



## Prefix in Grammatical Meaning of Minang Kabau Language

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### Abstract

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*Minang Kabau is a language that is infrequently used in the region of Tembung Village in North Sumatra. To gauge Minang Kabau language's effectiveness, research was conducted using interviews of multiple formants living in the village. The researcher inquired about the use of prefixes in daily communication. The research yielded Minang Kabau prefixes with multifaceted semantic and syntactic functions. Specifically, the prefix /ba/ functions to indicate possession or use of something in verb form, to transform nouns relating to driving and riding into verbs, and to signify production. Additionally, /ba-/ can be considered passive and is equivalent to the prefix /di/. The language features several useful prefix functions, including /paN-/ as a derivational function, /maN-/ which works with nouns, verbs, adjectives, and numbers, /sa-/ which typically combines with words of quantity, /ta-/ indicating involuntary performance and superlative statements, and /ka-/ denoting location. The MinangKabau language utilized by certain individuals has been found to be highly effective. Such findings were discovered by researchers.*

**Keywords:** *Prefix analysis, Minang Kabau Language, Morphological system in Traditional Language.*

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## 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. 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.

Morphology is vital for analysing and comprehending the lexical and grammatical patterns of local languages in Indonesia. This field of linguistics concentrates on the internal structure of words, including affixation. By exploring morphological patterns, researchers obtain a better understanding of the distinct features of each local language and its relationship with other languages in the area. (Bao, (2019), Chaer, (2010), Himmelman, (2001), Mosquera, (2019))

Additionally, the analysis of word structure and underlying morphological processes is essential for the preservation and documentation of the rich cultural and linguistic diversity present in Indonesia. As the nation continues its



modernisation, local languages are at risk of losing relevance and being used less. Additionally, the analysis of word structure and underlying morphological processes is essential for the preservation and documentation of the rich cultural and linguistic diversity present in Indonesia. Linguists who are able to develop thorough language descriptions through morphological analysis can aid efforts to revitalise these languages.

An outstanding characteristic of Indonesian regional languages is their frequent use of prefixes, which are morphemes that modify the meaning. For an instance :In Minang Kabau Language the prefix /ba-/ or /bar-/ Prefix ba- are two allomorphs of a morpheme that complement each other. The ba- form is used in words that begin with a consonant, while the bar- form is used in words that begin with a vowel or whose base begins with a the prefixes 'ba-' and 'bar-' still hold distinct semantic meanings. The previous statement is overly broad and will be further elaborated upon in this discussion about the connotations of prefixes. These affixes are added to root words or word formations which can be nouns, verbs, adjectives, or numerals.

/ba-/ + jalan ‘walk’ → bajalan to walk’ (V)

/ba-/ + panas ‘heat’ → bapanas (situation verbs that describe being in the scorching heat)

(ba + adj → V)

/bar-/ + air ‘water’ → baraia (a verb situation that describes wetness) (bar+ N → V) The term "baraia" undergoes fusion as a result of the prefixed vowel "bar-".

/bar-/ + anak’ (child) → baranak (verb situations to describe biological offspring) (bar+ N → V)

This prefix can combine with nouns and this combination forms intransitive verbs. Therefore, it is a derivational, which has vary meaning. Sentence structure may vary between languages, but this study will only analyse the grammatical functions of prefixed base words in sentences.

An understanding of morphological patterns is crucial for non-native speakers and linguists looking to collaborate with local communities effectively. Additionally, studying morphology in indigenous languages aids language planning and policy development. The Indonesian government acknowledges the significance of preserving linguistic diversity and offers support for local language education initiatives. Understanding the morphological structure of languages can assist educators in developing efficient teaching materials and strategies that meet the requirements of diverse language learners.

In conclusion, morphology is a fundamental area of research for understanding the local languages of Indonesia. Its significance lies in unraveling the internal structure of words and revealing the distinct lexico-grammatical patterns of each local language. By examining morphological processes, linguists contribute to the preservation of linguistic diversity, cultural identity, and language planning initiatives. As Indonesia embraces its linguistic diversity, the study of morphology will continue to be vital in promoting effective language preservation and education programs.

In particular, Razak Halim's (2012) research focused on the productivity of affixation in Minangkabau and identified patterns in the use of prefixes, suffixes,

and infixes. Several studies have been conducted on the Minangkabau morphological process. Halim's findings illuminated the constraints and rules that govern morphological processes in Minangkabau, providing valuable insights for linguistic analysis.

Nurhayati's (2016) Master's thesis investigated the derivation processes in Minang through affixation and compounding analyses. This research examined the productivity and semantic shifts related to diverse morphological methods. The findings highlighted affixation as an extensively used tool for inducing lexical and grammatical changes, delivering fundamental insights into Minang morphology.

Amran Halim's (2019) study delved into the phenomenon of reduplication in the Minang language, examining its multifaceted functions and patterns. The research provided valuable insights into the role of reduplicated words in syntax and semantics.

Mustafidah et al. (2020) conducted a comparative study of Minang morphology and several other Indonesian languages. This study endeavoured to determine the resemblances and distinctions in morphological procedures among the languages, which would assist in developing a wider comprehension of the evolution of language in the area.

The investigation into the morphology of the Minang language endows research with added value, facilitating a deeper comprehension of the formation of word structure. Razak Halim, Nurhayati, Amran Halim, and Mustafidah et al. have enhanced our understanding of Minang morphology through their research. By conducting further studies, the intricacies of Minang morphology and its impact on Indonesian linguistics can be explored further.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

The data for this study was collected through observation techniques. Observations were made in the Minang Kabau community in Tembung Pasar 7 Village, there were several formants who were asked about prefixes in Minang Kabau language. Observation is founded on the fundamental principle of phenomenology, which accentuates the importance of lived experiences and subjective interpretations. As a research methodology, observation enables the researcher to directly capture and interpret the context and meaning of observed behaviours and events (Merriam:2009). By utilizing thorough descriptions and intricate storytelling, observation allows researchers to delve into the intricacies and nuances of human experiences that cannot be fully encapsulated through surveys or interviews alone.

Observation is an essential method in qualitative research that enables the exploration and understanding of human behavior, experiences, and contextual factors. By allowing researchers to immerse themselves in the natural settings and contexts, observation provides rich and detailed data that complements other qualitative techniques. In order to achieve a comprehensive and valid understanding of complex social phenomena, researchers must employ the theory of observation in their study design and data collection.(Denzin & Lincoln, (2018), Cresswell, (2014), Marshall & Rossman (2016))

Smith, H., Chen, J., & Liu, X. (2008)They elaborate the principles of interviewees in the following statements which will be the frame work of selecting

the interviewees. The interviewee must be able to give clear and concise responses in their own words using the language used for the interview, they should be proficient in the language to ensure effective communication, the interviewee must be able to give clear and concise responses in their own words using the language used for the interview, the interviewee should be capable of providing precise and reliable information, the interviewee should also feel at ease with the language employed during the interview, the interviewee ought to be competent in expressing themselves fluently in the language utilized for, the interview and must be able to furnish relevant information regarding the discussed subject matter.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. /Ba-/ Bar- (Prefix Base ba1 -) + Noun → V

This affix can combine with nouns to create intransitive verbs and is consequently a derivational suffix. This affix can combine with nouns to create intransitive verbs and is consequently a derivational suffix. This combination has diverse meanings, which can be classified as follows: This affix can combine with nouns to create intransitive verbs and is consequently a derivational suffix.

#### a. To Express possessing and using something in verb situation

In general, this prefix conveys possession, which is further emphasized by the accompanying number word indicating quantity. They can be transformed into intransitive verbs 'beranak' meaning 'to give birth', 'bergunung' meaning 'to mountain climb', 'berumah' meaning 'to settle down', 'bapaga' meaning 'to enclose', and 'bapakaian/babaju' meaning 'to dress up'. for more detail can be explained using a table as follows:

/Ba-/ Bar- (Prefix Base ba1 )	Word changes and grammatical meaning	Examples in sentences
/Ba-/ (base word 'anak (child) N	/Bar-/ 'anak (baranak) V In Minangkabau, the term "baranak" functions as a verb indicating the possession of offspring.	Jando tu beranak tigo <i>(The mother who is widowed has delivered three offspring)</i>
/Ba-/ (base word 'baju (cloth) N	/Ba-/ 'baju (babaju) V In Minang Kabau, "babaju" denotes the act of wearing clothes, whereas the addition of the prefix "/ba-" to the noun "baju" transforms it into a verb. And also to show you the verb that has clothes on.	Andi babaju baju putih <i>(Andi wears a white shirt)</i>
/bar-/base word 'rumah'(house) N	/bar-/ rumah (barumah) V The term "house-owner" typically refers to an individual who possesses or resides in a home. In Minang Kabau, the expression "he has a house" is equivalent to the word "barumah".	Raja berumah di Padang <i>(Raja resides (owns a house) in Padang.</i>
/ba-/ base word 'sipatu' (shoes) N	/ba-/ sipatu (basipatu) V To wear shoes, one must use the verb 'basipatu', and the owner of the shoes is the person wearing them."	Yanti basipatu hitam <i>(Yanti owns (wears) a pair of black shoes)</i>

When using the prefix *ba-* with certain nouns that convey a state or condition, such as 'shirt', 'baju kurung', 'bracelet', 'shoes', and 'shawl', it indicates the action of 'wearing'. The meanings of 'have' and 'wear' can vary depending on the context in which they are used.

(1) Anak tu babaju rancak

*The child has beautiful clothes*

(2) Anak tu babaju putiah.

*The child wears white clothes*

(3) Rang mudo tu basipatu limo pasang.

*The young man has five pairs of shoes*

(4) Dara babaju hitam

*Dara wears black clothes*

The use of the prefix *ba-* in sentences (1) and (3) implies possession. while it denotes 'to wear' in sentences (2) and (4). Providing a quantity context, like *limo*, clarifies its meaning. *ba-* is a prefix indicating possession in a quantitative context, such as having a certain number of a particular object.

**b. To express the use of "driving" and "riding" as verbs that derive from their original noun forms.**

If the prefix is attached to a noun referring, means of transportation, it can not only mean 'to have' but also 'to ride'. The term originates from the word *kereta*. Using a bicycle or riding a motor cycle results in the formation of the intransitive verbs "to ride a bicycle" or "to ride a 'motor cycle". These verbs convey the meaning of "to use" or "to ride". The following example sentences illustrate the difference between the two meanings.

(1) den bakaretangin baru.

*I have a new bicycle*

(2) den bakaretangin ka ladang.

*I ride bicycle to the field*

When using the adverb of place, (*field*) the prefix indicates the action of riding.

**c. To express producing something**

The prefix 'ba-' can further refine the meaning of verbs like "produce" and "display." It provides specificity to the base word, allowing for an accurate representation of the action being described. In Badendang, this prefix can signify 'to produce a sound, rhythm or singing', whereas in Bamuko Masam, it can indicate 'to produce a sour face'.

(1) Winda badendang lagu cinto

*Winda sings a love song*

(2) Inyo badendang lagu Minang ka surau

*She sings a Minang song at the mosque.*

(3) Gadih rancak tu datang bamuko masam.

*The beautiful girl comes with a sour face.*

**2. Ba- (Prefix Base ba-) + V/N → V**

Derived from the verbs "jalan" meaning "to walk," "lari" meaning "to run," and "berenang" meaning "to swim," the intransitive verbs formed are "balari" meaning "to run," "bajalan" meaning "to walk," and "berenang" meaning "to swim." This prefix indicates performing the action noted in the base verb.

<b>/Ba-/ Bar-/ (Prefix Base ba1 )</b>	<b>Word changes and grammatical meaning</b>	<b>Examples in sentences</b>
/Ba-/ (base word 'jalan (walk) V	/Ba-/ 'jalan (bajalan) V. The addition of the prefix /ba-/ to the root word "walk" which refers to walk.	Kami bajalan jo ama <i>(We walk with mother)</i>
/Ba-/ (base word 'ranang (swim) V	/Ba-/ 'ranang' (baranang) V ba-/ to the root word "ranang" which refers to swim	Inyo baranang di sungai tu <i>(She swims in the river)</i>
/ba-/base word 'lari'(run) V	/ba-/ lari (balari) V the root "run" affixed with /ba-/ becomes balari (to run)	Ama balari lambek <i>(Mother runs slowly)</i>
/ba-/ base word 'tani'(farm) N	/ba-/ tani (batani) V The root word "tani" encompasses the meanings of both "profession" and "occupation". By taking the word "tani", the verbs "batani" meaning "to farm" and can be derived to indicate a specific profession or occupation.	Karojo den batani ketek-ketek. <i>(I've been working on farming for a while)</i>

1. To express the causative form

/ba-/ allows one person to arrange for someone else to perform an action on their behalf.

(1) Adiak baguntiang jo amak.

*He asked his mother to cut his hair.*

(2) Tono barageh at the barber shop.

*Tono asked to be trimmed at the barber shop.*

**3. Ba- (Prefix Base ba-) + Adjectiva →V**

The prefix 'ba-' changes an adjective to a verb with the meaning 'to experience', which can include 'suffering', 'enjoying', or 'being in a state'. The meaning of the text is dependent on its context.

<b>/Ba-/ Bar-/ (Prefix Base ba1 )</b>	<b>Word changes and grammatical meaning</b>	<b>Examples in sentences</b>
/Ba-/ (base word 'paneh (heat) Adj	/Ba-/ 'paneh (bapaneh) V The term "bapaneh" is interpreted as a verb meaning someone who is sweating or exposed to the sun.	Jan bapaneh juo, beko sakit. <i>(Don't spend too much time in the sun, as it may cause illness)</i>
/Ba-/ (base word 'dingin (cool) Adj	/Ba-/ 'dingin (badingin) V 'badingin' is not a verb in English, but rather a noun denoting a sensation of coldness in the body.	Lah badingin badan sajak cako <i>(The body has been cold since earlier)</i>
/ba-/base word 'susah hati '(sad) Adj	/ba-/ susah hati (basusah hati) V "basusah hati" in the Minang Kabau language is described as a verb, someone who is experiencing a sad or miserable state. With the addition of /ba-/ the word becomes a verb.	Ama tampaknyo basusah ati <i>(Ama seems to be sad)</i> Jan adiak basusah hati jo, beko indak larak ama manarimanyo

			(Don't be sad, mother can't accept it)
/ba-/	base word	/ba-/ maleh (bamaleh) V	Bamaleh' means to
'maleh	(lazy)	be lazy which is interpreted as a verb.	Jan bamaleh Na
Adjective			(Don't be slack off Na)

#### 4. Ba- (Prefix Base ba-) + Numeralia (N) → V/ ADV

The prefix /ba-/( with numerals indicates that the term is grouped in the number specified by the root word. This compound is typically subject to a recursive process.

(1) Orang mudo bajalan baduo-duo

*(The young people both walk)*

(2) Masuaklah baduo –duo

*(Let's come in both)*

/ba-/ can function as both a predicate and an adverb.

##### 1. Ba- ( Un- productive Prefix Base ba-) + V → V

This prefix is unproductive and is only found in the word baraja /ba-/ base word 'raja' (baraja) 'learn' which is a transitive verb. Below is given example sentence.

(1) Adiak sedang baraja baretong.

*Little brother/sister is learning to count*

##### 2. Ba- ( Prefix Base ba-) + V → V (passive meaning)

A passive prefix that only applies to transitive verbs. It is derived from the verbs maambiak 'to take', manulih 'write', manggoreang 'fry', baraja 'learn', and manyapu 'sweep'. The passive verbs derived from these are baambiak 'to be taken', batulih 'to be written'. 'written', bagoreang 'fried', baaja 'taught' and basapu 'swept'. The prefix /ba-/ is equivalent to the prefix /di-/  


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The Prefix Ba- (Passive)	The Prefix Di- (Passive)
Lah baambiak buku tu? <i>(Has the book been taken?)</i>	Buku tu lah diambiaknyo. <i>(The book has been taken by him/her)</i>
Lah batulih surek tu? <i>(Has the letter been written?)</i>	Surek tu lah ditulihnyo <i>(The letter has been written by him/her)</i>
Lah baaja orang gaek tu? <i>(Have the old men been taught?)</i>	Orang gaek lah diajanya. <i>(The old men have been taught by him/her)</i>
Lah batabang pohon tu? <i>(Has the tree been cut down?)</i>	Pohon tu lah ditabang <i>(The tree has been cut down?)</i>
Lah baetong murik –murik di sakola? <i>(Have the students been counted at the school?)</i>	Murik-murik lah dietong di sakola <i>(The students has been counted at the school)</i>

##### 3. PaN- (Prefix base paN- ) + V/ N → V (derivational)

These prefixes are attached to the verbs and have a derivational function.

Prefix /Pan-/ forms, namely pa-, pam-, pan-, pang-, and pany-, all of which have complementary distributions.	Word changes and grammatical meaning	Examples in sentences
/Pan-/ (base word' sapu (N) (broom)	/PaN-/ '+ y (panyapu) N	(Inyo panyapu di sakula)

	The term ‘‘panyapu’’ When the base form begins with the sound /s/, the pany- form occurs. "Sapu" is the noun. (broom) The person doing the sweeping can be called a sweeper, which has become a verb.	(He's a sweeper at school)
/Pa-/ (base word ‘racak (ride) V	/Pa-/ ‘racak (rider) N ‘paracak' In the context of riding an animal such as a horse, a paracak is someone who can and will ride something. When the base form begins with vowels, /l/, or /r/ sounds, the pa- form is used.	Inyo paracak di kampung tu (He's a rider in the village)
/Pam-/base word ‘ (pangu) (measure) V	/Pam-/ pangukur (measurer) Nomina "Pangukur" in the Minang Kabau language When the root word begins with the /p/ or /b/ sound, the pam- form occurs. A new term is derived from the base words or forms basuah 'wash', pangu 'kukur', and puta 'turn'.	Den agiahkan pangukur tu jo Intan (I give the measurer to Intan)
/Pan-/ base word ‘jait (sew) V	/Pan-/ panjait (sewer) Nomina When the word or begins with the sound /d/, /ti/, le/, or /j/, the pan- form arises, provided the /t/ sound is melted. The sound has been dissolved. New words can be constructed by combining the words dapek 'can', tutuik 'close', and jaik'sew'.	Karajo Ahmad mambantu panjaik di pasar (Ahmad's job is assisting the sewer in the market.)

The prefix paN- has three unique meanings: (1) as a "tool," (2) as "the person who performs the action mentioned in the base," and (3) as "the person who possesses the ability to perform the action mentioned in the base." (1) as a "tool," (2) as "the person who performs the action mentioned in the base," and (3) as "the person who possesses the ability to perform the action mentioned in the base." In the following text, three examples of the first meaning as a 'tool' are offered.

as a "tool," (2) as "the person who performs the action mentioned in the base," and (3) as "the person who possesses the ability to perform the action mentioned in the base." The examples as following:

Tolong ambiakkan panokok tu

(Please get me the hammer)

Agiahkan saputu ka inyo panyapu rumah

(give the broom to him to sweep)

Bundonyo paralu panungke

(His mother needs support)

The second meaning is illustrated as follows:

Suami den pandatang baru disiko

(My husband is new comer here)

Adiak inyo pambaco barito

(her younger sister is a news reader)

When used with an adjective, the prefix paN- denotes 'a person who has the qualities or habits of the base'. From the basic terms maieh 'lazy,' talaik 'late,' bangih 'angry,' and ibo 'hiba' came the words pamaleh 'lazy,' panalaik 'one who is



frequently late for work,' pambang 'a late comer', pambangih 'angry,' and paibo 'one who has a feeling of compassion'. Here are three examples of sentences .

Mimi anak panalaik.

*(Mimi is the most frequently late child)*

Den pambangih bana.

*(I have a very bad temper)*

Joan pamaieh sangaik.

*(Joan is really sluggish)*

#### 4. Pa- (Prefix base pa-) + V → V (imperative verb)

These prefixes serve as imperative verb formers. For example, the term "buek" (make) pabuek implies to do or make. The second example is "gunjing" (gossip) pagunjing, which indicates urging people to stop gossiping with the prefix pa- because imperative terms pertain to demands, requests, and prohibitions.

Example :

Jan pabuek sifaik macam tu !

*(don't do that kind of behavior !)*

#### 5. MaN- (prefix base MaN-) + Adjective, Verba, Numeralia, Noun → V

These prefixes work with nouns, verbs, adjectives, and numbers. This prefix has five allomorphs that are arranged in a complimentary pattern. Mam-, man-, mang-, many-, and ma- are the five forms.

Prefix /maN-/ This prefix has five allomorphs that are arranged in a complimentary pattern. Mam-, man-, mang-, many-, and ma- are the five forms.	Word changes and grammatical meaning	Examples in sentences
/Mam-/ (base word 'baco (V) (read) Verb 'putiah (Adj) (white)	When the word or base form begins with the inhibited consonants /p/ and /b/, the mam- form appears. When the words baco'read' and putiah 'white' are combined with this prefix, they form mambaco 'to read.'  and mamutiah, which means 'to turn white'. It should be noted that the consonant is capitalized.  The root sound is formed by releasing the consonant /p/.	Rambut nenek lah mamutiah <i>(grandma's hair has turned white)</i>  Den lah mambaco surek dari kapala sekula <i>(I have read a letter from the principal)</i>
/Man-/ (base word 'cari (search) V 'puak (pat) V	/Man-/→(mancari) (searching) V /Man-/ →(manapuak) (patting) When the word or base form begins with the sounds or consonants /t/, /d/, /c/, or /j/, the man- form arises. Which words can be made from the verbs tapuak 'pat', doroang 'push', cari' search', and japuik 'pick up mancari' search', puak 'pat', mandoroang 'push'	Inyo mancari hotel dakek siko <i>(He is looking for hotel nearby)</i>

	and manjapuik, which means 'pick up'. In the preceding process, the N sound becomes melted.	Jan kasa bana manapuak gadih tu, iko anak den ! <i>(Don't you pat the girl harshly this is my daughter !)</i>
/mang-/base word ' (gosok ) (scrub) V	/mang-/→manggosok (scrubbing) V When the word or base form begins with the velar consonants /k/ and /g/, the mang- form occurs. The terms mangunci 'to lock' and manggosok 'to rub' were created by combining the words kunci 'lock' and gosok 'rub'. The sound /k/ has been lost.	Inyo manggosok dindiang nan lusuh  (He is scrubbing the filthy wall)
/ma-/ base word' (gunuang) (mountain) N	/ma-/ → manggunuang (mounting up) V The ma- form emerges when the base form begins with the sound /l/, /r/, vowels, or nasals. It combines with nouns, for example, mountain following the prefix ma creates manggunuang (mounting up). When the word "baro" (burn) is prefixed with the prefix ma-, it gets mambaro (burning).	Tugeh den lah manggunuang <i>(My assignment is already mounting up)</i>
/many/ -base word ' (sapo) (greet) V	/many/ → (manyapa) (greeting) The many- form emerges when the prefix is combined with a word or base that begins with the letter /s/. The new words manyapu'sweep' and sapo'greet' are derived from the words sapu'broom' and sapo'greet'. manyapo means "hello." It should be noted here that the /s/ sound was used. When words are formed, they melt.	Amak sedang manyapo kapala desa . <i>(Mother is greeting the head of village)</i>

This prefix transforms the word class from noun to verb in certain combinations.

This prefix can also be used with adjectives. The phrases mamutih 'to become white', maitam 'blacken', mangamek'sweeten', manguniang 'yellow', and manuo 'to age' are formed from the adjectives putih 'white', hitam 'black', kamek 'beautiful', kuning 'yellow', and tua 'old'. The prefix means 'to become' or 'to indicate a process' in this context.

Combinations with verbs such as ambiak 'take', baco 'read', cari 'search', dapek 'get', etong 'calculate', and kaja 'pursue' resulting in the word constructions maambiak 'take', mambaco 'read', mancari 'search', mandapek 'get', maetong 'calculate' and mangaja 'teach'. In the preceding procedure, the prefix .In the preceding procedure, the prefix has no effect on the category of the word to which it is connected. In this combination, the prefix means "to do the work mentioned in the base word."

These prefixes can also combine with numeralia, although they are ineffective. Only forms like manduo 'doubting' ('indecisive' or 'doubtful'), manujuah'menujuh', and maratuih'meratus' are allowed.

Atinyo manduo.

*(Her heart is chating)*

The final two syllables, manujuah and maratuih, are used to mark the seventh day of death.

Bisuak kito manujuah ari nenek.

*(Tomorrow we will pray for the seventh and hundredth days of grandmother's death.)*

**6. Sa- (prefix base sa-) + N → N**

These prefixes usually combine with words that indicate quantity, such as kali 'times' or banyak'many', or with nouns in words that may be substituted by numeralia, such as sakali 'once,' duo kali 'twice,' and tigo kali 'three times'. "sa" signifies 'one' in this context. Sadaguik might be translated as "a mouthful."

Inyo sakali kamari.

*(He just came here once)*

Agiahlah aia sadaguik.

*(Please have a sip of water)*

**7. Ta -(prefix base ta-) + V / Adj → Verb/ Adj**

The prefix ta is exclusively used with transitive verbs, and it indicates 'to perform work involuntarily' or 'to be able to do'.

The verb to which ta- is appended distinguishes between the two meanings. The first meaning is 'able' in verbs that show actions that require a lot of effort and the second meaning, these prefixes work with a small number of intransitive adjectives or verbs. Adjectives such as sakik 'sick', lambek 'slow', paik 'bitter', sirah 'red' and kayo 'rich' can be finished with this prefix, and so the phrases tasakik 'sickest', tallambek 'slowest', tapaik 'most bitter', tasirah 'reddest' and takayo 'richest'. This prefix's meaning is determined on the word to which it is affixed. The significance of the first meaning is 'to feel' or 'to sense,' and also to highlight the superlative statement.

Examples are as follows:

The first meaning of prefix ta-	Word changes and grammatical meaning	Examples in sentences
/Ta-/ (base word 'jawab (answered) V	/ta-/→tajawab (answerd) V The prefix "tajawab" is replied in the English context, and thus is a sort of passive voice. This is when the actor does not conduct the activity on purpose or with intent. The term "ta" is a prefix in Minang Kabau and a derivation suffix, "ed," in English.	partanyaan sariak tu tajawab dek den <i>(The difficult question is answered by me)</i>
/Ta-/ (base word 'bao (carry) V	/ta-/→tabao (carried away) V	Kuciangnyo tabao dek amak <i>(Her cat is carried away by mother)</i>
/Ta-/ (base word 'sipak (kick out) V	ta-/→tasipak (carried away) V	Bola tu tasipak dek adiak <i>(The ball is kicked out by younger brother).</i>

The second meaning of prefix ta-	Word changes and grammatical meaning	Examples in sentences
/Ta-/ (base word 'sirah (red) Adj	/ta-/→tasirah ( reddest) Adj	Iko oto tasirah di kampuang den ( <i>This is the reddest car in my village</i> )
/Ta-/ (base word 'kayo (rich ) Adj	/ta-/→takayo (richest) Adj	Atik urang takayo di kampuangnyo ( <i>Atik is the richest person in her village</i> )
/Ta-/ (base word 'paik (bitter) Adj	ta-/→tapaik (most bitter) Adj	Kopi tu tapaik dari sadonyo ( <i>The coffe is the most bitter of all</i> )

### 8. **Ka -(prefix base ka-) + Verb → Verb Intransitive**

These prefixes combine with root words that denote 'location or direction', such as Lua 'out', dalam 'in', muko 'front', balakang 'behind', sampiang 'side', kiri 'left, and kanan 'right'. By combining the prefix ka- with these nouns, the verbs kalua 'outside', kadalam 'within', and kamuko 'in front of' can be produced. "kadepan" means 'to the front,' kakiri means 'to the left,' while kakanan means 'to the back.' The prefix ka- is a derivational prefix in this situation. Because it alters the class of the word to which it is linked. It also serves to the intransitive verb form. Another thing to remember is that the /ka-/ prefix is distinct from the ka preposition.

Take a look at the following samples:

Kalua. Jan masuak juo.

(*Get out. Don't go in either*)

Pai ka lua. Jan tagak di dalam.

(*Go outside. Don't stand inside*)

Prepositions are indicated with ka lua, whereas verbs are marked with kalua. Because the Minang Kabau people regard prepositions rather than prefixes, a more in-depth investigation is required to determine the purpose of these two terms. However, in the field of linguistics, this distinction is made.

### CONCLUSION

Prefixes are essential to learn since they are a fundamental aspect of language structure and vocabulary. Prefixes are word parts added to the beginning of a root word to modify its meaning. Understanding the prefixes in the Minangkabau language is essential to comprehend the meanings of new words and to grasp the morphological variations and word formation in the language. The study concludes that Minangkabau possesses a voice system that is conceptually-motivated and encoded by a series of semantic and lexical/derivational markers, demonstrating the development and origination of actions. Minangkabau prefixes differ from those found in other traditional Indonesian languages in terms of specific forms, meanings, and functions. The Minangkabau language features specific prefixes and affixes that contribute to its unique word structure and meaning. It is a vocal system that operates through a series of semantic and lexical/derivational affixes (ta-, pa-, and ba-) that showcase the initiation and development of the action.

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