

The Use of Artificial Language in the Family of Cendana Mata Air Padang

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ABSTRACT

This research aimed to observe the use of artificial language in the family of Rina Kurnia, a resident of the Cendana Mata Air Padang housing complex. The language used by this family seems unique because only this family uses artificial language. Meanwhile, their neighbors do not understand the meaning of the language they speak. From the qualitative approach the researchers used, they found the use of artificial language since their parents were still alive. But unfortunately, this artificial language is no longer passed on to their children and grandchildren. This research stated that anything in the world must have the same characteristics. Among these characteristics are arbitrary, creative, and dynamic. As a known, manifestation consists of common languages and artificial languages. Common languages are also known as natural language, colloquial language, or non-cognitive language. Artificial language is synonymous with scientific language, language science and cognitive language. General language is characterized by emotional, evaluative, ambiguous, and prejudiced/contextual. In contrast, artificial language, closed to facts, meaningful constants, single definition, and non-personal. Collecting data was done by using observation or listening methods, structured interviews, and qualitative descriptive in-depth interviews. Qualitative analysis was done by means of categorical analysis followed by a theoretical meaning and inference. The results of this study indicate a shift in the mother tongue in the household realm.

Keywords: Artificial language, General language, Arbitrary, Creative, Dynamic

culture of speakers and contact with the languages of other nations, so that it is possible to change language [2].

1. INTRODUCTION

The establishment of a cohesive and understandable communication with each other requires the agreement of the language users. There is no possible understanding of an object if there is no agreement between the users, either a broad range or a group of language users. With this agreement, an object with a name that can be understood by language users appears. On the other hand, the understanding of the meaning of an object will be different in each different language. It is in line with [1] that different languages will give the same name. That is, the same thing or situation can be named differently from different languages.

A solid and hard object will melt when heated; there will be an understanding from all speakers of different languages that it is "iron"; The Indonesian language says "Air" English: 'water'. The Indonesian language says 'run'; English "run" for the condition of someone who is doing fast moving activities. During its development, the understanding of the language will continue to change dynamically according to the times. That changes that occur in language are caused by several things, such as the development of new technology, the richness of native

2. BACKGROUND

2.1. Basic Concepts of Artificial Language

In Wikipedia, it is stated that there are several artificial or artificial languages. Among them is the Esperanto language created by L.L Zamenhof. This language is an artificial language that was created to facilitate language learning because of its simplicity of grammar. In addition, there is also Quenya language, an artificial language that has its own alphabet and terms. This language is spoken by the Elvishs. There is also a Klingon language. It is also an artificial language used in the film Star Trek [3]. Artificial Language is a language that is different from ordinary language in general. Artificial language is used in very limited, distinctive, and unnatural situations. In addition, this language is free of connotations and associations, is unambiguous and factual. Artificial language is synonymous with scientific language or cognitive language, close to facts, means constant, single definition, and personal [4].

This need for artificial language is only functional. There is a possibility that this type of language is only used for certain times and is not prolonged in each day [5].

Argues that artificial language is not contained in its use to express certain intentions. Simple facts and statements can be revealed immediately without being hidden. Thus it can be said that artificial language refers to facts as they are and avoids any connotative meaning [2].

Argues that in its realization, artificial language is also known as Science language, cognitive language, or scientific language. It is said that because each of these languages has characteristics that refer to the same or similar things. This can be confirmed by looking at some of the descriptions contained in the comparison table which is also found in this article [5].

Artificial language is also known as artificial language, which is a language specially made for certain communication purposes. The formal environment is always associated with things that are not experienced or

artificial, in this case everything is always associated with artificial things [6]. The code system used is in the form of abstract symbols such as those used in computer programming or in symbolic logic, namely the language used in science, for example formulas in the fields of mathematics, physics, or others. Artificial language is also contrasted with natural language [7].

2.2. The Difference Between Artificial Language and Ordinary Language

Ordinary language is a language that reflects the use of language in general without having to be learned [8]. The difference between Artificial language and Ordinary or Natural language can be broadly seen in the following table.

Table 1

Difference between artificial language and ordinary/ natural language [9].

NO.	Artificial Language/ Cognitive	Natural Language/ Non-cognitive
1.	Informative	Emotive, expressive, appeal
2.	Formal Functional	Imaginative
3.	Arithmetic-logical	Emotional/Affective
4.	Factual-empirical	Motivational/directive

Table 2

Difference between artificial language and ordinary/ natural language [9].

NO.	Artificial Language/scientific	Natural Language/ Daily language
1.	Value free	Evaluative
2.	Forming a closed system/ limiting the space for language movement	Open
3.	Single meaning	Can be ambiguous
4.	Become the object of research and become a means for other science	Language is used to talk about itself

Calls everyday language the General Language and artificial language as the Language of Science [5]. The difference between the two is stated in the following description.

- a. General Language is evaluative; this means that common language is suggestive, appealing, or convincing. Meanwhile, the language of science is value free. This implies that the meaning contained in the language of science is strictly limited, distinctive, and narrow. Besides that, science language is very close to facts without value.
- b. General language is emotional, meaning that it is easy for general language to be filled with certain feelings by the user. In addition, general language is bound by certain cultures (the word *ngleset* in the Surabaya context is different from the context of the Jogja culture). Meanwhile, the language of science is objective and representative without including any feelings in it. The language of

science is also not tied to a particular culture. Thus in any context the language of science will have a constant or constant meaning.

- c. General language is an open system and has multiple or ambiguous meanings. This statement implies that in common language it has the opportunity to be interpreted on several meanings by its users. In this case the language of Science is the opposite. As far as possible, the language of science should be closed, its rules are logical, the definitions are single, and it requires general agreement about this single definition.
- d. Common language has prejudice, favoritism (according to context), and reminds the past. Whereas the language of science is non-personal and deals with current facts.

Based on the comparisons that have been made, it can be said that using language symbols cannot describe all reality. The symbol of the language "black" cannot describe the reality "black" completely and objectively. The symbol is still ambiguous and influenced by the

perceptions of the researcher, writer, or reader. Starting from this, it is necessary to have a commitment or agreement on a symbol that can describe reality. From that was born an agreement between scientists to make an operational definition. Apart from that, in the language of science, efforts are still made to reduce the meaning as small as possible so that it is not ambiguous. This reduction in meaning may eventually be said to be an artificial meaning called the term. By the term means not returning to the original reference meaning that we know but has already referred to the new artificial meaning. Of course, this must be through the agreement of scientists so that the concept conveyed can be expressed in a short symbol of speech. That is what in our language is known by word names. Therefore, it is often referred to as a term

because it has been reduced to a single, distinctive, and without prejudice meaning that it is not ambiguous.

2.3. Applicative Examples of Artificial Language with Ordinary Language

From the research object that was interviewed, it was specifically found artificial language and if it was described, it would be clear that it was different from ordinary language. The following shows several groups of examples to be examined as a comparison towards conversations between artificial language and ordinary language.

NO	Artificial Language	Ordinary Language
1.	Siapikpa itikta?	Who is that?
2.	Inikna urikra sabalikla	This is the person next door
3.	Amikma apikpa urikra itikta	What does the person want?
4.	Indikda	No, nothing
5.	Agikga ilikla minikna urikra	Give the person a drink
6.	Ayikya putikta cimikma adikda	There is only water
7.	Iyikya ambikba	Yes, get it
8.	Lamikma inikna sinikna	The person has been here for long time
9.	Indikda amikma awikwa	We do not know
10.	Sudikda Jamikma sabarikra inikna	What time is it now?

3. DISCUSSION

If we look at and accept some of the examples that have been presented as written language, maybe questions will arise in our minds: What kind of language or style is it?

We certainly agree that the Indonesian language also recognizes the existence of phonological, morphological, and syntactic features. This can be found in examples of ordinary language. In this example, a direct comparison between artificial language and ordinary language is presented. It is clear that the artificial language spoken by Rina's family is very unique and no other speakers have yet used it. The presence of this artificial language invites researchers to examine this artificial language more deeply. The problem is, some of the sound sequences that are transcribed in the artificial language example above are examples that might happen. It is just that until now there has been no agreement on language and meaning related to the sequence of sounds as stated. Will it become a certain language in the next century? not certain. Says that such artificial languages cannot be found anywhere in the world because these languages are artificial languages [5].

The artificial language used by Rina's family is an agreement between their extended family members. However, the space for this artificial language is very

limited, only the family environment, does not develop to neighbors or the surrounding community. This artificial language is only a secret symbol of this family. Its use is not every time but only at certain times, especially in situations of visiting guests. Their habit is to really appreciate the guests who come so they don't want to disappoint their guests with what they say. Because of that purpose and objectives they use artificial language.

The word '*siapikpa*' in the table above means '*who*'. It is a strange artificial language if you observe the syllable arrangement up to its word family, but they correctly understand its usage and meaning. The word '*inikna*' means '*this*'. From the two examples of artificial languages above, it is found that there is the writing of '*kpa*', '*kna*' and when you look at all the examples shown, all of them use these symbols. And what symbol is this actually?

If artificial language is frugal, careful, precise, and singular, then natural or ordinary language is not the case. Of course, semantics must be able to explain to the public the possible meaning of sentences and words in natural or ordinary language.

4. CONCLUSION

Starting from the explanation above, it can be concluded that in reality, language is very diverse, dynamic, and arbitrary. Artificial language and common language are part of it. Common language is known as natural language or colloquial language is also known as non-cognitive language. General language is characterized by evaluative, emotional, open/ ambiguous, and prejudiced/ contextual. Artificial language on the other hand, by means of facts, means constant, single definition and personal.

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