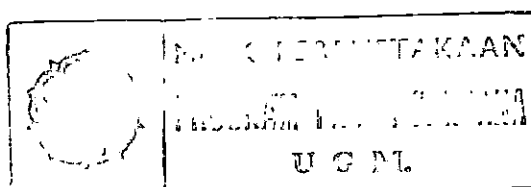


Abstract

The study is observing how social values influence the use of personal pronouns in bahasa Minang. Data are collected from native speakers of bahasa Minang, from the age of 8 up to 60 years. The study is conducted by interviewing the native speakers of bahasa Minang as well as involving in their daily conversation. Other sources of data i.e. written forms such as articles, jokes, anecdotes are taken from the newspaper published by West Sumatra publications.

The data are analyzed by using parallelizing method. The method is divided into two. The first method is using the "referent" i.e. the person that is referred in the conversation as the *determiner*. The second method is using the addressee as the *determiner*. There are eight variables as the point of view, i.e. age, gender, job, level of education, as *social* variables, and relationship among the speakers, the setting and scene, topics of discussion, channel, and genre as *functional* variables. Age is classified into four groups; children(8-12), young(13-25), adult(26-60), and old(60 and up), gender is divide into two; male and female, job is divided into three; worker, trader, and employee. The last social variable is level of education that is divided into three; elementary education (elementary and junior high school), intermediate level (high school graduates), and college or university graduates. The first functional variable, relationship among the participants, is based on Tu-Vous principles while the setting and situation determine the level of formality occurring in the conversation. Topics of conversation is grouped into two, traditional and modern, the channel is also divided into two; oral and written, and genre is also grouped into two; literary and non-literary topics or conversations.

The result shows that age and relationship among the speakers are the most influencing factors. These two factors decide that only the old group among themselves uses several personal pronouns and others are used to the younger speakers while the level of power and solidarity separate the personal pronouns into Tu group and Vous group. At the next lower level are setting and scene, which determine the choice of personal pronouns. Most of personal pronouns are in casual level, only two are categorized into consultative level, and a single pronoun for formal (sayo) and frozen (denai). The factors which are proved has the lowest influences at all personal pronouns are topics of discussion and channel and level of education. Almost all pronouns could be used in all topics of discussion in oral and / or written form. Level of education only influences the second person or the addressee. Other important findings are 1) the stigma to the personal pronouns *aden*, *waang*, and *wakau*, which originally neutral in other dialects of bahasa Minang, but they are regarded as "rude" and "uncivilized" in standard Minang 2) the borrowing of *gua* and *lu* from Chinese living in Padang and their merging in conversation in bahasa Minang, 3) Lost of deixis by using nickname as one of terms that is also used as personal pronoun. The lost is caused by the replacement of personal pronoun with kinship terms. By using kinship terms the native





speaker directly point out the referent who/m they talk about in their conversation.

Keywords: 1. Personal pronouns, 2. social variables, 3. functional variables.



INTISARI

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui pengaruh nilai sosial masyarakat Minang terhadap pilihan pemakaian pronomina oersona dan acuan persona dalam bahasa Minang. Data dikumpulkan dari penutur asli bahasa Minang dari umur 8-60 tahun. Pengumpulan data dilaksanakan dengan melakukan wawancara atau melibatkan diri dalam percakapan sehari-hari. Selain itu data tertulis juga diambil dari koim berbahasa Minang di surat kabar dan dari karya sastra tertulis dalam bahasa Minang.

Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode padan referensial dan pada pragmatis. Variabel sosial yang dipakai adalah umur, gender, pekerjaan dan tingkat pendidikan. Variabel fungsional dibagi menjadi : hubungan antar penutur, tingkat keformalan, genre, topik dan jalur pembicaraan.

Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa usia dan hubungan antar penutur merupakan faktor yang paling kuat pengaruhnya. Sementara faktor yang paling tidak berpengaruh adalah topik pembicaraan dan jalur pembicaraan. Tingkat pendidikan hanya mempengaruhi penggunaan pronomina dan acuan persona kedua saja. Selain itu pada pronomina *aden*, *waang*, dan *wakau* terdapat perubahan pemakaian yaitu para pemakainya dianggap "kampungan" atau tidak punya etika. Temuan lainnya adalah masuknya pinjaman "gua" dan "lu" dari komunitas keturunan Tionghoa di Padang.

Kata kunci: 1. Pronomina persona, 2. Variabel sosial, 3. Variabel fungsional

