

SUSTAINABILITY OF LEXICON IN BATU BARA MALAY LANGUAGE

Harry Sambayu

FKIP Jurusan Bahasa Inggris Universitas Asahan Jl. Jend Ahmad Yani Kisaran
Sumatera Utara

Email : harry.sambayu1986@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Lexicon as a small component in a language has a big point in identify the sustainability of language among its language community. By observing the different level of language use in their language user we will able to measure the sustainability of a language. Migration, intercultural marriage and natural factors are some factors that affect the sustainability of the lexicon. This study include in a qualitative research. The aim of this study is to investigate the level of sustainable of lexicon among Batu Bara Malay language users. Its result there are some indications that emphasis that the Batu Bara Malay lexicon are in danger position. It should be save by language revitalization program by the government in this region.

Keyword : Lexicon, Batu Bara Malay, Sustainability

1. INTRODUCTION

The study of a lexeme as a part of the main field of linguistics. The corpus of a language will be able to identify and give the figure about the process and the status of the language maintain in an area. As an identity of language user lexicon as a symbol of ethnic group has an important role to keep a group speaker. According to Childs and Mallinson (2006: 3), "lexical items may take on marked significance as symbolic vehicles through which speakers assert and negotiate their ethnic identity". The lexemes as a set component has a role to carry the meaning. Stump (2005: 50) stated that "A lexeme is *realized by* one or more words, the full system of words, realizing a lexeme is its *paradigm*."

Even the important roles as identity of the speakers, the reality show that there are some aspects accelerates the language change include the lexemes. It is difficult work to keep the position to maintain them in each level age of language speakers. The process of this will imply to the a endangered status. Within the situation of Batu Bara Malay language that spoken by Batu Bara Malay speaker in Batu Bara

Regency used to share their experience and ideology among different age.

The purpose of this study as a set of tool to check of lexemes are still maintain and lost in level of age speaker among Batu Bara Malay. The researcher serves several lexicons and interviewed them about the meaning and the frequent they use in daily communication.

2. METHOD

This research conducted by using qualitative research method. Bogdan and Biklen (1992:29) stated that qualitative research has natural setting, as the direct source of data and the researcher is the key of instrument. Based on this method the researcher get the data from the field directly and naturally by interviewed the respondents.

2.1. Instrument

In this study reseacher was as an instrument, the writer observed the location and interviewed the respondents directly by giving them list of lexical items and ask them the meaning one by one. There are 20 lexical items that asked them to explain by 3 categories for each lexical become (1)

Know and use, (2) Know and no use, (3) Not know and no use. After that they tick one of the 3 columns by these categories. In order the writer know and able to measure the strength and the weakness of the vocabulary for user.

2.2. Technique of Analysis data

According to Miles and Huberman (1994: 12) The three types of analysis activity and the activity of data collection itself form and interactive, cyclical process. The researcher moves among these four nodes during data collection and then shuttles among reduction/condensation,

display, and conclusion drawing/verification for the remainder of the study.

3. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

This study aimed to investigate the sustainability in general and special vocabulary in and out of context. In order to investigate the writer questions a number of statistics were run. The results are presented in this section.

The total mean scores of respondents in general and special word tests out of context showed by these table below.

Table 1. Batu Bara Malay's Vocabulary and equivalent meaning in Bahasa Indonesia

No	Batu Bara Malay's Vocabulary	Equivalent Meaning in Bahasa Indonesia
1	Ageh	Agas
2	Angit	bau hangus
3	Balo	Bala malapetaka
4	Begajul	Bandel
5	Bengal	keras kepala
6	Botik	Papaya
7	Bongak	Bohong
8	Buluh	Bambu
9	Busut	Tumpukan tanah berisi rayap
10	Calar	barut/parut, baret, goresan luka
11	Cedok	Gayung
12	Cokuh	Rogoh
13	Cindung	Permainan petak umpet
14	Dabuh	Pukul
15	Dogil	nakal, bandel
16	Hompok	Pukul
17	Jolok	mengambil sesuatu dengan tongkat panjang/galah
18	Kang	Nanti
19	Kedokut	kikir, sangat pelit
20	Suluh	Lampu

According to the table showed above there are 20 (twenty) lexical items or vocabulary in Batu Bara Malay Language. Several lexical still used in daily

conversation and some others don't use again for current conversation in society. Some of them still use and other have ever known but never use, and use but never

know the meaning so these lexical items unfamiliar for teenagers.

Table 2 Global result regarding general knowledge of meaning and usage

No	Lexical Item	1	2	3	Total
1	Ageh	0	1	9	10
2	Angit	2	6	2	10
3	Balo	1	4	5	10
4	Begajul	4	5	1	10
5	Bengal	8	1	1	10
6	Botik	3	5	2	10
7	Bongak	7	2	1	10
8	Buluh	8	1	1	10
9	Busut	2	6	2	10
10	Calar	7	2	1	10
11	Cedok	8	1	1	10
12	Cokuh	7	2	1	10
13	Cindung	1	9	0	10
14	Dabuh	7	1	2	10
15	Dogil	3	1	6	10
16	Hompok	4	4	2	10
17	Jolok	9	0	1	10
18	Kang	6	3	1	10
19	Kedokut	8	1	1	10
20	Suluh	2	2	1	10

- (1) Know and use
- (2) Know and no use
- (3) Not know and no use

Based on the table showed above the lexical items classified based on 3 (three) level by user skills (1) Know and use, (2) Know and no use, (3) Not know and no use,. The writer classified the big number by colored the lexical items and the biggest number among 3 categories in order write able to measure the lexical items. Based on the table above. It showed that the most lexical item for Know and use is Jolok, Know and no use is Cindung, Not know and no use is Ageh.

REFERENCE

Bogdan, Robert C and Biklen, S.K. 1992. *Qualitative Research for Education*. USA: Ally and Bacon.

Childs, B. and Mallinson, C. (2006). *The Significance of Lexical Items in the Construction of Ethnolinguistic Identity: A Case Study of Adolescent Spoken and Online Language*. American Speech, 81/1: 3-30. doi:10.1215/00031283-2006-001

Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. 1994. *Qualitative data analysis: An expanded sourcebook* (2nd ed.). Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications, Inc.

Stump, G.T. 2005. Word-Formation and Inflectional Morphology. In Pavol Stekauer and Rochelle Lieber (Eds.), *Handbook of Word-Formation Studies in Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* (Volume 64, pg. 49-71). Dordrecht: Springer.