CHANGES IN THE FORM OF MALAY VOCABULARY INTO INDONESIAN (A CASE STUDY ON THE OLD INDONESIAN NOVEL)

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ABSTRACT

The Malay language has already progressing quite long. This language was once the second official language in the Colonial times. As a colonial legacy, the novel *Sitti Nurbaya*, has been giving a clue to trace the Malay language that spoken at the time. To show changes of the Malay vocabulary into Indonesian, then data is taken from this novel. The data is classified based on the case to be described. From the analysis of some cases it can be concluded that there have been changes in the way of eliminating: (1) phonemes /h/ and /d/ which located between two vowels and a phoneme /h/ at the end of certain words, (2) the se-prefix at some certain words, (3) one part of a compound words. Finally, there has been a realignment of use affixes adapted to new rules of the language formation that appears logical.

Key words: changes, Indonesian language, Malay language, vocabulary, novel Sitti Nurbaya.
INTRODUCTION

_Bahasa Indonesia_, as it is known today, is the official language of Indonesian country whose spoken almost two-hundred million peoples. It has also been a national language of Indonesia since the independence was declared in 1945 (Soderberg & Olson, 2008). But before formed as now, this language has had a long enough history. When traced to a history of its origin would be seen that it is derived from the Malay language (Simanjuntak, 2009). From a linguistic point, _Bahasa Indonesia_ is a variant of the Malay language. Essentially it came from the Riau Malay language that has developed due to the progress of the times and an increased need for the peoples to suit the demands of the times.

Although _Bahasa Indonesia_ currently continues to undergo changes, either in the form of a creation of new words or an absorption of words from foreign languages. But traces its origin in the form of the characteristics of the Malay language, in some of the text can still be found, such as in a novel _Sitti Nurbaya_, a work of Marah Rusli. The work is a print edition to forty-four in 2008. Although the writing in this edition is no longer using the old spelling, the spelling Van Ophuijsen as commonly used for writing the Malay language at the beginning of the nineteenth century, but there are still some vocabularies exhibited characteristics of that language.

Some researchers say, that the Malay language which promoted by the colonial government is different from the Malay language commonly used by the people of the independence movements. Whatever it was, in fact _Bahasa Indonesia_ since October 28, 1928, has been professed as a unifying language, whose roots came from the Malay language. In 1901, the colonial government issued a regulation concerning the way of writing in this language which they referred to as High Malay (Samuel, 2008). The inscription took the form of the Latin alphabet, with a little adjustment with the Dutch language pronunciation, such as the sound [u] that was written with the phoneme /oe/. The spelling is known by the name of Van Ophuijsen. Fifty years earlier, in 1855, the work was assigned to Von de Wall, a Dutch linguist who was credible to arrange a large dictionary of Malay-Dutch (Samuel, 2008: 122). However the codification process ended when a variety of the Standard Malay written by C.A. Van Ophuijsen in form of dictionary published. This dictionary entitled _Kitab Logat Melajoe Woordenlijs voor de Spelling der Maleische Taal_. There was also another book entitled _Maleische Spraakkunst, a Malay Grammar, a book for natives education_. Since then the Malay language was strengthened his position, and by the
colonial government established as the second official language after the Dutch language and used in official government administration, the education of the natives and the print media are subsidized by the government.

Judging from historical and sociological aspects, *Bahasa Indonesia* has proximity and similarity to the Malay language, both Low or High Malay. Low Malay also called Market Malay is a language usually used by people in the market, while High Malay referenced by the colonial government to Malay language used in Riau. Low or Market Malay, in my opinion is a variant of High Malay language commonly used in Riau and on the Malay peninsula. The language is commonly known as dialects, such as Malay dialect of Betawi, Malay dialect of Chinese, which can be found around the neighborhood central government in Batavia at the time. Other variants of the Malay language that are far away from the center of government are Malay dialect Manado, Malay dialect Moluccas (Ambon), Malay Makassar, Malay language Kupang, Malay Papua, and so on.

This article is intended to show changes in the Malay language in question, namely the High Malay language was used during the colonial government. These changes can be demonstrated by changes in the form of vocabulary as found in the novel *Sitti Nurbaya,* the work of Marah Rusli. Then explain the changes that occur to be Indonesian vocabulary as it is known today. Why this novel was chosen as the research object? This is simple, because the novel was published by an agency that was subsidized by the colonial government. The agency is named Balai Poestaka that was responsible for the quality of reading materials for native people (Nieuwenhuys, 1872; Teeuw (1989) in Pujiharto, 2016: 99). *Sitti Nurbaya* is one of the many products of the Balai Poestaka. Moulds to forty-four such as referenced here, according to the preface retain "his essence, both material and style of language or the personality of the writer," it is not changed (Rusli, 2008).

**RESEARCH METHOD**

The method used is the method of collection corpus is limited to what can be found in the text, in this case the text of the novel *Sitti Nurbaya,* the work of Marah Rusli, which is assumed to represent the era in which the Malay language is still recommended by the colonial government to be used and disseminated for use in among educated people.
Corpus data are words that allegedly contains elements of change. Based on the knowledge of the standard of Indonesian language, these words can be said to have been seldom, or never again be used in the texts speaking of Indonesian today. Further more described the intended change based on the classification that has been made of a case by case basis. The explanation is supported by the context in which the word is placed in the sentence contained in the novel.

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

Based on the findings of history are to be believed, it could be concluded that the ancient Malay language has been used in the archipelago as a language of communication between traders from different regions. To facilitate the communication between the merchant at the time, they agreed to choose one language that they think have less resistance from the other, since the language is "simple," is relatively easy to use, does not have the levels are quite confusing and not at risk caused offense to other parties when improper use.

It should be understood that in the early centuries of namely 7 to 10 A.D., as stated in the inscriptions found in southern Sumatra until Java showed that the Malay language was the language spoken in the kingdoms of rulers at the time. On the other hand most of the population communicated each other in the families with their region language. This situation has made the selection of the Malay language as a second language to facilitate communication between traders from various other areas, be the right choice.

Malay as stated by Thompson (2016) is a member of the Malayo-Polynesian branch of the Austronesian language family. It is spoken by the native Malay people on both side of the Straits of Malacca that separate Sumatra from the Malay Peninsula. And because the Malacca Strait is a busy sea route, many traders make contact with the residents of Malay language and this goes to the islands of Indonesia. As a result, the Malay language became the lingua franca of the Indonesian archipelago.

When you look at the Malay language vocabulary, it will be found many words that are the uptake of Sanskrit. This can be explained, through an explanation of the existence of Sanskrit in the archipelago which has already existed in early centuries. Approximately the century of 4 to 5 A.D. in Kutai, East Kalimantan was found traces of Sanskrit in the inscriptions there. The process of absorption of the vocabulary of Sanskrit by Old Malay had happened a long time, causing the
vocabulary seems to have belonged to the Malay language. This process occurs because of language contact with traders from India.

One of the efforts of the Malay language in the face of "the attack" of the influence of the Sanskrit is to make phonological adjustments. But on the other hand, this language also borrow and absorb vocabulary from the Sanskrit and also the Arabic (Zaidan et al., 2014; Ahmad, Z., Osman, M., Jalaluddin, N.H, 2011). Malay language using Arabic script, as well as Latin and known as Jawi. It's even become a model for language learning African immigrants who arrived early in South Africa, especially those from Southeast Asia (Versteegh, 2015).

So it is not surprising if many Old Malay vocabularies still showed characters of Sanskrit. In fact, these features can still be identified in the Malay language today, even though this language has undergone a change, in which several phonemes have undergone unification (merger) such as occur in the all explosive aspiration phonemes that have been fused in explosive phonemes of the Old Malay. Similarly, some sibilant of Sanskrit has been fused with a single phoneme of sibilant /s/ of the Old Malay language. While the semivowel phonemes /Y/ and /W/ of the Sanskrit have undergone a seperation (split), to be phonemes /j/ and /b/ in Old Malay (about the methods of merge, split, and even shift, see Fox, 1995).

Sanskrit vocabulary absorption process, as it happened in the Malay language, does not occur in the Bahasa Indonesia. Malay vocabulary which exist in the Bahasa Indonesia is not the result of absorption, but the Malay language itself evolves. Because historically not unheard of language contact between Bahasa Indonesia and Malay. Bahasa Indonesia that exist today is the development of the Malay language.

History has recorded that the Malay language has been used as a lingua franca among the population in the archipelago long before the colonisation. This progressively strengthen its position in the middle of the speakers. Awareness of all the speakers that it is not possible to use one of the existing regional language as the lingua franca, because as a regional language is not necessarily understood by speakers of other regional languages. As well as the absence of a desire to make a lot of regional language speakers to be special and dominate among the regional languages of other minorities, has led to this reinforcement. This situation is also reinforced by the support "not aware" of the ruler at the time.
Before discussing changes in the Malay language, which is the forerunner of currently the Bahasa Indonesia, we prefer to refer to what was stated by Ki Hadjar Dewantara (founder of the Taman Siswa school system, an influential and widespread network of schools that encouraged modernization but also promoted Indonesian culture) in The Congress of Bahasa Indonesia I in Solo in 1938, that:

"jang dinamakan 'Bahasa Indonesia' jaitoe bahasa Melajoe jang soenggoehpoen pokoknja berasal dari 'Melajoe Riaoe', akan tetapi jang soedah ditambah, dioebah ataoe dikoerangi menoeroet keperloean zaman dan alam baharoe, hingga bahasa itoe laloe moedah dipakai oleh rakjat di seloeroeh Indonesia; pembaharoean bahasa Melajoe hingga mendjadi bahasa Indonesia itoe haroes dilakoekan oleh kaoem ahli jang beralam baharoe, ialah alam kebangsaan Indonesia”

“called 'Indonesian' is Malay which although derived from the language of 'Melayu Riau', but that has been added, changed or reduced according to the needs of the times and the new world, so that it becomes easy language used by all the people in Indonesia; renewal of the Malay language to become Indonesian should be done by the experts who believe the new Indonesian nationality.

From searches conducted can concluded that the characteristics of the Old Malay are as follows:

• The Malay has a lot of loanwords and uptake vocabulary from the Sanskrit.
• The structure of the sentence is a genuine Malay.
• The sound [w] in the Old Malay (which is assumed to be borrowed from the Sanskrit) turned into [b] to the Bahasa Indonesia, for example: wulan → bulan.
• The sound swa e [ə] did not materialize like the Sanskrit, for example: dngan
• The mar- prefix in the Old Malay, turned into the ber- prefix in the Bahasa Indonesia and also in the Classic Malay (see Ahmad, Z., Khairudin, S., Jalaluddin, N.H., 2012). for example: marlapas → berlepas.
• The ni- prefix in the Old Malay turned into the di- prefix in the bahasa Indonesian and also in the Classic Malay (see Ahmad, et al., 2012), for example: niparwuat → diperbuat.
• Many aspirative consonants such as bh, ch, th, ph, dh, kh, h, for example: sukhatmuht, absorbed from the Sanskrit, but generally have been synchronized.
• Letter h which lies between vowels in the Malay, had gone missing in the Bahasa Indonesia, for example: sahaja→ saja; Samuha → semua.
The Malay does not have many consonants such as the Sanskrit. The Malay only has 19 consonants. Retrofleks consonants (explosive) of the Sanskrit there is no equivalent in the Malay language, so it was adjusted to dental consonant, for example / t /, / d / → / t /, / d /. While hiss sound or aspirational (sibilant) consisting of several sounds in the Sanskrit, in the Malay word become only one, for example: / ksatriya / → / ksatria /. Semivowel / y / and / w / in the initial position in the Sanskrit, turned into / j / and / b /, for example / yantra / → / jantra /, / wulan / → / bulan /, / wicara / → / bicara /. Anusvara / m / in the Sanskrit, pronounced / ŋ / or nasal homorgan in the Malay. As a result of the influence of the Sanskrit toward the Malay language, many consonants aspirations in the Old Malay has undergone adjustments. One example of the aspirational sound is preserved, but adapted to the circumstances Malay language is the aspirational / s /, for example / bhāṣa / → / bahasa / (http://www.melayuonline.com/culture/....lang=Indonesia, retrieved 4/17/2010).

The phonology of the Malay is different from the Sanskrit. The Sanskrit has 7 short vowels and also 7 long vowels and 26 consonants (https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daftar_kata_serapan_dari_bahasa_Sanskerta_dalam_bahasa_Melayu_dan_bahasa_Indonesia_modern, retrieved 4/17/2010)

The absorbed words of the Sanskrit were synchronized in the Malay language. Due the Malay language does not recognize long vowel, then all the words that contain long vowel turned into a short vowel in the Malay language. In addition, there is an adjustment to the phonem / r / Sanskrit. The phonem / r / in India now pronounced as [ ri ], while in the ancient times estimated this phonem is pronounced as [ rə ] or [ ʰər ]. That is why Sanskrit is pronounced Sansekerta for the Malay, while in India pronounced Sanskrit.

**DISCUSSION**

After gathering a number vocabulary of the Malay language from the novel entitled *Sitti Nurbaya*, as mentioned earlier in this article, the next step is to group these words based on the similarity of the case and then explain it. Several types of Malay words occurred changes, such as the types of nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and verbs. However, the grouping is done based on the existing case.
ELIMINATION OF CERTAIN CONSONANTS THAT LIES BETWEEN TWO VOWELS OR AT THE END OF THE WORD.

This situation can be demonstrated by several cases as described below. Cases eliminate the phoneme /h/ are in the middle of a word or between two vowels, and at the end of certain words, it looks like the example below:

(1) *Sahaja* → *saja* just

(2) *Baharu* → *baru*. new

(3) *Dahulu* → *dulu*. ago

(4) *Eropah* → *Eropa*. Europe

Cases eliminate the phoneme /d/ at the beginning of the word, for example,

(5) *Daku* → *aku*. I

Cases eliminate phoneme is intended as an attempt to save the use of syllables, because we know the transition period from Malay to Indonesia, much confusion of language use. One example is the ambiguity of use of language for the word in question. In addition, to create the impression that sound like 'the sound of Indonesian', while the word inserted phoneme /h/ seem more like the Sanskrit.

The Malay which many borrowed words from the Sanskrit, sometimes still retain the impression of resemblance with the 'Sanskrit', although according to the rules that have been agreed, the aspirations eksplotif phonemes, such as /bh/, /sh/, /dh/ had adjusted with the explosion phonemes of the Malay such as /b/, /s/, /d/, but it appears that the impression was still strong and its use is still ambiguous in society, especially in the early time of the formation of the Indonesian language. But now, the situation is starting to show regularity, with a further highlight of the characteristics of the Indonesian language.

This reason does not apply to a word: (6) *bahasa* language. This word, when analyzed has in common with the examples mentioned above, which has inserted the phoneme /h/. But as agreed it that the phoneme /h/ will not be eliminated. I suspect this thing if we eliminated, can cause actually new chaos. We know together that the word *basa*, if the phoneme /h/ in the middle
of a word is removed, can cause confusion for the speakers. The word is already exist and refers to another meaning, which is the term used in chemistry, the opposite of the word of acid. It can also be means *basah* wet (the phoneme /h/ at the end of a word seldom heard when pronounced).

Otherwise on certain words need to be added the phoneme /h/, as in the word: (7) *alangan* --> *halangan* obstacle. How this is done so that the intent of the sentence containing the words, as understood in Indonesian. Example: “Kalau tak ada *alangan* apa-apa, tiga bulan lagi berangkatlah Samsulbahri, untuk menuntut ilmu yang lebih tinggi.” (Rusli, 2008: 8). If there is no obstacle, the upcoming three months went Samsulbahri, to study at a higher education. While the word *alangan* itself, in the Malay dictionary online, almost rare. If there are any of these words has a different meaning, such as: not with earnest, easygoing, easier. So it can be concluded, adding phoneme /h/ in a word for distinguish it from other meanings that are not absorbed by the Indonesian language.

**MALAY VOCABULARY WITH THE SE-PREFIX**

We begin with the cases of words such as (8) *sedemikian*, (9) *sebagai*, (10) *sehingga* and (11) *sekalian*. At first glance this Malay vocabulary can be classified as an adverb, but when we look at its position in the following sentences, it would appear that the conclusion is not so simple such we think. Examples according to excerpts of the novel *Sitti Nurbaya*, are as follows:

(8) **Sedemikian** : "Tatkala aku berkata *sedemikian* itu, tak dapatlah ditahan oleh Nurbaya airmatanya, yang telah berlinang-linang, jatuh berderai ke tikar, sebagai manik putus talinya.” (p. 158)

- So: “When I say things like that, then the tears can not be retained by Nurbaya, flowing, falls on the mat, such as bead breaking up the string."

(9) **Sebagai** : "Kedua kalinya diangkatnya tangannya, lebih tinggi daripada bermula lalu digerakkannya jarinya, *sebagai* hendak memanggil.” (p. 123)

- As: "The second time she raised her hand, higher than ever before and she is moving her finger, as if summoning."

(10) **Sehingga** :

(a) "*Sehingga* inilah dahulu, adikku Nurbaya!” (p. 124)
(b) "Tatkala dilihatnya tangan rangka itu bergerak-gerak dan matanya sebagai berapi, menjeritlah ia sekutu-kuatnya, lalu melompat memeluk aku, sehingga terbaliklah kursi dan meja yang dekatnya itu." (p. 123)

- So that:
  (a) "That's it, my sister Nurbaya!"
  (b) When he saw the hand of the skeleton was moving and her eyes like flaming, then shout it out loud, and then jumps to hug me, so that the chairs and tables that are nearby reversed. "

(11) Sekalian : " Sekalian yang kamu lihat tadi, tentulah penglihatan karena takut saja, lalu dibawalah aku oleh seorang dari mereka kepada rangka tadi dan dipegang-peganglah tulang-tulang itu.” (p. 123-124)

- All : “All you have seen before, certainly a vision of fear alone, and they brought me by one of them to that skull and was holding the bones.”

These four words have prefixes se that is coupled to the base word: demikian, bagai, hingga and kalian. When these words are grouped on the type of adverbs, they should explain the verb of the sentence. But the fact is, when seen from the example given above, they precisely describe an object which is present either explicitly or implicitly. The word sedemikian refers to something that has been mentioned previously; such as the word sehingga in the example (10 a), which means: "That's it, my sister Nurbaya!" But it is different when we look at the example of sentence (10 b), in this sentence the word sehingga really shows an adverb, with carry function as a liaison. Thus it can be said that sehingga in the second example is a conjunction adverb. Really confusing isn’t it?

The word sekalian (11), just like the words sedemikian and sehingga for the example (8 and 10), also describe nouns that are not explicitly present in that sentence. If you want replace these with other words, then the word sekalian can be replaced with the word semua. Meanwhile, the word sebagai also describes a noun but in the word contained another meaning that is comparing.

Because these words are enough confuse to the rules of use, so when absorbed into the bahasa Indonesia, then was made a rule more surely and steadily. Prefix se omitted from the three examples above, except for the second examples of sehingga (10b) and sekalian (11). These two words (sehingga and sekalian) still retain the prefix se. And each of them has an extra meaning.
The word *sehingga* has the meaning of an adverb describing the result of an action (verb), while the word *sekalian* means all or all at once.

**CASES OF THE MALAY COMPOUND WORD**

Changes in the form of Malay vocabulary is found not only on the phoneme and morpheme as free and bound, as described above, but can also occur in compound words. The compound word is a group of words which is a combination of two or more words but has one meaning. Before analyzing the case of a compound word, it's good to pay attention to several examples of cases in question, such as quotes taken from the novel *Sitti Nurbaya* following:

(12) **Wajah muka** : “Pada wajah mukanya yang jernih dan tenang terbayang, bahwa ia seorang yang lurus, tetapi keras hati; tak mudah dibantah, barang sesuatu maksudnya.” (p. 1)

- Face: "In the face pellucid and calm imagine, that she is a simple, but tough-minded; not easily denied her wish."

(13) **Rumah sekolah** : “Menilik pakaian dan rumah sekolahnya, nyata ia anak seorang yang mampu dan tertib sopannya menyatakan ia anak seorang yang berbangsa tinggi.” (p.1)

- School: “Judging by the clothes and his school, he was the son of the haves family and politely stating that he was the son of the high social class. ”

(14) **Barang sesuatu** : “Barang sesuatu yang akan diperbuatnya, dirundingkannya lebih dahulu dengan karibnya.” (p.8)

- Something: "Something to be done, negotiated in advance with his closest companions."

(15) **Barangsiapa** : “Barangsiapa memandangnya, tak dapat tiada akan merasa tertarik oleh sesuatu tali rahasia, yang mengikat hati, dan jika mendengar suaranya, terlalailah daripada sesuatu pekerjaan.” (p. 2)

- Anyone: "Anyone who looked at her, must feel attracted by something secret, captivate, and if you hear her voice, should forget the job."
Viewing four examples above, there is one that looks different, the compound word *barangsiapa* (15) which written in a different way. The compound word *barangsiapa* written not separated, so that it looked different from the others, which was written separately between two free morphemes. This is an example which shows the chaos of language rules in the transition period when it was.

When you look at the components that build them up, the compound words are formed by two nouns which have the same position, so they are commonly referred to as equivalent or coordinative compound words (Alwi, H. et al, 2008: 243). But there is something that is unacceptable in these compound words, according to the Indonesian language perspective of the present, the two nouns are forming a compound word, more or less refer to the same thing. The words *wajah* and *muka* can be sure refer to the same object. Similarly, the words *barang* and *sesuatu*. Not so with the words *sekolah* and *rumah*, each of which refer to different things, with different purposes. Meanwhile, the word *barangsiapa* is difficult to say that these both words have equality. There is in fact interconnection one with another, but the words *barang* and *siapa* do not run parallel, they are just connected. The word *barang* includes the type of noun word, while the word *siapa* includes the type of the question pronoun.

Because of many problems that compound words can show, then when the words were absorbed into *bahasa Indonesia*, changes adapted to the rule of *bahasa Indonesia*. For the compound words *wajah muka* (12), *rumah sekolah* (13), *barang sesuatu* (14), please choose one of the pair of words that exist. Thus the words are no longer compound words, but it is a self-contained two basic words.

As for the *barangsiapa* compound word, still retained as a compound word, but certainly not with the notion of two equivalent nouns. This compound word is still used today in the limited language use, usually only found on a limited basis in the kind of legal language.
CASE AFFIXED VERB

An affixation verb is a base verb affixed with a prefix or suffix or both. Here are examples sentences containing the affixed verbs assumed to be changed, because the verbs that formed are not in accordance with the rules of the Indonesian language verb.

(16) *Mengikut* → "Mengapa Tiar? Tak bolehkah aku *mengikut*, sebab aku perempuan?" kata Nurbaya, sambil tersenyum. (p. 27)

- Following → "Why Tiar? Not may I follow, because I'm a woman? "Said Nurbaya, smiling.

(17) *Menurut* →  "Lagi pula bagaimana akan dapat *menurut* kemauan sekalian orang? Sedangkan kehendak dua orang yang berlawanan, lagi tak dapat diturut. (p. 39)

- Obeying → "Anyway how will be able to obey the desire of all those? While the two opposing desires, just can not be obeyed."

(18) *Mengobat* → Jika sakit, siapakah yang *mengobat* dan menjaga? (p.157)

- Treating → If sick, who can treat and maintain?

(19) *Meracun* → Pada sangkaku kehidupan yang serupa itualah, yang *meracun* manusia, menjadikan pendek umurnya dan lemah badannya. (p. 164).

- Poisoning → In my opinion life like that, which poisoned humans, making the short-lived and weak body.

(20) *Merasai* → Menurut wajah mukanya, kecil badannya, bangsa dan mampu, yang dari kecilnya belum pernah *merasai* kesengsaraan dan kesusahan. (p. 22)

- To feel → From his face, his body is small, high social class and wealthy, who since childhood has never felt the pain and distress.
When viewed in terms of the behavior of semantic, the verbs can be classified into to do something and to experience. Each verb contains the inherent meaning of the action, unless the verb (20) merasai included an experiencing verb. This verb is not included in the type of an action verb, because to taste something it is not a deliberate act, but it usually happens automatically based on empirical experience.

In terms of the behavior of syntax, the verbs can be incorporated into a transitive verb, which is always followed by a direct object. The direct object will usually turn into the subject when the verb is converted into a passive verb. Except for the verb (20) merasai does not have a direct object, but it has the reflexive object (meaning perceived experience the subject which is expressed in the verb is only felt by the subject and not by the person (object) others). In addition, these verbs also have a complementary object, so it can be concluded that these verbs are transitive verbs with two objects.

In terms of shape, these verbs are derivational ones, which gain affixation. The prefix used is a meng- prefix, except for the verb (20) using also -i suffix. The question now is it already accurate the choice of such affixes to verbs in question here, when viewed in the context of the sentence as given?

According to the rule of the Bahasa Indonesia (Alwi, H. et al. 2008: 119-127), the meng-prefix could not join the -an suffix, but wel the -kan and -i suffix. The formation of morphophonemic meng- prefix has 8 rule groups (Alwi, H. et al. 2008: 110-113), three of which can be used to test the affixed verbs above. It is based on the provision that the initial phoneme of the verb determines the rules of the chosen group. Because the basic verbs (16) and (18) have the initial vowel phonemes (/i/ and /o/), then the corresponding rules of the prefix to be selected is meng-. For basic verbs (17) the prefix to be selected is also meng- but he must be changed into men-, because the basic phoneme starts with the phoneme /t/, and the phoneme /t/ is to be melted into the phoneme /n/ which is derived from the men- prefix. The verbs (19) and (20), have the basic verbs that start with the phoneme /t/, then the meng- prefix turned into me-. The meng-prefix is an example of morpheme that has some phonological shape, like me-, mem-, men-, meny-, meng-, menge-. Although the phonological form is different, its meaning is the same. The similarity of meaning gives the six morphemes the position as allomorph (Kentjono, D. 2009: 146
in Kushartanti, Yuwono, RMT Lauder, 2009). The appearance of an allomorph of the morpheme, follows certain requirements.

Now, these verbs will be tested with the -i suffix, having regard to the context of each sentence. I'll start with the sentence (17), (18), (19) and (20). According to the rules, the presence of the –i suffix combined with the meng- prefix, indicating that the status of verb is a transitive verb. When it was tested in the context of the sentence (17), (18) and (19), then the sentences look harmonious, let alone these sentences are transitive sentences in which the object is present either explicitly or implicitly. But for the sentence (20), appears to be less harmonious, therefore it will be tested with the –kan suffix. According to the rules, the application of the meng- prefix and -kan suffix can be done on the doubletransitive verb (Alwi, H. et al. 2008: 91-92). It seems more appropriate when the sentence (20) using the meng- prefix of the modified verb that turned into the me- prefix, because it met the initial phoneme /r/ from the base word /rasal/ and then was added the –kan suffix.

To sentence (16), when tested by adding the -i suffix on the mengikut verb, such as other sentences, seems less precise, because the sentence (16) is not a statement sentence in which the object can be directly felt its presence. Sentence (16) is the interrogative sentence, therefore it is more appropriate to use the base verb.

When examining the results of the analysis as described above, it can be said that affixional verbs in Malay yet have rules that are fixed and regular, affixional verbs commonly have only the prefix.

CONCLUSION

After conducting an analysis of some of the Malay language vocabulary used in the early 20th century, it seems the developments of the language in question apparent. Not only in the phonological aspect, which more emphasis on effectiveness and harmony in terms of sounds, but also more emphasis on nation characteristic that has changed from that language. Malay first, has now turned into Indonesian nationality identity. This language has evolved to be more modern than her native language. It can be measured from the rules that are used to test the legal order that is built to restructure the composition of vocabulary.
The analysis of Malay vocabularies show an irregularities form, it is reflecting the weakness of the grammars rules still exist at the time. However, Malay language has now become the Indonesian language, and this language continues to improve itself to constantly make innovations in order not to lag behind the other languages.

There are still many in fact that has not been disclosed from Malay, which is assumed to be changed, for example syntax that many use the passive voice, but camouflaged by not using the di- prefix. All that is left is to be a chore for the next research.

This analysis simply proves indirectly that in fact there has been a change of the Malay language in the field of phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics. Results of the study is just a general conclusion, which is already known to many people, that the Malay language is changing. Results from the analysis of a small portion of this corpus is proof of that statement.

REFERENCES


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