



SOUND AND SEMANTIC CHANGE IN LANGUAGE BORROWING : THE CASE OF MINANGKABAU WORD BORROWED INTO INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Borrowing word is one way of overcome vocabulary that does not exist in the destination language. In addition, word borrowing is used to enrich vocabulary in a language. Borrowing vocabulary can happen from local language to national or foreign language, and the reverse happens. The purpose of this paper is to know the words borrowed from the local language (Minangkabau) into the national language (Bahasa Indonesia). This research focuses only on the sounds and shifting of meaning. Many of the words in detail are 70 words out of a total of about 929 words (8.71%) accompanied by source from KBBI. In word borrowing from Minangkabau language to Indonesian there are 25 (38,71%) words that are adopted in its entirety, and 45 words (64.29%) words that go through the process of adjustment of meaning and rules (adaptation). there are 2 words that experience narrowing meaning and 1 word experiencing the expansion of meaning. It can be concluded that there are two vocabulary borrowing processes from the Minangkabau language to the language without changing the core meaning of the word. Both processes are adoption and adaptation.

Keywords: Borrowing word, Minangkabau Vocabularies, Narrowing, Broadening.

A. INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool of communication in transferring information whether it is in the written form or even in spoken form. According to Rusdi (2013:16) language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbol used for human communication. Language plays important role in human life's, as we know that language is a

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system of voice symbol which is used by a group of people to work together, communicate, and self identity. By language we can share ideas, opinions in order to work together in society. As an important aspect of human life language can not be separated from human life.

In lack of vocabulary, a language needs to borrow from the other language, the borrowing process could be happened because of contact between two languages and cultures. Borrowing are words adopted by the speakers of one language from a different language or the source language. When two different languages have contact over a certain period of time they will surely influence each other. Words might be taken over from one language and are adopted to the other. This process is called borrowing. Borrowing is a consequence of cultural contact between two language communities. Kemmer (2009) defines that borrowing words is taking and using words from a different language into the recipient language. The need to communicate and the unavailability of a particular vocabulary in one language is a factor to borrow word (Schendl, 2001; Foley, 1997; Mukhaiyar dan Jufriзал, 2012; Jufriзал, 2013). According to Hockett (1958) the type of borrowing word has organized as follows.

(1) Loanword

Speakers may adopt the item or idea and the source language word for each. The borrowed form is a Loanword. These forms now function in the usual grammatical processes, with nouns taking plural and/or possessive forms of the new language and with verbs and adjectives receiving native morphemes as well.

(2) Loanshift

Another process that occurs is that of adapting native words to the new meanings.

(3) Loan-translation

A Loan-translation or Calque occurs when the native language uses an item-for-item native version of the original.

(4) Loan-blend

A Loan-blend is a form in which one element is a loanword and the other is a native element,

In using a borrowing word, the speaker is free in pronouncing the word, whether it is the same way to pronounce it with the original word or fitting it with the native pronunciations pattern. McMahon (1999: 204) classifies how to borrow a word in two ways, They are; (1) adoption or importation is borrowing a word by maintaining the features and forms of the donor language. So, the speaker pronounces the word without any changing as pronounced by the native speaker of the word. Speaker may produce more adoptions when they are trying to impress someone, especially if the vocabulary involved has particularly prestigious connotations. (2) adaptation or substitution where, the borrower may change the loan word by fitting it with the pattern of the recipient language. In this era of globalization and modern life the borrowing word process is most likely and common. Various linguistic and non-linguistic factors are the cause of

the rapid flow of borrowing words between languages, both with changes in meaning and without change in meaning (Jufrizal 1996; Schendl, 2001; Jufrizal, 2013)

Based on Ethnologue catalogue of word language. There are 6909 languages in the world. In Indonesia, According to KBBI (2008) there are about 70 local languages which influence 3.592 words in Indonesia language. About 25,86% influence by Minang language.

According to Moussay (1998: 26), most of Minangkabau people are bilingualism. They firstly speak with their mother tongue and also use and have contact with Indonesia, its national language through radio or television. So, in daily utterances they can use both languages. Ayub (1993:13) defines the Minangkabau language has three functions based on its position as the regional language. The first function is as a symbol of territory of West Sumatera and has the supporter of the development of Minangkabau culture. Second is as the symbol of identity of West Sumatera and the society as one of ethniques in Indonesia. The last is as the tool of oral communication used in West Sumatera.

Semantics change is one of the influence of borrowing. Jufrizal (2008) states that semantic deal with the literal meaning of words and the meaning they are combine. However the semantic change could be happened because the borrowing process. some of word experience the change in case of narrowing, broadening and shift. According to Campbell (1998) Narrowing involves the change of meaning that decreases its range of reference into a fewer context and it can occurs when a word refers to only part of original meaning (Crowley 1997). Campbell (1998) states broadening refers to the increase of the meaning of the word.

According to Rosa (2013) semantics is the study of the meaning of the meaning of the word, phrases or sentence. In case of study of the meaning of the word. the borrowing process give influence to the meaning of the word and phonological change. Some of word change in form but the meaning is same or change.

From the background described above, the writer would like to solve these problems by suggesting the analysis of Minangkabau borrowing word in bahasa Indonesia. The writer focus to the phonological change, semantic change and the change of meaning. The writer interested to analyze Minangkabau borrowing word because there are many words which similar in Indonesia language. The meaning of MK are based on Minangkabau native speaker in Cupak, Solok

B. DISCUSSION

The borrowing words were collected from the people daily conversation according to list of minangkabau borrowing word in Wiktionary. The writer used the theory of Soedjito (1998) and McMahan (1999).

1. Adoption

Adoption is a process of taking the whole of whole of the aspect is procedure of taking the entire of the part of the word which not change the frame and the significance of the word which received.

In minangkabau, the change process of adoption is taking the whole part of word and meaning. The word *cigak* (/tʃigak/) is having the same meaning. Here the word *cigak* means mongkey. “*lah baganti baruak jo cigak*”. In BI the word *baruak* is represent *beruk* or in english known as mongkey. The word *baruak jo cigak* is presented about nothing is changed because *baruak* and *cigak* are the same. the other word which oftenly used by people in indonesia is the word *liku*. The word *liku* means twists which present the meaning of winding road. /liku/ is also present the meaning of turn around. Another example is the word *cakak* (/tʃakak/). According to KBBI the word *cakak* means *perkelahian*, in minang language the word *cakak* means *pertengkaran*. So that based on the aspect of meaning the word *cakak* is adopted to bahasa Indonesia

2. Adaptation

McMahon (1999) stated that adaptation is a condition of borrowing word where the borrower may change the loan word by fitting it with the pattern of the recipient language. According to this phenomena, in the process of borrowing word from MK to BI there are seven change of lexical of the word.

a. The lexical /a/ to /e/

In addition of borrowing word of MK language to BI, there are many word change in lexical /a/ to /e/, this change of lexical affect to the meaning of the word that being borrowed. There are about 20 words that experience this phenomena. 17 words dont change in meaning and 3 word change in meaning.

Table 2.1 the change /a/ to /e/

No change in meaning	Change in meaning
Kapuyuk – Kepuyuk	Mangalai - Mengalai
Mancuru – Mencuru	Salang - Selang
Mandabih – Mendabih	Manuka – Menukar
Mangakok – Mengakok	
Malunyah – Melunyah	
Baraso – Berasa	
Cawang – Cewang	
Gamang – Gemang	
Malantun – Melantun	
Kalimpanan – Kelimpanan	

From the data above, the left table show the change from /a/ to /e/ but the meaning is the same the meaning of *kapuyyak* in MK having the same thing with *kepuyuk* in BI. *Kapuyyak* (MK) and *Kepuyuk* (BI) present the meaning of *kecoa* (cockroach). *Cawang* and *cewang* are also presenting the same meaning of distracted. Both of word are change in the second word after the first consonant. The right table are the word that change from /a/ to /e/ which change in meaning. *Mangalai* (/maŋalai/) in MK means lie down while in BI it is change to *mengalai* (/meŋalai/) which means cleaning by rubbing process. Even though the change of the left and the right table is in the same phenomena, the right one is changed in meaning. Another example is the words *manuka*. *Manuka* in MK is present the activity of human in market. It is specify to Shopping. According to KBBI the word *manuka* is trasfered to *Menukar* which means changing. See the example below for sure.

Manuka	: <i>Tadi ambo pai manuka kapasa</i> (Saya berbelanja kepasar tadi!) (i went to market)
Menukar	: <i>Dia menukar acara televisi</i> (He changes the TV program)

From the example above the meaning of *manuka* and *menukar* is clearly different

b. The changed of /a/ to /er/

In process of borrowing, the change of form of word is normally occured. In english to indonesia, the change is oftenly based on the pronunciation. While the source of borrowing word is from local language, the process is different. In MK to BI the /a/ can change to /er/, in the word *basilumu*. After going through the rule of borrowing process in Bi, the word *basilumu* changes to *Berselumu*. There are two alphabet that change. The first is /a/ to /er/ and the second one is /i/ to /e/. According to MK native speaker and KBBI, both of the word is presented the same meaning of dirty.

c. The change of suffix /uak/ to /uk/

There are many phenomena the change of suffix of word because of the process of borrowing. In MK the change of suffixes are oftenly occured. The change of /uak/ to /uk/ can be seen from the word *kapuyyak* to *kepuyuk*, *gapuak* to *gapuk*. This change of suffix does not give influence of the meaning change.

d. The suffix -uang to -ung and -iang to -ing

These change can be said as deletion, because the /a/ between /u/-/ng/ and /i/-/ng/ in *uang* and *iang* is deleted from the word formation become *ung* and *ing*. *Cambuung* is the example of the change of -uang.

The word *cambuang* experiences the deletion of the word /a/ become *cambung*. Based on the meaning, These two words have the same meaning. The meaning of *cambung* is concave dish. Besides that the change of *-iang* to *-in* is the word *ciliang*, the word *ciliang* according to native speaker in MK means all kinds of pig, while comparing to BI it has become *ciling* that presents the meaning of boar (*babi hutan*)

e. The suffix *-uah* to *-uh*

This phenomenon is the same with the point d above. Here, the /a/ in *-uah* is deleted. The meaning of this change is similar each other. The word *lasuah* is changed to word *lasuh* which means easy. The word *lintuah* also experiences this phenomenon. The word *lintuah* in minang means become soft, after borrowed to BI the *lintuah* changes to *lintuh* that having the same meaning.

f. The change of the suffix *-uik* to *-up* or *-ut*

The change of the suffix *-uik* could be change into two possibilities. The first change is into *-up*, for example in the word *lingkuik* which is changed to *lingkup*. This change is having the same meaning according to KBBI and native meaning. The other possibility is change to suffix *-ut* in the word *pupuik* that change to the word *puput*. The meaning is telling about a blowing tools made of short bamboo.

g. The deletion of suffix *-a* and change to suffix *-r*

The replaces of suffix in MK to BI is sometime happened. This is happened in borrowing word *mujua* that change to *mujur* and also the word *pudua* to *pudur*. According to its meaning, the original meaning and the meaning after borrow are the same.

The change that occurring because of the borrowing word also affect to semantic meaning of the words itself. According to Campbell (1998) the word can be narrowing or broadening. In process of borrowing word from MK to BI, the narrowing and broadening also occurring. The words may be keep in the same form or change in form.

1. Narrowing

Narrowing is a process which the word is more specific than the original meaning. This kind of change does not change the meaning, people understand both the original and the new meaning. In case of borrowing words from MK to BI. There are 6 words experiences this phenomenon: 3 words are change in form and the other don't change in form. *Ciliang* (/tʃiliang/) is experienced the narrowing that change in form.

The ciliang in MK refers to all kind of pig, while in BI it is specify to Bore (*Babi hutan*).

Another example of the change which no change in form is the word langau (/laŋau/). According to KBBI, Langau is a kind of flies, but it is the big one, and according to the meaning MK native speaker, the words langau refers to all kind of flies. So the process of borrowing the word langau from MK to BI experiences narrowing.

2. Broadening

Broadening is the opposite side of the narrowing. In broadening the meaning become more general that the original meaning. This semantics change in BI can be seen from the words *bapak* which in the old meaning it is only for a father, but today, it is used for all power man, all of father, and the people who get married. In case of MK to BI, the word *darai* experiences the broadening. In MK, the meaing of darai refers to grains of earth. In BI it is change to *derai* which can be used to described the raindrop and also the grains of earth.

C. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the analysis above, The writer describe the phonological change when borrowing word from MK BI. In the research the writer discussed about 96 words of Minang language. The change from phonetics transcription were: (1) /a/ to /ɛ/, (2) /a/ to /ɛr/, (3) /uak/ to /uk/, (4) /uang/ to /ung/ or /iang/ to /ing/ (5) /uah/ to /uh/ (6) /uik/ to /up/ or /ut/, (7) /a/ to /r/. Some of these seven change experience the change in meaning. in the other side the writer also found of the semantic change were : (1) Narrowing (2) Broadening

Based on the analysis of Minangkabau borrowing word in BI, the writer suggest to find out another word which influence BI today. It may be discuss by change the native speaker location. The writer use native speaker from Cupak, Solok, West Sumatera. The writer realize there are some weakness in this article. Whenever someone needs to to reseach about the same topic. They may use this article for references.

Note: This article was written based on Surahman Abdi's paper under the supervision of Fitrawati, S.S., M.Pd

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