

Change of Meaning in the East Javanese Language

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Abstract: The East Javanese language as a Proto-Austronesian (PAN) derivative has inherited a series of original features from its ancestor but has undergone changes not only in lexical form but also in meaning. Therefore, the formulation of the problem proposed is how the meaning of the East Javanese language changes when compared to the original language, namely the Proto-Austronesian language. Furthermore, data collection was carried out through field research (oral data). Field data were obtained using participative conversation method along with stimulating technique, followed by recording and noting techniques. Based on the results of the analysis, there are several patterns of change of meaning occurring in the East Javanese, namely narrowing, broadening and shifting. It was also found that these changes were influenced by several factors such as linguistic causes, historical causes, social causes, and psychological causes.

1 INTRODUCTION

Language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols used by members of social groups to collaborate, communicate, and identify themselves (Kridalaksana, 2008). Language is passed down from generation to generation through a long and continuous process. The long duration process in a language then led to the emergence of language evolution. Evolution in KBBI(2016) (*Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* 'The Great Dictionary of Indonesian Language') means changes (growth; development) gradually and slowly (little by little) and over a long time. The combination of language definitions and evolution shows that language is a dynamic and non-static symbol system. So, as long as the language is used by the speakers, the language will continue to develop and change in line with the development of the language-speaking community.

Several languages in Indonesia were derived from Proto-Austronesian languages. Proto-Austronesian language is the surname of a language found in Southeast Asia Pacific, which is also related to another family language that is found in Southeast Asia, namely the Austro-Asian family. The grouping of Austronesian languages can be seen as follows: (West Austronesian Languages (including Malagasy, Formosan, Bisaya, Minahasa, Acehnese, Gayo, Bataknese, Nias, Javanese,

Sundanese, Madurese, Dayak, and Minangkabau) and Polynesian Malay Languages (including the languages of Timor-Ambon, Sula-Bacan, and South Halmahera-West Irian) and the East Austronesian languages (Keraf, 1996).

The change of the Proto-Austronesian language occurs because of internal and external factors. In the internal level, geographical factors are the main cause of these language changes. This is in accordance with the research conducted by Daiu (2015) and Adhiti (2019) which proves that the development of proto-language is caused by historical factors or cultural changes, social and psychological factors as well as time and place factors, which then led the proto-language, develop into derivative languages. Next, in the external level, language changes occur because of the contact between languages. The influence of the language of other families is due to migration that occurs because of the conquest of power or territory, the spread of religion, and marriage. Over time, the Proto-Austronesian language has changed morphologically, phonologically, syntactically, and lexically. These changes occur in a long period time, so that these changes are slowly undergoing a shift both in form and meaning. In the grammatical level, changes occur slowly, both in morphological and syntactic, while in the lexicon level the changes occur faster.

In addition to lexicon changes as a result of sound changes, changes of meaning occur in every language, as in the case in the East Javanese. As a language that lives, develops, and changes in a time dimension, it can be assumed that the Javanese language, especially the East Javanese, experienced changes in the meaning of the lexicon as well as the languages of other relatives in Indonesia and other languages that are cognate in various parts of the world.

From this background, the formulation of the problem raised is how is the change in the meaning of the East Javanese language when compared to its native language, namely the Proto-Austronesian language. The purpose of this research is to find out the changes in the meaning of the East Javanese when compared to the original language, the Proto-Austronesian.

Historical Comparative Linguistics (HCL) is a branch of linguistics that studies language related to time field, as well as changes in language elements that occur in that time field. Historical Comparative Linguistics studies data from one or more languages for at least two periods. The data from two or more periods are compared carefully to obtain the rules of change that occur in that language and the same thing can also be done with two or more languages (Keraf, 1996). Historical Comparative Linguistics focuses on studying and determining the classification of languages kinship in the world. This branch of linguistics generally has two major roles namely, (1) grouping languages into large and small families, and (2) reconstructing one or several ancient languages that inherit modern languages (Parera, 1991).

Analyzing the extent of language change symptoms at the semantic level is indeed difficult to obtain high certainty. This diachronic study does use the PAN etymon with the structures of meaning that are built comparatively over some major languages (Javanese, Batakese, Balinese and Formosan languages). However, it is methodologically believed that the similarity in form and meaning of etymon recorded on the relative words (cognatesets) that reconstructed based on the sound equivalence, is the supporting evidence of the theoretical pillar and hypothesis about the PAN etymons. The theoretical construction of the hypothesis was accepted as an ancient language system (and of course the proto-phoneme system) (Bynon, 1977). Proto-language is not real reality, because proto-language has indeed disappeared over time, but the reality of today's language is believed to be a continuation of the development of the past and these languages are the

result of historical processes. Surely, the reality of the current time can be used as a basis foothold for tracking changes that are assumed to have occurred in the past.

Changes in the level of meaning of words, in particular, are universal. Based on the symptoms of change found, it turns out that changes in meaning can be categorized into several: (1) narrowing of meaning (narrowing), (2) expansion of meaning (broadening), (3) fraction of meaning (split, bifurcation), and (4) replacement or total change (shift), (Crowley, 1975). Then, it is known that the meaning as a result of the classification of change in meaning as mentioned before, whether it is narrowing, broadening, split, bifurcation, as well as shifting of meaning when compared to the original meaning will reflect the historical symptom of the language that is interesting to study.

In this case, there are some studies related to change in meaning in Javanese language and one of it is a research conducted by Maemunah (2017). In her research, she found that there was a Javanese vocabulary "*jatuh*" 'falling' that had a change in meaning both expansion of meaning/broadening (found in *borojo l* [brɔjɔl], *tiba* [tibɔ], and *utah*) and narrowing of meaning (found in *sandung* [sandun], and *ceblok* [cɛblok]).

Then, in another study, Heriyanto (2020) examines the Javanese swearing words that experience a total change in meaning (shifting). Through this research, it is known that the Javanese swearing words can be classified based on their references namely, animals, conditions, fruits and vegetables, parts of body, kinships, activities, and names of ghosts.

In a research on other languages, Hasan (2015) revealed the semantic changes in several Arabic loanwords in Bengali and found that there were changes in meaning in the form of broadening, narrowing and shifting of elaborative perceptions either positively or negatively. The same topic of semantic change of loanwords, Anam & Nirmala (2019) conducted a study of meaning changes and found narrowing and broadening in the headlines of Radar Kediri newspaper.

Based on these studies related to change in meaning, Marra (2020) reveals the use of lexicons is currently experiencing developments that are in line with the daily experiences of the speaking community, for example, through the way they see objects or how they feel something. However, along with these developments, several other lexicons also change in meaning or even disappear over time. It does not stop there, Giulanelli, et al. (2020) added,

that for a large number of words, the emergence of new types of use (i.e., 'broadening' its use) may be due to certain historical and technological progress event.

In addition, Bown (2019) specifically highlights the importance of variation in studying changes in meaning in language over time. It was also found that the changes in the meaning of a word could occur when the frequency of use is low or when the speakers have insufficient information about the meaning of the word. Other than that words could also change if they have high polysemy (capacity for words to have multiple meanings).

Another factor that emerges that causes a change or shift in meaning is context. Narawaty (2017) reveals this by proving in his research that context can influence the way speakers use language, causing the meaning of language to change or shift.

Based on some of these studies, it is known that several studies prove that the Javanese language continues to develop from time to time. Some of the developments resulted in changes in the original meaning of the term such as changes in the form of broadening and shifting. However, it can be seen that the researches that have been carried out only focuses on one or two forms of change of meaning, so it is necessary to investigate further other forms of change in meaning that may occur in the Javanese terms. Hereinafter, with this research, it is hoped that the development of the Javanese language can be traced because language is a dynamic aspect that will continue to change along with the development of its use.

2 RESEARCH METHOD

Data collection was obtained through field research (oral data). In collecting the data, the method used *iscakap* method (participative conversation method) along with *pancing* and *cakapsemuka* techniques (stimulating and conversation techniques), followed by *rekam* and *catat* techniques (recording and noting techniques) (Sudaryanto, 1993). In the process of using *cakap* method, the conversations are held between the researcher and the speaker as the resource person. The process was carried out by visiting the research location and continued with a conversation between the researcher and the East Javanese speaker. The researcher creates a conversation with the resource person with several questions.

Furthermore, researchers conducted *rekam* and *catat* techniques to record all spoken data by the

informants. This is done to observe and get accurate data from the informants. After all of the data needed are collected, then an analysis is conducted to solve the research problem. The steps of data analysis in this research are comparing some words in the East Javanese with the PAN dictionary related to the changes in the meaning of words.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

A word, whether in the Javanese language or other languages in the world, may not only have one meaning but also has several possible meanings. Hock (1988) and Crowley (1975) categorize changes in lexical meaning into several categories, including: (1) narrowing, (2) broadening or generalization, (3) total change or shift, (4) pejoration (leads to negative meaning), (6) amelioration (leads to positive meaning), and others.

Based on the results of research on speakers of the East Javanese language, there are numbers of words that experience a change in meaning semantically. The following is an analysis of the types of changes in the East Javanese language based on their categories.

3.1 Narrowing

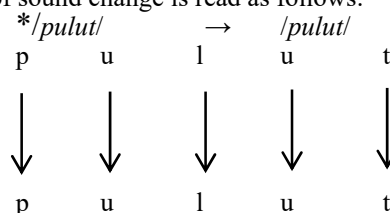
Narrowing in semantics is the opposite of broadening. It occurs when a word refers to only a part of its original meaning. The history of the English word "hound" neatly describes this process. Initially, the word "hound" was pronounced "*hund*" in English, and it was a common word for all types of dogs. In Germany, the word "*hund*" still retains its original meaning of 'dog'. However, the meaning of "*hund*" in English has been limited to dogs that are used to chase prey in hunting, such as beagles.

From the results of the analysis related to the change of the original meaning becomes narrowed, these are several words of the East Javanese language that have narrowed, including as shown in the Table 1:

Table 1: Narrowing of meaning in the East Javanese language.

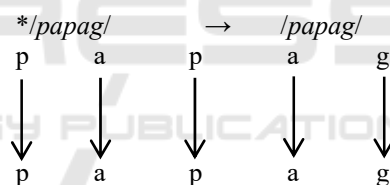
No.	PAN	Original Meaning	East Javanese language	Changed Meaning
1.	*/pulut/	glue	/pulut/	plant sap that functions as an adhesive
2.	*/papag/	meeting	/papag/	pick up; meet to pick up
3.	*/kəntaŋ/	vegetable root	/kəntaŋ/	the name of a certain vegetable, whose fruit is at the root (<i>Solanumtuber osum</i> /potato)
4.	*/gaḍuŋ/	vegetable root	/gaḍuŋ/	the name of a certain vegetable, whose fruit is at the root (<i>Dioscoreahis pida</i>)
5.	*/taləs/	vegetable root	/taləs/	the name of a certain vegetable, whose fruit is at the root (<i>Colocasiaesc ulenta</i> /taro)
6.	*/balay/	house; building	/bale/	particular house/building as a meeting place
7.	*/sunDul/	Push	/sundul/	push, specifically for the head that pushes objects up
8.	*/inəp/	sleep	/inəp/	sleeping in someone else's house
9.	*/pidak/	step	/pidak/	step over something
10.	*/lepe(Ct)/	banana leaf wrapper	/lepet/	banana leaf wrap-per but specifically for type of food made from glutinous rice and coconut milk
11.	*/deReS/	fast	/deres/	fast but only used for something that flows or related to water

The word /pulut/ in the East Javanese has a form of PAN */pulut/ 'glue' (Wurm& Wilson, 1975). In its development in the PAN form, the word /pulut/ does not undergo a process of sound change or is called a linear inheritance (Keraf, 1996). The shape of the process of sound change is read as follows:



In the PAN language, the word */pulut/ 'glue' has developed in the East Javanese and experience a narrowing of meaning to be 'plant sap that sticky or can be used as an adhesive'. So the word /pulut/ in the East Javanese is only used for mentioning certain plant sap that can be used to attach something.

The word /papag/ in the East Javanese has the form of PAN */papag/ 'meeting' (Wurm& Wilson, 1975). In its development from the form of PAN, the word /papag/ does not undergo a process of sound change or is referred to as linear inheritance (Keraf, 1996). The shape of the process of change is read as follows:

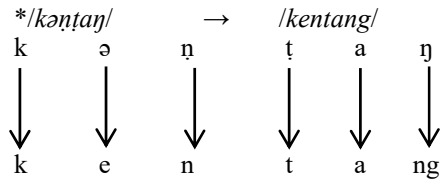


In the PAN language, the word */papag/ 'meeting' in the development in the East Javanese language has narrowed its meaning to be 'pick up'. So the word /papag/ in the East Javanese is only used for meeting someone in order to pick him/her up. Meanwhile the term which means 'meeting' itself in the East Javanese language is used by the etymon */təmu/.

From table 1, it is known that there are terms for parts of plants with the same original meaning, even though they are part of different plants, so that they experience a narrowing of meaning by obtaining different specific meanings. Initially, several types of edible root vegetables such as kəntaŋ (potato), gaḍuŋ, and taləs (taro) get the same meaning which is 'root of a vegetable' and then, the East Javanese speaker gives specific meanings to make it easier to distinguish.

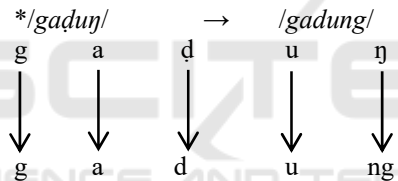
The word /kentang/ (potato) in the East Javanese has the form of PAN */kəntaŋ/ 'root of vegetables' (Wurm& Wilson, 1975). In its development of the

PAN form, the word */kentang/* does not undergo a process of sound change or is called a linear inheritance (Keraf, 1996). The shape of the process of change is read as follows:



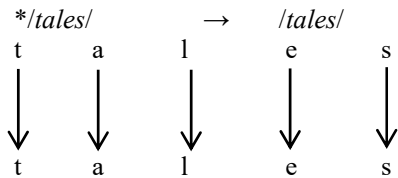
In the PAN language, the word **/kəŋtaŋ/* 'root vegetable' in the development in the East Javanese experience a narrowing of meaning to be 'the name of a particular vegetable, whose fruit is at the root'. The word */kentang/* has the Latin *Solanum tuberosum*, one of the species of plant whose fruit is at the root.

The word */gadung/* in the East Javanese has the form of PAN **/gaɖuŋ/* 'root of vegetable', (Wurm & Wilson, 1975). In its development of the PAN form, the word */gadung/* does not undergo a process of sound change or is referred to as linear inheritance (Keraf, 1996). The shape of the process of change reads as follows:



In the PAN language, the word **/gaɖuŋ/* 'root of vegetable' has a narrowing of meaning in the Javanese language to be 'the name of a particular vegetable whose fruit is at the root'. The word */gadung/* has the Latin *Dioscorea hispida* which is one of the plant species whose fruit is at the root.

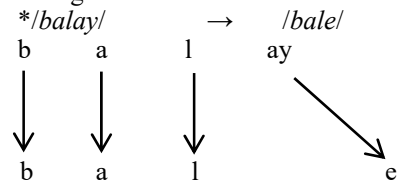
The word */tales/* (taro) in the East Javanese has the form of PAN **/tales/* 'root of vegetables' (Wurm & Wilson, 1975). In its development of the form of PAN, the word */tales/* does not undergo a process of sound change or referred to as linear inheritance (Keraf, 1996). The shape of the process of change is read as follows:



In the PAN language, the word **/tales/* 'root of vegetable' has a narrowing of meaning in the East Javanese, namely 'the name of a particular vegetable,

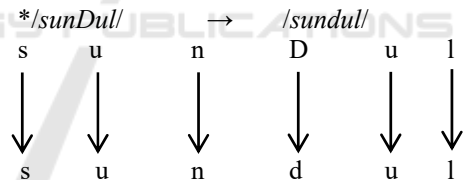
whose fruit is at the root'. The word */tales/* has the Latin *Colocasia esculenta* which is a species of plant whose fruit is at the root.

The word */bale/* in the East Javanese has the form of PAN **/balay/* 'house/building' (Wurm & Wilson, 1975). In the development in the PAN form, the word */bale/* has been assimilated, namely the process of changing the sound of one sound that changes to be like another nearby sound, namely in the phoneme 'ay' which then turned into the phoneme of 'e' (Keraf, 1996). The shape of the process of change is read as follows:



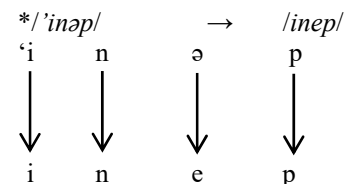
In the PAN language, the word **/balay/* 'house/building' has developed in the East Javanese and has narrowed its meaning to be 'house/building specifically used for the meeting place'.

The word */sundul/* in the East Javanese has the form of PAN **/sunDul/* 'push' (Wurm & Wilson, 1975). In its development of the PAN form, the word */sundul/* does not undergo a process of sound change or is called a linear inheritance (Keraf, 1996). The shape of the process of change is read as follows:



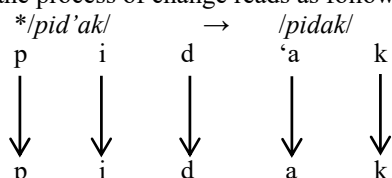
Based on the PAN language, the word **/sunDul/* 'push' has developed in the Javanese. The meaning is narrowed to be 'push, but specifically for the head pushing the object up', for example, "a soccer player who heads the ball with his head".

The word */inep/* in the East Javanese has the form of PAN **/inəp/* 'sleep' (Wurm & Wilson, 1975). In its development of the form of PAN, the word */inep/* does not undergo a process of sound change or is referred to as linear inheritance (Keraf, 1996). The shape of the process of change is read as follows:



In the PAN language, the word **/inəp/* 'sleep' has a narrowing of meaning in the East Javanese, meaning 'sleep or stay at someone else's place or not in his/her own house'.

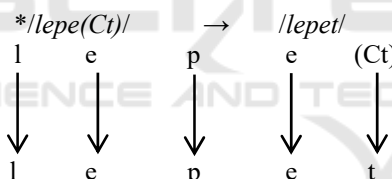
The word */pidak/* in the East Javanese has the form of PAN **/pid'ak/* 'step' (Wurm & Wilson, 1975). In its development in the PAN form, the word */pidak/* does not undergo a process of sound change or is called a linear inheritance (Keraf, 1996). The shape of the process of change reads as follows:



In the PAN language, the word **/pid'ak/* 'step' has developed in the East Javanese and experience a narrowing of meaning to be 'stepping on something'.

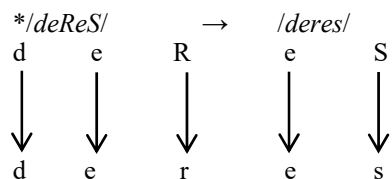
The word */lepet/* in the East Javanese has the form of PAN **/lepe (Ct)/* 'banana leaf wrapper' (Wurm & Wilson, 1975). In its development in the PAN form, the word */lepet/* does not undergo a process of sound change or is referred to as linear inheritance (Keraf, 1996).

The shape of the process of change is read as follows:



In the PAN language, the word **/lepe(Ct)/* 'banana leaf wrapper' has developed in the East Javanese and has narrowed the meaning which originally meant all foods wrapped in banana leaves applies to all types of food whether it is a snacks or a side dish, but in the East Javanese language, it is only used for one type of food that is a snack made from glutinous rice topped with coconut milk and wrapped in banana or *janur* leaves (young coconut leaves).

The word */deres/* in the East Javanese has the form of PAN **/deReS/* 'fast' (Wurm & Wilson, 1975). In its development of the PAN form, the word */deres/* does not undergo a process of sound change or is called a linear inheritance (Keraf, 1996). The shape of the process of change is read as follows:

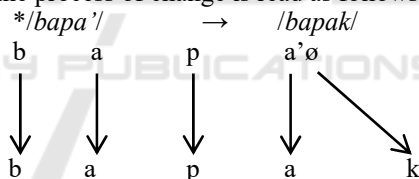


In the PAN language, the word **/deReS/* 'fast' has developed in the East Javanese and experiences a narrowing of meaning to be 'fast but is only used for something that flows or is related to water', for example, "*ujan deres*" (heavy rain) and "*banyu kaline deres*" (the flow of the river is swift).

3.2 Broadening

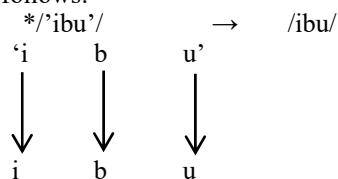
According to Hock (1988) and Crowley (2010), broadening is the expansion of meaning of a word that exceeds the object it presents and the ideas referenced. Based on these limitations, several East Javanese words in many categories experience development or expansion of meaning, as follows.

The word */bapak/* in the East Javanese has the form of PAN **/bapa'/* 'male parents' (father), (Wurm & Wilson, 1975). In its development of the PAN form, the word */bapak/* undergoes a process of sound change by the addition of phonemes at the end of the word or called *paragog* (Keraf, 1996). The shape of the process of change is read as follows:



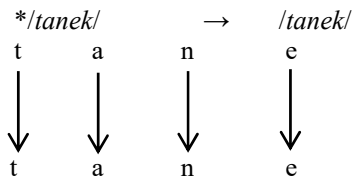
In the PAN language, the word **/bapa'/* 'male parents' (father) in the East Javanese language has developed and has expanded its meaning with the addition of meaning to be not only 'male parent', but is also used as an honorific or a title showing politeness, courtesy or respect for man.

The word */ibu/* in the East Javanese has the form of PAN **/ibu'/* 'female parent' (mother), (Wurm & Wilson, 1975). In its development in the form of PAN, the word */ibu/* does not undergo a process of sound change or is referred to as linear inheritance (Keraf, 1996). The shape of the process of change reads as follows:



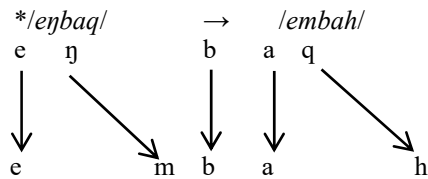
In the PAN language, the word **/ibu/* 'female parent' (mother) has developed in the East Javanese and has expanded its meaning with the addition of meaning that does not only refer to female parents but is also used to refer as an honorific or a title showing politeness, courtesy or respect for woman.

The word */tanek/* in the East Javanese has the form of PAN **/tanek/* 'cooking/cooking rice' (Wurm & Wilson, 1975). In its development of the PAN form, the word */tanek/* does not undergo a process of sound change or is called a linear inheritance (Keraf, 1996). The shape of the process of change is reads\ as follows:



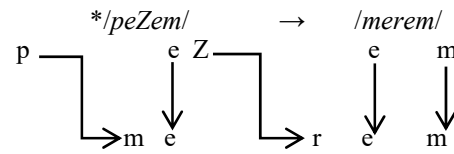
In the PAN language, the word **/tanek/* 'cook/cook rice' in its development in the East Javanese has an extension of meaning, so that it changes to 'cooking insufficient time and has the right level of doneness'. Meanwhile, the meaning of 'cooking' itself in the East Javanese uses the word */masak/*, while for the meaning of 'cooking rice' uses the word */adang/*.

The word */embah/* in the East Javanese has the form of PAN **/eṅbaq/* 'grandfather, grandmother' (Wurm & Wilson, 1975). In its development from the form of PAN, the word */embah/* was undergoing a process of sound change or called the inheritance of innovation (Keraf, 1996). The shape of the process of change is read as follows:



In the PAN language, the word **/eṅbaq/* 'grandfather; grandmother', in its development in the East Javanese language, it has expanded its meaning to be 'a call for all those who are elderly whether there is kinship ties or not'.

The word */merem/* in the East Javanese has the form of PAN **/peZem/* 'sleep' (Wurm & Wilson, 1975). In its development of the form of PAN, the word */merem/* was undergoing a process of sound change or called the inheritance of innovation (Keraf, 1996). The shape of the process of change is read as follows:



In the PAN language, the word **/peZem/* 'sleep' is developing in the East Javanese language and has expanded its meaning into 'all blindfolded activities'. Based on the analysis above, the following table can be made:

Table 2: Broadening of meaning in the East Javanese language

No.	PAN	Original Meaning	East Javanese language	Changed Meaning
1.	<i>*/bapa'/</i>	father	<i>/bapak/</i>	father; a call to show respect for a man
2.	<i>*/ibu'/</i>	mother	<i>/ibu/</i>	mother; a call to show respect for a woman
3.	<i>*/tanek/</i>	cooking/ cooking rice	<i>/tanek/</i>	cooking anything insufficient time and have the right level of doneness
4.	<i>*/eṅbaq/</i>	grandfather; grandmother	<i>/embah/</i>	a call for all people who are elderly whether there are kinship ties or not
5.	<i>*/peZem/</i>	sleeping	<i>/merem/</i>	all blindfolded activities

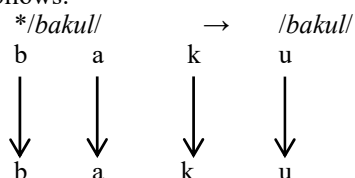
From the table above, it is known that there are several numbers of words in the East Javanese that have broadening of meaning including the words *bapak, ibu, tanek, embah* and *merem*.

3.3 Shifting

Shifting is the total change in meaning of a word when compared to its original meaning (Chaer, 2003). According to Chaer (2003), although there

might still be a connection of meaning, the connection between the meanings is already far from the original meaning. Change or replacement of the original meaning (shift) can occur in the direction of a neutral, positive (amelioration), or negative (pejoration) meaning (Hock, 1988). From the results of the analysis related to the original meaning which experiences a total change of meaning (shifting), there were found several words in the East Javanese, including as follow:

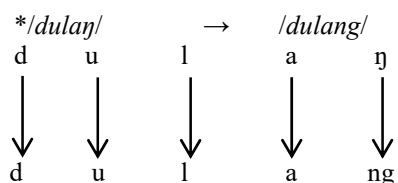
The word */bakul/* in the East Javanese has the form of PAN **/bakul/* 'basket' (Wurm & Wilson, 1975). In its development of the form of PAN, the word */bakul/* does not undergo a process of sound change or referred to as linear inheritance (Keraf, 1996: 80). The shape of the process of change is read as follows:



In the PAN language, the word **/bakul/* 'basket' in the development in the East Javanese language has shifted its meaning into 'seller'. The meaning of 'seller' was obtained from the habits of the seller in ancient times that used the basket as a place to sell goods. Whereas the word 'basket' itself now in the East Javanese society has changed to */wakul/* which means 'place of rice'.

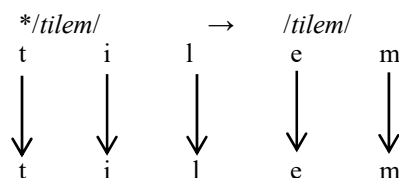
The word */dulang/* in the East Javanese has the form of PAN **/dulaj/* 'bowl or concave-shaped container' (Wurm & Wilson, 1975). In its development in the PAN form, the word */dulang/* does not undergo a process of sound change or is called linear inheritance (Keraf, 1996).

The shape of the process of change is read as follows:



In the PAN language, the word **/dulaj/* 'bowl or a concave-shaped container' in the development in the East Javanese, has experienced a shift in meaning to be 'feed food into the mouth'. The word **/dulaj/* which was originally an object used for food containers is currently inherited in the East Javanese as a verb form. Although it is still the same as referring to food, the meaning is far different.

The word */tilem/* in the East Javanese has the form of PAN **/tilem/* 'bed' (Wurm & Wilson, 1975). In its development in the form of PAN, the word */tilem/* does not undergo a process of sound change or referred to as linear inheritance (Keraf, 1996). The shape of the process of change is read as follows:



In PAN, the word **/tilem/* 'bed' in its development in the East Javanese has shifted its meaning to 'sleep'. The word **/tilem/* which was originally a noun used for "sleep" is now inherited in the East Javanese as a verb form. Although it is still related to sleep, the meaning is far different.

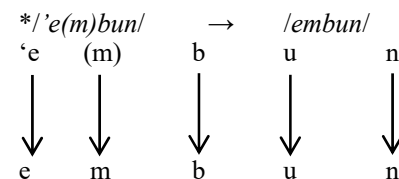
The word */benik/* in the East Javanese has the form of PAN **/beniq/* 'seed' (Wurm & Wilson, 1975). In its development in the PAN form, the word */benik/* does not undergo a process of sound change or is called linear inheritance (Keraf, 1996).

The shape of the process of change is read as follows:



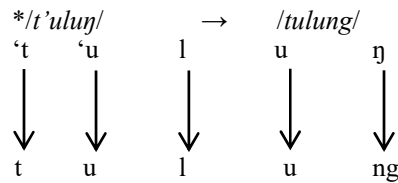
In the PAN language, the word **/beniq/* 'seed', in its development in the East Javanese, has shifted its meaning to 'button of clothes'. As a comparison of the similarity in form and meaning to the form of PAN **/beniq/* 'seed', there is one word in the East Javanese that inherits it with a slight change in the vocal assimilation of the word, namely */winih/* 'seed'.

The word */embun/* (dew) in the East Javanese has the form of PAN **/e(m)bun/* 'cloud' (Wurm & Wilson, 1975). In its development in the PAN form, the word */embun/* does not undergo a process of sound change or is called a linear inheritance (Keraf, 1996). The shape of the process of change is read as follows:



In the PAN language, the word **/e(m)bun/* ‘cloud’ in the development in the East Javanese has experienced a shift in meaning to ‘drops of water that appear in the morning as a process of sublimation’.

The word */tulung/* in the East Javanese has the form of PAN **/t'uluy/* ‘pushes forward’ (Wurm & Wilson, 1975). In its development in the PAN form, the word */tulung/* does not undergo a process of sound change or is called linear inheritance (Keraf, 1996). The shape of the process of change is read as follows:



In the PAN language, the word **/t'uluy/* ‘pushes forward’ in its development in the East Javanese has shifted its meaning to ‘help; ask for help’. Based on the analysis above, the following table can be made:

Table 3: Shifting of meaning in the East Javanese language

No.	PAN	Original Meaning	East Javanese language	Changed Meaning
1.	<i>*/bakul/</i>	basket	<i>/bakul/</i>	seller
2.	<i>*/dulang/</i>	bowl; concave-shaped container	<i>/dulang/</i>	feeding food to the mouth
3.	<i>*/tilem/</i>	bed	<i>/tilem/</i>	Sleeping
4.	<i>*/beniq/</i>	seed	<i>/benik/</i>	button of clothes
5.	<i>*/e(m)bun/</i>	cloud	<i>/embun/</i>	drops of water that appear in the morning as a process of sublimation
6.	<i>*/t'uluy/</i>	push forward	<i>/tulung/</i>	help; asking for help

From the table above, it is known that there are several words in the East Javanese language that have shifted meaning including *bakul*, *dulang*, *tilem*, *benik*, *embun*, and *tulung*.

4 CONCLUSIONS

From the results of this analysis, it is known that the East Javanese language as a derivative of Proto-Austronesian language indeed inherits its original characteristics, both in form and meaning of words. It is known that there are several changes in the meaning of words including narrowing of meaning (narrowing) found in 11 words, i.e. */pulut/*, */papag/*, */kantaŋ/*, */gaḍuŋ/*, */taləs/*, */bale/*, */sundul/*, */inəp/*, */pidak/*, */lepet/* and */deres/*; expansion of meaning (broadening) found in 5 words, i.e. */bapak/*, */ibu/*, */tanek/*, */embah/* and */merem/*; as well as total replacement or change of meaning (shift) found in 6 words, i.e. */bakul/*, */dulang/*, */tilem/*, */benik/*, */embun/*, and */tulung/*. Assessment of symptoms of changes in the meaning of words, especially in the perspective of the historical language is still rare. Synchronic descriptions can be used to explore the original meaning. Moreover, the reconstruction of the lexicon of Proto-Austronesian language as has been produced by previous experts is the basis of a working hypothesis that deserves to be a reference.

Furthermore, language-related research has several of benefits, one of which will have an impact on the tourism sector. These benefits can be in the form of indirect benefits for tourist so that they can learn and understand about knowledge of the Javanese language and other aspects of Javanese culture.

Vice versa, with the development of the tourism sector, it will bring and establish language interactions between tourists and local residents. The interaction that occurs between the two parties will then bring understanding between two or more different cultures, so that it will affect language development as well.

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