



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

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Abstract

This article discusses Minangkabaunese language, especially dead words that occur in Pasir Talang, Solok Selatan, West Sumatra. 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.

Key words: dead words, lexical word classes, Minangkabaunese.

A. INTRODUCTION

Language change is a process of change that occurs in linguistic elements over time. 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.

In fact, there are some words which lose in society. The phenomenon of losing words is called dead words. According to Fromkin et al (2007:476-477),

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the dead words occur because there is nobody pays 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*.

There are three main points of the problems. First, what are the dead words based on lexical word classes and lexical meanings of the dead words which are found in Pasir Talang, Solok Selatan. Second, what are the lexical meaning of dead words that are found in Pasir Talang, Solok Selatan. The last, what are the substitution words which are used by young generation to replace the dead words in Pasir Talang, Solok Selatan.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

Based on the purpose of the research, this research used the descriptive qualitative research. The researcher was presented the data in the form of an explanation and data grouping. Seliger and Shohamy (1989) states that descriptive research is a way which is used to describe the result of research without manipulation. The researcher classified the data and described the data through words. The data of this research were dead words in Pasir Talang-Solok Selatan. In order to get the accurate research data, the researcher collected the data from informants based on certain criteria. Therefore, the informants were categorized into two. The first was old generation. The ages of the old informant are around 55 years old or more than 85 years old. The second informant was the young generation. The ages are around 15-20 years old. Data from the old generation were asked back to the young generation in order to classify the data into groups of dead words such as dead words, semi-dead words, and active words.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Finding

a. Dead Words Found in Pasir Talang-Solok Selatan

There are 69 dead words found in Pasir Talang, Solok Selatan. The words are divided into lexical word classes, they are noun, verb, adjective, and adverb.

No	Lexical Words Classes	F	Percentage (%)
1	Noun	50	72,5%
2	Verb	9	13%
3	Adjective	9	13%
4	Adverb	1	1,5%
Total		69	100%

Table 1. The Percentage of Dead Words on Lexical Classes

There are 50 (72,5%) dead words in the noun category. There is one weapon, bedroom fixture, event supply, tool, and bathroom fixture. Then, there are 2 dead words that happened for clothes and places. Next, there are 3 dead words for sickness, fishing equipment, and employment. Then, there are 5 dead words for parts of the house. And also there are 7 dead words for kitchen utensils. Next, there are 9 dead words for animals. Lastly, there are 11 dead words for plants. In the verb category, there are 9 (13%) words as the result of dead words. In the adjective category, there are 9 (13%) dead words. And also there is an adverb (1,5%). From this, it can be seen that the noun is the most frequently found in dead words, followed by the verb, adjective, and adverb in sequence.

b. Lexical Meaning of Dead Words Found in Pasir Talang

No	Dead Words	Lexical Classes	Lexical meaning
1	<i>andel</i>	n	moneylender
2	<i>biadi</i>	n	pinworm
3	<i>cipia</i>	n	coaster
4	<i>cama</i>	adj	greedy
5	<i>gaba-gaba</i>	n	finches
6	<i>kakui</i>	n	toilet
7	<i>kampua tanga duo</i>	n	tapir
8	<i>jagok</i>	adj	clever
9	<i>mancatu</i>	v	embroider
10	<i>saca</i>	adv	a moment

Table 2. Lexical Meaning of Dead Words

Lexical meaning refers to the sense or meaning of a word or lexeme as it appears in a dictionary. For instance, the word *biadi*, is pinworm. Pinworm is small, thin, white worms that can live and reproduce in the large intestine and rectum of humans. The word *cama* is an adjective that means greedy. It is one trait that takes food in excess. The word *kampua tanga duo* means tapir. It is an animal that similar in shape to a pig and herbivorous mammal. The word *jagok* is an adjective that means

clever. This word is used to describe someone that has extensive knowledge. The word *saca* is an adverb that means a moment. This word is used as a statement stating to wait.

c. Substitution Words Used by Young Generations

The substitution is the replacement of one item with another such as a word or phrase (Halliday and Hasan (1976)). The substitution words are based on young informants. These words are used by the young generation in communication. There are 62 words used by the young generation to replace the dead words. For instance, the word *andel* 'moneylender' is replaced by the word *rentenir*. The word *biadi* 'pinworm' is replaced by the word *caciang kremi*. The word *cipia* 'coaster' is replaced by the word *ale gale*. The word *cama* 'greedy' is replaced by the word *cangkok*. The word *gaba-gaba* 'finches' is replaced by the word *kutolang*. The word *kakui* 'toilet' is replaced by the word *wc*. The word *kampung tanga duo* 'tapir' is replaced by the word *tapir*. The word *jagok* 'clever' is replaced by the word *cadiak*.

The researcher also found that 7 dead words in the noun category that do not have substitution words due to utilities have been replaced by another object. For instance, the word *bungkau* is an object made of tin, in the shape of a circle, which functions as ballast in fishing nets. The word *pasu* is a term for clay that serves as a storage place for rice in general, which is slightly taller than *balango*. Its function has now been replaced with rice sacks or plastic wrap. The *salibu* is the shoots of rice that grow after the farmers have harvested their rice. The word *sipasin* is an animal, that had been replaced by *potong* 'dragonfly'. The word *tabang* is a term of a water container made from huge bamboo that used to bring water. Its function had been replaced by *embe* 'bucket'. The word "*balango*" is a term of clay that serves as a storage place for made of clay, which has a cover. Its function is as a place for dishes such as gulai. The *wiktan* is type of plant that grows in water and is widely found in the tropics, can be a weed in rice fields and wetlands, usually cooked as a vegetable, which has a sweet taste.

No	Substituted	F	Percentage
	Lexical Classes		
1	Noun	43	69%
2	Verb	9	14,5%
3	Adjective	9	14,5%
4	Adverb	1	2%

Total	62	100%
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Table 3. The Percentage of substitution words from young informants

Based on the data, the researcher viewed that there are 43 nouns (69%) that have substitution. Then, there are 9 verbs (14,5%) and 9 adjectives (14,5%). Lastly, the lowest one is an adverb (2%). From this analysis, the noun that has undergone many word replacements. This happens because some factors, such as no longer found, replace the noun with more modern tools and equipment.

2. Discussion

Based on the findings of dead words found in Pasir Talang-Solok Selatan, there are four lexical classes appear in 69 words. There are 9 words (13%) as the result of dead words in the verb category, adjectives with 9 (13%) words appear, adverb category with 1 word (1,5%). And noun is the most words found as dead words in Pasir Talang- Solok Selatan with 50 words (72,5%). This result indicates that many new terms replaced it that refer to one object. Thus, the dead words are slowly disappearing since there is no speaker using the term. Whenever this condition continues, some particular words will become obsolete.

The researcher pointed out that among 69 dead words occur in Pasir Talang-Solok Selatan, there were only 62 substitution words used by young generation, that the noun category with 43 words (69%), verb category with 9 words (14,5%), adjective category (14,5%), and adverb category with 1 word (2%). And also there are 7 dead words that do not have substitution words that all of the words are noun categories.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

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 Minangkanbaunese 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 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.

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