

ABSTRACT

BUDI RIZKA. Lexical Change with reference to Social Contact among the Speakers of *Pase* dialect. English Applied Linguistics Study Program, Postgraduate School, State University of Medan. 2016

The aims of this study were to analyze the types, the pattern and the reasons of lexical change with reference to social contact among the speakers of *Pase* dialect. The subjects of the study were personal document of *Pase* dialect written text in Language Department of Aceh. Observation, interview were used to obtain the data. The findings of lexical change with reference to social contact among the speakers of *Pase* dialect was found 505 lexicons, where lexical loss were 154 lexicons, the percentage of lexical loss of noun (75.32%), adjective (12.34%), and verb (12.34%). In lexical borrowing found 177 lexicons, the percentage of lexical borrowing of noun (78.53%), adjective (15.25%), verb (5.09%), and adverb (1.13%). In phonological change were 155 lexicons, the percentage phonological change of noun (89.68%), adjective (6.45%), verb (2.38%), and adverb (1.29%). In semantic change were 19 lexicons, the percentage of noun (68.42%), adjective (10.53%), and verb (21.05%). The patterns of lexical change with reference to social contact among the speakers of *Pase* dialect were potential loss for lexical loss, lexical borrowing found loan-words, loan-blend, loan-translation. The patterns of phonological change were lenition, fortition, vowel and syllable structure, syncope, apocope, and epenthesis. In semantic change, the patterns were narrowing, extension, figurative use, and pejoration. The reasons of lexical change of *Pase* dialect were cultural development, social factor, religion, and foreign influence. The change of lexical among the speakers of *Pase* dialect occurred in the pattern of relationship between the speakers of *Pase* dialect and another language users.

ABSTRAK

BUDI RIZKA. Perubahan Kosakata yang dipengaruhi oleh Hubungan Sosial pada Penutur Dialek *Pase*. Program Study Linguistik Terapan Bahasa Inggris. Sekolah Pascasarjana. Universitas Negeri Medan. 2016

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis tipe, pola, dan alasan perubahan kosakata yang dipengaruhi oleh hubungan sosial pada penutur dialek *Pase*. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah dokumen pribadi yang tulis dalam dialek *Pase*. Observasi dan wawancara digunakan dalam mengumpulkan data. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa perubahan kosakata yang dipengaruhi oleh hubungan sosial pada penutur dialek *Pase* terdapat 505 kosakata, dimana kosakata yang hilang 154 kosakata, dengan persentase kata benda (75.32%), kata sifat (12.34%), dan kata kerja (12.34%). Dalam kosakata serapan terdapat 177 kosakata, persentase kata benda (78.53%), kata sifat (15.25%), kata kerja (5.09%), dan kata keterangan (1.13%). Dalam perubahan bunyi terdapat 155 kosakata, persentase kata benda (89.68%), kata sifat (6.45%), kata kerja (2.38%), dan kata keterangan (1.29%). Perubahan makna terdapat 19 kosakata, persentase kata bendanya (68.42%), kata sifat (10.53%), dan kata kerja (21.05%). Pola dari kosa kata yang dipengaruhi oleh hubungan sosial pada penutur dialek *Pase* terdiri dari berpotensi hilang, kata serapan berpola loan-words, loan-blend, loan-translation. Pola dari perubahan bunyi terdapat *lenition*, *fortition*, *vowel and syllable structure*, *syncope*, *apocope*, dan *epenthesis*. Pada perubahan makna, polanya adalah *narrowing*, *extension*, *figurative use*, dan *pejoration*. Alasan penyebab dari perubahan kosakata pada dialek *Pase* dipengaruhi perkembangan budaya, faktor sosial, agama, dan pengaruh asing. Perubahan kosakata pada penutur dialek *Pase* terjadi pada pola hubungan antara penutur dialek *Pase* dengan penutur bahasa lain.