

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 The Background of the Study

Language is obviously a means of communication is inevitable in our lives. Language, in addition, is recognized as the most perfect instrument of communication. Each language provides a system of concepts which human beings to interpret reality. Complexity of reality is easier to understand through the diversity of language. Languages are also fundamental in the generation and transmission of values and express a differentiated ethical sensibility. The existence of language can not be separated from culture as of product of human culture. Without a language the society can not be formed and there will be no community that named Aceh. Acehnese spoken by some two and a half million people, the vast majority whom live named *Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam*, Asyik (1987: 1).

Each language in the world no exception Aceh language tends to change, Study of change of language meaning is substantially derived from prevailing that semantics as the study of language meaning having a broad domain. There is a phenomenon where a language can be caused by metaphorical application, it is called semantic change due to its lexical class movement from noun to noun as for instance *bandar Aceh* nowadays word meaning of “*bandar*” has changed the meaning because of this phenomenon is caused by metaphorical application, is called as semantic change. Semantic change is another sort of language change. Actually, language changes are

caused by two factors: social factor and individual factor. Where social factors are contact between speakers of different varieties due to conquest, migration and culture, education, economic and religion. The social or external factors of language change not only include the type of input in the environment but also the mechanism and rates of input processing. The mechanism is concerned with the techniques and method of input provided to the language speakers, whereas rates deal with the amount of input itself. In this case, that has been proved on the lexical change of Pidie dialect of Aceh ( PDA ). On the other hand, the individual or internal factors deal with the language change that resulted from entire generation of child acquisition.

According to the traditional views of language change, the external borrowing is regarded as the creation of lexical item from outside sources or language. Speakers of every language are in contact with neighbors who speak different languages. The connection between the two is obvious: language borrow words because individual speakers have at one time borrowed them. However, there is a possibility also in the forms of phonetic, morphology and some times synthetic, morphological, semantic and pragmatic. In this respect, when words from one language have been borrowed by another and used by monolingual speakers of that recipient language, termed language borrowing.

The Acehnese has borrowed a large number of words from other languages, and is still doing so today. Borrowing is a very common phenomenon and words are often 'borrowed' from one language to another, and the loan words may label a new concept, or it may replace or become a synonym of a native word. The examples below are some of the loanwords in Acehnese.

**Table 1 : Acehnese Loanwords and Equation Dialect**

Loanwords from	Acehnese Words	Meaning
Arabic	<i>sikin</i>	knife
Chinese	<i>cawan</i>	cup
European	<i>tre</i>	try
Hindi	<i>misee</i>	moustache

Based on the table 1 above Acehnese language has equation dialect by Arabic, Chinese, European and Hindi. In its development language change of Acehnese occurs since before Aceh was ruled under the Republic of Indonesia when Aceh still was a kingdom governed by the sultanate. Nowadays Acehnese language is vernacular language that is used by speakers as a tool of communication and to be an identity language that is used in *Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam*.

In reality, one of the most obvious kinds of change in language is the appearance of new words, and one very obvious source of new words is foreign languages. We can infer that loanword in a language is a kind of lexical change. The lexical can be in forms of lexical loss or a phenomenon in which a particular lexicon disappears, semantic change or the shifting meaning in language and creation of new lexical item or the process of creating a new lexical item to name an object, concept and place through the internal and external borrowing of words.

Change on language can be change in all domains of language and each languages in the world tends to change which might be in the forms of lexical, morphological, syntactical, semantic, and pragmatic changes. Specially, lexical change

is manifested in every single of lexical classes of a language, such a noun, verb, adjective and adverb. A case of lexical change of PDA is the word *bubeue* “ the old coconut leaf that have run dry” and other examples *jeumala*, *jom bilek* etc. It is regarded one of lexical loss of PDA because it is not practiced anymore.

Based on examples above, it is feasible to assert that lexical change contains : 1) Lexical change types: as a short of change realized in the lexicons, which might be loss of lexicon or change of meaning, 2) Lexical change patterns : refers to way on how the change it takes place and 3) Lexical change reason : is indicated as the completely influential factors of lexical change for example metaphorical application on the semantic change above.

Existence and maintenance of PDA is highly influenced by the characteristics of the speaker's day to day life, cultural, social condition, education and religion. One of many factor of language maintenance is concerned with both tangible and intangible things required by the PDA language speakers to survive in the world. The tangible things are view as things that can be concretely perceived by sensory of human devices, whereas the intangible things are those which can be only perceived by human's psyche, this is in line with the abstract concept. The speaker characteristic day to day life : tangible and intangible things resulted from physical and psychological process are potentially changeable. Similarly the words used to name them are in consistent flux.

In reality, it is a tendency that to change of PDA when speakers are more educated, this has been proved by fact is that role of PDA used in educational is not same at home. Of course this is one of root from the empirical evidence that the medium

of teaching and learning in Pidie is Indonesian. Consequently, the students' attitudes towards PDA eventually decreases which automatically makes Indonesian dominantly is used in their day life. This condition which serves as determining factor of lexical change makes the mixing of PDA and Indonesia.

Religion as a particular system of faith and worship based on the belief of language speakers serves as another influence of PDA existence and maintenance this condition can be seen in the PDA loanwords from Arabic such as *Qanun, taleuk, izeun, hareum, haleue, hukom, meujeuleih, meupakat* etc.

Through this phenomenon the existence and maintenance of PDA are obvious. Consequently, PDA part of culture must be existence and maintenance, thus it can be said that language and culture is mutually shared behavior such as beliefs, feeling, values among the member of a group or society. The environment situation in social condition is where the language speakers' activities take place. The increasingly modern influence nowadays is regarded as factor to existence and maintenance of PDA. The fashionable and innovative devices and needs bridge the PDA users' attention to lexical modernization.

Thus, there will be a tendency that theories are not completely applicable in PDA due to the different language, for examples many borrowed words have been adapted into the Acehnese system, phonologically and morphologically. The only exceptions are religious phrases and expressions, which are usually pronounced in their original pronunciations, or as closely as possible. (1) All other Arabic loan words that end in [b] and [d], either in words or syllables, are pronounced with a final [p] and [t]. (2) Vowel [eu] in PDA is present, Indonesia does not have two letters representing one vowel, in

Indonesia [e] is present [e] not [eu] (3) Consonant cluster [ph] in PDA is present, the similar sound is represented by grapheme [p] or [f] in Indonesian. These are three fundamental distinctions, which serve as determining factor of deciding whether or not PDA is considered as new phenomenon of language change. For this reason the writer of his study finds it is important to conduct a study on lexical change of PDA.

### **1.2 The Problems of the Study**

The problems of the study are formulated as the following.

- (1) What lexical change have occurred in the PDA?
- (2) How do the lexical change occurred in the PDA?
- (3) Why do the lexical change tend to occurred in the ways they do?

### **1.3 The Objectives of the Study**

In general the objective of the study is to study the new phenomenon on lexical changes of PDA. In order to obtain the descriptions of lexical changes as well as the ways and reasons the PDA changes in particular this study is aimed at.

- (1) Investigating the lexical change of PDA,
- (2) Describing the patterns of lexical change of PDA and
- (3) Explaining the reasons of lexical change of PDA.

#### **1.4 The Scope of the Study**

A study on language change domain related to lexical change, in the researcher's scope of this study are attempts to investigate the lexical change of PDA, particularly to the change of *noun*, *verb*, *adjective* and *adverb* of PDA. More specific it is an attempt to provide an objective and explanative description of the lexical change of lexical classes of PDA.

#### **1.5 The Significance of the Study**

The findings of the study are expected to be theoretically and practically useful. Theoretically, the research findings will be valuable contributions for other researcher who will conduct further research in the field of language changes.

Practically, on the other hand the research findings would be beneficial as the evidence of PDA change which serves as a core embryo of consideration for language planning policy of the government of PDA which is urgently useful for PDA maintenance in the future.