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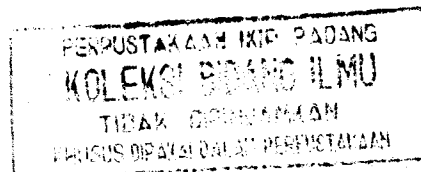
PERPUSTAKAAN IKIP PADANG
KOLEKSI BIDANG ILMU
TIDAK DIHIMPUN
KHUSUS DIPAKAI DALAM PERPUSTAKAAN

SOME TRANSFORMATIONS
IN
MINANGKABAU

UNIVERSITAS PADJARAN
PERPUSTAKAAN
IKIP PADANG

SOME TRANSFORMATIONS IN MINANGKABAU

A THESIS



**Diadjukan kepada Institut Keguruan dan Ilmu
Pendidikan Malang Pusat untuk memenuhi
sebagian dari sarat-sarat untuk mem-
peroleh gelar Sarjana Pendidik-
an Jurusan Bahasa dan Sas-
tra Inggris**

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IKIP PADANG

Zainuddin Hussein Radjo Lenggang

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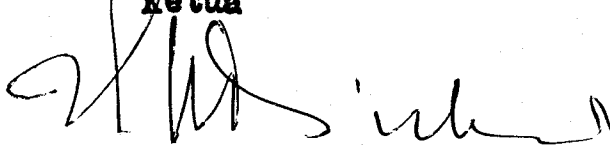
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MILIK UPT PERPUSTAKAAN
IKIP PADANG

— unta?—manana - jaso - papa- ambo-nan-alah - ilan
x for remember service daddy I that already lose
To the memory of my father.

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INTRODUCTION

0.1 The Minangkabau Language.

Minangkabau, like Banjarese and Sea-Dayak,^{1/} is one of the Malay languages and "occupies the centre of the island of Sumatra".^{2/} The territory, which is Minangkabau proper, consists of the central area, formed by the three "luha?" (districts) of Agam, Tanah Datar and Lima Puluh Kota, and the adjoining area, consisting of the Padang Lowlands along the west coast; Lubuk Sikaping, Mandailing Ulu and Rao in the north; Rokan, Siak, Kampar, Kuantan, Indragiri, and Batanghari in the east coast.^{3/} To the south of Minangkabau, people speak Kerinci, a language which does not belong to Minangkabau and whose sound system "shows some resemblance to that of Rejang."^{4/}

Besides in the Minangkabau territory, the language is also regularly used in daily intercourse by those Minangkabaus who settle outside the area, such as Medan, Djakarta, and Negri Sembilan in the Malay Peninsula.^{5/} In Sumatra, Minangkabaus are the largest ethnic group and form "25.6 percent of the total population."^{6/}

In general, we can recognize four major dialects of Minangkabau, namely:

- a. Payakumbuh;
- b. Agam;
- c. Tanah Datar;
- d. Padang.

These four dialects are so distinct that most Minangkabaus can easily say what dialect one speaks.

The Padang dialect of Minangkabau has the speech-community of the coastal area of the province of West Sumatra and this dialect can further be subdivided into the dialect of Padang proper and that of Pariaman. The dialect which is analysed here is that of Padang, of which the writer of this thesis is a native speaker.

By using the word "Minangkabau" in the title of this thesis, the writer does not want to overlook the role of the other dialects as a means of communication within the Minangkabau society nor does he intend to claim that his dialect is the standard speech of Minangkabau and thus superior to the others.

What he would like to bring forward is the position of Padang as the chief town not only in Minangkabau but also on the whole west coast of Sumatra. Aside from being the outlet of the Minangkabau district and the administrative capital of the province of West Sumatra, Padang is the main commercial centre and the site of at least four universities. ⁷

Due to its role mentioned above, Padang and its environs have become densely populated in comparison

with other areas and thus the dialect spoken here embodies a large number of speakers. It is also evident that a considerable number of speakers of other dialects, either through casual or daily social intercourse, may have chanced to be acquainted with or socially compelled to speak it. This condition brings on that the dialect of Padang has widespread and known throughout the territory.

It now becomes apparent that there emerges a type of Minangkabau which is familiar to speakers of various dialects and is used especially by students and traders. The writer has not made any serious investigation on this particular type of dialect, but he ventures to believe, as far as he can deduce from his experience with it, that that type of Minangkabau is very possibly the Padang dialect, or at least this dialect which has been enriched with a few linguistic features of others.

0.2 The purpose of this Thesis.

This present work is an attempt to describe some syntactical aspects of the Minangkabau language. In general, it is hoped that it serves as a small contribution to the study of Indonesian languages, on which research has very little been made.

In particular, this study aims at giving an analysis of Minangkabau for the purpose of teaching English as a foreign language to Minangkabau students. It has become common knowledge among most English teachers in Indonesia that the Oral-Auditory Approach outdates the

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Translation Method and the Direct Method. Yet, in practice, the approach has hardly been applied; many a teacher continues to use textbooks that are based on the older methods and teaches in the old way. At the worst, some others use teacher-made textbooks, of which the materials are often chosen at random and are based on no research. Many others use better textbooks, viz. books that are written in the light of the advancement of linguistic science, but they frequently use them indiscriminately. The materials of these textbooks are usually meant for students of certain language backgrounds, such as The Intensive Course for Spanish Students by the staff of the English Language Institute of the University of Michigan, The Intensive Course for Chinese Students by Charles C. Fries and Yao Shen of Michigan University,^{8/} and English: Students Book for SMP by the Materials Development Board of Indonesia's Department of Basic Education and Culture. If these texts are used for learners of linguistic backgrounds other than those that are prescribed, there is always the need for supplementary materials.

Returning to the point of this section, we must make it clear that in teaching English to Minangkabau students there is an indispensable necessity for a systematic comparison of English and Minangkabau as regards vocabulary, phonology, grammar, and culture. This is, of course, in line with what Robert Lado states:

A practical confirmation of the validity of our assumption (that is the comparison between native and foreign language lies the key to ease or difficulty in foreign language learning) has come from the work of linguists who study the effect of close contact between languages in bilingual situations. They report that many linguistic distortions heard among bilinguals correspond to describable differences in the languages involved.

As the title of this thesis suggests, the primary concern of the present study is the exposition of some transformations in Minangkabau which to a marked extent differ from those of English. They are described not for English students, but for teachers who teach or will teach English to Minangkabau students in order that they can see, reveal, and predict the difficulties that may be encountered by their students. Another quotation from Lado, the practical linguist who provokes the necessity firmly and rigorously, might give an enlightening assurance:

We know from the observation of many cases that the grammatical structure of the native language tends to be transferred to the foreign language. The student tends to transfer the sentence forms, modification devices, the number, gender, and case patterns of his native language. we know that this transfer occurs so subtly that the learner is not even aware of it unless it is called to his attention in specific instances. And we know that even then he will underestimate the strength of these transferred habits, which we suspect may be as difficult to change when they operate in the native underlining is by the writer. 10/

In summary, we can put the discussion in this section in this way: this analysis would be of some use for preparing materials, supplementing inadequate materials,

and constructing tests in English as well as for predicting difficulties that may confront Minangkabau students in learning English.

0.3 The Approach of Analysis.

In gathering the data for this analysis, the writer has acted as an investigator-informant. In checking the accuracy of the data recorded, he has been assisted by his wife, who can be called a naive native speaker of the dialect under analysis, and whose speech shows very little traces of other languages, such as Bahasa Indonesia. To achieve a considerable exhaustiveness of the subject under consideration, he has also consulted a few printed materials; yet the utterances that are taken into consideration are only those that are likely to appear in a natural conversation as these in fact constitute the language and may interfere with the acquisition of a new language such as English.

Throughout the work, the approach of analysis to be adopted is what is called the theory of the Transformational Generative Grammar. This linguistic theory, whose foundation was laid by Noam Chomsky in 1957 with the publication of his book called Syntactic Structures, proposes that a generative grammar of a natural language provides an explicit description of the underlying system of rules that has been mastered by the speaker-hearer and that he puts to use in actual speech. A fully adequate grammar must assign to each of an infinite range

of sentences a structural description indicating how these sentences are understood by the ideal speaker-hearer.

A transformational grammar is superior to a traditional grammar or a phrase-structure grammar in that the last two are incapable of adequately describing natural languages. About this Chomsky remarks:

... traditional grammars are deficient in that they leave unexpressed many of the basic regularities of the language with which they are concerned. This fact is particularly clear on the level of syntax, where no traditional or structuralist grammar goes beyond classification of particular examples to the stage of formulation of generative rules on any significant scale. An analysis of the best existing grammars will quickly reveal that this is a defect of principle, not just a matter of empirical detail or logical preciseness.^{11/}

He then defines that a transformational generative grammar is "a system of rules that can iterate an indefinite large number of sentences."^{12/} A good transformational grammar is the one that fulfills — to repeat Dr. Samuri's emphatic statement in his course in Transformation — the requirements of simplicity of description and economy of using rules, and the account for the ability of the native speakers to use their language. The last requirement implies that the success of the mastery of a large number of sentences by a naive native speaker is due to the basic fact that a language has "... a limited number of basic sentence-types, ... from which many other types of sentences can be transformed."^{13/} This notion is actually not a new thing. In 1836 Humbolt

brought forth that a language has a creative process which can "make infinite use of finite means."^{14/}

As was said in section 0.2, here we particularly deal with Minangkabau transformations, especially those which differ from the English ones, namely:

- a. Passive
- b. Negative
- c. Interrogative
- d. Emphasis
- e. Unpurposive
- f. Ordinal
- g. Adverb of time, and
- h. Reduplication.

Before we can proceed with the description of the transformations, which will be given in Chapter 3, rules for the Base must first be formulated. The base-rules will be given in Chapter 2, while Chapter 4 will set up the necessary changes operating in the final strings of rules of chapters 2 and 3.

Following this introduction is Chapter 1 that deals with the phonology of Minangkabau in brief. It aims at choosing a set of symbols for representing Minangkabau utterances given in the succeeding chapters in order that those who may not speak the language may join in the discussion.

To summarize the discussion in chapter 1, a phonological grammar is set up in section 1.5. Its rules begin with a symbol for a morpheme, over which the constraints apply and continue with the rewriting of these

symbols into such symbols as consonants and vowels. The rules at one particular point provide the phonemes, and in the last part the introduction of the phonetic description of the phonemes to some degree of narrowness.

PHONOLOGY

1.0 Introduction.

The analysis of the phonological system of Minangkabau given in this chapter is essentially a revised and expanded version of the writer's paper on Minangkabau segmental phonemes submitted when he was in the first year of his graduate course. The paper remains as a term-paper, which of course is not available for public reading. A revision is made especially on the status of the phoneme /ʔ/, which in the paper was treated as an allophone of the phoneme /k/, and on the treatment of the complex vowel phoneme /iy/ and the cluster of vowel and consonant /uw/, which in the paper were interpreted as long vowels /ɪ:/ and /u:/ as distinct from the short /i/ and /u/ respectively. An additional discussion is made particularly on the syllable and morpheme structure, which is summarized in a system of rules in section 1.5.

1.1 The Phoneme Inventory.

Minangkabau has nineteen consonant phonemes, eighteen full consonants and one semi-consonant, and eight vowel phonemes, five simple vowels and three complex ones. The number does not include the sounds |f| and |z| as they have not been fully assimilated into the sound

system of Minangkabau. The 27 phonemes may well be put into the following two charts:

I. Consonant phonemes

A. Full consonants

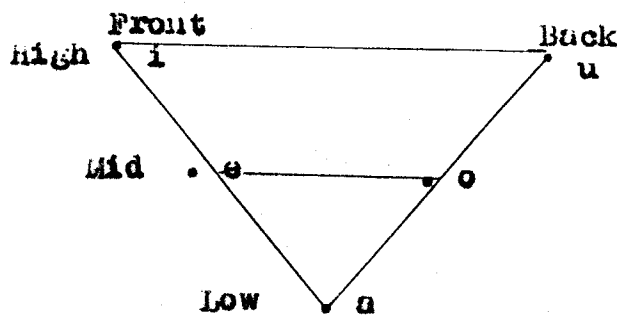
	Bilabial	Alveolar	Laminal	Dorsal	Glottal
Stop					
voiceless	p	t	ɕ	k	ʔ
voiced	b	d	ɟ	g	
Fricative		s			h
Nasal	m	n	ɲ	ŋ	
Lateral		l			
Trill		r			
Glide	w				

B. Semi-consonant

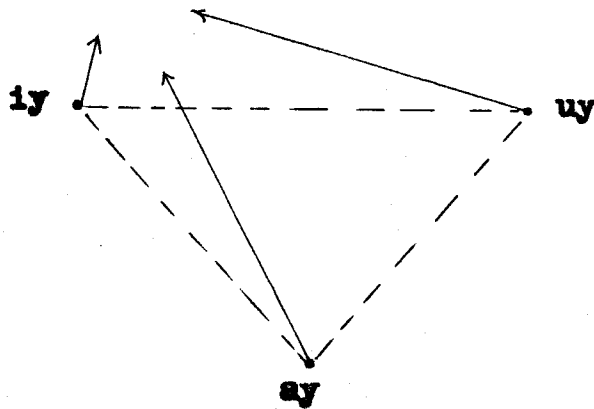
Glide y

II. Vowel phonemes

A. Simple



B. Complex

1.2 On the phonemes.

Aside from the glottal /ʔ/, Minangkabau has four pairs of stops: the bilabials /p,b/, the apico-alveolars /t,d/, the lamino-palatals /c,j/, and the dorso-velars /k,g/. One stop of each pair is voiceless, the other voiced. In any position all the stops are always of one-segment. The glottal sound IʔI is not merely a variant of the phoneme /k/, but constitutes a separate phoneme. It contrasts with /k/ in words such as /baka/ 'to burn' and /baʔa/ 'why'.

Minangkabau has only two fricatives, the apico-alveolar /s/ and the glottal /h/; both fricatives are voiceless. There are two other fricatives, IfI and IzI, that may appear and can be called "intruders". The sound IfI in words borrowed from Arabic is regularly optionally replaced with the native sound IpI, except in the word iwakafi 'charity', whose original pronunciation has hardly been substituted. The sound IzI tends to be capable of being regularly replaced by IsI in any bor-

rowing; such Arabic words as *Isakati* 'compulsory alms' and *Isikiri* 'to praise God' are usually pronounced as *Isakati* and *Isiki* respectively.

All the nasals /m, n, ŋ, ŋ/ are distinctly pronounced in any position. The apico-alveolar /l/ has only one variety, which is clear in any position, that is the sound is made by making the apex and alveolae come into contact and letting the air go over the side or sides of the tongue while the lamina and the dorsum of the tongue are held up. The trill /r/ is an apico-alveolar and is pronounced with a few taps of apex against the alveolae.

The glide /w/ has two allophones, one is pronounced by bringing the lower lip towards the upper teeth, occurring word-medially and word-finally, while the other by bringing both lips towards each other, occurring word-initially. This phoneme has to be classified as a full consonant because of two reasons. First, it is found in contrast with the phoneme /u/ in such words as:

/la-wan/ 'enemy' and

/la-u-an/ 'to bend'.

Secondly, it never stands as a peak satellite nor as a peak nucleus. Consequently, such sequences as /-aw/ and /-uw/ have to be considered as clusters consisting of a vowel and a consonant, not as complex phonemes; and in Minangkabau there will be no sequences consisting of a /w/ plus another consonant as the syllable patterning

7
 does not permit a cluster of consonants in word-final position.

The case for the glide /y/, however, is different. This glide has to be considered as a semi-consonant because in the first place it never occurs as a peak nucleus; secondly it may occur as a peak satellite and as a syllable margin, as an onset or a coda. It follows that /y/ in /gariy?/ 'to move' and in /suduy?/ 'corner' is a peak satellite, in /iyo/ 'yes' and in /laya?/ 'flat' is an onset, and in /kikiray/ 'to dust by shaking' and in /galiy/ 'ticklish' is a coda. In congruence with syllable patterning, which allows no cluster of consonants word-finally, the sequences /-iy-/ in the word /gariy?/ and /-uy-/ in the word /suduy?/ given above are best considered as unit vowel phonemes, consisting of a simple vowel and a semi-consonant, and forming complex peak nuclei. Although the peak nucleus /-ay/ is never followed by any consonant, the sequence can also be considered as a complex vowel phoneme in order to achieve some degree of neatness of patterning.

The five simple vowel phonemes are /i, e, u, o, a/ and are well put in a vowel triangle like on pages 11 and 12. This system is of two dimensions involving three heights: high /i, u/, mid /e, o/, low /a/; front unrounded /i, e/; and back rounded /u, o/, low central /a/.

Each of the five phonemes has two allophones. Of /a/, the allophone |a|, which is slightly higher than the low central |a|, occurs between two nasals

forming a prefix, like in *Imambaliyi* 'to buy' and *Imandabihi* 'to kill by the throat', while *IaI* elsewhere. The phonemes /i/, /e/, /o/, and /u/ become *IiəI*, *IeəI*, *IoəI*, and *IuəI* respectively when followed by *IŋI* in word-final position; the allophones *IiI*, *IeI*, *IoI*, and *IuI* occur in any other position. When the vowels come after nasal sounds they are all nasalized.

1.3 The Distribution of the Phonemes.

All consonants, except the glottals /ʔ/ and /h/, may occur word-initially and word-medially. The glottals /ʔ/ and /h/ occur word-medially and word-finally. The other consonants that may also occur word-finally are /p, t, m, n, ŋ, r, w, y/. Among the consonants, only nasals and glottals may be found in gemination. The nasals may form clusters with their homorganic voiced and voiceless stops, and in addition, an apico-alveolar nasal with its homorganic fricative. The glottal stop /ʔ/ may form a cluster with the apico-alveolar stop /t/, and the glottal fricative /h/ with the apico-alveolar fricative /s/. Thus, the only possible clusters are /-mp-/, /-mb-/, /-nd-/, /-ŋk-/, /-ŋg-/, /-nɔ-/, /-ŋj-/, /-ns-/, /-ʔt-/, and /-hs-/.

All simple vowels /i, e, a, o, u/ may occur in all three positions. The vowels may form a cluster of two, and not more than two, in two ways. First, they may form clusters of two identical vowels, and secondly each vowel with any other vowel, except a mid vowel

with a vowel which is higher than itself.

All the three complex vowel phonemes /iy/, /ay/, and /uy/ occur only in word-final position; /iy/ and /uy/ may or may not be followed by a consonant, while /ay/ never comes before any consonant.

In the following we will find a list of all the phonemes and a number of words to show the occurrence of each of them.

Consonants:

	<u>word-initial</u>	<u>word-medial</u>	<u>word-final</u>
p	/paga/ 'fence'	/apo/ 'what'	/sabap/ 'because'
t	/tareh/ 'core'	/ota/ 'to chat'	/adat/ 'custom'
o	/cai/ 'liquid'	/kaca/ 'to caress'	-----
k	/kili/ 'dislocated'	/bakiy/ 'tray'	-----
ʔ	/-----	/waʔan/ 'you'	/galaʔ/ 'to laugh'
b	/bae/ 'to bring'	/aboʔ/ 'ill'	-----
d	/deʔ/ 'by'	/adi/ 'just'	-----
j	/jawiy/ 'ox'	/ajiy/ 'hajji'	-----
g	/gali/ 'cunning'	/jago/ 'awake'	-----
s	/sae/ 'only'	/asap/ 'to punish'	-----
h	/-----	/tapiyhsan/ 'strainer'	-----
m	/maleh/ 'lazy'	/amah/ 'willing'	/dalam/ 'deep'
n	/naeh/ 'seriously'	/bonch/ 'fully filled'	/sopam/ 'button hole'
ɳ	/ɳarin/ 'creaky'	/iɳo/ 'he, she'	-----
ŋ	/ŋariy/ 'scared'	/aŋoʔ/ 'breath'	/lapan/ 'wide'
l	/lai/ 'sail'	/uluh/ 'already'	/bal/ 'ball'
r	/rapeʔ/ 'meeting'	/bareʔ/ 'heavy'	/bahar/ 'one's name'

w /wakataw/ 'time' /awiyh/ 'thirsty' /imbaw/ 'to call'
 y /yakau/ 'keen' /baya?/ 'to sow' /alay/ 'piece'

Vowels:

i	/inda?/ 'not'	/tibo/ 'to come'	/gambi/ 'gambier'
e	/elo?/ 'good'	/gae?/ 'old'	/gole/ 'shaky'
a	/ai/ 'water'	/bae/ 'to throw'	/lapa/ 'hungry'
o	/oya?/ 'to shake'	/tonga?/ 'pillar'	/gulo/ 'sugar'
u	/ula/ 'snake'	/bue?/ 'to make'	/bau/ 'to mix'
iy	/-----	/-----	/laiy/ 'yes'
ay	/-----	/-----	/ampay/ 'to dry in the sun'
uy	/-----	/-----	/iruy?/ 'to inhale'

1.4 Word and Syllable.

A word in Minangkabau can be simple, complex, compound, and compound-complex. A simple word consists of a free morpheme; a complex a free morpheme and a bound morpheme or two, which is either a prefix or two or a suffix, or both. A compound word consists of two free morphemes; a compound-complex word of two free morphemes and a prefix or suffix, or both.

A syllable can be a sequence of V, CV, VC, or CVC. Within a syllable there is always a peak; thus all Minangkabau syllables are of peak-type. A syllable nucleus can be simple, consisting of a simple vowel like /i/, /e/, or /u/, and complex, consisting of a simple vowel and the semi-consonant /y/ like /ay/ and /iy/.

As a simple vowel represents a peak nucleus, a sequence of two simple vowels forms two syllables, so that the sequences /uo/ 'small' and /lai/ 'sail' are to be read as /u-o/ and /la-i/ respectively.

A consonant that precedes a peak nucleus in a word is the onset of the syllable and a consonant that comes after a vowel in word-final position is the coda of the syllable. If two consonants are adjacent, the first consonant is the coda of the preceding syllable, and the second one is the onset of the following syllable. It follows that /kapalo/ 'head', /balan/ 'spotted', and /angga?/ 'reluctant' are syllabified as /ka-pa-lo/, /ba-lan/, and /angga?/ respectively.

1.5 Morpheme-structure Rules.

The phonology of Minangkabau can be presented in a system of rules as the following:

Initial string: # Morpheme #

- (1) Morpheme \longrightarrow $\xi(s)(s)(s)$
- (2) s \longrightarrow (c)v(c')
- (3) v \longrightarrow $\left. \begin{array}{l} ay / \text{---} \# \\ uy / \text{---} ?, h \\ iy / \text{---} ?, h, \# \\ i, e, u, o, u \end{array} \right\}$
- (4) c \longrightarrow p, t, c, k, b, d, j, g, s, m, n, n, ŋ, l, r, w, y, ?
- (5)

$$(5) c' \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{? , h , p , t , m , n , ŋ / — \#} \\ \text{m / — p , b} \\ \text{n / — t , d , s} \\ \text{x / — o , j} \\ \text{ŋ / — k , g} \\ \text{? / — t} \\ \text{h / — s} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(6) \text{To} \# w, y \begin{bmatrix} i \\ e \\ o \\ u \end{bmatrix} \Longrightarrow \# \begin{bmatrix} i \\ e \\ o \\ u \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(7) \text{To} \#?V \Longrightarrow \#V \quad \text{where } V = \text{any vowel}$$

$$(8) \text{To} \begin{bmatrix} i \\ e \\ o \\ u \end{bmatrix} \eta \Longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} i \\ e \\ o \\ u \end{bmatrix} \partial \eta$$

$$(9) \text{To} \#NV \Longrightarrow \#V \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{where } \# = \text{m , n , ŋ , } \\ \text{V = unsalized} \\ \text{vowels} \end{array}$$

The system of rules above deals with the structure of morpheme. Rule (1) says that a morpheme of Minangkabau may consist of one syllable, or two syllables, or three syllables, or four syllables, but not more than four syllables. Rule (2) says that a syllable can be made up of a vowel, or a vowel preceded by a consonant, or a vowel followed by a consonant, or a vowel preceded and followed by a consonant. It also says that the consonant (c) that precedes a vowel may

be different from the consonant (C') that follows a vowel.

Rule (3) says that the vowel can be /ay/, occurring in the environment before a morpheme boundary; or /uy/ before /?/, or /h/; or /iy/ before /?/, or /h/, or a morpheme boundary; or any one of the vowels /i, e, a, o, u/. Rule (4) says that the consonant that precedes a vowel, the onset, can be one of the consonants /p, t, c, k, b, d, j, g, s, m, n, ŋ, l, r, w, y, ?/. Rule (5) says that the consonant that can follow the vowel is one of the consonants /?, h, p, t, m, n, ŋ/ in the environment before a morpheme boundary; or /m/ before /p/ or /b/; or /n/ before /t/ or /d/ or /s/; or /ŋ/ before /c/ or /j/; or /ŋ/ before /k/ or /g/; or /?/ before /t/; or /h/ before /s/.

Rule (6) says that there is no occurrence of /w/ or /y/ morpheme-initially before any of the vowels /i, e, o, u/. Rule (7) says that /?/ never comes before a vowel in morpheme-initial position. Rule (8) says that any one of the vowel phonemes /i, e, o, u/ is pronounced as $i\partial I$, $e\partial I$, $o\partial I$, $u\partial I$ respectively when they come before $l\eta I$. The last rule, rule (9), says that any vowel that comes after a nasal is nasalized.

The nine morpheme-structure rules are postulated so that they are capable of generating any Sarangkabau morpheme, a one-syllable morpheme such as /a/ 'what' and /ka/ 'to', a two-syllable morpheme /ka-uw/ 'she' and /a-lah/ 'already', a three-syllable morpheme /ka-

ra-jo/ 'work' and /si-ru-wa/ 'trousers', and a four-syllable morpheme /ma-ru-pu-lay/ 'bride-groom'. Of the four types, the two-syllable morpheme seems to be the commonest.

B A S E

2.0 Introduction.

In this chapter we shall formulate the base-rules of Minangkabau. The rules are arrived at by considering the basic types of sentences and their components and they underlie the formation of a basic set of kernel sentences from which more complex ones can be derived by obligatory and optional transformations. To understand such an organization better, we may read Coshe Anisfeld's remarks as follow:

Transformationalists construct their theories by postulating grammatical categories, such as noun phrases, verb phrases, etc., and interrelating them by rules of formation I base-rules I and transformation. The formation component specifies the rules for forming simple declarative sentences (or more precisely, base phrase-markers) that underlie such sentences. The transformation rules are designed to derive different types of sentences from the declarative ones. Thus rather than treat the active, passive, imperative, interrogative, and, negative sentences as independent frames with their own rules, transformational analysis interrelates them all. 15/

In section 2.1 we shall investigate what the basic sentence-types are, while in Section 2.2 we shall discuss the various phrases which are the components of the sentences. Section 2.3 of this chapter will

bring together all the rules formulated separately in the preceding sections, and section 2.4 provides the item-rules.

2.1 The Minangkabau sentence-types.

Before we proceed to ascertain how many sentence-types there are in this language, let us first make clear the distinction between a kernel sentence ^{16/} and a transformed sentence or simply a transform by considering the following sentences:

(1) — paja tuw raŋca? bana
 x youngster that nice very
 That youngster is very nice.

(2) — paja raŋca? tuw mananqiyh
 x youngster nice that weep
 That nice youngster is weeping.

Sentence (1) is a kernel sentence, while sentence (2) is a transform, derived from sentence (1) and the following sentence:

(3) — paja tuw mananqiyh
 x youngster that weep
 That youngster is weeping.

Sentences (1) and (3) are kernel sentences and can be generated by applying base-rules, item-rules, and morphophonemic rules; sentence (2) is generated by these

same rules plus a rule of optional transformation.

We can now go on to find out all the sentence-types of Minangkabau. Sentence (1) /paja tuw ranca? bana/ consists of the noun phrase /paja tuw/ and the adjective phrase /ranca? bana/; sentence (3) is made up of the noun phrase /paja tuw/ and the verb phrase /mananijh/. These two sentences comprise two sentence-types, namely:

- I. Noun Phrase plus Adjective Phrase (NP+AP)
- II. Noun Phrase plus Verb Phrase (NP+VP)

Let us now look at the following sentences:

(4) — si amin ko tukangkuwu
 x "Art" Amin this carpenter
Amin is a carpenter.

(5) — tantaru tuw tigo uran
 x soldier that three "classifier"
The soldiers are three in number.

In sentence (4) we have /si amin ko/ as a noun phrase and /tukang kuyuw/ as another noun phrase, while in sentence (5) we have /tantaru tuw/ as a noun phrase and /tigo uran/ as a numeral phrase. Sentences (4) and (5) make up two more sentence-types, i.e.:

- III. Noun Phrase plus Noun Phrase (NP+NP)
- IV. Noun Phrase plus Numeral Phrase (NP+NP)

Finally, let us consider the following two

examples:

(6) — kudo tuw didalam kandang
 x horse that in in stable
that horse is in the stable.

(7) — kiniy ko ariy puku satuw
 x now this day time one
It is now 1 o'clock.

Sentence (6) consists of the noun phrase /kudo tuw/ and the locative phrase /didalam kandang/; sentence (7) also consists of two phrases: the first is /kiniy ko/, which can be labeled as a temporal noun phrase and the second is /ariy puku satuw/ as a time phrase. The last two sentences would be examples of two more sentence-types, viz.:

V. Noun Phrase plus Locative Phrase (NP+LP)

VI. Noun Phrase plus Time Phrase (NP+TP)

If we put all the sentence-types together, they would be:

- I. NP + AP
- II. NP + VP
- III. NP + NP
- IV. NP + NUP
- V. NP + LP
- VI. NP + TP

From the six sentence-types we can easily see

that a sentence has a subject, which is an NP, and a predicate, which is either an AP, or a VP, or an NP, or an NUP, or an LP, or a TP. This formulation leads us to postulate that the Minangkabau archisentence consists of:

NP + Predicate

The predicate of a sentence may be preceded by auxiliaries (Aux), which may be grouped into two. Belonging to the first group (Aux¹) are such words as /alah/ 'already', /alun/ 'not yet', /sadin/ 'in progress', and /ka/ 'will', and to the second (Aux²), that may follow Aux¹, are words such as /taruyh/ 'always', /uoo?/ 'often', /sakaliy/ 'once', and /sakaliy sakaliy/ 'once in a while'. The predicate may, too, be followed by words such as /sae/ 'only', and /juo/ 'also' and these words are labeled "Adv". The predicate with its auxiliaries and "adv" may be called the "comment" of the NP of a sentence. The other component of a sentence that may precede the comment is called the modifier (M) taking forms such as /tarun/ 'obviously', /juleh/ 'clearly', and /naapate/ 'seemingly'.

We may now put down the rules for the Minangkabau archisentence as follows:

- | | | | |
|--------------|---|--|---------------------|
| (1) sentence | → | NP+COM | |
| (2) com | → | {M} comment | |
| (3) comment | → | (Aux) Pred | |
| (4) Aux | → | (Aux ¹)(Aux ²) | choose at least one |

(5) Pred → Predicate (Adv)

(6) Predicate → AP, VP, NP, NUP, LP, TP

By taking VP as a predicate, the following sentence will show that all other components of a sentence are utilised:

— paja tuw nampa?e alah uco? mananiyh sae

x youngster that seemingly already often weep only

It appears that that child has often wept for a very long time.

2.2 The phrase-types.

We have seen above that there are six basic components making up the six sentence-types of Minangkabau. The basic components are Noun Phrase (NP), Verb Phrase (VP), Adjective Phrase (AP), Locative Phrase (LP), Numeral Phrase (NUP), and Time Phrase (TP). In the following discussion we shall take up the phrases one by one and set up rules governing each of them.

2.2.1 The Noun Phrase.

The noun phrase consists of a noun which may or may not be followed by the definitive (Def) /iko/ 'this' or /itaw/ 'that'.

The nouns are divided into five classes: the first class bare; abstract nouns (Noun^a) such as /aka/ 'thought', /ilimaw/ 'knowledge', and /caro ingiriyh/ 'the English language', which take neither classifiers nor articles;

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EKIP PADANG

the second class consists of nouns denoting time (Noun^t), which take neither classifiers nor articles and with which a time phrase goes; the third class comprises concrete nouns, which may or may not take classifiers; the fourth class includes names of animals or humans, which may or may not be preceded by articles; the last one, class five, consists of substitute words for humans or animals (Proanimate), which take no articles and which may or may not be followed by classifiers.

The temporal nouns are differentiated into two types: temporal nouns type one (Noun^{t1}) are words such as /kiniy/ 'the present time', /baeko/ 'the near future', /bisu?/ 'tomorrow', and /de?sariy/ 'some days ago', with which Time Phrase type one (TP¹) goes; and temporal nouns type two (Noun^{t2}) is the word /lamoe/ 'duration' or /wakatuwe/ 'its time', with which Time Phrase type two (TP²) goes.

The concrete noun is either animate or inanimate. In terms of their classifiers, the concrete nouns may be differentiated into human nouns, taking /uran/ as their classifier, and animal nouns, taking /iku/, /pasun/, or /parinduan/ as their classifiers. Human nouns include words such as /kaka?/ 'elder sister or brother', /mama?/ 'brother of one's mother', /guraw/ 'teacher', and /urantukan/ 'carpenter'; animal nouns include words such as /juwiy/ 'ox', /lau?/ 'fish', /ungeh/ 'bird', /kapindiq/ 'louse', /iti?/ 'duck', and /manciy?/ 'mouse'.

Inanimate nouns are grouped according to their classifiers as the following:

- a. Inanimate (1), which takes the classifier /batan/ and includes such words as /roko?/, 'cigarette', /pisau/ 'banana tree', and /kasu/ 'mattress'.
- b. Inanimate (2), which takes the classifier /bush/ and includes words such as /rumah/ 'house', /karetan/ 'bicycle', /wasinton/ 'Washington', /suriname/ 'Guiana', and /padan/ 'Padang'.
- c. Inanimate (3), which takes the classifier /iace?/ and includes words like /kacan/ 'peanut', /mantiman/ 'cucumber', and /ubiy/ 'sweet potato'.
- d. Inanimate (4), which takes the classifier /alay/ and includes words such as /lapi?/ 'mat', /bajuw/ 'upper garment', and /kara-teh/ 'paper'.
- e. Inanimate (5), which takes the classifier /lareh/ and has the only word /pamitan/ 'retaining wall'.
- f. Inanimate (6), which takes the classifier /saiy/ and includes words like /kue/ 'cake', /sambadagin/ 'curry', and /manga/ 'mango'.
- g. Inanimate (7), which takes the classifier /ameh/ 'a weight of 2½ grams' and has the

- only word /ameh/ 'gold'.
- h. Inanimate (8), which takes the classifier /rupiah/ '100 cents', /sukuw/ '50 cents', /taliy/ '25 cents', /bilyih/ '10 cents', or /seeu/ 'cent' and has the word /pitiyh/ 'money'.
- i. Inanimate (9), which takes the classifier /piku/ '62½ kg.', /tekonususuw/ 'milk-can', /gantay/ '6 milk-cans', /kula?/ '4 "gantangs"', and includes such words as /bareh/ 'rice', /padiy/ 'paddy', and /kacay/ 'peanuts'.
- j. Inanimate (10), which takes the classifier /peta?/ 'bed' and includes the words /ladan/ 'garden', /sabun/ 'soap', and /garam/ 'salt'.
- k. Inanimate (11), which takes the classifier /iyar/ 'yard', /eto/ 'length from one's elbow till tip of his finger', /ela?/ 'two "etos"', /kabun/ 'four "etos"', /gabaya/ 'six "etos"' and has the word /kain/ 'cloth'.
- l. Inanimate (12), which has the classifier /liter/ 'litre', /embe/ 'pail', /boto/, 'bottle', and includes such words as /minya?/ 'oil', /ai/ 'water', and /susuw/ 'milk'.
- m. Inanimate (13), which takes the classifier /pasay/ 'pair' and includes such words as

- /suban/ 'ear-ring', /galan/ 'bangle',
 /cincin/ 'ring', and /sipatuw/ 'shoes'.
- n. Inanimate (14), which takes the classifier
 /rumpun/ and includes words like /buluh/
 'bamboo', and /sipaden/ 'ginger' etc.
- o. Inanimate (15), which takes the classifier
 /bukuw/ and has the only word /bawan/
 'onion'.

The pronimates, substitute words for humans or animals, are forms such as /deen/ 'I', /wataŋ/ 'you (masculine)', /kauw/ 'you (feminine)', /ino/ 'he, she', and /ilaw/ 'he, she (polite form said to elders)'. These words refer to humans as well as to animals; to a stallion, for instance, we may say /wataŋ lambat ba-na/ 'you are very slow', and to refer to a cow, /ino barana?/ 'she has her young'. All the pronimates belong to one syntactic class, and so they need not be specified into different categories.

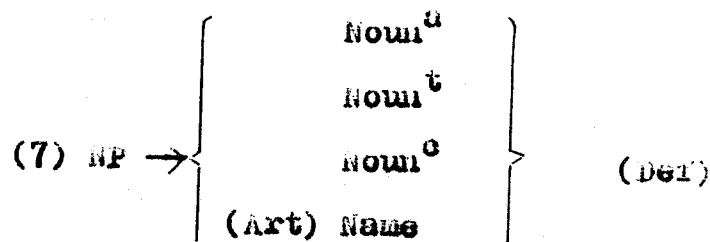
A name is that of an animal or of a human. animal names (Name^a) and human names (Name^h) may or may not take the article /si/. The animal names are either their descriptive names (Name^{ades}) such as /itaa/ 'Black', /balan/ 'spotty', and /kuro?/ "a name given to an animal, usually a dog, suffering from a kind of skin disease", or their names used in fables (Name^{afab}) such as /kanci/ 'Dear mouse', /buayo/ 'Crocodile', and /rimaw/ 'Tiger', taking the article /ka?/.

A human name is either masculine or feminine.

The feminine name (Name^{hf}), taking the article /ranka-
yo/, is given after birth such as /asamah/ 'asamah',
/juliar/ 'Juliar', and /jubaidah/ 'jubaidah', which
may or may not be followed by the first name of her
father or her husband.

The masculine name (Name^{hm}), taking the article
/ankuw/, may consist of a sequence of three names. His
first name is given after birth (Name^{hab}) such as /du-
lah/ 'Abdullah', /asan/ 'Hasan', /samsir/ 'Samsir',
etc., which may be followed by his father's first name
(Name^{hab}). His last name is either a "gelar" (a kind
of nickname) given at his first wedding (Name^{ad1}) or
a gelar given when he happens to become the regional
chief of his clan (Name^{ad2}). The former uses such ge-
lar as /sutan nan sati/ 'St. nan sati', /rajo mudo/
'Rajo mudo', /sutan batuah/ 'sutan batuah', and /rajo
lengan/ 'Rajo Lenggang', and the latter uses /datu?
rankayo basa/ 'Dt. Rankajo Basa', /datu? tan palawan/
'Dt. Tan Palawan', and /datu? rajo dilangit?/ 'Dt. Rajo
Dilangit'. So we may have such masculine names as
/samsir asan rajo mudo/ 'Samsir Hasan Rajo mudo' and
/dulah datu? rajo dilangit?/ 'Abdullah Dt. Rajo Dilangit'.

After presenting the discussion above step by
step, we can now set up the rules for the noun phrase
as follows:



[Proximate]

- (8) Noun^t → Noun^{t1}, Noun^{t2}
- (9) Noun^o → Noun^h, Noun^{am}, Nounⁱⁿ
- (10) Nounⁱⁿ → Nounⁱⁿ¹ ... Nounⁱⁿ¹⁵
- (11) Name → Name^h, Name^a
- (12) Name^h → Name^{ha}, Name^{hf}
- (13) Name^{ha} → Name^{hmi} (Name^{ad})
- (14) Name^{ad} → Name^{ad1}, Name^{ad2}
- (15) Name^{hmi} → Name^{hmib} (Name^{hmib})
- (16) Name^{hf} → Name^{hfb} (Name^{hmib})
- (17) Name^a → Name^{ades}, Name^{afab}
- (18) Art → $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Art}^1 / \text{---} + \text{Name}^h, \text{Name}^a \\ \text{Art}^2 / \text{---} + \text{Name}^{ha} \\ \text{Art}^3 / \text{---} + \text{Name}^{hf} \\ \text{Art}^4 / \text{---} + \text{Name}^{afab} \end{array} \right\}$

2.2.2 The Verb Phrase.

The verb phrase (VP) consists of a verb which may or may not be preceded by a prefix and may or may not be followed by a complement. The verb is divided into three classes, one of which takes the form /taubah/

'to add' (v^{t1}), taking the prefix /ba-/, which may or may not be followed by words such as /lebih/ 'more', /kurang/ 'less', /naik/ 'going up', and /turun/ 'coming down', which we call v^{t2} . The peculiarity of v^{t1} and v^{t2} is that they are capable of taking an adjective phrase or a numeral phrase as their complement; we may say, for instance, /bataambah lebih sakiy?/ 'to become sicker', and /bataambah kurang lima/ 'to lessen by five'.

The second class is an intransitive verb ($verb^{intr}$), taking no complement, and from which we can distinguish four sub-classes. The first sub-class includes prefixless verbs such as /lalo?/ 'to sleep', /gala?/ 'to laugh', and /jago/ 'to be awake'; the second one comprises verbs taking the prefix /man-/, such as /mananiyh/ 'to weep', /mamaki?/ 'to shout', and /marupuy?/ 'to grumble'; the third consists of verbs having the prefix /ba-/, such as /bagaluy?/ 'to joke with bodily actions', /bamanin/ 'to play', and /bajalan/ 'to walk'; and the fourth consists of a noun phrase taking the prefix /ba-/, such as /baoto/ 'to have a car' and /babinin/ 'to have a wife'.

The third class of the verb is the transitive verb (v^{tr}), which takes a complement and comprises four groups. The first group consists of prefixless verbs which are followed by a noun phrase, and we say, for example, /makam nasiy/ 'to have one's meal', /jadiy batu/ 'to become a stone', and /minum racun/ 'to take poison'. The second group consists of verbs

having the prefix /*man-*/, which are also followed by a noun phrase as their complement, and we say, for instance, /*mambue? rumah*/ 'to build a house', /*mamasa? simin*/ 'to mix concrete', and /*mandabih jawiy*/ 'to slaughter an ox'. The third group has verbs such as /*aja*/ 'to learn', and /*latih*/ 'to train', taking /*ba-*/ as a prefix and an abstract noun as a complement; and the fourth group has a noun phrase as a verb taking the prefix /*ba-*/, which is followed by a prepositional phrase consisting of the preposition /*jo*/ 'with' or /*ko*/ 'to' and a noun phrase. As examples of this group, we say /*bawa?aq ka aba?*/ 'to say "you" (not a polite form) to one's father', and /*baanjin ka paja tuw*/ 'to say "dog" to that child'.

All the specifications about the verb phrase can now be put in the following rules:

(19) $VP \rightarrow (Prer) V (Comp^V)$

(20) $V \rightarrow v^t, v^{intr}, v^{tr}$

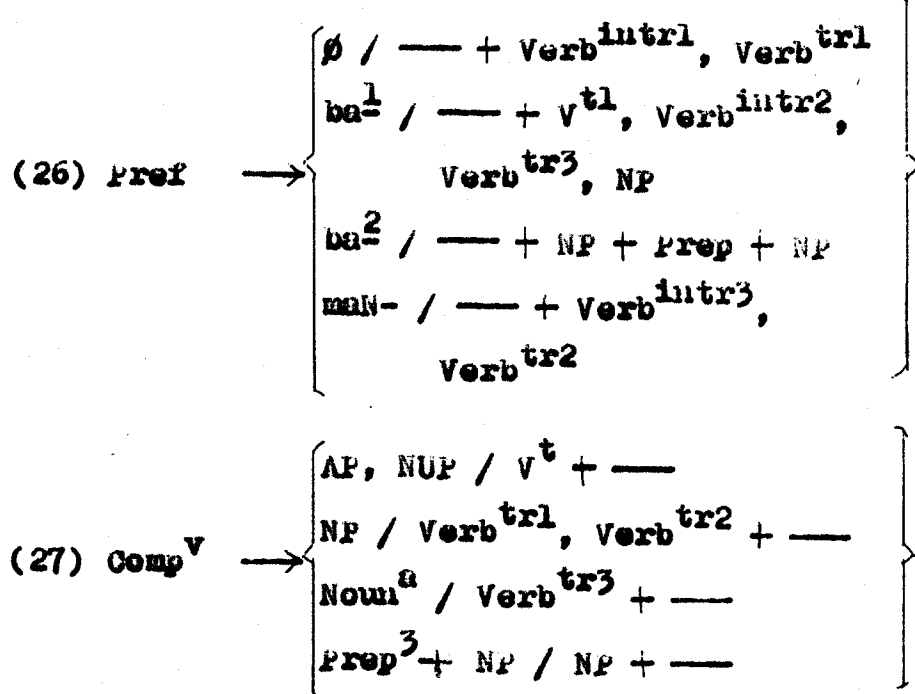
(21) $v^t \rightarrow v^{t1} (v^{t2})$

(22) $v^{intr} \rightarrow Verb^{intr}, NP$

(23) $Verb^{intr} \rightarrow Verb^{intr1}, Verb^{intr2},$
 $Verb^{intr3}$

(24) $v^{tr} \rightarrow Verb^{tr}, NP$

(25) $Verb^{tr} \rightarrow Verb^{tr1}, Verb^{tr2}, Verb^{tr3}$



2.2.3 The Adjective Phrase.

The adjective phrase consists of an adjective and an optional complement. The complement of the adjective can be a verb phrase like in:

— suko + bajalan

x fond of + to walk

Adjective + VP

or a noun phrase that is preceded by the preposition /jo/ 'with' or /ka/ 'to' like in:

— beran + ka + paja ko

x angry + to + youngster this

Adjective + prep + NP.

The adjective may or may not have intensifiers such as /paliq/ 'most', /sabana/ 'really', and /aga?/ 'rather', which precede it and /bana/ 'really' and

/ame?/ 'extremely', which follow it. So we have such phrases as /aga? buru?/ 'rather bad', /paliŋ rancu?/ 'the nicest', /elo? bana/ 'very good', and /cadi? a-me?/ 'too cunning'.

The adjectives are grouped into three. The first are adjectives like /buru?/ 'bad', /laweh/ 'large', and /kete?/ 'small', which take no complements; the second are adjectives such as /suko/ 'fond of', /rajin/ 'diligent', and /maleh/ 'lazy', which take verb phrases as their complements; the third are adjectives such as /beran/ 'angry', /sayan/ 'like', and /banci/ 'to hate', which take noun phrases preceded by the preposition /jo/ 'with' or /ka/ 'to' as their complements.

Thus, the rules for the adjective phrase would be:

- (28) AP → AP^a (Comp^a)
- (29) AP^a → { (Intensifier¹) Adjective }
 { Adjective (Intensifier²) }
- (30) Adjective → Adjective¹, Adjective²,
 Adjective³
- (31) Comp^a → { VP / Adjective² + — }
 { Prep + NP / Adjective³ + — }

2.2.4 The Locative Phrase.

The locative phrase consists of a preposition, which may or may not be followed by another preposition, and

a locative, which may or may not be followed by a noun phrase. The first prepositions (Prep¹) are words such as /ka/ 'to', /di/ 'at, in, on', /dari/ 'from', and /untu?/ 'for', and the optional preposition (Prep²) is the word /sabalaha/ 'by the side of'. The locative is divided into two: first, the locative that may or may not be followed by a noun phrase like the word /ateh/ 'above, east', /baruh/ 'west', /rusu?/ 'side', /balakan/ 'behind', or /bawah/ 'beneath', and secondly, the locative that is never followed by a complement, such as /siko/ 'here', or /sinan/ 'there'.

We may now put the rules for the locative phrase as the following:

(32) LP → Prep + Loc

(33) Prep → Prep¹ (Prep²)

(34) Loc → { Locative¹ (NP)
 Locative² }

2.2.5 The Numeral phrase.

The numeral phrase consists of a number that may or may not be followed by a classifier. The classifier for a human is /uran/, for an animal /iku/ or /pasan/ or /parinduan/, for a proanimate either the classifier for a human or for an animal, and for an inanimate one of the fifteen classifiers which were discussed in section 2.2.1, section of the noun phrase.

since a cardinal number is simpler in form when compared with an ordinal number, we choose the cardinal number as a basic form and the ordinal one as a derived one. The cardinal number is divided into units, teens, tens, hundreds, thousands, and millions. The units are numbers from /cie?/'one' through /sambilan/ 'nine'; the teens are expressed by the addition of units before /baleh/ 'teen' such as /tigo baleh/ 'thirteen', and /lino baleh/ 'fifteen'; the tens by the addition of /puluh/ 'ten' after units, so we have /duo puluh/ 'twenty', /salapan puluh/ 'eighty', etc.

The hundreds are expressed by the addition of /ratuyh/ 'hundred' after the unit; while thousands by the addition of /ribuw/ 'thousand' after the unit, or after the ten, or after the hundred. The millions are expressed by the addition of /yuta/ 'million' after the unit, or after the teen, or after the ten, or after the hundred, or after the thousand. Consequently, the highest number we would have would be /sambilan ratuyh sambilan puluh sambilan ribuw sambilan ratuyh sambilan puluh sambilan yuta sambilan ratuyh sambilan puluh sambilan ribuw sambilan ratuyh sambilan puluh sambilan/ '999,999,999,999'.

The rules for the numeral phrase would be:

(35) NUP → Number (01)

(36) Number → (Num¹) (Num²) choose at
least one

- (37) Num¹ → Num² + Mil
- (38) Num² → (Nu¹)(Nu²) choose at least one
- (39) Nu¹ → Nu² + Thous
- (40) Nu² → Num¹, Num²
- (41) Num¹ → Cent (Num²)
- (42) Cent → Unit + Hund
- (43) Num² → Dec, Decim
- (44) Dec → (Deci) (Unit) choose at least one
- (45) Deci → Unit + Ten
- (46) Decim → Unit + Penn
- (47) Cl → $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Cl^h / Noun^h, Proximate+ - \\ Cl^{an} / Noun^{an}, Proximate+ - \\ Cl^{in} / Noun^{in} + - \end{array} \right\}$
- (48) Clⁱⁿ → Clⁱⁿ¹ ... Clⁱⁿ¹⁵

2.2.6 The Time phrase.

The time phrase is divided into two; the first time phrase (TP¹) which goes with the first temporal noun (Noun^{t1}), and the second time phrase (TP²) which goes with the second temporal noun (Noun^{t2}). TP¹ is classified into four categories. The first category (Pine¹)

consists of such forms as /akad/ 'sunday', /puku sapuluh/ '10 o'clock', and /malam/ 'night', which may or may not be preceded by the word /ariy/ 'day'. The second category (Time²) has the word /tanggal/ 'date' that is followed by a number which is not higher than 31. The third one consists of the word /bulan/ 'month' that is followed by words like /rajap/ 'the seventh Arabic month', /desember/ 'December', and /ajiy/ 'pilgrimage'. The last one consists of the word /taun/ 'year' that is followed by any number. In fact, the four of them may form one consecutive sequence, so that we may have an utterance like /ariy jumat tanggal lima-belashabulan desember taun amma puluh tujuh/ 'on Friday December 15, '67'.

The second time phrase, TP², consists of the word /ariy/ 'day', or /bulan/ 'month', or /taun/ 'year', and each of them is preceded by a number. It is possible to have a sequence of the three in reversed order, and thus we may have such an expression as /ti-go taun ampe? bulan lima ariy/ 'three years four months and five days'.

Our rules for the time phrase would be as follows:

$$(49) \text{ TP} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{TP}^1 / \text{Noun}^{t1} + \text{---} \\ \text{TP}^2 / \text{Noun}^{t2} + \text{---} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(50) \rightarrow (\text{Time}^1) (\text{Time}^2) (\text{Time}^3) (\text{Time}^4)$$

choose at least one

- (51) $\text{Time}^1 \rightarrow (\text{Time}^{1a}) \text{Time}^{1b}$
- (52) $\text{Time}^2 \rightarrow \text{Time}^{2a} + \text{Time}^{2b}$
- (53) $\text{Time}^3 \rightarrow \text{Time}^{3a} + \text{Time}^{3b}$
- (54) $\text{Time}^4 \rightarrow \text{Time}^{4a} + \text{Number}$
- (55) $\text{Time}^{1b} \rightarrow \text{Time}^{1b1}, \text{Time}^{1b2}, \text{Time}^{1b3}$
- (56) $\text{TP}^2 \rightarrow (\text{TP}^{2c}) (\text{TP}^{2b}) (\text{TP}^{2a})$ choose
at least one
- (57) $\text{TP}^{2a} \rightarrow \text{Number} + \text{Time}^{1a}$
- (58) $\text{TP}^{2b} \rightarrow \text{Number} + \text{Time}^{3a}$
- (59) $\text{TP}^{2c} \rightarrow \text{Number} + \text{Time}^{4a}$

2.3 The Base-rules.

The rules discussed and formulated piece-meal in Section 2.2 are here brought together forming the base-rules of Minangkabau. These rules render shifting in their order, for instance, the noun phrase will come after the locative phrase because the latter includes the former, so that some degree of simplicity and economy may be achieved in our exposition.

For the sake of convenience, symbols which will undergo no further developments before the lexical replacements are underlined and their numbers in the section of the item-rules are given in advance on the right-hand side. Following this is the section of the

item-rules, in which we utilize "etc." at the end of a list meaning that the list is open and that more items may be added and "#/" meaning that it is close and that the items are exhausted.

Initial string: # Sentence #

1. Sentence \longrightarrow NP + Com
2. Com \longrightarrow (M) Comment (59)
3. Comment \longrightarrow (Aux) Pred
4. Aux \longrightarrow (Aux¹) (Aux²) choose at least one (60-1)
5. Pred \longrightarrow Predicate (Adv) (62)
6. Predicate \longrightarrow LP, AP, NP, VP, NUP, TP
7. LP \longrightarrow Prep + Loc
8. Prep \longrightarrow Prep¹ (Prep²) (63-4)
9. Loc \longrightarrow $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Locative}^1 \text{ (NP)} \\ \text{Locative}^2 \end{array} \right\}$ (65)
(66)
10. AP \longrightarrow AP^o (Comp^o)
- 11, AP^o \longrightarrow $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{Intensifier}^1) \text{ Adjective} \\ \text{Adjective} (\text{Intensifier}^2) \end{array} \right\}$ (67)
(68)
12. Adjective \longrightarrow Adjective¹, Adjective²,
Adjective³ (69-70)
(71)

13. $\text{Comp}^a \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{VP / Adjective}^2 + \text{---} \\ \text{Prep}^3 + \text{NP / Adjective}^3 + \text{---} \end{array} \right\} (72)$
14. $\text{VP} \rightarrow (\text{Pref}) \text{V} (\text{Comp}^v) (73)$
15. $\text{V} \rightarrow \text{v}^t, \text{v}^{\text{tr}}, \text{v}^{\text{intr}}$
16. $\text{v}^t \rightarrow \underline{\text{v}}^{\text{t1}} (\underline{\text{v}}^{\text{t2}}) (74-5)$
17. $\text{v}^{\text{intr}} \rightarrow \text{Verb}^{\text{intr}}, \text{NP}$
18. $\text{Verb}^{\text{intr}} \rightarrow \underline{\text{Verb}}^{\text{intr1}}, \underline{\text{Verb}}^{\text{intr2}} (76-7)$
 $\underline{\text{Verb}}^{\text{intr3}} (78)$
19. $\text{v}^{\text{tr}} \rightarrow \text{Verb}^{\text{tr}}, \text{NP}$
20. $\text{Verb}^{\text{tr}} \rightarrow \underline{\text{Verb}}^{\text{tr1}}, \underline{\text{Verb}}^{\text{tr2}}, \underline{\text{Verb}}^{\text{tr3}} (79, 80-1)$
21. $\text{Comp}^v \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{AP, NUP / v}^t + \text{---} \\ \text{NP / Verb}^{\text{tr1}}, \text{Verb}^{\text{tr2}} + \text{---} \\ \text{Noun}^a / \text{Verb}^{\text{tr3}} + \text{---} \\ \text{Prep}^3 + \text{NP / NP} + \text{---} \end{array} \right\}$
22. $\text{NP} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{\text{Noun}}^a \\ \underline{\text{Noun}}^t \\ \underline{\text{Noun}}^c \\ (\text{Art}) \text{Name} \\ \underline{\text{Proanimate}} \end{array} \right\} (\text{Def}) (82)$
 (83)
 (84)
23. $\text{Noun}^t \rightarrow \underline{\text{Noun}}^{\text{t1}}, \underline{\text{Noun}}^{\text{t2}} (85-6)$
24. $\text{Noun}^c \rightarrow \underline{\text{Noun}}^{\text{h}}, \underline{\text{Noun}}^{\text{an}}, \underline{\text{Noun}}^{\text{in}} (87-8)$
25. $\text{Noun}^{\text{in1}} \rightarrow \underline{\text{Noun}}^{\text{in1}} \dots \underline{\text{Noun}}^{\text{in15}} (89-103)$

26. Name \rightarrow Name^h, Name^a
27. Name^h \rightarrow Name^{hm}, Name^{hf}
28. Name^{hm} \rightarrow Name^{hmi} (Name^{ad}
29. Name^{ad} \rightarrow Name^{ad1}, Name^{ad2} (104-5)
30. Name^{hmi} \rightarrow Name^{hmib} (Name^{hmib}) (106)
31. Name^{hf} \rightarrow Name^{hfb} (Name^{hmib}) (107)
32. Name^a \rightarrow Name^{ades}, Name^{afab} (108-9)
33. Art \rightarrow $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Art}^1 / \text{---} + \text{Name}^h, \text{Name}^a \\ \text{Art}^2 / \text{---} + \text{Name}^{hm} \\ \text{Art}^3 / \text{---} + \text{Name}^{hf} \\ \text{Art}^4 / \text{---} + \text{Name}^{afab} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} (110) \\ (111) \\ (112) \\ (113) \end{array}$
34. TP \rightarrow $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{TP}^1 / \text{Noun}^{t1} + \text{---} \\ \text{TP}^2 / \text{Noun}^{t2} + \text{---} \end{array} \right\}$
35. TP¹ \rightarrow (Time¹) (Time²) (Time³) (Time⁴)
choose at least one
36. Time¹ \rightarrow (Time^{1a}) Time^{1b} (114)
37. Time² \rightarrow Time^{2a} + Time^{2b}: (115-6)
38. Time³ \rightarrow Time^{3a} + Time^{3b} (117-8)
39. Time⁴ \rightarrow Time^{4a} + Number (119)
40. Time^{1b} \rightarrow Time^{1b1}, Time^{1b2}, Time^{1b3} (120-2)
41. TP² \rightarrow (TP^{2o}) (TP^{2b}) (TP^{2a}) choose at

least one

42. TP^{2a} → Number + Time^{1a}
43. TP^{2b} → Number + Time^{3a}
44. TP^{2c} → Number + Time^{4a}
45. NUP → Number (Cl)
46. Number → (Num¹) (Num²) choose at least one
47. Num¹ → Num² + Mil (123)
48. Num² → (Nu¹) (Nu²) choose at least one
49. Nu¹ → Nu² + Thous (124)
50. Nu² → Numb¹, Numb²
51. Numb¹ → Cent (Numb²)
52. Cent → Unit + Hund (125-6)
53. Numb² → Dec, Decim
54. Dec → (Deci) (Unit) choose at least one
55. Deci → Unit + Ten (127)
56. Decim → Unit + Ten (128)
57. Cl → $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{Cl}^n / \text{Noun}^n, \text{Proanimate} + \text{---} \\ \underline{Cl}^{an} / \text{Noun}^{an}, \text{Proanimate} + \text{---} \\ \underline{Cl}^{in} / \text{Noun}^{in} + \text{---} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} (129) \\ (130) \end{array}$
- $\left[\underline{Cl}^{inl} / \text{Noun}^{inl} + \dots + \text{---} \right] (131)$

58. cl^{in} →	}	cl^{in2} / Noun ⁱⁿ² + ... + —	(132)
		cl^{in3} / Noun ⁱⁿ³ + ... + —	(133)
		cl^{in4} / Noun ⁱⁿ⁴ + ... + —	(134)
		cl^{in5} / Noun ⁱⁿ⁵ + ... + —	(135)
		cl^{in6} / Noun ⁱⁿ⁶ + ... + —	(136)
		cl^{in7} / Noun ⁱⁿ⁷ + ... + —	(137)
		cl^{in8} / Noun ⁱⁿ⁸ + ... + —	(138)
		cl^{in9} / Noun ⁱⁿ⁹ + ... + —	(139)
		cl^{in10} / Noun ⁱⁿ¹⁰ + ... + —	(140)
		cl^{in11} / Noun ⁱⁿ¹¹ + ... + —	(141)
		cl^{in12} / Noun ⁱⁿ¹² + ... + —	(142)
		cl^{in13} / Noun ⁱⁿ¹³ + ... + —	(143)
		cl^{in14} / Noun ⁱⁿ¹⁴ + ... + —	(144)
		cl^{in15} / Noun ⁱⁿ¹⁵ + ... + —	(145)

2.4 Item-rules.

59. M	→	taraq	<u>clearly</u>
		jaleh	<u>evidently</u>
		uampa?e	<u>seemingly</u>
		barankaliy	<u>perhaps</u>
		kabae	<u>people say</u>
			etc.

60. Aux ¹	→	alah	<u>already</u>
		alun	<u>not yet</u>
		sadiq	<u>in progress</u>
		ka	<u>to be going to</u>
		etc.	

61. Aux² → tarayh always
 aoo? often
 sakaliy once
 duo kaliy twice
 jaran, rarely
 etc.
62. Adv. → sae only
 juo also
 etc.
63. Prep¹ → di in, at, on
 ka to
 untutefor
 etc.
64. Prep² → sabalah by the side of
 #
65. Locative¹ → ateh over, east
 dalam inside
 bawah beneath
 baruh west
 suo? right
 kida left
 lua outside
 balakau, behind
 etc.
66. Locative² → siko here
 sinan there

niya? this direction

#

67. Intensifier¹ → aga? rather
 palin most
 sabana really
 etc.

68. Intensifier² → bana very
 ame? extremely
 etc.

69. Adjective¹ → ranca? nice
 smitin smart
 elo? good
 buru? bad
 api? rancid
 masam acid
 lama? tasty
 cadi? cunning
 panday clever
 bodoh stupid
 tele imbecile
 ono? foolish
 sampiy? narrow
 lapan large
 sirah red
 kete? small
 gadan big
 bana? much, many

sakete? few, little
 sambuh in an excessive quantity

etc.

70. Adjective² → rajin diligent
 maleh lazy
 garag industrious
 mamuh willing
 suko fond of
 bisa able
 mesitiy must
 bulih may
 etc.

71. Adjective³ → berag angry
 sayag to like
 taragag? to long for
 ca?inan to wish
 oiato to love
 etc.

72. Prep³ → jo with
 ka to
 #

73. Pref → {
 ∅ / — + Verb^{intr1}, Verb^{tr1}
 ba¹ / — + v^{tl}, Verb^{intr2}, Verb^{tr3}, NP
 ba² / — + NP + Prep³ + NP
 man- / — + Verb^{intr3}, Verb^{tr2}

74. v^{t1} → tambah to add
#
75. v^{t2} → lebih more
kurang less
naik? up
turun down
etc.
76. Verb^{intr1} → lalo? to sleep
tidu to lay
iday? to live
matiy to die
gula? to laugh
paiy to go
datan to come
pulan to come home
tuban to fly
mandiy to take a bath
etc.
77. Verb^{intr2} → jalan to walk
lariy to run
galuy? to tease
garah to joke
siu to whistle
etc.
78. Verb^{intr3} → taniyh to weep
rato? to cry and praise the dead
layan to dash
etc.

79. Verb^{tr1} → minum to drink
 makan to eat
 jadiy to become
 etc.

80. Verb^{tr2} → li? to see
 cali? to look at
 ambi? to take
 baliy to buy
 alu to deceive
 rabo to feel
 etc.

81. Verb^{tr3} → aja to learn
 latih to train
 etc.

82. Nounⁿ → pandape? opinion
 panana mind
 ilimaw knowledge
 jawapan answer
 kasenanam comfort
 kakaya?an wealth
 ilimaw uku geometry
 oaro balando the dutch language
 oaro ingiriyh the english language
 parusan dream
 parasayan misery
 etc.

83. Def → iko this

ituw that

#

84. Proanimate → deen I (plain)
 ambo I (refined)
 wa?an you (masculine, said to
 equals or inferiors)
 kaaw you (feminine, said to
 equals or inferiors)
 awa?¹ you
 awa?² we (inclusive)
 kamiy we (exclusive)
 uba? you (said to one's father)
 ude you (said to one's elder
 brother)
 ino he, she (plain)
 ilaw he, she (showing respect)
 etc.

85. Noun ^{t1}

- kiniy now
 oako a moment ago
 kapatan yesterday
 de?suriy some-time ago
 baeko in a moment
 bisu? tomorrow
 nantiy? some time in the future
 etc.

86. Noun ^{t2}

- lamoe duration
 wakatuwe time

#

87. Noun ^h	→	tukan kayuw	<u>carpenter</u>
		tantara	<u>soldier</u>
		polisiy	<u>policeman</u>
		ana? sikola	<u>student</u>
		guruw	<u>teacher</u>
		urañ karajo kantu	<u>clerk</u>
		pilot kapatabañ	<u>pilot</u>
		supir	<u>driver</u>
		babaw	<u>maid</u>
		adi?	<u>younger sister or</u> <u>brother</u>
		kaka?	<u>elder sister or</u> <u>brother</u>
		ayah	<u>father</u>
		maude	<u>mother</u>
		urañ	<u>man</u>
		paja	<u>youngster</u>
		ana?	<u>son or daughter</u>
			etc.

88. Noun ^{au}	→	kudo	<u>horse</u>
		jawiy	<u>ox</u>
		kambin	<u>goat</u>
		iti?	<u>duck</u>
		auso	<u>goose</u>
		lau?	<u>fish</u>
		ambuwabuw	<u>tuna</u>
		ikan kaliñ	<u>wackerel</u>
		baluy?	<u>eel</u>

udaq	<u>cray-fish</u>
uqgeh	<u>bird</u>
buayo	<u>crocodile</u>
rimaw	<u>tiger</u>
kapindiq	<u>louse</u>
ayam batino	<u>hen</u>
kabaw	<u>water buffalo</u>
sipasan	<u>centipede</u>
rañiy?	<u>mosquito</u>
manciy?	<u>mouse</u>
ula	<u>snake</u>
	etc.

89. Nounⁱⁿ¹ →

kasu	<u>mattress</u>
roko?	<u>cigarette</u>
capkeh	<u>clover</u>
batañ pisañ	<u>banana tree</u>
batañ karambi	<u>coconut tree</u>
	etc.

90. Nounⁱⁿ² →

rumah	<u>house</u>
karetañin	<u>bicycle</u>
kapatabañ	<u>air-plane</u>
pulupen	<u>fountain-pen</u>
pituluy?	<u>pencil</u>
cino	<u>China</u>
suriname	<u>Guiana</u>
padañ	<u>padang</u>
wasiuton	<u>washington</u>
	etc.

91. Nounⁱⁿ³ → kacang peanut
 mantiman cucumber
 ubiy sweet potato
 karambi coconut
 etc.
92. Nounⁱⁿ⁴ → lapi? mat
 bajuw upper garment
 karateh paper
 sirawa trousers
 daun leaf
 etc.
93. Nounⁱⁿ⁵ → pamatan retaining wall
 #
94. Nounⁱⁿ⁶ → kue cake
 samba condiment
 manga mango
 rotiy bread
 etc.
95. Nounⁱⁿ⁷ → ameh gold
 #
96. Nounⁱⁿ⁸ → pitih money
 gajiy salary
 balanjjo expense
 etc.
97. Nounⁱⁿ⁹ → bureh rice

paday paddy
 kacang peanut
 etc.

98. Nounⁱⁿ¹⁰ → lada garden
 sabun soap
 garam salt
 etc.

99. Nounⁱⁿ¹¹ → kain cloth
 benang thread
 tali string
 etc.

100. Nounⁱⁿ¹² → ai water
 susu milk
 mia? oil
 etc.

101. Nounⁱⁿ¹³ → suban ear-ring
 galar bangle
 cincin ring
 sipatuw shoe
 etc.

102. Nounⁱⁿ¹⁴ → buluh bamboo
 sipadeh ginger
 batar, pisang banana tree
 etc.

103. Nounⁱⁿ¹⁵ → bawan onion

#

104. Name^{ad1}

→ malin basa Malin Basa
 rajo ameh Radjo Ameh
 malin satiy Malin Sati
 marah sutau Marah Sutau
 rajo lengan Radjo Leungang
 etc.

105. Name^{ad2}

→ datu? rajo dilangit?
 Dt. Radjo Dilangit
 datu? ranakayo basa
 Dt. Ranakajo Basa
 datu? gunung ijaw
 Dt. Gunung Hidjau
 etc.

106. Name^{hmb}

→ karin Karin
 dulah Abdullah
 asan Hasan
 usin Husein
 samsir Sjamsir
 anuwar Aliwar
 ma?usui Maksui
 sainudin Zainuddin
 etc.

107. Name^{hfb}

→ samah Hamah
 saripah Saripah
 sansinar Sjamsinar
 sama Ama
 yuliy Juli

yuniar Juniar
 jubaidah Zubaidah
 etc.

108. Name^{ades} → balar Balang (spotty)
 itam Hitam (black)
 kuri? Kurik (black spots on
 white)
 kalupa? Kalupak (white)
 etc.
109. Name^{afab} → rimaw Rimau (tiger)
 buayo Buajo (crocodile)
 kañci Kañji (deer mouse)
 baru? Baruk (macaque)
 ula Ula (snake)
 etc.
110. Art¹ → siy / --- + Name^h, Name^{ades}
 #
111. Art² → ankuw / --- + Name^{hm}
 #
112. Art³ → ran kayo / --- + Name^{hf}
 #
113. Art⁴ → ka? / --- + Name^{afab}
 #
114. Time^{la} → ariy day
 #

115. Time^{2a} → tanggal date
#
116. Time^{2b} → satu the first
lima the fifth
tiga bales the thirteenth
etc.
117. Time^{3a} → bulan month
#
118. Time^{3b} → ramadan Ramadan
puasa fast
aji pilgrimage to Mecca
desember December
etc.
119. Time^{4a} → tahun year
#
120. Time^{1b1} → puku + satu 1 o'clock
enam 6 o'clock
duo bales noon, midnight
etc.
121. Time^{1b2} → wakatuw + subuh prayer-time one
luu prayer-time two
manabiy? harvest time
kasawah time to start
ploughing
etc.

122. Time ^{1b3}	→ akat	<u>Sunday</u>
	sinayan	<u>Monday</u>
	salasa	<u>Tuesday</u>
	raba?a	<u>Wednesday</u>
	kamih	<u>Thursday</u>
	jumaat	<u>Friday</u>
	satuw	<u>Saturday</u>
	gadaq	<u>"big"</u>
	lai	<u>birth</u>
	malam	<u>night</u>
	siaq	<u>day-time</u>
	saxjo	<u>evening</u>
	pataq	<u>afternoon</u>

eto.

123. Mil → yuta million

#

124. Thous → ribuw thousand

#

125. Unit → oie? one

duo two

tigo three

ampe? four

limo five

unam six

tujuh seven

salapan eight

sambilan nine

#

126. Hund → ratuyh hundred
#
127. Ten → puluh ten
#
128. Teen → baleh teen
//
129. Cl^h → uraq / Noun^h, Proanimate + ---
#
130. Cl^{an} → iku, pasaq, parinduan / Noun^{an} + ---
etc.
131. Clⁱⁿ¹ → batay / Nounⁱⁿ¹ + ... + ---
#
132. Clⁱⁿ² → buah / Nounⁱⁿ² + ... + ---
#
133. Clⁱⁿ³ → ides? / Nounⁱⁿ³ + ... + ---
#
134. Clⁱⁿ⁴ → alay / Nounⁱⁿ⁴ + ... + ---
#
135. Clⁱⁿ⁵ → lareh / Nounⁱⁿ⁵ + ... + ---
#
136. Clⁱⁿ⁶ → saiy? / Nounⁱⁿ⁶ + ... + ---
etc.

137. Clⁱⁿ⁷ → ameh 2½ grams
 tai 16 "amehs"
 etc.
138. Clⁱⁿ⁸ → rupiah 100 cents
 sukuw 50 cents
 biliyh 10 cents
 etc.
139. Clⁱⁿ⁹ → piku 62½ kilograms
 gantan $\frac{1}{40}$ "piku"
 etc.
140. Clⁱⁿ¹⁰ → peta? / Nounⁱⁿ¹⁰ + ... + ---
 etc.
141. Clⁱⁿ¹¹ → iyar yard
 eto length from one's elbow to
the tip of his middle finger
 ela? length of two "etos"
 kabuy length of four etos
 gabaya length of six etos
 etc.
142. Clⁱⁿ¹² → liter litre
 embe pailful
 boto bottlerul
 etc.
143. Clⁱⁿ¹³ → pasan pair
 etc.

144. cl^{in14} → rumpun cluster of trees
etc.

145. cl^{in15} → bukuw / Nounⁱⁿ¹⁵ + ... + ---
#

2.5 Phrase-markers.

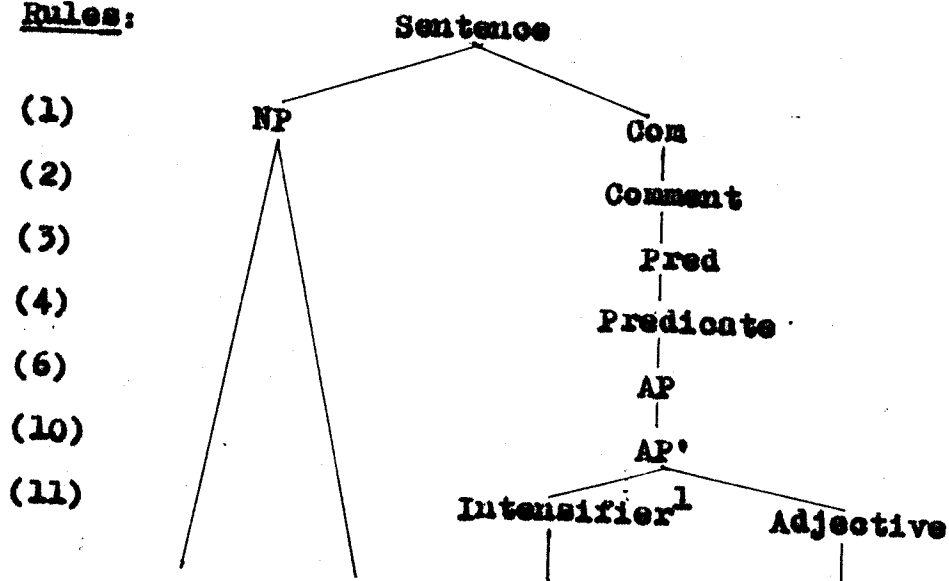
In this section we shall present one phrase-marker for each of the sentence-types discussed in Section 2.1, which serves as a way of tracing back derivations and as some measure of the simplicity and economy of our rules.

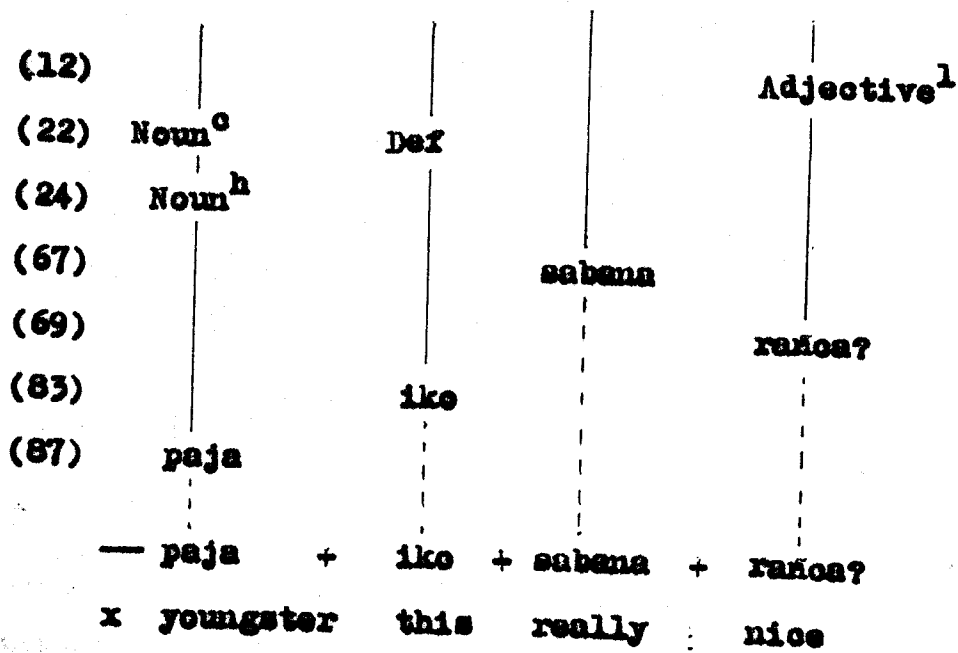
2.5.1 NP + AP

For this sentence-type, we shall take the sentence: This youngster is really nice, and give its tree of derivations as follows.

Phrase-marker I

Rules:



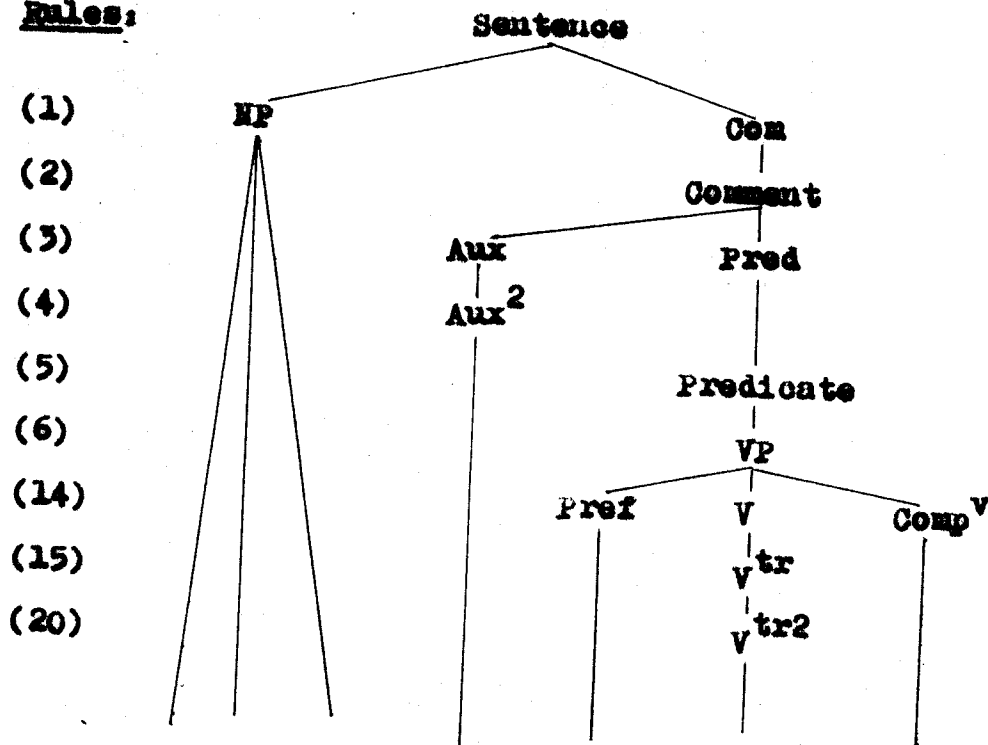


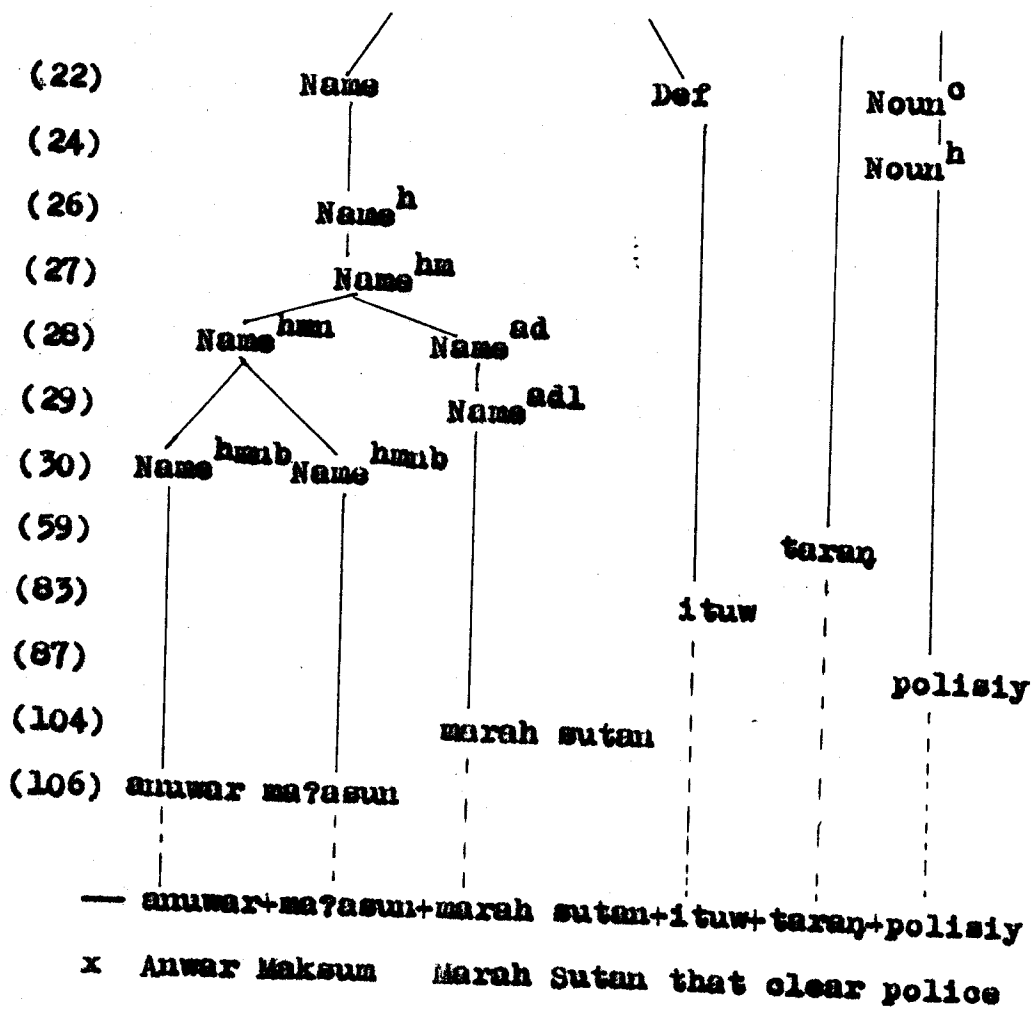
2.5.2 NP + VP

For this sentence-type, we shall take: This "Deer House" often deceives "Crocodiles" as an example, and present its tree of derivations as follows:

Phrase-marker II

Rules:



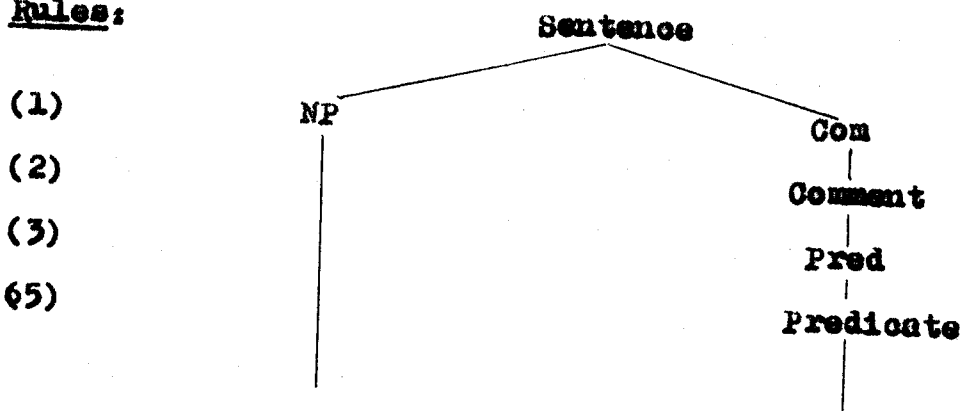


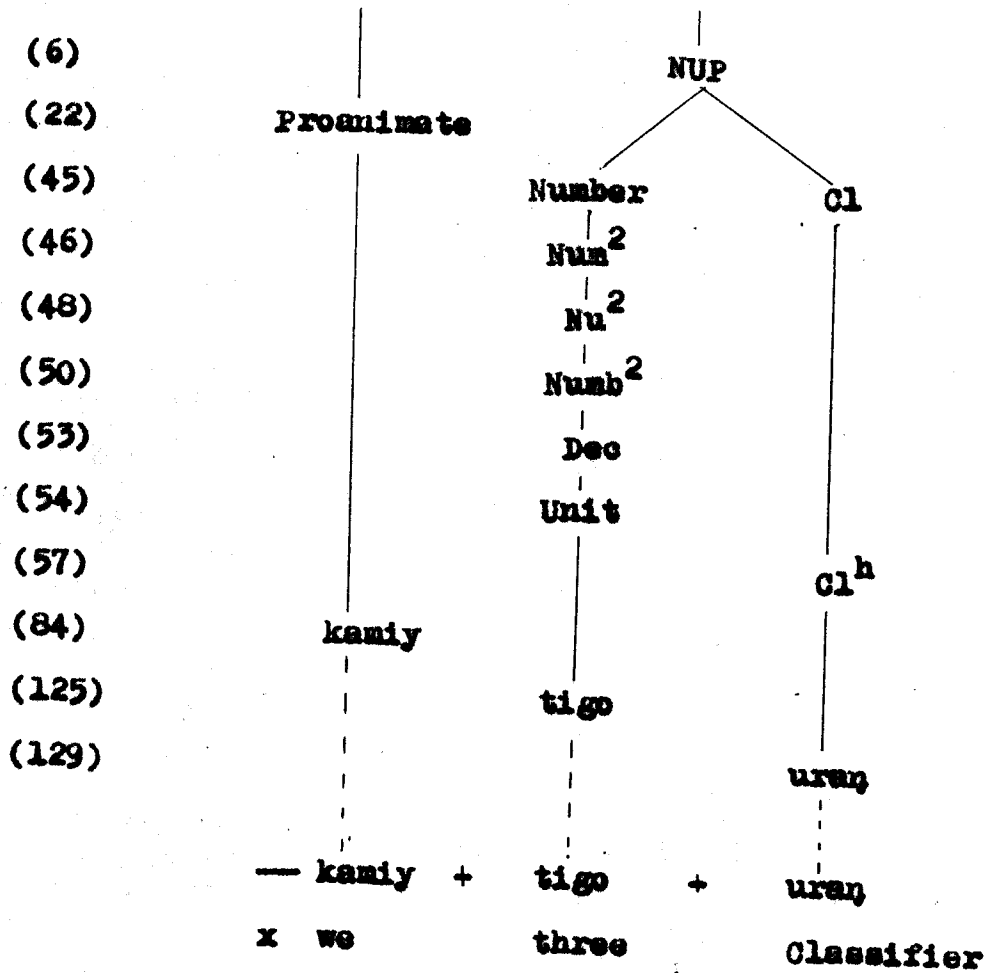
2.5.4 NP +NUP

As an example of this sentence-type, let us take the sentence: There are three of us, and give its tree of derivations as follows:

Phrase-marker IV

Rules:



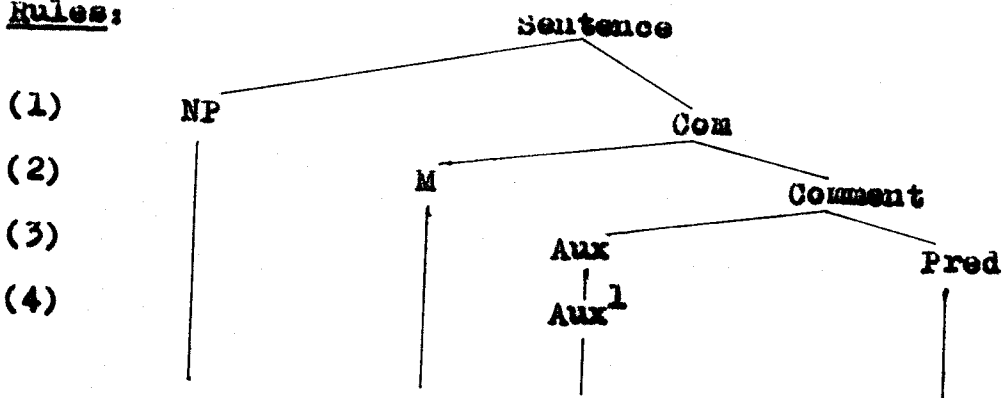


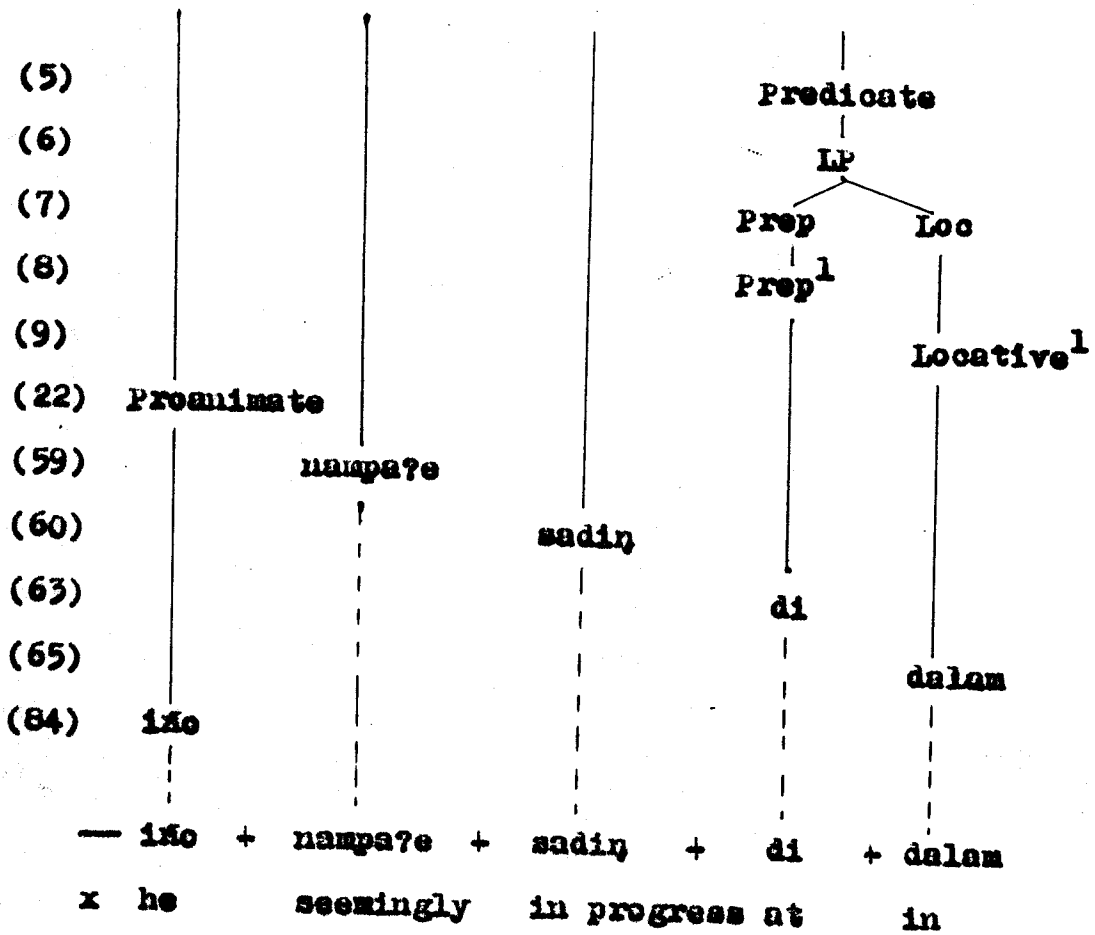
2.5.5 NP + IP

As an example of this sentence-type, we shall take the sentence: Seemingly he is inside, and present its tree as follows:

Phrase-marker V

Rules:



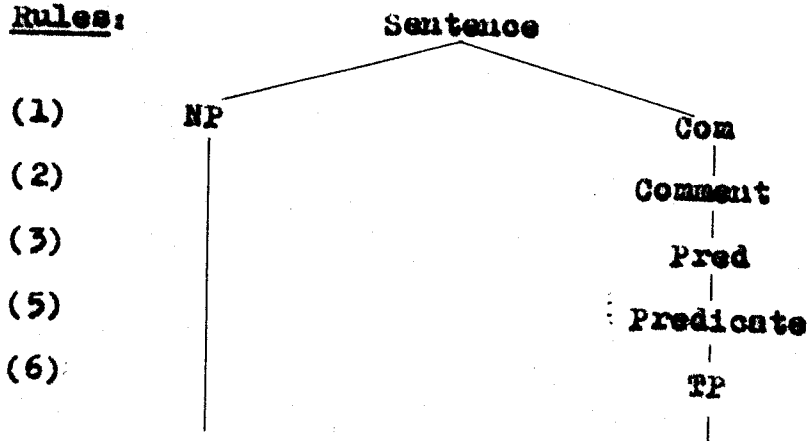


2.5.6 NP + TP

Our example of this sentence-type is the sentence: It is now the fast month of the year 1967, and its tree of derivations is like the following:

Phrase-marker VI

Rules:



SOME TRANSFORMATIONS

3.0 Introduction.

The base-rules in Sections 2.3 and 2.4 generate sequences of morphemes as terminal strings underlying the kernel sentences of Minangkabau. In this chapter we shall present some, out of many, derivations of non-kernel sentences in Minangkabau whose transformations differ from those of the English ones.

The distinction between kernel sentences and any other sentences derived from them may be clarified by the following quotation:

Our goal is to limit the kernel in such a way that the terminal strings underlying the kernel sentences are derived by a simple system of phrase structure [base] and can provide the basis from which all sentences can be derived by simple transformations; obligatory transformations in the case of the kernel, obligatory and optional transformations in the case of non-kernel sentences. 17/

The transformations may rearrange strings or may add or delete morphemes.

Each of the transformational rules that will be presented consists of four parts. The first part is the structural description (SD), describing the structure

of strings to which the transformation applies; the second part is the structural change (SC), stating the change of the structure itself. The third part is their phrase-marker(s) (PM), presenting the "process" of the change shown in trees of derivations; and the last part (EG) provides examples of sentences to be transformed and their derived sentences.

3.1 Emphasis Optional.

There are two particles to indicate emphasis in Minangkabau. The first is /iyo/ coming before a sentence, and the second is /mah/ whose position depends on the string to be emphasized. If /mah/ comes after the NP, it emphasizes the NP and if it comes after the Comment, it emphasizes the Comment; but when it comes between /iyo/ and the sentence, emphasis is exerted to the whole sentence.

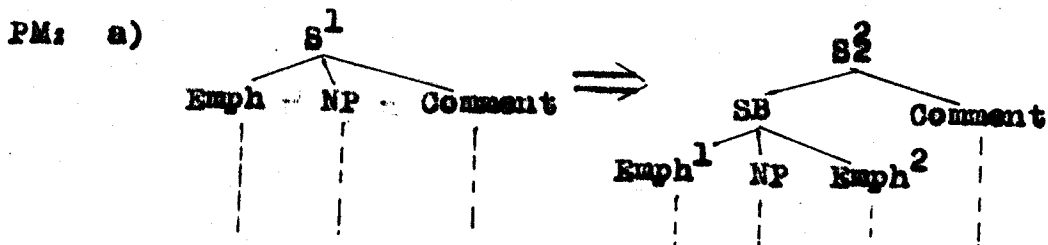
T-rule 1:

SD: $\frac{NP}{1} + \frac{Comment}{2}$

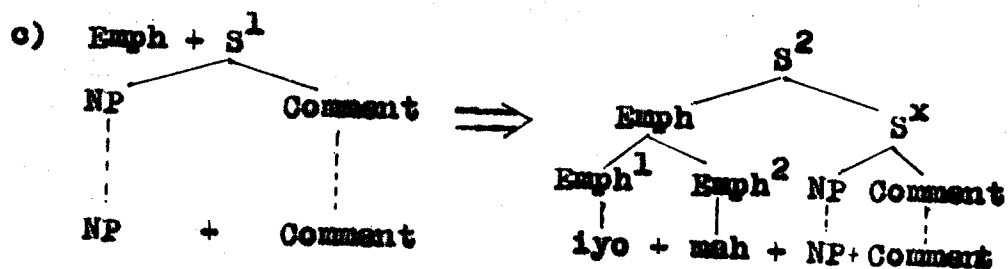
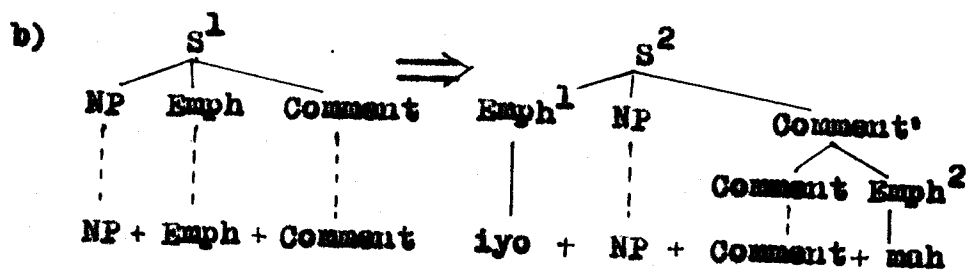
SC: a) $Emph + 1 + 2 \implies Emph^1 + 1 + Emph^2 + 2$

b) $1 + Emph + 2 \implies Emph^1 + 1 + 2 + Emph^2$

c) $Emph (1 + 2) \implies Emph^1 + Emph^2 + 1 + 2$



Emph + NP + Comment iyo + NP + mah + Comment



EG: a) — ifo + sakiy? \Rightarrow iyo + ifo + mah + sakiy?
 x he sick Emph he Emph sick
He is sick It is he that is sick

— kamiy + makan nasiy \Rightarrow
 x we eat rice
We ate the rice

iyo + kamiy + mah + makan nasiy
 Emph we Emph eat rice
It was we who ate the rice

— kapatar + tanggal + sapuluh \Rightarrow
 x yesterday date ten
It was the tenth of this month yesterday

iyo + kapatar + mah + tanggal + sapuluh
 Emph yesterday Emph date ten
It was really the tenth yesterday

- b) — deen+manuliyh \Rightarrow iyo+deen+manuliyh+mah
 x I write Emph I write Emph
I wrote I did write
- aba?+dataq \Rightarrow iyo+aba?+dataq+mah
 x father come Emph father come Emph
Father came Father did come
- c) — ilaw+disiko \Rightarrow iyo+mah+ilaw+disiko
 x he at here Emph Emph he at here
He is here Truly he is here
- iko+buru? \Rightarrow iyo+mah+iko+buru?
 x this bad Emph Emph this bad
This is bad It is true it is bad

3.2 Ordinal Optional.

The ordinal numbers are derived from the cardinal ones by adding the particle /nan/ and the prefix /ka/ to the latter.

f-rule 2:

SD: $\frac{NP}{1} + \frac{Number}{2} + \frac{x}{3}$ where $x = Cl$ or null

SO: $1 + 2 + 3 + Ord \Rightarrow 1 + nan + ka + 2$

PM:

S^1	+	Ord	\Rightarrow	S^2
NP		Pred		NP
NP		Number		nan
NP	+	Number		ka
				Number
				NP+ nan + ka + Number

EG: — bajuw + ituw + duo + alay ⇒
 x shirt that two CL

The shirts are two in number

bajuw + ituw + nan + ka + duo
 shirt that "nan" "ka" two

The shirt is the second

— paja + iko + ampe? + uraq ⇒
 x youngster this four CL

These youngsters are four in number

paja + iko + nan + ka + ampe?
 youngster this "nan" "ka" four

This youngster is the fourth

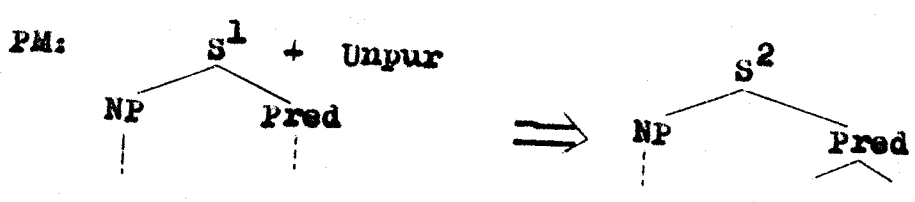
3.3. Unpurposive A Optional.

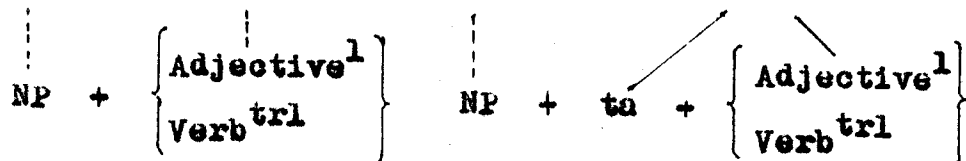
The unpurposive construction shows that the resultant fact or action is not the one that is expected or intended. The construction is formed by adding the prefix /ta/ either to Adjective¹ or to Verb^{trl}.

T-rule 3:

SD: $\frac{NP}{1} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Adjective}^1 \\ \text{Verb}^{trl} \end{array} \right\}_2$

SC: 1 + 2 + Unpur ⇒ 1 + ta + 2





EG: — sirawa + iko + siŋke? \Rightarrow

x trouser this short

These trousers are short

sirawa + iko + ta + siŋke?

trouser this "ta" short

These trousers turn out to be too short

— waʔaŋ + laio? \Rightarrow waʔaŋ + ta + lalo?

x you sleep you "ta" sleep

You slept

You happened to fall asleep

3.4 Passive Optional.

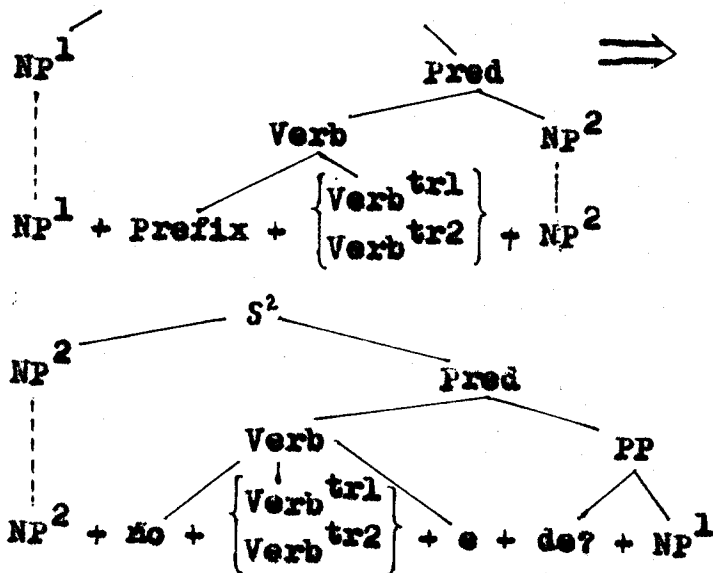
The passive construction is formed from an active one containing a transitive verb which is either Verb^{tr1} or Verb^{tr2} by replacing its prefix with /xo/ and adding /e/ to the verb which is followed by the particle /de?/ and by changing the place of the agent and the object of the active sentence.

T-rule 4:

SD: $\frac{\text{NP}^1}{1} + \frac{\text{Prefix}}{2} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Verb}^{\text{tr1}} \\ \text{Verb}^{\text{tr2}} \end{array} \right\} + \frac{\text{NP}^2}{4}$

SC: 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + Passive \Rightarrow 4 + xo + 3 + e + de? + 1

PM: $\begin{array}{c} \text{S}^1 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \end{array} + \text{Passive}$



EG: — kabaw + makan + rumpuy? ⇒
 x buffalo eat grass

A buffalo eats grass

rumpuy? + ho + makan + e + de? + kabaw
 grass "ho" eat "e" by buffalo

Grass is eaten by a buffalo

— asan + man + ambi? + gulo ⇒
 x Hasan Pref take sugar

Hasan took the sugar

gulo + ho + ambi? + e + de? + asan
 sugar "ho" take "e" by Hasan

The sugar was taken by Hasan

3.5 Unpurposive B Optional.

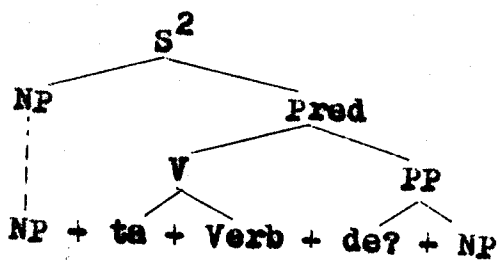
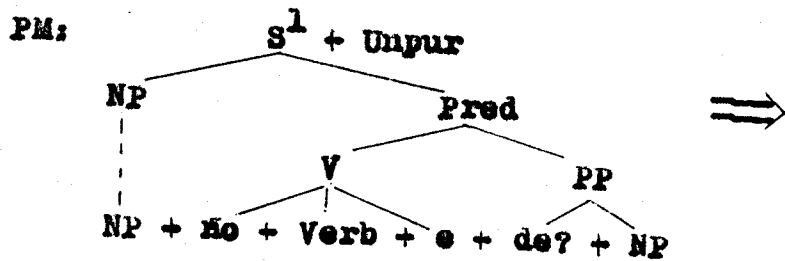
From a passive construction we may have an unpurposive one, whose resultant action is not anticipated or de-

sired, by replacing the prefix /no/ with the particle /ta/ and dropping the suffix /e/.

T-rule 2:

SD: $\frac{NP}{1} + \frac{no}{2} + \frac{Verb}{3} + \frac{e}{4} + \frac{de?}{5} + \frac{NP}{6}$

SC: $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + Unpur \Rightarrow 1 + ta + 3 + 5 + 6$



EG: — racun + no + makan + e + de? + anayh ⇒
 x poison "no" eat "e" by Anas
The poison was taken by Anas

racun + ta + makan + de? + Anayh

poison "ta" eat by Anas

The poison was unpurposely taken by Anas

— parampo? + no + temba? + e + de? + ilaw ⇒

x burglar "no" shoot "e" by he

The burglar was shot by him

parampo? + ta + temba? + de? + ilaw

burglar + "ta" + shoot + by? + he

The burglar was shot by him unintentionally

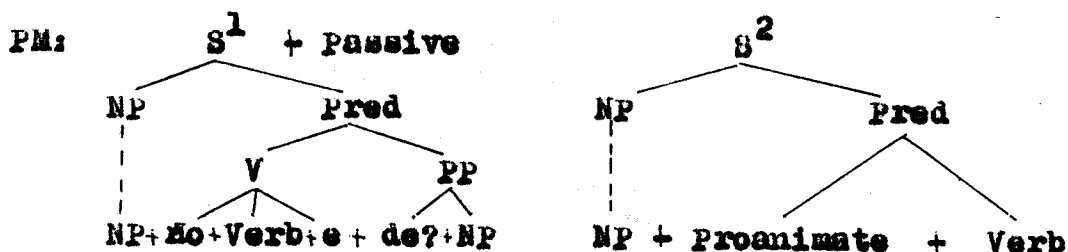
3.6 Passive Obligatory.

Unless a passive construction is converted into an unpurposive one, this rule has to be applied to a passive construction having a proanimate as the actor by putting the proanimate in place of /no/ and dropping the suffix /e/ and the particle /de?/.

T-rule 6:

SD: $\frac{NP}{1} + \frac{no}{2} + \frac{Verb}{3} + \frac{e}{4} + \frac{de?}{5} + \frac{Proanimate}{6}$

SC: $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + \text{Passive} \Rightarrow 1 + 6 + 3$



EG: — parampo? + no + temba? + e + de? + ilaw \Rightarrow

x burglar "no" shoot "e" by he

The burglar was shot by him

parampo? + ilaw + temba?

burglar he shoot

The burglar was shot by him

— kakiy + iko + no + pija? + e + de? + kauw \Rightarrow

x foot this "no" step "e" by you

This foot was stepped by you

kakiy + iko + kauw + pija?

foot this you step

This foot was stepped by you

3.7 Reduplication Optional.

In Minangkabau the reduplication of a word gives the effect of intensification. The reduplication is classified into two; the first being the reduplication of an adjective, or a verb stem, or a locative, which indicates that the meaning of a word is intensified; and the second being the reduplication of such numbers as Units, Ten, Hund, Thous, and Mil, and classifiers (Ol), and Time that can be preceded by a number, by replacing any string preceding the word being reduplicated with the prefix /ba-/ and dropping the classifier if it precedes any number being reduplicated.

T-rule 7:

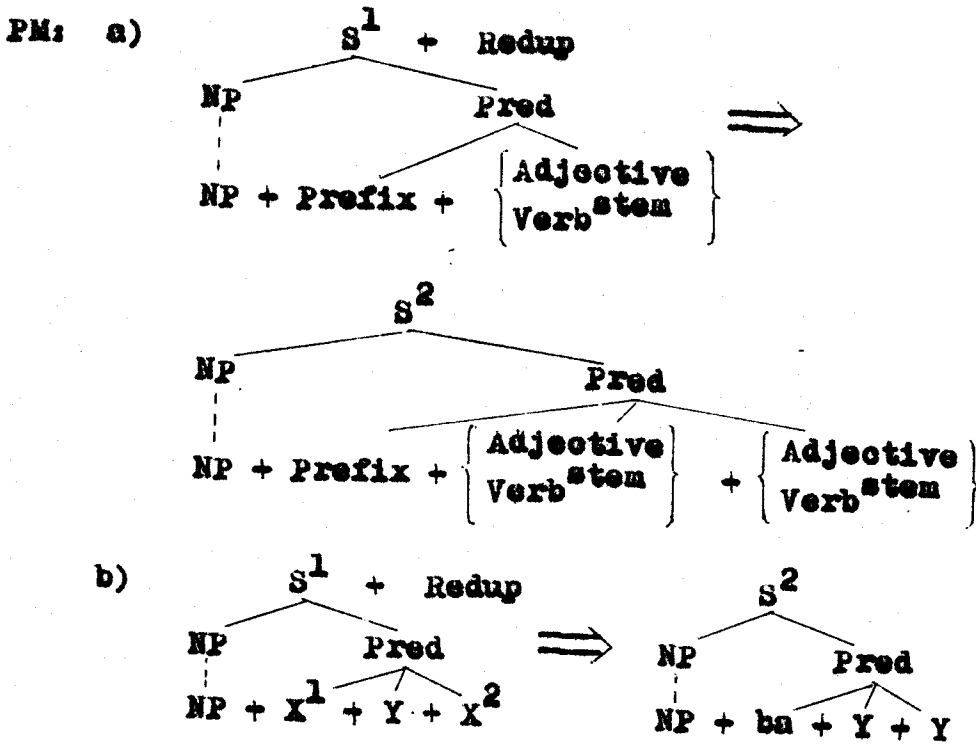
SD: a) $\frac{NP}{1} + \frac{(Prefix)}{2} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Adjective} \\ \text{Verb stem} \end{array} \right\} \frac{X}{3} \frac{X}{4}$ where X =
any string
or null

b) $\frac{NP}{1} + \frac{X^1}{2} + \frac{Y}{3} + \frac{X^2}{4}$ where X = any string or
null

Y = Unit, Ten, Thous,
Hund, Mil, Time^{la},

Time^{2a}, Time^{4a},
and O1

- SG: a) 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + Redup \Rightarrow 1 + 2 + 3 + 3 + 4
 b) 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + Redup \Rightarrow 1 + ba + 3 + 3



- EG: a) — uraq + ituw + sakiy? \Rightarrow
 x man that sick
That man is sick
- uraq + ituw + sakiy? + sakiy?
 man that sick sick
That man is sickly
- awa? + ma + lie? + bukuw \Rightarrow
 x we Pref look book
We are looking at the books

awa? + ma + lie? + lie? + bukuw

we Pref look look book

We are having a look at the books

b) — pitiyh + iko + ampe? + ribuw ⇒

x money this four thousand

This money is four thousand rupiahs

pitiyh + iko + ba + ribuw + ribuw

money this Pref thousand thousand

There are thousands of rupiahs

— bareh + ituw + limo + piku ⇒

x rice that five 62.5 kg

That rice weighs 5x62.5 kg

bareh + ituw + ba + piku + piku

rice that Pref "piku" "piku"

There is a lot of rice

— lamoe + duo + tauu ⇒

x duration two year

The duration was two years

lamoe + ba + tauu + tauu

duration Pref year year

It was years of duration

3.8 Negative Optional.

Negation in Minangkabau is expressed by the use of the particles /inda?/ and /doh/, which are used in two

ways. The first is to negate the subject by placing /inda?/ before the subject and /doh/ after it; the second is to negate a predicate by placing /inda?/ after the subject and /doh/ after the predicate.

T-rule 8:

SD: $\frac{NP}{1} + \frac{Comment}{2}$

SC: a) $1 + 2 + Neg \Rightarrow inda? + 1 + doh + 2$

b) $1 + 2 + Neg \Rightarrow 1 + inda? + 2 + doh$

PM: a)

The diagram shows a transformation from a subject NP to a clause structure. On the left, a tree for $S^1 + Neg$ has a root $S^1 + Neg$ with two children: NP^1 and $Comment$. The NP^1 node has a child $NP^1 + Comment$. An arrow points to the right, where a tree for S^2 is shown. The root S^2 has three children: $inda?$, NP^1 , and $Comment$. The NP^1 node has a child $doh + Comment$.

b)

The diagram shows a transformation from a predicate Comment to a clause structure. On the left, a tree for $S^1 + Neg$ has a root $S^1 + Neg$ with two children: NP and $Comment$. The NP node has a child $NP + Comment$. An arrow points to the right, where a tree for S^2 is shown. The root S^2 has three children: NP , $inda?$, and $Comment$. The $Comment$ node has a child $Comment + doh$.

EG: a) — iño + man + cilo? + pitiyh \Rightarrow
 x he Pref steal money
He stole the money

inda? + iño + man + cilo? + pitiyh + doh
 Neg he Pref steal money Neg
It was not he who stole the money

b) — kamiy + sadiq + baraja + caro + ingiriyh \Rightarrow
 x we in progress learn way English
We are learning English

kamiy+inda?+sadiq+baraja+caro+ingiriyh+doh
 we Neg in progress learn way English Neg
We are not learning English now

3.9 Adverb of Time Optional.

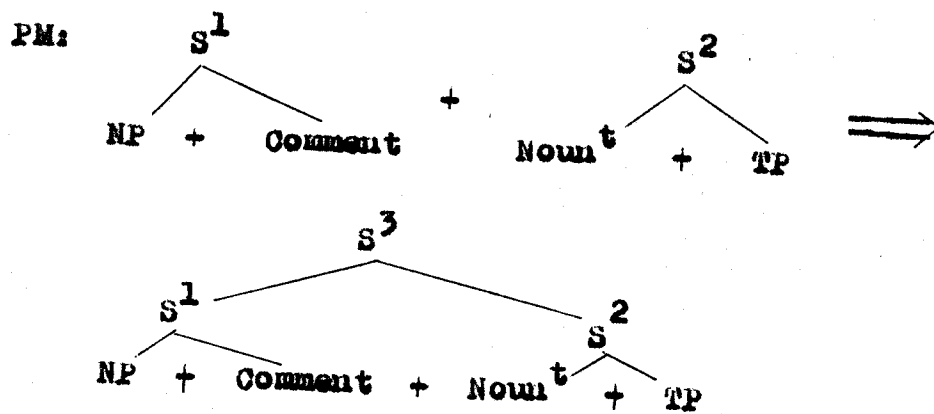
This transformation provides an adverb of time for a sentence by adding the TP with or without its Noun^t to the sentence.

T-rule 9:

SD: $\frac{\text{NP}}{1} + \frac{\text{Comment}}{2}$

$\frac{\text{Noun}^t}{3} + \frac{\text{TP}}{4}$

SC: $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 \Rightarrow 1 + 2 (3) 4$



EG: — ilaw + ka + ka + makah +
 x he will to Mecca

He will go to Mecca

— lamoe + tigo + bulan \Rightarrow

x duration three month

The duration is three months

ilaw + ka + ka + makah + lamoe + tigo + bulan
 he will to Mecca duration three month
He will go to Mecca for three months

— karetapiy + jatuh + — kapataŋ + ariy satuw ⇒
 x train fall x yesterday day saturday
 The train crashed It was Saturday yesterday

karetapiy + jatuh + kapataŋ + ariy satuw
 train fall yesterday day saturday
The train crashed yesterday

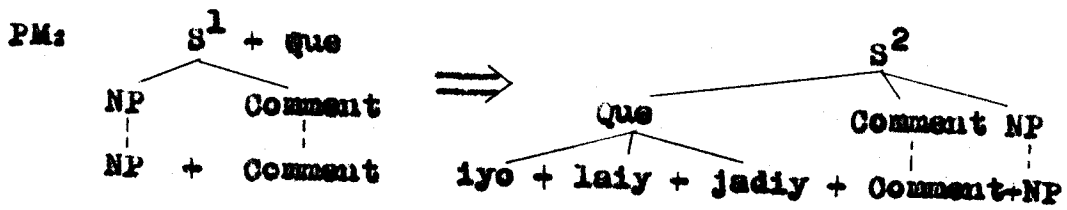
3.10 Interrogative A Optional.

Minangkabau has two types of interrogative construction. The first type is formed by placing the predicate before the subject which both may or may not be preceded by the particle /iyɔ/ 'yes', or /laiy/ 'yes', or /jadiy/ 'yes', or all three. This type could be called the "yes-yes" question, a name that might well picture the peculiarity of this type of question of Minangkabau. The second type is the question using question-words, that could be called the "aa"-question, a name coined on the basis that almost all Minangkabau question-words end in the sound |a|. This second type of question will be dealt with in T-rule 11 that will follow this one.

T-rule 10:

SD: $\frac{NP}{1} + \frac{Comment}{2}$

SO: 1 + 2 + que \Rightarrow (iyo) (laiy) (jadiy) 2 + 1



EG: — ayah + ka + siko \Rightarrow

x father to here

Father will come here

iyo + lai + jadiy + ka + siko + ayah

yes yes yes to here father

Did Father come here

— bisu? + tanggal satu \Rightarrow tanggal satu + bisu?

x tomorrow date one date one tomorrow

Tomorrow is the first

day of the month

Is tomorrow the first

day of the month

3.11 Interrogative B Optional.

This transformation derives question-words such as /sia/ 'who', /ba?a/ 'how', /a/ 'what', and /bara/ 'how much or how many'.

T-rule 11:

SD: NP + Predicate

SO:

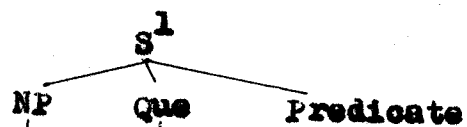
VP
AP
LP

NP + que + TP
 Number
 Noun^a, Nounⁱⁿ, Proanimate
 Noun^h, Name, Proanimate

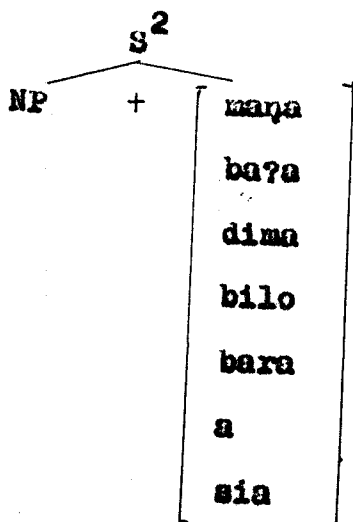


NP +
 maqa
 ba?a
 dima
 bilo
 bara
 a
 sia

PM:



NP + que + VP
 AP
 LP
 TP
 Number
 Noun^a, Nounⁱⁿ, Proanimate
 Noun^h, Name, Proanimate



- EG: — waʔaŋ + baraja+agama \Rightarrow waʔaŋ + maŋa
 x you learn religion you do what
You studied religion what did you do
- biliʔ + iko + lapaŋ \Rightarrow biliʔ + iko + baʔa
 x room this wide room this how
This room is large How is this room
- pitih + di + dala+sakaw \Rightarrow pitih + dima
 x money in in pocket money where
The money is in the pocket where is the money
- uraŋ + iko + aguyh \Rightarrow uraŋ + iko + sia
 x man this this Agus man this who
This is Agus who is this

MORPHOPHONEMICS

This chapter deals with the phonemic changes of certain morphemes appearing in the preceding parts of this thesis due to their relation with certain other morphemes. The morphemes that undergo the changes are especially the prefixes /ba-/ and /maN-/, the number /cie?/ 'one', the definitives /iko/ 'this' and /ituw/ 'that', and some of the proanimates.

M-rule 1:

SC: $ba + a \Rightarrow ba + r + a$

EG: $ba + aja \Rightarrow ba + raja$ to learn

$ba + ambuyh \Rightarrow ba + rambuyh$ to blow

M-rule 2:

SC: $maN \begin{bmatrix} p \\ t \\ k \\ s \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow ma \begin{bmatrix} m \\ n \\ \eta \\ a \end{bmatrix}$

EG: $maN + paguy? \Rightarrow ma + maguy?$ to embrace

$maN + tanjih \Rightarrow ma + nanjih$ to weep

man + kajiy \Rightarrow ma + kajiy to read Koran
 man + sapo \Rightarrow ma + sapo to greet

M-rule 3:

SO: . $\left[\begin{array}{c} b \\ d \\ c \\ j \\ g \end{array} \right]$ \Rightarrow ma - $\left[\begin{array}{c} m \\ n \\ k \\ \eta \end{array} \right]$ + $\left[\begin{array}{c} b \\ d \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} c \\ j \end{array} \right\} \\ g \end{array} \right]$

EG: man + baliy \Rightarrow man + baliy to buy
 man + dabih \Rightarrow man + dabih to slaughter
 man + cariy \Rightarrow man + cariy to look for
 man + jago \Rightarrow man + jago to guard
 man + gado \Rightarrow ma η + gado to throw at

M-rule 4:

SO: . $\left[\begin{array}{c} m \\ l \\ r \\ n \\ \eta \\ y \\ w \\ v \end{array} \right]$ \Rightarrow ma $\left[\begin{array}{c} m \\ l \\ r \\ n \\ \eta \\ y \\ w \\ v \end{array} \right]$ where V - any vowel

EG: man + minta? \Rightarrow ma + minta? to ask for
 man + lawan \Rightarrow ma + lawan to defy

maN + rabo	⇒	ma + rabo	<u>to become angry</u>
maN + nantiy	⇒	ma + nantiy	<u>to wait</u>
maN + neoq	⇒	ma + neoq	<u>to miaow</u>
maN + yakinan	⇒	ma + yakinan	<u>to convince</u>
maN + weselan	⇒	ma + weselan	<u>to send money</u> <u>by money order</u>
maN + ambi?	⇒	ma + ambi?	<u>to take</u>
maN + elo	⇒	ma + elo	<u>to drag</u>
maN + imbaw	⇒	ma + imbaw	<u>to call</u>
maN + ota	⇒	ma + ota	<u>to chat</u>
maN + ubah	⇒	ma + ubah	<u>to change</u>

M-rule 5:

SC:

cie?	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 10px;"> puluh baleh ratuyh ribuw yuta Cl </div> </div>	⇒	sa	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 10px;"> puluh baleh ratuyh ribuw yuta Cl </div> </div> Cl = any classifier, except /ru- piah/
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EG: cie? + puluh	⇒	sa + puluh	<u>ten</u>
cie? + baleh	⇒	sa + baleh	<u>eleven</u>
cie? + ratuyh	⇒	sa + ratuyh	<u>a hundred</u>
cie? + ribuw	⇒	sa + ribuw	<u>a thousand</u>
cie? + yuta	⇒	sa + yuta	<u>a million</u>
cie? + batay	⇒	sa + batay	
cie? + uray	⇒	sa + uray	
cie? + iku	⇒	sa + iku	

M-rule 6:

SC: a) sa + uraq \Rightarrow soraq

b) sa + iku \Rightarrow siku

M-rule 7:

SC: cie? + paluh + cie? \Rightarrow sabalah eleven

M-rule 8:

SG: NP $\begin{bmatrix} \text{iko} \\ \text{itaw} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$ NP $\begin{bmatrix} \text{ko} \\ \text{taw} \end{bmatrix}$

EG: kudo + iko \Rightarrow kudo+ko this horse

galeh + itaw \Rightarrow galeh + taw that glass

M-rule 9:

SC: Prep, Verb $\begin{bmatrix} \text{waraq} \\ \text{kaw} \\ \text{i5o} \\ \text{deen} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$ Prep, Verb $\begin{bmatrix} \text{aq} \\ \text{kaw} \\ \text{e} \\ \text{den} \end{bmatrix}$

EG: jo + waraq \Rightarrow jo + aq with you (n)

ka + deen \Rightarrow ka + den to me

mangih + kaw \Rightarrow mangih + kaw to give you (s)

mambaw + i5o \Rightarrow mambaw + e to call him/her

NOTES

- 1/For a discussion that from linguistic viewpoint Minangkabau is a separate language and is one of the Malay languages, see P. Voorhoeve, Critical Survey of Studies of Languages of Sumatra ('s Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff, 1955).
- 2/P. Voorhoeve, p.22.
- 3/See P. E. De Josselin De Jong, Minangkabau and Negeri Sembilan (Djakarta: Bhrata, 1960), p.8.
- 4/P. Voorhoeve, p.19.
- 5/For the history of the settlements of Minangkabaus in Negeri Sembilan, see De Jong, pp.9-10.
- 6/Charles Robequain, Malaya, Indonesia, Borneo, and the Philippines, trans. by E. D. Laborde from the French (Louvain, 1959), p.157.
- 7/At present the four universities are "Universitas Andalas", "IKIP Padang", "IAIN Imam Bondjol", and "ITSB" (West Sumatra Institute of Technology). Besides these there are also a number of colleges and academies belonging to several institutions.
- 8/For a survey on materials in English as a foreign language, see Robert Lado, "Materials and Tests in English as a Foreign Language", Language Learning, vol. V (1953-54), Numbers 1 and 2, pp.46-55.
- 9/Robert Lado, Linguistics across Cultures: Applied Linguistics for Language Teachers (Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press, 1960), p.1.
- 10/Ibid., p.58.
- 11/Noam Chomsky, Aspects of the Theory of Syntax (Massachusetts: the M.I.T. Press, 1965), p.5.
- 12/Ibid., p.16.
- 13/Samsuri, Ichtisar Analisa Bahasa, Bahasa dan Ilmubasa (Malang: Djurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris IKIP Malang, 1967), p.49.

14/This phrase was quoted by Chomsky from Wilhem von Humbolt, Über die Verschiedenheit des Menschlichen Sprachbaues (Berlin, 1836).

15/Moche Anisfeld, "Psycholinguistic Perspectives on Language Learning". In Albert Valdman (ed.), Trends in Language Teaching (New York: Mc Graw Hill Book Company, 1966), p.109.

16/Emmon Bach in his book An Introduction to Transformational Grammars on page 69 defines that "sentences which are derived from terminal strings by the application of obligatory transformations only and phonological rules are called kernel sentences."

17/Noam Chomsky, Syntactic Structures (The Hague: Mouton & Co., 1964), fourth printing, p.61.

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