

**ARCHAIC WORDS OF MINANGKABAUNESI FOUND IN PADANG
 LUA**

THESIS

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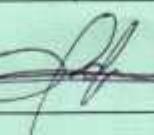
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ABSTRACT

Azim, Fauzan. 2020. Archaic Words of Minangkabaunese Found in *Padang Lua* . Thesis. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.

The aim of this study is to figure out what are the archaic words of Minangkabaunese language found in *PadangLua* sub-dialect. Type of this research is descriptive qualitative in order to describe what are the causes of the extinction in certain words according to diachronic study. This research successfully figured out that there are twenty two percents of archaic words found in Padang Lua sub-dialect by using two hundred and ninety four words of Minangkabaunese language which are potentially become the archaic words. The factors of archaic words in *Padang Lua* sub-dialect caused by migration, bilingualism, intervention of Indonesian language, decreasing number of old generations, intermarriage, and technological developments. The main factor that contributes dominantly, the first is intervention of Indonesian language and the second is migration. Thus, it can be concluded that intervention of Indonesian language take an important role in causing words into archaic words.

Key words: Archaic words, lexical word classes.

ABSTRAK

Azim, Fauzan. 2020. Archaic Words of Minangkabaunese Found in *Padang Lua* . Thesis. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan kata-kata arkais yang ditemukan di sub-dialek Padang Lua. Pendekatan penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif yang bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan penyebab dari kepunahan beberapa kata menurut kajian diakronis. Penelitian ini berhasil menemukan 22% kata arkais yang di temukan di Padang Lua sub-dialek dengan menggunakan 294 kata dari bahasa Minangkabau yang berpotensi menjadi kata arkais. Faktor dari kata-kata arkais di sub-dialek Padang Luadisebabkan oleh migrasi, bilingualisme, pengaruh Bahasa Indonesia, rendah nya jumlah penutur generasi tua, perkawinan antar suku, dan perkembangan teknologi. Faktor utama yang menyebakan fenomena ini adalah yang pertama intervensi Bahasa Indonesia dan yang kedua adalah migrasi. Oleh sebab itu, dapat disimpulkan bahwa intervensi Bahasa Indonesia berperan pending dalam menyebabkan perubahan kata menjadi kata arkais.

Kata kunci: kata arkais, kelas kata leksikal.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pages
ABSTRACT	i
ABSTRAK ..	ii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS ..	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS ..	iv
LIST OF TABLE AND FIGURE ..	v
LIST OF APPENDICES ..	vi
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1. Background of Research Problem	1
1.2. Identification of Research Problem.....	4
1.3. Limitation of Research Problem	5
1.4. Formulation of Research Problem	5
1.5. Research Questions	5
1.6. Purposes of Research.....	6
1.7. Significance of Research	6
1.8. Definition of Key Terms	7
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
2.1. The Study of Archaic Words.....	8
2.2. Characteristics of Archaic Words	9
2.3. The Minangkabau Language and its Dialect	15
2.4. Lexical Words Classes.....	17
2.5. Lexical Meaning.....	19
2.6. Review of Relevant Studies	20
2.7. Conceptual Framework	23
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	
3.1. Type of Research	24
3.2. Data and Data Source	24

3.3.	Instruments of the Research	26
3.4.	Technique of Data Collection.....	27
3.5.	Technique of Data Analysis	28
3.6.	Location and Time of Research	29
CHAPTER IV DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION		
4.1.	Data Description	30
4.2.	Data Analysis and Discussion	34
4.3.	Findings.....	45
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION		
5.1.	Conclusion	52
5.2.	Suggestion.....	53
BIBLIOGRAPHY		54
APPENDICES.....		57

LIST OF TABLE AND FIGURE

	Pages
Table 4.1 Sample of Archaic Words	31
Table 4.2 Sample of the Substitution Words from Young Generation	32
Table 4.3 Sample of Semi Archaic Words	33
Table 4.4 Sample of Active Words	34
Table 4.5 Sample Table of Archaic Words.....	35
Table 4.6 Archaic Words in Noun Category.....	46
Table 4.7 Archaic Words in Verb Category.....	47
Table 4.8 Archaic Words in Adjective Category	48
Table 4.9 Archaic Words in Adverb Category.....	49
Table 4.10 Total Amount of Archaic Words.....	49
Table 4.11 Semi Archaic Words in Noun Category.....	50
Table 4.12 Total Amount of Semi Archaic Word	50
Figure 1. Conceptual Framework	23

LIST OF APPENDICES

	Pages
Appendix 1. Data of Informants.....	57
Appendix 2. Data of Research.....	60

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Research Problem

Language as a part of communication has many variations and develops across the time. According to Trask (2000), every language in this world is dynamic. It means, the language changes by the time. There is a slow change of language that happens in a certain period of time. Language is used to submit the information between individual and a group in the society. It means the development of language creates the variation in a language.

Each language certainly has a variety of dialects because as Wardhaugh (2006) states that dialect is part of a language. One of the language variation found in Minangkabaunese language is *Bukittinggi* dialect. This dialect is spoken in many areas in *Agam*. One of the areas in *Agam* is *Padang Lua*, which about six kilometers from *Bukittinggi*. There are numbers of immigrants that liveand work in *Padang Lua*. They come from some areas close to *Bukittingi* such as *Kamang*, *Matur*, *Sungai Pua*, *Padang Panjang*, *Baso*, etc. Because of the extensive interaction in that area, the language experiences the changes. The changes can be seen from the level of sound, lexical, and semantics. One of the changes that needed to pay attention to is lexical changes. It is caused by the lexicon of people who come to *Padang Lua* as a trader mix with the local dialect.

However, the effect of immigrants is not the only cause of the variation of the dialects. The understanding of the words by the generation also can be one of the causes. Nowadays generations are difficult to understand some words that spoken by former generation. As a result, there are some words that cannot be understood and recognized by the recent generation. Moreover, it is hard to find the written language of Minangkabaunese Language. In conclusion, there are some words that are loss. These words that have lost in society are called archaic words. Archaic words known as the words that no longer used for a long time.

This also happens in *Padang Lua*. The example is word *singantua* 'knee'. This word is known by the former generation, but they prefer not to use it in communication. Another example is word *pilangkin* which is now has been replaced by the word *aspal*. Mostly, the recent generations have no knowledge about these words. As the result, the use of certain words is going to be faded and not being used anymore and the old words disappear by the time.

This research is necessary because, there are a lot of words in Minangkabaunese language that has been disappear by the time. In order to discuss this phenomena this research is needed to know the main reason why some words in Minangkabaunese or in this case *Padang Lua* sub-dialect become archaic , semi archaic and active words. Such kind of language phenomena that found in *Padang Lua* should be researched in order to guide the types of the lexical changes whether it

belongs to archaic words, semi-archaic, or active words. The data that are found are fully expected to give more contribution especially in the study of archaic words.

Based on phenomena above, this research analyzed the archaic words found in *Padang Lua* sub-dialect. In this case, the researcher is highly interested in order to figure out the language phenomena that happen in *Padang Lua* sub-dialect. The purpose of this research is to figure out the language phenomena based on historical comparative linguistic study about archaic words in *Agam* dialect especially *Padang Luasub*-dialect.

In recent years, at least there are three studies which discuss the phenomena of archaic words. This proves that, the study of archaic words is needed to be investigated further. The first study was done by Lumbantoruan (2005). The study discussed about the phenomena of archaic words and some of dead words on semantics aspect such as synonymy in Batak Toba language. Base on study done, it was concluded that the archaic words mostly found around age 17-34 years olds. The second study was done by Silviani (2012). This study discussed about the phenomena of dead words in Lubuk Tarok subdistrict located in *Sijunjung* regency. The result is that the lexical change is the most common occur among four language changes. The third study was conducted by Dewi (2017). This study entitled *Kosakata Bahasa Minangkabau yang Berpotensi Arkais Dalam Kaba Cindua Mato*. the findings show that there are 122 vocabularies which is potentially to be archaic.

However, the study that was conducted is related to the previous studies mentioned above in investigating the phenomena of archaic words in *Padang Luasub*-dialects. There are similarities and differences between the previous studies and the study that was conducted. The sameness can be seen by means of the basic theory to classify the archaic words. Those are classified into archaic, semi-archaic and active words. However, there are also differences between this study and those previous relevant studies. If the study conducted by Dewi (2017) used the *Kaba Cindua Mato* script as the source of data, this study was use *Padang Lua* native speakers including the researcher himself as the informants of this research.

1.2. Identification of Research Problem

In the field research of linguistics, archaic words can be analyzed from several perspectives. There are historical comparative linguistics, sociolinguistics, semantics, and morphology. For instance, in historical comparative linguistics archaic words can be analyzed by means of diachronic study. Then, in semantics study, the analysis can be done from the meaning of the archaic words. Furthermore, in morphology, the aspect that can be analyzed is the part of speech of the archaic words. For this research, diachronic study was used to find out the archaic words in *Padang Lua* based on the lexical classes, the lexical meaning, the current words that are used by young generation and the words that belong to archaic words, semi-archaic, and active words in *Padang Lua*.

1.3. Limitation of Research Problem

The study was limited on language phenomena that exist in *Padang Lua* which is use Minangkabaunese language. Then, the problem in this research was limited to see the phenomena of archaic words based on lexical meaning, lexical words classes of the archaic words itself, the current words which are used by young generation, and which words belong to semi archaic and active words of Minangkabaunese found in *Padang Lua*. The limitation of the problem in this research is important because discussion about archaic words is not only in sociolinguistics but also in morphology and semantic studies.

1.4. Formulation of Research Problem

Related to the limitation of the problem above, the formulation of this research is formulated into “What are the archaic words of Minangkabaunese found in *Padang Lua*?”

1.5. Research Questions

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

1. What are the archaic words in *Padang Lua* sub-dialect based on lexical words classes?
2. What are the lexical meanings of the archaic words in *Padang Lua*?
3. What are the substitution words which are used by young generation to replace the archaic words in *Padang Lua* sub-dialect?

4. Which words belong to archaic, semi-archaic, and active words in *Padang Lua* sub-dialect?

1.6. Purpose of the Research

1. To find out the archaic words in *Padang Lua* sub-dialect based on lexical words classes.
2. To find out the lexical meanings of the archaic words in *Padang Lua*.
3. To find out the substitution words which are used by young generation to replace the archaic words in *Padang Lua*.
4. To identify which words belong to archaic, semi-archaic, and active words in *Padang Lua* sub-dialect?

1.7. Significance of Research

Theoretically, this research is expected to give contribution to linguistics field especially in historical comparative linguistics. It also gives information about the archaic words based on the lexical word classes. The meaning of archaic words and the substitution words which are used by young generation to replace the archaic words. Practically, the result of this research was the documentation and references for the further research. Then, to increase the language awareness among young generations about their ancient language. The last, is to give the contribution and references for the next researchers who are interested in this field.

1.8.Definitions of Key Terms

1. Minangkabaunese Language: The local language which is used by Minangkabaunese people. It spreads out mostly in West Sumatera.
2. Archaic words: The words that exist in *Padang Lua* as sub-dialect of Minangkabaunese, but now these words are not used and understood anymore by the young generation.
3. Lexical word classes: the categories of words such as noun, verb, adjective, adverb.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1. Conclusion

Based on the analysis and discussion that had been explained, there are four lexical words classes appear in 67 of archaic words occur in *Padang Lua* especially in young generation. There were 39 words are classified into nouns and its categories such as cloth category, school equipment, transportation and accessories category. There were 8 words are classified into verb, 19 words are classified into adjective, and 1 word is classified into adverb category. Based on the data analysis and discussion it can be concluded that the most frequent types of archaic words occur is in noun categories with percentage 58% from 67 archaic words that have been found.

Another point that was analyzed in data analysis and discussion was some causes of archaic words in *Padang Lua* sub-dialect occur. They are developments of technology, decreasing numbers of old generation, decreasing function of the language, Indonesian language interference, low efforts to maintain the language, and massive migrations of people who brought the new way to express their feelings and being adopted by the native speakers.

5.2 Suggestion

In this research, the researcher analyzed about the phenomena and the factors of archaic words in *Padang Lua* sub-dialect of Minangkabaunese. It is suggested to do other researches related to the phenomena of the archaic words by seeing from different point of view. For instance, the archaic words found in classical Minangkabau text to be tested for the native speakers in particular area. It is necessary to enable the linguist how far the Minangkabau language has change in term of the use of words.

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