AN ANALYSIS OF DEAD WORDS OF MINANGKABAUNESE IN *KOTO TABANG-PARIAMAN* DIALECT

THESIS

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ABSTRAK

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Penelitian ini berawal dari kenyataan bahwa banyaknya generasi muda tidak mengerti kosakata yang digunakan oleh generasi tua sehingga terjadinya kesalahpahaman dalam beromunikasi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini menemukan kosakata arkais pada generasi muda di *Koto Tabang* dialek *Pariaman* dari bahasa Minangkabau.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif yang penjabaran data dipaparkan dalam bentuk penjelasan dan pengelompokan data dalam tabel. Data berupa kosakata dikumpulkan dari generasi tua (≥50 tahun) sejumlah 210 kata. Kemudian diberikan ke generasi muda(12-20 tahun) untuk melihat tipe dari kosakata arkais yang terjadi di generasi muda.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ditemukan, 38 kosakata arkais (18,09%), 20 semi-arkais (9,52%), 101 kata aktif (48,09%). Ada empat kelas kosakata yang ditemukan dari 210 kosakata arkais, yakni kata kerja, sifat, benda dan keterangan. Kelas kosakata kata benda merupakan yang paling banyak muncul dengan bermacam variasi seperti kata dari kategori pakaian, assesoris, dan peralatan rumah tangga. Adanya kosakata arkais ini disebabkan oleh beberapa faktor seperti menurunnya jumlah generasi tua yang menggunakan bahasa, meningkatnya jumlah generasi muda yang tidak bisa mempertahankan bahasa, rendahnya fungsi bahasa, perkawinan antar etnik, dan perkembangan Bahasa Indonesia dalam pendidikan.

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

A language is important for human life. It is used for communication to get information. According to Yaguello (1998:6), language is used for communication to share information for many reasons. The reason is to enhance the relationship with other or depend on the individual and groups of the society who want the information. For instances, they have purpose only to enrich the knowledge or collect the information.

Language has variations which are called dialect. According to Wardhaugh (2006:40), dialect is parts of a language. It means a language has many variations. One of language variations is found in Minangkabaunese which is *Pariaman* dialect. This dialect is spoken in many villages in *Pariaman*. One of the villages is *Koto Tabang.* It is one particulary area in *Pariaman,* which is about seven kilometers from *Pariaman* city. The society in that area is the farmers, breeders and only a few do business or work in offices. The numbers of the inhabitant are around 90 families. Mostly, the inhabitants in *Koto Tabang* are native speakers or indigenous people.

Although the society is native, mostly of the young generations are difficult to understand some words which is spoken. 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 loss. It means these words are never used or anymore. One of example is the word *bilanggu* ‘handcuffs’. This word is still used by the old people in communication while it is never used by young generation anymore. As a result, there is misunderstanding both old people and young generations.

There are some factors of dead words occur. The first, old people use different words with young generations. An example is the words *kutangin* and *sapeda*. Old people use the words *kutangin* while the young generations use the word *sapeda*. The second, many young generation do not frequently use *Pariaman* dialect in *Koto Tabang.* This case is seen when they move to other place where it is far away from their hometown. They do it to get better quality of education, job, and life. This condition makes many young generations do not frequently use *Pariaman* dialect in *Koto Tabang*. As a result, there are many young generations do not know many words which are used by the old people such their grandparents, parents, and neighbors. In this case, there is dead words occur in the young generation especially in *Koto Tabang* as part of *Pariaman* dialect of Minangkabaunese.

This research discuss the dead words in *Koto Tabang* as part of *Pariaman* dialect of Minangkabaunese. This research is interesting to discuss because of some reasons. First, there has been no linguistic research of this dialect found so far. Second, it is used as documentation of dead words in *Koto Tabang* of *Pariaman* dialect of Minangkabaunese. Third, this research can inspire the readers to give contributions about the linguistics. Then, it is useful for the young generation to know and to use the words to communicate

with old people in the society appropriately. The last, it helps the researcher and the readers to improve the knowledge in linguistics especially about the dead words in *Koto Tabang* as part of *Pariaman* dialect of Minangkabaunese.

B. Identifcation of the Problem

In the field of linguistics, the dead words are seen in many studies such as sosiolinguistics, semantics, and morphology study. In sociolinguistics study, there are some aspects that can be seen, for instances the dead words, what the current words are used by the young generation and the words that are belong to the semi-dead words and active words. In semantics study, there is analysis of the meaning of the dead words. Furthermore, in morfolology study, the aspect that can be analyzed is the part of speech of the dead words. This research analyze the dead words in *Koto Tabang* as part of *Pariaman* dialect of Minangkabaunese that mostly sociolinguistics study such as find out the dead words based on the lexical classes, the lexical meaning, the current words that are used by the young generation, the words that belong to semi-dead words and active words in *Koto Tabang*.

C. Limitation of the Problem

The problem in this research is limited to see the dead words based on lexical word classes, the lexical meanings of dead words itself, the current words are used by young generation, and which words are belonged to the semi-dead words and active words in *Koto Tabang* as part of *Pariaman* dialect

of Minangkabaunese. The limitation of the problem in this research is important because discussion about dead words are not only in sociolinguistics but also in morphology and semantics studies.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the problem above, the formulation of this research is formulated into "what are the dead words in *Koto Tabang* as part of *Pariaman* dialect of Minangkabaunese?"

E. Research Questions

In this research, there are four main points of the problems. The problems are:

1. What are the dead words in *Koto Tabang* as part of *Pariaman* dialect of Minangkabaunese based on lexical words classes?
2. What are the lexical meanings of the dead words which are found in *Koto Tabang* as part of *Pariaman* dialect of Minangkabaunese?
3. What are the subsitution words which are used by young generation to replace the dead words in *Koto Tabang* as part of *Pariaman* dialect of Minangkabaunese?
4. Which words belong to the semi-dead words and active words in *Koto Tabang* as part of *Pariaman* dialect of Minangkabaunese?

F. Purpose of the Research

The purposes of this research:

1. To find out the dead words in *Koto Tabang* as part of *Pariaman* dialect of Minangkabaunese based on lexical words classes.
2. To find out the lexical meanings of the dead words which are found in *Koto Tabang* as part of *Pariaman* dialect of Minangkabaunese.
3. To find out the subsitution words which are used by young generation to replace the dead words in *Koto Tabang* as part of *Pariaman* dialect of Minangkabaunese.
4. To identify which words belong to the semi-dead words and active words in *Koto Tabang* as part of *Pariaman* dialect of Minangkabaunese.

G. Significance of the Research

This research is expected to give the contribution to linguistics field especially in sociolinguistics. It also gives information about the dead words based on the lexical word classes, the meanings of the dead words, the subsitution words which are used by young generation to replace the dead words, and this research shows the words which include to semi-dead words and active words in *Koto Tabang* as part of *Pariaman* dialect of Minangkabaunese. Finally, the researcher hopes that this research becomes documentation and references for the further research.

H. Defintion of The key Term

1. Minangkabaunese: The local language which is used by Minangkabaunese people. It spreads out mostly in West Sumetera.
2. Dialect: The variations of a language.
3. Dead words: The words that exist in *Koto Tabang* as part of *Pariaman* dialect of Minangkabaunese, but now these words are not used and understood anymore by the young generation.
4. Lexical word classes: The categories of words such verb, noun, adverb and adjective.