Article

Affixes of Minangkabau Language in The Origin and Rantau Area: Study of Morphological Variation

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A B S T R A C T

The article aims to examine the similarities and differences between Minangkabau languages in the origin regions 50 Kota and Pasaman West Sumatra compared to rantau areas Kampar and Rokan Hulu Riau. The study is done by dialectology approach which focuses on affixes. The data are collected by using conversational observation method along with interview and record techniques. The data are analysed by using identity method along with immediate constituent analysis and advanced techniques, comparative and contrastive techniques. The result shows there similarities and differences of Minangkabau affixes between both areas.

I. INTRODUCTION

Minangkabau people settled in Malay Peninsula (now Malaysia) in the 15th century AD, formerly through trading. To arrive at their destination, they went through the forest, passed over the Bukit Barisan, and turned the streams that split the eastern part of Central Sumatra. Rokan Hulu and Kampar Riau are the closest rantau areas to the origin area 50 Kota and Pasaman West Sumatra. In there region flows two major rivers, Rokan and Kampar. Both rivers are upstream to the rivers the Rokan Hulu and Kampar Riau. They crossed the rivers as an alternative transportation at the time. During their trip, some of them settled in the area near the river before continuing the journey. Some of them are also permanently settled there and built the village.

In the rantau area, they live with the culture of origin. The sociocultural research and the history of the people of Overseas have been studied by De Josseline De Yong (1969), Naim (1979), Kato (2005), and Gusti Asnan (2016). Cultural activities of course also use the medium of the language of origin, the language Minangkabau. The practice of Minagkabau language in rantau area can be interpreted that the area of this language is widespread. Omar (1985: 4) states that the spread of language applies in tandem with the spread of speakers as seasonal or migratory deployments. This article was written to show whether there are any original Minangkabau languages in the language of the settlers or their descendants today after hundreds of years of communication with their former villagers. For that reason, the comparison between these two separates is done to track the trace of Minangkabau in the language used by nomads. From this search will be obtained the fact of language there is or not the similarity between the two. Of course no doubt there is a difference given the absence

of communication with the village people of origin and the presence of language and dialect neighbors.

One aspect of language that can provide the fact that the equation is the affix. According to the dialectology, variations of language can be seen in this element in addition to other language elements such as phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, and lexical (Nadra and Reniwati, 2009: 23).

Research on language of Minangkabau community in the overseas in Sumatra has been done by Nadra, Reniwati, Efriyades (2006) as well as in Jambi, Bengkulu, and North Sumatra. While dialectological research in Riau rantau area, especially Kampar has been done by Reniwati, Gusti Asnan, Noviatri (2016). Research results have been reported in the form of articles (2016). The research in Malaysia has also begun to be done as research Aslinda, Noviatri, Reniwati (2015, 2016) in Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Perak, Kelantan, and Kedah. Research conducted in the first two areas has been published in the form of articles (2015). Noviatri, Reniwati, and Midawati (2016) also conducted dialectological research in Malaysia, precisely in Pahang, Negeri Sembilan, and Malaka. In the analysis, the data from this rantau area is compared with data from the origin, i.e. areas whose communities have historical relation with the rantau community.

The comparative elements of language show differences or variations, i.e. phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, and lexical elements. The results show that the language used by the Minangkabau descendants of the area is still included in the Minangkabau language even though their Minangkabau language has changed. This article is the result of research conducted in the rantau area surrounded by the origin. This rantau region became a passing area to wander to Malaysia. Dialectological research and the connection between Minangkabau languages in the area of origin with the language of the nomads or their descendants have never been done. For this reason, this article was made to explain the similarities and at the same time the differences between the two isolect used by the community.

II. METHODS

The method used in this research is the method proposed by Sudaryanto (2015). The data are collected by observational method, followed up with basic techniques and advanced techniques. The basic technique is the trigger, while the advanced technique is recording. The research is conducted by an interview with face to face communicaton question and answer. During the interview the researcher recorded the answers given by the informant.

The data are collected in Kabupaten 50 Kota, namely Nagari Simalanggang. This Nagari was taken as a sample of the research area by reason of the historical connection between this nagari and the overseas in Negeri Sembilan and Malacca State, Malaysia. The historical evidence of migration of Minangkabau people to the rantau area is still imprinted on the list of the tribe of the people in these two overseas countries. Of the 12 tribes in Negeri Sembilan, nine of them are nagari and district names in West Sumatra (Norhalim Hj Ibrahim, 1995: 10). One of the tribe's names is Seri Malanggang (Semelenggang). Semelenggang tribal communities also exist in the State of Malacca. The name of this tribe is one of the nagari name in Payakumbuh District 50 Kota Regency. While Rao Pasaman District was selected as a sample of research areas by reason of the many communities in Malaysia such as in Pahang, Negeri Sembilan, and Kuala Lumpur. People of Rao went to Malaysia in mid 18th century AD. Determination of both samples of origin areas also by reason of both located near the border of Kampar and Rokan Hulu.

In the data analysis was done by translational and articulatory method. The basic technique used is immidiate constituent. The advanced

technique is the varying appeal technique and the equalizing appeal technique. This technique is in accordance with the scope of this study, namely dialectology that evaluates and / or equations of isolation units to be compared..

III. RESULT

This section describes the comparison of morphological variations between Minangkabau languages of origin and rantau. The comparable elements are the Minangkabau language appendix used between observation points (hereinafter abbreviated to TP) of origin with the TP rantau. Comparison of the use of affixes is done at various points of observation. In the area of origin was taken the use of affixes at two points of observation, the reply is used in the District 50 Kota with the observation point Simalanggang village as the first observation point (TP1) and Pasaman with the observation point Rao village as the second observation point (TP2). While in the rantau area, the comparable versions were the affixes used by the people in Rokan Hulu District with three observation points, Rokan Ampek Koto village as a three observation point (TP3), Koto Lamo village as the four observation point (TP4), and Kapanuhan village as a five point observation (TP5).

Based on the data in the morphological field followed by the data classification, there were several morphologic variations in each TP. The data not merely show variations, but also the similarities between the languages used in the overseas and the origin. The differences and similarities are the difference and equation of affix and its parts. Based on its location, the affixes used on each TP consist of several types, i.e. 1 prefix (prefix), 2) suffix (suffix), 3) combination of confixed, and 4) affixed join.

3.1 Comparison of Prefix (Prefix)
In analyzing the affixes used as the basis for comparison are the affixes used in the common Minangkabau language (abbreviated

to BMU). Therefore, the explanation of each affix in this article compared to affixed BMU. There are some prefixes that are used in each TP (TP1, TP2, TP3, TP4, and TP5). The prefixes are the prefixes of maN-, di-, ta-, and ba-. differences and similar use of prefixes between each TP. Here is the explanation of each affix which is a prefix.

3.1.1 Comparison Prefix *maN-*
Based on the comparison of the use of prefixes in the form of the prefix *maN-* used between points of observation, there were variations in use. The variation is that the prefix in BMU, on TP1 and TP2 is consistently also used form *maN-*, for example: *manyusu, malulua, mamasak.* Meanwhile, in TP3, TP4, and TP5 the prefix varies with *moN-, maN-, and mɵN-*, for example: *momasak, monyusu, monolan, malulua, mandapek, gypsum. The forms of momasak, monyusu, monolan, malulua, mandapek* are used on TP3 and TP4. While the grip form is used on TP5. Especially on TP4 Koto Lamo) the prefix *maN-* is very rarely used. Speakers more often do not humiliate this prefix and are more likely to use basic or basic forms only.

3.1.2 Comparison Prefix in-
Based on the comparison of the use of prefixes in the inter-observation point, there was no difference in the use of the form. That is, each TP uses the same form of affix, that is to use the di'- form, for example: *dijaik, dibaco, dikirim, diundang, dimokan, dibukak.* All of these forms are used equally at all points of observation, both the in origin observation point and the rantau. Similar to the use of prefixes to TP 4, the prefix di- is also rarely used in TP4. Usually speakers prefer to use the basic form only. Example: *dijaik, dibaco, dikirim, diundang, dimokan,* and *dibuka*, pronounced as *jaik, baco, kirim, undang, mokan,* dan *buka.*

3.1.3 Comparison Prefix *ta-*
Results of comparison the use of prefix between the observed points in the origin and the rantau shows the variation of use among

TPs. This difference exists between TP1 and TP2 with TP3, TP4, and TP5. The effects of BMU, on TP1 and TP2 are also used in t-shapes. Examples: *talalok, tabaka, tajago, tagantuang*. However, in TP3, TP4, and TP5 the prefix *ta-* varies with *to-* and ta, for example: *tololok, totidua, tokojuk, tajago, talipek, tajaik*.

3.1.4 Comparison of Prefix *ba-*
The prefix ba- is quite similar to prefix ta-, the prefix was used throughout the study area. There are variations of ta prefix between observation points of origin and rantau. The prefix of the BMU, on TP1 and TP2 is also used in ba- consistently. For example: *batangka, basamo, baranang, bajalan, baburu*. While in TP3, TP4, and TP5, the ba-varian shape with the bo-form. This form is used consistently. Examples are *botongka, bogoRak, baronang, bojolan, boburu*. However, in TP4 this prefix is rarely used.

3.2 Comparison of Suffix
Based on the data analysis that has been done at each observation point (TP1, TP2, TP3, TP4, and TP5), there are three end forms which are endings used in each TP. These endings are *-an*, and *-i*. Based on the comparison of the use within the observation points, there are also variations in use. The following descriptions of each of these endings.

3.2.1 Comparison suffix -kan
As in prefix, suffix also has similarities ans difference within the points of observation. The difference is that in TP4 and TP5, suffx –kan in BMU tend to be used consistently for all the words of with polymorphemic affix, as in *itamkan, lopangkan, duduakkan*, o*bihkan*. The suffix -kan serves as an affix of the imperative marker, since all the words endings means the command. The word *itamkan* has the grammatical meaning of lexical 'make it more black' (command). Similarly with the word *lopangkan, duduakkan,* and *obihkan* each of them has imperative meaning (order) 'make it more spacious', 'make him be seated', and 'make be

finished'. In TP3 this suffix is rarely used. When used, the form used is the same form as TP3 and TP4, that is, the shape of the can. In TP1 and TP2, however, suffix –kan varies as –an as in examples: *dudukan, itaman, lapangan, kaluaan, kiriman,* and *abihan*.

3.2.2 Comparison *an-*
After comparing the use of affix -*an* between the origin and rantau there is no affix use. Each TP uses the same form, that is, it uses the same shape. The suffix –*an* in BMU, on each TP (TP1, P, TP3, TP4, and TP5) are also used in the suffix –*an*. In terms of behavior, there are similarities in behavior between affixes –*an* and –*kan*. The presence in word construction equally serves to change the word category and meaning of the word, which was originally an affirmative verb transformed into an imperative verb (command), because polymorphic words end in -*an* belong to the imperative verb. In addition to changing the word category, the use of this suffix also alters the meaning of the word that originally meant 'statement' after joining the suffix -*an* changed to the meaning of 'command' as follows: *kaluaan, agiahan, abihan, masukan, tulihan, antaan, duduakan*. Each of these affixed words functions as command, such as: '*tolong beri', tolong habiskan', tolong tuliskan', 'tolong antarkan', 'tolong didudukan'*.

3.2.3 Comparison of Suffix -*i*
The use of the suffix -*i* is rarely used in Minangkabau languages overseas. Each TP (TP3, TP4, let alone TP5) hardly ever uses this suffix. When there are ending words -*i*, the speaker tends to dissolve this suffix and utter the word without the -*i* suffix. An example is *tangisi* pronounced as *tangih*, *kirimi* pronounced *kirim*. Nevertheless, there are some data found using this suffix, it even goes with suffix -*kan*. Examples are *abihi* (TP1), *abihkan* (TP4), *kiimi* (TP3), *kirimkan* (TP5). However, in TP1 and TP2 the suffix -*i* is used as suffix -*i*. For example: *kirimi, duduki, habisi, lupoi, guloi*. The presence of this suffix in the polymorphemic word also serves to change the category of the word

attached which originally categorized affirmative verb meaningful statement, turned into an imperative verb meaning command or order.

3.3 Confix Comparison

Based on existing data, there are four confixes found in the Minangkabau language of origin and rantau, i.e *paN-an, ka-an*, and *ba-an*. Similarly to the use of other auxiliary forms, it is found that there are differences and similarities in the use of confix at each observation point. The differences and similarities can be seen in the following explanation.

3.3.1 Comparison of Constellations of the Future

Based on comparison of confix *paN-an* between points of observation, there are variations in use. Conflict in BMU, TP1 and TP2 are also used in the form of paN-an, for example: *pangidupan*, *pandangaran, pambaokan*. While on TP3 this form of *paN-* is very rarely used. The shape of the paN's in BMU, on TP4 varies with the shape of poN's, and the paN's. For example: *pangidupan, pandangaran pajalanan, pangidupan, pambaokan* . In TP5, the shape of the paN's in BMU varies with the form of paN and per-an. For example: *pambaokan, pandangaran, permusuhan, pertemuan*.

3.3.2 Comparison of Constancy ka-an

After comparing the use of confixed *ka-an* on the five observation points of the research, there are differences in the use of confix between points of observation. The shape of *ka-an* in BMU, on TP1 and Tp2 is also used form *ka-an* as in *kaduduakan, katiduran, katakuikan, kasanangan*. Meanwhile, the shape of the ka-an in BMU, on TP3 and TP4 varies with the co-form as in *koduduakan, kotiduran, kotakuikan, kosanangan*. In TP5 bentk ka-an varies with the form of *ko-an*, *ka-an*, and *ke-an*. For example: *kodongaan, koduduakan, kaduduakan, katiduran, keadaan. kehujanan*, *keadaan. kehujanan*.

3.3.3 Comparison of the fixed Constants

Unlike other affixes, the use of affixes is available only in the Minangkabau language of origin (TP1 and TP2). The *ba-a* confix in BMU, on TP1 and T2 are also used *ba-an*, as in *batangihan, baduoan, bapandangan, bassangan,* and *bapacaran*. However, in the Minangkabau languages of the rantau (TP3, TP4, and TP5) areas, these additions are not used. For example, the words with *ba-an* in Minangkabau languages are (*batangihan, baduoan, bapandangan, bapangan, and bapacaran*) while in overseas (TP3, TP4, and TP5) *maatok, baduo, mamandang, pasangan,* and *pacaran*).

3.3.4 Comparison Comparison Combined Affixes

There are several combinations used in the Minangkabau language of origin and rantau. The additon of the join is *me-kan, di-kan, mei-i,* and *di-i*.

3.3.4.1 Comparison Comparison Combined Affixes *me-kan*

Based on the data classification, followed by comparing the increments of joining between points of observation, there are differences and similarities found. The combined *ma-kan* used in BMU, on TP1 and TP2 varies with the shape of the *ma-an*. Examples for this are *mamasua?an, mamandian, mandangaan, mambalian, mambacoan*. The form of *ma-kan* in BMU, in Minangkabau languages overseas areas (TP3 and TP5) varies with the form of *mo-kan*, for example, *momboRosihkan, mombolikan, moogiahkan, momondikan, maangekan, maagiahan*. In TP4 (Koto Lamo) the form of *ma-kan* varies with the form *me-kan* and zero *-kan*. For example *mendengarkan, membelikan, menidurkan, membelikan, melempar, membaca*. Thus there are four variants of affix form join *ma, kan mo, kan,* and zero *-kan*. All words polymorphemic affixes. Both the Minangkabau language of origin and Minangkabau languages of the rantau region are categorized equally, ie both are transitive active verbs.

3.3.4.2 Comparison Comparison Combined Affixes *di-kan*

The combined *di-kan* is a counterweight or contrast of the *me-kan* additives. The additive is an active marker in a construction, in contrast, the affix is a passive marker in a construction. Based on the comparison of the use of affixes on each point of observation, there are differences in the use of affixes. The additives were placed in BMU, in the Minangkabau language of origin (TP1 and TP2) used in the *di-an* form. Examples are *dimandian, didongaan, dibalian, dibacoan, ditulihan*. However, in rantau (TP3, TP4, and TP5) areas are used di-kan and di-an forms, samples are *didongakan*, *dimandikan, dibalikan, dibacokan, diagiahan, ditulihan, diluruihan*.

3.3.4.3 Comparison Combined Affixes *maN-i*

The use of affixed *maN-i*, almost never found its use in Minangkabau language in the overseas area. However, in the Minangkabau language of origin, these additives are relatively widely used. The combination of *maN-i* in BMU is also pronounced as *maN-i* at the origin (TP1 and TP2). For example: *manyaki?i, manakui?i, malukoi, malupoi, maange?i, mambacoi, mangguloi*.

3.3.4.4 Comparison Comparison Combined Affixes *di-i*

The affix of *di-i* is also as a counterweight or contrast of the affixed *ma-i*. The ingestion of *ma-i* is an active marker in a construction. In contrast, affix *di-i* is also a passive marking in a construction. Based on the comparison of *i-i* in each observation point, it is also very rarely found in Minangkabau language in overseas areas. However, in the Minangkabau language of origin (TP1 and TP2), these additives are relatively widely used. The combined affixes *in-i* in BMU, also pronounced as di-i on TP1 and TP2. For example: *disaki?i, ditakui?i, dilukoi, dilupoi, diange?i, dibacoi, diiguloi*.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the comparison of morphological variations, especially the comparison of the use of affixes in Minangkabau language within origin and rantau there are several things that can be concluded:

1. There are differences and similarities between the use of imbebut between TP1, TP2, TP3, TP4, and TP5.
2. Differences and similarities are present in the prefix, suffix, confix, and affix.
3. The prefixes on TP1 and TP2 vary with *moN-, maN-*, and *məN* forms on TP3, TP4, and TP5. The prefixes *ta-* of TP1 and TP2 are used *ta-*. In TP3, TP4, and TP5, the prefix *ta-* varies with *to-* and *ta*. The prefixes of TP1 and TP2 run with bo and TP3, TP4, and TP5 forms.
4. There are not many different endings, except the suffix *-an*. The suffixes *-an* TP1 and TP2 vary with the form *-kan* and *-an* on TP3, TP4, and TP5).
5. The knock-on conflicts on TP1 and TP2 vary with the shape of the *poN* and *poN-an* in the TP3 and TP4, and vary with *per-an* in TP5. The shape of the *ka-an* on TP1 and TP2 varies with the *ko-an*. on TP3 and TP4. In TP5 the form ka-an bervriasi with the form *ko-an*, *ka-an*, and *ke-an*.
6. The combined affix of TP1 and TP2 vary with the form *mo*-kan and *ma-kan* on TP3 and TP5. In TP4, the form of *ma-kan* varies with the form *me-kan* and zero -*kan*.

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