

THE GRAMMATICAL MEANING OF PREFIX BASI- IN MINANGKABAU LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN BATIPUH SELATAN

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Abstrak

Makalah ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui makna sesuai tata bahasa dari penggunaan imbuhan awalan basi- di daerah Batipuh Selatan berdasarkan teori makna-makna imbuhan awalan oleh Kridalaksana. Sebagai hasil penggabungan imbuhan awalan tersebut dengan beberapa kelas kata. Sehingga timbullah makna-makna baru yang juga dipengaruhi oleh beberapa hal tertentu. Data penelitian ini berupa kalimat atau ungkapan yang mengandung imbuhan awalan basi- dalam bahasa Minangkabau yang kerap ditemukan dalam percakapan sehari-hari. Data dikumpulkan dari hasil observasi sebelumnya di dalam lingkungan masyarakat di daerah Batipuh Selatan. Berdasarkan analisis data, ditemukan bahwa ada 13 pengelompokan makna sesuai tata bahasa dari penggunaan prefik basi- di daerah Batipuh Selatan.

Kata Kunci: grammatical, prefix basi-, Batipuh Selatan, Kridalaksana

A. Introduction

From whole of village in minangkabau especially in West Sumatera, there is one village that has unique sub-dialect that is 'Batipuh Selatan'. There is unique prefix that is used in daily activity which is prefix *basi-* that has various meaning based on the context in each sentence. For example: basipakak, basiarak, basikareh, basimanih and many others. 'Basipakak' means: pretending to not hear anything. 'Basiarak' means: hard fighting/arguing. 'Basikareh' means: totally obstinate and 'Basimanih' means: speak politely. From all of example above showed that *basi-* meaning has various meaning in uses for daily activity.

Besides the uniqueness, there is something that is really more attractive through the uses of prefix *basi-* itself. The first, if comparing with Indonesian

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language theoretically, it is rather different. In general prefix *basi-* is the same with prefix *bersi-* conduct to the theory Indonesian language. However both of them are different in meaning and also the uses; in Indonesian language, prefix *bersi-* means 'saling' or mutually/reciprocal in English. Whereas in Minangkabau language it has many variations of meaning not only means mutually, but it can mean a character, manner, event, mutually and many others. So it makes the uses of prefix *basi-* become different through for each word that is fixed and also has different meaning or has various meaning.

The second; as generalization, prefix *basi-* is used for whole area in West Sumatera included the capital city 'Padang'. Even though, not all the uses of prefix *basi-* or words that are used in Padang. It is just some of words which are really used until now on that capital city such as; *basikareh*, *basipakak*, *basitungkin* and others. Perhaps, it can be caused by the indigenous people that live in Padang. In fact, the indigenous people of Padang are 'Nias' ethnic group, they are not originally Minangkabau.

In brief, the variation of *basi-* meaning and also the uses in daily activity make that sub-dialect more unique than another. Finally, inspires writer to elaborate more about it. The writer wants to show each meaning those contents in *basi-* meaning. Hence, this research identifies one by one the the uses of prefix *basi-* meaning in Batipuh Selatan. It shows how the uses of that prefix through the meaning and also the interpretation in uses for daily activity, actually in Batipuh Selatan.

According to Norman (1976), stated that prefixes are those bound morphemes that occur before a base, as in *import*, prefix, *reconsider*. Prefixes in English are a small class of morphemes, numbering about seventy-five. Their meanings are often those of English preposition and adverbials. Prefixes convey only semantic meaning, and not grammatical function. According to The Grammar Book, prefixes usually perform the task of changing the semantic meaning of a word.

Prefix is a verbal element placed at the beginning of a word to change its meaning, for example *inter* in *international* and *multi* in *multimedia* and it also means an affix which is placed before the root of a word. Particularly in the study of languages, a prefix is also called a preformative, because it alters the form of the words to which it is affixed. *Pre* means before and *fix* means to fasten or attach, so quite literally, a prefix is something attached to the beginning of something else. In brief, Prefixation is a morphological process whereby a bound morpheme is attached to the front of a root or stem.

Meaning of Prefixes on Indonesian Language

To learn about the meaning of affixes of specifically on 'prefixes' in Batipuh Selatan dialect, this study applying theory from Kridalaksana (1992). According to Kridalaksana affixes has some meaning, they are: to do something, use, process, become, condition, situation, to product, have, passive, amount, more, tools, characteristic, people, superlative, reflect, unintentionally, suffer,

group, abstract, one, same, noun, frequentative, instrument, get, make, bring out the voice, go to, to look for, like as, calling, to help with, drive, have work, profession, after, can be, direction, continuative, stative, located, to measure, sum, frequency, collective. He explains the meanings of prefixes (general):

>Prefixes {me-}, {beR-}, {peR-}, {teR-}, {ke-}, {se-}, {di-}, have meaning 'to do something', 'use', 'process', 'become', 'situation', 'product', 'passive', 'have', 'condition', 'amount', 'more', 'reflect', 'suffer', 'unintentionally', 'superlative', 'characteristic', 'people', 'get', 'make', 'bring out the voice', 'go to', 'to look for', 'like as', 'speak', 'same', 'calling', 'product', 'to help with', 'drive', 'direction', 'continuative', 'to take', 'superlative', 'abstract', 'profession', 'one', 'can be', and 'stative'. For example: the word *mengarang*, *mengusir*, *berfikir*, *bersantap* have prefix {me-} and prefix {beR-}. Prefix {me-} and prefix {beR-} have meaning *verb active (to do something)*.

Meaning of Prefixes on Minangkabau Language

Prefixes have different meanings or various meanings if it is energized with words or some words or a word. It can seem clearly in prefixes in Minangkabau language. This is some prefixes of Minangkabau language; pa-, ba-, ta- ma-, sa-, nyo-, baku-, ka-, basi, and ba-ka- (double prefix). So if those prefix are energized with a word, it will make different or various meaning. For example: palapeh, balapeh/balapehan, talapeh, malapeh, salapeh, nyolapeh, bakulapeh, kalapeh, basilapeh, bakalapeh/bakalapehan (in Minangkabau language), in English; palapeh = let it go, balapeh/balapehan = let it go 'deliberately', talapeh let it go with 'unintended', malapeh = let it go by yourself, salapeh = let it go 'in one time', nyolapeh = let it go (personally), bakulapeh = let it go 'mutually', kalapeh = will let it go, basilapeh let it go (tend to a character/adjective), bakalapehan = too much (adjective).

For the point through the whole meaning of the uses of prefix basi-, truly all of the meanings can be related to the emotions when people use it in talking or say some sentences or something with it. The emotions itself can affected the meaning of the combination of prefix basi- with some words. For example, word '*basiarak* > *basi - arak*'; 1) when someone feel furious and say; '*basiarak lah kalian dari ateh rumah ko lah!*', 2) in normal condition; '*paja tu nyo basiarak di pasa tadi mah*'. Both of those sentences have different meaning: first example means that '*basiarak*' = *get out* and for the second example means that '*basiarak*' = *fight/fighting*.

Moreover that is not as restricted for the emotions merely; meanings of prefix basi- can be determined from the time (situations & conditions), place and also the way to say it or the sounds. So it can be many things that influenced the meanings of prefix basi-. For examples; 1) place > at mosque/mushola/surau > word = '*basielok*' > *basielok lah bajalan tu nak*, > at home or market > *basielok lah bajalan tu setek*'. Those have different meaning and point of view; first example means that '*basielok*' = *be careful*, second example means that '*basielok*' = *watch out*' (*angry*).

Next for the sounds; high and low of the sounds also affected the meaning of uses prefix basi-. For example; word > *basimanih* > 1) low sound > *basimanih lah mangecek diak*, 2) *basimanih lah mangecek diak*. Furthermore, based on the

whole example above, it can be concluded that is one word if we are energized with prefixes above it will make different or various meanings. Even if we energized two words or some words with different prefixes or some prefixes, it can make one meaning or the same meaning whether the word or the base word is different. Then, those as not limited as the combination of words. However, there are many things that also have main affected through the meanings of prefix *basi-*, that is; the time (situations & conditions), place and also the way to say it or the sounds (low & high).

B. Research Methods

The data of this study were collected by applying the observation technique, because the data of this list of word taken from the society in Batipuh Selatan. Furthermore, this list of words was found from the conversation of the society in that sub-village and that area were where the writer was born and grew up. Also, this list of word consists of 113 words and some variation meaning. Meanwhile, the data of this study are list of word which contains the kinds of meaning of prefix *basi-* based on the uses of prefix *basi* it self.

Furthermore, there are some requirements that should be fulfilled for being informants for this study.

The characteristics of informants are:

1. Restricted formal contacts, little formal education and little reading.
2. Older person and the range of the age are around 40 - 60 years old (regarded as old-fashioned).
3. Lifelong residents (*nonmobile*)
4. Native speaker
5. The informant can pronounce the dialect accurately, they have complete organ of speech.
6. The informant in good health condision.

C. Findings and Discussions

There were 113 data of words with prefix *basi-* found in the list of word with variation meaning in the conversation of society in Batipuh Selatan. There were only 53 data that were taken random to be explained and analyzed in this chapter. The analysis of data was classified into 13 parts; the grammatical meanings of prefix *basi-* are 13 meanings, there are; doing something, process, become, condition, passive, characteristics, suffer, group, abstract, noun, superlative, mutual response, and tool.

The Grammatical Meaning of the Uses of Prefix *Basi* - Doing Something

The combination of prefix *basi-* with some words like *gayuik* and other particular verbs shows the meaning of 'do something'. For example:

“Amir *basigayuik* di pun dama.”

Amir is hanging up on a candlenut tree.

Example 4 > basigayuik > hanging up

It shows an activity or someone doing in daily activity, after they are combined with prefix *basi-*. So, directly those are express 'doing something' from the act of the native speaker.

Indicating Process

The combination of prefix *basi-* with some words like *kameh* and some other words shows the meaning of 'processes'. For example:

"Andi *basikameh* ce di kos nyo."

Andi is packing up in his dorm.

Example 1 > basikameh > process to pack up

Indicating Become

The combination of prefix *basi-* with some words like *jadi* and some other words shows the meaning of 'become'. For example:

"Heru *basijadi* main aia di lubuak."

Heru becomes overplay when playing water in the pool.

Example 1 > basijadi > left over/become left over

Indicating Condition

The combination of prefix *basi-* with some words like *lepai* and some other words shows the meaning of 'condition'. For example:

"Badu *basilepai* se di sekolah dari kapatang."

Badu is feeble at the school since yesterday.

Example 1 > basilepai > feeble

Indicating Passive Meaning

The combination of prefix *basi-* with a word like; *kariang* and some other words shows the meaning of 'passive'. For example:

"Ondeh.. *basikariang* lah malap meja tu saketek."

Oh...if you wipe the table, it is better to dry it up first.

Example 1 > basikariang > drying up

Indicating Characteristic

The combination of prefix *basi-* with some words like *manih* and some other words shows the meaning of 'characteristic'. For example:

"Rina mangecek *basimanih* ka kawan-kawan nyo."

Rina speaks politely to her friends.

Example 1 > basimanih > politely

Indicating Suffer

The combination of prefix *basi-* with some words like *paik* shows the meaning of 'suffer'. For example:

"Hiduik nyo *basipaik* sajak dahulu."

His life is full of bitterness since long ago.

Example 1 > basipaik > bitterness

Indicating Group

The combination of prefix *basi-* with a word like *kariang* and some other words shows of the meaning of 'group'. For example:

Anak-anak *basirami* pai ka pasa malam.

Children crowdedly go to night market.

Example 1 > basirami > crowded

Indicating Abstract Meaning

The combination of prefix *basi-* with some words like *habih* shows the meaning of 'abstract'. For example:

“*Basihabih* lah nyo sado nyo.”

He was totally bankrupt.

Example 1 > basihabih > totally bankrupt

Indicating Noun

The combination of prefix *basi-* with some words like *mantiak* shows the meaning of 'Noun'. For example:

“Anak gadih *basimantiak* se pai baralek.

The girl is coquettishness go to the party.

Example 1 > basimantiak > coquettishness

Indicating Superlative

The combination of prefix *basi-* with some words like *langkang* shows the meaning of 'Superlative'. For example:

“Qori *basilangkang* karajo di dapua.”

Qori is work noisy at the kitchen.

Example 1 > basilangkang > something noisy

Indicating Mutual Response meaning

The combination of prefix *basi-* with some words like *rabuik* shows the meaning of 'mutual response'. For example:

“Adiak-adiak *basirabuik* kue di rumah.”

Brothers struggles a cake at home.

Example 1 > basirabuik > struggling

Indicating Tool

The combinations of prefix *basi-* with a word like; *suntiang* shows the meaning of 'tool'. For example:

Si gadih lah *basisuntiang* di rumah bako nyo.

Gadis wears *suntiang* at her father's family.

Example 1 > basisuntiang > wearing suntiang or using a hair ornaments

After analyzing the data, it could be discussed that there are only 13 grammatical meanings of prefix *basi-* that can be found in Batipuh Selatan; those were doing something, process, become, condition, passive, characteristics, suffer, group, abstract, noun, superlative, mutual response, and tool. The meanings of prefix *basi-* which is mostly showed or used by speaker was 'doing something', because 'doing something' is a meaning that expresses or showed what the speaker do or the speaker activity in daily life. This meaning has direct contact with every part of activity in society. Where prefix *basi* + verbs = 'doing something', it means the combination of prefix *basi-* with 'verbs' will show

'*doing something*' meaning in generally. The meaning of 'doing something' is describe the daily activity of native speaker.

Next, the meaning '*indicating become*' is frequently showed on the uses of prefix *basi-*, because it is also related with general activity in Batipuh Selatan. While the prefix *basi* + verbs (also adjective) = '*become*' meaning, it means the combination of prefix *basi-* with verb and adjective (which more dominant to verb) will express '*become*' meaning, depends on the way of the uses. Then, 'the *indicating process*' meaning which also commonly used in that society. While the prefix *basi* + verb (specific) = 'process' meaning, it is the combination of prefix *basi-* with specific verb which will show 'process' meaning. It still depends on the uses of words and also the uses by native speaker in speaking. That can be proved on sentences of the example in the explanation before.

For other meanings like; condition, passive, characteristics, suffer, group, abstract, noun, superlative, mutual response, and tool, commonly expressed or showed more special or specific part in daily activity. However, there is different class of words that is used on those meanings, such as: noun, adjective and perhaps verb. Even though, from the whole all of classification, class of words 'verb' are dominantly used in society. Briefly, all of the meanings above are the major parts of the classification of the analyzing in this study.

D. Conclusions

There are 13 classifications of the grammatical meanings of the uses of prefix *basi*, as follows; doing something, process, become, condition, passive, characteristics, suffer, group, abstract, noun, superlative, mutual response, and tool. Thus, from the classification above it can be clarified that prefix *basi-* not only has 'mutual response' meaning which is generally knew by public in West Sumatera or Minangkabau language. Furthermore, also in generally prefix *basi-* used as prefix of verb without change the class of word and have meaning repetition act in a short time. In fact, in specific area 'Batipuh Selatan', prefix *basi-* has many meanings that have a special meaning from different view or aspect apart. Prefix *basi-* not only used as prefix of verb, but also for adjective, adverb, and noun; and also in this case it can change the class of word. It can be seen clearly from the uses of prefix *basi-* in society on that area.

Then, the writer suggests especially, student of English Department who are interested in this field, to do further research, particularly about semantics and grammatical form concern. Then, also hopes this study could be a reference for those who want to do further research in Minangkabau language. The writer realizes that the analysis of Minangkabau language as one of the local language in Indonesia is still very view in number who are really interested in to analyze it. Furthermore, the writer also hopes those who care about the existence of Minangkabau language should do some attempts in developing it.

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