

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

Thesis

*Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
to Obtain Strata One (S1) Degree*



By:

Chyntia Mayelnic

170109075 / 2017

Advisor:

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

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI PADANG
2022

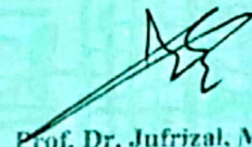
HALAMAN PERSETUJUAN SKIRPSI

Judul : The Dead Words of Minangkabauese Foud in Pasir
Talang-Solok Selatan
Nama : Chyntia Mayelnio
NIM : 17019075
Program Studi : Sastra Inggris
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Padang, September 2022

Disetujui oleh:

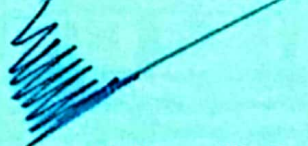
Pembimbing



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

Diketahui oleh:

Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris,



Desvalini Anwar, S. S., M. Hum., Ph. D.
NIP 19710525 199802 2 0002

PALAMAN PENGESAHAN LULUS UJIAN SKRIPSI

Dinyatakan Lulus Setelah Dipertahankan Di Depan Tim Penguji Skripsi Jurusan
Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni
Universitas Negeri Padang

The Dead Words of Minangkabaunese Found in Pasir Talang-Solok Selatan

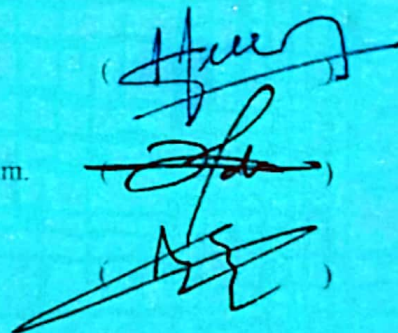
Nama : Chyntia Mayelinic
NIM : 17019075
Program Studi : Sastra Inggris
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Padang, September 2022

Tim Penguji

Tanda Tangan

1. Ketua : Dr. Hamzah, M. A., M. M.
2. Sekretaris : Dr. Havid Ardi, S. Pd., M. Hum.
3. Anggota : Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M. Hum.





UNIVERSITAS NEGERI PADANG
FAKULTAS BAHASA DAN SENI
JURUSAN BAHASA DAN SASTRA INGGRIS
Jl. Prof. Dr. Hamka Air Tawar, Padang 25131 Tlp. (0751) 447347
Web: <http://english.unp.ac.id>

SURAT PERNYATAAN TIDAK PLAGIAT

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama : Chyntia Mayelnic
NIM/TM : 17019075 / 2017
Prodi : Sastra Inggris
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa Skripsi/ Tugas Akhir saya dengan judul The Dead Words of Minangkabau Found in Pasir Talang-Solok Selatan, adalah benar merupakan hasil karya saya dan bukan merupakan plagiat dari karya orang. Apabila suatu saat terbukti bahwa saya melakukan plagiat maka saya bersedia diproses dan menerima sanksi akademis maupun hukum sesuai dengan hukum dan ketentuan yang berlaku, baik di institusi UNP maupun masyarakat dan negara.

Demikianlah pernyataan ini saya buat dengan penuh kesadaran dan rasa tanggung jawab sebagai anggota masyarakat ilmiah.

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Desvalini Anwar, S.S., M.Hum., Ph.D.
NIP. 197105251998022002



menyatakan,

Chyntia Mayelnic
NIM. 17019075

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

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

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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, the researcher would like to honor and praise to Allah SWT for the blessing, health, and opportunity so the writer could finish this thesis entitled “The Dead Words of Minangkabaunese Found in Pasir Talang-Solok Selatan” as one of the requirements to obtain the Strata One (S1) degree in English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Universitas Negeri Padang.

The writer would like to express her sincere gratitude toward Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M. Hum. As the advisor who had sincerely provided time to give some corrections in this thesis. Also, the writer wants to dedicate her grateful feeling to both examiners, Dr. Hamzah, M. A., M.M. and Dr. Havid Ardi, S. Pd., M. Hum. Afterward, the writer extremely grateful to herself, parents, friends, Pasir Talang society for their encouragement, love, and prayers. The writer believes that this thesis will never be better without their guidance and valuable suggestions.

Padang, Agustus 2022

The Writer

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF THE TABLES	vi
LIST OF THE FIGURES	viii
LIST OF APPENDICES	ix
CHAPTER I	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of The Problem	1
1.2 Identification of Research Problem	4
1.3 Limitation of Research Problem	4
1.4 Formulation of Research Problem	4
1.5 Research Question	5
1.6 Purpose of Research	5
1.7 Significance of Research	5
1.8 Definition of Key Terms	6
CHAPTER II	7
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	7
2.1 The Study of Dead words	7
2.2 The Characteristics of Dead Words	8
2.3 The Minangkabaunese Language and Its Dialects	12
2.4 The Types of Dead Words	15
2.5 Lexical Words Classes	16
2.6 Lexical Meaning	18
2.7 Substitution	19
2.8 Review of Relevant Studies	20
2.9 Conceptual Framework	22
CHAPTER III	24
RESEARCH METHOD	24
3.1 Type of the Research	24
3.2 Data and Data Source	24
3.3 Instrument of Research	25

3.4	Technique of Data Collection.....	26
3.5	Technique of Data Analysis	27
3.6	Location and Time Research	28
CHAPTER IV		29
FINDING AND DISCUSSION		29
5.1	Data Description and Analysis	29
5.1.1	Dead Words Found in Pasir Talang	29
5.1.2	Semi-Dead words Found in Pasir Talang-Solok Selatan	32
5.2	Findings	33
5.2.1	Dead Words Found in Pasir Talang-Solok Selatan Based on Lexical Classes	33
5.2.2	Lexical Meaning of Dead Words Found in Pasir Talang.....	35
5.2.3	Substitution Words used by Young Generations	37
5.3	Discussion	45
CHAPTER V.....		47
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION		47
5.1	Conclusion.....	47
5.2	Suggestion	47
BIBLIOGRAPHY		49
APPENDICES		52

LIST OF THE TABLES

Table 1. Difference Dialect in Solok Selatan Regency	15
Table 2. List of dead words	26
Table 3. Questionnaire for young generations	26
Table 4. Sample of Dead Words	30
Table 5. Sample of the Substitution from Young Generation.....	31
Table 6. Sample of Semi-Dead Word	32
Table 7. Dead Words in The Noun Category	34
Table 8. Lexical Classes of Dead Words	34
Table 9. The Percentage of Dead Words on Lexical Classes	35
Table 10. Lexical Meaning of Dead Words Noun Category	36
Table 11. Lexical Meaning of Dead Words Verb Category	36
Table 12. Lexical Meaning of Dead Words Adjective Category	36
Table 13. Lexical Meaning of Dead Words Adverb Category	36
Table 14. Substitution Words Lead to Indonesian Noun Category	39
Table 15. Substitution Words Lead to Indonesian Verb Category	39
Table 16. Substitution Words Lead to Indonesian Adjective Category	39
Table 17. Substitution Words Lead to Standard Minangkabaunese Noun Category	41
Table 18. Substitution Words Lead to Standard Minangkabaunese Verb Category	42
Table 19. Substitution Words Lead to Standard Minangkabaunese Adjective Category	42
Table 20. Substitution Words Lead to Standard Minangkabaunese Adverb Category	42

Table 21.Substitution Words Lead to Dialect Around Solok Selatan Noun Category	43
Table 22. The Percentage of substitution words from young informants	44

LIST OF THE FIGURES

Figure 1. Solok Selatan Map.....	14
Figure 2. Conceptual Framework of the Research.....	22

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1 : Data of Old Informations	49
Appendix 2 : Data of Young Informations	54
Appendix 3: List of Dead Words Obtained from Old Informants	56
Appendix 4 : List of Semi-Dead Words Obtained from Old Informants.....	61
Appendix 5 : List of Active Words	63

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.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

The research aimed to find out which words found in Pasir Talang-Solok Selatan are dead words. Based on the findings about dead words in Pasir Talang as part of the Solok dialect of the Minangkabaunese language, from 179 suspected dead words, 69 of them are dead words. The dead words can be concluded into four class lexical words appeared such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. The most words as the dead words found is noun category with 50 words (72,5%).

Another point that found is that of the 69 dead words found, there are 7 words that have no substitution. The substitution mostly leads to the standard Minangkabaunes. The words that do not have such substitutions are all categories of nouns. This happened because the object was no longer found in existence, besides that the object was replaced with a more practical and modern item.

5.2 Suggestion

This reseach give some information regarding dead words in Minangkabaunese found in Pasir Talang-Solok Selatan. This study only focuses on the phenomenon of dead words in Minangkabaunese with lexical classes, lexical meaning, and its substitution words found in Pasir Talang-Solok Selatan. This paper can be an additional reference for the next researcher who want to

study or learn more about dead words.

In this study, the researcher only analyzed dead words in Pasir Talang, Solok Selatan Regency. Although many aspects can be analyzed such as the causes of such dead words. So the researcher hopes that the next researcher can do better research on dead words that can provide additional information for those readers who are interested in learning about dead words.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Amri, Z. (2013). *Budaya Minangkabau yang Terungkap dalam Bahasa Upacara Seremonial Pasambahan Alek Marapulai*. 6(2).
<http://repository.unp.ac.id/id/eprint/467>
- Ayub, A. (1993). *Tata Bahasa Minangkabau*. Pusat Bimbingan dan Perkembangan Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Jakarta.
- Biber, D. C., Leech, S., & Longman. (2002). *Student Grammar and Written English*. Longman.
- Bowern, C. (2015). Linguistics: Evolution and Language Change. *Current Biology*, 25(1), 41-45. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2014.11.053>.
- Camphell, L. (1999). *Historical Linguistics*. Massachusetts: MIT Press Cambridge.
- Carnie, A. (2007). *Syntax: A Generative Introduction, 2nd edition*. Blackwell Publishing.
- Chaer, A. (1990). *Pengantar semantik bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta : Rineka Cipta.
<https://catalogue.nla.gov.au/Record/2126874>
- Crystal, D. (2000). *Language Death*. Cambridge University Press.
<https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0142716401212077>
- Fromkin, V. et all. (2007). *An Introduction to Language*. Boston, MA : Thomson Wadsworth,.
- Fromkin, V. R., & Hyams, N. (2011). *An Introduction to Language: 8*. Thomson Wadsworth.
- Grimes, B. F. (2002). “Kecenderungan Bahasa untuk Hidup atau Mati secara Global (Global Language Viability): Sebab, Gejala, dan Pemulihan untuk Bahasa-Bahasa yang Terancam Punah.” Dalam *PELBBA 15*. Kerjasama