55 years old or more than 55 years old. The second informant is the young generation. There are 20 young generations. The ages are around 12-20 years old. The young and old informants are very helpful to get the data. Data from the old people, we directly asked the young generation in order to get the real word shift in Aripan, Solok which are never used in commmunication by the young generation.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
1. Research Finding
1.1 Lexical Change

According to fromkin (2007:472) lexical change is any change in the lexicon, also in a more restricted sense, lexical replacement, where one lexical item is replaced by another, either entirely or its meaning only (with or without borrowing) it can be concluded that lexical change is the changing of language in component of the grammar containing speakers knowledge about morphemes and words. Lexical change can divide into three points: there are addition of new words, borrowing or load words and loss of words.

1. *cawen* /ʧʌwen/

Word : *sawen*
The word shift : *galeh*
Cawen is one of the most of word shift that can be found in the community Aripan, Solok. This word is used by people in the past to say "glass". However, the term is no longer used by the people in this

community. They tend to use the word "*galeh*" instead of "*cawen*". Of these cases, this word can be categorized into lexical change as word substitution of the past and the present are different and do not have a relationship or replaced with new words.

2. *dukua* /dukuʌ/

    Word   : *dukua*
    The word shift   : *kaluang*

    Dukua is a word derived in a number of word shift that fall into the category of lexical change because it has a different vocabulary. The word is used by people in the past to say "necklace" and the word is no longer used at present by the society because of the changing times as the words used were not exist again in the present time. They tend to use the word "*Kaluang*" instead of "*dukua*".

1.2 Sound Change

1. *jujuk* /jujuʔ/

    Word   : *jujuk*
    The word shift   : *jujuik*

    Jujuk is one word that is categorized into the word shift found in the community in Aripan. These words are used by people in the past to say the word "*jujuik*" however, the word "*Jujuk*" This word is not used for the present time. They tend to use the word "*jujuik*" to replace the word "*Jujuk*". In this case, this word can be grouped into sound changes due to changes in pronunciation at the end of the word where this word there is the addition of vowel / i /.

2. *minun* /minʊn/
    Word   : *minun*
    The word shift   : *minum*

    Minun is one word that can be categorized into the word shift contained in Aripan, because "*minun*" is no longer used in the community at this time, but the people using the word "drink" instead of the word "*minun*". Of these cases, this word can be classified into sound changes because of the consonant / n / is changed into consonants / m / and automatically there is a change in pronunciation.

    This word is caused by spelling words for pronunciation spelling pronunciation itself can reintroduce the pronunciation changed through changing sound. In this case, the people in the past who say the word "*minun*" by using consonant / n /, whereas at the present it utter words by using consonant / m /.

1.3 Lexical and Semantic Change

In this content, lexical and semantic changes occur simultaneously. The meaning that changes in the lexical is any change in the lexicon, also in a more restricted sense, lexical replacement, where one lexical item is replaced by another, either entirely or its meaning only (with or without borrowing) it can be concluded that lexical change is the changing of language in component of the grammar containing speakers knowledge about morphemes and words and for the semantic change is Semantic change is the changing of language in the level of its meaning. As the changing of other elements of a language, changing of language in meaning can also occur.

Salada /sʌlʌdʌ/
Word   : *salada*
The word shift : *mangkuak*

Salada is one word that can be categorized into the word shift contained in Aripan society, the term is used by people in the past to say "*mangkuak*". But the term is no longer used today. They tend to say "*mangkuak*" instead of "*salada*" anymore. Of these cases, this word can be classified into lexical and semantic changes. It is said lexical innovations as word substitution past and present different and that there have ties or replaced with a new word, and the word is also incorporated into the change in semantics because of the shift of meaning to another meaning that is different in the past, "*salada*" was intended as "*mangkuak*" which includes objects, while "*salada*" itself intended as a kind of vegetables fresh.

2. Discussion

Language shift is one of the important linguistic issues that can influence language change. According to Romaine (2000:49), language shift is a process in which a speech community of language in a society alter to use or to speak another language. It is the result of acts of speakers, as they learn their languages, use them, repair them, and extend them to use in new situations and for new purposes. According to Fromkin et al (2007), there are 5 (five) types of language change those are phonological change, morphological change, sound change, lexical change, and semantic change. However, based on the analysis there are only 3 (three) types that are found and analyzed. They are lexical change, sound change, and lexical and semantic change.

In the analysis, the types of language change in the form of lexical change are more dominant rather than the others. It is happen because the word shift used in language spoken by people in the past and in the present time in Aripan society. In this case, they use new different words to replace the words itself. However, in the lexical change the words used in the lexical change the words used in the past and in the present have the same meaning.

The data analysis was calculated by using the percentage proposed by Sudijono (1987). The formulation of this percentage was frequency of one type (F) was divided with the total frequency (N), and then it was multiplied with 100%. Finally, the percentages would be acquired. The percentages are shown in the table below:

Table 1.1: The Percentages of Types of Language Change in Aripan.

No	Types of language change	Total of the data	The percentage
1	Lexical change	95	95%
2	Sound change	4	4%
3	Morphological change	-	-
4	Semantic change	-	-
5	Syntactic change	-	-
6	Sound and semantic change	-	-
7	Lexical and semantic change	1	1%
	Total	100	100%

In conclution, from the table of the data analysis, it can be cocluded that the most frequent type of the word shift based on the level of language change found in Aripan, Solok regency is lexical change. In this case, the word shift found 95 of data about lexical change with percentage 95%. Beside analyzed the types in the level of language change, this paper also analyzed the cause in the level of language change itself. Based on 100 of data about word shift that had been analyzed, it found there were four causes in the level of language change in Aripan, Solok ; they were language contact, articulatory simplification, spelling pronunciation , and reanalysis. The data analysis was also calculated by using the percentage proposed by Sudijono (1987). The percentages of cause in the level of language change found in Aripan, Solok.

Table 1.2 : The Percentages of Cause of Language Change Found in Aripan, Solok.

No	Causes of Language Change	Total of the Data	The Percentage
1	Language contact	97	97%
2	Spelling Pronunciation	3	3%
3	Articulatory Simplification	-	-
4	Reanalysis	-	-
	Total	100	100%

In conclusion, from the table of data analysis, it can be concluded that the most frequency cause of the word shift based on the level of language change found in Aripan, Solok is language contact. In the case, it found 97 of data that were changed caused by language contact with the percentage 97%.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

1. Conclution

Based on the data analysis and discussion that had been explained, there were three types of language change found in Aripan, Solok, they were *lexical change, sound change, and lexical and semantic change*. From the data analysis and discussion it can be concluded that the most frequent type of language change found in this society was lexical change with percentage of 95% for the word shift.

Another point that was analyzed in data analysis and discussion was the causes of language change happened in Aripan society. The causes of that language change were *language contact and spelling pronunciation*. From the discussion it can be concluded that the most significant cause of language change happened in Aripan society was language contact with the percentage 97%.

2. Suggestion

In this paper, the writer found the word shift and analyzed the types and the causes of the word shift based on the level of language change found in Aripan society. For instance, the study about the comparison between language used in the past and in the present time, or from anthropological linguistics point of view can analyzed how culture and thought can impact on language change or analyzed the cause of language change from sociolinguistics point of view, and so on. There are many sources that can be used in analyzing the word shift, such as local language and informant. The authors suggest other writers and researchers who may be interested in analyzing the word shift in order to continue with this analysis but from different aspects related to this topic.

Note: This article is written based on Dian's paper under the advisors of Drs. Saunir Saun, M.Pd.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Fromkin, Victoria, Robert, Rodman and Nina, Hyams. 2007. "Language change"(486) *An introduction to language: 8th ed.* University of California : Loss Angeless.

Fromkin, R. Rodman and N. Hyams. 2011. *An Introduction to Language: 8th ed.* Boston: Thomson Wadsworth.

Jufrizal. 2008. Tipologi Linguistik: Dasar Kerangka Teori dan Arah Kajiannya. Universitas Negeri Padang

Romaine, Suzanne. 2000. *Language in Society*. *2th ed*. New York: Oxford University Press

Sudijono, Anas. 1987. *Pengantar Statistik Pendidikan*. Jakarta: Rajawali Press.