An Analysis of Language Death in Tanah Sirah, Lubuk Begalung District, Padang

Muthia Damaiyanti¹, Edwar Kemal²

English Department, Politeknik Negeri Padang
English Department, STKIP PGRI Sumbar
Email: muthiadamaityanti@gmail.com, edwarkemal@yahoo.co.id

Abstract—Language is a medium of communication and it is also dynamic. Language also is also influenced by internal and external factors. Internal factors are like the users or the human, while the external factors are like the media, globalization era, etc. These cause the language becomes death. The writer focuses on analyzing the language death in Tanah Sirah, Lubuk Begalung sub-district, Padang. The writer collected the data through note taking and interview. The theories used are from Mencahon, Campbell and Muntzell. The result shows that noun is the part of speech included as language death. The part of speech that never occurs as language death is adverb and verb. The dominant of the cause of language death is because the things itself had disappeared from the society.

Key words: language death

1. INTRODUCTION

In daily life, human being must need a language. Language is a medium of communicating between one to another person. Generally, we can see that there are many kinds of language in Indonesia e.g. Batak language, Javanese language, Minang language and etc.

One of village in West Sumatra is Tanah Sirah. It is included in Lubuk Begalung district. From east side, it is limited by Cengkeh and west side is limited by Pitameh. North side, it is limited by Piai and south side, it is limited by Pitameh.

It is universally truth that language is dynamics. Dynamics means that language becomes develop and develop every time. Language becomes dynamics because the user, human being, is dynamics to. The attitude and the style of human being always develop and change every day. The developing of language is same with the developing of human being itself. So, it can be concluded that the dynamics of language because the users also dynamics.

In the developing of language, absolutely, there are some words that don’t exist anymore. It can be caused by internal factor and external factor. Internal factor means that the speakers probably don’t want to use their language in conversation. Perhaps, if those words still be used, the speaker itself becomes shame to the other participants. In addition, they want to show that they are educated person. So, whenever they speak to the other, they will use the familiar language than
External factors mean that language is influenced by developing of time and culture e.g. western culture. Nowadays, the globalization stream has spread in well until to the suburb area. The information and culture of city people are quite same with the village area. So, because of these facts the originality of a language becomes disappear because the village people want to similar their attitude with city people.

Because of the case of the internal and external factors a language, the language death appears. Based on the phenomena above, the writer tries to discuss about the language death. The writer wants to find which class of word that has included as language death and why it becomes language death.

In explaining this analysis, the writer uses the interviews methods in collecting the data. Interviews means that all of the data collected by using the key informant (Irawan.1999.p.64). For analyzing the data, the writer uses descriptive method. According to Irawan (1999.p.60), he stated that descriptive method is purposed to describe all the data like what it is. Next, for presenting the data, the writer uses the written form in order to give more explanation to the reader.

II. Review of Related Theory

Actually, there are many theories that sign the language death but here, the writer only focuses on four theories. First is Dressler’s theory. He stated that language death occurs in unstable bilingual or multilingual speech communities as a result of language shift from regressive minority language to a dominant majority a language (in Mcmahon.1994. p.284). Second is theory by Campbell and Muntzell (in Mcmahon.1994.P.286). They stated that the lose of language through the death of all its speakers. Third is Roland Barthes’s theory. He stated that language death occurs because the extinct of animal, plant and things (http/search. Google. Theories of Language Death.com). Fourth is theory of Dennison Norman. He stated that language death occurs because parent have no longer teach their children the extent word to their children (http/search. Google. Theories of Language Death.com).

III. The Analysis of Language Death

In Tanah Sirah, Lubeg District Padang

In analyzing this analysis, the writer refers the Old Minang language to the present Minang language and next to the Indonesian language. Indonesian language is used in order to the other reader who are not Minang people also understand about this words.

Datum 1

***Waham =** rugu = *ragu

Analysis:

This word is an adjective word. Today this word never use anymore. Mostly, this word is known by old people. Teenagers and children never use this word. Old people when say it unintentionally, they change with rugu
automatically. So, this word is included as language death because the minority language is changed to dominant language. It is related to the theory of Dressler.

For example:
Kalauitumasalahewahamawakmah.
Kalau itu masalahnya, ragu kita jadinya.

Datum 2
***Saso = **banyak = *banyak

Analysis:
This word is a quantifier word. This word is only known by chicken’s lovers (penyabungayam). Today this word never appears anymore. When one of them says it, his friend will laugh together. So, many of them use saso for today. This word is included as language death because the minority language is changed to dominant language. This theory is related to the theory of Dressler.

For example:
Saso makan ayam ang mah.
Ayammu makannya banyak.

Datum 3
***Mangatatang = **sampik = *ketat

Analysis:
This word is a adjective word. It is used only in the clothes. This word is only known by women in the past time. Today this word is still used by one or two old person. Mostly, women seldom use this word because most of her children or other members don’t know about it. They don’t know because parent doesn’t tell the meaning to them. It is included as language death because parent doesn’t teach their children about the old word. It is related to the theory of Norman.

For example:
Alah mangatatang baju anak kau mah.
Baju anakmu sudah ketat.

Datum 4
***Bongkoang = ***tingghi = *tinggi

Analysis:
This word is an adjective. This word is only known by chicken’s lover. There are two or three people still use it right now. Most of chicken’s lover knows about this word but they don’t want to use it. They tend to use tingghi than bongkoang in explaining the condition of their chicken. The speaker will get a mock when he utters it. It is included as language death because the speaker uses the dominant language than minority language in speaking. It is related to the theory of Dressler.

For example:
Oi.. bongkoang ayam ang mah.
Ayammu tinggi.

Datum 5
***Dangau = **pondok = *pondok

Analysis:
This word is a noun. It is mostly known by farmers. Today, mostly the farmers don’t know about this. In addition, many of them that worked as farmers in the past had already passed. This word was existing around 1960-70. This word is included as language death because all of the speakers were dead. It is related to the theory of Campbell and Muntzell.
For example:
  Ayah sadangdudukidangau.
  Ayah sedangdudukipondok.

**Datum 6**

***Rimih***

**Analysis:**

This word is a quantifier word. It was used only in the problem of money in the past time. This word was known by all off people. Today, the government doesn’t produce it anymore. It had lost from the society. This word doesn’t have the synonym in Indonesian language. 1 rimih means ½ sen. It becomes language death because the things had lost. It is related to the theory of Barthes. For example:

  Adenpunyopitihasrimihyo.

**Datum 7**

***Biliih***

**Analysis:**

This word is a quantifier word. It was used in the problem of money in the past time. This word was known by all people. Today, the government doesn’t produce it anymore. It had lost from society. 1 biliih means 10 sen. It becomes language death because the things had lost. This word doesn’t have the synonym in Indonesian language. It is related to the theory of Barthes. For example:

  Baliesabiliih.

**Datum 8**

***Sen***

**Analysis:**

This word is a quantifier word. It was used in the problem of money in the past time. This word was known by all people. Today, the government doesn’t produce it anymore. It had lost from society. 1 sen means 2 rimih. It becomes language death because the things had lost. This word doesn’t have the synonym in Indonesian language. It is related to the theory of Barthes. For example:

  Itusasenciekmah.

**Datum 9**

***sa-benggo***

**Analysis:**

This word is a quantifier word. It was used in the problem of money in the past time. This word was known by all people. Today, the government doesn’t produce it anymore. It had lost from society. 1 benggo means 2 1/2. It becomes language death because the things had lost. This word doesn’t have the synonym in Indonesian language. It is related to the theory of Barthes. For example:

  Pitih den hilang sabenggo dang.

**Datum 10**

***sa-tali = 25 rupiahs***

**Analysis:**

This word is a quantifier word. This word is known by all people. Although it is still exist in society but it doesn’t use anymore in buying and selling a thing because the cost of thing doesn’t use it anymore. Sa-tali means 25 rupiahs. It becomes language death because the things have lost. It is related to the theory of Barthes. For example:

  Ikosataliciekyuang.
Harganya 25 rupiah, Nak.

**Datum 11**

***Kincia = **lasuang = *heler***

**Analysis:**

This word is a noun. It is known by all people. Today it had lost. A couple years ago, the place for producing the rice was called kincia because it was produced by using kincia which was made by wood, like the circle but it was quiet big. Today, some people call it lasuang and some people call it heler. Heler is taken from English word i.e. huller. Heler or lasuang is ran by a machine. It is included as language death because it the thing had lost. It is related to the theory of Barthes.

For example:

Urangmanjamuapadidikinciamah.
Orang sedangmenjemurpadidiheler.

**Datum 12**

***kambuik***

**Analysis:**

It is a noun. It was often used by old women as a place of things when they went to the market. Today, it had lost from society. It has been changed with plastics as a place of things. Many of women, in the present time don’t know about thing. It doesn’t have the synonym in Indonesian language. It is included as language death because it had lost from the society. It is related to the theory of Barthes.

For example:

Kambuikawaktingga lo a.

**Datum 13**

***Sumpik***

**Analysis:**

It is a noun. It was often used by old women as a place of things when they went to the market. Today, it had lost from society. It has been changed with plastics as a place of things. Many of women, in the present time don’t know about thing. It doesn’t have the synonym in Indonesian language. It is included as language death because it had lost from the society. It is related to the theory of Barthes.

For example:

Alahbabaokumpik?

**Datum 14**

***kampi***

**Analysis:**

It is a noun. It was used by women to put “sirih”. Today, it had lost from society. Many of women don’t know about it today because it is never made again. It doesn’t have the synonym in Indonesian language. It becomes language death because it had lost from the society. It is related to the theory of Barthes.

For example:

Kampi amak tingga mak a.

**Datum 15**

***puro= **dompet = *dompet***

**Analysis:**

It is a noun. It was used by women to put their money. Today, many of women don’t know it because it is never made again. It had lost from the society. It is included as language death because this thing had disappeared. It is related to the theory of Barthes.
For example:
Lai nampakpuroamakyyuang?
Apakahkumelihatdompetnenenakn?

Datum 16
***Pusuang = **suluah = *obor

Analysis:
It is a noun. It was known by all people. Today, most of people use suluah than pusuangs. Today, puasuangs has changed the meaning i.e. stupid. Most of people get wrong conclusion in understanding it. A couple years ago, every house had a pusuанг to go to everywhere at night. It becomes language death because parent never tells it to the children. It is related to the theory of Norman.

For example:
Baoklahpusuangsaimangaji.
Bawalahoborjikapergimengaji.

Datum 17
***Sakin = **pisau = *pisau

Analysis:
This word is a noun. This word was known by all people. Today, mostly of people tend to use pisau than sakin. When some one says sakin, the other person look likes mock her. They become shame to use this word. So, whenever they speak between one and each other, they of ten say it by pisau. It is become language death because the speaker changes her language from the minority of language to the majority of language or dominant language. It is related to the theory of Dressler.

For example”
Ambiaк an sakin tu ciek a.
Tolong ambilkan pisau itu.

Datum 18
***Bungka = **pambarek = *pemberat pancing

Analysis:
It is a noun. It was only known by fisherman. Today, most of the fisherman itself doesn’t know about bungka. It was exists around 70. Most of all the fishermen that knew this word were death. It is included as language death because the speakers were death. It is related to the theory of Campbell and Muntzell.

For example
Bungkaawaklahilang lo a.
Pemberatpancinghilang.

Datum 19
***Tingkuluk = **salendang = *selendang

Analysis:
It is a noun. It was used and known by women. Mostly, women don’t know about this word when an old person says indirectly. They often ask what is the meaning of its. It is included as language death because parent doesn’t even teach her children anymore about it. It is related to the theory of Norman.

For example Ambiaktingkulukakmaklah
Tolongambilkan selendangnenenek.

Datum 20
***Kodek = **kainsaruang = *kainsarung

Analysis:
It is a noun. It was known by all people. Most of people for today don’t understand when
old people say it to the teenager or children. They sometimes get confuse whenever they heard. It becomes language death because most of children don’t know about it and parent has no longer taught their children the old language. It is related to the theory of Norman.

For example Pelotilahkodekangtu a.

Tolongperbaikikainsarungmu.

IV. CONCLUSION
Having analysed this analysis, the writer finds there are many words of Minang language that included as language death. There are two factors that make language death occur i.e. internal factors and external factors.

According to the data, the writer makes some conclusions:

1. The class of words that often included as language death is noun. Noun occurs 9 times as language death. The class of words that never occurs as language death is adverb and verb.

2. The dominant of the cause of language death is because the things itself had disappeared from the society. It is proved by the theory of Barthess which occur 10 times in analyzing language death.

Language death is not only language that didn’t exist anymore but it is also language that only use by a few people in society.

REFERENCES

APPENDIX
1. Datum 1
***Waham = ** ragu = *ragu
2. Datum 2
***Saso = **banyak = *banyak
3. Datum 3
***Mangatatang = **sampik = *ketat
4. Datum 4
***Bongkoang = ***tinggi = *tinggi
5. Datum 5
***Dangau = **pondok = *pondok
6. Datum 6
***Rimih
7. Datum 7
***Bilih
8. Datum 8
***Sen
9. Datum 9
***sa-bengo
10. Datum 10
***sa-tali = 25 rupiah
11. Datum 11
***Kincia = **lasuung = *heler
12. Datum 12
***kambuik
13. Datum 13
***Sumpik
14. Datum 14
   ***kampi

15. Datum 15
   ***puro = **dompet = *dompet

16. Datum 16
   ***Pusuang = *suluh = *obor

17. Datum 17
   ***Sakin = **pisau = *pisau

18. Datum 18
   ***Bungka = **pambrek = *pemberat pancing

19. Datum 19
   ***Tingkuluk = **salendang = *selendang

20. Datum 20

***Kodek = *kaysaruang = *kainsarung

THE DATA OF KEY INFORMANT

1. Name : Rosma
   Address : Tanah Sirah, Rt 03 Rw 2 No.37
   Sex : Women
   Age : 73

2. Name : Yanwar
   Address : Tanah Sirah, Rt 03 Rw 2 No.37
   Sex : Man
   Age : 65

ABBREVIATION

***A = Old Language (Minang Language)

**A = Present Language (Minang Language)

*A = Indonesian Language