

## **DIFFERENTIATION OF THE WORD *AKAN* ON THE EDUCATIONAL ARTICLE IN THE FIVE NEWSPAPERS DIFFERING PERIOD**

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### **ABSTRACT**

As the time progressed, the usage of language in the newspaper slowly changed. Language as a tool of the human mind and culture also evolved to adapt to the changes. Social context and periodic development were the main cause why language changes and varies. One example of language changes found in national newspapers was the usage of the word **akan** in the five educational articles from different period. The author attempted to analyze the chronolect of word **akan** in the educational article of the five Indonesia newspapers differing periods, namely Soeloeh Peladjar printed in 1913; Tjahaja in 1943; Kedaulatan Rakjat in 1955, 1990 and 2017. The research problem of this paper was how the word **akan** can be explained its differentiation based on chronological context. The purpose of this research was to reveal the differences and changes occurring in the word **akan** in such five national newspapers. The methodology paradigm applied in this research was qualitative descriptive. The author analyzed this research data by using theory of lexical and grammatical of semantics, theory of syntax, and language variation. The result showed that the usage of the word **akan** in the article of olden newspaper was more various than the other newspapers at the time thereafter. This was caused by the usage of the word **akan** at the olden time had a broader meaning so that it could be implemented in several different contexts.

Keywords: chronolect, **akan**, variation, linguistic changes.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Newspaper is a printed mass media that serves as a distributor of news and information to the public. Newspapers have a system of writing that must comply with journalistic guidelines. One of the systemization of writing is the usage of language. Viewed from the aspect of its usage, the language variation of newspapers is variety of written language. From the field of usage, the newspaper is a mass media that utilizes variety of journalistic language. The language usage of the article in the newspaper should adjust the context of the news to be conveyed. Usually newspaper articles are divided into separate domains on each page of the newspaper, such as the field of law, education, technology, politics, and so forth. The language usage in a good newspaper should also adjust the language requirements. In addition to official and raw language, the systemization of newspapers writing should be short, dense, interesting, easy to understand, and simple.

As the times rotated, the language usage of articles in newspapers also slowly changed. As we know, the environment and human civilization change from time to time. Language as a tool of human thought and culture has also evolved to adapt to these changes. This change occurs in various domains and elements of language usage. In addition, the interactions between communities and the social context that surround them contribute to influence the language usage. Algeo and Butcher (2013) assumed that changes in a language are normal. Every language continues to change into something different when we hear a new word or a new pronunciation or use of the old word. According to Trask (2010), the language that lives and is actively applied will definitely change. Therefore, language is constantly being revised. Language progresses more slowly than some other cultural activities, but the change will continue unabated and unavoidable. Changes in language can occur in the linguistics elements such as phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantics, to discourse.

From the above explanation, we can see the phenomenon called chronolect or temporal dialect, which is the change of language in a society that occurs because of the changing periods. Encouraged by such phenomenon, the author would analyze language changes that focus on the word *akan* on the educational articles in the 5 national newspapers differing period. In order to this research has a purpose and directional results, the author has made a problem formulation, namely how the

differentiation of words will be explained its usage based on the chronological era and social context that encompasses it. The purpose of this study is to reveal the differences and changes that occur in the word *akan* in such 5 national newspapers.

## METHOD

The methodology paradigm applied in this study is qualitative. This paper consists of three main methods in the research process, namely data collection, data analysis, and presentation of data analysis results. In data collection, the author utilized the method of literature. The author searched old script or old newspapers in the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia to obtain data text. From the result of searching, the author obtained 5 data sources in the form of articles from differently periodic newspapers. The first article entitled *Roemah* in *Soeloeh Peladjar* dated on June 15, 1913 was written by Soetan Toemenggoeng. The second article entitled *Oleh-oleh Pa Atjah* in *Tjahaja* dated 23 Zyuitigatu 2603 (November 23, 1943 AD) was written by Pa Atjah. The third article entitled *Pendidikan Berdasar Penghormatan Terhadap Pahlawan* in *Kedaulatan Rakjat* dated on 11 January 1955 was written by S. Bradjanegara. The fourth source of data entitled *Benarkah Dosen Mendominasi Artikel Surat kabar?* in *Kedaulatan Rakyat* dated on April 3, 1990 was written by Suyanto. The fifth source of data entitled *Siswa Jangan Percaya Bocoran Soal SBMPTN* in *Kedaulatan Rakyat* on May 13, 2017 was written by R-3 / Qom. Thus, this research data is in the form of printed text on the theme of education. Then, all the data were identified according to the research theory.

After data identification, the author grouped the data according to each data source. In analyzing the data, the author applied lexical, grammatical, Indonesian syntactic approach as well as chronological context of the published newspapers. Then the author explained the meaning of each data text that had been grouped and related it to the period of time and social context at the time of publishing the newspaper. Having analyzed the meaning, the author compared the meaning and usage of word *akan* between one another. Thus, the author could obtain both the meaning change and the usage of the word *akan* in the article analyzed based on the past year until now. In presenting the result of data analysis, the author implemented informal method. According Sudaryanto (1993), the presentation of data analysis results could be presented using two methods, namely informal method and formal method. Informal method applied to present the results of data analysis in the form of words or description information, while the formal method applied to present the results of data analysis in the form of technically formal symbols.

## RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

### Results

Here are the results of the identification word *akan* having been summarized in table (3.1) along with an explanation in the analysis (3.2).

**Table 3.1. Differentiation of words *akan* in the educational articles of different newspapers**

No	Data	Data Sources	Chronological years	Lexical Meaning	Syntax Function
1	<i>Akan</i> in Text 1	" <i>Roemah</i> " in <i>Soeloeh Peladjar</i>	1913 AD (Government of the Dutch East Indies)	something that is used to express things about to happen in the future	An adverb showing the aspects of future event
2	<i>Akan</i> in Text 2			something to state the purpose and intent	A particle for expressing purpose
3	<i>Akan</i> in Text 3			something to state the purpose and intent	A particle for expressing purpose
4	<i>Akan</i> in Text 4			something that refers to another object	A preposition referring to another object
5	<i>Akan</i> in Text 5			something that is used to express things about to happen in the future	An adverb showing the aspects of future event
6	<i>Akan</i> in	" <i>Oleh-oleh Pa Atjah</i> "	1943 AD	something that refers to	A preposition referring

	Text 6	in <i>Tjahaja</i>	(Japanese Occupation)	another object	to another object
7	Akan in Text 7			something that is used to express things about to happen in the future	An adverb showing the aspects of future event
8	Akan in Text 8			something that is used to express things about to happen in the future	An adverb showing the aspects of future event
9	Akan in Text 9	"Pendidikan Berdasar Penghormatan Terhadap Pahlawan" in KR	1955 AD (The Old Order Gov.)	something that is used to express things about to happen in the future	An adverb showing the aspects of future event
10	Akan in Text 10	"Benarkah Dosen Mendominasi Artikel Surat kabar?" in KR	1990 AD (The New Order Gov.)	something that is used to express things about to happen in the future	An adverb showing the aspects of future event
11	Akan in Text 11	"Siswa Jangan Percaya Bocoran Soal SBMPTN" in KR	2017 AD (Government after Reform)	something that is used to express things about to happen in the future	An adverb showing the aspects of future event

### Analysis

In the process of analysis, the author divided into 5 groups of analysis based on the sequence of the oldest to the latest year, namely 1913; 1943; 1955; 1990; and 2017 AD.

#### Analysis 1

- Data Source : Article entitled *Roemah* in *Soeloeh Peladjar* dated on June 15, 1913 AD
- Author : Soetan Toemenggoeng
- Data Text 1 : *Setinggi-tinggi terbang bangau, soeratnja kekoebangan djoega, bidal orang Melajoe; artinja kalau dibawa kepada manoesia, ialah sedjaoeh-djaoeh kita merantau kemoedian harinya akan poejang djoega keroemah tangganya.*
- Data Text 2 : *Semendjak dari zaman dahoele kala manoesia telah menjari 'akal dan daja oepaja akan melindungi diri dari hoedjan dan angin.*
- Data Text 3 : *Akan menghindarkan moesoeh dan binatang jang boeas, roemah-roemah itoe diberi bertonggak tinggi, dapat dinaiki dengan tangga sadja.*
- Data Text 4 : *Barang siapa menghambat barang jang doea itu adalah seakan-akan menolak kesehatan badannja. Adapoela setengah orang jang takoet akan tjahaja matahari*
- Data Text 5 : *Sedikit lagi akan saja rentjanakan jang perloe diketahoei segala orang jang menghormati kesehatan toeboehnya, ja'ni menghindarkan asap dari roemah*

On the data text 1, the word *akan* has a lexical meaning, i.e. something to state what is about to happen in the future, while the grammatical meaning is '*Sejauh-jauhnya kita merantau, di kemudian hari kita hendak kembali pulang ke rumah sendiri juga*' (as far as we wander, in the future we want to go back own home as well). Viewed syntactically, the word "*akan*" on the data text 1 above has a function as an adverb indicating aspects of future event.

On the data text 2, the word *akan* has a lexical meaning of something to state the purpose or intent. Thus, the grammatical meaning is '*Sejak dari zaman dahulu manusia telah mencari ide dan daya upaya untuk melindungi diri dari hujan dan angin*' (Since ancient times, human has been searching for ideas and efforts to protect themselves from the rain and wind). Syntactically, the word "*akan*" on the text data 2 above has a function as a particle to express the purpose.

On the data text 3, the word *akan* has equal lexical meaning with data text 2, namely something to state the purpose or intent. Thus, the grammatical meaning is '*Untuk menghindarkan diri dari musuh dan binatang buas, rumah-rumah itu diberi penyangga yang tinggi, yang hanya dapat dinaiki menggunakan tangga*' (to escape from enemies and wild animals, the houses were given a high buffer, which can only be climbed using ladders). Syntactically, the word *akan* on the data text 3 also has same function with data text 2, i.e. as a particle to express the purpose.

On the data text 4, the word *akan* has a lexical meaning of something that refers to another object. Thus, the grammatical meaning is '*Apabila seseorang menghambat kedua benda itu, seakan-akan orang tersebut mengabaikan kesehatan badannya. Adapula sebagian orang takut terhadap cahaya matahari*' (when someone inhibit the two things, it is as if the person ignores his or her health.

There is also some people are afraid of sunlight). Syntactically, the word *akan* on the text data 4 above has a function as a preposition referring to another object.

On the data text 5, the word *akan* has equal lexical meaning to data text 1, namely something to state what is about to happen in the future. Thus, the grammatical meaning is '*Sebentar lagi saya (penulis artikel) hendak merencanakan kepada semua orang untuk memperhatikan kesehatan tubuhnya, yakni menghindarkan asap dari rumah*' (Soon I (the article's author) would plan to everybody for paying attention their body's health). Viewed syntactically, the word *akan* on the data text 5 above has a function as an adverb indicating aspects of future event.

In such article above, the author found the usage of the word *akan* as many as 5 times. Viewed from the chronological period of the language variation, the usage of the word "*akan*" in the five texts is basically still classified as Malay language. This article titled *Roemah* was published on June 15, 1913. At that time, Indonesia was still under the Dutch East Indies Government (Dutch colonial era). Newspaper languages utilized during this period are Dutch, Malay, and Regional Language (Java). In 1901, the Dutch East Indies Government spelled Van Ophuijsen 1901 (*boekoe, ma'lum, 'adil, mulai, masalah, tida', pende*'). As we know, the Indonesian language itself was originally conceived in 1928 in the Sumpah Pemuda Congress.

## Analysis 2

- Data Source : Article entitled *Oleh-oleh Pa Atjah* in newspaper *Tjahaja* dated on 23 Zyuitigatu 2603 (November 23, 1943 AD)
- Author : Pa Atjah
- Data Text 6 : *Maksoed pemboekaan resmi Kodomo No Ie itoe jang pertama sekali ialah sebagai peringatan terhadap jang memboeat djasa, jaitoe P.T.J. Aneha jang tjinta dan kasih sayang akan anak-anak Pa Atjah itoe.*
- Data Text 7 : *Boedi beliau itoe pun sampai mati soesah akan poenah terbajar.*
- Data Text 8 : *Sebab itoe kita hanja dapat berdoa: Moedah-moedahan Toehan djoea jang akan membalasnja.*

On the data text 6, the word *akan* has a lexical meaning of something that refers to another object such as about, on, of and to. Thus, the grammatical meaning is '*Maksud pembukaan resmi Kodomo No Ie itu yang pertama kali adalah sebagai peringatan kepada yang telah berjasa, yaitu P.T.J. Aneha yang cinta dan kasih sayang terhadap anak-anak Pa Atjah itu*' (mean of the first official opening Kodomo No Ie was as a commemorate to who contributed, namely PTJ Aneha loving to that Pa Atjah's children). Syntactically, the word *akan* on the text data 6 above has a function as a preposition referring to another object.

On the data text 7, the word *akan* has a lexical meaning of something to state what is about to happen in the future, while the grammatical meaning is '*Budi beliau itu sampai mati pun akan sulit punah terbayar*' (His morals to die will be difficult extinct). Viewed syntactically, the word "*akan*" on the data text 7 above has a function as an adverb indicating aspects of future event.

On the data text 8, the word *akan* has equal meaning to the data text 7, namely something to state what is about to happen in the future. Thus, the grammatical meaning is '*Oleh karena itu kita hanya dapat berdoa: Mudah-mudahan Tuhan jua yang akan membalasnya di waktu yang akan datang*' (Therefore we can only pray: Hopefully God will reply in the future). Viewed syntactically, the word *akan* on the data text 8 above has a function as an adverb indicating aspects of future event.

In the article above, the author found the usage of the word *akan* 3 times. Language variation based on chronological times and contexts in the article entitled *Oleh-oleh Pa Atjah* applies Indonesian language that contains the Japanese term. The date of the publication was on 23 Zyuitigatu 2603 or 23 November 1943 AD. At that time, Indonesia was under the control of the Government of Japan which succeeded in expelling the Dutch Government. There were only a few print media allowed to operate by the Japanese government, one of them is *Tjahaja*. This newspaper had been using Bahasa Indonesia and its publisher was in Bandung. Dutch-language newspapers at that time began to be eliminated so that the content of newspapers in circulation had been widely applied in Indonesian and some Japanese-language content. The spelling still applied the Van Ophuijsen.

## Analysis 3

- Data source : Article entitled *Pendidikan Berdasar Penghormatan Terhadap Pahlawan* in newspaper

Kedaulatan Rakyat dated on Januari 11, 1955 AD  
Author : S. Bradjanegara  
Data Text 9 : *Di S.M.A. pelajaran sedjarah kebangsaan ditudjukan kpd perenungan tentang nilai2 kebudajaan dalam arti jang seluas-luasnja, dan ini akan mendorong kepada murid2 untuk menetapkan sikapnja terhadap nilai2 itu.*

On the data text 9, the word *akan* has a lexical meaning of something to state what is about to happen in the future. Thus the grammatical meaning is '*Di S.M.A. pelajaran sejarah kebangsaan ditujukan kepada perenungan tentang nilai-nilai kebudayaan dalam arti yang seluas-luasnya, dan ini hendak mendorong kepada murid-murid di kemudian hari untuk menetapkan sikapnya terhadap nilai-nilai itu*' (In senior high school, the history lesson of nationalism is directed to the contemplation of cultural values in the broadest sense, and it is to encourage the disciples in the future to define their attitude toward those values). Viewed syntactically, the word "*akan*" on the data text 9 above has a function as an adverb indicating aspects of future event.

In the article above, the author found the usage of the word *akan* as much as 1 times. Viewed from language variations based on chronological times and contexts, the using of word "*akan*" in the text was an Indonesian at the post-independence era. The article titled *Pendidikan Berdasar Penghormatan Terhadap Pahlawan* was published on the 11th of January 1955. At that time, Indonesia entered the period of post-independence era old order led by President Soekarno. Indonesian newspapers at the time were using Indonesian language with Soewandi spelling or republican spelling year 1947 such as *buku, maklum, adil, mulai, masalah, tidak, and pendek*. In 1954, Minister of Educaton and Culture, Mr.Muh.Yamin conducted the 2nd Indonesian Congress in Medan.

#### Analysis 4

Data source : Article entitled *Benarkah Dosen Mendominasi Artikel Surat kabar?* in newspaper *Kedaulatan Rakyat* dated on April 3, 1990 AD  
Author : Suyanto  
Data Text 10 : *Sehingga para penulis pemula tak usah khawatir akan terdesak kaplingnya di surat kabar. Tingkatkan saja kualitas tulisan dengan cara banyak belajar dengan cara banyak membaca infoemasi dan juga mengamati gaya bahasa salah satu penulis yang sering muncul di surat kabar.*

On the data text 10, the word *akan* has a lexical meaning of something to state what is about to happen in the future. Thus the grammatical meaning is '*Sehingga para penulis pemula tak usah khawatir kaplingnya hendak terdesak di surat kabar. Tingkatkan saja kualitas tulisan dengan cara banyak belajar dengan cara banyak membaca infoemasi dan juga mengamati gaya bahasa salah satu penulis yang sering muncul di surat kabar*'. Viewed syntactically, the word *akan* on the data text 10 above has a function as an adverb indicating aspects of future event.

In such article, the author found the usage of the word *akan* as much as 1 time. Viewed from language variation based on chronological times and contexts, the usage of the word *akan* in the text is Indonesian language in the government era of the new order. The article entitled *Benarkah Dosen Mendominasi Artikel Surat kabar?* was published on April 3, 1990. At that time, Indonesia entered the period of new order government led by President Soeharto. Indonesian newspapers at the time were using Bahasa Indonesia *Pedoman Umum Ejaan yang Disempurnakan* (the Indonesian General Guidelines for Enhanced Spelling) year 1975.

#### Analysis 5

Data source : Article entitled *Siswa Jangan Percaya Bocoran Soal SBMPTN* in newspaper *Kedaulatan Rakyat* dated on May 13, 2017 AD  
Author : R-3/Qom  
Data Text 11 : *Ravik menjelaskan, ke depan panitia akan mendorong sekaligus mendidik lulusan SMA sederajat untuk memilih CBT. Sehingga SBMPTN tahun depan bisa semakin banyak.*

On the data text 11, the word *akan* has a lexical meaning of something to state what is about to happen in the future. Thus the grammatical meaning is '*Ravik menjelaskan, ke depan panitia hendak mendorong sekaligus mendidik lulusan SMA sederajat untuk memilih CBT. Sehingga SBMPTN tahun*

*depan bisa semakin banyak*' (Ravik explained, in the future the committee will encourage and educate equivalent high school graduates to choose CBT. So, SBMPTN next year can be more and more). Seen syntactically, the word *akan* on the data text 11 above has a function as an adverb indicating aspects of future event.

In such article above, the author found the usage of the word *akan* as many as 1 time. Viewed from language variation based on chronological times and contexts, the usage of the word "*akan*" in the text is Indonesian language in the government era of post-reform. The article entitled *Siswa Jangan Percaya Bocoran Soal SBMPTN* was published on May 13, 2017. The newspaper has entered the period of post-reform. The post-reform period of government has undergone five changes of heads of state. Currently NKRI is under the administration of President Joko Widodo. Indonesian newspapers are now using Indonesian language with Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia (EBI). EBI is Indonesian spelling valid since 2015 based on Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 50 Year 2015 on General Spellings of Indonesian Guidelines. The spelling replaced the Enhanced Spell (EYD).

## CONCLUSION

The results showed that the word *akan* on the article *Roemah* in newspaper *Soeloeh Peladjar* in 1913 is the most frequent to be found than other identified articles. In contrast, the usage of the word *akan* declined in its usage on educational article of newspapers from 1955, 1990, and 2017. This is because the word *akan* in ancient times still have a broader meaning in its usage. Such word in the old period serves as a substitute for the word *hendak*, *kepada*, *mengenai*, *tentang*, *terhadap*, and *untuk* (would, to, about, on, toward, and for) at that period. But as the times progress, the word *akan* experienced a narrowing in its usage, especially in newspapers. The usage of word *akan* focus more on the lexical meaning of something used to state aspects of future event, while it syntactically substitute for an adverb showing the aspects of event in the future. It is undeniable that the usage of the word *akan* for the broad meaning mentioned above is still applied in literary or poetry, but in general the usage of the word *akan* in a news or information of both print and online media has narrowed the meaning that has been taken over by other words. Briefly, the word *akan* being able to represent the meaning of other words such as *hendak*, *kepada*, *mengenai*, *tentang*, *terhadap* and *untuk*, but otherwise such words can not necessarily represent all the meanings contained in *akan*.

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