Lexical Construction of Character Names in the Collection of Short Stories "Robohnya Surau Kami" By A.A. Navis

Ermanto[1], Vicno Triwira Dhika JR[2], Havid Ardi[3], Novia Juita[4]

Abstract

This research aims to analyze the lexical construction in the short story collection "Robohnya Surau Kami" by A.A. Navis. The lexical construction that is focused on is the lexical construction of the characters in the short story collection. This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach and a corpus linguistics approach. The corpus linguistic application used in this research is the KORTARA application (Korpus Nusantara). The data collection technique used in this research is documentation techniques, which are sourced from the corpus. The documentation technique used in this research comes from the corpus files contained in the corpus linguistic application (Korpus Nusantara). The corpus target of this research is a short stories corpus. This research uses computational linguistic analysis techniques. The computational linguistic technique in this research goes through several stages, namely identification, classification, interpretation and conclusion Based on the research that has been carried out, several types of character construction have been obtained, namely (1) gender terms, (2) kinship terms in Indonesian, (3) kinship terms in Minangkabau, (4) personal names, (5) country names, (6) common nouns , (7) creator/creator, (8) formal profession/position title, (9) non-formal profession/position title, and (10) pronoun.

Keywords: *Lexical construction of character; kortara; short stories colletion; corpus linguistics.*

Introduction

The discussion of lexical content in the realm of linguistics is a very interesting discussion. This is based on an understanding of lexical, which includes the meaning of using a language. Lexical is a study in the field of linguistics which studies the use of words which are linked to the meaning of their use (Chaer 2003, Djayasudarma 1999a, Djayasudarma 1999, and Muzaiyanah 2015). Lexical in linguistics is included in the study of semantics. Orlova (2021) and Novikov (2022) defines lexical science as a science that studies meaning, and is associated with the meaning of the use of a word.

Theoretically, lexical is not connected with the context of language use in the realm of pragmatics. Lexical only focuses on the meaning of using a word. For example, lexical use refers to someone's proper name. In Indonesian, the word "*Bapak*" (father) refers to a person's personal name as a term of kinship. In fact, lexical items can also offend certain cultures. The proof is in Minangkabau culture, the use of the character's name "*Uda*" is included in the lexical meaning of the kinship term which means older brother. This example is one of the uses of greeting words related to a particular culture. In lexical theory, the term means a kinship greeting.

Apart from the examples that have been mentioned, discussions about lexical content can also be reviewed from several previous studies. This research includes: Demidova et al., (2023), Baryshnikova et al. (2023), Denisenko & Kalinina (2020), Lacková (2021), Rahmah et al. (2023), Vergeiner et al. (2023), and Santos et al. (2022). Demidova et al. (2023) researched lexical use in Chinese. Baryshnikova et al. (2023) researched lexical use in Russian and French, then comparing the lexical content of the two languages. Denisenko & Kalinina (2020) researched lexical use in Arabic. Lacková (2021) researched the lexical content of English-language slang in Russia. Rahmah et al. (2023) researched lexical meaning in Simalungun Batak culture. Vergeiner et al. (2023) researched the lexical subject of the Austrian language. Santos et al. (2022) researched lexical meaning in Spanish. These studies discuss the lexical meaning of various languages. Some of this research also touches on lexical meanings associated with certain dialects and cultures, such as the Austrian dialect and the Simalungun Batak culture. In particular, none of the research mentioned has discussed lexical

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meaning in Minangkabau culture in Indonesia. Therefore, the author is interested in discussing the lexical meaning inherent in Indonesia and Minangkabau culture. The object that is the data source for this research is a collection of short stories "*Robohnya Surau Kami*" by A.A. Navis. The author chose this short story because it has a theme of Minangkabau culture, West Sumatra, Indonesia. Especially in the names of the characters, this short story touches on many Minangkabau cultural terms.

Method

This research use desciptive qualitative approach. Qualitative descriptive research is research that contains descriptive data descriptions and explanations of the data that has been found (Mahsun, 2007). This research also uses a corpus linguistics approach. O'Keeffe & McCarthy (2010), Saddhono et al., (2022), and Ermanto et al. (2022) said that corpus linguistics can be defined as a method that utilizes digital technology for the purposes of linguistic research. The corpus linguistic application used in this research is the KORTARA (Korpus Nusantara) application which originates from Padang State University (Ermanto et. al, 2023); (JR & Ermanto, 2023); (Saddhono et al., 2022; Hai et al., 2023; Hartono et al., 2023). The analysis technique used in this research is computational analysis technique. Hizbullah et al. (2016), Citraresmana et al. (2018), and Almos et al. (2023) defines computational linguistics as a technique that utilizes computer systems to analyze linguistic data.
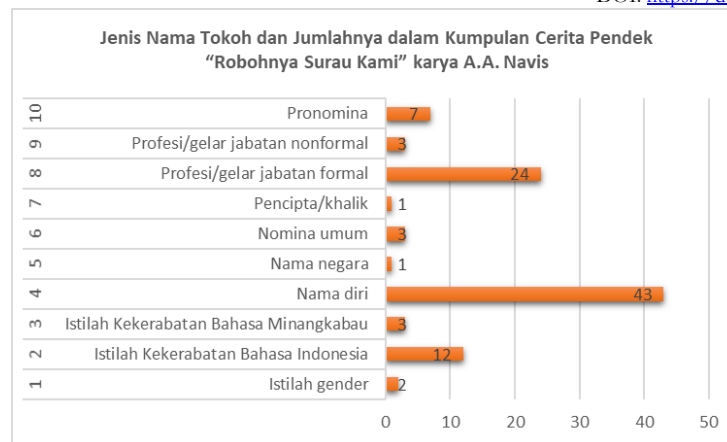
Results

Based on research that has been carried out, Lexical names of characters in the short story collection "Robohnya Surau Kami" by A.A. Navis can be formulated in a construction based on its type, namely (1) gender terms, (2) kinship terms in Indonesian, (3) kinship terms in Minangkabau, (4) personal names, (5) country names, (6) common nouns , (7) creator/creator, (8) formal profession/position title, (9) non-formal profession/position title, and (10) pronoun. This can be seen as in the following table.

Table 1. Lexical construction of character name type classification.

No	Type of Character Names	Number of Character Names	Total Frequency
1	Gender terms	2	180
2	Indonesian Kinship Terms	12	226
3	Minangkabau Language Kinship Terms	3	16
4	Proper name	43	1036
5	Country name	1	15
6	Common nouns	3	45
7	Creator/creator	1	45
8	Formal profession/title	24	320
9	Non-formal profession/position title	3	72
10	Pronouns	7	2161
Total		99	4116

If we look at the total frequency of lexical use of character names in the 10 types of character names contained in the short story collection "*Robohnya Surau Kami*" by A.A. These insights can be stated, namely (1) the frequency of use of gender terms is 180 times, (2) the frequency of use of kinship terms in Indonesian is 226 times, (3) the frequency of use of kinship terms in Minangkabau is 16 times, (4) the frequency of the use of personal names is 1036 times, (5) the frequency of use of country names is 15 times, (6) the frequency of use of common nouns is 45 times, (7) the frequency of use of creator/creator is 45 times, (8) the frequency of use the type of profession/formal title is 329 times, (9) the frequency of use of the type of profession/nonformal title is 72 times, and (10) the frequency of use of the type of pronoun is 2161 times. This can be seen as in the following diagram.

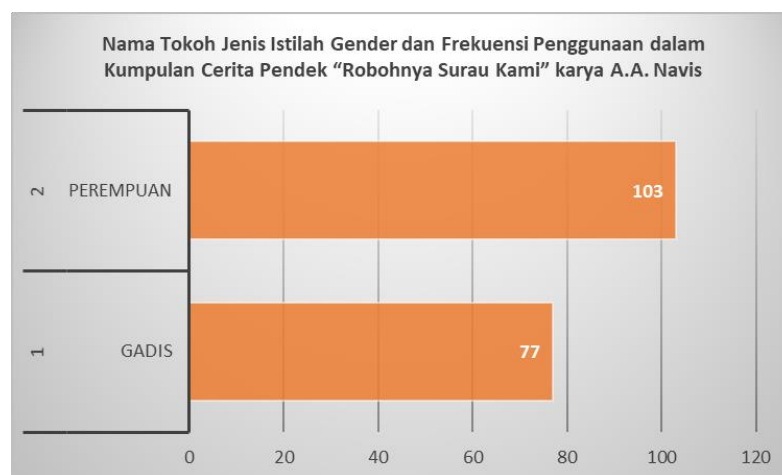**Figure 1.** Construction of types of figures' names and numbers.

Gender Terms

Lexical construction of character names contained in the short story collection "*Robohnya Surau Kami*" by A.A. Navis in the first type, namely the gender term, consists of two-character names, namely the lexical name of the girl (*gadis*) character and the lexical name of the female (*wanita*) character. Lexical in terms of gender, relates to the gender a person has. Sanubarianto et al. (2023), Ravshanovna (2023), and Dwipayana et al. (2023) said that the gender variations found in the lexical system were only male and female. Each sex of each gender also produces certain levels. This can be seen as in the following table.

Table 1. Character names types of terms gender and frequency.

No	Name of Character	Frequency of Use
1	Girl	77
2	Woman	103
Total		180

For the construction of character names, types of gender terms found in the short story collection "*Robohnya Surau Kami*" by A.A. This navigation can also be stated that the names of characters that are used a lot frequently are the names of female characters which are used 103 times and the names of female characters which are used 77 times. This can be seen as in the following diagram.

Figure 2. Character names types of terms gender and frequency.

Kinship Terms in Indonesian

Lexical construction of character names contained in the short story collection "*Robohnya Surau Kami*" by A.A. Navis in the second type, namely kinship terms in Indonesian, consists of twelve names of figures, namely the lexical names of the figures *bapak, nyonya, bayi, anakku, ibu, anak-anak, anaknya, kakek, suaminya, ayahnya, istri* and lexical names of the figure of *istrinya*. This data is included in the term kinship in Indonesia,

because it shows a person's identity. Febriyanti & Dyatmika (2023), Sulistiyono & Ridwan (2023), and Arman et al. (2023) also stated that kinship greetings in Indonesia originate from the cultural identity of the Indonesian state. This can be seen as in the following table.

Table 2. Character names types of Indonesian kinship terms and frequencies.

No	Name of Character	Frequency of Use
1	Bapak	7
2	Nyonya	7
3	Bayi	12
4	Anakku	13
5	Ibu	13
6	Anak-anak	14
7	Anaknya	15
8	Kakek	19
9	Suaminya	20
10	Ayahnya	31
11	Istri	31
12	Istrinya	44
Total		226

For the construction of character names, types of kinship terms in Indonesian found in the short story collection "*Robohnya Surau Kami*" by A.A. This navigation can also be stated that the name of the character that is used a lot is the name of *istrinya* character which is used 44 times, the name of *istri* character which is used 31 times and the name of *ayahnya* character which is used 31 times. This can be seen as in the following diagram.

Figure 3. Character names types of indonesian kinship terms and frequencies.

Kinship Terms in Minangkabau

Lexical construction of character names contained in the short story collection "*Robohnya Surau Kami*" by A.A. Navis in the third type, namely kinship terms in the Minangkabau language, consists of three character names, namely the lexical name of the character *Uda, Datuk* and the lexical name of the character *Mak Gadang*. Fajarsari (2017) and Sukmawati (2019) revealed that kinship greetings in Minangkabau are related to traditional life in the local community. This can be seen as in the following table.

Table 3. Character names types of Minangkabau language kinship terms and frequencies.

No	Name of Character	Frequency of Use
1	Uda	3
2	Datuk	5
3	Mak Gadang	8
	Total	16

For the construction of character names, types of kinship terms in the Minangkabau language contained in the short story collection "*Robohnya Surau Kami*" by A.A. This navigation can also be stated that the names of the characters that are used a lot are the name of the character *Mak Adang* which has been used 8 times, the name of the character *Datuk* has been used 5 times and the name of the character *Uda* has been used 3 times. This can be seen as in the following diagram.
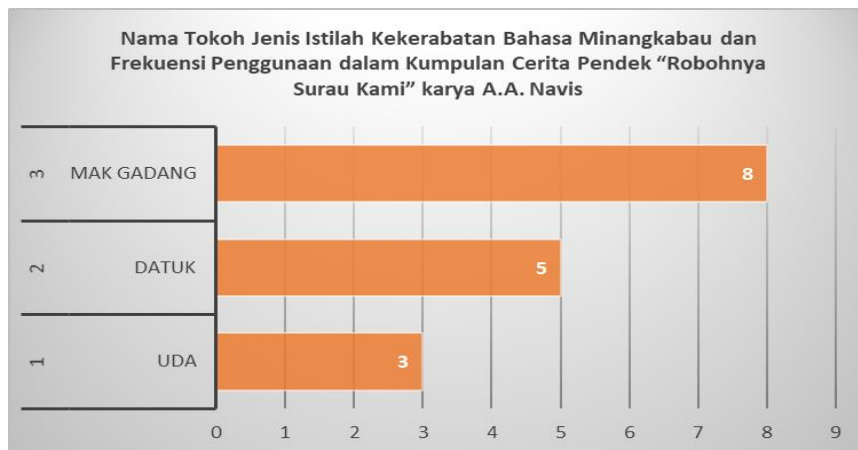

Figure 4. Character names types of Minangkabau language kinship terms and frequencies.

Personal Names

Lexical construction of character names contained in the short story collection "*Robohnya Surau Kami*" by A.A. Navis in the fourth type, namely personal names, consists of forty-three character names, namely lexical character names *Agus Salim, Ancok, Arni, Marwan, Ponco, Gunarso, Aisah, Nita, Zaim, Kasdut, Encik, Ujang Patai, Nuan, Nunung, Atun, Buter Talib, Iyah, Ajo Sidi, Udin, Masri, Plump, Bangkak, Nain, Lena, Maruhun, Neli, Ahmad, Haji saleh, Alfonso, Wati, Lara, Hasibuan, Patai, Budiman, Marah Ahmad, Haris, Indra Budiman, Ompi, Juki, Otang, Sidin, Pak Kari,* and the lexical names of *Dali* characters. For the construction of character names, the types of proper names found in the short story collection "*Robohnya Surau Kami*" by A.A. This navigation can also be stated that the names of characters that are used a lot are the names of *Dali* characters with 217 uses, the names of *Pak Kari* characters with 73 uses, the names of *Sidin* characters with 71 uses, the names of *Otang* characters with 65 uses, and the names of *Juki* characters with 71 uses. 52 times used and the name of the character *Ompi* 48 times used. This can be seen as in the following figure.
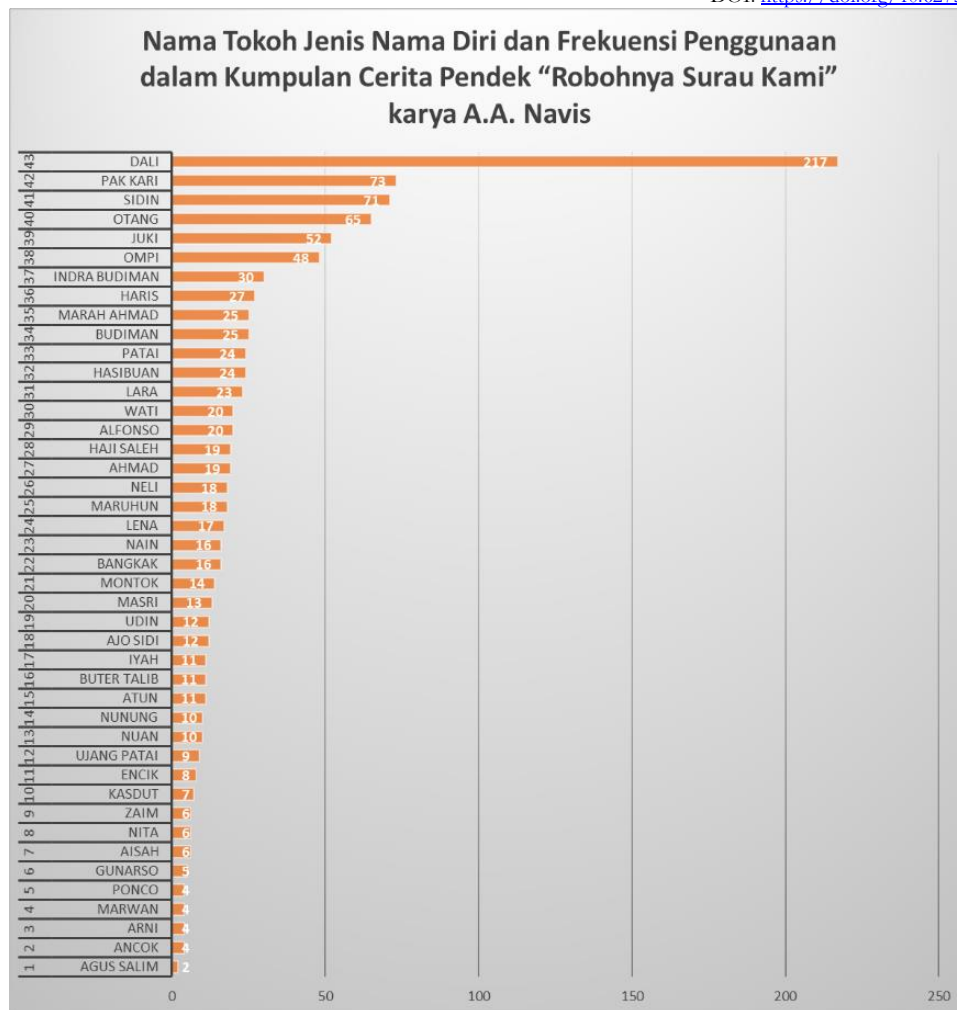
1967

Figure 5. Character names types of proper names and frequencies.

Country Name

Lexical construction of character names contained in the short story collection "*Robohnya Surau Kami*" by A.A. Navis in the fifth type, namely the name of the country, consists of one character's name, namely the lexical name of the *Belanda* character. This can be seen as in the following table.

Table 4. Character name type country name and frequency.

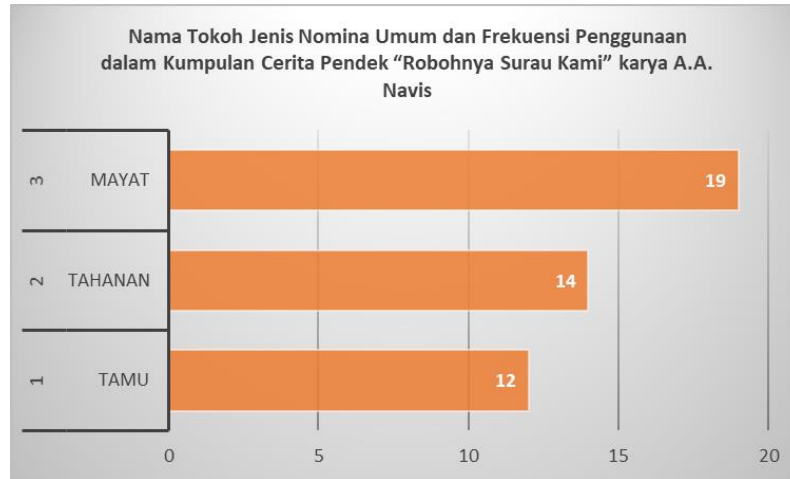| No	Name of Character	Frequency of Use
1	Belanda	15

General Nouns

Lexical construction of character names contained in the short story collection "*Robohnya Surau Kami*" by A.A. Navis in the sixth type, namely general nouns, consists of three-character names, namely the lexical name of the *tamu, tahanan,* and the lexical name of *mayat* character. This can be seen as in the following table.

Table 5. Character names common noun types and frequency.

No	Name of Character	Frequency of Use
1	Tamu	12
2	Tahanan	14
3	Mayat	19
Total		45

For the construction of character names, common noun types found in the short story collection "*Robohnya Surau Kami*" by A.A. This navigation can also be stated that the names of characters that are used a lot are the names of *mayat* characters which are used 19 times, the names of *tahanan* characters which are used 14 times, and the names of *tamu* characters which are used 12 times. This can be seen as in the following diagram.

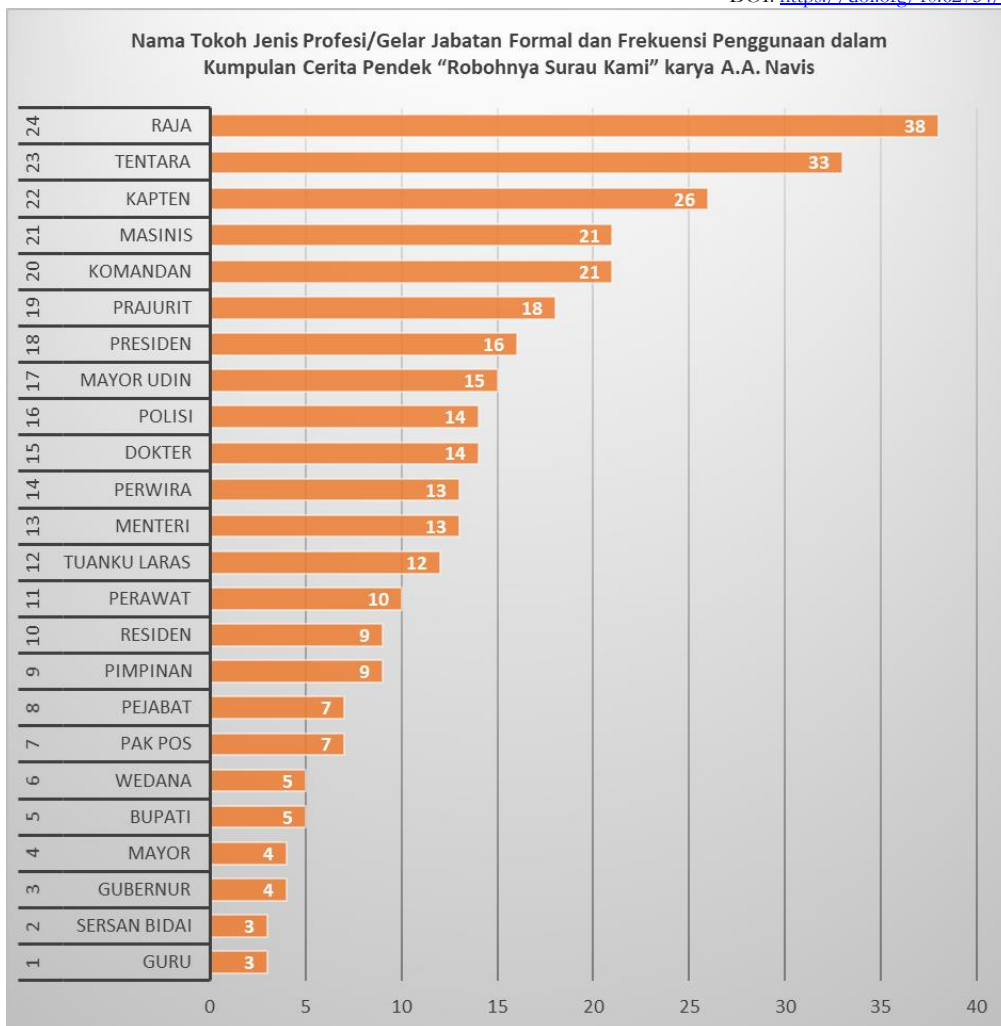**Figure 6.** Character names common noun types and frequency.

The Creator

Lexical construction of character names contained in the short story collection "*Robohnya Surau Kami*" by A.A. Navis in the seventh type, namely the creator/creator, consists of one figure's name, namely the lexical name of the figure of *Tuhan*. This can be seen as in the following table.

Table 6. Name of character, type of creator/creator and frequency.

No	Name of Character	Frequency of Use
1	Tuhan	45

Profession/Formal Title

Lexical construction of character names contained in the short story collection "*Robohnya Surau Kami*" by A.A. Navis in the eighth type, namely the profession/formal title, consists of twenty-four names of figures, namely the lexical names of the figures, *Guru, Sersan Bidai, Gubernur, Mayor, Bupati, Wedana, Pak Pos, pejabat, pimpinan, residen, perawat, Tuanku Laras, menteri, perwira, dokter, polisi, Mayor Udin, Presiden, prajurit, komandan, masinis, kapten, tentara*, and lexical names of *Raja*. This can be seen as in the following figure.

Figure 7. Name of figure, type of profession/formal position title and frequency.

For the construction of character names, types of professions/formal titles contained in the short story collection "*Robohnya Surau Kami*" by A.A. Navis can also be stated that the names of characters that are used a lot frequently are the names of *raja* characters 38 times, the names of *tentara* characters 33 times, the names of *kapten* characters 26 times, the names of *masinis* figures 21 times, and the names of *komandan* figures 21 times.

Non-formal Profession/Title

Lexical construction of character names contained in the short story collection "*Robohnya Surau Kami*" by A.A. Navis in the ninth type, namely non-formal professions/titles, consists of three names of figures, namely the lexical names of *sastrawan, Tuan O.M.* and lexical names of *tukang* figures. This can be seen as in the following table.

Table 7. Name of figure, type of profession/title, non-formal position and frequency.

No	Name of Character	Frequency of Use
1	Sastrawan	12
2	Tuan O.M.	29
3	Tukang	31
Total		72

For the construction of names of characters, types of professions/non-formal positions contained in the short story collection "*Robohnya Surau Kami*" by A.A. This navigation can also be stated that the names of characters that are used a lot frequently are the names of *tukang* characters which are used 31 times, the

names of *Tuan O.M* characters which are used 29 times and the names of *sastrawan* characters which are used 12 times. This can be seen as in the following diagram.
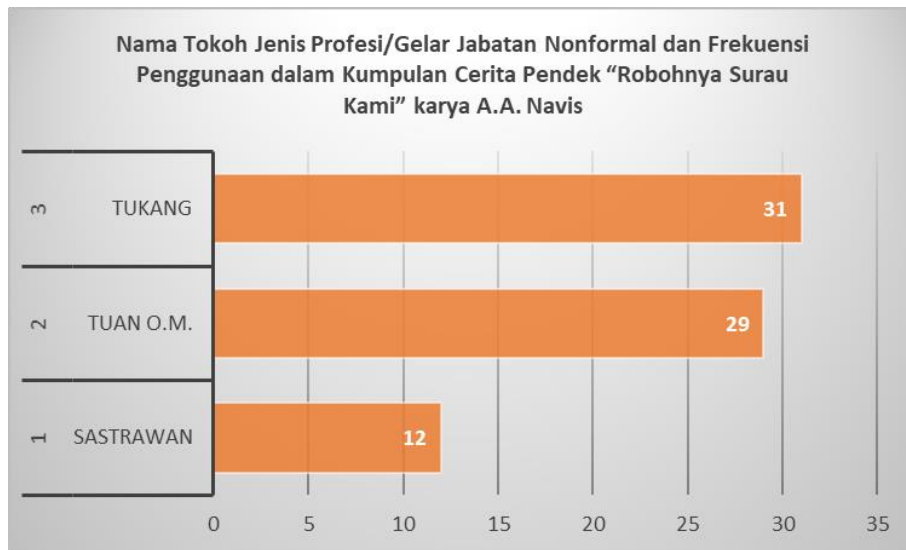

Figure 8. Name of figure, type of profession/title, non-formal position and frequency.

Pronouns

Lexical construction of character names contained in the short story collection "*Robohnya Surau Kami*" by A.A. Navis in the tenth type, namely pronouns, consists of seven-character names, namely the lexical name of the character *saya, kami, kau, mereka, ia, dia* and the lexical name of the character *aku*. This can be seen as in the following table.

Table 8. Character names, pronoun types and frequency.

No	Name of Character	Frequency of Use
1	Saya	64
2	Kami	102
3	Kau	172
4	Mereka	319
5	Ia	389
6	Dia	546
7	Aku	569
Total		2161

For the construction of pronoun names for characters found in the short story collection "*Robohnya Surau Kami*" by A.A. This navigation can also be stated that the names of characters that are used a lot are *aku* character's name 569 times, *dia* character's name 546 times, *ia* character's name 389 times, *mereka* character's name 319 times, *kau* character's name 172 times. *Kami* character's name and name were used 102 times. This can be seen as in the following diagram.

Figure 9. Character names, pronoun types and frequency.

Discussion

The data findings provide an overview of the use of lexical constructions of characters in Indonesian and Minangkabau culture. In general, the lexical constructions found refer to words that represent a character. The findings of this research reveal that the type of character lexical construction used refers to a person's personal name. Research conducted by Sanubarianto et al. (2023), Ravshanovna (2023), and Dwipayana et al. (2023) presents findings that are different from what the author obtained. The researcher revealed lexical meanings that were centered on gender, while the author's findings were more centered on the terms of a person's personal identity.

Further discussion also emphasizes several very unique findings, namely regarding the use of lexical constructions by characters related to certain cultures. This research found several lexical constructions that refer to kinship terms in Minangkabau culture. Some of these kinship terms are addressed to close relatives and tribal chiefs. The word *Uda* in Minangkabau culture is generally used to refer to older men, but in other contexts the word is also used to address close relatives (older brothers). The word *Datuk* in Minangkabau culture is generally used for elders in a community, but in other contexts the word is also used to address traditional leaders. The word *Mak Gadang* in Minangkabau culture is generally used to greet the oldest person among parents' siblings. This is in line with what was stated by Fajarsari (2017) and Sukmawati (2019), which states that kinship greetings in Minangkabau culture will be adapted to their use. This finding reveals that a word used will refer to its lexical use. Statement by Zeng et al. (2023) which defines lexical as a meaning that is based on the reference of word use, can also be related to this finding. This is based on the lexical use of the characters which refers to the meaning of their use.

Conclusion

This research obtained several conclusions, namely the findings of various lexical constructions of characters contained in the research target. The lexical constructions of the characters used are gender terms, kinship terms in Indonesian, kinship terms in Minangkabau, personal names, country names, common nouns, creator/creator, formal profession/position title, non-formal profession/position title, and pronoun. The findings of this research also reveal the large influence of culture on lexical use, especially the names of the characters used. This means that each character's name will be adapted to the culture and customs of the local community.

Acknowledgements

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