



The Grammatical Meaning of Prefix Basi- in Minangkabau

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ABSTRACT

Prefix basi- functions grammatically and semantically based on the specific instance it is used. The concept of prefixes pertains to how prefixes have varying meanings based on their grammatical function and context. This study aims to analyze the grammatical functions used by Minangkabau speakers through the advanced analysis method. This method involves word class testing through synonym search, testing verb functions in sentences with continuous events, and testing nouns for acceptability as subjects, objects, and complements. The objective of this study is to provide an objective analysis of Minangkabau speakers' grammar, using clear and concise language, and following conventional academic structures while adhering to grammatical correctness and balanced language with the method of qualitative research by observing the speaker. The findings reveal that the prefix basi- possesses grammatical functions such as 1) indicating ongoing events, 2) expressing excessive actions or speech through expressions or phrases, 3) indicating the present condition and health of a person, 4) functioning as a causative and imperative, and 5) functioning as an adverb and 6) functioning as a noun.

1. Introduction

Indonesia consists of thousands of islands, each with their unique cultural and linguistic heritage. The nation's linguistic diversity is astounding, with numerous ethnic groups speaking over 700 local languages across the vast territory. One crucial aspect of language research is morphology, which analyses word structure and formation. This research examines the role of morphology in comprehending the local language.¹⁻³ The significance of affixes in verb formation is analysed in Aceh, Batak Mandailing, and Minang Kabau of the Sumatran regional language family. The research emphasises the importance of morphology in maintaining cultural identity and supporting linguistic diversity. An outstanding characteristic of Indonesian regional languages is their frequent use of prefixes, which are morphemes that

modify the meaning. For instance, In Minangkabau, the prefix basi- is a special prefix that is used in everyday speech and has different meanings depending on the context of each sentence. Among many others are basipakak, basiarak, basikareh, and basimanih. "Basipakak" translates to "feigning silence." "Basiarak" translates to "hard fighting/arguments." "Basimanih" means to speak courteously, and "Basikareh" means to be completely intransigent. The preceding examples collectively demonstrate that the term "basi-meaning" has multiple meanings in everyday situations. In addition to being distinctive, the usage of the prefix basi- itself results in something that is actually more appealing. When comparing the first with Indonesian.⁴⁻⁵

According to Indonesian language theory, the prefixes basi- and bersi- are often the same.

Nevertheless, the meanings and applications of the two are distinct; the Indonesian prefix *bersi-* means "saling" or "mutual reciprocal" in English. On the other hand, in the Minangkabau language, it can refer to a character, a way of doing things, an occasion, a friendship, and a host of other things. Consequently, it causes the prefix *basi-* to be used differently for each fixed word that also includes distinct meaning or several meanings. In the second case, the prefix *basi-* is applied broadly to the entirety of West Sumatera, including the capital city of Padang. However, not every term that is used in Padang has the prefix *basi-*. These are only a few terms that are still in use in that capital city, including "basikareh," "basipakak," "basitungkin," and others. It might be brought on by the indigenous people that occupy Padang. The native inhabitants of Padang are actually members of the 'Nias' ethnic group; they are not Minangkabau by origin. Prefixes have the following meanings: to do, to use, to process, to become, condition, situation, to product, to have, passive, amount, more, tools, characteristic, people, superlative, reflect, happen-by-happen, suffergroup, abstract, one, same, noun, frequentative, instrument, get, make, bring out the voice, go to, to look for, similar to, calling, to assist with, drive, have work, profession, after, can be, direction, continuative, stative, located, to measure, sum, frequency, and collective. It provides a general explanation of prefix meanings. The prefixes "me-}, "beR-}, "peR-}, "teR-}, "ke-}, "se-}, "di-}" mean "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 instance, the prefixes {me-} and {beR-} are present in the words *mengarang*, *mengusir*, *berfikir*, and *bersantap*. The meaning of the prefixes {me-} and {beR-} is verb active (to perform).⁶⁻⁸

Prefixes that are infused with a word, words, or some combination of words have multiple meanings. It is seen in Minangkabau language prefixes. The

Minangkabau language contains the following prefixes: *ba*, *ta-ma-*, *sa-*, *nyo-*, *baku-*, *ka-*, *basi*, and *ba-ka-* (double prefix). Therefore, if certain prefixes are combined with a word, the meaning of the term will change. Say, for instance, that in Minangkabau there are *palapeh*, *balapeh/balapehan*, *talapeh*, *malapeh*, *salapeh*, *nyolapeh*, *bakulapeh*, *kalapeh*, *basilapeh*, and *bakalapeh/bakalapehan*. Because the prefix *basi-* has so many different meanings, it can be said that every connotation that a person can have when using it in speech or to punctuate a sentence is actually tied to their feelings. The meaning of certain word combinations containing the prefix *basi-* can be influenced by emotions. For instance, "*basiarak > basi - arak*" is used when someone is upset and says things like "*paja tu nyo basiarak di pasa tadi mah*" or "*basiarak lah kalian dari ateh rumah ko lah!*" The meaning of "*basiarak*" in the first example is "get out," whereas the second version uses the word to signify "fight" or "fighting."⁹⁻¹⁰

2. Methods

This study analyzed in qualitative research, observation is a crucial technique that allows for the investigation and comprehension of human behavior, experiences, and environmental elements. Observation offers rich and thorough data that enhances other qualitative techniques by enabling researchers to fully immerse themselves in the real settings and surroundings. To obtain a thorough and reliable comprehension of intricate social phenomena, researchers need to include the theory of observation into their study design and data gathering procedures. The present study use structural morphology, the morphological structure of words makes up their building components. Through its study, we may comprehend the meanings affixes express, examine how words are produced, and recognize the richness and diversity of language used in various cultural contexts. Linguists can better comprehend how language works as a complex system of communication by exploring the vast field of morphological analysis. In qualitative research, observation is a crucial technique that allows for the investigation and comprehension of human behavior,

experiences, and environmental elements. Observation offers rich and thorough data that enhances other qualitative techniques by enabling researchers to fully immerse themselves in real settings and surroundings. To obtain a thorough and reliable comprehension of intricate social phenomena, researchers need to include the theory of observation in their study design and data-gathering procedures. Qualitative observation research is an effective technique for language analysis. It enables scholars to look at how people use language in different circumstances and to study language in its natural setting. Researchers can learn about the subtleties of language use, including its cultural and social elements, by watching language in natural settings.

3. Results and Discussion

Taking action

The meaning of "do something" is demonstrated by the prefix *basi-* used with certain verbs. When the prefix *basi-* is coupled with an action, it depicts an individual engaging in their daily routine. Therefore, those are directly expressing "doing something" from

the native speaker's deed. By substituting an element that is synonymous with the prefix *basi* - doing something, we can demonstrate that the prefix actually means doing something.

Example of analysis

- (1) *Gadiah nan rancak basigayuik di pun dama.*

(The beautiful lady is hanging up on a candlenut tree.)

- (2) *Gadiah nan rancak basigalantungan di pun dama.*

(The beautiful girl is dangling from a coconut tree.)

- (3) *Gadiah nan rancak basigantuang ka gantungan di pun dama.*

(The beautiful girl is hovering on a hanger on a coconut tree.)

By substituting synonymous parts in the phrase, the advanced analysis approach leads to the conclusion that the prefix *basi* - can be regarded as a verb that communicates the meaning of doing. Because the prefix *basi-* is only used in a few regional dialects, the prefix *ba-* and *bar-* are the one that correlates to the prefix *basi* in other dialects. By supplementing the verb with the term *sedang* (*sadang*).^{10,11}

Prefix Ba-	Meaning
Bar-ayun	Swinging
Ba-bandua	Batting
Ba-gayut -goyok	Cradling
Ba-garak -garak	Moving
Ba-goyang -goyang	Swaying
Ba-juntai	Dangling
Ba-langgan	Waltzing
Ba-roleng -oleng	Tossing
Ba -kapat kapik	Fluttering
Ba-lambai -lambai	Waving

The meaning of "processes" is demonstrated by the prefix *basi-* combined with several words, such as *kameh* and some other words, demonstrating the ongoing action. Even if the connotation is continuous, it conveys the process of something.

Example of analysis

- (1) *Toloang lah den, basikameh barang di bilik.*

(Please help me, I am packing up my things in my room.)

- (2) *Toloang lah den, basikaledak barang di bilik.*

(Please help me, I am boxing things up in my room.)

- (3) *Toloang lah den barang den basisagehkan di bilik.*

(Help me. My things are being stuffed in the room.)

- (4) *Toloang lah den basibungkuih (mambungkuih) bungkuih -bungkuihan tu di kamar.*

(Help me wrap the packages in the room.)

Sentences (2), (3), and (4) that contain the prefix *basi-* and indicate a verb in action are equivalent to a sentence (1). In sentence (3), the passive form is formed with the suffix *kan-*. The terms that are

synonymous with the verbs define them. The verb "basikameh" has synonyms in basikaledak, basisageh, and basibungkuih. In conclusion, the verb "wrap" also matches the prefix ma-. This means that the meaning of the term basikameh is wrapping.¹¹⁻¹³

Expressing exaggeration

The prefix basis- (jadi) is combined with some verbs + nouns and some other terms. With this prefix, something related to exaggeration is expressed.

Example of analysis

- (1) *Raja basijadi main raket jo karabaik.*
(Raja overplays when playing racket with relatives.)
- (2) *Raja main raket co ekspresif jo karabaik.*
(Raja plays racket expressively with relatives.)
- (3) *Raja main raket co balabiahian jo karabaik.*
(Raja plays racket excessively with relatives.)

The prefix basi- is taken from the verb "become" in a sentence (1). Its position shifts to (Adverb) during grammatical testing since it clarifies the Subject and its oblique position. as in clauses (2) and (3). Adverbs in Minangkabau that exhibit extravagant expressions are comparable to those in a sentence (1) as synonyms and interpretation outcomes. "Co ekspresif" (expressively) co balabiahian (excessively) is the Minangkabau adverb for excessive expressiveness. The term "balabiahian" is prefixed with -an and ba-. In summary, "basijadi" in grammatical construction has to be joined to a verb and a noun to establish the meaning and expression of the excessive activity or activities in the phrase. On the other hand, the expression co balabiahian (excessively) is frequently employed in daily speech among the Minangkabau people.¹⁴⁻¹⁶

Expressing condition

The meaning of "condition" is demonstrated by the conjunction of the prefix basi- with certain nouns or adjectives such as lepai, and other words.

Example of analysis

- (1) *Kucing den basilepai patang tadi.*
(My cat was sick that afternoon.)

- (2) *Kucing den sakik patang tadi.*
(My cat was sick that afternoon.)

A further example of the prefix basi- using synonym analysis of the word "basilapeh"

- (3) *Punggung inyo basilinu.*
(His back is hurting.)
- (4) *Punggung inyo sadang linu.*
(His back is hurting.)

In the context of the two sentences above, the prefix basi- remains unchanged due to the fact that the prefix Basi, in this instance, denotes a state of health that is being experienced. Although there is no parameterization in a sentence (2), both statements indicate that the speaker is ill. Sentences (3) and (4) convey the same idea of a painful back in the same way. According to its meaning, the prefix basi- expresses the circumstance or state in which the words next to it word—which must be a noun or adjective—is found.^{12,13,17}

Indicating imperative and causative

The meaning of imperative is demonstrated by the prefix basi- combined with words like "kariang" and a few other verbs or nouns and adjectives.

Example of analysis

- (1) *Risa, basikariang baju basah tu.*
(Risa, dried off the wet clothes.)
- (2) *Risa kariangan baju basah tu.*
(Risa dried off the wet clothes.)
- (3) *Basikariangan baju basah tu Risa!*
(Please dried off the wet clothes!)
- (4) *Basikariang baju basah Risa!*
(Please make the wet clothes to be dried -off.)

The prefixes kan- and an- are used in Minangkabau imperative and causative sentences. Therefore, when testing the prefix basi - (basikariang)

"kariang" from the base root adjective "kariang" (dry), the difference is that, although the lexeme "kariangan" can be synonymous with "basikariangan", which has an imperative meaning (a command sentence to tell someone), the meaning of "basikariangan" is actually causative in passive context (please make (object) to be dried), as sentence (4) illustrates.^{13,14,18}

Indicating character (adjective) to adverb and verb

The use of the prefix basi-in connection with some adjectives that denote human traits, such as "manih." from the adjective base root to the adverb. In the above case, the term "manih" is synonymous with the word "basimanih," signifying courteously. Thus, it may be said that the adverb in this situation serves the grammatical purpose of explaining the verb.^{19,20}

Example of analysis

(1) *Dera mangecek basimanih ka Mutia.*

(Dera talks politely with Mutia.)

(2) *Dera mangecek co sopan ka Mutia.*

(Dera talks politely with Mutia.)

(3) *Dera mangecek co bana basimanih ka Mutia.*

(Dera talks very politely with Mutia.)

As synonyms of adverbs that explain verbs, sentences (1) and (2) are equivalent. When an adjective is accepted as an adverb, the phrase *co manih* (politely) or *basimanih* (politely) as one lexeme might have a grammatical function. Sentence (3) makes an adverbial decision. Another example is given in adjective to verb. For example, in the word "basikareh" the prefix basi - and harsh (kareh) as adjective. Or "basipaik" from the prefix basi - and bitter (paik).^{15,16}

Example of analysis

(1) *Inyo basikareh mandapek nilai tinggi.*

(He insists on getting a high grade.)

(2) *Inyo labih basikareh mandapek nilai tinggi.*

(He is more insistent on getting high grades.)

(3) *Inyo sadang basikareh mandapek nilai tinggi.*

(He is insisting on getting a high grade.)

When testing verbs using a continuous event, the prefix basi - (kareh) might be used if the results are appropriate. The sentences (2) and (3) define prefix basi analysis.

Indicating noun

It is commonly known that the term basimantiak (frivolity), which has the role of a noun prefix Basi-, may be used to determine whether or not basimantiak has a noun function in grammar. Testing must first be done using test patterns. To assess the noun's placement within the prefix basi-, one must first examine the sentence structure. The noun might function as the complement, subject, or object of the sentence.^{12,20}

Example of analysis

(1) *Inyo kawalahan manghadapi basimantiak gadih – gadih tu.*

(He was overwhelmed by the girls' frivolity.)

(2) *Waang jan basikap basimantiak di dapan urang – urang tu.*

(You can't be a frivolity in front of those people.)

(3) *Basimantiaknyo mambuek den manggalak.*

(Her frivolity makes me laugh.)

Indicating noun to verb

Nouns can create verbs and relate to the prefix basi-. "suntiang" and "guntiang" are two instances of nouns that can match verbs. Once the prefix basi- is added, it will turn into an activity.

Example of analysis

(1) *Den basisuntiang di baralek waang.*

(I am wearing suntiang at your wedding party.)

(2) *Den sadang mamakai suntiang di baralek waang.*

(I am wearing suntiang at your wedding party.)

(3) *Den basiguntiang karajinan tangan adiak.*

(I am cutting up my brother's handicraft.)

(4) *Den sadang mangguntiang karajinan tangan adiak.*

(I am cutting up my brother's handicraft.)

One component of traditional Minangkabau attire is the *suntiang*. Think about the following sentences: (1) and (2) are synonyms of the prefix *basi*, if the word's original meaning is a noun that will act as a verb in the context of the action. Continuous analysis can be used in verb testing to determine whether or not a sentence is acceptable. Sentences (1) and (2) are used for the same purpose as sentences (3) and (4).^{16,19}

4. Conclusion

Prefix *basi* is a preposition that can be used in a number of different contexts. When examining its grammatical function, the prefix *basi* forms many functions, specifically: 1) The behavior demonstrating that the event is occurring 2) conveys an inflated sentiment in a particular context 3) conveys a person's current condition or state of health 4) may imply necessary and causal 5). It is able to transform a character-based adjective into an adverb that clarifies the verb The last grammatical function (6) can also turn a noun into a verb and act as the sentence's subject, object, or complement. The prefix *basi-* can also turn a word into a verb. Of course, language testing is required to evaluate these grammatical functions. Tests were run by researchers on sentences that served as data. Prefix *basi-* is frequently used, particularly in the dialect of South Batipuh, West Sumatra. By doing this analysis, it is intended that readers would understand the grammatical purpose of prefix *basi-* and be able to use it as a reference when needed.

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