

Archaic Vocabulary In The Aceh Language Dictionary The Works Of Aboe Bakar And Friends

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ABSTRACT

This research is entitled "Archaic Vocabulary in the Aceh Dictionary the Works Aboe Bakar and Friends". This study aims to find out what has been archaic in the Aceh Language Dictionary by Aboe Bakar and his friends. The approach used in this research is quantitative. The data collection in this study was using a questionnaire given to respondents from the categories of adolescents (15-20) years, adults (21-45) years and the elderly (46-65) years. The source of the data for this research is the native Aceh language, the researchers chose two sub-districts in Lhokseumawe City, namely Banda Sakti sub-district and Muara Dua sub-district. The researcher found that there were already archaic Acehese vocabularies, as many as 148 vocabularies, namely abeusi, abeueng-abeueng, abiek, abin, acan, abôk, acok, asôb, 'aduat, akok, akô, 'ala/'akla, alang, alén, alét, bahie, bakeusih, bakai, baki, bako, balah, balak, balo, baloe, balôh, baluem, bandôt, bangkêh, bantaban, barah, baréng, basoe, basôh, bateue, baweue, bawôih, beuaih, bleutèe, beung'u, beupak, bijoe, beureu ôn, beuténg, beutôh, bhak, bhong, biduen, biheue, bingkêh, can'ok, cawöi, dabèe, daih, dampéng, darôï, dudom, dugom, deumpék, dangdhôt, dapa/dapha, dawok, deuru, dung'ok, èng-èng, èkeulaih, èkheutieue, èjeuba, gubra, ganong, geuny'ie, gumoe, guntoe, guroe, haleumab, haling, hanggô, hangèek, hany'ang, hareutoe, harôih, harok harök, hila, himpôn, hiram, hirö, idan-idan, ilat, ingkang, meu (ingkang), ingoih, iréh, jaban, jaja, jagon jagôn, kancôt, keubeueng, keudôt, keululu, keureukôih, keutupéng, kinca, kiwieng, labôh, labon/labôn, lamb.

Keywords: Aceh Language, Archaic Vocabulary, Dictionary

1. INTRODUCTION

This study analyses archaic vocabulary found in the Acehese language dictionary by Aboe Bakar and friends. This research was examined to find out whether there are Acehese vocabularies that have become archaic in the Acehese dictionary by Aboe Bakar and friends. The archaic word comes from Greek which means "from an earlier time and is no longer used" or something that has ancient or antique characteristics. A vocabulary word that has not been used in linguistics for a long time is called "archaism." Archaism is the use of archaic words or tenses. Martinus (in Ali, 2012: 16) states that "archaic or archaic are words that are no longer used and are out of date or ancient, and archaism is the use of words or word forms that are no longer common" [1]. Based on the above understanding, it was concluded that an archaic language is one that is rarely used, is old-fashioned, and is not even known anymore, thus becoming archaic.

Some of the Acehese vocabularies became archaic because many speakers who used the Acehese language were replaced or changed them to Indonesian. For example, the *canca* vocabulary means "spoon," but recently it seems like there is no vocabulary in the Acehese language because the people of Aceh prefer to call it Indonesian.

This research is interesting to do for the following reasons: First, the Acehese language became the first language used by Acehese speakers, but now it seems that some Acehese ethnic families use the Indonesian language as their children's first language. It causes the Acehese language to become archaic due to the mixing of Indonesian into the Acehese language. An example that we often see or hear today is the word *aleuhad* (which means "Sunday"), but now it is rarely used by the people of Aceh and is more often pronounced "Uroe Minggu."

This fact is daunting because it means that the Acehese themselves have a sense of love for and belonging to the Acehese language, which will be fading. Thus, if this condition continues, there are conjectures and fears that one day the Acehese language will be "sick" and "extinct" (Alamsyah et al. 2011:32) [2].

Second, the researcher is interested in studying ancient vocabulary in the Aceh language dictionary. The reason is that, in the current era of globalization with its openness and cultural mixing, it cannot be denied that the ability to speak regional languages, especially the Aceh language, is not mastered by the people of Aceh as a whole. Many Aceh words are rarely used or have unknown (ancient) meanings. For example, the word "misée" means "mustache." Many people call it in Indonesian and don't know what this word is called in Aceh today. The Aceh language is a cultural property owned by the people of Aceh and is the mother tongue or first language among the people. If the Aceh language is not properly preserved, not only will elements of regional culture be ignored, but their function will decrease and maybe even be replaced.

Third, the researcher is interested in studying the ancient vocabulary in the Aceh language dictionary because many commonly used Aceh words can still be used and preserved. However, the ancient Aceh language was only preserved in the dictionary "put in a museum." Based on preliminary observation results, several Aceh words in the Aceh language dictionary are almost ancient among the people of Aceh. For example, the word "acak" means "shadow," the word "jeumala" means "head," and the word "keuprak" means "clap." These are currently used in Indonesian when the Aceh people can use them in the Aceh language. From the examples above, it is clear that the vocabulary of the Aceh language is rarely used, heard, or even unknown. So the title of this study is "Ancient Vocabulary in the Aceh Language Dictionary by Aboe Bakar and Friends." Some previous researchers have researched archaism. Several research references that are relevant to ancient vocabulary in the Aceh language dictionary by Aboe Bakar and friends are Afria (2017), Wulandari et al. (2020), and Lismawati (2021).

The research approach is quantitative. The quantitative approach is a research method based on the positivism philosophy used to examine definite populations or samples. Sampling techniques are carried out randomly, data collection uses research instruments, and data analysis is a statistic to test predetermined hypotheses (Sugiyono, 2015:14). [3]. The basis of the research is descriptive data collection, processing, and analysis. The location was in Lhokseumawe City, Banda Sakti District, in the villages of Ulee Jalan, Banda Masen, and Muara Dua, in both Panggoi Atas and Panggoi Bawah sub-district Aceh Province. The data for this study is the Aceh vocabulary in the Aceh Dictionary by Aboe Bakar and friends. The data source for this research is the Aceh language dictionary by Aboe Bakar and friends as well as respondents consisting of teenagers, adults, and the elderly in Lhokseumawe City who are native Aceh speakers. The dictionary is a data source for archaic vocabulary, while teenagers, adults, and the elderly are a data source for testing archaic vocabulary. This research was carried out in the city of Lhokseumawe with a total of 45 native Aceh speakers, 20 residents of the Banda Sakti district, and 25 residents of the Panggoi sub-district. The criteria for respondents are male or female, aged 15–65 years (not senile), native Aceh speakers, and physically and mentally healthy.

2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2.1 RESULTS

The results of this study are in the form of archaic vocabulary in the Aceh Dictionary by Aboe Bakar and friends. Based on the steps in Chapter III, the researcher collects and examines data regarding archaic vocabulary. The research was conducted using a questionnaire distributed to respondents from two sub-districts in Lhokseumawe City. Respondents were selected from several categories, including youth (15–20) years old, adults (21–45) years old, and the elderly (45–65) years old. Based on the research results of the 300 vocabularies, around 148 archaic Aceh vocabularies were found. The archetypal status of the Aceh vocabulary in the Aceh Dictionary by Aboe Bakar and friends was formed based on the three answer options proposed based on the knowledge of the respondents, as follows:

1. Option A (still in use)
2. Option B (heard of but never used)
3. Choice C (never heard of and never used)

Respondents selected in this study were 45 people divided into three age groups: adolescents (15–20) years old, adults (21–45) years old, and old people (45–65) years old. Related to the three choices above, if the respondent chooses option A, the vocabulary is still active; if the respondent chooses option B, the vocabulary is semi-archaic; and if the respondent chooses option C, the vocabulary is archaic. After analysing the data, it was found that the distribution of respondents' answers was as follows:

Table 1: The Distribution of Respondents Answers for Archaic Vocabulary in the Dictionary Aceh Language the Works of Aboe Bakar and Friends

| No. | Vocabulary | A | B | C |
|-----|---|----|----|----|
| 1. | abat 'nasib, peruntungan' | 12 | 17 | 16 |
| 2. | abeusi 'negro' | 5 | 5 | 35 |
| 3. | abeueng-abeueng 'pohon pulai (sejenis pohon yang kayunya ringan)' | 6 | 7 | 32 |
| 4. | abeuek 'paya, rawa' | 28 | 11 | 6 |
| 5. | acak 'bayangan' | 24 | 13 | 8 |
| 6. | abiek 'berudu' | 17 | 12 | 16 |
| 7. | abin 'pentil susu, buah dada wanita' | 3 | 8 | 34 |
| 8. | acan 'berdandan, menghiasi' | 6 | 4 | 35 |
| 9. | abôk 'Ikan kayu' | 3 | 5 | 37 |
| 10. | acok 'mencoba, menguji' | 9 | 7 | 29 |
| 11. | ayeuen 'Permainan' | 21 | 10 | 14 |
| 12. | asôb 'menghasut, memfitnah' | 4 | 5 | 36 |
| 13. | 'aduat 'bermusuhan, dendam' | 2 | 8 | 35 |
| 14. | akok 'sungguh-sungguh, benar' | 4 | 8 | 33 |
| 15. | akô 'setuju, sepaham' | 3 | 6 | 36 |
| 16. | 'ala, 'akla 'lebih tinggi, congkak' | 10 | 8 | 27 |
| 17. | alang 'tanggung, kekurangan' | 17 | 6 | 22 |
| 18. | alén 'anyam' | 8 | 9 | 28 |
| 19. | alét 'mengasah, | 14 | 7 | 24 |
| 20. | aleue 'lantail | 28 | 9 | 8 |
| 21. | bagan 'kakus, jamban' | 16 | 14 | 15 |
| 22. | bagoe 'jenis, bagian, seperti, bandingan' | 16 | 15 | 11 |
| 23. | bagok 'Ikan laut' | 16 | 19 | 10 |
| 24. | bahie 'pesolek' | 3 | 13 | 29 |
| 25. | bajeueng 'sundal, jahat' | 26 | 13 | 6 |
| 26. | bakeusih 'hadiah' | 3 | 12 | 30 |
| 27. | bakai 'tampak kasar, tidak sopan' | 11 | 7 | 27 |
| 28. | baki 'Sisa' | 14 | 14 | 17 |
| 29. | bako 'keturunan baik-baik' | 7 | 10 | 28 |
| 30. | balah 'Membalas, menggantikan' | 4 | 3 | 38 |
| 31. | balak 'banyak sekali, bertumpuk-tumpuk' | 4 | 10 | 31 |
| 32. | bakôï 'bakul, keranjang' | 16 | 15 | 14 |
| 33. | balo 'menghabiskan, menghilang' | 6 | 11 | 28 |
| 34. | baloe 'membelai, membujuk' | 6 | 8 | 31 |
| 35. | balôh 'cocok, sesuai, sepadan' | 7 | 11 | 27 |
| 36. | balom 'kabur, tidak jelas, kusam' | 24 | 11 | 20 |
| 37. | baluem 'kantong, karung' | 11 | 16 | 18 |
| 38. | bandôt 'panji, bendera' | 8 | 9 | 28 |
| 39. | bang'a 'berbau busuk' | 21 | 8 | 16 |
| 40. | bangkéh 'kurus kerempeng' | 11 | 15 | 19 |
| 41. | bang'oe 'wangi, berbau harum' | 21 | 10 | 14 |
| 42. | bantaban 'bebal, bandel' | 2 | 4 | 39 |
| 43. | barah 'bisul' | 11 | 9 | 25 |
| 44. | baréng 'menyindir' | 14 | 13 | 18 |
| 45. | basoe 'penyakit gembung, bengkak di badan' | 14 | 6 | 25 |
| 46. | basôh 'bengkak di badan' | 12 | 14 | 19 |
| 47. | bateue 'keras kepala, tegar, degil' | 27 | 8 | 10 |
| 48. | baweue 'omong kosong' | 6 | 11 | 28 |
| 49. | bawôih 'kurang, semakin berkurang, | 5 | 6 | 34 |

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| 50. | beuaih ‘tidak menaruh perhatian, sembrono’ | 4 | 7 | 34 |
| 51. | bleutèe ‘suka bicara, suka bertanya, rewel’ | 10 | 8 | 27 |
| 52. | beung'u ‘muak, jemu akan sesuatu’ | 8 | 4 | 33 |
| 53. | beupak ‘tolol’ | 5 | 9 | 31 |
| 54. | bhoe ‘bor’ | 20 | 8 | 17 |
| 55. | bijoe, beujoe ‘orang yg makannya terlalu sedikit sehingga tubuhnya kurus’ | 6 | 13 | 26 |
| 56. | beureu ôn ‘bergelembung’ | 7 | 10 | 28 |
| 57. | beureutôh ‘meletus. Meletup’ | 26 | 12 | 7 |
| 58. | beureusén ‘bersin’ | 36 | 7 | 2 |
| 59. | beurigèen ‘suka menangis, licik, banyak akal’ | 34 | 6 | 5 |
| 60. | beutéh ‘betis’ | 21 | 11 | 13 |
| 61. | beuténg ‘gembung perut, masuk angin, akan keluar’ | 13 | 10 | 22 |
| 62. | beusôt ‘tembus, berlubang, bocor’ | 18 | 9 | 18 |
| 63. | beutôh ‘baru besar, baru meningkat umur dewasa’ | 9 | 12 | 24 |
| 64. | bhak ‘bercahaya, gemerlapan’ | 10 | 15 | 20 |
| 65. | bhong ‘tidak memperdulikan orang lain, sombong’ | 5 | 13 | 27 |
| 66. | bicah ‘pecah’ | 35 | 5 | 5 |
| 67. | biduen ‘wanita pelacur, jalang’ | 8 | 12 | 26 |
| 68. | bieng ‘kepiting’ | 28 | 5 | 12 |
| 69. | biheue ‘nakal, jahat, tak dpt ditegur’ | 8 | 8 | 29 |
| 70. | bileueng ‘menghitung’ | 32 | 6 | 7 |
| 71. | bingkéh ‘membungkus, menyita’ | 13 | 11 | 21 |
| 72. | bingkèeng ‘pemarah, pemanas hati’ | 33 | 5 | 7 |
| 73. | bleuet ‘anyaman daun kelapa’ | 29 | 10 | 6 |
| 74. | bubông ‘atap’ | 39 | 2 | 4 |
| 75. | bunthok ‘bulat’ | 24 | 5 | 11 |
| 76. | cabak ‘lasak’ | 41 | 2 | 2 |
| 77. | calitra ‘cerita’ | 17 | 17 | 11 |
| 78. | car'ueh ‘mengikat’ | 28 | 9 | 8 |
| 79. | candén ‘cantik, jelita’ | 15 | 16 | 14 |
| 80. | cangguek ‘katak, kodok’ | 35 | 5 | 5 |
| 81. | cangké ‘cangkir’ | 19 | 15 | 11 |
| 82. | cang ‘mencencang, memotong kecil-kecil’ | 34 | 4 | 7 |
| 83. | capah ‘piring besar’ | 27 | 13 | 3 |
| 84. | can'ok ‘tahi ayam’ | 16 | 9 | 20 |
| 85. | capiek ‘pincang’ | 41 | 3 | 1 |
| 86. | carôt ‘memaki’ | 35 | 7 | 3 |
| 87. | cawan ‘mangkok’ | 30 | 12 | 3 |
| 88. | cawö ‘mengaduk’ | 37 | 2 | 6 |
| 89. | cawöi ‘kusut, ruwet’ | 6 | 11 | 28 |
| 90. | ceuköt ‘memutar’ | 20 | 7 | 18 |
| 91. | ch'oe ‘sengau’ | 23 | 6 | 16 |
| 92. | chik ‘tua’ | 32 | 8 | 5 |
| 93. | c'ieb ‘penyet’ | 19 | 8 | 18 |
| 94. | cipèe' ‘ceper’ | 21 | 8 | 16 |
| 95. | culék ‘mencukil, mengorek’ | 37 | 5 | 3 |
| 96. | cut'iet ‘mencubit’ | 41 | 1 | 3 |
| 97. | dabèe ‘mendung, redup’ | 5 | 13 | 27 |
| 98. | dabeueh ‘barang’ | 34 | 5 | 6 |
| 99. | daih ‘sumbu lampu’ | 9 | 6 | 30 |
| 100. | dampéng ‘mendampingi’ | 14 | 6 | 25 |
| 101. | dalèeh ‘alasan’ | 22 | 6 | 17 |
| 102. | darôi ‘tempat, negeri’ | 10 | 12 | 23 |
| 103. | budom ‘bermalam lamalama pada suatu tempat’ | 4 | 11 | 30 |
| 104. | dugom ‘tiarap, telungkup’ | 7 | 12 | 26 |

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| 105. | deumpék 'tempik,sorak; bersorak keras-keras' | 4 | 8 | 33 |
| 106. | dhôi 'debu pada benda' | 33 | 4 | 8 |
| 107. | dhôt, dhet 'membentak' | 33 | 5 | 7 |
| 108. | dangdhôt 'sibuk' | 11 | 13 | 21 |
| 109. | dapa, dapha 'upah, bayaran' | 4 | 8 | 33 |
| 110. | darohaka 'durhaka' | 29 | 10 | 6 |
| 111. | dawok 'selalu, tetap, sepenuhnya menempuhkan perhatian' | 8 | 3 | 34 |
| 112. | dèesya 'dosa' | 20 | 7 | 18 |
| 113. | déndén 'capung' | 28 | 9 | 7 |
| 114. | deuru, dru 'sangat cepat, menembus, menusuk' | 9 | 7 | 29 |
| 115. | dung'ok 'dungu, bodoh' | 10 | 12 | 23 |
| 116. | èeng-èeng 'suara nyanyian' | 9 | 6 | 30 |
| 117. | èek 'tahi, kotoran' | 40 | 2 | 3 |
| 118. | èekeulaih 'Ikhlas' | 13 | 8 | 24 |
| 119. | èekheutieue 'ikhtiar untuk memperoleh sesuatu' | 15 | 8 | 22 |
| 120. | éktidai 'Iktidal | 21 | 10 | 14 |
| 121. | èektikeuet 'iktikad, maksud' | 30 | 6 | 9 |
| 122. | èeleumèe 'ilmu pengetahuan' | 31 | 5 | 9 |
| 123. | éndatu/èendatu 'nenek moyang' | 28 | 11 | 6 |
| 124. | 'èet ukuran 'yg dianggap sedikit' | 31 | 6 | 8 |
| 125. | 'eu 'seruan untuk mengiakkan sesuatu yg didengar' | 36 | 8 | 1 |
| 126. | eu 'lihat, memperlihatkan' | 37 | 6 | 2 |
| 127. | 'eue 'merangkak' | 24 | 13 | 8 |
| 128. | eumpeuen 'umpan untuk memancing ikan, makanan binatang atau unggas' | 40 | 4 | 1 |
| 129. | eumpang 'karung beras' | 42 | 3 | 0 |
| 130. | eumpiang 'emping padi' | 25 | 13 | 7 |
| 131. | eumpung 'sarang, kandang, sangkar' | 34 | 8 | 3 |
| 132. | euncit, ncit 'bekas' | 28 | 7 | 10 |
| 133. | èejeuba 'hukuman, ketidaksenangan karena difitnah' | 6 | 10 | 29 |
| 134. | euntreut 'menggosok, menyentuh' | 19 | 10 | 16 |
| 135. | euntat, antat 'bawa, antar' | 28 | 3 | 14 |
| 136. | gab 'kokoh, tetap' | 25 | 8 | 12 |
| 137. | gubra 'ribut' | 5 | 10 | 30 |
| 138. | gaca 'tanaman inai, pacar' | 30 | 6 | 8 |
| 139. | gadèe 'meminta-minta, mengharapkan' | 27 | 9 | 9 |
| 140. | gadéng 'gading (gajah)' | 27 | 6 | 12 |
| 141. | gadöh 'hilang | 41 | 3 | 1 |
| 142. | gaki 'kaki' | 41 | 3 | 1 |
| 143. | galak 'suka, mau, cinta' | 43 | 2 | 0 |
| 144. | gameum 'bingung' | 33 | 6 | 6 |
| 145. | ganjé 'ganjil' | 26 | 13 | 6 |
| 146. | ganong 'jin, roh jahat yang menghuni suatu tempat' | 9 | 11 | 25 |
| 147. | geunténg 'genting, ramping' | 29 | 10 | 6 |
| 148. | gapah 'lemak' | 36 | 4 | 5 |
| 149. | gapeuch 'kapas' | 38 | 6 | 1 |
| 150. | gapiet 'jepit' | 24 | 12 | 9 |
| 151. | geuny'ie 'mengelim | 16 | 10 | 19 |
| 152. | geunuku 'kukuran kelapa' | 29 | 12 | 4 |
| 153. | gari 'roda' | 19 | 15 | 11 |
| 154. | garô 'menggaruk' | 35 | 4 | 6 |
| 155. | gulam 'memikul' | 31 | 7 | 7 |
| 156. | gulé 'menggulingkan' | 40 | 3 | 2 |
| 157. | gumoe'bergumul, memegang kuat-kuat' | 10 | 16 | 19 |
| 158. | gumpai'gumpal' | 20 | 12 | 13 |

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| 159. | guntoe ‘pendek gemuk’ | 7 | 11 | 27 |
| 160. | guroe ‘guci tanah’ | 12 | 9 | 24 |
| 161. | haleumab ‘rakus’ | 3 | 6 | 36 |
| 162. | haling ‘melontarkan, melemparkan’ | 3 | 5 | 37 |
| 163. | halia ‘jahe’ | 30 | 6 | 9 |
| 164. | hambô ‘hambur’ | 36 | 5 | 4 |
| 165. | hanggô ‘anggur’ | 6 | 12 | 27 |
| 166. | hangèek ‘berbau angit’ | 15 | 11 | 19 |
| 167. | hany’ang ‘membanting’ | 5 | 6 | 34 |
| 168. | hany’i ‘anyir’ | 30 | 4 | 11 |
| 169. | hareutoe ‘arti, makna, uraian’ | 12 | 11 | 27 |
| 170. | harôih ‘harus’ | 7 | 12 | 26 |
| 171. | harok/harök ‘bergelora, huru-hara, marah’ | 7 | 11 | 27 |
| 172. | hèek ‘lelah, penat’ | 41 | 3 | 1 |
| 173. | h’iem ‘teka-teki’ | 25 | 9 | 11 |
| 174. | hिलam ‘berwarna gelap’ | 5 | 10 | 30 |
| 175. | himpôn ‘himpun, kumpul’ | 14 | 11 | 20 |
| 176. | hiram ‘muram, suram, marah’ | 4 | 6 | 35 |
| 177. | hirö ‘memperdulikan’ | 14 | 14 | 17 |
| 178. | hirôp ‘menghirup’ | 32 | 7 | 6 |
| 179. | huek ‘ketulangan’ | 25 | 9 | 11 |
| 180. | hugôb ‘perasaan panas’ | 29 | 10 | 6 |
| 181. | idan-idan ‘pikun’ | 4 | 7 | 34 |
| 182. | ilat ‘curang’ | 13 | 8 | 24 |
| 183. | ingkang, meu (ingkang) ‘mengangkang’ | 9 | 11 | 25 |
| 184. | ingoih ‘batang hidung’ | 12 | 8 | 25 |
| 185. | iréh ‘iris’ | 13 | 8 | 24 |
| 186. | Irôt ‘mencong’ | 29 | 9 | 7 |
| 187. | jaban ‘peruntungan, nasib’ | 7 | 10 | 27 |
| 188. | jaja ‘berjalan ke mana-mana’ | 2 | 7 | 36 |
| 189. | jagôn ‘setengah masak, keras’ | 4 | 8 | 34 |
| 190. | ja éh ‘kemungkinan’ | 7 | 9 | 29 |
| 191. | jakhab ‘menerkam’ | 7 | 5 | 33 |
| 192. | jalô ‘perahu jenis terkecil di Aceh’ | 31 | 11 | 3 |
| 193. | jalök ‘curiga, sangka’ | 11 | 14 | 20 |
| 194. | jeuneurob ‘tiang-tiang yang dihunjam dalam tanah utukk menyekat’ | 32 | 7 | 6 |
| 195. | jang’eun ‘bersenandung’ | 16 | 10 | 19 |
| 196. | jangkét ‘menular’ | 9 | 16 | 20 |
| 197. | jawie ‘kidal’ | 24 | 7 | 14 |
| 198. | jayéh ‘tidak berarti’ | 3 | 10 | 32 |
| 199. | jeujaih ‘berkeringat, meruap’ | 2 | 8 | 35 |
| 200. | jeumba ‘bagian’ | 9 | 12 | 24 |
| 201. | kachoe ‘mengacaukan’ | 36 | 4 | 5 |
| 202. | kai ‘ukuran isi’ | 15 | 5 | 25 |
| 203. | kasab ‘benang logam yang disepuh perak, emas’ | 11 | 6 | 28 |
| 204. | kalôt ‘sibuk, huru-hara’ | 16 | 12 | 17 |
| 205. | kams’èen (Ingg) ‘uang komisi’ | 11 | 8 | 26 |
| 206. | kamue ‘rayap’ | 27 | 10 | 8 |
| 207. | kancôt ‘menjahit’ | 2 | 5 | 38 |
| 208. | kanot ‘periuk’ | 31 | 6 | 8 |
| 209. | keubeueng ‘petak sawah’ | 17 | 11 | 17 |
| 210. | keudöt ‘kisut’ | 9 | 18 | 18 |
| 211. | kalang-kalôt ‘berjalan ke sana ke mari’ | 19 | 15 | 11 |
| 212. | keululu ‘jenis lipan kecil’ | 15 | 9 | 21 |

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| 213. | keum'ang 'berkembang' | 33 | 6 | 6 |
| 214. | keumbeue 'kembar' | 27 | 9 | 9 |
| 215. | keum'at, meukeum'at 'melekat' | 36 | 6 | 3 |
| 216. | keumiroe 'kemiri' | 21 | 10 | 14 |
| 217. | keum'iet 'menjaga, mengawal' | 36 | 8 | 1 |
| 218. | keumöng 'embung' | 40 | 5 | 0 |
| 219. | keumudée 'mengkudu' | 30 | 11 | 4 |
| 220. | keunöng 'kena' | 33 | 7 | 5 |
| 221. | keuprak 'bertepuk tangan' | 16 | 16 | 13 |
| 222. | keureukôih 'bertepuk tangan' | 7 | 11 | 27 |
| 223. | keureutaih 'kertas' | 19 | 8 | 17 |
| 224. | keutupéng 'badut' | 7 | 7 | 31 |
| 225. | kh'eb 'berbau busuk' | 31 | 3 | 11 |
| 226. | khie 'tengik' | 33 | 5 | 7 |
| 227. | kinca 'mengaduk' | 3 | 9 | 35 |
| 228. | kirée 'belut' | 17 | 13 | 15 |
| 229. | kireueh 'mengais' | 27 | 10 | 8 |
| 230. | kiwieng 'bengkok, bungkuk' | 4 | 5 | 36 |
| 231. | laböh 'membuang, melemparkan' | 14 | 7 | 24 |
| 232. | labon/labön 'memukul, menghantam' | 17 | 8 | 20 |
| 233. | la'èeh 'lemah' | 27 | 6 | 12 |
| 234. | lagôt 'laku' | 36 | 5 | 4 |
| 235. | lalèe 'lalai, lengah' | 38 | 6 | 1 |
| 236. | lambé 'melambai' | 12 | 12 | 21 |
| 237. | lampôih 'kebun' | 28 | 6 | 11 |
| 238. | landông 'terhimpun, tertahan' | 4 | 9 | 32 |
| 239. | latèh 'mengurus' | 8 | 13 | 24 |
| 240. | layôh 'mengantuk' | 14 | 11 | 20 |
| 241. | madeueng 'berdiang atau mengeringkan badan pada api' | 36 | 3 | 6 |
| 242. | maleulum 'tertindak, tertekan' | 7 | 10 | 28 |
| 243. | mam'oh/mam'öh 'memamah' | 30 | 8 | 7 |
| 244. | marèeh 'kerongkongan' | 18 | 15 | 12 |
| 245. | mariet 'berkata-kata, mengoceh' | 20 | 11 | 14 |
| 246. | masli 'masuk' | 3 | 6 | 32 |
| 247. | mbôh 'menghembuskan, meniup' | 5 | 9 | 31 |
| 248. | meugoe 'mengolah sawah atau ladang, bertani' | 16 | 11 | 18 |
| 249. | meuk 'bunga api' | 23 | 10 | 12 |
| 250. | meuseughôi 'masygul, susah hati' | 9 | 8 | 28 |
| 251. | nadak 'di keadaan hendak meninggal' | 30 | 7 | 8 |
| 252. | ng'eue 'arang' | 27 | 8 | 10 |
| 253. | numbôi (Ingg) 'nomor' | 31 | 6 | 8 |
| 254. | ny'èeh 'menggerumit, menggerogoti' | 18 | 7 | 20 |
| 255. | nyèeb-nyèeb 'merengek-rengkek' | 11 | 10 | 24 |
| 256. | padoe 'berhenti, sembuh' | 3 | 9 | 33 |
| 257. | padra 'sama, sepadan, berimbang, tidak terkalahkan' | 4 | 5 | 36 |
| 258. | palét 'lilit' | 27 | 6 | 11 |
| 259. | paleueng 'gundul, botak' | 10 | 9 | 26 |
| 260. | paneuk 'pendek, rendah' | 36 | 2 | 7 |
| 261. | pansan 'pinsan, tidak ingat' | 26 | 9 | 10 |
| 262. | papah 'memelihara, merawat' | 26 | 12 | 7 |
| 263. | parék 'parit, selokan' | 22 | 10 | 13 |
| 264. | pasét 'rusak, keliru' | 1 | 7 | 37 |
| 265. | pateuen 'setengah masak' | 32 | 11 | 2 |
| 266. | pawôk 'sekitar, daerah, wilayah' | 4 | 11 | 30 |
| 267. | peucrok 'mengejar, memburu' | 23 | 8 | 14 |

| | | | | |
|------|---|--------|---------|---------|
| 268. | peujam ‘menghilang’ | 21 | 12 | 15 |
| 269. | peung'euh ‘terang, jelas’ | 26 | 6 | 13 |
| 270. | peurua ‘peduli’ | 6 | 7 | 33 |
| 271. | rabak ‘koyak-koyak’ | 5 | 6 | 34 |
| 272. | rabé ‘mengembalikan’ | 18 | 9 | 18 |
| 273. | rabông ‘ruang samping, perkarangan samping rumah’ | 10 | 10 | 25 |
| 274. | radöt ‘menambal’ | 3 | 7 | 35 |
| 275. | ra'i ‘memerintah’ | 3 | 8 | 34 |
| 276. | sajöh ‘tetap, pasti, tentu’ | 1 | 5 | 39 |
| 277. | salôb ‘menyingkap, mengangkat’ | 32 | 5 | 8 |
| 278. | samön ‘menyambar, mencekau’ | 21 | 12 | 12 |
| 279. | sanggröh ‘memanggil’ | 9 | 9 | 27 |
| 280. | sangku ‘kukusan’ | 30 | 7 | 8 |
| 281. | santök ‘berhalangan, terhambat’ | 12 | 11 | 22 |
| 282. | tambéh ‘teguran, nasihat, peringatan’ | 9 | 13 | 23 |
| 283. | tuh'ie, tung'ie ‘keras kepala’ | 9 | 10 | 26 |
| 284. | teum'ok ‘menyendok’ | 25 | 7 | 13 |
| 285. | tangkök ‘memperdaya, menipu’ | 8 | 17 | 20 |
| 286. | tatéh ‘menatih, mengajar berjalan selangkah demi selangkah’ | 15 | 13 | 17 |
| 287. | tawök ‘memanggil, meminta’ | 12 | 10 | 23 |
| 288. | teumat ‘menyulam; sulaman’ | 15 | 13 | 17 |
| 289. | teumeunggông ‘luka besar yang dulu dan menahun’ | 16 | 9 | 20 |
| 290. | teumeuntuek ‘hadiah, pemberian’ | 19 | 12 | 12 |
| 291. | ucé ‘manja’ | 5 | 6 | 34 |
| 292. | ugah ‘takut, gentar | 7 | 5 | 33 |
| 293. | ugoh ‘congkak, sombong, gagah’ | 8 | 6 | 31 |
| 294. | upa ‘menggosok dengan tangan’ | 17 | 8 | 20 |
| 295. | upie ‘memutar dengan jari-jari’ | 26 | 5 | 14 |
| 296. | wah ‘merekah, retak, terbuka’ | 28 | 6 | 11 |
| 297. | weue ‘kandang’ | 23 | 11 | 11 |
| 298. | yuek ‘menurun, berkurang’ | 28 | 3 | 14 |
| 299. | yum ‘harga’ | 37 | 4 | 4 |
| 300. | yok-yok ‘menggoyang-goyang’ | 36 | 7 | 3 |
| | Total | 5557 | 2584 | 5362 |
| | Average % | 41,15% | 18,86 % | 39,70 % |

How to get the percentage using the formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average JPA} &= \frac{\text{Total JPA}}{\text{Total JPA} + \text{Total JPB} + \text{total JPC}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{5557}{13.503} \times 100\% \\ &= 41,15\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average JPB} &= \frac{\text{Total JPB}}{\text{Total JPA} + \text{Total JPB} + \text{total JPC}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{2548}{13.503} \times 100\% \\ &= 18,86\% \end{aligned}$$

From the data of 300 vocabularies submitted by respondents, it can be explained that the vocabulary of the people in two sub-districts in Lhokseumawe City was compared to the archaic vocabulary in the Aceh Language Dictionary by Aboe Bakar and Friends, and as a whole, it was found that 41, or 41.15%, of respondents, chose option A (still using) or the vocabulary is still active. Respondents who chose option B (never heard of but never used) or the vocabulary was semi-archaic by 19 or 18.86%, and respondents who chose option C (never heard of and never used) or the vocabulary was archaic by 40 or 39.70%.

From the description above the archaic vocabulary in the Acehese Language Dictionary by Aboe Bakar and Friends are abeusi, abeueng-abeueng, abiek, abin, acan, abök. acok, asób, 'aduat, akok, akô, 'ala/'akla, alang, alén, alét, bahie, bakeusih, bakai, tray, bako, balah, balak, balo, baloe, balôh, baluem, bandôt, bangkéh, bantaban, barah,

baréng, basoe, basôh, bateue, baweue, bawôih, beuaih, bleutèe, beung'u, beupak, bijoe, beureu ôn, beuténg, beutôh, bhak, bhong, biduen, biheue, bingkéh, can'ok, cawöi, dabèe, daih, dampéng, darôi, dudom, dugom, deumpék, dangdhöt, dapa/dapha, dawok, deuru, dung'ok, èng-èng, èkeulaih, èkheutieue, èjeuba, gubra, ganong, geuny'ie, gumoe, guntoe, guroe, haleumab, haling, hanggô, hangèek, hany'ang, hareutoe, harôih, harok harök, hila, himpôn, hiram, hirö, idan-idan, ilat, ingkang, meu (ingkang), ingoih, iréh, jaban, jaja, jagon jagön, kancôt, keubeueng, keudöt, keululu, keureukôih, keutupéng, kinca, kiwieng, laböh, labon/labön, lambé, landông, latéh, layöh, maleulum, masli, mbôh, meuseughôi, ny'èeh, nyèeb-nyèeb, padoe, padra, paleueng, pasét, pawok, peurua, rabak, rabông, radöt, ra'i, sajöh, sanggróh, santök, també h, tuh'ie/tung'ie, tangkök, tatéh, tawök, teumat, teumeunggông, ucé, uga, ugo, and upa. The Acehnese vocabulary in the Acehnese Dictionary by Aboe Bakar and Friends which are semi-archaic are abat, chart and candén.

2.2 DISCUSSION

After analysing written data from the Aceh Language Dictionary by Aboe Bakar and friends, researchers analysed the people in Lhokseumawe City from two districts, Muara Dua and Banda Sakti. The analysis is Aboe Bakar and colleagues' archaic vocabulary Aceh Language Dictionary. Vocabulary was analysed and distributed for up to 300 different answers. After that, the researcher gave three options to choose from, namely: option A (still using), option B (ever heard of but never used), and option C (never heard of and never used). In addition, the researcher divided the respondents into three age categories, namely adolescents (15–20) years, adults (21–45) years, and the elderly (45–65) years. The following is the archaic vocabulary obtained by each age category.

In group I, adolescents (15-20) years of age, the Acehnese vocabulary became an archaic vocabulary by choosing option C (never heard of and never used), namely the vocabulary of abeusi, abeueng-abeueng, abin, acan, abök, acok, asôb, 'aduat, akok (akô), 'ala ('akla), alang, alén, alét, bagan, bahie, bakeusih, bakai, bako, balah, balak, bakôi, balo, baloe, balöh, baluem, bandôt, bang'a, bantaban, Barah, basoe, basôh, baweue, bawôih, beuaih, bleute, beung'u, beupak, bijoe/beujoe, beureu ôn, beuténg, beusôt, beutôh, bhak, bhong, biduen, biheue, bingkéh, calitra, cawöi, ceuköt, c'ieb, dabèe, daih, darôi, dudom, deumpék, dapa (dapha), dawok, dèesa, deuru (dru), dung'ok, èng-èng, èkeulaih, èkheutieue, èjeuba, euntreut, gubra, guntoe, guroe, haleumab, haling, hanggô, hany'ang, hareutoe, harôih, harok/harök, hila, hiram, idan-idan, ilat, ingkang (meu-ingkang), ingoih, iréh, jaban, jaja, jagön, jaéh, jakhab, jang'eun, jangkét, jayéh, jeujaih, jeumba, kai, kasab, kams'èen (English), kancôt, keubeueng, keudöt, keululu, keureukôih, keureutaih, keutupéng, kinca, Kirèe, kiwieng, laböh, labon/labön, lambé, landông, maleulum, masli, mbôh, meugoe, meuseughôi, ny'èeh, nyèeb-nyèeb, padoe, padra, paleueng, pasét, pawök, peurua, rabak, rabông, radöt, ra'i, sajöh, sanggróh, santök, tuh'ie, tung'ie, tangkök, tatéh, tawök, ucé, uga, ugo, upa, upie, and yuek.

In group II, adults (21-45) years of age, the Acehnese vocabulary becomes an archaic vocabulary by selecting option C (never heard of and never used), namely the vocabulary of abat, abeusi, abeueng-abeueng, abin, acan, abök, acok, asôb, 'aduat, akok, akô, 'ala ('akla), alén, bahie, bakeusih, bakai, bako, balah, balak, balo, baloe, balöh, bantaban, barah, baweue, bawoih, beuaih, Bleutèe, beung' u, beupak, bhoe, bijoe (beujoe), beureu ôn, biheue, bingkéh, cawöi, cipèe', dabèe, daih, dudom, deumpék, dapa (dapha), dawok, èng-èng, ékeulaih, èkeulaih, èjeuba, gubra, ganong, haleumab, haling, hanggô, hangèek, hany'ang, hareutoe, harôih, hiram, ilat, ingkang meu (ingkang), ingoih, iréh, jaja, jagön, jaéh, jakhab, jayéh, jeujaih, kai, kasab, kams'èen (Ingg), kancôt, keululu, keureukôih, keutupéng, kinca, kiwieng, laböh, landông, latèh, maleulum, masli, meuseughôi, nyèeb-nyèeb, padoe, padra, paleueng, pasét, pawök, rabak, radöt, ra' i, sajöh, tuh'ie/tung'ie, ucé, uga, and ugo.

In group III the elderly (45-65) years old Acehnese vocabulary which became an archaic vocabulary by choosing option C (never heard of and never used), namely the vocabulary of abeusi, abeueng-abeueng, abin, acan, abök, acok, asôb, 'aduat, akok, akô, alén, bahie, bakeusih, bakai, balah, balak, balo, baloe, balom, bandôt, bantaban, barah, basoe, baweue, bawoih, beuaih, Bleutèe, beung'u, beupak, bhong, biduen, capah, can'ok, cawöi, dampéng, dalèeh, darôi, dudom, dugom, deumpék, dangdhöt, dapa (dapha), dawok, deuru (dru), dung'ok, èjeuba, gab, gubra, guntoe, guroe, haleumab, haling, hany'ang, harok/harök, hila, himpôn, hiram, idan-idan, jaban, jaja, jagön, jaéh, jakhab, jangkét, jayéh, jeujaih, kancôt, keutupéng, kinca, kiwieng, landông, latéh, maleulum, masli, mbôh, meuseughôi, padoe, padra, pasét, peurua, rabak, teumeunggông, ucé, uga, and ugo.

From the above discussion, it is clear that in the adolescent age group (15–20 years), many words become archaic compared to the other two groups. The results were obtained from 45 people who participated as respondents in two sub-districts in Lhokseumawe City. Each respondent was divided into three age group categories: Group I adolescents (15–20) years, totaling 15 respondents; Group II adults (21-45) years, totaling 15 respondents; and

Group III elderly (45–65) years, totaling 15 respondents. Many informants said the Acehese vocabulary was no longer known and asked the meaning of the vocabulary before knowing the proposed vocabulary, according to the opinions of respondents who were given a distribution of answers in this study. Afria (2017) conducted research titled "Inventory of Archaic Vocabulary as an Effort to Save and Protect Old Malay Language in Jambi Province" [4]. According to Afria (2017)'s research, there are archaic words and vocabulary in Old Malay that can still be saved or used. In this study, researchers also found a vocabulary that could still be used; it's just that the vocabulary of several age groups was still heard but never used. This research is also in line with the research of Wulandari et al. (2020) in their research entitled "Archaic Words in the Hikayat Hang Tuah I and Their Utilization as Alternative Indonesian Language Learning Materials in Class X High School" [5]. The results of this study indicate that there is an archaic vocabulary that is still present in the Hang Tuah saga. However, the archaic vocabulary is found in several word categories. In this study, researchers also found archaic vocabulary in the Acehese language, which is included in the categories of verbs, nouns, adjectives, and adverbs.

Finally, Lismawati (2021) in her research entitled "Archaic Javanese Vocabulary Among the Javanese Community in Terusan Tengah Village, Tinggi Raja District, Asahan Regency: Sociolinguistic Studies" [6]. The results of the study showed that the people in Terusan Tengah Village had an archaic Javanese vocabulary. Overall, it was found that as much as 30 or 29.5% of the vocabularies were archaic. In this study as a whole, we also obtained as many as 40, or 39.70%, or 148 archaic words. Hidayah (2016: 129) states that the term "archaic" comes from the Greek, which means "from an earlier period and is no longer used" or "something that has ancient or antique characteristics" [7]. Archaic is something related to the past or ancient that is no longer used (out of date), while archaism is the use of words or forms of words that are archaic. From the results of the research and discussion, it can be concluded that this research is focused on archaic Acehese vocabulary in the Acehese Dictionary by Aboe Bakar and friends. According to the study's result, there are a number of archaic vocabularies from each age category in the Aceh Language Dictionary by Aboe Bakar and friends, with the most dominant in the adolescent age category (15–20 years). Similar research also states that there are archaic words in the studied vocabulary.

3. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion on archaic vocabulary in the Acehese dictionary by Aboe Bakar and friends, the conclusion is that the Acehese vocabulary contained in the Acehese dictionary by Aboe Bakar and friends which is archaic in this study is 148 vocabulary, namely *abeusi, abeueng-abeueng, abiek, abin, acan, abôk, acok, asôb, 'aduat, akok, akô, 'ala/'akla, alang, alén, alét, bahie, bakeusih, bakai, baki, bako, balah, balak, balo, baloe, balôh, baluem, bandôt, bangkêh, bantaban, barah, baréng, basoe, basôh, bateue, baweue, bawôih, beuaih, bleutèe, beung'u, beupak, bijoe, beureu ôn, beuténg, beutôh, bhak, bhong, biduen, biheue, bingkêh, can'ok, cawöi, dabèe, daih, dampéng, daröi, dudom, dugom, deumpék, dangdhöt, dapa/dapha, dawok, deuru, dung'ok, èeng-èeng, èekeulaih, èekheutieue, èejeuba, gubra, ganong, geuny'ie, gumoe, guntoe, guroe, haleumab, haling, hanggô, hangèek, hany'ang, hareutoe, harôih, harok harök, hila, himpôn, hiram, hirö, idan-idan, ilat, ingkang, meu (ingkang), ingoih, iréh, jaban, jaja, jagon jagôn, kancôt, keubeueng, keudöt, keululu, keureuköih, keutupéng, kinca, kiwieng, laböh, labon/labön, lamb*. From the several age group categories, the adolescent group (15-20 years old) experience the most archaic words then followed by elderly group (45-65 years old).

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