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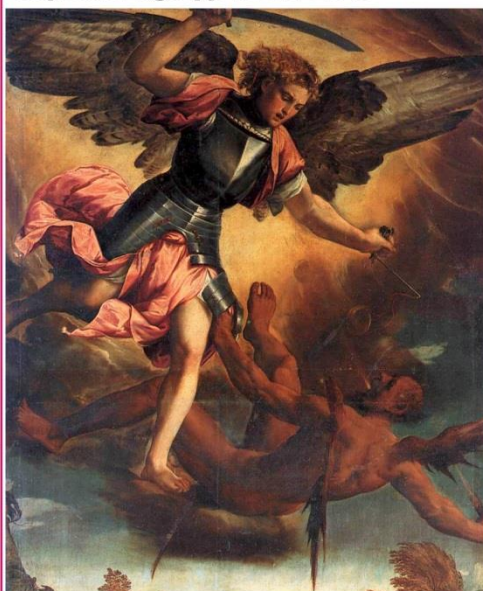
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# Melayu Riau Language Defense through the Establishment of Language Lexical Innovation

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## **Abstract**

The purpose of this study was to determine the full lexical forms that experienced variations in the Malay language in Kampar district. This study used a descriptive method with refer, interviewing and recording. As a result, the most meaningful lexical field in Riau Malay in Kampar Regency is the meaning of the house and its surroundings, with a full lexical display of 6 full lexical. In conclusion, the retention of languages in Riau Malay in Kampar District, which experienced a full lexical form of innovation in Kampar District, was contained in 29 glossaries with 98 variants.

**Keywords:** Lexical, innovation, variants, shape, full.

## *La defensa del lenguaje Melayu Riau a través del a través del establecimiento de la innovación léxica del lenguaje*

### **Resumen**

El propósito de este estudio fue determinar las formas léxicas completas que experimentaron variaciones en el idioma malayo en el distrito de Kampar. Este estudio utilizó un método descriptivo con referencia, entrevista y grabación. Como resultado, el campo léxico más significativo en Riau Malay en Kampar Regency es el significado de la casa y sus alrededores, con una visualización léxica completa de 6 léxicos completos. En conclusión, la retención de idiomas en Riau Malay en el distrito de Kampar, que experimentó una forma léxica completa de innovación en el distrito de Kampar, se incluyó en 29 glosarios con 98 variantes.

**Palabras clave:** Léxico, innovación, variantes, forma, completo.

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

#### **Background**

Language is a tool used by humans to communicate and interact with others to appreciate the information. Human language can express all their ideas and ideas. Language is a language that refers to the identity of someone as a speaker of the language, for example, Riau

Malay. Riau Malay language has a variety of different dialects. The use of different dialects to express a variety of languages is limited by certain regions. In line with the statement above, Hamidy (2003) states dialect can be associated with a variety of uses of language.

Language variety occurs because there are several community groups in language users. Groups or groups of users of these languages give rise to dialects in language. In addition, in one dialect there can be several varieties. The term dialect which is the equivalent of a dialect derived from the Greek word *dialektos* was originally used in the discussion of linguistics (Ayatrohaedi, 1983). Variety of dialects is caused by geographical factors such as small islands, coastlines and watersheds. Each variety of dialects has a number of variants so that each Malay village has its own Melayu dialect.

Based on differences in the variety of dialects, the Riau region which includes the Riau Islands and the central eastern coast of Sumatra with large rivers such as Rokan, Siak, Kampar, Kuantan and Indragiri, so that there are six Malay dialects, namely: (2) Malay dialect Petalangan, (3) Malay dialect Pasir Pengarayan (Rokan), (4) Malay dialect Kampar, (5) Malay dialect Rantau Kuantan, and (6) Malay dialect Riau Archipelago (Hamidy, 2003). The prominent differences between the local dialects are intonation (*lentong*) and some vocabulary. Based on the dialect division according to Hamidy, the author examines one of the dialects, namely the Kampar Malay dialect.

This study will describe language retention from the form of lexical innovation, geographical distribution and diffusion of Riau

Malay language to speakers of the language of the Riau community in Kampar District. Kampar Regency is one of the regencies in Riau where the majority of the population speak Kampar Malay dialect. The geographical condition of Kampar Regency is one of the districts in Riau Province. This district consists of 21 sub-districts. The area is approximately 1,128,928 ha; this area is bordered by the following areas:

1. The north is bordered by the City of Pekanbaru and Siak Regency
2. The south is bordered by Kuantan Singingi Regency
3. The west is bordered by Rokan Hulu Regency and West Sumatra Province
4. The east is bordered by Pelalawan Regency and Siak Regency.

The borders of these areas have resulted in the touch of the language. As a result, linguistic problems will arise in the level of language use, language functions, alternative use of language in interference, which tends to give birth to language variations. In this case, the variety of dialects and regional borders greatly influences the retention of a language by Malay speakers in Kampar District. Jendra (2010) also said that the factors that maintain language are various dialects, regional boundaries, number of speakers, place of residence, identity, and cultural pride, and good economic conditions. Although the Kampar community is only a minority community in Kampar District, it does not mean that they do not maintain the language of their area. Language retention depends on the choice of language they

choose to use in communicating and also depends on the language attitude of the speakers of the language in maintaining their local language.

Fishman (1972) says that language maintenance depends on national ideology in society or depends at least on the ideology of society that maintains their social context to counter the innovations that come. In this case, some of the people of Kampar in Kampar Regency, especially parents, have a high ideology towards their local languages, namely with temp using the local language even though the environment greatly influences it. This was indicated by their continued use of Riau Malay language in communicating both at home and outside the home when meeting with people who were my friends. Sometimes they also use Riau Malay language at home or outside the home even though they know that their speaking partners are not friends with them. In this case, they have loyalty to their local language even though the environment greatly influences the use of their local language. They continue to use and maintain their regional language even though they are only a minority community in Kampar Regency.

Based on the background description above, the researcher will explore and reveal the retention of Riau Malay language through a form of lexical innovation by the language-speaking community in Kampar District now, retention of Riau Malay language through geographical distribution of lexicons and retention of Riau Malay language through language diffusion by language-speaking communities in the District Kampar. In this study there are problems

as follows: (1) How is the retention of Riau Malay language through the formation of lexical innovations by the language-speaking community in Kampar District? (2) How is a defense in the form of lexical innovation meaning in Riau Malay Language in Kampar District? The aim of this study, (1) Analyze and describe the retention of Riau Malay language through the formation of lexical innovations by the language-speaking community in Kampar Regency, (2) Analyzing and describing the retention of forms of lexical innovation meaning in Riau Malay Language in Kampar District.

## **2. THEORETICAL STUDY**

### **Concept of Language Retention**

Language retention is the attitude of someone who is able to use the local language or dialect changes in certain functions and domains (Sumarsono, 2014). Language retention occurs in language changes. In this case, the community is required to be able to maintain and maintain their local language even though their language changes. Language retention is not related to innovation (Trudgill, 1983). Innovations have variations from other languages that need to be maintained in the language. The language also refers to the identity of a community. Through language, other people will know the identity

of the community. This is because every community has a diversity of languages and is a characteristic of the community itself.

According to Kridalaksana (2001) language retention as indicated by the results of studies conducted by language maintenance experts is an effort so that a language is still used and valued especially as the identity of a group in the language community concerned (Kridalaksana, 2001). Jendra (2012) states that language retention is a situation where a community can maintain or continue using their language from generation to generation even though there are conditions that can affect them to switch to another language. Through the positive attitude of the language community to maintain its language will prevent language shifts that lead to the extinction of languages. On the contrary, without the awareness of a society to preserve or harmonize the language, it will accelerate the extinction of the language as it is.

Language retention can also be interpreted as a form of preventing the extinction of languages even though it is influenced by times and technology. Language defense can be pursued by using language that is commonly used in everyday communication and cultural development in the form of a social environment (Indriastuti, 2019; Abbasi & Zare, 2016).

## **Dialectology**



In this study to understand the theories relating to dialectology and geographical dialect will be examined by the opinion of (Francis, 1983; Ayatrohaedi, 1983; Wahya, 2005). The point is that dialects are a form of language variation, both in a social environment and a particular geographical environment (Wahya, 2005; Meillet, 1972). Ayatrohaedi (1983) explains dialect differences into five types, namely (1) phonetic differences, (2) semantic differences, (3) onomasiological differences, (4) semasiological differences, and (5) morphological differences. Dialectology is the study of dialects or dialects (Chambers, 1980). Although this study only really received the attention of linguists towards the end of the 19th century, a long time ago there had been a lot of writing about matters relating to this issue. Chambers and Trudgill (1980) argue that in subsequent developments, dialectology terminology experienced a narrowing of understanding, namely as a study of dialect geography.

Linguists or those who are interested in dialectology have a certain motivation when studying objects. According to Francis (1983) the merela who studied dialectology (dialect study) at least had four motivational characteristics, namely: (1) curious, (2) anthropological, (3) linguistic, and (4) practical. The first motivation appears when a person often wants to know the difference in words for something he knows or the difference in meaning for a word he knows. Likewise, curiosity about the difference in pronunciation is pronounced. Motivation when it comes to data obtained by a dielectologist, uses data that can be known to its history. The fourth motivation is related to language changes and usage. With these data, problems with the use

of language variations, including the standard dialect in the community can be practically known (Yang et al., 2019; Soo et al., 2019; da Costa et al., 2017).

### **Definition and Variety of Dialects**

Dialect as a system or variation of mirror language in the following views. Ayatrohaedi (1983) argue dialect is a linguistic system that is used by one community to distinguish it from other neighboring communities and use a different system even though it is closely related. Unlike the case with the opinion of Kridalaksana (2001) which limits language as an arbitrary sound-symbol system, which identifies itself. The two language boundaries above are basically in line, the boundaries of language are both viewed from the point of view as a system that has daily practical functions in the user group, namely communication tools.

The two languages in their use in the official situation are not much different, between Indonesians and Malaysians tend to still be able to communicate because of the mutual understanding factor. However, in its use in unofficial situations, it is very different, Indonesians tend to have difficulty communicating with Malaysians, and vice versa. Therefore, what Chambers (1980) says with the concept of autonomy and heteronomy that is tried to be applied in languages and dialects can clarify the issue of the status of languages and dialects even though their views do not refer to linguistics? In

certain situations, dialects or languages are autonomous, systems that do not depend on others (autonomy).

### **Full Lexical Innovations**

Full lexical innovation is an update at the level of the lexicon characterized by the emergence of a new lexicon in a language or language variation, which is completely different from the original lexicon. In the symptoms of full lexical innovation, it covers the domain of phonetic parts observed through the existence of sound changes in new lexicons such as assimilation, dissimilation, sound addition, sound removal, metathesis, and attenuation. The full lexical innovation theory in this study refers to the views of (Mahsun, 1995; Wahya, 2005).

Full lexical innovation is a change in sound, word form, or meaning in its entirety, which starts from a certain geographical location and spreads to the surrounding area or starts from an individual and spreads through imitation of other members of the speech community. Internal lexical innovation is divided into two parts: full lexical innovation and partial lexical innovation or phonetic innovation. Full form lexical innovations that require different forms of existence that are different from other structures or phonotactics in Pei (Wahya, 2005; Sulistyaningsih et al., 2019).

### **3. METHODOLOGY**

The method used in this research is a descriptive-qualitative method. Descriptive methods can be interpreted as a problem-solving procedure investigated by describing or describing the state of the subject or object of research at present based on facts that appear or as they are. Descriptive research tells and interprets data relating to facts, variables, and phenomena that occur when research takes place and presents as-is. A qualitative approach means trying to understand the social phenomena of language being studied (Mahsun, 1995). The term understanding is interpreted as an effort to find the meaning of a phenomenon under study in accordance with the understanding of the subjects. Qualitative research seeks to construct reality and understand its meaning. Thus, qualitative research is very concerned about processes, events, and authenticity. Qualitative research is very involved in the interaction with the reality that it studies.

The data in this study were obtained from research informants from the Riau Malay community in Kampar District in accordance with the provisions. Determination of data sources is done by considering the quality of data expected in accordance with the objectives of the study, the data source is the informant. Determination of informants was carried out by considering the criteria proposed by (Ayatrohaedi, 1983; Chambers, 1980). Methods and techniques of data collection in the opinion that oral data are collected using direct observation methods in the field or refer method. The techniques used

are interviews and recording. Interviews are conducted using the question list guide.

During the interview, the recording was also carried out. Interviews are carried out using directed conversation techniques, asking directly, asking questions indirectly, provoking answers, multiple questions and answers (Ayatrohaedi, 1983). Directional communication is done by inviting informants to talk about something, and generally starts with a very general thing. If the atmosphere of the conversation is pleasant, the conversation is then directed to the things that will be studied. Direct questioning is used to ask things related to real objects, such as parts and body parts of the house. The indirect question is used to cover up the shortcomings of the direct questioning technique.

The methods and data analysis techniques used are methods equivalent to comparable comparative connection techniques (Mahsun, 1995). The application is carried out as follows. To determine the full lexical internal innovation in Riau Malay language in the field, one variant, both form and meaning, was compared with other variants, both at the same observation point and different observation points in one isolek region. Then the variant entity resulting from the comparison is identified by its internal structure after being compared with other variants identified as the original form. Data obtained in the field compared with other Riau Malay languages. If differences are found from the results of the comparison, the different forms are considered to be elements of innovation in the Malay language in Kampar District. The element of innovation can be a local element, it

can also be an element of influence or absorption from other languages.

## **4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Defense of Language Forms of Lexical Innovation**

In accordance with the focus of the study, from 64 gloss with 201 innovative variants, in this section lexical innovations in Riau Malay in Kampar District were presented, which included (a) the internal forms of full lexical innovation with 29 glossaries featuring 98 full lexical variants, namely lexical innovations that can be observed in variants that show new words altogether. Determination of this innovative variant as a full lexical innovation based on the discovery of variants that are completely different in shape from the original form at the point of view of Riau Malay language.

It is clear that the most meaningful lexical field in Riau Malay in Kampar Regency is the meaning of the house and its surroundings, with a full lexical display of 6 full lexical with 23 variants such as house ceiling *salan*, *lalan*?, *periasi*, floor made of cement *kosε*? floor, stone floor, where *takaghe* rice, *team*, *toha*, *paŋkin* bed, *lipan*, *kero*, *ghoi*, *ka?kus* toilet, toilet, shopping basket *Jomba?* *batali*, *kumbuo*, *katidion*, *katendaŋ*, *kenton*, place of rice *capa nasi*, *combuon*, *tombuan*.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Based on the research objectives and the results of the analysis it can be concluded that the retention of languages in Riau Malay in Kampar District, which experienced a full lexical form of innovation in Kampar District, was contained in 29 glossaries with 98 variants. And the retention of meaningful terrain forms with the most lexical displays is the house's meaningful terrain shape and around the full lexical display of 6 full lexical with 23 variants and the most commonly found lexical variations, namely kaka yaitu male, brother laji-male, ompo? gulai sampode, with 4 variations and 2 full lexical. This shows that language retention in the form of a full lexical innovation is relatively common in Riau Malay in Kampar District.

The observation point gave rise to an innovative variant full of lexical innovations in Riau Malay Language in Kampar District with a different number. There are observation points that give rise to an innovative variant, and there are also two innovative variants. Observation points generally only show one innovative variant. The observation point that gave rise to two innovative variants was observation point 8, namely in Kampar District. Safety point 8 in Kampar Subdistrict is the most innovative observation point in terms of full lexical type innovation, observation point 8 in Kampar Sub-District raises eleven full lexical innovation variants namely, siawan, to? uwuo, wirit, jamban, cambuon, colio, mushroom, cote, oñai- oñai, tatuñkui?, and manjoghañ ayu.

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