



A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF VOCABULARY BETWEEN ACEHNESE AND MALAY PATANI LANGUAGE

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Abstrak

The main objective of this study is the vocabulary comparison between the Acehnese and Patani languages. The purpose of this study is to: (1) to find out the equal meaning of the same vocabulary between Acehnese and Melayu Patani language; and (2) know the similarity of vocabulary with different meanings between Acehnese and Melayu Patani language. Since this study aimed to describe the difference and the similarity of meaning between Acehnese and Melayu Patani language vocabulary, the authors chose to use a descriptive qualitative method. The participants of this study were 2 students of Acehnese and a Patanian of English Education Program Study at Bina Bangsa Getsempena University. The data were collected through observation and a depth interview. The results of this study consisted of 53 comparison vocabularies that contained 41 equations between Malay Patani and Aceh language vocabularies with the same meaning and 12 equations of Malay Patani and Aceh language vocabularies with different meanings.

Keywords: *Language, Vocabulary, Meaning.*

INTRODUCTION

Aceh is a city with many Thai immigrants, especially from the city of Patani. These immigrants from the south of Thailand live in Aceh to study at universities in the city of Banda Aceh. Socialization between Acehese and Patani immigrants is certainly an interesting thing, where native Acehese students and students from outside compare each other's language.

Patani is a term used to refer to the eight provinces or states in southern Thailand. Patani is one province in the southern part of Thailand. Based on the history of the Patani people from the time of Langkasuka to the introduction of Islam by Syekh Said Al-Basisa Al-Yamani to the first Islamic ruler of Patani Darussalam, Raja Phayatu Naqpa/Sultan Ismail Syah Alam, the Patani language with Arabic and Jawi script has been used by the Patani people. Thus, up to this point in time, the Patani language is still used by the people of Patani, both in daily conversation and writing, sometimes even in front of the Thai government (Wadeng, N. 2018).

According to Aini (2019), language is a system of meaningful and articulate sound symbols (produced by the speech apparatus) that is arbitrary and conventional, which is used as a means of communication by a group of humans to produce feelings and thoughts. Language has a very important role as a means of communication for humans in interacting with each other. Language is also a tool that supports how a person thinks and learns. Therefore, language is indispensable in everyday life as a means in the world of education, as a tool to receive and convey information. Language also functions as the identity of a community group in countries, cities and villages.

Indonesia is a country with many islands consisting of various ethnic groups and cultures. Likewise with language, Indonesia has a variety of regional languages spread from Sabang to Merauke. Since the establishment of Indonesian as the National language, communication in Indonesia uses Indonesian. This is because Indonesian is the official language of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and is the unity of the Indonesian people (Antari, L. P. S. 2019). When viewed from a linguistic point of view, Indonesian is one of the variations of the Malay language in Asia.

Patani Malay is a language in the Austronesian family and sub-family of Malay spoken in the southernmost state of Thailand (Patani). It is

spoken as the primary language for the Patani Malays, as well as a language for ethnic Southern Thai Muslims and non-Muslim Siamese. It is also mostly spoken by mixed Malay-Thai descendants.

Patani Malay is very different from other Malay variations due to its geographical isolation from the Malay world. In the use of writing Patani Malay uses Arabic-Jawi. While Aceh itself belongs to the Chamic language group, a branch of the Malay-Polynesian language family, a branch of the Austronesian language family (Laffan, M. 2016). This allows for vocabulary similarities between Patani Malay and Acehese which is also a branch of the Malay language, although there are not a few differences between them.

Vocabulary is a collection of words owned by someone in a particular language so it is called vocabulary. Zahro (2020) explains that vocabulary is all the words contained in a language, words used in a science, the wealth of words owned by the speaker, or a list of words compiled by a dictionary and a brief and practical solution.

The Patani Malay language and the Acehese language are not much different and there are even some words that are the same in speech and meaning. That's why this research was made to find out the similarities and differences between Aceh language and Patani Malay language. Based on the results of the author's observations regarding the relationship between Acehese and Patani Malay vocabulary, there is a relationship between vocabulary similarities with the same meaning and vocabulary similarities with different meanings. Examples of similarities in meaning are [glah] which means 'glass' in Indonesian and [glah] which means 'glass' in Patani Malay. In addition, examples of differences in meaning are [batee] which means 'stone' in Acehese and [batee] which means 'stem' in Patani Malay.

Based on the phenomenon of vocabulary relationships above, the author is encouraged to conduct a study entitled "Comparison of Acehese Vocabulary with Patani Malay", because in the vocabulary of Acehese and Patani Malay there are similarities and differences in meaning in the same word.

Research on vocabulary comparison has also been researched in other areas, such as Karimah Charong, a student of the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program, Riau Islamic University 2019, entitled "Comparison of Indonesian Vocabulary with Patani Malay Dialect Jerang". The problems studied by the author are (1) how are the similarities between the basic vocabulary of Indonesian and Patani Malay Dialect Jerang? (2) how are the similarities between Indonesian and Patani Malay Dialect Jerang? (3) how are the differences between Indonesian vocabulary and Patani Malay Dialect Jerang. The theory used is Gorys Keraf (1991).

The result of this research is that there are 77 similarities, 80 similarities, and 43 differences from 200 Indonesian vocabularies with Patani Malay Dialect Jerang. The similarity of the research is that they both study vocabulary. However, the previous study examined the similarities, similarities, and differences in vocabulary, while the author examined the similarities and differences in meaning in the same vocabulary. Furthermore, the area studied by the author is the Patani Malay language in Aceh while the previous researcher examined the Malay language in Patani Dialect Jerang.

In addition, there are other researchers who also examined language comparison, but in this study examined the comparison between the dialects of West Simeulue and Central Simeulue. The problem studied was to find out the differences between the dialects of West Simeulue and Central Simeulue. The results of his research show that there are 3 differences in dialects used between the two regions; differences in morphology, differences in prepositions; differences in vocabulary.

Furthermore, many researchers have conducted the same research on vocabulary comparison, dialect, vocabulary kinship, or other language comparisons between one language and another. Because the author has a study programmate who comes from Patani at Bina Bangsa Getsempena University, we are interested in conducting research on vocabulary comparison between Acehnese and Patani Malay.

METHOD

The research on the comparison of Acehese and Patani Malay vocabularies used a qualitative descriptive method. Researchers utilize the qualitative descriptive research approach to gather data, which consists of the words or actions of those involved in the phenomenon, in order to theorize or find new information about it (Mukhtar, 2013, as cited in Wijaya. H, 2020). Since the purpose of this research is only to analyze the vocabulary comparison between the two languages, either in terms of similarities or differences, the author chose to use this method.

This research was held at Bina Bangsa Getsempena University. Since there is only one person from Patani in the English Education Study Program class of 2021, he became the sample as a Patani speaker and one native Acehese student as an Acehese speaker. To collect the data, the author used observation and interview techniques. The observation technique is one way of collecting information about objects or events that are visible or can be detected with the five senses. While the interview technique is a systematic way to obtain information in the form of oral statements about an object or event in the past, present, and future (Pujaastawa, 2016).

The author conducted initial observations on June 20, 2023 at Bina Bangsa Getsempena University, Banda Aceh. In this observation, the first thing to do is to observe participants who come from Patani when communicating with fellow Patani people over the phone. After that, the author compared the general Patani Malay vocabulary heard with Acehese vocabulary. Furthermore, to get more information about the vocabulary comparison, the author conducted an interview with an informant who used Patani language and an informant who used Aceh language.

The interviews were held around the Bina Bangsa Getsempena University neighborhood while doing group work. The Patani speaker and the Acehese speaker were each asked for vocabulary that would lead to comparisons between Acehese and Patani Malay vocabulary. For example, the researcher asked the Acehese speaker to mention one Acehese vocabulary, then the Patani speaker compared whether there were similarities or differences in terms of meaning or form of the vocabulary. The same thing was also done by the Patani speaker to mention one Patani vocabulary word which was then compared by the Acehese speaker. The researcher has recorded all the vocabulary data containing similarities or differences from their interviews which will then be described using qualitative methods.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Results

Comparative language research between Pattani Malay and Acehese produces results in the form of differences and similarities so that they can be compared.

The following results were obtained:

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Table 01 Data on Similarities between Patani Malay and Acehese Vocabulary with the Same Meaning

NO	BA	BMP	GLOSS
1.	[glah]	[glah]	‘glass’
2.	[mata]	[mata]	‘eye’
3.	[rumoeh]	[rumoeh]	‘house’
4.	[peulangi]	[pelangi]	‘rainbow’
5.	[itek]	[itek]	‘duck’
6.	[tika]	[tika]	‘mat’
7.	[tape]	[tape]	‘tape’
8.	[beude]	[beude]	‘gun’
9.	[panggong]	[panggong]	‘stage’
10.	[tima]	[tima]	‘dipper’
11.	[pileh]	[pileh]	‘choose’
12.	[seumayang]	[seumayang]	‘pray’
13.	[seudeh]	[seudeh]	‘sad’
14.	[leubeh]	[leubeh]	‘more’

15.	[masam]	[masam]	‘sour’
16.	[ayah]	[ayah]	‘father’
17.	[binatang]	[binatang]	‘animal’
18.	[buku]	[buku]	‘book’
19.	[idong]	[idong]	‘nose’
20.	[jantung]	[jantung]	‘heart’
21.	[punggong]	[punggong]	‘butt’
22.	[meja]	[meja]	‘table’
23.	[kipah]	[kipah]	‘fan’
24.	[warna]	[warna]	‘color’
25.	[panyang]	[panyang]	‘tall’
26.	[takot]	[takot]	‘scared’
27.	[puteh]	[puteh]	‘white’
28.	[saket]	[saket]	‘sick’
29.	[sehat]	[sehat]	‘healthy’
30.	[maju]	[maju]	‘advance’
31.	[haloh]	[haloh]	‘small’
32.	[keriteng]	[keriteng]	‘curly’
33.	[balek]	[balek]	‘flip’
34.	[teubit]	[teubit]	‘out’
35.	[baca]	[baca]	‘read’
36.	[hitong]	[hitong]	‘count’

37.	[mutah]	[mutah]	‘vomit’
38.	[pike]	[pike]	‘think’
39.	[tarek]	[tarek]	‘pull’
40.	[tuleh]	[tuleh]	‘write’
41.	[buloh]	[buloh]	‘bamboo’

Table 02 Data on Similarities between Pattani Malay and Acehese Vocabulary with Different Meanings

N O	BA	BMP	GLOSS (BA)	GLOSS (BMP)
1.	[nyoe]	[nyoe]	‘yess’	‘coconut’
2.	[male]	[male]	‘coconut’	‘night’
3.	[pat]	[pat]	‘where’	‘four’
4.	[mieng]	[mieng]	‘cheek’	‘noodle’
5.	[tah]	[tah]	‘bag’	‘bucket’
6.	[bate]	[bate]	‘stone’	‘stem’
7.	[bekah]	[bekah]	‘broke’	‘used’
8.	[ulee]	[ulee]	‘head’	‘vegetable’
9.	[leumah]	[leumah]	‘looked’	‘weak’
10.	[lake]	[lake]	‘ask’	‘behind’
11.	[panah]	[panah]	‘angka’	‘hot’
12.	[bule]	[bule]	‘fur’	‘moon’

2. Discussion

Pattani Malay is very different from other variations of Malay, this is due to its geographical isolation from the Malay world. In the use of writing Pattani Malay uses Arabic-Jawi. While Aceh itself belongs to the Chamic language group, a branch of the Malay-Polynesian language family, a branch of the Austronesian language family (Laffan, M. 2016). Thus it is still possible that there are similarities in vocabulary between Pattani Malay and Acehese which is also a branch of Malay, although there are not a few differences between the two. This supports the making of this research which aims to find out the similarities of vocabulary that have the same meaning between Aceh language and Pattani Malay vocabulary and to find out the similarities of vocabulary that have different meanings between Aceh language and Pattani Malay vocabulary.

The existence of Acehese speakers and Pattani Malay speakers results in the data that has been obtained in this study which is analyzed by narrative procedure. The result of this research is 56 comparative vocabularies which contains 44 similarities of Pattani Malay and Acehese vocabularies with the same meaning and 12 similarities of Pattani Malay and Acehese vocabularies with different meanings.

This is in line with previous research, research on vocabulary comparison by Karimah Charong who is a student of the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program, Riau Islamic University 2019, with the title "Comparison of Indonesian Vocabulary with Patani Malay Language Jerang Dialect". The problems studied by the author are (1) how are the basic vocabulary similarities between Indonesian and Patani Malay Dialect Jerang? (2) how are the similarities between Indonesian and Patani Malay Dialect Jerang? (3) how are the differences between Indonesian vocabulary and Patani Malay Dialect Jerang. The theory used is Gorys Keraf (1991).

The result of this research is that there are 77 similarities, 80 similarities, and 43 differences from 200 Indonesian vocabularies with Patani Malay Dialect Jerang. Therefore, this research was conducted to find the similarity of vocabulary to get the results in the form of the same vocabulary data with differences in meaning and similar vocabulary with the same meaning.

The success of this research is supported by the presence of Pattani Malay speakers and Acehese speakers so that this research can run properly. Some of the theories included also support the research process carried out. In the implementation of the research, this study used three instruments to collect data, namely observation and interviews. The process was carried out in the form of listening to Pattani Malay speakers and Acehese speakers speak. Then

by recording the spoken vocabulary, then evaluating the recording results. In evaluating the recording results, it is distinguished according to the similarity of vocabulary meaning and the difference in vocabulary results. Some theories also support the methods and processes carried out to produce results.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study has analyzed the vocabulary comparison between Aceh language and Patani Malay language. From the results of the research, 53 comparative vocabularies were obtained, of which 41 vocabulary similarities in terms of form and meaning between Patani Malay and Aceh language and 12 vocabulary similarities in terms of form and meaning between Patani Malay and Aceh language. This is also the answer to the research objective, which is to find out whether there are similarities and differences in vocabulary in terms of form and meaning between Acehnese and Patani Malay.

This research is far from perfect because there is only one participant from Patani involved. The author suggests conducting research by including more participants to produce broader data. In addition, the author hopes that the results of this study can be one of the data sources for further research.

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