CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

The existence of language in human life has a very essential role. Language becomes the determinant in change process. Nevertheless, it is not really understood by the speaker that the civilization, including the language in it, has a change. In this context language speakers become the determining factor for the language in their lives. Such conditions can be found in almost every language, especially the local or traditional language.

It also happens in the presence of the Javanese language in North Sumatra. Although Javanese is not a tribe in the tribal region of North Sumatra, but as the impact of transmigration conducted since the Dutch colonial period, Javanese ethnic has considerable numbers in North Sumatra. Language development relies on the factor of native speakers in everyday communication. In addition, the development of science, technology, and art bring the Javanese language speakers to interact with speakers of other languages, such as language of Minangnese, Bataknese language, Malay language, including Indonesian speakers that coexist in the same area.

Language in the world tends to change which might be in the forms of lexical, morphological, syntactical, semantic and pragmatic changes. Specifically lexical change is manifested in every single of lexical classes of a language, such

as noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction, and interjection.

The study of lexicon is always interesting to be investigated because there are still many lexicons of language haven't been observed how actually they have change process, besides by studying lexicon we can understand as the stock of words in given a language.

Based on the data from the observation of javanese speaker in Deli Serdang Regency, we found the lexical change of javanese language particularly in the lexical of '*bicycle'* whereas the javanese speaker in Deli Serdang called it into *'lereng'* meanwhile for the native speakers of javanese who lived in Java Island, call it as *'pit'*. This exemplification showed a clear condition of the phenomenon of Javanese lexical change from *'pit'* change into *'lereng'*.

Beside the previous sample, we also found another case of lexical change in Dalu Sepuluh B, subdistrict Tanjung Morawa, Deli Serdang Regency, a case of lexical change in javanese language can be found for the lexical of '*klebus'* and *'teles"*. The writer got change of Javanese languge into the content of words, such as: wet (basah) in Javanese language it suppose to be " *teles"*. Some respondents answered it by writing '*klebus'* where *klebus* refer to the adverb of *'teles'* it has a meaning not for wet in every condition but it just showing a meaning of wet after get a rain and the whole of the colthes that wearing is wet. Basically these two words has different meaning and function whereas *"klebus"* refer to adverb and the meaning is the condition of wet but it is only special for body that having wet of rain and no part of body remains dry, moreover the meaning of "*teles*" means "*wet*" but it still need more explanation about the

condition of body, it can be only part of body that getting wet. And the word *"teles"* is categorized as adjective. So, in this empirical exemplification the word *"teles"* is categorized as adjective becomes *"klebus"* as an adverb. This phenomenon, which is caused by the metaphorical application, is called as semantic change due to its lexical class movement from adjective to adverb.

Every language has a large vocabulary to meet the demands for social communication. However, the words in the vocabulary of a certain language are constantly changing instead of being invariable. With the unceasing rapid development of society, some words cease to exist and new words constantly appear to meet the *need* of expressing new ideas or naming new products. Many new words become stable after some time. For example: the word '*bron'* (dutch language) means *'source'* that is used by javanese community in village bekilang nearby talun kenas, subdistrict STM HILIR, Deli Serdang. This word belong to an expression of spring that was made by dutch colonial. This exemplification refered to the types of lexical change, particularly the creation of new lexical item, where the word *'bron'* is the representative of external borrowing process.

In fact, along with the times, interaction with speakers of other languages, education, and the evolution and development in all sectors, Javanese language acquisition in North Sumatra, especially in Deli Serdang regency began changed, especially in the lexical level.

Another example of the phenomenon from the lexical change of Javanese language in Deli Serdang Regency can be seen in the change of lexical of *'rewang'* into *'lagan'* means as a participation of party. So for the javanese who are helping and involving in a party like wedding party, or a particular ceremony,

this kind of condition basically is called as *'rewang'* for the native javanese who lived in Java Island, on the contrary, this lexical changed into *'lagan'* that has been understood by the Javanese in Deli Serdang Regency for long time, and this lexical already exist and establish in this area.

The lexical change of javanese language also found in the using of word of '*kretek'* into '*titi'* with the meaning '*bridge'*. This phenomenon has happened for long time, and particularly for the writer herself never knew before the using of '*kretek'* itself so that this kind of change showed a significance cases for the lexical change of javanese language.

Having the previous exemplification, it is fessible to assert that the lexical change contains types, pattern, and reason. Lexical change type defined as the sort of change realized in the lexicons, which might be loss of lexicon, creation of new lexical item or change of meaning like the example above. Lexical change pattern refered to the ways on how the change took place, e.g. the pattern change of the lexicon above was adjective to adverb. Lexical reason was indicated as the completely influential factors of lexical change, for instance the metaphorical application on the semantic change.

The change in vocabulary is just one aspect of language change, though it is the most noticable one. According to Ke, Geoong and Wang (2008: 937), language change can be viewed as a diffusion process of some new linguistic elements (linguistic innovations) in a language community. It indicates an important characteristic of language: language change with time. There is no language that remains stable all the time. Take English for example; the history of English is divided into three periods: Old English, Middle English and Modern

English. English today is very much different from Shakespeare's time. There are considerable differences between the three stages of English development. Of course, the change from one stage to another is not sudden, but gradual.

The existence and Language maintenance of Javanese language can occur in a variety of sectors, such as economic, social, cultural, educational, political, governance and so on. Deli Serdang district consist of several sub- district having ethnics variety such as Bataknese, Malaynese, Karonese and so on, so that this kind of condition gave effects to the javanese language change.

Language and culture is mutually shared behavior such as beliefs, feelings and values among the members of a group or society experience are tightly interrelated, the more culture changes the less language is maintained. The social condition simply refers to the environmental situation where the language speakers' activities take place. The increasingly modern influence nowadays was regarded as factor for Javanese language existence and maintenance. There was also a tendency to the change of javanese language when its speakers were more educated. Consequently, the family attitude towards javanese language eventually decrease which made Indonesian dominantly used in their day life. This phenomenon happened was caused by the higher image of Indonesian language than javanese language base on educational perception.

According to Croft (2000: 4): "language doesn't change; people change language through actions". This phenomenon happens in migrant people in one place. When a person do migration to one place, there will be demand of social environment. This person should follow the current condition and situation that exist in that place include social and culture. Because of this demand, this migrant

person do language change for community acceptance. It happened with javanese as migrant from java Island.

Theoretically, according to Moyna (2009: 131 – 132) language changes resulted from the social and individual factors. Social factors are the contact between speakers of different varieties due to conquest, migration, 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 mechanisms and rates of input processing. The mechanisms are concerned with the techniques and methods of input provided to the language speakers, whereas rates deal with the amount of input itself. On the other hand, the individual or internal factors deal with the language change which resulted from entire generation of child acquisition. This theory has been proved on the changes of Javanese lexicons above.

According to Varshney (1995:283), the lexical change can be in the 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 borrowings of words).

In line of this opinion has been mention in the previous exemplifications, such as for the forms of lexical loss consist of these lexicals, there are: *'pit'* change to *'lereng'*, *'rewang'* to *'lagan'*, *'kretek'* to '*titi'* and some additional samples like *'wawoh'* change to *'gelot'* means *'fighting'*, '*padon'* change to *'gadoh'* means *'quarrel'*, *'pasir'* change into *'wedi'* means '*afraid'* and the loss of lexical *'sambang'* into *'telek'* means *'visit'*. Meanwhile for the second form of lexical

change is semantic change (the shifting meaning in language) can be find in the lexical of (a) *'kuplok'* with the original meaning is *a hat for man* but it shifted into *a hat for woman.* (b) *'intep'* the original meaning is *'overcooked rice'* and the meaning change into *'spy on'*. The last form is 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 borrowings of words) like as the lexical borrowing from dutch language *'beron'* means 's*pring'*.

There are many factors that cause a change and extinction of a language. Based on the results of research that has been conducted at various places in the world, factors such as language loyalty, concentration of speakers of residential areas, the use of language in the traditional realm of day-to-day, sustainable transition intergenerational mother-tongue, bilingual patterns, social mobility, attitude and other languages.

According to **Romaine's factors (2000:53),**

it can also be a strength of the majority against the minority group, social class, religious background and education, relationships with ancestral lands or origin, the degree of similarity between the language of the majority of the minority language, the attitude of the majority towards minority groups, intermarriage, government policy towards minority languages and education groups, as well as patterns of language use.

This research was carried out at Deli serdang regency, North Sumatera province. The writer was interested in doing research of Javanese language in this place particularly for the lexical change was due to as the most general case and the easiest part of language change and also as the first study of the javanese language condition, so that it also was the openance of further and deeper research about javanese language change in Deli Serdang Regency with another part of language change such as the syntactical change, semantical change,

morphological change, phonetical change, whereas there was no previous researcher who did research about the phenomenon in this place. Besides, the writer herself lives in the area, and a sense of wanting to know if the position of the Javanese community still establish as good as the javanese communication. Whereas, In addition to the construction of the airport Kuala Namo will have an impact on changes of Deli serdang economically and sosiolinguistic base. Moreover the condition of agricultural areas that had become industrial area provided a significant impact on the Java language speakers. Shortly, the society way of life brought them to the change of communication.

Something that made the writer really worry for this that the lexical change brought a dangeour for the existancy of the javanese language itself in Deli Serdang District especially for the original meaning of javanese language. When this kind of change happened continuously so that the using of javanese language reduced from the speech level, meaning understanding. Furthermore the impact of javanese language change particularly in the lexical, brought the lose of this language especially for teenangers, after 10 years to go, they would not able to recognize the existancy of Javanese. They just knew the story from their parents. And after the native language of javanese lost, so finally the javanese language also lose from Deli Serdang District.

Lexical change is the process in which the word, concept or meaning are totally or partly replaced by another lexical item. The change spreads gradually through the vocabulary of a language affecting an increasing number of words. According to Varshney (1995: 283) It is sometimes convenient to subdivide

lexical change into three facts: *1) loss of lexical item 2) change of meaning 3)creation of new lexical items.*

Based on these things, this research focused on the Javanese language change in the lexical level at the Javanese community in Deli Serdang regency.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the research background, the subject matter of this study is focus on the question of "How is the lexical change of Javanese Language in Deli Serdang regency". This question then is elaborated into more particular questions, such as the following:

1. What are the lexical changes of Javanese language in district Deli Serdang regency?
2. How do the lexicons of Javanese language changes in district Deli Serdang regency?
3. Why do the lexicons of Javanese language in district Deli Serdang regency change the way they do?

1.3 The Objectives of Study

This research is aimed at studying the new phenomenon on lexical change of Javanese language in Deli Serdang regency. It specifically attempted to objectively describe the lexical change as well as the ways and reasons of Deli Serdang Javanese language change. Thus, the objectives of this study were elaborated as the following:

1. To investigate the lexical changes of Javanese language district Deli Serdang regency.

2. To describe the patterns of lexical changes of Javanese language district Deli Serdang regency.
3. To explain the reasons of lexical change of the Javanese in district Deli Serdang regency.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

The lexical various language change domains and the numerous lexical classes (or part of speech) of language results in the researcher's scope of the study to the lexical change, particularly to the change of noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction, and interjection of Javanese language in Deli Serdang regency. More specific it is an attempt to provide an objective and explanative description of the lexical classes of Javanese language in Deli serdang regency.

Javanese language has three variety of speech level, there are Ngoko, Krama, Madya. It is very important to limit the Javanese speech level in order to find a significant result of Javanese Lexical change so that this study will limit its observation only in Ngoko level.

There are places classification will be observed in this study based on the dominant javanese population, namely: Lubuk Pakam Sub-district, Beringin Sub-district, Pantai Labu Sub-district, Batang Kuis Sub-district, Tanjung Morawa Sub-district, Biru – Biru Sub-district, Delitua Sub-district, Sinembah Tanjung Muda Hilir Sub-district, Sinembah Tanjung Muda Hulu Sub-district, Galang Sub-district, Percut Sei Tuan Sub-district, Patumbak Sub-district. This place classification is taken due to compile of maximal data and achieve the significant result of the javanese lexical change.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

The findings of this study are strongly expected to have the theoritically and practically indispensable significances. Theoretically, the research findings would be valuable contributions for other researchers who will conduct a research in the field of language change, particularly lexical change and the source of the methods of how language changes. Practically, on the other hand, the research findings would be beneficial as the evidence of Javanese language change which serves as a core embryo of consideration for language planning policy of the government of North Sumatera which is urgently useful for Javanese language maintenance in the future.