

The Dynamics of Patani Malay Culture for Thai Muslim Generations

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ABSTRACT

The border between Southern Thailand and Northern and Eastern part of Malaysia known as sam changwat chai den paktai. There are 3 (three) province in Southern Thai which are Yala, Pattani and Narathiwat are majority Muslim communities and speak Malay language. Modernization change the way of thinking of young generation to change structure of community that has been formed for decades. Education was started with traditional boarding school also known as pondok or pesantren is currently shifting to academic education to get a better job and improve the social status. As a result there are obvious cultural changes, especially in the language and lifestyle. However, old fashion style that once left behind is now re-popularized when the younger generation began to look for identity.

Key Words: Patani Muslim, Language, Fashion style.

INTRODUCTION

Culture dynamic is a never ending process related to social culture phenomenon in the past, present and future time. It cause culture become dynamic not static. Cultural dynamic may cause internal and external changes. Internal factors such as way of thinking, technology development, economy in the other hand external factors are conflict and politics.

Haviland (1993:251) stated that one of cause of cultural change is environment. This is because of the adaptation by community who involve with cultural changes. Furthermore Kingsley Davis (Poerwanto, 2000:142) stated that social change in community is a part of the changes in culture itself. However, every cultural change will affect and influence the social system in the existing community. As result communities will maintain and sustain their social and culture.

MALAY PATTANI CULTURE

Malay Pattani culture also known as local culture or local wisdom for their community. Local culture or local wisdom is become an important part for the community religiously, language style and daily fashion style. Culture heritage will be happen if the culture is no longer applied by its own community. Factors affecting cultural heritage are wars, changes of way of thinking, technology development and influences from foreign cultures.

Culture of Malay Patani that will be discuss is the changes of name from Patani to Pattani based on the history. Vocabulary that been use today will affect the language spoken by

the community. Referring to the previous study, the main influence is coming from the educational system that implement by Thailand government. Government gives opportunity to young generation of Malay Patani to work in Government departments. Employment status also affect standard of living Malay Patani community.

FINDING FROM CHANGES IN MALAY PATANI CULTURE

Change is one of methods to measure the dynamic experience by a community. The most obvious changes are languages and life style. The following findings is result of 10 years results of observation and integration with the community.

- (1) Historically, Patani was a Malay kingdom since 1150 (11C) with the name sultanate of Malay Patani. In that era, Patani produced Ulama and Islamic intellectuals to spread Islam to the whole archipelago. Unfortunately, in 1785 (17c) Patani was lost against Sukhothai and Ayutha kingdoms which caused Malay sultanate system were erased. This was confirmed by through the Anglo Bangkok - Siam agreement in 1902. Patani was recognized by British as part of Siam. Since then the community feel that they are under Siam (Thailand) colonization. Its can be seen by changing "Patani" to "Pattani". However for Malay community they are Patani not Pattani. Pattani is refer to a province in Thailand consist of 79 existing province.
- (2) Patani was Islamic scholars producer can only inherit the spirit of learning Islamic knowledge to the youth in Islamic boarding school (pondok-pondok or pesantren) which spread in three districts in Southern Thailand. In the very beginning, pondok-pondok only teach Fiqh (Islamic Law) knowledge, Hadist and etc. Afterward, bigger pondok started to change their educational system in accordance with government rules to include teaching academic fields, such as Thai language, English, Mathematics, science and social knowledge. This request was accepted by few big pondok which was teaching religious knowledge only. Pondok-pondok teach two field of knowledge at once, which are religious and academic. Pondok-pondok also change the name of their school into Thai name.

Original Name	Popular Name	Thailand Name
Markaz Ad-Dirasat Al-Ismaiah	Pondok Come	Darunsat Witya
Markaz Al-Ilbesat	Pondok Haji Harun	Thamvitya Mulniti

- (3) Students with academic knowledge get more opportunities to work with governmental institution. This is because they can speak Thai language as national language and at the same time they still perpetuate the use of Malay language. As result, young generation doesn't know the root of the words that they use every day. Example:

Malay Language	Thai Language	Application
Jambu Rindang	Yambu Rende	Bhs Melayu
Corak /model	beb	Bhs Thai
Pening kepala	Kriat	Bhs Thai

Few names which is come from Malay language was changes to fit Thai language pronunciations, such as village's name "Jambu Rindang" into "Yamburende"; "Jala" into "Yala", "Jingo" into "Yingo".

Furthermore, borrowing words from Thai language directly used in daily conversation without using the original language, as example; "Aku cop nih baju beb ni" from the words that been use, they are mixing Malay language and Thai language. Sometime they are using a complete Thai language such as "suai mak", "ching yo?" and etc.

While asked if they know the root of the words that they used, example;

Word	Root of Word
Pio	Siapa
Demo	Dia /Mereka
Gimano	Pergi kemana

Shorten the words that used by Malay community from two syllable into one syllable because the influence from structure of Thai language that has been heard and spoke.

- (4) Breakfast tradition of Malay Patani community is having nasi krabu, roti canai and drinking tea. Nasi krabu is rice with grey or purple color with minces of vegetables sprinkled with boiled fish and roasted coconut and seasonings "budu". Nasi krabu is identical with the mince vegetables consist of lemongrass, gantang flowers, cucumber, long bean and tauge. Tea normally added with condense milk, if you want to drink tea with sugar you have to ask for "teh o"

Below are picture for nasi krabu, teh and teh o.



Tradition of breakfast with nasi krabu is still remain until today, and sometime students like to have it for lunch and dinner.

- (5) Budu is type of salty sauce which commonly found in Malay household. Budu popularly made in Saiburi, Pasir Jawa village. The way to make budu is fish and salt that is borne up to a year in a container and placed under the sun. As result it will produce the smell of sting and high levels of salinity. Here is the process and form of "budu" consumed by the local community.



- (6) Celebration of Islamic important days, especially Maulidur Rasul is a festive celebration. This day will be celebrated in Islamic schools, Masjid, Surau and also in every house. One of the areas that still commemorates the celebration is Narathiwat, Telok Manak village. For the whole month or for 30 days on Rabiul Awal (Hijriah calendar), it will celebrate from one house to the other. As result of this celebration is strengthening the relationship with the neighborhoods.
- (7) Tradition of wearing Malay dress (baju Melayu) becomes more interesting for youth in Patani, to show their identity as Malay young generation. It's clearly can be seen from their post trough insouth facebook group. They feel proud to be seen wearing baju Melayu especially in special occasions.



CONCLUSION

The dynamics of Malay culture that have been wiped out due to historical and situation caused young generation have to flow with the stream. They can't deny the rules that have been used in the history and external influence. Awareness of the youth boosting their patriotism. It's in line with Koentjaraningrat (2003) statement; local culture related with ethnic groups, where in his opinion; ethnic group is a group of humans who are tied on awareness and identity on 'unity of the culture'. In this case elements of language and life style are main characteristics.

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