



DEAD WORDS OF MINANGKABAUNESE USED IN *BASA AMPEK BALAI TAPAN*

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Tapan dialect is one of dialect of Minangkabaunese in Tapan. There are so many dead words or words that been forgotten by Tapan society nowadays. Words that are no longer used or dead words that happen day by day can make language death happen. This paper explains the causes of dead words in *Basa Ampek Balai Tapan subdistrict* and explain the word class of those dead words. According to the result of analysis it can be concluded that there are many factors that causes dead words occur in *Basa Ampek Balai Tapan* dialect, *Pesisir Selatan regency* such as language contact, the influence of globalization, feel proud of using lingua franca, the objects do not exist anymore, less care on their own dialect and the words sound impolite to hear. This paper agrees that endangered languages are worth saving so we need to be aware about many factors contribute to language death.

Keywords : dead words, dead language, dialect, Minangkabaunese

A. INTRODUCTION

Minangkabaunese is an austronesian language with approximately 7 million speakers (Gordon, 2005). Like many languages, Minangkabaunese has wide variation in pronunciation, both historically and from dialect to dialect. One of the variation of Minangkabaunese is the Minangkabaunese in Tapan or Tapan dialect. There are some words that have changed in Tapan society. Typically the change is step by step and involves one of the following phenomena. The phenomena that can happen because of many words change is language change.

Not only words changing that happens in Tapan but also dead Words. Dead words are the words that are no longer used by a community or society. They can be dead totally that means no one use those words anymore or they just be used by some people such people who are very old. When dead words happen day by day then language death also can happen. When language is no longer

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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. According to Hudson (1940) sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation with society, whereas the sociology of language is the study of society in relation with language. There are so many aspects of sociolinguistics, one of them is language death. Language death relates to how the native speakers decide not to use the language for the 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.

Here are some examples of dead words of Minangkabaunese occur in *Basa Ampek Balai Tapan subdistric, Pesisir Selatan regency*.

<i>wo</i>	'a man who is older'
<i>makdih</i>	'aunt'
<i>cung</i>	'uncle'
<i>gembeh</i>	'beard'
<i>kuluk</i>	'veil'
<i>kajai</i>	'stingy'
<i>seluw</i>	'long time ago'
<i>skin</i>	'knife'
<i>bngak</i>	'deaf'
<i>skire</i>	'girlfriend or boyfriend.'

Some examples of dead words above are no longer used by the people in *Basa Ampek Balai Tapan* and not all young people and children know those words. The dead words in *Basa Ampek Balai Tapan* occurs because of the use of new words such *wo* become *abang* that means 'brother'. From this case, the writer is interested to find out the causes of the death words in Tapan. Next, the writer is interested to find out the death words and categorized them into the types of word classes.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The technique of collecting data are by interviewing the informants about dead words in *Basa Ampek Balai Tapan*, then the writer divided the data into some sections of classes, count the percentage and the last step the writer identify the causes of dead words in *Basa Ampek Balai Tapan*.

From the research, the numbers of words that have become extinct are divided into some word classes, they are verb, noun, adjective, adverb degree, adverb of time, directional, and numeral. The data was taken from informants who live in *Basa Ampek Balai Tapan, Pesisir Selatan regency*. According to Francis (1983) there are some characteristics of informants that should be noticed, they are age, education, native, social status and gender. The informants of this paper are men and women who live in *Basa Ampek Balai Tapan, Pesisir Selatan regency*, their ages are over 40 years old, most of them are farmer then the others are house wife, entrepreneur, house wife and teacher. The most important thing is they have been living in *Basa Ampek Balai Tapan* for a long time and it is their first language.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The collection of data are gotten through informant in *Basa Ampek Balai Tapan* who are native speakers in Tapan and they all were born in Tapan and have live there for a long time. The words are divided into some classes of words they are noun, verb, adjective, adverb of time, adverb of degree, numerals and directional.

a. Noun

1. Datum 39

Gembah

People in Tapan used to use the word “gembah” to show beard. Even some people who have heavy beard can get additional word gembah after his name. however, young generation nowadays do not know what gembah is. People in Tapan tend to say “Janguik”. This is caused by language contact which Tapan people who has interact with the outsider of Tapan especially with people who speak the standard of Minangkabaunese.

2. Datum 18

- *sugi*

Old women in Tapan used to use Sugi. It is a kind of tobacco to suck. It is like the replace of cigarettes. This is one of the words die because the object is no longer exists.

3. Datum 15

- *kuluk*

Kuluk is a veil used by women to cover her head. Young generation do not use this word anymore. They just say “jilbab”. It is influenced by globalization which Jilbab is more general to use especially when Tapan people speak with Indonesian people who come from different background.

4. Datum 14

- *Wo*

Tapan people call a man who is older “wo” long time ago. Today generation in Tapan do not want to use this word anymore, they prefer to use word “abang” that is standard Indonesian language so it is influenced by language contact from the outsider of *Basa Ampek Balai Tapan district*.

1. Datum 103

- *skin*

Before using the word pisau, Tapan people used to say skin instead of Pisau. It is caused they are lack of pride on their own dialect. So it also can show presige.

5. Datum 16

- *makdih*

People in Tapan use the word “makdih” to say aunt long time ago, but now young generation do not know the word “makdih” they just use ante.

6. Datum 46

- *Lampu colok*

Lampu colok is a torch that is made of bamboo. Young generation nowadays do not know it because this object is no longer used that makes the words are no longer used too.

7. Datum 47

- *blango*

Blango is a tool to cook from clay. It has the same case as lampucolok which this object is no longer used so the word is also no longer used.

8. Datum 17

- *cung*

Cung means uncle. Long time ago people use the word *cung* to call uncle, but not now. They use the word *om*, *wan*, *cik*, or *con* to replace *cung*. They feel this word is too primitive to use especially in this modern era.

9. Datum 23

- *Skire*

Skire in Tapan dialect means boyfriend or girlfriend, but now only very few people use the word *skire* to say boyfriend or girlfriend. They tend to say *pacar* or *cewek* or *cowok*. They feel more proud to say “*pacar*” or “*cewek*” or “*cowok*” instead of “*skire*” which is their own native word.

b. Adjective

1. Datum 1

- *Kajai*

This is old Tapan dialect that means stingy but young generation do not know this word. This word is now gone in Tapan dialect because the society does not care much about the words in Tapan dialect and they prefer to replace it with other word such *plit*.

2. Datum 6

- *Bngak*

Bngak means deaf but only old generation use this word to say deaf. Tapan people nowadays say ‘*pkak*’ not ‘*bngak*’. Now this word is no longer used because of people lack of pride to their own dialect.

3. Datum 104

- *Bubuih*

This word is by Tapan people long time ago to say something noisy. This word has been replaced with the *ribut*. This is caused people less care about their own dialect.

4. Datum 2

- *Panyeghan*

Panyeghan means lazy in Tapan but people in Tapan now tend to say *pamaleh* instead of *panyeghan*. This is caused by language contact with the people outside of *Basa Ampek Balai Tapan* subdistrict.

c. Numeral

1. Datum 35

- *Satung*

The word *satung* was used by *Basa Ampek Balai Tapan* people to say 'number 1'. But now, Tapan people do not use this word anymore. They prefer to use the *ciek*. It is influenced by language contact with the outsider of *Basa Ampek Balai Tapan* subdistrict.

2. Datum 36

- *Singgit*

This word was used by Tapan people to show the nominal of money Rp 250 but now this word is no longer used because people do not use the nominal 25 rupiah anymore.

d. Adverb of time

1. Datum 41

- *seluw*

Seluw was the word used by people in *Basa Ampek Balai Tapan* subdistrict to say the word shallow but now this word is no longer used because of language contact. Tapan people now say the word shallow by using the word "daka".

e. Directional

1. Datum 37

- *kiun*

To say the word "there" people in Tapan used to say "kiun" long time ago, but now this word has been replaced with the word "situ". It occurs because of language contact with another language and lack of pride with their own dialect.

2. Datum 38

- *Sika*

Tapan people used to say the word "sika" that means here long time ago but now there is a little change that is influenced by language contact with another language outside Tapan. Now Tapan people tend to use the word "siko" instead of "sika".

No	Class of words	Number of data
1	Noun	60
2	Adjective	30
3	verb	8
4	Adverb of time	3
5	Nominal	3
6	Directional	2
Total of the data		107

Based on the data shown on the table above, there are seven class of words dead found in *Basa Ampek Balai Tapan subdistrict*. There are 60 words categorized in noun class, there 30 words in adjective class, 8 word in verb class, 3 words in adverb of time, 3 words in nominal class, and 2 words in directional class class. Noun class is the most words dead then it is followed by adjective class and the least words dead are directional class.

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that there are seven factors that make dead words occur in *Basa Ampek Balai tapan*, they are language contact, the influence of globalisatio, feel proud to use lingua franca, the objects do not exist anymore, , less care about their own dialect, and the words sound impolite to hear. The writer gets 107 dead words then they are categorized into 6 classes of word. Noun are the most dead words in Tapan, the total is 60 words of 107 words (56, 07%), then the second is adjective class that have 30 words of 107 words (28, 03 %), the third is verb class that have 8 words of 107 words (7,84%), adverb of time 3 of 107 word (2,80%) and nominal class who have 3 words of 107 word (2,80 %) and the least is directional class that only has 2 words of 107 words (1,86%).

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

1 Conclusion

One of the characteristic of language is dynamicsm that is language is always evolving and changing as the times pass by. However, it does not mean people have to ignore about this because people need to keep the identity of a group by showing their own native language or dialect although they learn new languages. Change is often brought about by contact between speakers of different languages or dialects, rather than by variation internal to a given speech community. Such changes are said to be due to external causes. The changes in Tapan language is influenced by many factors.

According to the result of analysis it can be concluded that there are many factors that causes dead words occur in *Basa Ampek Balai Tapan* dialect, *Pesisir Selatan regency* such as language contact, the influence of globalization, feel proud of using lingua franca, the objects do not exist anyomore, less care on their

own dialect and the words sound impolite to hear. This paper agrees that endangered languages are worth saving so we need to be aware about many factors contribute to language death.

2 Suggestion

This paper can be one of additional references for the next writer who want to know more or study more about dead words. This paper have divided the dead words gotten into word classes such as noun, verb, adjective, numeral, adverb of time makes the reader understand easily. This paper can be useful for anyone who wants to know more the causes of language death that make awareness especially for people who still use their own dialect to keep their language or dialect alive because it will show their identity. The writer hopes the next writer can do a better research about dead words that can give additional information for the readers who are interested in learning language death.

The writer hopes the dialect of Tapan dialect will be there because there should be the standardiation of Tapan dialect, so that people know which one is Tapan dialect and which one is not. In addition, Tapan should be proud of their native dialect and do not be shy to use it in daily conversation.

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