

CHANGES IN REGIONAL LANGUAGE IN THE INTERACTION OF THE PULAU TERAP VILLAGE COMMUNITY (SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDIES)

Isratul Jannah¹, Kasmawarni², Dhea Nanda Heriana³

1English Language Education Study Program , University Pahlawan Tuanku
Tambusai

e-mail: kasmawarnibkn@gmail.com.

Abstract

This study focuses on the preservation of the regional language (OCU language) in the interaction of the Kampar community that occurs in Pulau Terap Village. This language preservation research is carried out so that the position of the Ocu language can be upheld by the Kampar community and to document the language so that it does not experience shift or extinction. This research uses sociolinguistic and qualitative research methods. How people in the past viewed the world and communicated their ideas through language.

Keywords: *Regional language preservation, OCU language, Kampar community, Language shift, Sociolinguistic research*

BACKGROUND

Ocu language is the regional language of the indigenous Kampar people which is often used in the process of social interaction. For the most part, Kampar people communicate using the OCU language. As a regional language, Ocu language also influences the development of Indonesian. The presence of regional languages, also

adds to the vocabulary in Indonesian. Thus, Indonesian is strong because it is supported by regional languages. In addition, (Widianto, 2018) added, regional languages are The wealth of a society, can also be an image of a society that is independent in life.

The role of the Ocu language as the mother tongue of the Kampar people is slowly being abandoned. Because the OCU language coexists with Indonesian. In addition, other regional languages such as Minangkabau are also influential in the OCU language. The presence of Minangkabau language in the midst of Kampar society, makes the language difficult to distinguish from the original Ocu language. As found in the word "ompek" in the OCU language, and "ampek" in the Minangkabau language, both words both mean 'four'. Other examples include the words "inyo", "apo", and "tigo". These three words are equally found in the Ocu and Minangkabau languages, which also have the same meaning, namely 'he', 'what', and 'three'.

Changes and development of regional languages are difficult to avoid. According to Poedjosoedarmo (2009) the process of language change varies, there are at least two types that can be identified, namely, (1) internal changes that occur in the grammatical system. These changes usually occur slowly; (2) external changes, i.e. changes caused by the coming influence of other languages. This change can be a relatively quick process, and this change usually starts from the richness of the lexicon. The more intensive the language contact that occurs, the more extensive the changes that occur. External changes are not limited to the richness of the lexicon, but can spread to other elements of the language. This is due to cultural alulturation which is preceded by the process of switching language speakers to speakers of other languages, resulting in dialect changes, the creation of new words, and even the syntactic arrangement (Haryono, 2012). Dialect flattening is the process of

assimilation, mixing and merging of certain dialects, often with language standardization (Bamigbola, 2021). Then (Bamigbola, 2021) also added, many affected dialects are not reduced to writing or do not have rich literature, so they are unable to face the challenges of modern times.

Article Type

This article is an exploratory and analytical research article.

Figure 1. Table of data resulting from the meaning of various languages in the past and present

No.	Indonesian	Commonly used language	Languages that are rarely used
1.	Sekarang	Dulu	Komua
2.	Pergi	Pai	Poi
3.	Kemana	Kamano	Mano
4.	Sholat	Solat	Sumbayang
5.	Kebangun	Takjago	Taksintak
6.	Sumur	Sumu	Kula
7.	Tua	Tuo	Gaek
8.	Telan	Tolan	lulu

9.	Membuka	Mambukak	Maungkai
10.	Larut	Tonga Malam	Lawik
11.	Maling	Maliong	Mancilok
12.	Sendiri	Sughang	Sandighi
13.	Lincak	lincah	Colio
14.	Berfikir	Bapikiu	Bapikie
15.	Tidak	Ndak	Indak
16.	Banting	Bantiong	Ompen
17.	Runtuh	Goghak	Untuo
18.	Ludes	Abi sodo e	Losap sodo
19.	Kasar	Kasau	Kosek
20.	Patah	Patah	Sokah

METHOD

Theoretically, this study used a sociolinguistic approach. While methodologically, the approach used is qualitative. The sociolinguistic approach deals with the investigation of the relationship between language and society with the aim of seeking an understanding of the structure of language and how such communication

languages function. (Wardhaugh, 2006). Qualitative method is a direct presentation of the nature of the relationship between researchers and respondents that emphasizes quality (characteristics of the data experienced) in accordance with descriptive and natural understanding (Djajasudarma, 2010).

The technique used in this study was observation. According to (Hasanah, 2017) observation is the process of systematic observation of human activities and physical settings in which these activities take place continuously from the locus of natural activity to produce facts. After the data is obtained, several stages of analysis will be carried out, namely (1) the identification stage, (2) transcription data into written data, (3) data competition, and (4) analysis based on the context of the research process. While the data obtained from the interview results are used to determine the causal factors language retention.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Pulau Terap Village is a village located in Kuok District, Kampar Regency, Riau. This village is unique because it is located on a small island surrounded by rivers and forests. Terap Island Village has unspoiled natural beauty and is an attractive tourist destination for visitors.

The language spoken in Pulau Terap Village is generally Riau Malay, which is a dialect of Malay that is widely used in the Riau region. In addition, people in this village can also use Indonesian as the official language of the country. However, in everyday life, the people of Pulau Terap Village also still use their own regional or local language in communicating. In the local language, there may be the use of words or

phrases that have double meanings or more than one connotation, reflecting the cultural values and local wisdom of the Pulau Terap people. Further exploration of these similar mentions may reveal how worldviews and traditional values are reflected in everyday language.

In addition, because the village is located in an area that is still quite remote and traditional, there may also still be dialects or variations of Malay that are typical for the area. The use of local or regional languages may also be preserved in Pulau Terap Village to maintain local cultural identity and traditions.

However, more information about the languages spoken in Pulau Terap Village can be obtained through direct interaction with the locals or through further research on the linguistic and cultural diversity in the region. This research can also provide a better understanding of how regional languages continue to evolve and adapt to changing times. While many ancient words or phrases may have been rarely used in everyday conversation, these searches can help in understanding the roots and evolution of local languages.

Conclusion

From this study, Word/ Language change as a Natural process: This change in language or words in the area may be part of the natural evolution of language over time. This can be caused by internal factors such as alternation of generations, social interaction, and adaptation to changes in daily life.

There are also external influences that occur that language changes can also be influenced by external factors, such as contact with other cultures or languages, population migration, or mass media. The possibility of interaction with the

surrounding area or with different cultures can affect local vocabulary and grammar.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thank you for your interest and attention to this topic. Hopefully this article can provide a broad understanding of changes in language or regional words in the interaction of the people of Pulau Terap Village.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Jannah Isratul,Kasmawarni, Dhea Nanda Heriana, 2024. Changes In RegionalLanguage In The Interaction Of The Terap Island Village Community.2024.Bangkinang:Culture
- Alexandra, Y., Aikhenvald, & Maitz, P. (2021). Language Contact and Language Change in Multilingual Contexts. *Italian Journal of Linguistics*, 33(1), 69–78.
- Ernawati, S., & Hermaliza. (2019). Riau Malay Nouns Kampar dialect: a review of morphological forms. *Furious (Active Writing Movement)*,7, 1–16.
- Haryono, A. (2012). *Language Change and Development: A Historical and Sociolinguistic Review* (Doctoral Dissertation, Udayana University)
- Hasanah, H. (2017). Observation techniques (an alternative method of qualitative data collection in the social sciences). *At-Taquaddum*, 8(1), 21.
- Ibda, H. (2017). The Urgency of Mother Language Retention in Elementary Schools. *Shahih: Journal of Islamicate Multidisciplinary*, 2(2).
- Richard, JC (2002). *Curriculum Development in Language Teaching*. New York.
- Sun, Hongkai & Liu, Guangkun 2009. *Tata bahasa Anong. Kematian bahasa akibat kontak yang intens. Diterjemahkan, diberi anotasi, dan ditambah oleh Fengxiang Li, Ela Thurgood dan Graham Thurgood*. Leiden: Brill.

