



THE CHANGES OF MINANGKABAUNESE PERSONAL NAMES IN PADANG

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ABSTRACT

Nama pribadi adalah nama yang dimiliki oleh perorangan yang digunakan sebagai identitas pribadi di kehidupan sosial. Nama pribadi juga dapat mengidentifikasi budaya, agama, atau asal-usul dari kehidupan seseorang, karena di dalam nama pribadi memiliki makna di dalam pembuatannya. Tujuan utama di dalam penulisan ini adalah untuk melihat perubahan-perubahan yang ada pada nama pribadi orang Minang dan faktor-faktor yang dapat mempengaruhi dalam perubahan nama pribadi orang Minang di Padang berdasarkan tiga generasi, yakni generasi pertama (1960-1979), generasi kedua (1980-1999), dan generasi ketiga (2000-2010). Metode yang digunakan di dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif. Data di dalam penelitian ini terdapat 90 nama orang Minang yang di bagi menjadi 30 nama per generasinya. Hasil dari penelitian ini didapatkan bahwa ada 5 tipe nama pribadi orang Minang di Padang yang ditemukan. Pada generasi pertama, tipe nama pribadi yang paling banyak ditemukan adalah nama berdasarkan harapan/doa yakni 17 nama (56%). Pada generasi kedua, tipe nama pribadi yang paling banyak ditemukan adalah nama kombinasi sebanyak 12 nama (40%) serta pada generasi ketiga, nama kombinasi yang paling banyak ditemukan sebanyak 11 nama (36%). Selain itu, ada 3 faktor yang mempengaruhi dari perubahan nama orang Minang di Padang yaitu, faktor sosial-budaya, faktor bahasa, serta faktor fungsi dan motivasi. Dari hasil penelitian, dapat dikatakan bahwa nama pribadi seseorang tidak hanya digunakan sebagai simbol dari sebuah identitas namun memiliki suatu makna tertentu yang terkandung di dalamnya.

Keywords: Minangkabau, nama pribadi, tipologi nama pribadi

A. INTRODUCTION

Everything in this life has a name. The term of 'name' is defined as an identification. In other words, a name is an identification of a certain thing. It consists of a word or more that can be referred to a person, place, animal, and other things. People can classify and arrange all the thing by separating it into their types through a name (Hagstrom, 2012:83). As a result, name is one of

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essential parts of human life that used for identification which can help human being to understand all thing in this world.

Name that signified to a single person is called personal name. It is normally given by parents or family to a child after birth (Yunita, 2012:415). However, Agyekum (2006:209) states personal name is an individual identification which has composite social variables, such as a hierarchy in birth, gender, circumstances of the birth, power and social status. He adds that personal name used to tag or to mark someone where everyone has personal name differently from one culture to another. Thus, personal name plays important role in human life and it is designed uniquely in order to identify people individually or group as personal identity in a particular society.

Every culture and society has different conventions for one's personal name. The order of personal name like given name, middle name and family/last name is commonly used in western culture. In contrast, in Asian society especially in Indonesians do not generally use western naming practice of a given first name and last name. Naming practice among Indonesians is also different geographically and culturally. According to Astika in Almos (2009) states Balinese names which have naming system that denotes from birth order, gender and caste (Wayan: First born; Made: second born, I Gusti: for Kshatriya/high social status). Another example is in Javaenese personal names in the city of Kudus which have some considerations in choosing a name, they are based on religious considerations, social-cultural considerations, the names of parents or ancestors, hopes and expectation of parents, and even based on kind of mandate or order from the name givers to the bearer (Widodo, 2013:159).

The different conventions of naming a person in many cultures and societies can create unique typology of names. According to Yunita (2012:418), she found there are six typologies of personal name: *hope/wishes of the parents; the circumstances (it is derived from the months from a roman calendar); religious names) from bible and Al-Qur'an); Ancestor names; famous names (from famous people names); and combination names*. Meanwhile Agyekum (2006:2013-223), He found that there are several typologies of personal names: *Birthday names (it is formed from the day the child was born); Family names (it is kind of clan names given to a child by his father); Circumstantial names (it is derived from the circumstances surrounding the birth of a child such as place of birth, time, birth order, and festival days); Flora and fauna names (it is derived from flora and fauna); Theophoric names (it is formed from Akan's belief in the supernatural beings and their power to give children when the parents have endeavored for children for a long time); Honorifics and Title names, it is obtained from occupations and wars or it is a mark of statues or respect*). From two examples before, it can be said that not all of typologies of personal names are possessed by other communities. It means several typologies of personal name in one society can be either similar or different from other societies.

Minangkabaunese is one of ethnic groups in Indonesia which comes from West Sumatera. The personal name of Minangkabaunese is quite different with others. In other words, it does not have any rules in naming conventions. It is because Minangkabaunese personal names do not have standard rule or system

like in Javanese and Balinese personal names, so the way people in giving a person's name is not bounded by certain rules (Marnita, 2010).

The personal name of Minangkabaunese has significant changes that make Parents tend to give their child's name more creative than previous times and the name does not reflect to the cultural background of Minangkabaunese. The changes can be seen that one's name consists two words or more. Even the name is formed from both local and foreign names. For example, *Jannet Aurora*, it is given by her father. Based on her father's story, the word 'Janet' is taken from dictionary of name which comes from 'Hebrew' and it means *Grace of God*. Meanwhile the word 'Aurora' is formed by the time when she was born that is in the early morning or as known as '*Subuh/Dawn*'. Another example is 'Laura ImanovaPutri'. Based on her parents' story, the word 'Laura' was given by her doctor. The word *Laura* was taken from one of the famous names at that time. Meanwhile, the word 'Ima' is derived from the word 'Iman', 'nova' is an additional name and 'Putri' is formed from her gender. From two examples above, one's personal name can be derived from parents' wishes, gender, dictionary, circumstantial of birth and foreign names.

Moreover, the changes of personal name are caused by several factors. According to Martina (2010), there are three factors; language factor (it can be seen from the structure of a name and phonological structure of a name), social-cultural factor (it can be seen from the ways in naming convention and the interaction and socialization of one culture with another culture) and motivation/function factor (it can be seen from the meaning that contained in a name). In addition, Almos (2009) adds that social interaction give an impact to the changes of naming a person in Minangkabaunese where their contact with other communities widely make the names of the Minangkabau people are using the names of Arabic, Chinese, Javanese, and so on.

Furthermore, Minangkabaunese personal name is a phenomena that is necessary to be analyzed. Firstly, Minangkabaunese personal names do not have standard rule in naming a person. It makes there are many ways or characteristic in giving a name in Minangkabaunese. Secondly, it is because the creativity of people in the way of people in giving a name that makes Minangkabaunese personal names has unique forms for each person. Thirdly, due to social interaction which is widely open in Minangkabaunese makes personal name of Minangkabaunese can be influenced by other cultures and languages. Thus, this study is conducted to show types of personal names that found in Minangkabaunese in three generations (1960-1979; 1980-1999; 2000-2010). In addition, the researcher will also investigate the factors that lead to the changes of Minangkabaunese personal names.

B. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research belongs to descriptive research. According to Kuntjojo (2009: 42) descriptive research attempted to describe or to illustrate a phenomena or an issue systematically in accordance with the facts. It means, descriptive research gives complete description of the phenomena that occur in real life in order to give the accurate of data. Thus, the researcher chose descriptive research

as research design, because the researcher described the changes of Minangkabaunese personal names in Padang by analyzing the types of Minangkabaunese personal names and the factors that lead to the changes of the form of Minangkabaunese personal names in Padang based on three generations.

Data of this research names which were obtained from people's names of Minangkabaunese in Padang. The data were collected through questionnaires by asking the respondents to fill up the questions about the changes of Minangkabaunese personal names. The source of data were people from Minangkabau ethnic group who live in Padang. The respondents were about 30 people for each generation. Thus, the respondents should fulfill some existing requirements: people from Minangkabau ethnic group, live in Padang city and born in 1960-1979 (first generation); 1980-1999 (second generation); and 2000-2010 (third generation).

However, this research needed some instruments. The researcher used four instruments for this research. The first instrument was researcher herself. The researcher was the key of the research because she was the one who prepared all the things to do the research. The second instrument was questionnaire. Questionnaire is used to obtain the data about types of Minangkabaunese personal name. The third instrument was writing equipment, such as pen, pencil and note. The researcher needed writing equipment to write down people's name and additional information. The last instrument were table and chart. Table and chart were used to show the findings of research

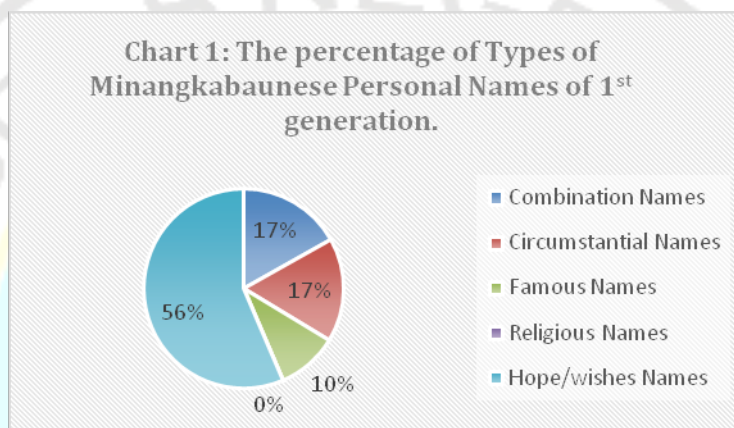
C. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The discussion of this research were divided into two parts. Firstly, the researcher discusses about the types of Minangkabaunese personal names in Padang based on three generations. The researcher has found there were 5 (five) types of Minangkabaunese personal names, (1) Circumstantial names; (2) Religious names; (3) famous names; (4) hope/wishes names; and (5) combination names. However, for each generation the frequency and the dominant types of Minangkabaunese personal names were clearly different.

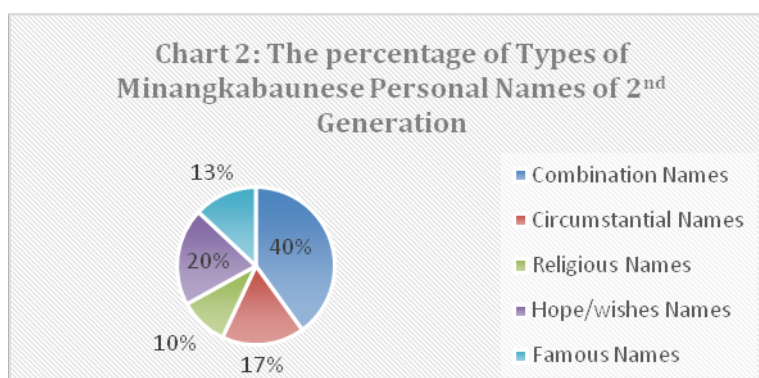
Table 1. Types of Minangkabaunese Personal Names

Types of Personal Name	First Generation (1960-1979)	Second Generation (1980-1999)	Third Generation (2000-2010)
Circumstantial Names	5	5	3
Famous Names	3	4	2
Religious Names	-	3	9
Hope/wishes Names	17	6	5

Combination Names	5	12	11
Total	30	30	30

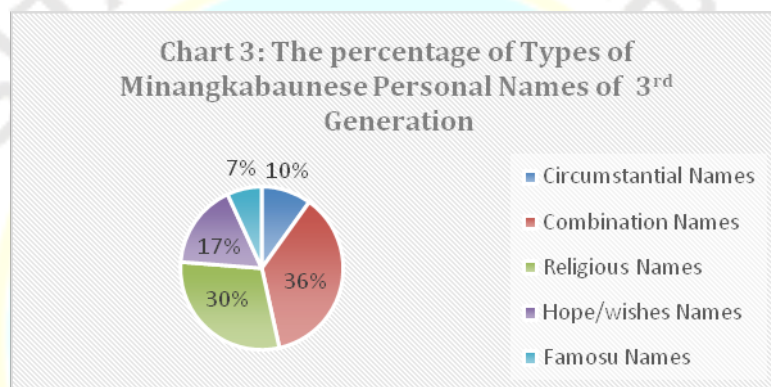


From the table 1 and chart 1, In the first generation, the dominant types of Minangkabaunese personal names was hope/wishes name there were 17 names (66%). For example, *YetriSunarti*(a wise and shining person); *Latifawati*(kind hearted girl). The second dominant were circumstantial and combination names there were 5 names (17%). For example, *Jumalis*(a boy who was born on Friday); *Marzaini*(a boy who was born on March); *EndriSyaukani* (be a strong man, the boy of Syaukani); *Tri Cahyani*(a light, the girl who was born as third child). The third dominant was famous names there were 3 names (10%). For example, *YentiWarni*(was taken from magazine) and *HalimahTusyakdiah*(famous people from the era of Prophet Muhammad SAW). The last was religious names. In the first generation, the researcher couldn't find religious names in Minangkabaunese personal names, because the way people in giving a name in the first generation based on parents' wishes/hopes that was the most used.



In the second generation, the dominant type of personal name was combination name there were 12 names (40%). For example, *HumairaFadhillaFirman*(a reddish check girl who has a glory heart, the daughter of Firmansyah); *MeshaArjuna*(beautiful girl, the daughter of Arjunaldi). The

second dominant was hope/wishes name there were 6 names (20%). For example, *MiftahulRizqa*(a wealthier for her family); *AufaRahmatika*(a perfect of God's grace). The third dominant was circumstantial names there were 5 names (17%). For example, *DwitaNinziMaiviza*(a second girl who was born on May, 2nd and born on Monday); *LutfiEnuary Putra* (a boy who was born on January 6th). The fourth dominant was famous names there were 4 names (13%). For example, *Muhammad Reza Fahlevi*(was taken from favorite names at that time he was born); *Muhammad Amirul*(was taken from famous title from Umar Bin Khattab). The last dominant was religious names there were 3 names (10%). For example, *KhairilAmri* (a good leader); *Fadhilatunnisa*(a glorious woman).



In the third generation, the most dominant type was combination names there were 11 names (36%). For example, *DezaMarjulaini*(a girl who was born on July, the daughter of Desmiati and Marzaini); *Kayla Aurelia Putri*(was taken from combination from western names and her gender). The second dominant was religious names there were 9 names (30%). For instance, *NurulMuthmainnah*(a light of peace); *Muhammad Hafiz* (a protector for his family). The third dominant was hope/wishes name there were 5 names (17%). For instance, *BhahirhaRhahim*(a loving person); *Nabila Zhafira*(a clever and lucky person). The fourth dominant was circumstantial names there were 3 names (10%). For example, *Octa Putra* (a boy who was born on October); *AprilliaYumi*(a girl who was born on April). The last dominant was famous names there were 2 names (7%). For instance, *Fernando* (was taken from magazine); *Fatimah Az Zahra* (was taken from the name of the daughter of Prophet Muhammad SAW).

Secondly, the researcher analyzed the factors that lead to the changes of Minangkabaunese personal names in Padang. The researcher found three factors that influences to the changes of Minangkabaunese personal names; social-cultural factor, language factor, function and motivation factor. In socio-cultural factor, the researcher analyzed names by looking at how the name is formed such as language that used in giving a name. The researcher found Minangkabaunese personal names can be composed from other languages beside Minangkabau language, that is Arabic, Spanish, Latin, Hebrew, Javanese and so on. For example: *Tri Cahyani* (Javanese), *Fatimah Charaini* (Arabic), and *Bryan* (Birtish).

From the examples above proved the changes of Minangkabaunese personal names can be caused of socio-cultural factor which can be proved by several reasons. Firstly, it was because of trading where many Arab traders came to Indonesia especially in West Sumatera and they were spread over Arabic language in local community. Secondly, it was because of intermarriage which was like Minangkabau people married Javanese people. It made a change of the way in giving a name to a child later. In addition, intermarriage happened due to migration that occurred both of Javanese and Minangkabaunese. Thirdly, due to the development of Islamic religion in Indonesia, especially in West Sumatera. Fourthly, it was because of Media, and globalization. It can be seen in the way parents give their child's name that was taken from other languages which derived from media such as television, magazine, and etc. Therefore, socio-cultural factor influenced parents in giving their child's name.

In Language factor, a name was analyzed by looking at the phonological structure of a name and the form. In addition, the structure of Minangkabaunese names are diverse for each generation. In the first generation, Minangkabaunese names can be consisted of one and two words of name, but in the second and the third generation, a person name can be consisted of more than two words. The researcher found that between male and female names have phonological structure of a name differently. Female names mostly composed from the consonant with the vowel (*a, e* and *i*), meanwhile male names composed from the consonant with the vocal (*a, u,* and *i*). For example, in the first generation (*Arjunaldi, Budi Surya Syam, Ekmiadi, EfiYunita, Marniswati*); in the second generation (*FadhliRamadhan, Khairunnas, FakrunnisaAuliaHendriYenni, PutriRahmadhani*); in the third generation (*RanggaMahadika Putra, Defrimen, FaiqaRahma, AzillaArjuna*)

However, in the function and motivation aspect, it showed Minangkabaunese personal name can be formed from religious names, hope/wishes names, and so on. Motivation and function aspect means if a name has a meaning or not. It is depend on the way parents in giving their child's name. In this research, the researcher found a name with has motivation/meaning are usually from religious names, for instance, *Muhammad Hasan; Masytah; AinikeAz Zahra*. Meanwhile names without a meaning in it are usually from famous names or trend names, such as *Lydia Permata Sari, RiniAndriany, Fernando*.

Furthermore, the first result of the findings showed among 12 types of personal names that were found by Agyekum (2006) and Yunita (2012), there were 5 types of personal names that found in Minangkabaunese. The second result of the findings revealed 3 factors that lead to the changes of Minangkabaunese personal names in Padang. The factors were found based on the theory of Martina (2010). Thus, this topic revealed the uniqueness of a name in a society. Types of personal name can occur because of there are some differences or changes in the way of people in giving a name, especially for each generation..

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the analysis and findings of this research about the changes of Minangkabaunese personal names in Padang, there are some points which can be concluded. First, this research revealed there were five types of Minangkabaunese personal names found in three generations. The five types are circumstantial names, combination names, famous names, religious names, and hope/wishes names.

The different types of personal name found in Minangkabaunese is caused by the creativity and the characteristic of the way in giving a name for each generation. Second, this research showed the changes of Minangkabaunese personal names happened because of some factors, they were socio-cultural factor, language aspect, function/motivation aspect. Socio-cultural factor occurred because of the interaction of Minangkabau people with other culture and communities. Language factor can be seen from the phonological structure of a name and function/motivation factor is caused by media, globalization or trend names.

Finally, one's personal name is used for personal identity which is designed differently for each individual. Besides it used as a symbol of identification, one's personal names has social meaning which can be used as a reflection of one's religion, culture, gender, family's background and so forth. Thus, the conclusion of this research has answered two research questions in this research.

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