

**DEAD WORDS OF MINANGKABAUNESE EVER USED IN PINANG SINAWA,
SOLOK SELATAN REGENCY**

PAPER

Submitted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements to obtain
Strata one (S1) degree



**Yulia Amna
17390/2010**

**ADVISOR:
Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M.Hum**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS
PADANG STATE UNIVERSITY
2015**

HALAMAN PERSETUJUAN MAKALAH

**Dead Words of Minangkabaunese Ever Used in Pinang Sinawa, Solok Selatan
Regency**

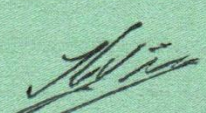
Nama : Yulia Amna
NIM/ TM : 17390/ 2010
Jurusan : Bahasa Inggris
Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni


Padang, September 2015

Disetujui oleh

Diketahui oleh,
Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Pembimbing


Dr. Kurnia Ningsih, M.A
NIP. 19540616 198203 2 001


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

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN LULUS UJIAN MAKALAH



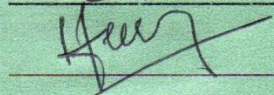
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Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni
Universitas Negeri Padang**

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**Nama : Yulia Amna
NIM/ TM : 17390/ 2010
Jurusan : Bahasa Inggris
Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni**

Padang, September 2015

Tim Penguji

Nama	Tanda Tangan
1. Ketua : Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M.Hum.	1. 
2. Anggota : Prof. Dr. Hermawati Syarif, M.Hum.	2. 
3. Anggota : Dr. Hamzah, M.A., M.M	3. 



KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN DAN KEBUDAYAAN RI
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI PADANG
FAKULTAS BAHASA DAN SENI
JURUSAN BAHASA DAN SASTRA INGGRIS
Kampus Selatan UNP Air Tawar Padang

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Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:


Nama : Yulia Amna
Nim/TM : 17390/ 2010
Program Studi : Bahasa Inggris
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : FBS UNP

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Diketahui oleh,

Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris,


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

Saya yang menyatakan,



Yulia Amna
17390/ 2010

ABSTRAK

Yulia Amna. 2010: *Dead words of Minangkabaunese that ever used in Pinang Sinawa, Muaro Labuh Subdialect, Solok Selatan Regency. Makalah. Padang. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.*

Dewasa ini, banyak anak muda yang tidak mengerti dengan kosakata yang digunakan oleh generasi tua, sehingga banyak terjadi kesalahpahaman dalam berkomunikasi. Maka dari itu, Tujuan dari makalah ini adalah untuk menemukan kosakata arkais atau yang tidak digunakan lagi oleh generasi muda di Pinang Sinawa dan penulis ingin mengetahui faktor apa saja yang menyebabkan kata-kata tersebut menjadi arkais. Dalam penulisan makalah ini, penulis dibantu oleh beberapa orang informan yang dapat memberikan informasi data tentang kosakata yang tidak digunakan lagi oleh generasi muda saat sekarang ini. Kemudian penulis mengelompokkan data tersebut sesuai dengan jenis kelas kata. Adanya kosakata arkais ini disebabkan oleh beberapa faktor seperti kontak bahasa, kurangnya rasa bangga dalam penggunaan bahasa, globalisasi, bahasa yang dianggap kasar, kurangnya penggunaan bahasa, dan yang terakhir kurangnya rasa peduli untuk menjaga bahasa.

Key words: Dead words, word classes, Pinang Sinawa

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Language is a device of communication which is used by people to interact each other. People in society can socialize well by using language. Indonesia is one of the countries that has language diversity. One of the languages is Minangkabaunese. According to Jufrizal (2012) Minangkabaunese is an Austonesia language which has 270 million speakers in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippine, and Pacific. In West Sumatra, Minangkabaunese is used as a local language. It is used for communication in the daily life of Minangkabau people.

Minangkabaunese is an example of a language which still exist until now. It is because Minangkabau people still use it as the main language in their daily conversations. Language will keep survived if the native speakers of the language still use it in their daily life. When language is no longer used, the language has been extinct or dying. This condition is called language death. According to Schendl (2001) language death is a language which is no longer spoken. This may happen in two ways. The first case is a language dies because its speakers do, for no reason of disease, natural disaster, or genocide. The second case is a variety of social, political, and economic factors may cause this process, in which the speech community shift from the less prestigious language to the more prestigious and powerful one.

Language death is a branch of sociolinguistics study. Hudson (1980, pp.4-5) describes Sociolinguistics as ‘the study of language in relation with

society’, whereas the sociology of language is ‘the study of society in relation to language’. There are so many aspects of sociolinguistics; one of them is language death. Language death relates how the native speakers decide not to use the language for communication in daily life. There are so many factors of language death. According to Widdowson (2001) the factors of language death refers to the social, political and economic factors.

Dead words is a condition of words of a language where the words are not spoken anymore by the people as mother tongue in their daily life communication. The phenomenon of death word can be easily found in the society. One of the examples of these phenomenons is death words which occurs in *Pinang Sinawa* subdistrict, *Solok Selatan* regency. In Minangkabaunese spoken by the people of *Pinang Sinawa*, it can be found many new words that are used for communication. These new words occur to replace the death words. Nowadays, the young generations tend to use the new words instead of using the old ones. It is one of the cuases of death words of Minangkabaunese in *Pinang Sinawa*.

Here are some examples of the dead words of Minangkabaunese occur in *Pinang Sinawa* subdistrict, *Solok Selatan* Regency:

panjuik ‘lamp’

tayik ‘take’

luyak ‘flabby’

lutap ‘swallow’

pusi ‘wipe’

pesong ‘turning’

nanek ‘fast’

tagiang ‘tight’

tingkok ‘window’

Some examples of dead words above are no longer used by the people in *Pinang Sinawa*. Not all young people and children know those words. The dead words in *Pinang Sinawa* occurs because of the use of new words, like the word *tayik* changing become *ambiak* ‘take’. Related to the study above the writer is interested to find out the causes of the death words in *Pinang Sinawa*. Next, the writer is interested to find out the death words and categorized them into the types of word classes.

1.2 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the background of the problem, this paper is limited into Sociolinguistics that is focused on the discussion of dead words of Minangkabaunese used in *Pinang Sinawa* subdistrict, *Solok Selatan* reGENCY.

1.3 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problem above, the problem of this paper will be formulated as:

1. What are the dead words of Minangkabaunese used in *Pinang Sinawa*?
2. What are the causes of the dead words of Minangkabaunese used in *Pinang Sinawa*?
3. What are the word classes of the dead words of Minangkabaunese used in *Pinang Sinawa*?

1.4 Purposes of the Study

Related to the formulation of the problem above, the purposes of the paper can be generalized as follows:

1. To find out the dead words of Minangkabaunese used in *Pinang Sinawa*
2. To find out the causes of the dead words of Minangkabaunese used in *Pinang Sinawa*
3. To find out the word classes of the dead words of Minangkabaunese used in *Pinang Sinawa*

1.5 Significance of the Paper

This paper is expected to give contribution to the related study, both theoretically and practically.

1.5.1 Theoretical significance

This paper is expected that it can give contribution to Sociolinguistics and Morphology study. In Sociolinguistics, this study can give contribution especially on language death and the death word of Minangkabaunese and its meaning. In Morphology study is to increase understanding about word classes of the death words of Minangkabaunese used in *Pinang Sinawa*.

1.5.2 Practical significance

This paper is also expected to give contribution for the students who are interested to learn about language death and word classes. Then, it can be used as a reference for the readers, especially for the students at English Department who are interested in conducting research about death word of Minangkabaunese.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding about the conceptual terms that may be appear later in the research, it is important to explain about the key terms are used in it as follows:

- a. Dead Words: words which are not used or spoken anymore by people in one society as daily life communication.
- b. Language death: a language which is not use or spoken anymore by people in one society for communication.
- c. *Pinang Sinawa*: a region located in *Solok Selatan* Regency
- d. Minangkabaunese: a local language that used by people in *Pinang Sinawa* for communication.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusions

According to the result of analysis presented in the previous chapter, From the discussion above, it can be concluded that there are seven causes which make death words occur in *Pinang Sinawa*. The causes of death words of Minangkabaunese used in *Pinang Sinawa* are language contact, lack of sense of pride in the language, globalization, and the language is considered rude, the language due to lack of practice, and the last the lack of concern for the language. In addition, from 147 data of death word found, these death words can be divided in to seven word classes. The words that belong to class word noun are the most words that are death with total 45 death words (30,61%). Then, it is followed by by adjective with total 43 death words (29,25%), verb with total 38 death words (25,85%), and adverb with total 6 death words (4,08%). Adverb degree, numeral and directional have the same number of total word and percentage which are 5 death words (3,40%).

4.2 Suggestion

The causes of the death words in *Pinag Sinawa* dialect can be reference to seek measures to preserve a local language. In addition, by using the word classes such as noun, verb, adjectives, adverb, numeral, and directional, it can make easier for readers to understand the death words in

this Paper. The writer hopes the study may be useful for the readers and next writer who are interested in the same topic about the death words and it can be used as a reference for future research.

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