



The Archaic Words of Minangkabaunese Found in Padang Lua

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to figure out what are the archaic words of Minangkabaunese language found in *Padang Lua* sub-dialect. Type of this research is descriptive qualitative in order to describe what are the causes of the extinction in certain words. This research successfully figured out that there are thirty one percents of archaic words found in Padang Lua sub-dialect by using a hundred 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, inter marriage, 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.

Keyword: Archaic words, lexical word classes.

A. INTRODUCTION

Language as a part of communication has many variations and develops through 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 dialect, According to 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 live and work in *Padang Lua*. They came from some areas close to *Bukittinggi* such as *Kamang, Matur, Sungai Pua, Padang Panjang, Baso* and every sub district in *Bukittinggi* and *Agam*. Due to the extensive interaction

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in that area, the language changes by the time. 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 blended 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. For example is word *singantua* 'knee'. This word is known by the former generation in *Padang Lua*, 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. 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.

The goal of this research is to find out the archaic words in Padang lua sub-dialect based on a hundred words that were collected by the writer by using a questionnaire that were shared to eleven informants. This research figure out that there are thirty five of a hundreds words in Minangkabaunese language categorized as archaic words. This case occurred due to some factors, such as inter marriage, migrations, bilingualism, and language intervention.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research was a descriptive qualitative research because the elaboration of the data was presented in the form of explanation and data grouping. Seliger & Shohamy (1989) say that descriptive research is a way which is used to describe the result of research without manipulation. According to Dörnyei (2007), qualitative research works with a wide range of data for instances recorded interviews, images, and several of texts such as field notes, journal, and document. Therefore, the design of this research is descriptive qualitative method because during data processing mostly of the data transform and describe into a textual form about the archaic words of Minangkabaunese found in *Padang Lua*. The informants are categorized into two. The first is the old generation. The ages of the old informant are around 55 years old or more than 55 years old. The second informant is the young generation. The ages are around 15-20 years old. Data from the old generation was asked to the young generation in order to find the archaic words in *Padang Lua* which are rarely used in communication by the young generation.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Finding

a. Archaic words

According to the data, it was found thirty one of a hundreds words that are categorized as archaic words, it means that the archaic words in *Padang Lua* sub-district is in a high level to extinct. It is a reflection of the speakers that tend to adopt the new words and replace certain words due to several factors. The factors that contribute to the extinction of the words such as, migration, intermarriage, bilingualism, technological development, intervention of Indonesian language, and decreasing number of old generations

Table 1. Sample of Archaic Words

No	Lexical words classes	Class of words	Substitution words	Lexical meaning
1.	ceda	noun	jilbab	veil
2.	kambuik	noun	tas	traditional bag
3.	keoh	noun	korek api	matches
4.	sisih	verb	pipis	urinate
5.	tagijau	verb	takicuah	deceive
6.	mambukua	verb	mancukua	shave
7.	basimpulu	adjective	kusuik	hairy
8.	basitinah	adjective	sopan	polite
9.	jilah	adjective	botak licin	bald
10.	baruah	adverb	bawah	down

There are thirty one archaic words found in Padang Lua sub-dialect. The first, there are ninety archaic word of noun category such as the words *ceda* 'veil', *kambuik* 'traditional bag', *kareta angin* 'bicycle', *lambuyuik* 'gourd', *sukuang* 'pillow', *pilakuk* 'mouse trap' and *keoh* 'matches'. Second there are six archaic words in verb category such as *mambukua* 'hair cut', *sisih* 'urinate' and *tagijau* 'deceive'. Third there are five archaic words for adjective category for example *basimpulu* 'hairy', *jilah* 'bolt' and *coga* 'brawny'. The last there is one word for adverb category there is *baruah* 'bawah'.

In short, there are four lexical words classes appear in 31 (31%) archaic words that occur in *Padang Lua* sub-dialect. They are noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. Based on the data analysis, noun is the most frequently found in archaic words, followed by adjective, verb, and adverb in sequence. The rest of the data are categorized as semi-archaic words with percentage 28%, and 36% of words in the data are categorized as active words which are indicated by no substitution words.

b. Substitution words

The substitution words means, the words which are used by young generation to replace the archaic words. The substitution words are based on young informants. This words are used by young generation in communication. For example, the word *keoh* is replaced by the phrase *korek api*. The word *pagu* is replaced by the phrase *paayak tapuang*. The word *sarabeta* is replaced by the word *kain lap*. The word *sakin* is replaced by using the word *pisau*.

In conclusion, the current use of word means the words which are used by the young generation. It is used to replace the archaic words such as the phrase *sakik hati* is use to replace the phrase *mayang hati*. The replacement of the words and phrases are more interested than the old words and phrases that is why these words tend to be archaic.

2. Discussion

Based on the situation in the field, there are some factors of archaic words occur in *Padang Lua* sub dialect. The first factor of archaic word is bilingualism factor that which marked by low frequency of using the local language generates that the ways people speak tend to imitate and adopted the new words from school. In the process of studying the teacher use Indonesian language dominantly.

The second aspect is the influence of the massive migrations that these newcomers brought their own way to express their feelings and these words have been adopted by the native speakers in order to create an effective way in communication. In daily conversations, the native speakers tend to use the standard language to avoid miss communication in effective talks. This phenomenon was result of an acculturation that influences the tendencies of the native speakers to use the new way to communicate. Because of this event that has occurred for a long time, the parents also do not teach their children to use the old words and these words that have been replace by a new words.

The third factor of archaic word is Intermarriage. It means when the people married and have different cultural background, ethic and language. A marriage between two people from two different region, culture, and language can caused what is called acculturation, where two different cultures merge into one and new culture, including language.

The forth aspect is the massive development of technology, this aspect has influenced the speakers to change some words into the new one and used to change it, the changes of these words keep on going till now and the young generations tend to ignore and they never heard that old words which evokes the extinction of several words, due to this fact, it can be said that the words become archaic because the existence of these objects is gone that caused by the massive development of technology.

The fifth factor is Bahasa Indonesia. This language is a formal language that is used in Indonesia. Mostly, many people use Indonesian language in

communication. Even though there are many locals use Indonesian language, they always use Indonesian language at school, offices and many occasions at least formal situation, which causes the archaic words occur.

The last factor is the decreasing number of old generation who loyal, fluently and always use their first language in communication. The changes of a language can also happen by the attitude of the speakers, if the speakers acquire another word which can replace the meaning of the old words. As a result, there is nobody anymore who fluently and loyal to use their language anymore. This situation make the archaic words occur.

In conclusion, there are several factors that caused archaic words of Minangkabauense occur in *Padang Lua* sub-dialect. They are bilingualism, in bilingualism factors the speakers tend to imitate and adopted the new words from their education environment. The second is massive migrations, this case occurs because the newcomers brought their own way to express their feelings and these words have been adopted by the native speakers in order to create an effective way in communication, the third is intermarriage, this factor caused an acculturation the result of acculturation is the extinction of several words and the these words categorized as archaic words. The fourth is the developments of technology, the massive technological development caused the replacement of another tools and equipments which is used in daily life by the native speakers. The fifth is intervention of Indonesian language, due to Indonesian language is the official language in education process, the children tend to use Indonesian language and no longer used the traditional words, it generates that the young generation unfamiliar to the certain words that they do not longer heard and used. The last aspect is decreasing number of old generation in *Padang Lua*, the population of the old generations decrease by the time due to the disease, and the old generation also no longer teach the young generation to use the old words.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the analysis and discussion that had been explained, there are four lexical words classes appear in *Padang Lua* especially in young generation. There are classified into nouns and its categories such as cloth category, school equipment, transportation and accessories category. There were eight words are classified into verb, nineteen words are classified into adjective, and one 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 of 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..

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