

A Study of Lexical Categories in Arakanese Dialect

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Abstract

The objectives of the study included 1) to investigate the lexical items in Arakanese dialect; 2) to analyze the word formation of lexical items in Arakanese dialect. This research was qualitative study in nature. This study was conducted to collect data from school textbooks series used in government school including the online articles, journals. A content analysis and inductive conclusion were employed for data analyzing.

Findings of the study were as follows: 1) Regarding an investigation of lexical items in Arakanese dialect, it found the four-word classes as lexical items in Arakanese dialect. These word classes are interrelated in the formation of word and used with various particle to form their own word classes. 2) the analysis of the word formation of lexical items in Arakanese dialect, it found that the word formation of Arakanese dialect as a compound word can be formed by combination of word classes. It is also possible to construct the lexical items by adding affixation or particle.

Keywords: Lexical items, Word classes, Arakanese dialect, Linguistics

Introduction

As the world turns into a global village, individuals are keener on various dialects. As long as we are likewise conveying in this present day, language turns into the way to progress. In this way, individuals need more dialects to speak with different communities in various ways like work, social

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exchange, and governmental issues. For an extension permits us to cross the space between two grounds that are isolated, a language at present is a scaffold to construct a general public on the planet. In addition, in this globalization of time, a few dialects become dead dialects, and different dialects, then again, develop into worldwide dialects. It expresses that there are 6909 far-off dialects on the planet. 33% of dialects on the planet have less than 1,000 speakers left, and a large portion of them are anticipated to be cleared out by the following 100 years. Consequently, a few dialects need to hold continuously to be valuable for new students and their primary language speakers.

Ba Thein, Maung expressed that Myanmar (Burmese) language and Arakanese dialect are in Tibeto-Burman under the Sino-Tibetan language family. In the antiquated period of Myanmar's stone content in Bagan, the words, "Ree, Pee, ReeKaRar, AKhrae", were utilized as we, Arakanese, talk and compose now. Ko, Taw Sein showed specific words are not articulated as they are composed, and there are regulations that manage such phonetic changes, talk and compose now. Jenny Mathias expressed that grammatical forms in Burmese are not generally quantifiable as obvious gatherings with selective enrollment. Specifically, nominals, action words, qualifiers, and particles are proposed as the major lexical classifications. As Nominals join with demonstratives as well as possessive expressions, they don't consolidate with verbal markers. Most sorts of nominals are free morphemes.

The arrangement of lexical items has played a significant impact on the semantic portrayal and conjecturing. Norbert Cover and Henk van Riemsdijk showed that a focal inconsistency in the classification of syntactic classes is between satisfied words (likewise called: lexical or considerable classifications) and capability words (likewise called: practical classes). Content words are frequently described as those lexical things which have a somewhat 'explicit or point by point' semantic substance and as such convey the chief importance of the sentence.

Pe Maung Tin expressed that there are truly just two parts of speech in Burmese, the noun and the verb. He adds, "Burmese nouns and verbs need the assistance of additions or particles to show the linguistic connection." Apparently, for U Pe Maung Tin there are three classes of syntactic structures: nouns, verbs, and postpositional particles.

By learning the lexical items (derivational words) in the Arakanese dialect, the essential concept of this lingo and the design of words ought to be known in the essential concepts and furthermore the fundamental speculations of the syntactic construction. The Arakanese lingo is for the most part spoken in the west of Myanmar, and it is likewise spoken in Palawat in Chin state. It is considered to be a dialect of Burmese, however, contrasts fundamentally from standard Burmese in its jargon, including credit words from Bengali, English, and Hindi. Present-day standard Burmese has gone through additional progressions from Old Burmese than have the majority of the tongues; the Arakanese lingo is particularly moderate. Sittwe-Marma, Ramree, and Thandwe are three vernaculars of Arakanese dialect. In the quest for lingo by specialists, it is hard to tell what language the antiquated individuals of Rakhine individuals talk. As per the content written in the stone, ringer, from 4 AD, found in Rakhine state, it is uncovered that the old letters are stirred up with the dialects utilized in the north of India.

The researcher investigated the lexical classifications such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, so every one of the learners who concentrate on this thesis can comprehend these four words and how they are organized to exchange into various word classes. In this proposition, the researcher gathered information mainly on lexical classifications ground from volume 1 to volume 3 of Myanmar Thudar distributed by the Minister of Education in Myanmar. The researcher provides the lexical classifications in the Arakanese dialect and their word formation, who clearly admit that the understudies who concentrate on semantics and the Arakanese lingo will without a doubt gain the most significant advantages from this examination.

Objectives of the Research

There are two main objectives as follow:

1. To Investigate the Lexical Items in the Arakanese Dialect.
2. To Analyze the word formation of Lexical Items in Arakanese

Dialect.

Research Methodology

The study entitled “A Study of Lexical Categories in Arakanese Dialect” aims to investigate lexical items in the Arakanese dialect and to analyze the word formation of lexical items in Arakanese dialect. In this chapter, the researcher focus on the following points:

Research Method: It was a great importance to have a method of analyzing many other requirements of the study. For this research method, the researcher used **Myanmar Thuddar**. Vol. 1 to Vol 3 published by committee under Ministry of Education in the republic of the union of Myanmar and others related to lexical items which had been written by the linguistic scholar.

This research was conducted by qualitative research method that focuses on obtaining data through the publish books by committee under Ministry of Education in the republic of the union of Myanmar. A content analysis and inductive conclusion were employed for data analyzing.

Research Design: This research was qualitative research of study focusing on a documentary method by reading and studying many books concerned the topic theory and concept of the problem. Then the researcher collected the information from the books, documents, online sources and the data from Myanmar’s grammar textbook published by committee under ministry of education in the republic of the union of Myanmar.

Data Collection: As this study was a documentary method emphasizing on the study of word formation of lexical items in Arakanese dialect. The researcher collected the data from **Myanmar Thuddar**. Vol. 1, Module 1, **Myanmar Thuddar**, Vol. 1, Module 2, **Myanmar Thuddar**, Vol. 1, Module 3, **Myanmar Thuddar**, Vol. 1, Module 4, **Myanmar Thuddar**, Vol. 2, Module 1, **Myanmar Thuddar**, Vol. 2, Module 2, **Myanmar Thuddar**, Vol 3 published by committee under Ministry of Education in the republic of the union of Myanmar.

First of all, the researcher collected the books from library, online, and book store in Myanmar.

Secondly, the researcher read and learned all the above books published by committee under Ministry of Education in the republic of the union of Myanmar, and analyze the lexical items in Arakanese dialect.

Thirdly, the researcher collected data, to present the word formation of the lexical categories, from these books and learned the word formation of lexical items in Arakanese dialect. Then the researcher present all the data found in the research.

Data Analysis: The researcher analyzed the data by the patterns and behavior of words and then arranged the data based on the their morphological order and syntatic order. Then classified them by meaning and construction. The analysis of the collected data is to find the lexical items and their word formation based on the theory of morphology, using word in different forms, and syntactic test. The data collected was analyzed qualitatively by reading and learning **Myanmar Thuddar**, Vol. 1, Module 1, **Myanmar Thuddar**, Vol. 1, Module 2, **Myanmar Thuddar**, Vol. 1, Module 3, **Myanmar Thuddar**, Vol. 1, Module 4, **Myanmar Thuddar**, Vol. 2, Module 1, **Myanmar Thuddar**, Vol. 2, Module 2, **Myanmar Thuddar**, Vol 3 published by committee under Ministry of Education in the republic of the union of Myanmar.

Finally, the collected data, correlated to the research objectives, was analysed. Later, the researcher gave the conclusin and recommendation based on the analysis.

Results of the Research

The study entitled “A Study of Lexical Categories in Arakanese Dialect” aims to investigate lexical items in the Arakanese dialect and to analyze the word formation of lexical items in Arakanese dialect. The researcher focused on the investigation of lexical items in Arakanese dialect and the result of the analysis of Lexical items formation in Arakanese dialect. As following points:

1. the result of the investigation of lexical items in Arakanese dialect:

There are four types of words in lexical items in Arakanese Dialect. Those words are capable of adding affixation to easily change the word form. The words in Arakanese dialect are interchangeable and monosyllable. Therefore, it is complicated to categorize word classes in this dialect. The word classes heavily depend on the affixation. **Sar** (eat) is a verb because it shows the action, but if the word **Sar** (eat) is added with a prefix **Kron**. It becomes **SarKron** (Eating), a noun. If we connect the word **Sar** (eat) with **NaingThaw** (Able), it becomes an adjective. The relation between an adjective and an adverb is that an adjectives become adverb by reduplication. **KaungThaw** (good), an adjective, becomes **KaungKaung** (Well), an adverb by reduplication the word **Kaung**. The four-word classes are very close to one another and easily transform into another word classes by adding affixation.

2. the result of the analysis of Lexical items formation in Arakanese Dialect:

The lexical items formation was found as below in four words classes:

In the case of studying noun in this dialect, Abstract noun and concrete can be classified in nouns according to their meaning, and form; simple and compound. In addition, nouns are formed by adding affixation (**A**) as prefix or (**Chat**) and (**Kron**) as suffix to a verb.

Simple nouns are originally one word such as “lu (man)”, “Eain (home)”, Khwa (cup). Compound nouns are formed: 1) by uniting two nouns, 2) by uniting a noun and a verb, 3) by uniting a verb and a noun, 4) by uniting a noun, a verb, and a noun or a word signifying an agent or doer.

In studying of the verb in this dialect, the researcher found that there are two moods: the indicative and the imperative; and three tenses: the present, the past, and the future as the verb is modified by mood, tense, and voice. The present tense of the verb is added with “Thee” or “Kra Thee”. The singular form of the present tense of the verb takes the “Thee”. “Kra Thee” is placed after the plural form of the present tense of the verb. Kyantaw Kyaug

Lar Thee. In this language, a verb can't be conjugated, therefore; tense makers are used to show tenses or when it is happened. There are mainly two moods: the indicative mood and the imperative mood.

The present tense makers “**Thee**” or “**KraThee**” are used to make present tense, and the Past tense makers “**Byar**”, “**KaeThee**” or “**PhuuThee**” are used in the past tense to show the complete action in the past. To show future intention or hope, the future tense makers “**Myae**”, “**LameMyae**”, “**Ann**”, “**PriteAnn**” or “**Lattan**” are used in future tense.

In studying of the adjective in this dialect, the researcher found that “**Thae**” or “**Thow**” is the sign of the adjective in this language. Comparison signifies the degree of increase or decrease to be observed in the employment of the adjective. The degrees of comparison are expressed by comparative “**TharRae**” meaning surpassing or excelling and superlative “**Sone**” meaning extremity.

In addition, as the adjective modifies noun, a noun must follow by the adjective. An adjective usually ands in “**Thow**” and “**Thae**”. The word “**ThatRae**” can be used to make comparison of two things, and the word “**Sone**” is used to show the best one in a group or community. There are two ways to form compound adjective: by combination of noun and adjective, and adjective and adjective.

The words “-ish alike adjective” also can be formed by adding the particle “**TharThar**” as suffix or “**Khat**” as suffix. The constructions are as following: 1) The adjective + The Particle “**TharThar**” = -ish alike adjective and 2) The Particle “**Khat**” + The adjective = -ish alike adjective

In studying of the adverb in this dialect, the research found that an adjective or a verb may be changed into an adverb by reduplication or adding the affix “**Swar**”. The adverbial affix is “**Swar**”.

Adjective into Adverb by adding “Swar”

| Adjective | Adverb |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| “Kaung” Good | “Kaung Swar” Well |
| “ThaeCharTow” Sure | “ThaeChaeSwar” Surly |

Adjective into Adverb by reduplication

| Adjective | Adverb |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| “ThaeChar” Sure | “ThaeThae CharChar” Surly |
| “Kaung” Good | “Kaung Swar” Well |

The Adverb of Time

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| “YaNage” | Today |
| “YamanNage” | Yesterday |
| “NanatPryn” | Tomorrow |
| “Amran” | Quickly |
| “Matineme” | Before |
| “Yakhu” | Now |
| “ChatChyan” | Immediately |
| “Nauge” | After |
| “San” | While |
| “Alom” | Ago |
| “TaKrane” | Once |
| “NaKrane” | Twice |

The Adverb of Degree form by the affixing “Lom Swar” and “ALon”

| | |
|------------------|------|
| Lom Swar, Alom | Very |
| Myar Swar, Amyar | Much |

Conclusion and Discussion

The objectives of the research is to investigate lexical items in the Arakanese Dialect and to analyze the word formation of lexical items in Arakanese Dialect. To complete this research, the researcher spent times on collecting and analyzing the data from the grammar textbooks published into volume 1: module 1, module 2, and module 3, Volume 2: module 4, and module 5, and Volume 3: module 6.

First of all, in this thesis revealed above, the resercher dealt with the word classes of Arakanese dialect into the nine parts of speech: noun, pronoun, adjective, adeverb, verb, conjunction, postpositional marker, interjection, and particle in the dialect. Only the four types of word are classified into lexical items as they carry the meaning and are the heads of phrases which are open words, can be added with new prefix or suffix. They can be found with a synonym or antonym as they carry the principal meaning of the sentence.

Furthermore, Noun can be tangible or intangible and countable or uncountable. Noun by meaning and noun by construction can be correspondingly divided into four classifications in this dialect. As the noun can be countable or uncountable, noun can be pluralized and singularized. The four types of nouns by meaning are: proper nouns, common nouns, abstract nouns, and collective nouns. The four types of nouns by construction are: origin nouns, compound nouns, verbal noun, qualitative noun,

Additionally, the classification of verb can be done into the classification of verb by meaning that shows action, state, condition, occurrence, presence or existence, and the classification of verb by construction which are original verb, qualitative verb and compound verb.

Then there are two classifications of adjective: the first type is categorized by meaning and the second type is categorized by construction. The first type of adjective are qualitative adjective, referential adjective, number adjective, and question word. The second type of adjective are original adjective and compound adjective.

Lastly, adverbs are also classified by its meaning which are divided into five fragments: adverb of time, adverb of manner, adverb of state, adverb of magnitude, and adverb of interrogative word. and construction which are divided into three fragments: double-word adverb, adverb joined by particle, rhyme adverb.

In addition, the definite types of world classes of these lexical items can be known how they are used or take affixations and particles. A noun can be singular or plural, modified by adjective, and used with demonstrative

words. A verb takes tense makers and it can't be pluralized since it can't be conjugated. An adjective usually ends with "**Thow**" and modified noun and pronoun. An adjective becomes adverb by adding suffix "**Swar**" or duplication. Besides, the verb **Lote** (work) can change into noun by adding the prefix "**Ar**". It becomes a noun **Arlote** (work). The same word as the verb **Lote** (work) is able to change into adjective by adding the prefix **NaingTow** (able). It becomes an adjective **LoteNaingTow** (workable), and the adjective is able to become an adverb by adding suffix "**Swar**" or duplication as **lotelote**.

Moreover, **Jenny Mathias** stated that parts of speech in Burmese are not always definable as clear-cut groups with exclusive membership both these structures are nominal units. Likewise, **Pe Maung Tim** stated that there are really only two parts of speech in Burmese, the noun and the verb, instead of the usually accepted eight parts. He adds, "Burmese nouns and verbs need the help of suffixes or particles to show grammatical relation." It appears that for U Pe Maung Tin there are three classes of grammatical forms: nouns, verbs, and postpositional particles.

In conclusion, most word classes can be organized in this language by combination of one or more-word classes in a compound word. A compound noun can be appropriately comprised of noun, verb, pronoun, adjective and adverb without linking by conjunction, particle and postposition. Depending on the parts of speech involved, the combination can be classified as follow: the compound noun can be formed by the combination of noun and noun, noun and adjective, noun and adjective and noun, noun and noun and adjective, noun and verb, noun and noun and verb, noun and verb and noun, verb and verb, verb and noun. Noun can also be a verbal noun when a verb becomes a noun by linking with particle as prefix and suffix of it as following construction: by the combination of Prefix and verb, and verb and suffix.

New Body of Knowledge

The researcher found that students should understand the word classes of Arakanese dialect and the interrelation of the formation of words in

order to study the lexical items in Arakanese Dialect. This language seems to have no tenses, but there're different way to show the time period of the action. It has special particle or affixation to fulfil in the blank of the conjugation.

The knowledge of the lexical items, which are noun, verb, adjective, and adverb, help learners of this dialect use all language skills in all specific areas. They can be in some cases confused. Hence, the word in its origin is easy to recognize, but the combination of two-word classes can be difficult to categorize. If the word classes need to separate relatively, the particle or affixation can show what type of class it is. For example: a noun can be singular or plural, a verb can be used with tense maker, an adjective end with “**thow**”, and an adverb ends with “**Swar**”.

Suggestions of Research

This research was in general small limited research about to study the lexical items in Arakanese Dialect. So, it is not complete at all. Therefore, further study can present as the following areas:

1. Analyzation of each word in Arakanese dialect: In this part, the research can study one word class of the lexical items;
2. Study of specific particle used with lexical items in Arakanese Dialect: Under this title, the researcher can study the particle which goes with lexical items in Arakanese Dialect;
3. Comparative study between lexical categories and functional categories in Arakanese Dialect: In this section, the research can study the different use or word formation of these two categories.

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