THE DEAD WORDS OF MINANGKABAUNESE FOUND IN PASIR TALANG-SOLOK SELATAN

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ABSTRACT

Mayelnic, Chyntia. 2022. *The Dead Words of Minangkabaunese Found in Pasir Talang-Solok Selatan.* Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.

There are many dead words or words that Pasir Talang society has forgotten. Language death can occur due to no longer utilized terms or dead words that occur on a daily. The purpose of this study was to find dead words in Pasir Talang-Solok Selatan. This research belonged to the descriptive qualitative approach in which the elaboration of data is presented in the form of explanations and groupings of data. The data source of this research is the dead words in Pasir Talang-Solok Selatan. Based on the result of the research, the researcher found 69 dead words out of a total of 179 words. There were four lexical classes of words found from 69 dead words, which are nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. The noun (72,5%) is the most emerging with various variations. This happened because the object was no longer found in existence, besides that the object was replaced with a more practical and modern item.

Keywords **:** dead words, lexical word classes, Minangkabaunese.

ABSTRAK

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Banyak kata-kata mati atau kata-kata yang dilupakan oleh masyarakat Pasir Talang. Kematian bahasa dapat terjadi karena istilah yang tidak digunakan lagi atau kata-kata mati yang terjadi dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Tujuan dari penelitian adalah untuk menemukan kata-kata mati di Pasir Talang-Solok Selatan. Penelitian ini termasuk dalam pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dimana penjabaran data disajikan dalam bentuk penjelasan dan pengelompokkan data. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah kata-kata mati di Pasir Talang-Solok Selatan. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, peneliti menemukan 69 kata mati, yaitu kata benda, kata kerja, kata sifat, dan kata keterangan.Kata benda (72,5%) paling banyak muncul dengan berbagai variasi. Hal ini terjadi karena benda tersebut sudah tidak ditemukan lagi keberadaannya, selain itu benda tersebut digantikan dengan benda yang lebih praktis dan modern.

Kata kunci **:** kata-kata mati, kelas kata leksikal, Minangkabau.

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The Writer

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Problem

Language has many variations and develops through time. It is according to Trask (2000:182), every language that lives in the world is always in a state of change. The language used by the new generation differs from the language used by the old generation. Language change is a process of change that occurs in linguistic elements over time (Lyons, 1981). Language is used to submit information between an individual and a group in society. This language interaction between the human in language shift, which influences language change. The phenomenon of language change in the level of words can finally lead to the death of words which can happen in any language.

The Minangkabaunese is a local language that is used by the Minangkabau people to communicate among them. Like many languages, Minangkabaunese has a wide variation in pronunciation, both historically and from dialect to dialect. Those differences can be seen from the sound or intonation of words and vocabulary. Most people in West Sumatera still understand each other even though using their own dialect when communicating with people from different areas. The names of those dialects are given based on the area where the dialects are spoken. There are Pasaman dialect, Agam dialect, Pariaman dialect, Solok dialect, Pesisir Selatan dialect and so on. Solok dialect is spoken in many areas around Solok. Solok dialect also used by people who live in Pasir Talang, Sungai

Pagu sub-district, Solok Selatan, which is about 6,4 kilometers from Padang Aro, and 91 kilometers from Solok. The residents are the farmers, breeders, and only a few do business or work in offices. Mostly, the inhabitants of Pasir Talang are native speakers or indigenous people.

In fact, there are some words which lose in the society. The phenomenon of losing the words is called dead words. According to Fromkin et al (2007:476-477), the dead words occur because there is nobody pay attention to that words and is never used and lost. It means these words are never used or anymore. There are example of dead words in Pasir Talang-Solok Selatan. For example, the word *ngungua* 'toothless'. This word is known by the old generation in Pasir Talang, but they prefer not to use it in communication. Mostly, the recent generations have no knowledge about these words. The substitution of this word sounds like Indonesian *'ompong*'. Another example is the word *cipia* 'coaster'. This word is a noun used to carry glasses. *Ale gale* is a substitute word for the word *cipia*.

Dead words can also occur due to scarcity so that they are rarely found by the young generation. For example, like *wiktan* As a result, the use of certain words will fade and not be used anymore and the words disappear over time. *Wiktan* is a vegetable that is commonly found in the field, but now it can no longer be found so the word *'wiktan'* is unknown even in Indonesian.

Research on language change, especially regarding dead words in West Sumatra, has not been widely studied. This research is necessary as well as important to do because there are a lot of words in Minangkabaunese that have

been disappeared over the time. As the result, young generations are no longer speak of their native language.

In recent years, there are some studies that discussed the phenomenon of dead words. The first study was done by Wardiah (2017) entitled *"Semi-Dead Words Found in Sunngayang sub-district of Tanah Datar Regency".* The result is the most frequent types of language change found in this society is lexical change with percentage of about 89,61%. The second was done by Wulandari (2019), entitled *"Dead Words of Minangkabanese used in Basa Ampek Balai Tapan, Pesisir Selatan".* The result of this study is the language changes in Tapan is influenced by many factors, such as language contact, globalization, feel proud of using lingua franca, the object do not exist anymore, less care on their own dialect and the words sound impolite to hear.

Language change research especially dead words is very important to be carried out in Indonesia because of the large number of regional languages or dialects that influence each other. As a result, lexical changes have emerged that threaten the sustainability of the regional language. In addition, the number of native speakers of Pasir Talang is gradually decreasing. Since language change is a threat to the survival of a language, it needs to be studied further to maintain the vernacular. So that the researcher is interested in examining the dead words found in Pasir Talang. Thus, it is necessary to do research on the dead words found in Pasir Talang in the hope that the young generation will respect and use their native language more often.

1.2 Identification of Research Problem

Based on the background above, research problems on dead words can be studied in several linguistics approaches. First, in terms of sociolinguistics, dead words can be analyzed through dialectology. Second, in term of historical-comparative linguistics can be used diachronic theory and methods. Third, from the point of view of semantics, it has to do with the meaning of the word itself. Fouth, in term of morphology, can be analyzed through part of speech. For this study, the research used theory and diachronic methods to find out dead words in Pasir Talang-Solok Selatan.

1.3 Limitation of Research Problem

The research is limited to the phenomenon of dead words that find in Pasir Talang-Solok Selatan which uses the Minangkabaunese. This study analyzed the phenomenon of dead words based on the diachronic study. The researcher classified the dead words found in Pasir Talang. The limitation of the problems in this research is important due to the discussion about dead words not only in diachronic study but also in sociolinguistics, morphology, and semantic studies.

1.4 Formulation of Research Problem

Related to the limitation of the problem, the formulation of this research is formulated into “What are the Minangkabaunese dead words found in Pasir Talang-Solok Selatan?”

1.5 Research Question

The main problem above is elaborated in the following research questions:

1. What are the Minangkabaunese dead words found in Pasir Talang-Solok Selatan on lexical words classes?
2. What are the lexical meaning dead words found in Pasir-Talang Solok Selatan?
3. What are the substitutions words used by the young generation to replace the dead words in Pasir Talang-Solok Selatan based on the direction of the change?

1.6 Purpose of Research

Concerning the formulation of research questions above, the purpose of the research are:

1. To find out the dead words in Pasir Talang- Solok Selatan based on lexical words classes.
2. To find out the lexical meaning of dead words in Pasir Talang-Solok Selatan.
3. To find out the substitution words used by the young generation to replace the dead words in Pasir Talang-Solok Selatan based on the direction of the change.

1.7 Significance of Research

This research is expected to give a contribution to relate study, both theoretically and practically. Theoretically gives information about dead words

based on lexical word classes. The meaning of dead words and the substitution words use by the young generation to replace the dead words. Practically, the result of this research can be used as a reference for the further research. Then, to increase the language awareness among the young generation about their native language and this research is expected to give the contribution for the researchers who are interested in conducting the diachronic study.

1.8 Definition of Key Terms

Dead words	:The words that exist in Pasir Talang, but now these words are not used and understood anymore by the young generation.
Lexical words classes	:The categories of words such as nouns, verbs, adjective words, and adverbs.
Minangkabaunese	:The local language which is used by Minangkabaunese people in West Sumatra.
Pasir Talang	:One particularly area in Sungai Pagu, Solok Selatan.