



UNFAMILIAR WORDS OF MINANGKABAUNESE: A CASE OF CLASSIC MINANGKABAUNESE IN *PITARUAH AYAH* BY ANGKU YUS DT. PARPATIAH

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ABSTRACT

The focus of this research was to find the unfamiliar words of Minangkabaunese in classic Minangkabaunese Advices of “*Pitaruah Ayah*” by Angku Yus Dt. Parpatiah. The purposes of this research are: (1) To find the unfamiliar words for Minangkabaunese young generations in classic Minangkabaunese advices entitled “*Pitaruah Ayah*” by Angku Yus Dt. Parpatiah (2) To find the meaning of the unfamiliar words (3) To find the class of words of the unfamiliar words. This research was concern to find the current status of several words in Minangkabaunese which possible to become unfamiliar for its young generations through sampling processes in the district of Nanggalo Kota Padang. From the research 88 unfamiliar words of Miangkabauese were found in classic Minangkabaunese Advices of “*Pitaruah Ayah*” by Angku Yus Dt. Parpatiah. The most dominant class of words of the unfamiliar words of Minangkabaunese is noun amounted 40.9% of the data. And 48 % of the unfamiliar words were not found in the dictionaries of Minangkabaunese to Indonesian language. Several factors influence the occurrence of the unfamiliar words such as (1) language change of Minangkabaunese (2) The language interference of Indonesian language.

Keywords: unfamiliar words, *Pitaruah Ayah*, Minangkabaunese

A. INTRODUCTION

Language change is a slow and natural process that cannot be stopped. According to Fromkin et al (2011), all living languages change with time slower than if people compare it to the human life span. In modern era, along with human

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lives which become simpler, human languages also change to become so. In other words, one similar language that has been used long will be different with its latest one.

Minangkabaunese is one of languages that encounter language change. Minangkabaunese used long ago is different with Minangkabaunese nowadays. Pay attention to the example of the classic Minangkabaunese below

*O... nak kanduang sibirang tulang, buah hati limpo
bakuruang, ubek jariah palarai damam, sidingin tampa di kapalo.
Kamari-mari molah duduak, ado rundiang ayah Sampaikan.*

In English:

O...my son the one like the heart which is covered, as the medicine for fever, as the cure put on the head. Please come to me, sit next to me, there is something that I would tell you.

The utterance above reflects the manner of utterance of Minangkabaunese long ago. However, in accordance with Fromkins et al statement above, Minangkabaunese nowadays also become simpler. The language change of Minangkabaunese is influence by several factors.

One of the factors of language change of Minangkabaunese is the language interference of Indonesian language. Minangkabaunese in general is bilingual speaker that speak both Minangkabaunese and Indonesian language. Despite, Minangkabaunese usually become the mother tongue Indonesian language become dominant language because it is used as the intermediate language in education. According to Stockwell (2007) the language is in contact with the speaker of other language, and both link with some of the words used by their neighbors and take those words into their own language. The situation illustrated by Stockwell above happens in Minangkabaunese. Minangkabau people with the mother tongue of Minangkabaunese incontact with Indonesian language and adopt it to Minangkabaunese. The simplicity of Indonesian language changes Minangkabaunese and makes it simpler.

One of the effects of language change of Minangkabaunese that become simpler is that there are several words of Minangkabaunese become unfamiliar for its native speaker. According to Formkin et al (2011) a word is lost through inattention, which means nobody thinks of it, nobody uses it, and its fades away as a new words comes into vogue and its unusual presence draw attentions. Based on the statements of Fromkins et al above it can infer that words in one language can be lost through inattention of the native speaker. It is possible that several words of Minangkabaunese become unfamiliar for its native speaker because Minangkabaunese become simpler.

This research tried to find several unfamiliar words of Minangkabaunese for young generations in classic Minangkabaunese advices of Pitaruah Ayah delivered by Minangkabaunese old generation, Angku Yus Dt. Parpatiah. Hopefully this research may avoid negative impact of language development of Minangkabaunese.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

Types of this research was a descriptive qualitative research that purposed to find some words in Minangkabaunese that unfamiliar for the young generations of Minangkabau. As Gay (2003) explains that descriptive research involves collecting data in order to test hypotheses or answer questions concerning the current status of the subject of the study. The questions were answered by peoples' opinions, attitudes, behaviors on some topics or issue or characteristics of the population. A descriptive method is a research method which describes systematically a situation or area of interest factually and accurately. It involves collecting data through a questionnaire survey, interview and observation in order to answer questions concern about the current status of the subject of the study. Dornyei (2007) says qualitative research works with a wide range of data for instances recorder interviews, images, and several of texts such as field notes, journal and document. This research was concern to find the current status of several words in Minangkabaunese which possible to become unfamiliar for its young generations through audio recording which transcript into text as a descriptive qualitative research purpose.

The source of the data is the transcription of *Pitaruah Ayah* delivered by Angku Yus Dt. Parpatiah. The transcription of *Pitaruah Ayah* contains some unfamiliar words which are possible to be unrecognized by Minangkabaunese young generations. Base on the context clue of *Pitaruah Ayah* and the dictionaries of Minangkabaunese to Indonesian language, the researcher found the meaning of the unfamiliar words as well as its class of words.

Primarily research was necessary in order to compose the table of unfamiliar words. The transcription of *Pitaruah Ayah* delivered by Angku Yus Dt. Parpatiah was given to several Minangkabaunese young generation that they underlined the words in the transcription if they do not know the meaning. These underlined words were the unfamiliar words that put on the table of unfamiliar words. This table were examined by 90 Minangkabaunese young generation in Padang that consist of; 30 the elementary school students, 30 the junior high school students and 30 the senior high school students in Kecamatan Nanggalo. These two steps of the research were necessary to make this research more effective.

To find the unfamiliar words of Minangkabaunese young generations, there are several instruments needed such as; transcriptions of *Pitaruah Ayah*, blank of Minangkabaunese unfamiliar words, audio recordings of *Pitaruah Ayah*. Transcriptions of *Pitaruah Ayah* were taken from the audio recording of *Pitaruah Ayah* by Angku Yus Dt. Parpatiah which transcribed by the researcher. Thus the blank of unfamiliar words were composed after primarily research which contains the list of words unfamiliar for Minangkabaunese young generations. By used these three instruments researcher can found the unfamiliar words among all respondents.

To collect the data of this research, a field research was done by researcher into several schools in Padang including SDN 08 Surau Gadang, SMPN 22 Kota Padang and SMAN 12 Kota Padang. The research held was in classroom and time

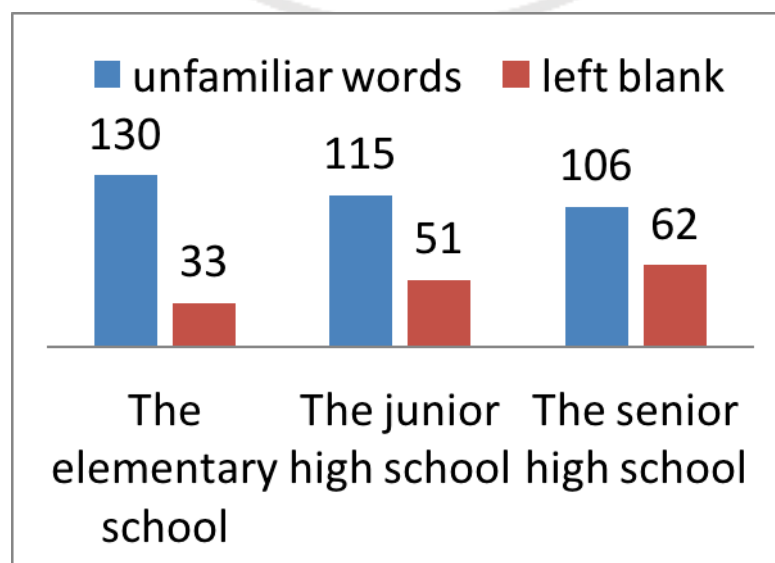
to fill the blank of unfamiliar words limited into 20 minutes. After sampling process, researcher checked the blank whether the words were unfamiliar or not. The indicators of the unfamiliar words are if the respondents left the unfamiliar word blank or answered the words with the wrong answers. The indicator of the wrong answers of the respondents depends on the context of the unfamiliar words from *Pitaruah Ayah's* transcription.

The findings were in the form of chart which shows the comparison of the occurrence of the unfamiliar words in the elementary school level, the unfamiliar words in the junior high school level and the unfamiliar words of the senior high school level.

C. FINDINGS

The aim of this research is to find the unfamiliar words of Minangkabaunese in classic Minangkabaunese advices of *Pitaruah Ayah*. In order to achieve the aim of this research, researcher were held sampling process involved 30 students in the elementary school of SDN 08 Surau Gadang, 30 students in junior high school of SMPN 22 Padang and 30 students in senior high school of SMAN 12 Padang. The findings of each school grade were different.

In the elementary school level, 130 unfamiliar words were found, 33 words were left blank and 97 words answered by the respondents with the wrong answers. In the junior high school level, 115 unfamiliar words were found, 51 words were left blank and 64 words answered by several respondents with the wrong answers. In the level of senior high school 106 unfamiliar words were found, 62 words were left blank and 44 words answered by several respondents with the wrong answers. Unfamiliar words of Minangkabaunese young generations found in classic Minangkabaunese advices of *Pitaruah Ayah* were the words that none of the respondents fill the blank and also the words that answered wrong by the respondents. In this research there were found 88 unfamiliar words of Minangkabaunese young generations in *Pitaruah Ayah*.



Word classes are the functions of words when they are put in the sentences. In this research, the researcher found five kinds of parts of speech for 88 unfamiliar words of Minangkabaunese. They were noun, verb, adjective, adverb and conjunction. The highest number of part of speech found was noun. In this research among 88 unfamiliar words 36 of them are noun which mean they were 40.9% of the data. The unfamiliar words with the parts of speech verb 25 words were found by means 28.4 % amounted, in the class of words adjective 23 unfamiliar words were found by means 26.1 % amounted. Unfortunately, less words in the class of adverb and conjunction found in this research. In the class of word adverb only 2 words were found and also 2 of the unfamiliar words indicated to conjunction by means both adverb and conjunction 2.2 % of the unfamiliar words amounted.

Parts of Speech	Frequency	Percentage
Noun	36	40.9 %
Verb	25	28.4 %
Adjective	23	26.1 %
Adverb	2	2.2%
Conjunction	2	2.2%

As this research significance in the semantic field, the findings of this research also included the meaning of the unfamiliar words. The sources of meaning of the unfamiliar words were from the dictionaries of Minangkabaunese to Indonesia Language. From the 88 unfamiliar words found in this research 48% of the unfamiliar words meaning were not found in the dictionaries of Minangkabaunese to Indonesian language.

D. DISCUSSION

Unfamiliar words are the words that unfamiliar for its native speaker. This is happens as a result of language change. In Minangkabaunese, as a language encounter language change, there are several words that unfamiliar for its own native speaker. These unfamiliar words, in this research, were found in classic Minangkabaunese of *Pitaruah Ayah*. The utterances in *Pitaruah Ayah* were different with Minangkabaunese nowadays that tends to be simpler. Simplicity of Minangkabaunese cause several words in classic Minangkabaunese unfamiliar for its native speaker. The thing that needs to be considered is the language change of Minangkabaunese has become very intense. As the illustration given by Fromkins et.al. (2010) about language change “Yet if we were to turn on a radio and miraculously receive a broadcast in our “native language” from the year 3000, we would probably think we had tuned into a foreign language station” classic Minangkabaunese in the future may consider as a foreign language by its native speaker. Fortunately, Minangkabaunese native speaker nowadays still had mutual

understanding of the classic Minangkabaunese and hopefully Minangkabaunese can maintain in the future.

From the findings we can see that if we compare the occurrence of the unfamiliar words of Minangkabaunese young generations between the elementary school, the junior high school and the senior high school the more unfamiliar words found in the elementary school, rather than the junior high school and the senior high school. Furthermore, unfamiliar words in the junior high school more than in the elementary school. We can understand that the language development can be seen here. Thus the older respondents were had more knowledge of words that unfamiliar words rather than the younger one.

One interesting things were from the finding of the words that left blank by the respondents. From the table of words that left blank by respondents, the result were upside down that the senior high school students left blank the unfamiliar words more than the junior high school students and the elementary school students so as the junior high school students left the blank of unfamiliar words more that the elementary school students. These findings also show the understanding of language base on the age. The older respondents know that they don't know the meaning thus the younger one tends to wild guessing. Another factor was the education matter. After deeper observation, fortunately only the elementary school students which has culture subject of *Budaya Alam Minangkabau* thus the junior high school students don't have the subject. This fact makes the elementary school students more familiar with the unfamiliar words of Minangkabaunese rather than the junior high school students and the senior high school students. And after four years do not interacted with the culture subject of *Budaya Alam Minangkabau* senior high school students in Padang had lack of familiarity rather than students in junior high school that not interacted with the subject for two years.

The first thing to analyze in this research is the occurrence of the unfamiliar words. Base on the findings of this research 88 unfamiliar words were found from the sampling process. Mostly, the unfamiliar words came from the expression of illustrations of the classic Minangkabaunese. Nowadays, the expressions of illustration were rarely held by Minangkabaunese. Minangkabaunese tends to be simpler and more direct makes several words in the expressions of illustration become unfamiliar.

From the occurrence of the unfamiliar words as explained in the analysis there are several unfamiliar words occur as the effect of language interference of Indonesia language. Minangkabaunese native speaker is bilingual speaker that marginalized by Indonesia language. in this research it can be seen that some words of Indonesia language adopted by Minangkabaunese and become famous makes Minangkabaunese words become marginalized.

E. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the analysis and results of Unfamiliar Words of Minangkabaunese young generations found in Classic Minangkabaunese advices of *Pitaruah Ayah*, there are some points which can be concluded. First, from this research 88 unfamiliar words of Minangkabaunese young generations were found.

From the 88 unfamiliar words found in this research 48% of the unfamiliar words meaning were not found in the dictionaries of Minangkabaunese to Indonesian language. The most dominant class of words is noun amounted 40.9 % among 88 the unfamiliar words. The unfamiliar words with the parts of speech verb 28.4 % amounted, unfamiliar words in the class of words adjective 26.1 % amounted, in the class of adverb 2.2% and in the class of conjunction 2.2% amounted.

From comparison among each school level the older respondents had more knowledge of the unfamiliar words of Minangkabaunese. It can also concluded that the absence of cultural subjects of *Budaya Alam Minangkabau* in the junior high school and the senior high school influence respondents familiarities of the unfamiliar words of Minangkabaunese. Several factors cause some words of Minangkabaunese become unfamiliar for its young generations including language change of Minangkabaunese and language interference of Indonesian language.

From the findings of this research there are several things that need to be noticed. Some words of Minangkabaunese has been unfamiliar for its young generations that endanger the Minangkabaunese itself. It is necessary to find the way to transfer these unfamiliar words of Minangkabaunese to its young generations either formally or informally. As this research were limited only on several respondents in small research area of district Nanggalo Kota Padang, some similar and wider area with more similar sources of research can be useful in order to obtain language maintenance of Minangkabaunese. It is also necessary to find the meaning of the unfamiliar words that found in this research and add to the dictionaries of Minangkabaunese in order to maintain Minangkaabaunese cultural richness.

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