LINGUISTIC EVIDENCE ON SUNDANESE LEXICAL CHANGES
IN BADUI TRIBE AREAS

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ABSTRACT

Language changes occur slowly and almost unconsciously. Language changes will occur if the language-speaking community experiences changes in language usage. Vocabulary changes on the lexical level can be known through the loss of certain vocabulary, the growth of new vocabulary, and the survival of the old vocabulary with the change of pronunciation or sound. The phenomenon of language change can also occur in the Badui tribe areas because they speak in ancient Sundanese. In this study, researchers will compare the vocabulary of the Sundanese language in the Badui areas which are considered ancient with the Sundanese language vocabulary in Bandung Regency which is considered more modern. Therefore, the problem in this paper is how the change of vocabulary of Sundanese in the Badui tribe areas which is considered ancient and Sundanese language vocabulary in the area of Bandung is considered more modern. The purpose of this research is to show the change of vocabulary in Sundanese in Badui tribe areas and Bandung Regency areas. The data were obtained from the informants in 14 villages, transcribed, and then compared with the data of the Sundanese language vocabulary in Bandung Regency. The findings obtained that vocabulary changes in Bandung Regency and Badui tribe areas amounted to 142 vocabularies. The type of vocabulary change with the highest frequency is the vocabulary survived with the same pronunciation and the new growing grain, followed by the type of vocabulary persist with the same pronunciation and the lost words also vocabulary persist with the same pronunciation, the lost vocabulary, and the new vocabulary.

Keywords: language change, lexical, Sundanese, Bandung, Badui

INTRODUCTION

At all levels, lexical, phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, or grammatical, language will not escape change. In general, language changes take place over a long period of time. Language changes can be known through written sources. Examples of observable language changes are changes in English since thousands of years ago. The history of English change can be traced through some of the divisions of the Old Age (449-1100 AD), Middle English (1100-1500 BC), and Modern English (1500 BC-present). By comparing the records in the past, it can be seen that English changes from time to time appear in lexicon, phonology, morphology, syntactic, semantic, and grammatical (Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams, 2003, p. 500).

Language changes normally occur slowly and almost unconsciously. For example, the language changes that appear in present-day speech styles are different from the previous generations. Language changes can also occur when multiple words are used side by side, then one word is lost because it is no longer used by the community of speakers (Schendl, 2001, p. 3).

Language changes will occur if the language-speaking community experiences changes in language usage. For example, a community language speakers stop using, expand the meaning, narrow the meaning of, or change the pronunciation of specific vocabulary (Holmes, 2001, pp. 194—195). Changes in the level of lexical vocabulary can be seen through the loss of a certain vocabulary, the growth of new vocabulary, the survival of the old vocabulary with changes in pronunciation or sound (Chaer and Agustina, 2004, p. 134). Moreover, the vocabulary changes can also be seen through a shift in meaning to the words that already exist (Schendl, 2001, p. 25). However, this study focuses on the vocabularies collected based on similarities of meaning. Therefore, vocabulary changes related to the change of meaning were not discussed in this study.

The language change phenomena can also occur in the Badui tribe areas. It is possible because

the Badui society speaks in ancient Sundanese. The closed society situation allows the Badui society to preserve the ancient Sundanese vocabulary (Lauder, 2006, p. 48). Therefore, the researchers will compare the vocabulary of the Sundanese language in the Badui tribe areas which is considered ancient with the vocabulary of Sundanese language contained in the area of Bandung. As the capital of West Java province and the center of government, Bandung can be considered as a region with more modern Sundanese language. By comparing the data on the use of the Sundanese vocabulary in the ancient Badui tribe areas with the data of vocabulary usage in Bandung area which is considered more modern, the researcher can trace how many Sundanese language vocabularies that are changed.

In general, the study of language change involved two sets of corpuses, as Kartika once did in her thesis titled *Case Studies of Sundanese Vocabulary Changes in Bogor Regency* in 2010. The study of language change can be done if there are two sets of corpuses at the same level from two different time periods, for example, corpus A and B. Then, the language phenomena present in corpus A and B are compared. If there is no difference, it can be said that there is no change of language in the study of corpus A and B. However, if there is a difference, it can be said that there is a phenomenon of language change represented by the difference in language phenomena between corpus A and B. The differences in linguistic phenomena include dialectal differences, sound changes, or change of meaning (Bauer, 2002, p. 105). In this study, A corpus is a Sundanese vocabulary collected by Sulyana in Bandung in 2011 and corpus B is a Sundanese vocabulary collected by researchers in Kanekes Village (Inner and Outer Badui areas) in 2017.

In this study, researchers are interested to find out the changing of Sundanese vocabulary in the Inner and Outer Badui tribe areas. Therefore, the problem in this paper is how the change of Sundanese vocabulary in Badui tribe areas which is considered ancient and Sundanese vocabulary in Bandung which is considered more modern. The purpose of this research is to show the change of Sundanese vocabulary in Badui and Bandung areas. Those vocabulary changes can be expressed through descriptions of the types of Sundanese vocabulary changes in the Badui tribe areas and Bandung that is found on the lexical level. The types of changes that will be explained in this study are the surviving vocabulary, the vocabulary that survives with the change of pronunciation, missing vocabulary, and new vocabulary.

METHOD

Research techniques that researchers will do are the technique of interviewing with a direct listing (Ayatrohaédi, 2002, p. 24). The interview will be done by asking a list of questions that researchers have prepared. The questionnaire will be asked by the informant by pointing to the object around the informant (if any), explaining the form, usefulness, and nature of the vocabulary in the questionnaire. After asking a list of questions, the researcher will directly write the spoken vocabulary using lexical writing. Lexical writing will be performed to determine how the pronunciation or the pronunciation of the vocabulary of native speakers. Lexical writing referring to The International Phonetic Alphabet (Chambers and Trudgill, 2004) because the researcher must use the lexical symbol in writing so that readers know the pronunciation or vocabulary proper pronunciation.

Interviews will be conducted in the Kanekes Village, Leuwidamar District, Banten Province, West Java. The village was selected as the main area, so the observation point would be at the hamlet level. The number of observation points should be enough to provide a representative sample. They should be as evenly distributed from each other as possible throughout the study area. The distance between villages must be taken into account, the goal is that the set of all selected villages should appear as evenly spread; and the sample size should be no less than 20% of the total population of villages. These criteria are thought adequate to produce a comprehensive picture of the language situation (Lauder, 2007, p. 60). In this study, researchers sampled a total of 14 from 64 villages in the Badui tribe areas. Observation points located in Inner Badui, among others, Cibeo, Cikertawana, and Cikeusik village. Meanwhile, observation points that are located in the Outer Badui, among others Cijengkol, Cisadane, Cieurih, Cipaler, Cikopeng, Cisaban, Balinbing, Ciwaringin, Karakal, Kaduketug and Kompol villages.

The selection of informants for dialectology research need to follow a strict set of criteria. It is advised that they are Non-mobile, Older, Rural, and Male (NORM). The thinking behind this is to make sure the informants can represent the language and not influenced by other external languages or

cultures. *Non-mobile* means rarely travelling and free from experiences other than those in the local culture; *Older* means older people are more likely to use archaic vocabulary; *Rural* means less likely to be exposed to outsiders or foreigners; and *Male* because traditionally men were thought to be better represent the local language (Lauder, 2007, p. 64—69).

The person who meets the NORM criteria needs to be found for each observation point. The person should clearly be someone who speaks the language as a first language. In order to make such decisions, the researcher works with a research assistant who is a native speaker of the local language and a bilingual who can communicate well with the researcher and the local community.

All 14 informants were interviewed for this study, one for each observation point. All of the informants were considered to be suitable as they had used Sundanese as their first language. None of the informants had any history of formal education. This is due to one of the customary rules that prohibits Badui people from going to school. Ideally, the age of informants should be between 40 to 50 years old (Ayatrohaédi, 1979, p. 47). However, we were forced to choose a number of informants who were older than 50 due to the absence of informants in some villages within the range. These informants were in good physical, displayed no signs of senility, and used the language fluently.

To obtain a good overview of the linguistic phenomenon, researchers need to develop a questionnaire that is fit for purpose. The questionnaire used in this study is 200 Swadesh basic vocabularies (Lauder, 2007, pp. 138—142). Two hundred of Swadesh's basic vocabularies is used because the vocabulary is in all languages and very unlikely to change. Furthermore, research data obtained from informants will be transcribed and compared with corpus A as secondary data.

ANALYSIS

Data obtained from the field and secondary data show some types of vocabulary changes. These vocabulary changes can be classified into several processes, including:

Vocabulary survive with the same pronunciation and vocabulary persist with different pronunciation

Vocabulary with this type is found in 7 of 200 Swadesh basic vocabularies. *BERAT* (028) is an example of a vocabulary that has the same pronunciation and different pronunciations at both points of observation. The vocabulary survives with the same pronunciation at both observation points, namely [bɤrat]. The vocabulary also survives with several different pronunciations, including [abɔt] in Bandung Regency and [badot] in Badui areas.

Vocabulary survive with the same pronunciation, vocabulary survive with different pronunciation, and missing vocabulary

Vocabulary with this type is found in 9 of 200 Swadesh basic vocabularies. *BELAH (ME)* (024) is an example of a vocabulary that has a berry with the same pronunciation, different pronunciation, and a lost grain in Bandung Regency. The vocabulary survives with the same pronunciation at both observation points, namely [bɤlah]. The vocabulary also survives with different pronunciations, among others [ŋabɤlah] and [mɤlah] in Bandung regency and [dibɤlah] in the Badui areas. Meanwhile, there is one vocabulary that is found in the customary area of Badui, but not in Bandung Regency, namely [bəncar].

Vocabulary survive with the same pronunciation, vocabulary survive with different pronunciation, and new vocabulary

Vocabulary with this type is found in 5 of 200 Swadesh basic vocabularies. *BEBERAPA* (023) is an example of a vocabulary that has vocabulary with the same pronunciation, different pronunciation, and new vocabulary. The vocabulary survives with the same pronunciation at both observation points, namely [sabaraha] and [sababaraha]. The vocabulary also survives with different pronunciation, among others [sababarahiji] in Bandung regency. Meanwhile, a new vocabulary appeared in Bandung regency, namely [diantarana].

Vocabulary survive with the same pronunciation, vocabulary survive with different pronunciation, missing vocabulary, and new vocabulary

Vocabulary with this type is found in 6 of 200 Swadesh basic vocabularies. *HISAP* (085) is an example of a vocabulary that has vocabulary with the same pronunciation, vocabulary survive with different pronunciation, missing vocabulary, and new vocabulary. The vocabulary survives with the same pronunciation at both observation points, namely [kəɲot] and [isəp]. The vocabulary also survives with different pronunciations, among others [sɤsɤp] and [ɲɤsɤp] in Bandung District as well as [siŋrɤp], [ɲɤksɤk], and [ɲisəp] in the Badui tribe areas. Meanwhile, there are unused vocabularies in Bandung regency, such as [uyup], [ŋasot], [hasəp], and [ŋambə], as well as new vocabulary in Bandung regency, such as [ŋaŋsɤ] and [aŋsɤ].

Vocabulary survive with the same pronunciation and missing vocabulary

Vocabulary with this type is found in 23 of 200 Swadesh basic vocabularies. *BENGKAK* (026) is an example of a vocabulary that has vocabulary with the same pronunciation and missing vocabulary. The vocabulary survives with the same pronunciation at both observation points, namely [barɤh]. In addition, there is a vocabulary that is not used in Bandung regency, namely [kəmbʊŋ].

Vocabulary survive with the same pronunciation and new vocabulary

Vocabulary with this type is found in 41 of 200 Swadesh basic vocabularies. *BENAR* (029) is an example of a vocabulary that has vocabulary with the same pronunciation, and new vocabulary. The vocabulary survives the same pronunciation at both observation points, namely [bənər]. In addition, there is also a new vocabulary used in Bandung regency, namely [lərəs].

Vocabulary survive with the same pronunciation, missing vocabulary, and new vocabulary

Vocabulary with this type is found in 27 of 200 Swadesh basic vocabularies. *KATA (BER)* (109) is an example of a vocabulary that has vocabulary with the same pronunciation, missing vocabulary, and new vocabulary. The vocabulary survives the same pronunciation at both observation points, namely [ɲomɔŋ]. The vocabulary also has a missing vocabulary in Bandung Regency, among others [lɛmɛk] and [ŋobrɔl]. Meanwhile, there are also some new vocabulary that appeared in Bandung regency, namely [ɲarios] and [ɲarita].

All the missing vocabulary are replacing new ones

Vocabulary with this type is found in 9 of 200 Swadesh basic vocabularies. *LIHAT* (129) is an example of a vocabulary that has a new vocabulary while the previous vocabulary is gone and is out of use. The vocabulary has a new vocabulary found in Bandung regency, among others [tiŋali], [niŋali], [tiŋal], [təmpo], and [məlɔŋ]. In the meantime, there are vocabularies that are not used in Bandung regency, but still in the customary area of Badui, among others [nɤlɤ], [dɤlɤ], and [ŋadɤlɤ].

Vocabulary survive with different pronunciation, missing vocabulary, and new vocabulary

Vocabulary with this type is found in 6 of 200 Swadesh basic vocabularies. *BARING* (019) is an example of a vocabulary that has vocabulary with different pronunciation, missing vocabulary, and new vocabulary. The vocabulary has a vocabulary that survives with different pronunciations at both observation points, including [ŋagolɛr], [golɛr], and [gogolɛran] in Bandung regency as well as [gogolɛr] in the Badui tribe areas. The vocabulary also has a missing vocabulary that is not used in Bandung regency, among others [ŋədəŋ], [ɲarɪŋ], [udag], and [hɛʔɛs]. In addition, there is also a new vocabulary that appeared in Bandung regency, among others [sarɛ] and [sleeping].

Vocabulary survive with different pronunciation and new vocabulary

Vocabulary with this type is found in 7 of 200 Swadesh basic vocabularies. *IBU* (091) is an example of a vocabulary that has vocabulary with different pronunciation and new vocabulary. The vocabulary has a vocabulary with different pronunciations at both observation points, including [the mother] in Bandung Regency and [ambuʔ] in Badui customary territory. The vocabulary also has a new vocabulary in Bandung regency, among others [indʊŋ], [əmaʔ], and [mamah].

Vocabulary survive with different pronunciation

Vocabulary with this type is found in 1 of 200 Swadesh basic vocabularies. *DEBU* (054) is an example of a vocabulary that has vocabulary with different pronunciation. The vocabulary has a

vocabulary with different pronunciations at both observation points, including [kəbʊl] in Bandung regency and [ŋəbʊl] in Badui customary territory.

Vocabulary survive with different pronunciation and missing vocabulary

   Vocabulary with this type is found in 2 of 200 Swadesh basic vocabularies. *TIDAK* (189) is an example of a vocabulary that has vocabulary with different pronunciation and missing vocabulary. The vocabulary has a vocabulary with different pronunciation at both observation points, among others [həntɤ] in Bandung regency and [əntɤ] in Badui custom territory. The vocabulary also has a missing vocabulary that is not used in Bandung regency, among others [mowan] and [laɪn].

CONCLUSION

Changes vocabulary that dominates in the point of observation is lexical changes. Some changes of pronunciation are also found, but the number is not as much as those lexical changes. As already mentioned, these types of changes with the highest frequency vocabulary are vocabulary survive with the same pronunciation and new vocabulary, followed by vocabulary survive with the same pronunciation and missing vocabulary also vocabulary survive with the same pronunciation, missing vocabulary, and new vocabulary. In addition, there is a type of vocabulary that survives with the same pronunciation as many as 58 vocabularies. That type has not changed in any way. Overall, vocabulary that experienced vocabulary changes in Bandung regency and Badui tribe areas amounted to 142 vocabularies. Based on those findings, it is probable that the vocabulary of Badui tribe areas that experienced a change of pronunciation no longer used in Bandung regency and has been replaced by new vocabulary is archaic vocabularies. For that, further research is needed on these vocabularies, whether they include archaic vocabulary or not.

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