# Change of The Word "Maka" from Malay Period on 1380, on 1625 up to Modern Period on 2011: A Comparative Historical Linguistics Study

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*Abstract*— The topic of this research is language change. This research is based on the language principle that language is in a state of change. In this study, the author looks at the change of the word *"maka"* used in the period 1380, 1625, and/until the modern period, 2011. Changes seen from phonological, morphological, syntactic, to semantic. In the method, author uses the tool, AntConc 3.4.4w, as a tool to facilitate researchers select research data in the corpus. The results show that the word "maka" changes from time to time. Changes found to the word "maka" are syntactic changes and semantic changes. At the syntactic level, the word "maka" in modern times uses less than in previous periods. Changes to the semantic level, the word "maka" changes in the level of narrowing meaning.

*Keywords*— language change, maka, concordance, AntConc 3.4.4w

## I. INTRODUCTION

Every living thing in this world has a communication tool that can be used to communicate or interact with each other. The human communication tool is the language. Language is an arbitrary system of symbolic sounds, used by members of a society to cooperate, interact, and self-identify (KBBI, 2008). Language as the ideal communication tool will work properly if there is no change in it. However, the opposite is true. Language always changes constantly. The Trask in *The Dictionary of Historical and Comparative Linguistics* also states the same thing. Trask affirms that every language that lives in the world is always changing. In fact, a language is called always in a state of being changed (Trask, 2000: 182). One of the essence of language is dynamic (Chaer, 2015: 21). In this world there is no fixed language, but always changing from time to time in accordance with the development of the culture and society of speakers; Also due to the development of science and technology.

Language, according to Bopp (1827) in Jespersen (1922: 65), can be likened to a living thing, developing and will gradually die. This is confirmed also by Tampubolon (1999: 4) that language extinction does not occur suddenly, but through a long process. Meanwhile, according to Aitchison (1981: 209, 216) there are two types of language extinction, namely (1) suicide (language suicide) and (2) language murder. Furthermore, language suicide occurs because a language borrows a great deal of foreign vocabulary so that the language changes in its entirety. While the killing of language concerning the deaths that occur because the language was urged by another language that is more dominant, both socio-cultural, political, and economic.

Many questions arise, why does the language change? Trask (2000) explain that one of the causes of the language has changed because the speakers of language have certain characteristics, such as short tongue, thick lips, or hollow teeth (2010: 19). In addition, the sounds created by different people are also a part of the language that changes. In fact, sound change is one aspect of language change most attention from researchers. Crowley (1992: 133-134) mentions the study of sound changes already existed 150 years ago. In order to understand the background of a sound change, we need to understand what motivation causes the change of voice. There are several things that motivate the change of voice. Ease in the pronunciation of a sound, the delay of emphasis in a sound-forming process, the excess/lack of pressure on the sound-forming process, the slipping of the tongue at the time of the formation of a sound, and the listener's error capturing the sound produced by a speaker is considered to be the background of the sound change.

Discussion of sound changes can not be separated from morphological changes. In the process of sound change, it can not be denied that there is interference, aspects of morphosyntax. An in-depth study should be done to distinguish between sound changes and morphosynthetic changes in a process of language change. Ringe and Eska (2013) use the concept of *Distributed Morphology*-hereinafter to be called DM-to explain the morphological changes occurring in a language. DM adopts a hypothesis that the structure in a word is structured on the same levels as the structure in a sentence and all the stratified structures are generated by syntactic factors.

There are three mechanisms underlying syntactic change, namely *reanalysis*, *extension*, and *lending* (Campbell 2004: 283). *Reanalysis* change the structure of a syntactic construction. *Expansion* does not change the structure of a construction, but causes a wider construction environment. Lending results in the use of elements from other languages. For example, the conjunction of the Arabic language is used in Malay with the same function as conjunction as in the sentence: *Ibu mempunyai tiga orang putra, **yakni** Irwan,*

*Budi, dan Cahyo* 'Mother has three sons, that are Irwan, Budi, and Cahyo'.

The change that occurs at the level of meaning is a semantic change. The meaning has changed diachronically can be grouped into some kind of change. Gorys Keraf (2001) in his book Diction and Style of Language explains different types of change of meaning. Among them: **Change of meaning extends**, the changes that occur initially contain a special meaning, then change more broadly so that it covers a more general class of meaning; **Change in meaning narrowed**, a change that occurs when the meaning of a word that originally has a wide range of meanings then becomes more specific; **Amelioration**, a change that occurs when the new meaning is perceived as smoother, taller, or polite than the previous meaning; **Peyoration**, a change of meaning that occurs when meaning begins to feel lower or harsher than the previous meaning; **Metaphor**, change of meaning because of the equality of nature between two objects; **Metonymy**, change occurs because of the close relationship between words involved in a circle of the same meaning and can be classified according to place or time, the relationship of content and skin, and causality.

## II. RESEARCH METHODS

The research data sourced from the corpus: Hikayat Hamzah (1380), Hikayat Aceh (1625), and a Novel "Sang Penandai" created by Tere Liye published in 2011. Data were analyzed using AntConc4.4.3w tool. The use of this tool to facilitate the author in finding the word that became the object of research in the research corpus data. Initial step, the data is taken in Microsoft Word form, then converted into txt. The next step is incorporated into AntConc 3.4.4w data that is already txt-shaped. In AntConc 3.4.4w, the author looks at the word concordance then to find the frequency and position of words in the sentence. After the data was found, the data were classified based on the changes to be studied, ie phonological, morphological, syntactic, lexicon, and semantic changes

## III. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

In *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* 'Indonesian Dictionary' (2008), the word *maka* classified into a conjunction word class meaning 'connector word' to state a causal relationship. Chaer in his book *Syntax Indonesian*, said that the word *maka* is a coordinating conjunction that serves as a conclusion. Coordinative conjunctions are conjunctions connect two constituents whose position is equivalent (2008: 82). Kridalaksana (2008: 102), conjunction is a category that serves to expand other units in the construction of hypotheses, and always connect two or more units in construction. The conjunction connects the parts of speech that are at the same level as those that are not. Language diversity causes some conjunctions to be difficult to distinguish from prepositions. In addition, (Chaer, 2008: 98) says that conjunctions are words that connect syntactic units, either between words and words, between phrases and phrases, between clauses or clauses, or between sentences and sentences. Analysis conducted in the data Hikayat Hamzah, Hikayat Aceh, and Novel of Sang Penandai, found the form of changes to the word maka that is the topic of this study. Classification of the use of words maka in the three data obtained by using software AntConc 3.4.4w, set forth in the following table.

TABLE 1
CLASSIFICATION THE WORD OF *MAKA*

| Data | Years | Using "maka" | Sintactic function | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Conjunction | Introduction to discourse |
| Hikayat Hamzah | 1380 | 6834 | 3036 | 3798 |
| Hikayat Aceh | 1625 | 3467 | 745 | 2722 |
| Novel Sang Pendai | 2011 | 58 | 50 | 8 |

The table above shows the difference in the number of word *maka* used from three different periods. In Hikayat Hamzah found as many as 6834 times; in Hikayat Aceh found as many as 3467 times; In the novel of Sang Penandai was found 58 times. Differences in the use of word *maka* be proof that the word of *maka* changes from time to time. In the early centuries the use of the word counted much, slowly changes occurred with the reduction of the use of the word of *maka* in the centuries that followed, until the present use less. It can be found in the above three data that the word of *maka* in Hikayat Hamzah more found in the form of introduction to discourse compared that serves as a conjunction. Likewise, in the Aceh Hikayat, the word of *maka* is less syntactically functional as a conjunction, but more emphasized the use of syntax as the introduction of a sentence. In contrast to the previous period, the modern period, the present. The use of leksem *maka* is more emphasized as a function of conjunction in syntax, ie in the middle of the sentence as a previous constituent with another constituents to be discussed.

### a. Analysis of Syntactic Changes

The word of *maka* in syntax is a form of conjunction function. In its use, Chair asserts that the word belongs to the conjunction of inference. That is, this form connects a general constitution which is then followed by a costituent of conclusion connected by a conjunction *maka*. For example, an example is taken from Kridaksana (2008: 108):

*Mengenai eksposisinya, dibandingkan dengan museum-museum Angkatan Perang yang telah saya lihat di Eropa Barat, **maka** apa yang saya lihat di Beograd itu adalah yang paling modern.*

'Regarding his exposition, compared to the Army museums I have seen in Western Europe, *what* I see in Belgrade is the most modern'.

The sentence, has two constituents, (1) a constituent which is an introduction / general concept conveyed by the author. Then (2) is the constituent of the conclusion (1) connected by the conjunction *maka*.

In the data of Hikayat Hamzah, the word of *maka* that serves as a conjunction as much as 3036 times, less than the word of *maka* that serves as an opening sentence / introduction to discourse. In Kridalaksana (2008: 105), the word form that serves as an introductory discourse of which there is *sebermula*, *adapun* 'as for'. This form is functionally the same as the word of *maka* as an introduction to discourse in that period. Not much different in the next period, in the mid-17th century, the word of *maka* was more dominantly used as an introduction to discourse or as a opening sentence. That is, the word of *maka* in these two periods have the same function, namely (1) as an introduction to discourse that is always placed at the beginning of sentence, whether the

sentence is active and passive or sentence verbs and nouns. Then (2) as a conjunction. However, in this period, the word of *maka* that functions as a conjunction is not much because the use of the word of *maka* many positioned at the beginning of the sentence.

In the data of 2011, in the novel of Sang Penandai. The word of *maka* found as much as 58 times the frequency in AntConc 3.4.4w software. Of that number, 50 times found the form the word of *maka* that serves as a conjunction. The remaining as much as 8 are found at the beginning of the sentence and are a form of introduction to discourse. In this data, words that serve as introductory discourse to be the least compared with previous data. This, showing that change occurs at the level of syntactic function after the second period of the three periods of this research material. The syntactic function the word of *maka* began to change after 1625 period until now.

### b. Semantic Change

Semantically, the word of *maka* changes its meaning toward *penyempitan* 'narrowing'. Campbell (2004: 257) in semantic narrowing, the meaning decreases so that a word can be used appropriately only in a fewer context than before the change. The meaning of the word of *maka* found in the period 1380 and 1625 is not just 'drawing conclusions'. However, it also contains the meaning of 'choosing one another' as in the sentence:

(1) ...*pihak tentera pun berdirilah bersaf-saf di medan. Maka ada seorang pahlawan Zamin Ambar terlalu gagah lagi kenamaan,* .... (Hikayat Hamzah, 1380)

(2) ...*orang Johor. Maka diperbedilnya dari dalam kota. Maka orang Acéh tiada dapat mudik. Maka segala orang Acéh...* (Hikayat Aceh, 1625)

(3) ... *daripada jin Islam. Setelah sudah bermesyuarat, maka Afrid pun berlengkap dengan bala tenteranya yang sembilan puluh ...* (Hikayat Hamzah, 1380)

(4) ... *sampailah meréka itu kepada sultan `Abdul-Jalil maka disuruh sambut dengan kemulia(n)an. Maka segala meréka itu yang ...* (Hikayat Aceh, 1625)

The first two sentences of the word of maka have the meaning of 'choosing another one'. As the sentence (1) and (2) the first constituent is the initial part before the word of *maka* mentioned. Then used the word of *maka* as a pointer that there are constituents that must be mentioned in the sentence. Subsequently, the sentences (3) and (4), the word of *maka* used contains the meaning of 'conclusions' of the previous constituents. The first constitution before the word of *maka* used is a common statement form and the second constituent after that word used is a conclusion of the previous constituent. Therefore, the word of *maka* in the first two sentences contain the meaning of choice, whereas in the last two sentences contain the meaning of the conclusion.

In the modern period, 2011 in the novel of Sang Penandai, the word of *maka* is only found to contain the meaning of 'conclusion'; 'Draws conclusions from previous statements/constituents'. The following data can be analyzed:

(5) *Semakin hari gurauan itu semakin kelewatan.* **Maka** *tak jarang perkelahian antarprajurit dan kela (Sang Penandai, 2011)*

(6) *Yang aku ingat, jika legenda itu benar* **maka** *beruntunglah kalau kita bisa selamat kembali (Sang Penandai, 2011)*

Both of these sentences, the word of *maka* contains the meaning of 'conclusion' although syntactically both words are different functions. Sentence (5) syntactic function of the word *maka* as the opening sentence or the beginning of the discourse. While the sentence (6) syntactic function as a conjunction that is connected between the first constituent with the next constituent. However, these two sentences use the word of *maka* that contains the same meaning. Therefore, the word of *maka* in the 2011 period data only has the meaning of 'conclusion'.

Based on the examples and semantic analysis of the data in different periods. The word of *maka* undergoes a change of meaning, ie narrowing changes 'narrowing'. This is proven, before the word of *maka* has the meaning not only 'conclusion', but also has the meaning of 'choice'. On this day, the word of *maka* semantically has only the meaning of 'conclusion' only.

## IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of language changes, especially the lexeme changes of *maka* the authors review. That is based on phonological, morphological, syntax, lexicon, and semantic changes. The following conclusions are found. The word of *maka* from the three data periods selected, namely the period of 1380, the period of 1625, and the period of 2011, found changes in the level of syntactic and semantic level. On the contrary, phonological, morphological, and lexicons, the authors do not find any change to the word of *maka*.

Syntactic changes, the word of *maka* changes in terms of position. First, it is located at the beginning of the sentence - this word belongs to an introduction to discourse form. Second, it is located mid-sentence-this word syntactically serves as a link between previous constituents / phrases / clauses with subsequent constituents / phrases / clauses. Thus, on a syntactic level, the word of *maka* has two functions, namely as an introduction to discourse and as a conjunction. However, the changes that occur focus on the number of words used in the three periods. The first and second periods or the year 1380 and the year 1625, the word of *maka* is more positioned as a beginnig of sentence than connectioning between constituent. While in the recent period, in 2011, found the difference, the word of *maka* is more positioned as a conjunction function than the opening sentence.

Semantic change, the word of *maka* changes in the level of narrowing meaning. The present meaning, the word then is 'conclusion'; 'sums up the previous statement'. Whereas the first meaning, the word of *maka*, besides containing the meaning of 'conclusion' also contains the meaning of 'choice'; 'Gives options other than the initial constituent choice'.

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