

Conference Paper

The Formation of Minangkabau Language Absorption Elements in Enriching the Indonesian Language

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Abstract

The word absorption in the Indonesian language is a word that comes from the local language and foreign language and the way of writing where there is a change in the in it or vice versa. One of the elements of the uptake of regional languages in the Indonesian language comes from Minangkabau language. The contribution of the Minangkabau language vocabulary in the Indonesian language occurs in its entirety and some adjustments. The vocabulary of the Minangkabau language in the Huge Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) is, among others, absorbed in the formation of sound changes that are easily recognized by the user community, such as phoneme changes in the word *rangkik* in Minangkabau language (BM) changed into the word *renkit* in Indonesian language (BI) 'weary', *dunsanak* (BM) becomes *dansanak* (BI) 'relatives'; the removal of the phoneme *coga* (BM) becomes *cogah* (BI), *dia* (BM) becomes *diar* (BI) 'let', there is also a fully absorbed BM element, such as *bacak* (BM) to *bacak* (BI) 'freckled' *muno* (BM) becomes *muno* (BI) 'lost memory'. The policy of the relationship between Indonesian and local languages in order to make Indonesian people can put precisely the position and function of Indonesian language and regional languages in bilingual situation.

Keywords: absorption element, Minangkabau language, Indonesian language

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1. Background

Bahasa Indonesia is the unity language of Indonesian nation as implied in the Youth Pledge of October 28th, 1928, the language of the country as mentioned in the 1945 Constitution, article 36 which, from the point of language structure, is the variety of Malay language or as it was stipulated in the Indonesian II Congress of 1954 in Medan, The Basics of Indonesia is a Speeding Language adapted to the growth of the Indonesian society ". Chaer [1] reveals in its development, Indonesian language absorb many elements of regional languages and elements of foreign languages.

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One of the development of Indonesian languages comes from elements of regional languages that have enriched the Indonesian language in perkembangannya, especially in terms of his vocabulary. Not a few local languages are picked up and then become an Indonesian word [2], then the number of Indonesian vocabulary increasing one of which comes from the Minangkabau language. The Indonesian vocabulary (BI) is not only accepting the richness of the local languages, but now there should be a vocabulary of local language sources that could potentially be developed as Indonesian riches. It can be proved that in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) the existence of Minangkabau (BM) language vocabulary is largely absorption element of Indonesian. Based on the writer's observation, the amount of absorption element of BM in BI contained in Huge Indonesian Dictionary Second Edition [3] amounted to 455 vocabulary.

The research of absorption element of BM in BI by the author's knowledge has never been done. This study examines the formation of Minangkabau language absorption elements in Indonesian language. In this study the authors observed the process of formation of absorption elements of BM in BI.

2. Methodology and Theory

According to Chaer [4] word absorption is a word that comes from a foreign language or regional language, then used in the Indonesian language. Furthermore, Chaer states that from tarap absorption there are three kinds of absorption words, namely (1) words that have been fully absorbed into the Indonesian language, so it is no longer felt its presence as an absorption word, for example, soursop, advertisement, body. (2) Words that are still foreign, but used in the Indonesian context. Spelling and pronunciation still follow the alien way, for example *cock*, *time out*, *check in*, *door to door*. (3) Foreign words which for the purposes of terminology, speech and spelling are adapted to Indonesian rules. In this case the change of spelling is made as necessary so that its Indonesian form can still be compared with the original form of the language, such as battery (*accu*), commission (*commission*), and phase (*phase*).

The formation of the absorption element of BM in BI used Chaer approach [4] about sound changes as a result of morphological process called morphophonemic or morphophonology. In this process it may occur the events of (a) the appearance of phonemes, (b) phonemic releasing, (c) phoneme delivery, (d) phoneme shifts, and (e) phoneme changes. (f) phoneme perpetual. Furthermore, to understand the syllable [4] is the smallest rhythmic unit in a speech current. A syllable usually involves one vowel sound or one vowel and one or more consonants. The sequence of consonant-vowel

sounds in a syllable is called phonotactic. The consonant sound before the vowel (which is the peak of its loudness) is called the *onset* (O) and the consonant present after the vowel is called the *koda* (K) while the vowel itself is called the *nuklus* (N), for example the Indonesian word eating (makan) the syllable is *ma-kan* but for the word food, the syllable is *ma-ka-nan*. The sound / n / which becomes the *koda* (K) in the syllable in the word *kan* is replaced to an *onset* (O) on the syllable of *nan* from the word *food*. Orthographically, the Indonesian spelling provisions is *ma-kan-an*, but orthographically labeled *ma-ka-nan*.

The method used is descriptive method. Source of data obtained from Minangkabau-Indonesia Dictionary Language [5] and Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (Second Edition) [3]. The method of data provision is done by referring method [6], for example listening to BM vocabulary in BM dictionary and BI dictionary then use the technique of record, the data collected done recording on the data card which immediately followed by the classification data. The method of data analysis is used by the method of agih tool is precisely part of the language in question [6] and data analysis technique used technique of lesap, change technique.

3. Results and Discussions

3.1. The appearing and changing of phoneme BMBI

The appearance of the phoneme of the absorption element of BM in BI (BMBI) occurs because of the presence of a phoneme which was not present because of the morphological process arises a phoneme in the morphophonemic at the beginning, middle, and end of the word in the following data:

1. andam - handam

In the formation of the Indonesian word absorption element *andam* into *handam* (BI) 'memingit'(stay at home) only one data encountered its appearance at the beginning of the word data (1) there is no previous morphophonemic process appear consonant fricative glottal / h / as onset (O) if its basic form starting with the vowel / a / in the first syllable *an* of the word *andam* becomes *han* from word *handam*. Furthermore, BMBI phonemes appear in the middle of the word in the following data:

2. botok - bontak

3. saok - sahap

The absorption element of BMBI data (2) *botok* becomes *bontak* 'round bulb' it appear *bo* to *bon* on the first syllable consonant / n / as the koda emerges when the basic form begins with consonant / b / *botok* becomes *bontak* as well as vocal changes / o / on the second syllable becomes the vowel / a / followed by the consonant / k /. Data (3) *soak* if the basic form begins with the consonant / s / becomes a *sahap* 'cover' phenomenon occurs the appearance of consonant / h / as onset in the second syllable if the second syllable begins with vowel / o / becomes consonant / h / accompanied by vowel / o / being vowel / a / and consonant / k / being consonant / p /. In addition, there are phonemic appearances and changes at the end of the following words:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 4. dia - diar | 11. jolo - jolor |
| 5. бага - bagar | 12. sarawa - serawal |
| 6. dama - damar | 13. gawa - gawal |
| 7. kaca - kacar | 14. coga - cogah |
| 8. pasa - pasar | 15. ungka - ungkah |
| 9. sanga - sangar | 16. tungkah - tungkahan |
| 10. ponda - pondar | |

In the data (4-10) the pattern of consonant appearance /r/ in *dia*, *bagar*, *damar*, *kacar*, *pasar*, *sangar*, *pondar* becomes *diar* let go, *bagar* 'gulai bagar', *damar* 'candlenut', *kacar* 'grope', *pasar* 'slippery', *sangar* 'stimulating like the smell of union, dan *pondar* 'dumpy' occurs when the second syllable basic word begins with *a*, *ga*, *ma*, *ca*, *sa*, *nga*, and *da* to be *ar*, *gar*, *mar*, *car*, *sar*, *ngar*, and *dar*, the appearance of phoneme /r/ in (BI) as koda besides (11) the word *jolo* becomes *jolor* 'creep' occurs when the second syllable begins with the consonant / l / *lo* becomes *lor*, consonant / r / as the code. The data (12) and (13) the *sarawa* becomes the *sarawal* 'pants' and *gawa* become *gawal*, the consonant / l / as the koda arises when the basic form in the third syllable begins with *wa* becomes *wal* while the data 14 and 15 *coga* becomes *cogah* 'dashing', and *ungka* become the *ungkah* 'dismantle' the appearance of those consonants / h / as koda when the second syllable begins with *ga* and *ka* become *gah* and *kah*. In addition, the data (16) *tungkah* becomes *tungkahan* 'foundation' when the basic word *tungkah*, second syllable *kah* ends up with the consonant / h / as the koda gets affixed-*an* the third syllable where it becomes the onset of the third syllable *han* on the word *tungkahan* (BI).

3.2. Releasing and changing phoneme BMBI

The absorption of phoneme BM in BI is an event of phoneme loss due to morphological process. The phonemic absorption element of BM in BI is found in the following data:

17. kalikih - keliki
18. sunuah - sunu

In the data (17) there is consonant deletion / h / as the koda on the third syllable *kih* word *kalikih* becomes *keliki* 'papaya fruit'. The data (18) of *sunuah* into *sunu* 'burn' occurs consonant deletion / h / as the koda on the second syllable of *nuah* to *nu* with the change of diphthong / ua / to be / u /. Both data are imprinted on the second syllable ending with consonant / h /.

3.3. Changing phoneme BMBI

The changing phoneme BM in BI (BMBI), that is the changing of a phoneme into another form of phoneme in the following data:

19. kuia - kuir
20. alia - alir
21. gabia - gabir
22. kincia - kincir
23. lansia - langsir

The change of data phonemes (19-23) *kuia* become *kuir* 'peasant', *alia* becomes *alir* 'slippery', *gabia* becomes *gabir* 'unusual', *kincia* becomes *kincir* 'jentera', and *elderly* becomes *langsir* 'skinny'. The phoneme change of each data occurs when the second syllable ends with diphthong / ia / as the nuklus becomes ir (BI) vowel / i / with the consonant / r / (BI) as the koda and begins phoneme / l /, / b /, / c /, and / s /, except the data *kuia* becomes *kuir* direct diphthong / ia / to be *ir* followed by consonant as the nuklus becomes koda.

24. atua - atur
25. takua - takur
26. sumbua - sumbur
27. ganjua - ganjur
28. julua - julur

The data phoneme change (24-28) occurs in the second syllable of diphthong / ua / becomes / ur / second syllable beginning with the phoneme / t /, / k /, / b /, / j /, and / l / (BMBI) *atua* becomes *atur* 'set', *takua* becomes *takur* 'submissive', *sumbua* becomes *sumbur* 'fertilize', *ganjua* becomes *ganjur* 'pull', and *julua* becomes *julur* 'creep'. The

changing occurs in the second syllable diphthong / ua / as nuklus turns into / ur /, vowel / u / accompanied by the consonant / r / as the koda. Other phoneme changes as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 29. paguik - pagut | 34. runyuik - runyut |
| 30. lacuik - lacut | 35. kambuik - kambut |
| 31. ruruik - rurut | 36. lingkuik - lingkup |
| 32. unjuik - unjut | 37. culiak - colek |
| 33. conguik - cengut | |

Furthermore, phoneme changes occur in BMBI (29-35) data when the second and third syllables are preceded by the phoneme / g /, / c /, / r /, / j /, / ng /, ny /, and / b / second syllable word ends with *uik* to be *ut*, diphthong / ui / being vocal / u / accompanied by consonant / k / (BI) remains as a koda on the word *paguik* becomes *pagut* 'hug', *lucuik* becomes *lucutt* 'hit', *ruruik* becomes *rurut* 'fall', *unjuik* becomes *unjut* 'handkerchief', *conguik* becomes *cengut* 'stunned', *runyuik* become *runyut* 'wrinkled', *kambuik* becomes *kambut* 'woven pouch', except (36) and (37) the *lingkuik* becomes *lingkup* 'go or come all', diphthong / ui / being vowel / u / accompanied by consonant / p / on the second syllable of *kuik* into *kup* and *culiak* becomes *colek* 'poking', the syllables of the two *liak* end up being *iak* to be *ek* a syllable of *lek* and *culiak* becomes *colek*, the change in the first syllable of the *cu* vowel / u / becomes *co* vowel / o / beginning consonant / c / and diphthong / ia / becomes vowel / e / second syllable followed by consonant / k /. The phonemic changes of BMBI absorption elements also occur in the following data:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 38. dabiah - dabih | 44. labuah - lebuah |
| 39. siriah - sirih | 45. uduah - uduh |
| 40. sangiah - sangih | 46. guguah - guguh |
| 41. suntiah - suntih | 47. lasuah - lasuh |
| 42. lapiah - lapir | 48. kuyuah - kuyuh |
| 43. kampuah - kempuh | 49. lintuah - lintuh |

The phoneme change of BMBI data (38-42) occurs a change of diphthong / ia / with consonant / h / *iah* becomes vowel / i / accompanied by second syllable /h/ *ih* as nuklus if begins with phonem /b/, /r/, /ng/, / t / *biah* from word *dabiah*, *riah* from word *siriah*, *ngiah* from word *sangiah*, and *piah* from word *lapiah* become *bih* word *dabih* 'slaughtered', *rih* word *sirih* 'plant', *ngih* word *sangih* 'glut', *tih* word *suntih* 'cutting the meat', except *lapiah*, syllable *iah* become *ir* to be *lapir* 'interwoven tightly'. However, (43-49) the changing at

the end of the second syllable becomes *uh* vowel / u / accompanied by the consonant / h / as nuklus with the starting point of the phoneme / p /, / b /, / d /, / g / s /, / y /, and / t / in the second syllable of the word *kampuah*, *labuah*, *uduah*, *kesuah*, *lasuah*, *kuyuah*, *lintuah* become *kempuk* 'soft' 'peluk', *lebuah jalan* 'big', *uduah* 'medicinal herb', *guguh* 'hit', *lasuah* 'fluent', *kuyuh* 'pee', *lintuh* 'weak'. The next variation of phoneme changes as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 50. loroang - lorong | 54. canggung - canggung |
| 51. joloang - jolong | 55. santuang - sentung |
| 52. saluang - salung | 56. sunggiang - sungging |
| 53. garuang - garung | |

Data (50) and (51) there are a change of diphthong / oa / become vowel / o / with consonant / ng / as nuklus in the second syllable of *roang* and *loang* beginning by consonant / r / and / l / in the words *lorong* 'about' and *jolong* 'beginning'. The data (52-55) the second syllable change in the second word *luang* to the word *saluang* becomes *lung*, the word *salung* 'flute' flute, *ruang* from word *garuang* to be *rung*, the word *garung* 'hard cry', the word *guang* the word *canggung* becomes *gung* the word *canggung* 'awkward', and *tuang* the word *santuang* into *tung* the word *santung* 'tight', diphthong / ua / being vowel / u / accompanied by consonant / ng / as nuklus with starting point by consonant / l /, / r /, / g /, and / t /. In addition, there is a change in the syllable of *san* to *sen*, vowel / a / being vocal / e / data (55), except (56) *sunggiang* becomes *sungging* 'bulge toward the bottom', the change occurs in the second syllable diphthong / ia / *giang* becomes vocal / i / *ging* beginning with consonant / g /. Other phoneme changes can also be observed in the following data:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 57. karopoih - kerepas | 61. dabiah - dabih |
| 58. indaruhih - indarus | 62. sangiah - sangih |
| 59. kacimuih - kacimus | 63. bangih - bengis |
| 60. tampuih - tampus | 64. kikih - kikis |

Data (57) BMBI happens the changes the word *karopoih* the first syllable *ka* becomes *ke*, *ro* the second term becomes *re*, and *poi* becomes *pas* the third syllable of the phrase which begins consonant / p / in *karopoih* word becomes *kerepas* 'broke' while the data (58-60) change of final syllable *uih* that begins consonant / d /, / c /, and / p / from the word *indaruhih*, *kacimuih*, and *tampuih* to be *us* word *indarus* 'cock fighting', *kacimus* 'mock', and *tampus* 'yellow reddish', diphthong / ui / accompanied by consonant / h / being / u / accompanied by consonant / s / preceded by consonant / r /, / m /, / p

/, / b /, / ng /. However, the data (61) became *dabiah* to be *dabih* 'slaughtered' and (62) *sangiah* become *sangih* 'glut,' the changing occurs in the syllable *bangih* end with *iah* that begins consonant / b / and / ng / in *biah* syllable and *ngiah* syllable and become *bih* and *ngih* into *ngis* that begins consonant / ng / as the nuklus. The data 63 and 64 *bangih* to be *bengis* 'angry' and *kikih* becomes *kikis* 'run out', the changing occurs in the second consonant / h / syllable in *ngih* syllable to be *ngis* and first syllable *ba* vowel / a / becomes *be* vowel / e / as a nuklus. Subsequent data changes are in the following vowels and consonants below:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 65. racak - recak | 70. saro - sara |
| 66. rado - reda | 71. tundo - tunda |
| 67. salang - selang | 72. tiago - tiaga |
| 68. dunsanak - dansanak | ;73. kalubik - kalubak |
| 69. sako - saka | 74. babatok - babotok |

The data 65 and 66 are voweled / a / become vowel / e / in the first syllable of ra word *racak* to be *re* to the word *recak* 'sitting astride on horse' as nuklus begins by the consonant / r / the word *rado* becomes *reda* 'almost stopped' begins consonant / d / occurs on the second syllable *do* to be *da*. Data (67) *salang* becomes *selang* 'borrow' nuklus interval of vowel change / a / into vowel / e / lies in the first syllable of *si* into *se* as the nuklus begins by consonant / s /. Data (68) *dunsanak* become *dansanak* 'relatives' vocal changes / u / becomes vowels / a / in the first syllable *dun* and *dan* as nuklus with the starting point consonant / d /. The data (69-72) *sako* becomes *saka* 'mother's family', *saro* being *sara* 'asks for consideration', *tundo* becomes *tunda* 'something is pulled behind the boat with a rope', *tiago* becomes *tiaga* 'commerce', changing occurs on vowel / o / being the vowel / a / the second syllable becomes *ko* to be *ka*, *ro* becomes *ra*, *do* become *da*, *go* becomes *ga* in the third syllable as nuklus a starting point by consonant / k /, / r /, / d /, / g /. The data (73) of the *kalubik* becomes *kalubak* 'peeled', the third syllable *bik* becomes *bak* which beginning with the consonant / b / and vowel changes / i / to be vowel / a / as the nuklus and consonant / k /. (74) *babatok* becomes ***babotok***, vocal changes / a / becomes vowel / o / on second syllable as the nuklus. Furthermore, vowel and consonant changes in the following data:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 75. kulimek - kulimat | 81. singkop - singkak |
| 76. kabek - kabat | 82. ulik - ulit |
| 77. cangok - cangap | 83. garik - garit |
| 78. jajok - jejap | 84. radang - redut |

79. lindok - lindap 85. sikek - sisir
 80. tangek - tangap 86. gasan - gasang

Data (75) and (76) there is a change of vowel / e / become / a / as nuklus with consonant / k / being consonant / t / as the koda on the third syllable *mek* from the word *kulimek* becomes *mat* the word *kulimat* 'frugality' and the second syllable *bek* the word *kabek* to be *bat kabat* 'kin/tie' each words starting by the consonant / m / and / b /. The data (77-79) the second syllable *ngok* word *cangkok*, *jok* word *jajok*, *dok* word *lindok* becomes *ngap* word *cangap* 'greedy', *jap* word *jejap* 'disguise', *dap* word *lindap* 'dim', changes occur in vocals / o / accompanied the consonant / k / being / a / accompanied by the second consonant / p / syllable ending with the *ok* being changed to *ap* as the koda starting with the consonant / ng /, / j /, / d / but the data (80), the change occurs on the second syllable *tangek* becomes *tanggap* 'holding' changes happen to second syllable *ngok* into *ngap* as koda, vowel / e / accompanied by consonant / k / becomes vowel / a / accompanied by consonant / p /, except (81) *singkop* becomes *singkak* 'singkap', the syllable of *kop* becomes *kak* a change takes place in the nuklus and the koda on the syllable ending *op* into *ak*. The data (82) and (88) *ulik* and *garik* become *ulit* 'do not want to pay debts' and *garit* 'movement', changes occur when the syllables of *lik* and *rik* change into *lit* and *rit* syllables beginning with consonant / l /, and / r /. The changes of *ulik* turns to *ulit* occur on consonant / k / becomes consonant / t / as koda. The data (84) *radang* becomes *redut* 'irritated' change in the first syllable *ra* of vowel / a / to *re* vowel / e / as the second syllable and *dang* becomes *dut* as the nuklis and koda, only consonant / d / unchanged. The data 85 *sikek* turns into *sisir* 'insert', the total change of *kek* and *sir* as ONK (onset, nuklus, and koda) and data 86 *gasan* into *gasang* 'hasty', the second syllable change beginning by the consonant / s / *san* consonant / n / being *sang* / ng / as koda.

3.4. Perpetual phoneme BMBI

Perpetual phoneme occurs when the underlying form is not complete and does not change in the following data.

87. awai - awai 91. jangkang - jangkang
 88. balun - balun 92. kuyu - kuyu
 89. cilok - cilok 93. lalah - lalah
 90. dongkak - dongkak 94. rasan - rasan

In the data (87-94) there are some BMBI phoneme consolidation data representing data on the absorption element of BMBI. The data is unchanged and the meaning in BI *awai* 'holding', *balun* 'rolling', *cilok* 'stealing', *dongkak* 'crashing', *jangkang* 'dead', *kuyu* 'timid', *lalah* 'chasing', and *rasan* 'stale'.

4. Conclusions and Suggestions

Based on the discussion in the process of formation of Minangkabau language absorption element in Indonesian language can be concluded that there are four types of morphophonemic formation, namely the appearance and changes of phonemes, phonemic changes and changes, phoneme changes, and phoneme pengekalan. Based on the pattern (1) the appearance and phoneme changes vary, as the consonant / h / appears at the beginning of the syllable with the vowel / o / vowel / a /; appearance of consonant / n / and / h / in the middle of syllable with vowel change / o / being / a /; and the appearance of the vowel / a / to / ar / at the end of the syllable with the vowel / a / and vowel / e / changes in the first syllable. (2) releasing consonant / h / at the end of syllable accompanied by change of diphthong / ua / into vowel / u /. (3) The final change of syllable is in / ia / becomes / ir /; / ua / being / ur /; / uik / being / ut /; / iak / being / ek / (except); / iah / be / ih /; / uah / being / uh /; / oang / being / ong /; / money / being / ung /; / iang being / ing /; / oih / being / as /; / uih / being / us /; / iah / be / ih /; / ih / being / is /. (4) Phoneme consolidation in the absorption element of BMBI does not occur deletion, appearance, or phoneme changes. This research needs to be continued in morphology and syntax studies.

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