Sociocultural Factors of Minangkabaunese Death Words in IV Nagari Sijunjung

THESIS

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain
the Strata One (S1) Degree

Sherly Oktaviani
54631/2010

Advisors:
Prof.Dr.Jufrizal,M.Hum
Delvi Wahyuni S,S, MA

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS
THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF PADANG
2015

HALAMAN PERSETUJUAN SKRIPSI

Judul   : Sociocultural Factors of Minangkabaunese Used in IV Nagari Sijunjung

Nama   : Sherly Oktaviani

BP/ NIM   : 2010/54631

Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Jurusan   : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
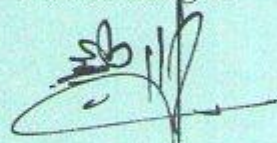
Fakultas   : Bahasa dan Seni

Padang, Februari 2015

Disetujui Oleh:

Pembimbing I

Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M.Hum.
NIP. 19670722 199203 1 003

Pembimbing II

Delvi Wahyuni, S,S .MA
NIP. 10820618 200812 2 003

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Jurusan

Dr. Kurnia Ningsih, M.A.
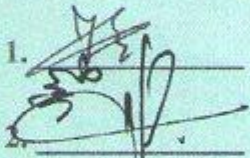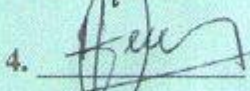NIP. 19540626 198203 2 001

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN

Dinyatakan lulus setelah dipertahankan di depan Tim Penguji Skripsi
Jurusan Bahasa danSastra Inggris
Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni
Universitas Negeri Padang

SOCIOCULTURAL FACTORS OF MINANGKABAUNESE DEAD WORDS IN IV NAGARI SIJUNJUNG

Nama   : Sherly Oktaviani

NIM/BP : 54631/2010

Jurusan   : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Fakultas   : Bahasa dan Seni

Padang, Februari 2015

Nama	Tim Penguji	Tanda Tangan
1. Ketua	: Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M.Hum	1.
2. Anggota	: Delvi Wahyuni S,S, MA	2.
3. Anggota	: Havid Ardi, S.Pd, M. Hum	3.
4. Anggota	: Dr. Hamzah, M.A, MM	4.
5. Anggota	: Drs. Jufri, M. Pd	5.

SURAT PERNYATAAN TIDAK PLAGIAT

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama : SHERLY OKTAVIANI

NIM/TM : 54631/2010

Program Studi : Sastra Inggris

Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : FBS UNP

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Diketahui oleh,

Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Padang,   Februari 2015

Yang menyatakan,

Dr. Kurnia Ningsih, M.A.

NIP. 195406261982032001

Sherly Oktaviani

NIM/TM. 54631/2010

ABSTRAK

Oktaviani, Sherly. 2010. **Sociocultural Factors of Minangkabaunese Death Word in IV Nagari Sijunjung**

Kata kata yang telah mati yang ada di daerah kecamatan IV Nagari Sijunjung merupakan hal dasar yang melatar belakangi penelitian ini, adapun kata mati tersebut di sebabkan oleh faktor faktor sosial budaya, kematian kata di daerah kecamatan IV Nagari Sijunjung tersebut mati secara bertahap melalui proses *dying* terlebih dahulu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui seberapa banyak kata yang telah mati di kecamatan IV Nagari Sijunjung beserta faktor sosial budaya yang dominan menyebabkan kematian kata tersebut.

Dari hasil penelitian diperoleh data sebanyak 113 kata mati yang terdiri dari *death words and dying words,* yang di sebabkan oleh faktor sosial budaya terutama oleh faktor peminjaman kata dari bahasa lain, baik dari bahasa Indonesia maupun bahasa Minang dari daerah lain. Disamping itu, ia juga disebabkan oleh faktor hilangnya fungsi dari penggunaan kata dalam percakapan sehari hari. Berdasarkan hasil dari penelitian disarankan kepada masyarakat di daerah kecamatan IV Nagari Sijunjung baik generasi tua maupun muda untuk tetap menggunakan kata asli daerah tersebut sebagai upaya pencegahan terjadinya kepunahan bahasa.

ACKNOWLADGEMENTS

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem.

Language is an important communication tool that is used by humans to send and receive information. Every language is different from one to another, there is no language exactly the same, both in terms of pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar. Group of people creating their own language in order to facilitate the communication process, so as to create thousands of languages in the world. Other than the language of unity every country has a local language. One of the countries which has so many local language is Indonesian.

According to Sugodo (2008) Indonesia has more than 746 local languages and Indonesia as the national language. Minangkabaunese is one of the local language in Indonesia. It is known as the indigeneous language in West Sumatera and it is known as the first language or mother tongue used by the Minangkabau people in their daily conversation in West Sumatera. According to Jufrizal (2007:7) Minangkabaunese comes from proto language of the Malayu- Polinesians, a branch of Austronesians. He further argues that (2007:7), Minangkabau people in West Sumatera use Minangkabaunese in their every communication, such as economic activity, trade, and socio cultural in their daily activity. This language is spoken as a native language for more than 5.6 million people primarily live in Padang and the highlands of West Sumatera.

As a tool for communication, Minangkabaunese used by the Minangkabaunese in West Sumatra, it has the possibility to change the language. According to Fronkin (2011: 489), changes in language occasionally occur in the grammars and the lexicon of people who speak the language and are perpetuated as new generations of children acquire the altered language and make further change. It could be caused by the influence of the socio, geoghraphical factors and contamination from other languages. Referring to some phenomena today, there are some changes brought to Minangkabaunese as a local language in terms of pronunciation, lexical, phonetics, phonemic or vocabulary.

Changes in language lead a birth of a language as well as the death of the language. Based on opinion given by Martin in Fronkin (2011) No language as depending on arbitrary use and custom can be permanently the same, but it will always be in mutable and fluctuating state. Minangkabaunese also got the possibility of death language some forms of language change that are resulted in the death of language caused by contamination from other languages, in other opinion given by Mufwene (2001) the fact of the changes resulted in the death of a language is influenced by socio-economic condition of society.

The most common situation leads to language death is when speakers of one language becomes bilingual in another language, and gradually shifts allegiance to the second of assimilation which may be voluntary or may be forced upon a population. Speakers of some languanges, particularly regional or minority languages, may decide to abandon them based on economic or utilitarian grounds, in favour of languages regarded as having greater utility or prestige. This process

is gradual and can occur from either bottom-to-top or top-to-bottom. According to Fishman (1991:11) languages do not suddenly become extinct; they become moribund as the community of speakers gradually shifts to using other languages. As speakers shift, there are discernible, if subtle, changes in language behavior. These changes in behavior lead to a change of linguistic vitality in the community.

A language is often declared to be dead even before the last native speaker of the language has died. Dressler (1988 :184) pinpoints that language death occurs in unstable bilingual or multilingual speech communities as a result of language shift from a regressive minority language to a dominant majority language.

If there are only a few elderly speakers of a language remaining, and they no longer use that language for communication, then the language is effectively dead. A language that has reached such a reduced stage of use is generally considered moribund. Once a language is no longer a native language - that is, if no children are being socialised into it as their primary language - the process of transmission is ended and the language itself will not survive past the current generation. Language can be dead faster, when the children are taught to avoid their parents language for reasons such as work opportunities and social status.

Minangkabaunese in IV Nagari Sijunjung today has experienced several death language due to several factors. One of the factors that gave rise to the dead word is that the language is no longer spoken by the young generation, or the use of the word is no longer in need. In addition, the dead words in IV Nagari Sijunjung also

occurred because of contamination from other languages; people coming from outside the area brought new languages.

Dead word in IV Nagari Sijunjung consists of two forms, the first dead words happened because it is not needed anymore in their daily lives, for example the word *"Pagu"*,this word is no longer use by young generation and the older generation. The word *pagu* itself means wooden put herbs in the Bagonjong house. For the next dead word is the word changing become a new word for example word *"beladi"* which mean bucket turn into *"embe"*. In this research, the researcher will classify the dead word based on class of word.

This dead words problem makes the researcher interest to do the research about death words and also the researcher will find the sociocultural factors of Minangkabaunese dead words in IV Nagari Sijunjung. The second reason why the researcher wants to do this research is because research about dead words has not been done previously in IV Nagari Sijunjung.

1.2 Indentification of the Problem

In linguistics study, especially about the system of a language, there are several aspects that can be studied, such as Historical Comparative Linguistics. Historical Comparative Linguistics is the reconstruction of synchronic states unattested in written records and diachronic processes in the history of individual languages and groups of related languages and the determination of the origins of language families, languages, and individual elements in language systems,

including the determination of genetic relationships between languages, that is, the common origin of languages from a single source.

This reseach is conducted based on Historical Comparative Linguistics point of view. Then the Historical Comparative Linguistics itsef can also analyze the dead word. Furthermore the researcher analyzed the sociocultural factors of dead word in Minangkabaunese in IV Nagari in Sijunjung.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

This reseach is limited on Historical Comparative Linguistics by focusing on dead word in IV Nagari Sijunjung. Furthermore, this study explains the sociocultural factors of dead word in IV Nagari Sijunjung.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Based on background of the problem in the preceding discussion, the following reseach problems are formulated as "What is the sociocultural factors leading for Minangkabaunese dead words in IV Nagari Sijunjung?".

1.5 Reseach Questions.

The problem of the study are elaborated into the following research questions:

1. What are the Minangkabaunese dead words of in IV Nagari Sijunjung?
2. What are the sociocultural factors leading for Minangkabaunese dead words of in IV Nagari Sijunjung?

1.6 Purpose of the Reseach

In conducting this research, the writter has purpose as follow:

1. To describe the dead words in IV Nagari Sijunjung.
2. To describe the sociocultural factors of leading to dead words in IV Nagari Sijunjung.

1.7 Significance of the Research

This research is expected to give valuable constribution for the development linguistics studies, especially in Historical Comparative Linguistics theoretically and practically. Theorically, this study increase the understanding and knowledge abouth the dead word in Minangkabaunese in IV Nagari Sijunjung. Practically, this reseach give the specific understanding about the dead word in Minangkabaunese in IV Nagari Sijunjung, and would be useful for next researcher as reference to conduct further research abouth similar topic.

1.8 The Definition of Key Terms

It is important to explain about the key terms are used as follows

1. Dead word   : a process that affects speech communities where the level of linguistic competence that speakers possess of a given language variety is decreased, eventually resulting in no native or fluent speakers of the variety.

2. Minangkabaunese   :   a   local   language   which   is   used   by   native

   Minangkabaunese in Sijunjung.

3. IV Nagari Sijunjung   :   a part of West Sumatera who has a dead words

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Minangkabaunese.

Minangkabaunese is the local language which is used by Minangkabau people in West Sumatera and the nearest place around it. According to Jufrizal (2007:7) Minangkabaunese comes from Proto language of the Malayu- Polinesians a branch of Austronesians. Still on opinion given by Jufrizal (2007), Minangkabaunese has more than 7 regions in West Sumatera, Riau, northern part of Bengkulu and Jambi, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia. This language is spoken as native language for more than 5.6 million people who primarily live in Padang and the highlands of West Sumatera. Based on Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) in Tondo (2009: 280), Minangkabaunese came from Malay language, Minangkabaunese has many dialect for instance Tanah Datar dialect, Padang dialect, Bukittinggi dialect, Payakumbuh dialect, Batusangkar dialect, Sawahlunto dialect, Koto Baru dialect, Simpang Ampek dialect, and Indopuro dialect, most of the people think that if they switch from their local dialect it would not be cool in communication uses, even many parents do not teach their children the original dialect.

According to Krauss (1992: 6), more than 50% of world languages are no longer being learned by young generation of speakers. In other opinion given by Fishman (1991:11) Languages do not suddenly become extinct; they become moribund as the community of speakers gradually shifts to using other languages.

2.2 Sociocultural

Language and culture has a close relationship, besides culture, antropology aspect is aslo has a relation with language, this relation is affected one and others, According to Anth (2001) Cultural anthropology is the study of human society and culture, with an emphasis on describing, analyzing, interpreting, and explaining social and cultural similarities and differences. With the notion of culture as their principle, organizing concept, cultural anthropologists are interested in the whole of the human condition.

Sociocultural in language is a study about how language and culture in a societies change over time. Whereas sociocultural development traces processes that tend to increase the complexity of a society or culture, sociocultural evolution also considers process that can lead to decreases in complexity (degeneration) or that can produce variation or proliferation without any seemingly significant changes in complexity (cladogenesis). Sociocultural evolution is "the process by which structural reorganization is affected through time, eventually producing a form or structure which is qualitatively different from the ancestral form".

Sociocultural system have no such no irrevocable and inevitable pre-programmed linear endpoint presumably dead culture or language can become receive and rejuvenated. Presumably strong culture/ language nevertheless change, amalgamate or fuse with others. Culture and language move backward as well as forward. Experiencing nativization and purification movements. Language

and culture not only detach themselves and separate from one another but also interpenetrate one another pidginization and syncretism.

2.2.1 Minangkabaunese sociocultural condition in IV Nagari Sijunjung

Minangkabaunese in IV Nagari Sijunjung is a society which has strong culture, this is attested by the presence of regular meetings in the title when the village elders where their children will be holding events, such as weddings, circumcisions or other celebration event. Minang community Sijunjung IV villages also still adhere to cultural consensus and deliberation in decision making.

Minangkabaunese daily activity in IV Nagari Sijunjung is farming, trade and gold mining. (see appendix 5). Almost all societies IV Nagari Sijunjung has a middle and upper economic life, this is evidenced by the lifestyle and their tools of modern electronic tools supporting life, such as TVs, refrigerators, and washing machines in almost every home community. Besides almost all young generation in IV Nagari Sijunjung have their own gadget.

Minangkabaunese social economic in IV Nagari Sijunjung is good enough to support the community slowly abandon their native culture. Such as culture resides, first community in IV Nagari live in traditional home or Bagonjong house, usually one house inhabited Bagonjong more than two heads of families, this is caused Minangkabaunese culture that requires a married man to stay at wife's house. today each household no longer live at Bagonjong house, they are more dominant build their own homes, so the traditional houses or Bagonjong house wasted much neglected, and some have already weathered eaten by termites

(see appendix 6). This led to restrictions on the younger generation of cultural knowledge and history.

2.3 Language Change

Language change is a result contact of different language. In other word language change involves bilingual speakers, which means speaker who speak two or more languages. Language change treats the speaker or more precisely the speaker's grammar, as the replicator as well as interactor. According to Croft (2000), language change is assumed to occur in child language acquisition. Language change is conceived as a change in grammars of different speaker, the speaker's grammar is replicator, and the replication process is first language acquisition, prototypically the transmission of grammatical knowledge from parents to child.

According to Croft (2000) language change is a result of replication process ; it is accomplished purely by design, language change is also the natural process of language that is follows from causal law not unlike those that governed the formation of the universe or the evolution of the earth's climate.

Linguists have traditionally studied variations in a language occurring at the same time (synchronic study) or how language develops over time (diachronic or historical study). Both can be useful aids to understanding. According Trask (2007) change in language in over time, one of the fundamental fact about the living languages is that they are always changing, it conclude new word, new pronunciations, new grammatical forms and structures and also the new meaning

for existing words that are always coming into existence, while other ones are always dropping out of use.

Such constant change means that the language at any point in time is always significantly different from its direct ancestor of some centuries earlier and often vastly different from its ancestor of one or two millennia earlier. Moreover, a language which is spoken over a sizable area does not change everywhere in the same way, and so, over into several very different languages, producing a language family.

The study of language change is often narrowed to consideration of change in one aspect of language: lexical, semantics or syntax. According to Fronkin (2011: 489), language change happens in the grammars and the lexicon of people who speak the language and are perpetuated as new generations of children who acquire the altered language and make further change. Based on opinion given by Lightfoot's, change in language use does not lead to change in the adult's grammar, the grammatical change occurs only in language acquisition.

2.3.1   Lexical Change and Semantic Change

Lexical change refers to a change in the meaning or use of a word, or a generational shift in preference for one word or phrase over another. According to Croft (2000), lexical change is probably is the most frequent type of language change and certainly the easiest to observe. A lexical definition is usually the expected type from a request for definition, and it is generally expected that such a

definition will be stated as simply as possible in order to convey information to the widest audience.

Lexical intraference is the use of a word form with one meaning for a closely in related meaning, if another word form already exists for that meaning lexical intraference leads to competition and possibly eventual replacement of the older word form with the newer one. Still in opinion given by Croft, sometimes the replacement is incomplete because the new form enters only part of the morphological paradigm of the old word. Intraference is based on intralingual identification, which is interpreted here as the establishment of connection between semantically closely related form (Croft, 154).

Semantic change is the evolution in lexicon or word usage. According to Rodman (2011), semantic change is a change in one of the meanings of a word. It is also refers to the differential meaning of word from it is own origin. In diachronic study of a language, some changes in the word meaning are the original word can be added, removed, even altered related to the variety of senses either connotation. There are several main parts of semantic change, some of them are:

    a. Widening

Widening refers to an expansion in the word meaning or it is can be said that the meaning of words increasing of all time. As the example is in Middle English, *bridle* mean 'small bird' but recently it is already expanded to be general in the term of usage into 'bird', to represent such of thing.

b. Narrowing

Narrowing is the meaning of word which become more narrowed and restricted if it is compared to the old version. For example is in Middle English, the word *mete* ('meat' in Modern English) was use to represent every *food* but the meaning became narrow, *meat* in Modern English is used to represent animal flesh only

2.3.2 Morphology Change

Language change can happen from morphological aspect through the words formation and structure. Katamba (1993:3) says morphology as the study of the internal structure of words. As the example, in Bahasa Indonesia there are some nasal processes in word formation for instance in prefix me-, pe- became;

1. If it is attached to the word that begin with consonant /s/, nasal process happen, and become /ny/. For example; the word *sandang* become *menyandang* or *penyandang.*

2. If it is attached to the word that begin with consonant /d/, /t/ it become /n/. For example; the word *datang, tantang* become *mendatang, menantang*or *pendatang,* and *penantang.*

3. If it is attached to the word that begin with consonant /g/, /k/, /h/ become /ng/. For example; the *ganti*, *kering,hafal* become *mengganti, mengering, menghafal or pengganti, pengering,* and *penghafal.*

4. When both prefix me-, pe- attached to the word that begins with consonant /l/, /r/, /w/, /y/, the nasal process does not happen. For example; the word ***lebih, rakus, wajib,*** and *yakin.*

Another influence of morphological process that can be proved in word formation can be seen on loan word of Bahasa Indonesia such as the word *tik, sah*. If it is attached to *prefix me-* and *suffix -kan* it become *mentik or mengetik, mensahkan or mengesahkan.*

2.3.3 Sound Change

Sound change is the process of language change which affects pronunciation (phonetic change) or sound system structures (phonological change). It consist of the replacement of one speech sound by another, the complete loss of the affected sound, or even the introduction of a few sound in place in where there previously was none, sound change can be environmentally conditioned, meaning that the change in question only occur in a defined sound environment, whereas in order environments the same sound speech sound is not affected by the change, on the other hand, it refers to surface change that synchronic happen and do not change the language's underlying system. For instance, the *–s* in the English plural form can be pronounced differently depending on what sound it follows; this is a form of alternation, rather than sound change.

Sound change commonly occurs in two different areas where the same language is spoken. The changing can be reducing, inserting, or switching of the phoneme in a word. Katamba (2002; 53) states the types of sound change are six: assimilation, dissimilation, deletion, epenthesis, metathesis, and vowel reduction.

Assimilation is a type of sound change which one sound becomes more like another. In phonetics, it involves in consonant. According to Sahulata (1988 :93) there two component of defining assimilation : first, a sound change (the assimilating change) and second, because of the change (conditioning sound). Assimilation related top place of articulation of the neighboring sound. A sound may take on the manner of articulation from the adjacent sound.

Traditionally, assimilation is divided into two groups: regressive and progressive. Regressive assimilation means a consonant becomes more like one that follows (Katamba 2002): 53). For instance, the word immature originally comes from in-mature. The 'in' is influence by /m/ in front and changing from alveolar to bilabial. Progressive assimilation is the opposite side from regressive where the changing move forward. It takes places when the first phoneme is dominant and in some way makes the second more like itself. For example word *maninju* comes from prefix ma-and word *tinju*, the letter /t/ is changing because of the influence of ma-.

In contrast with assimilation, dissimilation is when one sound or more become less like another. Dissimilation is somewhat rarer than assimilation and its more likely to be distance rather than contact. It means that a process which is one of the two similar sounds becomes more different to another.

The next, deletion is the process of deleting a certain phonetic. According to Katamba (2005: 5) deletion appears mostly in rapid speech. It means the existence

of deletion in daily conversation hard to be avoided. Deletion is classified into three sub group: apocope, syncope, and haplology.

The opposite of deletion is epenthesis, in which a sound is inserted, often for a purpose of breaking up difficult consonant cluster and vowel sequences. It means the process where the syllabic or non-syllabic segment is inserted within the existing sequence of segment. The insertion of the consonant or vowel is aim to simplify the speaker in saying a word.

The insertion of the vowel in plural is part of more general process which applies the first consonant of suffix is similar to the one which the base form ends. For example, [watId] 'waited', [maIndId] 'minded', the vowel will be inserted to keep two alveolar stops from occurring next to each other.

Metathesis is change in the relative position of segment (Murray 2002): 322). It can be said the metathesis is the result of rearrangement or reorder to a sequence of a word. For instance, word '*Unicorn*' mostly pronounced wrongly by Indonesian people. They tend to change the word /u/ and /r/.

The last one is reduction or weakening, it involves a centralization of the vowel that has a reduction in amount of movement of the tongue in pronouncing the vowel, as with the characteristic change of many unstressed vowels. Dobrovosky (2005: 56) claim that articulation of vowel in many languages can move to a central position when the vowels are unstressed. It means, there is a different stress placement where the vowels can move to different position.

2.4 Language Contact

Language is tools for communication and interaction, language is also used for expressing their idea, feeling, and giving the information in order to communicate each other. It has been used for thousand years and spreads all over the world. There are almost more 7000 language exist right now.

Changes in one language is resulting from the influence of another language. According to Trask (1999) the speaker of any given language are almost always in some kind of contact with the speakers of one or more languages."

If two different languages spoken in adjacent areas, speakers on both sides of boundary will be exposed to the another language. Speaker of one language may travel and become exposed to different laguages spoken elsewhere. And also in this modern timesthe mass medis has brought awarness ofa number of language into regionin which these where formaly unkwon.

In other opinion given by Trask (1999 : 137) language contact is when speakers of one language may deriberately or unconsiously introduce into their language features of another language to which they have been exposed. The consequences of language contact may range from the trivial to the far-reaching. In simple words the speakers may merely take over few word from their neighbours. According to Stockwell (2007), the language are in contact with the speakers of other language, and they are take liking to some of the word used by their neighbours and take those word into their own language.

A geographical region in which several unrelated or distantly related languages have striking characteristics in common. With only very few exceptions, speakers of language are always in contact with neighbours, then the resulting of language contact that words, speech sound and even grammatical form may pass from some laguages into neighbouring languages.

2.5 Language Death

Language death is a result of the differential survival of whole languages, language death leads by so many factors such as code mixing, contamination from other language, switching, loanword or borrowing word. This occurs in unstable bilingual or multilingual speech communities as a result of language shift from a regressive minority language to a dominant majority language."(Wolfgang Dressler, "Language Death." 1988). The effects of a dominant language is language said to be dead when no one speaks it any more. It may continue to have existence in recorded form, of course--traditionally in writing, more recently as part of a sound or video archive (and it does in a sense 'live on' in this way)--but unless it has fluent speakers one would not talk of it as a 'living language.

The first way a language can die is when the people who speak it cease to exist. This is language death by population loss, and it has been very common over the last 500 years. Population loss can occur either by disease or by murder. When the Europeans invaded the Americas, Australia, and the Caribbean they on the one hand murdered the native inhabitants in order to seize their lands and on the other hand unknowingly brought with them lethal epidemic diseases like

smallpox to which the indigenous people had no immunity. As whole speech communities died, due to diseases and warfare, numberless languages died with them. (Dixon, 1997: 107-108).

Beside that, a language dies when nobody speaks it any more. However, there are different ways languages die. In this regard, three types of language death can be identified: population loss, forced shift, and voluntary shift. someone must, however, recognize that the divisions between them are not always clear. Many language deaths involve some combination of all three. Besides, there is a considerable grey area between forced and voluntary shift. The distinction between what is forced and what is voluntary is problematic, but the terms are useful as idealized ends of a continuum. (Nettle and Romaine 2000 : 92-93)

Death language is the language which is no longer spoken. According to Trask (2007) death language is the language which has disappeared as a mother tongue because its speaker abandoned it in favor of some other language, (or sometime because all of speaker were killed). Language in this situation is not mother tongue anymore or is not use longer in society, the speaker speak the death language as a second language, or having learned it from book. Language death essentially involves of normal linguistic changes, but occurrs at an accelerated rate for particular sociolinguistic reasons. The changes are about grammar change, lexical and semantic change, sound change, morphology change. Fromkin (2007) states that change in language are change in the grammars and the lexicon of people who speak the language and are perpetuated as new generations of children acquire the altered language and make further change,it could be caused by the

influence of the socio, geoghraphical factors and contamination from other languages.

2.5.1   Language Shift

In addition to population loss, language death occurs as a result of language shift. There are two types of language shift. The first one is forced language shift. In such cases, dominant groups compel minorities into language shift by either making their language mandatory, by enslaving them, by forcing them into a subordinate position, or by occupying the land and resources on which they rely. The disappearance of tropical rainforest peoples following logging and clearance leading to the destruction of the very basis of their economic and cultural self-sufficiency is an example of forced language shift.

It is important to understand that such policies, which destroy small indigenous languages, are directed at the economic resources available to indigenous people and not policies directed straight at the language. This supports the conviction that language should not be seen in isolation but as one result of a more general ecological and economic matrix. And this, in turn, has important ramifications for language revitalization programs. Without a socioeconomic foundation a language will not thrive. (Dixon 1997: 108-110 and Nettle and Romaine 2000: 90-91 and Aitchison, Jean 1991: 204-208). The second type of language shift is voluntary language shift. This occurs when a community of people comes to believe that they would have better prospects and opportunities when speaking a language other than their mother tongue. The crucial difference from forced shift is that the

endangered speech community can still truly decide to stay where they are and who they are, if they want to. The decay of Irish is – with restrictions – an example of voluntary language shift. (Dixon (1997), 110-111 and Nettle and Romaine, 91)

Language shifts are often gradual, with the dominant language replacing the recessive one over a period of decades, or several hundred years. Generally, the endangered language retreats from some situations before others. In this context, it is useful to differentiate between language death "from the top down" and language death "from the bottom up". In the former, the language disappears from official institutions and public domains like the judiciary system, the economy and politics first, so that it is eventually confined to use in domestic settings.

As an explanation above, language death can on the one hand occur due to the death of all speakers as a result of warfare, genocide, or epidemic diseases. On the other hand, it can be the result of language shift, a process which is less brutal, but potentially equally devastating for a language. A variety of events describable as culture contact/clash frequently lead to language shift. Broadly speaking, a language shift can occur if a speech community comes into economic, cultural or political contact with another population speaking a different language and being economically stronger and more advanced, culturally aggressive, or politically more powerful. These influence themselves do not lead to the extinction or even major decimation of a community's language, but they can have substantial effects on the attitude of the community towards its own language resulting in collective doubts about the usefulness of loyalty to their language. (Wurm (1991),

1-5) An uneven distribution of languages in a bi- or multilingual speech community always increases collective bilingualism, because the speakers are forced to learn the dominant language in order to use it in domains where the recessive language cannot be used. This, in turn, increases inference and simplicification leading to lexical loss, but the recessive language still remains a functionally intact language. However, once the decision to abandon the recessive language falls and language transmission comes to be interrupted, the formerly primary language becomes secondary and begins to show serious symptoms of imperfection. Infants no longer receive sufficient input of the recessive language from their environment and this limited exposure to the language is not enough to develop normal language proficiency. At this point, language decay, with its potential result, language death, begins. (Sasse (1992), 13-14).

The endpoint of all these linguistic processes is language shift: speakers shift from their heritage language to that of another society. The linguistic effect of language shift is the loss of the heritage language and in some cases particularly when the shifting population is proportionately very large, convergence of the adopted language to the heritage language (Usually called substratum interference). There are many well-known examples of convergence through documented language shift (for a survey, see Thomason & Kaufman 1988, ch. 5). Two lesser known examples of a high degree of convergence with a social history suggesting shiftare Hezhou (Lee-Smith 1996b) and Tangwang (Lee-Smith 1996c), both spoken in northwest China. Both are both spoken by non-Chinese indigenous groups, and linguistically are almost entirely Chinese in vocabulary

and morphology, but display structural patterns of Uighur and Dongxiang respectively. However, it should be noted that the convergence may be a consequence of extensive bilingualism (as in egalitarian societies) before the shift; this analysis is supported by studies of convergence in languages such as Yiddish (Talmy 1982; Prince1998).Assimilation in a state society, particularly the capitalist state societies that dominate the contemporary world, appears to be a sufficient condition for language shift. It is striking that minority languages in Western Europe such as Breton, Basque and Welsh, for example, survived in apparent health until the transition to capitalist states led to their dramatic decline in the twentieth century. Nevertheless, it is highly likely that incorporation into feudalistic states has also led to language shift. There are even cases of presumed language shift in symbiotic relations among no state societies. An ancient symbiosis existed between forager bands and the agrarian states of southern India and Sri Lanka and probably led to language shift by the ethnically distinct groups such as the Veddah (Bird-David 1999:231-32); the same symbiosis and language shift probably took place among the Semang of Southeast Asia and the Negritos of the Philippines (Endicott 1999:275). This symbiosis was not characteristic of forager bands in Australia and the Americas (Bird-David 1999:232). The pygmy bands of central Africa have been in a forager-farmer symbiosis with neighboring Bantu chiefdoms (see Ehret 2002:274 on the Batwa pygmies and Mongo chiefdoms), and have lost their presumably distinct languages (Fix 1999:25-26).Thus, we must conclude that economic integration as well as political integration may lead to language shift. All of the aforementioned examples are in

contact with stratified societies. Egalitarian societies are largely self-sufficient economically and are politically too weak to incorporate other societies, which suggests that language shift would be rare. However, languages shift may occur in the case of segmentary fusion, particularly with a fissional group or a society that is declining in numbers (Foley [1986:24-25] describes some possible examples).

2.5.2 Language suicide

Language Suicide and language endangerment are most frequently discussed in termsof the forced or forceful extinction of a minority language under pressure from a domi-nant majority language.According to Aitchison (1981 : 210), language suicide is the language which is that language less prestigious of two closely-related languages co-existing in a community proggressively borrows word and constructions from the more prestigious language, untilthe two eventually become almost instinguishable. Less prestogious language consequently appear to commit suicide by absorbing more and more materials from its socially superior neighbour. The few studies of language suicide which have appeared have tended to concentrate on situation where are creoleget devored by its parent, to the extend that language suicide has become almost synonymous with decreolisation. In language suicide that language death because of that language itself.

The loss of the language is involuntary from the point of view of the minority speech community and is frequently perceived as undesirable, particularly in the eyes of an older generation with little or limited access to the majority language.

In other parts of the world, however, these are not the only ways in which languages are lost, Linguistic suicide occurs when an older generation of speakers dominant in a minority language deliberately chooses not to teach this language to their children and adopts a majority language as the language of child-rearing, thereby willfully interrupting the transmission of their language to the next generation.

In any given situation, language loss is the result of the complex interplay of many different factors, both external and internal to the speech community. In his theory of language death, Sasse (1992) lists a number of external factors that lead to language loss including cultural, historical, economic and political forces. He argues that these forces in turn have an effect on how a speech community behaves, creating internal conditions which shift patterns of language use towards a majority language or foster negative attitudes towards the minority language which disfavor its use, In all situations, however, a key factor in language loss is the failure of parents to transmit the language to their children, and for Sasse the interruption of language transmission is the first phase of language loss. Interrupted transmission leads to a lack of proficiency on the part of the younger generation, who then adopt the majority language as their home language and the language of child-rearing, resulting in the ultimate demise of the minority language.

The term "linguistic suicide" is clearly related to the term "language suicide" which is first introduced by Denison (1977), who is arguing against the idea that language death is occasioned by structural impoverishment or decay reaching the

point where a language is no longer a viable linguistic system. Dennison argues that languages die, not from the loss or decay of formal rules, but instead are lost when parents cease transmitting the minority language to their children.

2.5.3 Language murder

In languagemurder arguably, the two systems involved will not be so closely related as a creole and its superstrate, or a dialect and standart, and in fact need not be related at all; and the gradual loss of the less prestigious minority language does not necessarily follow massive borrowing from dominant language, or involve the formation of a continuum of structures. If the standarlization nd dialect loss are included under this heading as well as decreolisation, language suicide may be more common than has hitherto been.

2.8 Definition of Death Words

Death words may occur in every sub dialect, dialect even in one language. This phenomenon happens due to the tendency of young generation to use the dominant language in communication process, rather than their own mother tounge language especially in word. If the original words of that language lost, it becomes language death. There some types of death words;

2.8.1 Dead words

Fromkin (2007) says dead words might be occurred when nobody care to the words which is threaten omit, even do not use it anymore, it is indicated that the native speaker in that language are not responsible enough to keep their language.

Besides, as the impact of dominant language to the minority one, it sometimes drives the people attempt to shifts their language into the new language that think it is more prestigious in uses because a language is said to be dead when the vocabularies also disappear. So that the young generation do not recognize it anymoreand only know the new language. Related to this, in Kamus Bahasa Indonesia (2008), dead words mean never used, and very old. From those explanation above, it shows that the term death words belong to the word that no longer spoken and exist in communication. For example in Bahasa Indonesia; the word *tetuang* 'kind of radio transmitter'

2.8.2 Semi Dead word

Semi death words is the words that still know by it speaker, but they do not wants to use it because of many factor such as less prestigious, and prefer to use the new words that have better meaning (see Lumbantoruan, 2005). Based on Oxford English dictionary(2005), semi refers to half or partly. So, the term semi dead words refers to the word that still known by native speaker, and they neither leave it nor substituted it with another one. Besides, those words become endangered to be lost. For example in Minangkabaunese; the word the word *ijau langik* 'blue' become *biru* nowadays.

2.8.3 Active words

Active words refers to the words that still use by the speaker and basedon Oxford English dictionary (2005), active mean busy or lively, it can be concluded

that this term refers to the words that still use in communication and not threaten to be lost at that time such as *eat, go, and kill*.

2.9 Factors of Dead words

According to Tondo (2009), there are some main factors that lead dead words:

2.9.1 The dominant language use

This factor can lead dead words whenever the number of society in one place tends to use the dominant language. For example; Yaben languge in Koda and Warmange, people there use Malay language rather than other languages such as Papua which is known well around that place.

2.9.2 Bilingualism

Another factor that can lead language dead is bilingualism which contains language shift that can lead a language to be loss. It refers to the speakers that can use two different languages. Bilingualism also can be identified prefix bi- which mean two, in other word it refers to the two languages are used in particular society. One of it example is in Paraguay (see Rubin 1968); Paraguay get involved this phenomenon due to long isolation from Spain ad paucity of it's Spanish speaking population, an American Indian language, Guarani, has flourished Paraguay to extent that recently the mother tongue about 90% of population, then the second language 10%. It can be proved that the speakers have an option to use their language whether the first language of them or the second language, and

there are some levels of bilingualism in the second language, they are lexical, grammatical, semantic, and style.

2.9.3 Globalization

Globalization refers to the needed of a language in global scope to communicate with other people from different country. Meanwhile it is including social, political, study and cultural aspect. For example is the using of English as an international language.

2.9.4 Migration

Migration take a part of death words for example when people move into a new place to find a better life and stay there. They will adopt the new language as the field needed.

2.9.5 Disaster

Another factor that caused death words is disaster such as earthquake and tsunami. According to stockwell (2007) a language dies it because its speech community is suddenly wiped out. such as in Paulohi language in 1981, at that time tsunami kill most of the native speaker and only 50 people left. This problem will cause death words

2.9.6 Economy

This factor does not drive death words quickly because the speaker learns or use other language related to economy motif. For example the people who speak

in their local language move to a capital city where use Bahasa Indonesia to get a job, so that they must be speak in the new language and their local language also threaten.

From those definition above it can be concluded that the dominant language use, bilingualism, globalization, disaster and economy become the main factors of death words phenomenon, because whenever the words lost it directly give bad impact to the first language.

2.10 Previous Researches

The researcher has collected some of research that have relationship with language dead and dead words study, the first study was done by Lyle Campbell (1989) who did a research entilted "*the structural consequences of language death*". In this study, he focused on obsolescing languages attributable to the language death process, proposed to know linguistic form, language dead and the factors of language death itself.

The second study was done by Silviarni (2012) "*Analysis of death words found in Lubuk Tarok subsdistrict of Sijunjung regency*".In the research, she found at least 95 death wordsthen categorized it into four types of language change including lexical change, phonological change, semantic change and morphology change.

The last research was conducted by Solikoko S.Mufwene (2004) "Language Birth and Death". in this study he studied about language endangerment to give some broader perspective on the mechanisms of language

birth and death and on the ecological factors that bear on how the process of language birth and language death.

From those three reseach, the researcher talk about language dead or dead words, which allowed by some factors. In this reseach, the reseacher also study about language dead and the dead words. The researcher focused on sociocultural factors of dead words in minangkabaunese used in IV Nagari Sijunjung.

2.11   Conceptual Framework

In analyzing sociocultural factors of dead word in Minangkabaunese used in IV Nagari Sijunjung, the researcher formulated a schene of how this research done theoritically.

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                    │    LANGUAGE     │
                    └─────────────────┘
                             │
                             ▼
                  ┌─────────────────────┐
                  │  MINANGKABAUNESE    │
                  └─────────────────────┘
                             │
                             ▼
         ┌─────────────────┐           ┌─────────────────┐
         │ Language Contact│──────────▶│ Language Change │
         └─────────────────┘           └─────────────────┘
                 │                               │
                 │                      ┌─────────────────────┐
                 │                      │ Lexical And         │
                 │                      │ Semantics Change    │
                 │                      └─────────────────────┘
                 │                               │
                 ▼                      ┌─────────────────────┐
       ┌──────────────────────┐        │ Morphology change   │
       │ Language Acquisition │        └─────────────────────┘
       └──────────────────────┘                 │
                 │                      ┌─────────────────────┐
                 │                      │ Sound Change        │
                 │                      └─────────────────────┘
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          │ Dying Words  │
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       ┌─────────────────┐           ┌─────────────────┐
       │ Language Death  │──────────▶│ Language Shift  │
       └─────────────────┘           └─────────────────┘
                         │           ┌─────────────────┐
                         ├──────────▶│ Language Suicide│
                         │           └─────────────────┘
                         │           ┌─────────────────┐
                         └──────────▶│ Language Murder │
                                     └─────────────────┘
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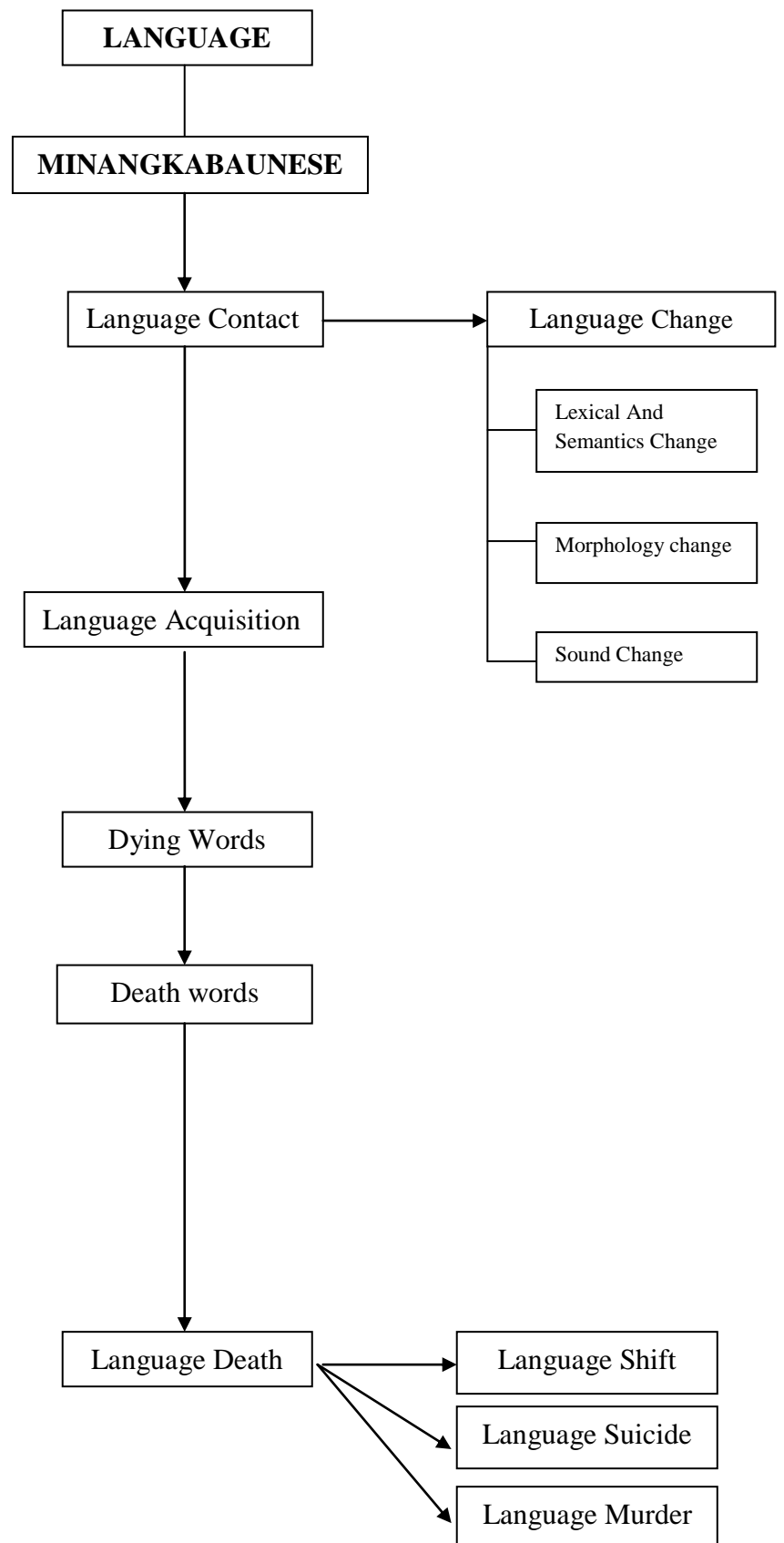
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

This research was conducted to find out Minangkabaunese dead words in IV Nagari Sijunjung, and the sociocultural factors leading for Minangkabaunese dead words. Based on the findings, it was found that almost all of Minangkabaunese dead words in IV Nagari Sijunjung was leading by sociocultural factors. Then, it was also found 113 minangkabaunese dead word.

In some cases, there are two types of sociocultural factors leading for Minagkabaunese dead words in IV Nagari Sijunjung, firts borrowing words, second lost of word used.

Contact with other languages as well as borrowing words from other languages is the biggest factor that causes death in IV Nagari words Sijunjung, most young people decided to use Indonesian than the original language of IV Nagari Sijunjung, thus, a word death reduced along with a word users.

The observation was done by doing the record and giving the questionares for old and young generation in IV Nagari Sijunjung, the researcher was completed this data for three weeks. After analyzing the data the researcher found the Minangkabaunese dead words in IV Nagari Sijunjung was dead did not die immediately, but through the process of dying in advance.

5.2 Suggestions

The researcher suggests readers, especially students of English Department to conduct more studies about language and culture. The researcher hopes that there will be other studies about death words, and found more factors leading for death words, such as socioeconomic, social life, etc. Furthermore, the researcher suggested for young generation of Minangkabaunese in IV Nagari Sijunjung be more responsible and cares about their language and culture.

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