

AN ANALYSIS OF THE PHONOLOGICAL AND LEXICAL CHANGES FROM SOUTHERN TO NORTHERN KALIASSEM SUBDIALECT

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dan mendeskripsikan perubahan fonologis dan leksikal yang berubah dari Subdialek Selatan ke Subdialek Utara di Desa Kaliasem. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif yang menggunakan masing – masing 3 informan dari kedua subdialek yang ada. Ke 3 informan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini telah diseleksi oleh peneliti menggunakan beberapa kriteria. Data pada penelitian ini dikoleksi dengan menggunakan 3 instrumen penelitian: peneliti sebagai instrumen utama, daftar kata, dan perekam suara. Terdapat 3 daftar kata yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini, yaitu daftar kata Swadesh yang terdiri dari 208 kata, daftar kata Nothofer dengan 450 kata, dan daftar kata Holle dengan 1040 kata. Data dianalisis menggunakan teori perubahan fonologis oleh Campbell (1998) dan Crowley (1997) dan teori perubahan leksikal oleh Crowley (1992). Penelitian ini menggunakan 4 teknik, yaitu: observasi, wawancara, pengisian daftar kata, dan perekaman suara. Hasil dari proses data analisis membuktikan bahwa terdapat 7 tipe perubahan fonologis yang terdiri dari: 9 kata yang mengalami proses *aphaeresis*, 12 kata yang mengalami *syncope*, 5 kata yang mengalami *apocope*, 4 kata yang mengalami *prothesis*, 9 kata yang mengalami *epenthesis*, 6 kata yang mengalami *haplology*, dan juga 1 kata yang mengalami *unpacking*. Dalam hal perubahan leksikal, penelitian ini menemukan adanya 2 tipe perubahan, yaitu: 36 kata dikategorikan mengalami *lexical copying* dan 65 kata mengalami *lost word*. Berdasarkan informasi yang didapat dari hasil wawancara dengan para informan, perubahan fonologi dan leksikal terjadi karena 2 alasan dibelakangnya: (1) pengaruh dari dialek atau subdialek lain yang digunakan oleh penutur lain dan (2) perbedaan kondisi geografis desa yang terdiri dari area yang memiliki perbedaan karakteristik.

Kata Kunci: *subdialek, perubahan fonologis, perubahan leksikal*

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed at analyzing and describing the phonological and lexical changes occurred from Southern to Northern Kaliassem Subdialect. This study was designed in form of a descriptive qualitative research. In this study, the researcher used 3 informant samples from each subdialect. They were selected based on a set of criteria. The obtained data were collected based on three instruments; the researcher himself as the main instrument, wordlists, and recorder. There were 3 wordlists used in this study, which are; Swadesh' wordlist which contain 208 words, Nothofer's wordlist contains 450 words, and Holle's wordlist contains 1040 words. This study also used four techniques of data collection, namely; observation, interview, wordlist translating, and recording. The obtained data were analyzed using the theory of phonological change by Campbell (1998) and Crowley (1997) and theory of lexical change by Crowley (1992). The results of the data analysis showed that; there were 7 types of phonological changes occurred, which are; 9 words which underwent *aphaeresis*, 12 words underwent *syncope*, 5 words underwent *apocope*, 4 words underwent *prothesis*, 9 words underwent *epenthesis*, 6 words underwent *haplology*, and 1 word underwent *unpacking*. In terms of the lexical changes, this study found that there were 2 types of change occurred from southern to northern subdialect, consists of; 36 words which identified as *lexical copying* and 65 words which identified as *lost word*. From the information gathered from the informants, the phonological and lexical changes occurred because of 2 main reason, which are; (1) the influence of other dialects or subdialects used by neighboring people and (2) the geographical situation of the village which has different characteristics in both areas.

Key words: *subdialect, phonological changes, lexical changes*