

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE CHANGES IN THREE DIFFERENT SAGA PUBLISHED IN 1875, 1946, AND 2017

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the changes of Bahasa in Indonesia's saga that published in three newspapers from different periods of time in which allegedly occur in different periods of time with 71 years gap. The purpose of the analysis is to uncover the process, movement, and pattern of change in a language, especially Bahasa, from past to present that generate a new modification. It aims to reveal any formation or transformation from certain years so that the changes in Bahasa can be noticed, learned, and even predicted through the saga that exist in two periods of era, pre- and post independence's day of Indonesia. In consequence, the method of analysis uses qualitative methodology as for describing the interpretation of the analysis data and finding since the method means and stresses for research based on real life issues as the data research. The technique of analysis is a diachronic approach done by determining, comparing and analysing its internal changes from each saga published by three different newspapers with different stage years. The changes in internal part of language includes its nature properties in which constitute micro elements such as the sounds, formations, arrangements and interpretations of the words in Bahasa. Thus, the analysis applies micro linguistics theory to examine the data such as phonology, semantics, morphology and syntax as the groundwork of traditional view of language change in internal factor. The analysis findings show indications that changes in Bahasa indeed occurred in from 1875, 1946, and 2017 with a various pattern such as substitution in certain sounds, specification in compositions, and transformation in meanings of words.

Key words: *Change, language, Bahasa, analysis, years.*

INTRODUCTION

Essentially, language is no longer the same as in the past to present, either be realized and planed or not at all. Sooner or later, indeed it gradually changes. As stated by Mayer (2009) that language change basically is a natural, normal, and inevitable. The changes occur since language users change too in which it affects the convention they order, since language basically is an arbitrary practice. Furthermore, McMahon (2009) stated that at least three fundamental aspects identify the background of language change. Firstly, every word possibly has various meaning. Secondly, language is inheritable from generation to next generation which is not entirely the same in the transferring and admitting process. Lastly, language is an arbitrary in rule of sign or symbol determined by its users. According to Lyons (1981), the change process occurs in language element over time. Saussure (1959) stated that time has changed all things and language has no escaped. Meanwhile, Jakobson (1963) believes that the change is developed on purpose. Language change is possible to be said as the evolution of language over a period of time from simple language to more complex languages with variations, modifications, and characteristics of a society. Evolution is assumed to be a form of continuous change, in which the change proofed to possess a purpose. However, the matter points of changes in language are the process, movement, and the pattern themselves in which needed to be highlight so that such a transformation in language can be noticed and learned.

The history of Indonesia has recorded many contacts and events that the citizens have been through from centuries ago. The history has written the periods of Indonesia from the European colonials to Japan Invasion till the freedom to now democracy that BBC London distinctly well explained about the time line on their page. Those several eras allegedly has impacted Bahasa in particular forms that are seen on how different media on delivering

through their papers. Bahasa from colonial to democracy era has formed in different formation of sounds, arrangements, definitions, and words. The language depicted in newspapers from 1875 to 2017 are definitely so far close to the same as the evidence. These multiple circumstances also change the way people produce the language. The outside influences what inside, vice versa. Yet, the important lines here are to figure out the pattern and transition of the language transforming also as the main purpose of the analysis. Thus, the questions emerge are what and how Bahasa changes from past to present inside the saga.

As Romaine (1998) noted that to explore language change is by checking the internal and external history of a language. Furthermore, Wardaugh (1986) justifies the change into two kinds of cause, the internal and external as a traditional view. The internal change tends to be caused by the nature aspect of the language such as the production, distribution, and application. The changes in internal part of language includes its nature properties in which constitute micro elements such as the sounds, formations, arrangements and interpretations of the words in Bahasa as the groundwork of traditional view of language change in internal factor. Thus, the analysis applies micro linguistics theory to examine the data. For example, sound change occurs in English for eliminating the vowels /a/ that completely loss in word *hoarse* to *horse* as a phonology occurrence (Wardaugh, 1986). Solé and Recasens (2007) also implied that the initiation of speakers in community modifies the pronunciation of the language used in order for simplification or there is also any difference in articulator of individuals. Another example, syntactic change occurs in words order and formation that can alter the behaviour of verbs such as word *can* that once used as the main verb with a direct object in Middle English ‘*I kan a noble tale*’ in which also that words has a meaning as *know*. However, it has changed differently in Modern English not only syntactically but also semantically-change in the meaning (Aitchison, 2001). Meanwhile, the external is caused by the social aspect of the language such as the culture and the society factor (Wardaugh, 1986). Thus, the analysis concerns more with sociolinguistics or the macro level to examine the change. For example, the use of sound /r/ in last word such as for car or bar that once pronounced or not just for a matter of class status (Aitchison, 2001).

Nonetheless, this paper only concerns on the nature feature as an internal change that happen in a language from years in order to to uncover the process, movement, and pattern of change, especially Bahasa, from past to present that generate a new modification. It aims to reveal any formation or transformation from certain years, in which language used in newspaper’s saga 1875 and 2017. However, in order to be able to see the transition, the middle year in between those years is needed. Then, the newspaper from 1946 is included as the data analysis. Hence, the changes in Bahasa can be noticed and learned through the saga that created from different periods of era, pre- and post independence’s day of Indonesia, by comparing them.

METHOD

The analysis concerns with human phenomena so that the method used is qualitative. Qualitative research methods develop in the social sciences to study social and cultural phenomena. It is an inductive approach to gain a profound understanding of either individual's or group's experience. It has some characteristics as a method toward analysis such as flexibility, subjective, and speculative (Silverman, 2010). The approach used in analysis is traditional view of language change in internal factor that is initiated by Wardaugh (1986) and explained further by to Aitchison (2001). It mean that it is analysed according to its macro level such as phonology, morph-syntactic, and semantics. The data will be analysed and compared to see the transition and transformation.

The main data in this analysis are sagas from three different newspapers published in different years. They are “*Kalau Boleh*” by F. W. Makalew published by Surat Chabar Tjahaja Siang in 1875, “*Mimpikah Akoe*” by M. O. Km published by Suara Merdeka ini 1946, and “*Sufi di Padang Pasir*” by Selim Caglayan published by Republika in 2017. Those three data are archived by the National Library Republic of Indonesia and selected based on the topic of analysis to investigate the change of Bahasa in the past and present. Also, the

newspapers are claimed to use Bahasa. However, the data do not completely provide all the words transition information. Thus, Indonesia dictionary is used as second data to fill the incompleteness.

ANALYSIS

Phonology Changing Process

1. Substitution of Vowel Sounds.

The data show some changes in the used of vowel sounds. The sound /a/ that is used in word ‘Ka’ in 1875 is changed to sound /e/ from year 1946 to 2017. This is indicated that the change has already occurred to word ‘Ke’ in 1946. It is indicated that the sound change often occurs in first syllable of the words. The data is shown as follow:

Table 1.1.

Sound Change	Years		
	1875	1946	2017
/a/ --> /e/	/kapala/	/kepala/	/kepala/
	/kaadan/	/keadaan/	/keadaan/
	/kaduwa/	/keduwa/	/keduwa/

The data also show that the change of sound /a/ to /e/ occurs in word ‘Sa’ to ‘Se’ such as data as follow:

Table 1.2.

Sound Change	Years		
	1875	1946	2017
/a/ --> /e/	/samuwa/	/semuwa/	/semuwa/
	/sasegera/	/sesegera/	/sesegera/
	/santijasa/	/senantijasa/	/senantijasa/

In the table 1. 2. shows the word ‘Senantiasasa’ has transformed not only in the first syllable from /a/ to /e/, but also has some addition sounds such as /a/ and /n/ in complete sound /senantijasa/ from /santijasa/.

The change also occurs in word ‘ma’ to ‘me’ in sound change of vowel /a/ to /e/ as data follow:

Table 1. 3.

Sound Change	Years		
	1875	1946	2017
/a/ --> /e/	/samantara/	/sementara/	/sementara/
	/memarentah/	/memerintah/	/memerintah/

It is also found the reverse change from the previous transformation. The vowel sound /e/ transforms into /a/. It occurs randomly in some words without showing such a pattern like the previous one. Here are the data as follow:

Table 1. 4.

Sound Change	Years		
	1875	1946	2017
/e/ --> /a/	/damej/	/damaj/	/damaj/
	/demikijen/	/demikijan/	/demikijan/

In the table 1. 4. shows that the change from vowel /a/ to /e/ occurring in last syllable of the words. However, there some data that show the change occurs in random environment such as the data below:

Table 1. 5.

Sound Change	Years		
	1875	1946	2017
/e/ --> /a/	/deri/	/dari/	/dari/
	/bagejmana/	/bagajmana/	/bagajmana/

	/hentar/	/antar/	/antar/
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In the table 1. 5. shows that the change transforming in the beginning of the syllable. Also the sound of word 'Antar' has transformed from /hentar/ to /antar/. It is indicated that the sound /h/ in the beginning of the word disappearing so the sound transforming to /antar/ since 1946 to 2017.

The transformation of vowel sounds also occurs in vowel /o/ to /u/. The change tends to occur in word 'Pun' such as the data below:

Table 1. 6.

Sound Change	Years		
	1875	1946	2017
/o/ --> /u/	/pon/	/pun/	/pun/
	/poncak/	/puncak/	/puncak/

However, the change is also found in word 'Supaja' that in 1875 it sounds as /sopaja/ and transforms since 1946 to 2017 as /supaja/.

Another change occurs in sound /i/ to /e/ but it occurs also in reverse from /e/ to /i/ such as the data below:

Table 1. 7.

Sound Change	Years		
	1875	1946	2017
/e/ --> /i/	/terlebeh/	/terlebih/	/terlebih/
	/kekaseh/		/kekasih/
/i/ --> /e/	/marika/	/mereka/	/mereka/

In the table 1. 7. the change of /e/ to /i/ tends occur before glottal consonants /h/. Meanwhile, consonant change of sound /i/ to /e/ are only found in a word so that to make an indication is premature.

2. The Dis- and Appearance of Consonant Sounds

Some consonant sounds are indicated to disappear and some appear in words with particular environment. It often occurs in glottal sound such as /h/ and /ʔ/ such as the data shown below:

Table 2. 1.

Disappearance	Years		
	1875	1946	2017
/h/	/sahaja/	/saja/	/saja/
	/hentar/	/antar/	/antar/
		/gajih/	/gaji/

In the table 2. 1. shows that the sound /h/ disappears before and after vowel produce in front, near-front and centre position inside the mouth. However, there is another glottal sound appearance in some words from the sagas such as the data as follow:

Table 2. 2.

Appearance	Years		
	1875	1946	2017
/ʔ/	/bapa/	/bapaʔ/	/bapaʔ/
	/sawatu/	/sewaʔtu/	/sewaʔtu/

In the table 2. 2. shows that the appearance of glottal sound /ʔ/ tends to occur after vowel /a/. Also, the appearance of glottal /ʔ/ gives a new stress in those words sounds.

3. The Substitution of Consonant

The sound change occurs in consonant /t/ to /k/ in particular word and environment. However, the change only could be found in two data from saga in 1875 and 2017 newspapers. It only happens in word 'Kah' from 'Apakah' and 'Manakah' in which before was sound as /apatah/ and /manatah/ the transformed in 2017 as /apakah/ and /manakah/.

Morphology and Syntax Transformation

The change of language formation occurs in this level basically are the function of preposition 'Di-' and the rules of positioning preposition 'Ke-'. In Bahasa according to Keraf

(2007), the roles of preposition ‘Di-’ and ‘Ke-’ are used to be as relating place or time marker such as ‘di Medan’ and ‘di abad’ or ‘Ke mana’ dan ‘Ke pulau’, so that it is supposed to be written with space. Furthermore, the preposition ‘Di-’ also has function to transform active verb to be a passive one or it calls as an inflection such as ‘Menendang’ to ‘Ditendang’ so that it is supposed to be written without any space. Thus, the rule makes the function of the preposition easily to be distinguished. However, it is found different in 1875 and 1946 to 2017 such as the data below:

Preposition Di-		
1875	1946	2017
dimana	dimedan	di tempat
dinegeri	disana	di padang
dirumah		di belakang

Preposition Ke-		
1875	1946	2017
kapulau	kepasar	ke tempat

In the table above shows some random words with preposition ‘Di-’ and ‘Ke-’. However, in 1875 and 1946 show that the inflection transformation does not distinguished with formation for marking place related. It indicates that the rules of using and positioning preposition ‘Di-’ has not applied yet in the past but it exists in present.

The data also show the distinct behaviour of inflection transformation in verb. In the data from 1875, the inflection in verb ‘Mengusaha’ and ‘Mendjandji’ only transforms with pre-fixation from lexeme ‘USAHA’ and ‘JANJI’. However, in 2017 according to Indonesia dictionary such inflection will not only transform the words with pre-fixation but also suffixation so they transform as ‘Mengusahakan’ and ‘Menjanjikan’.

The data also show that the behaviour of word ‘Telah’ in which in the 1946 the word tends to be followed by verb. However, in 1875 that word tends to collocate often with the word ‘Sudah’ in which has the same meaning as after. It indicates that the use of the following word ‘Sudah’ is functioned as a stressing in the sentences. It can be seen that the data from 1946 has more various random collocations. Meanwhile, the data in 1875 has a tension to collocate with the word ‘Sudah’. Here are the data shown in concordance:

Tahun	Konkordansi kata ‘telah’
1875	sajang bapanja jang telah sudah mengentar dan menundjuk Maka bapa itu telah mendukung anaknja naik bunga-bunga jang harumnja telah ditjium sahaja amat samuwa kaju-kaju didarat telah berlari kabalakang kita; bapa! dirumah sahaja telah diadjar oleh bapa lihatlah bageimana sahaja telah sudah ikat laier itu, maka Sisatorohpon telah sudah datang kapada anu itu, maka telah sudah banjak tuwan-tuwan anak-anaknja jang tjinta telah sudah hilang, tijada dija itu jang telah sudah tulung padanja. antara orang-orang jang telah sudah beroleh barang
1946	tegak, walaupoen loetoetkoe telah sedikit lontjer karena meringankan beban jang telah bertahoen-tahoen dipikoelnja untuk ada orang jang telah memegang , Tanda pembajaran

Semantics Change

The change in the meaning of Bahasa is found to have wider meaning in the past than in the present. The meaning of the word ‘Akan’ has meaning as to declare something that will happen, as synonym of word towards and about according to Indonesia dictionary. In the year 1875 in the short story indicates that variations of meaning represented by the word is often used. However, in 1946 to 2017 the used of variant meaning of word ‘Akan’ is narrowed down only as for declaring something will happen. There is also a finding of the meaning change in a word ‘Gajih’ that has transformed completely different from 1875. The meaning of the word ‘Gajih’ in 1875 is to represent salary concept. Meanwhile, the sound /h/ in the last

syllable has disappeared from the word in 2017. However if the sound /h/ is included, it is accepted with different meaning as a representation of a fatty portion of meat. It is shown by the data as follow:

Tahun	Konkordansi kata ‘akan’
1875	<p>boleh hentar sama sahaja akan naik gunung itu. bageimana pada membuwat lajer. Akan tetapi kiranja bapa! kamudi dan tali-tali lajer itu; akan sopaja bijar lajer kentjang Sisatoroh itu minta idzin deri bapanja akan pasjar mengidari pulau itu. tinggalku, Hatiku terbelah. Tijada akan lama, kiranja, Allah bawa lalu, maka bapanjapon teringatlah akan Sisatoroh itu hingga datanglah rumah dan kampung-kampung akan mentjari rumahnja Sisatoroh itu. pada ibu atau bapanja! Akan tetapi serta kennjanglah ija, pada permmainanja, seraja lupalah ija akan ibu-bapanja dalam waktu itu. kapada sijapa jang diharapi akan dapat itu? Maka pada waktu itu jang nanti mulai usahanja. Akan tetapi pada antaranja serta 1 Sjem. 9:18, 10;10, 22 Akan tetapi serta hal kasijannjapon</p>
1946	<p>besok atau loesa akoepoen akan menerima satoe rupiah. Si Doel djoega, tetapi kita bersama-sama akan berantas kemoerakinan ini agar soepaja</p>
2017	<p>ikhlas dan tulus, Allah akan menurunkan rahmat dan nikmatnya</p>

CONCLUSION

The findings data show the changes in Bahasa tend to occur with diverse pattern in sounds, more specific rules to distinguish preposition, and narrower meanings. The changes in sound occur often with the substitution of vowel sounds such as /a/ to /e/ or /i/ to /e/ and vice versa. The changes in morphology-syntax tend to occur with more specific in the rules to distinguish the function of preposition ‘Di-’ and ‘Ke-’. Meanwhile in semantics level, the meaning tends to narrow down in certain words, in which it occurs only sporadically. However, the findings has proven that Bahasa changing with 71 year gap although sporadically in sound, formation, and definition of words.

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