

ISBN : 978-602-60613-3-1

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

PROCEEDING ISOL-3

International
Seminar on
Linguistics



Language and
Social Change
August 24, 2017
Padang, Indonesia



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A Study of classical text As a development source of Minangkabau lexicography

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Abstract

As well as other local languages in Indonesia, Minangkabau language is also concerned will be extinct one day. Even nowadays, this language has experienced some process of changes. The changes lead to the reduction of vocabularies. Some classic vocabularies, for example, has been replaced by new vocabs and extinct. It is urgent for us to think more about finding a strategy to save the local languages, or the most important thing is to preserve and develop them. This research is aimed to find a new meethod to dig some Minangkabau's classic vocabularies which sourced from the classic text. So far, the edited text as the resulting work of phylologist and the documentation of Minangkabau's folklore has not been manifested as the corpus of Minangkabu lexicography.

Key words: classic text, lexicography, Minangkabau

INTRODUCTION

The existency of local language recently is surprised with some research report about their extinct. The extinct of local languages is consideres as phenomena that need to be taken care seriously. In short, it can be said that the cause of the extinct is happened because of two factors; literal factor and non-literal facor. While literal factor , such as natural disaster, language effect majority, bilingual/multilingual language community, globalization effect, migration, inter-ethnic marriage, can not be avoided, then the non-literal factors, such as; the less appreciation of local languages, the lack of intensity of local language usage, economic factor's effect, and the effect of Indonesian language usage, can be handled and taken care seriously (Tondo, 2009: 292-293).

As well as other local languages in Indonesia, Minang language is also a concern to be extinct one day. Nowadays, Minang language has undergone some process of changes. It happens merely because of the reduction of vocabularies. Classic vocabs, for example, has been replaced by new vocabs and has disappeared altogether.

As, in the latest decade, there are many vocabs, phrases, idioms and Minang proverbs that have disappeared or have not been used anyomore. The literal and non-literal factors have triggered the problem of disappearance or the lack usage of classic vocabs of Minang language. This is supposed to be

taken seriously for all the linguists. The vocabularies of Minang language has to be saved and expanded.

METHODS

This research aims to seek for a new method to dig Minang classic vocabularies which sourced from classic texts. So far, the edited texts from philologists and folklore's documentation have not been utilized as Minang's lexicography corpus.

Lexicology and Lexicography

Lexicology is the study of the form, meaning, and behaviour of words not only as a usage but also as the meaning which is used by local language society, (Usman, 1979: 1). In the lexicology of the lexical items, a material is examined from its origin, form, and formation, its meaning, its use of sound and spelling aspects, and other aspects. Then if later the results of this lexicological study are written and arranged alphabetically, then the field of activity is included in lexicographic activities (Almos, Pramono, 2015: 46). The results of writing or lexicographic work will be realized in a dictionary. So along with the results of this research will also be produced a (output) dictionary of Minangkabau. As explained in the introduction, the applied vocabularies are using the results of the edited study of the manuscript and folklore. The study of Minangkabau ancient manuscripts containing classical texts is still minimal done. According to Suryadi (2006) herein Minangkabau intellectual challenges, especially linguists and cultures. Minangkabau's wealth must be saved; Recorded on paper. If we are not quickly repond by recording all the Minangkabau's vocabulary, phrases, idioms, and sayings, especially those that have arkhaic and become classics, then there is a little trace left in the future. Based on the above description then, the preparation of Minangkabau dictionary has to be done to reveal the elements of classic Minangkabau language.

Lexicography is the activity or occupation of compiling dictionaries. According to Landau (in Setia 2005: 20) dictionary is a book which consists of word list with alphabetical order and explains its meaning.

The object of lexicographic study is lexicology or vocabulary where between the lexicology and lexicography can not be separated from the word problem which is the field of semantic studies or the study of meaning. Meaning is a major and important consideration in lexicography. The reader will use a dictionary to know the meaning of a lexical unit. The entire work of lexicography is oriented towards providing meaning to the lexical unit as clearly as possible and far from the coercion (Wahid, 2005: 58).

According to Chaer (2007: 177) The relationship between lexicography and lexicology is so close that the boundary between the two is often difficult to determine. The most important thing is the science of lexicon is lexicology while writing about lexicology is called lexicography (the expert is called

lexicographer). Furthermore Chaer (2007: 178) said that: A lexicographer must understand and apply the concepts of lexical meaning, grammatical meanings, contextual and idiomatic meanings. Without having enough semantics insight, of course, the result of the dictionary is less useful because someone opens the dictionary to find the meaning of the word. Meanwhile, sociolinguistic, anthropological, dialectological and other macro-linguistic studies are also needed to explain the meaning of word usage in different social, cultural and societal situations.

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DISCUSSION

Minangkabau Classical Text

Having understood and observed the classical text of Minangkabau language found in many Minangkabau manuscripts, here are some classic texts that I will explain.

1. *zaman mila*
zaman mila is an age where the pistil of sapodila fruit is fried without oil until it becomes coffee. This coffee is only consumed by men as sexual vitality.
2. *cambul*
glass coat; a small box of metal
3. *gantang tulan*
One of the oldest tools or smallest sizes for rice. *gantang tulan* is made of bamboo. Three bushels of tulan equal to one big bushel.
4. *canggih*
extremely complicated and tiny
5. *perungan*
Blank space such as in between hills, usually used as a meeting space.
6. *cemeti*
peace, cessations of hostilities or disputes
7. *palingan*
rope; Long objects, made of various materials (coconut belts, fibers, plastics, etc.) some are spun but others are not, used for tying, arguing, pulling, etc

CONCLUSION

One of the realizations of work is to make a language documentation so that the language collected is stored nicely and can be used easily by ordinary people. Therefore, the compilation of the dictionary should be done. This research is important because of the unavailability of dictionaries regarding terms of minangnesse moreover the explanation is not only on the aspect of language but also on the aspects of culture that originated from the Minangkabau classical text.

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