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COMPOUND PREPOSITION OF MINANGKABAU LANGUAGE

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Abstract

Some Minangkabau prepositions have high ability of combining with each other, they are: (a) bak 'like', (b) cando 'like', (c) dari 'from', (d) daripado 'than', (e) dek 'because, at, by, (f) di 'at' (g) jo 'with', (h) kacuali 'except', and (i) kapado 'to' (j) sampai 'until'.

There are 2 categories of compound prepositions. First, some of the compound prepositions are the combination of two prepositions that have same meaning (synonym). One of the compound synonym prepositions can be deleted in their structure environment by using ellipsis technique and the deletion does not disturb the compound meaning. Second, the combination of two or more than two prepositions that have different meaning. Ellipsis cannot be applied to these compound prepositions

Keywords: compound, prepositions, minangkabau, language

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I INTRODUCTION

The preposition of Minangkabau language has a high ability enough to join with fellow members of other prepositions. The prepositions that have affinity with fellow prepositions in Minangkabau language is derived from polymorphemic preposition. The preposition consists of: (a) bak 'like', (b) cando 'like', (c) dari 'from', (d) daripado 'rather than', (e) dek 'at, because, by, on', (f) di 'at' (g) jo 'with', (h) kacuali 'unless', (i) kapado 'to', dan (j) sampai 'until, up'.

The discussion about Minangkabau language preposition ever undertaken by Dipodjojo (1969), Be (1977), Arifin (1980), Job

(1989), Rashad (1985), and Moussay (1998). The discussion of Minangkabau language preposition were talking about more focused on the problem of Minangkabau language preposition meaning, while the issue discussed only peripherally forms, especially the problem of prepositions compound still have not talked about in detail. Talks about Minangkabau language preposition in relation to the form of the preposition polymorphemic has been discussed by Aditiawarman (2004). Minangkabau language prepositions shape of compound proposition can be listened to in point 3 below.

II RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this research is distributional. The distributional method is a method that uses elements of language itself as a tool of measuring (Djajasudarma, 1996: 62). The technique of the research used is the technique of deletion (deletion), substitution, insertion (interruption), and removal of elements (permutation). The application of

the techniques mentioned it is the basic consideration that: 1) the technique deletion used to determine whether the combination of two prepositions in the prepositional phrase is derived from the combined convey the same or not; 2) substitution techniques is used to determine whether a preposition synonymous with others preposition; 3) insertion technique

(interruption) is used as a determinant of how much affinity prepositions in Minangkabau language. This insertion can be done to preposition and prepositions to nouns that accompany it; and 4) transfer elements technique (permutation) is used in the determination of whether an element including a preposition or conjunction. The elements include prepositions and prepositional phrase is a noun that follows can be

transferred forward or backward in the construction they occupy, being conjunctions cannot be separated from the element before and after. Furthermore transfer technique elements can be used to see the effect of meaning and syntactic function prepositional phrase experiencing such removal.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Compound preposition of Minangkabau language consists of: monomorphemic+monomorphemic, monomorphemic+polymorphemic, polymorphemic+monomorphemic, monomorphemic + monomorphemic + monomorphemic, and monomorphemic+monomorphemic+monomorphemic + monomorphemic. These five types of compound prepositions mentioned are forming a separate group type prepositions, each of the elements that join were from the same preposition and some of them are derived from the different proposition. The compound Minangkabau language preposition can be seen in the following description.

3.1 Monomorphemic + Monomorphemic

The compound Minangkabau language preposition consisting of two prepositions monomorphemic that merge into one and form a monomorphemic preposition, whereas the preposition monomorphemic actually a combination of two monomorphemic prepositions. The compound monomorphemic prepositions are compound preposition attached in which each member of the joint cannot be separated from one another. Monomorphemic preposition can be seen in the following example.

1. Ambo sujuik hanyo kapado Allah.
'I bow down to Allah'

Kapado is a form of compound preposition ka 'to' and Pado 'on'. Preposition kapado 'to' a compound of two prepositions are attached between each other, and in the form of compound preposition cannot deleted.

Apart from the compound preposition attached, was also found from prepositions derived from a separate compound preposition. Form a separate joint preposition is divided into two groups, namely the compound convey the same preposition and prepositions do not convey the same group. In the construction of sentences

containing prepositions combined to convey, one of the preposition in the preposition can be combined to convey deleted. This can be done because the preposition that joined it have the same meaning and when one of them can be deleted, it will not cause any change in the meaning of the language constructs occupy.

The following examples can be seen the same meaning and meaningless compound prepositions in the Minangkabau language

2. Kuliknyo barubah bak cando kulik ula.
'Her skin turned like a snake skin.'
3. Rumah sakolah baru tu dakek jo masajik.
'The new school was close to the mosque.'
4. Jarak dari rumah ka pasa labiah dakek daripada dari rumah ka sawah.
'The distance from home to the market more closely than from the house to the fields'
5. Udaro di kota labiah kumuah daripada di kampung.
'The air in the city is dirtier than in the village.'
6. Ambo labiah suko makan dendeang daripada jo ikan.
'I prefer to eat jerked meat than the fish.'
7. Uda labiah suko pai ka masajik malam daripada ka lapau.
'My brother prefer to go to the mosque the night than to food stall.'
8. Bidin alun basobok jo si Darwis dek dari pagi inyo alun ka lua rumah.
'Bindin has not met Darwis yet because he does not go out of the house.'
9. Si Ando pindah ka Padang dek di Ambon kadaan kacau.
'Ando moved to Padang because in Ambon state of chaos.'
10. Dek jo pitih urusannyo capek salasai.

'Because the money quickly finished his business.'

11. Dek ka abak inyo agiahan barang pusako tu, kami bisa tanang.

'We can be calm because heirlooms that he gave to the father.'

12. Iduiknyo menderita dek karano kalakuannyo.

'His life is suffering because of his behavior.'

13. Waang indak buliah ka Singapura dari Dumai, kacuali dari Batam.

'You should not be to Singapore from Dumai, except of Batam.'

14. Waang buliah lalok di ma se, kacuali di biliak abak.

'You may sleep anywhere, except in the father's room.'

15. Midah indak buliah pai jo laki-laki dek abaknyo, kacuali jo si Meldi.

'Midah should not go with the man by his father, except with the Meldi.'

16. Inyo indak buliah pai ka Medan dek abaknyo, kacuali ka Padang.

'He should not go to Medan by his father, except to Padang.'

17. Purin suko malawan, kacuali taadok amaknyo.

'Purin likes to oppose anybody, except for her mother.'

18. Rumah tu diunyi dek kaluarga pak Bidin sajak dari jaman Balando.

'The house was inhabited by a family Mr. Bidin since the Dutch era.'

19. Surek dari si Midah isinyo samo jo isi surek si Nuriah.

'The letter from the Midah same contents with the contents of the letter Nuriah.'

20. Patangkalan tu akhianyo sampai ka pangadilan.

'The fight was finally brought to court.'

21. Urang sakik tu sampai di Jakarta langsung di operasi dek dokter.

'The sick were immediately operated by the doctors arrived in Jakarta.'

The compound prepositions monomorfemis + monomorfemis can be grouped into three sections, namely: (1) preposition derived from prepositions combined + prepositions, among others like cando 'like', daripado 'instead of', daripado di 'rather than on',

daripado jo 'than with', daripado ka 'rather than to' dek karano 'because of', dek jo, the deck jo, dek ka, and sajak dari 'since than, (2) preposition derived from compound prepositions + Adjective is dakek jo 'near' and samo jo 'equals', and (3) preposition derived from the combination Noun + Preposition is kacuali dari 'except from', kacuali jo 'except with', kacuali jo 'unless', kacuali ka 'except to', kacuali taadok 'except for', sampai ka 'up to', and ka 'got'. The compound prepositions in Minangkabau language, prepositions dari, di, jo, and ka is always occupy the last position of the joint and then immediately followed by a noun in the prepositional phrase companion formed, while the deck preposition is always positioned at the beginning of the compound.

The compound proposition contained in the example (2) bak cando 'like like' and (12) karano dek 'because of', one can preposition can be deleted because compound of the two prepositions have the same meaning. The deletion can be seen in (2a, b) and (12a, b) below.

2. a Kuliknyo barubah bak Ø kulik ula.

'Her skin turned like a snake skin.'

b Kuliknyo barubah Ø cando kulik ula.

'Her skin turned like a snake skin.'

12. a Iduiknyo menderita dek Ø kalakuannyo.

'His life is suffering because of his behavior.'

b Iduiknyo menderita Ø karano kalakuannyo.

'His life is suffering because of his behavior.'

The imposition of any of the combined elements made to the preposition in (2a, b) and (12a, b) above does not result in a change of meaning in its construction. Different from Examples (2a, b) and (12a, b), the combined prepositions of Examples (1), (3-11), and (13-21) can not be treated equally with Examples (2a, b) and (12a, b) earlier. The combined prepositions in (1), (3-11), and (13-21) are not included in the category of the combined composite preposition, therefore one of the elements can not be wiped out. If the deletion remains in place, then the remaining construction will deteriorate the meaning so that the sentence is no longer

gratefully meaningful, for example, it can be seen in the construction (19a, b).

19. a*Surek dari si Midah isinyo samo Ø isi surek si Nuriah.

'The letter from Midah is not the same as Nuriah's letter.'

b*Surek dari si Midah isinyo Ø jo isi surek si Nuriah.

'The letter from Midah is the same as the letter of the Nuriah.'

The imposition on (19a, b)) can not be executed because it results in the meaning of unstructured construction. If the preposition *jo* (19a) and the preposition *samo* in example (19b) are absorbed, the prepositions left are *samo* (19a) and *jo* (19b). The preposition that still lags after the deviation has changed its category, that is to become a conjunction not a preposition anymore. This happens because both are included in the word polarized against other categories.

3.2 Monomorphemic + Polymorphemic

This type of group preposition is a joint preposition comprising a mixture of monomorphemes + polymorphism. This combined preposition can be seen in the following examples.

22. Dek sabalun subuah Udin barangkek, inyo dijagoan bin inyo pukua 04.

'Because before dawn Udin departed, he was awakened by his wife at 04'.

23. Dek sapanjang taun patang ambo sakik, ambo kini alah masuk kantua.

'I am now in the office because last year I was sick.'

24. Ka sia sajo ambo bisa bagarah, kacuali kapado uda.

'I can joke to anyone, except to my brother.'

The combined preposition of monomorphemic + polymorphism is formed by: (1) Preposition + Nomina, ie *sanggap* deck 'as long as', (2) combined prepositions + Adverb, ie *sabalun* deck 'because before', and (3) Nomina + Preposition + Preposition + Preposition, ie on the preposition of the *kapado* 's *caugali* except for'. This inward form (3) can also be said as a combined preposition of monomorpheme which joins the embedded inherent preposition.

3.3 Polymorphemic + Monomorphemic

The combined preposition of polymorphism + monomorphemic can also be formed by prepositions, nouns, and verbs. This combined preposition can be seen in the following example.

25. Panyuluahan ko baubuangan jo panyakik tanaman.

'This counseling is related to plant diseases.'

26. Honda ko buliah disalangan ka sia sajo salain dari si Ros.

'This Honda can be loaned to anyone other than Ros.'

27. Kalakuan si Pian jahek saroman jo kalakuan abaknyo.

'The Pian's behavior is as wicked as his father's.'

28. Mukonyo sarupo jo adiaknyo.

'Her face resembles her sister's face.'

This combined preparation of polymorphism and monomorphemic is formed by: (1) prepositions + prepositions like in *salain dari* 'other than', (2) Nomine + prepositions combination on *saroman jo 'as'* and *sarupo jo 'as'*, and (3) combined Verbs + Prepositions as in the corresponding *jo 'relate to'*. The preposition of *saroman* and *sarupo* has the same meaning, that is 'like'. Although the two forms of the preposition are both derived from the noun category, they are not found together. Accordingly, the imprinting of one of the prepositions in the composite preposition is not universally applicable to any composite prepositions alone. The imprint of one of the prepositions in this joint preposition shows the tendency to occur in combination derived from prepositional categories such as *tubs*, *cando*, *decks*, and *karano*.

3.4 Monomorphemic + Monomorphemic + Monomorphemic

The compound preposition that consists of three monomorphemic can be seen as follow:

29. Dek karano dari pagi inyo indak tibo, ambo barangkek sajo surang.

'Because from the morning he did not come, I went alone.'

30. Dek karano di rumah samba indak ado, ambo pai makan ka lapau.

'Because in the house there is no side, I go to the shop.'

31. Dek karano jo oto pribadi, amak amuah diajak ka padang.

'Because with a private car, mother would be invited to Padang.'

32. Dek karano sajak jaman Jepang abak di siko, kami alah manjadi urang siko.

'We've been here because since the Japanese era his has been father here.'

33. Tanah di sawah alah ratak dek karano sapanjang taun ko musim kamarau.

'The land in the fields is cracked because this year has dry season.'

34. Ambo mambali baju maha dek karano untuak abak.

'I buy expensive clothes because the clothes are for the father.'

35. Dek sajak dari Padang amak alah sakik juo, amak lalok sajo tibo di kampuang.

'Mother sleeps just arrived in the village because she was sick since Padang.'

36. Dek sampai di rumah ari alah malam, ambo langsuang lalok.

'Because I got home late at night, I went straight to bed.'

The combined preposition consisting of three monomorphemic prepositions is always preceded by dek 'because'. The combined prepositions belonging to this group can be divided into three types: (1) the compound prepositions of preposition + preposition + preposition, such as dek karano dari 'because from', dek karano di 'because at', dek karano jo 'because with', dek karano sajak 'because', dek karano untuak 'because', dan dek sajak dari 'because since from', (2) compound prepositions consist of prepositions + prepositions + nouns, that is dek karano sapanjang 'as long as', and (3) compound prepositions consist of preposisi+verba+preposisi, such as compound preposition dek sampai di 'because arrive at'.

3.5 Monomorphemic + Monomorphemic + Monomorphemic + Monomorphemic

The compound preposition consists four prepositions of monomorphemic in Minangkabau language can be seen in the following example.

37. Dek karano sajak dari Padang nyo muntah, badannyo kuruih tibo di Jakarta.

'His body is very thin in Jakarta because from Padang he vomited.'

38. Dek karano sajak di kampuang inyo rajin, inyo disayangi kakaknyo.

'He loved by his brother because since in the village he was diligent.'

The compound prepositions belonging to this group are the compound prepositions prepositions + prepositions + prepositions, they are: dek karano sajak dari 'since from, dan dek karano sajak di 'since at'.

4. The Preposition Power of Minangkabau Language to Join with Another

Some prepositions in Minangkabau language has the power ability to join with more than one combination of preposition. The prepositions with that power ability include: Preposition dek 'because', jo 'with', kacuali 'except', dari 'from', sampai 'to', and daripada 'instead of'. Prepositions that have more than one power to join with another, some are positioned at the beginning and some are at the end of a combination. Prepositions which have more than one power to join may be detailed as follows.

4.1 The combined power of preposition dek (because) in Minangkabau language

The preposition dek 'because' has the highest join power among existing Minangkabau prepositions. In combination, the preposition dek 'because' always occupies the starting position of the composite. The prepositions that can join the dek 'because' are always at the position at the initial of the compound. In combination, the preposition dek 'because' always occupies the beginning position of the composite. The prepositions that can join the dek 'because' are the prepositions dari 'from', di 'in', jo 'with', ka 'to', karano 'because', karano dari 'because of', karano di 'because in', karano jo 'because with', karano kapado 'due to', karano sajak 'because since', karano sajak dari 'because since from', , karano sajak di 'because ever since', karano sapanjang 'because as long as', karano untuak 'due to', sajak dari 'since from', sampai di 'arrive in ' sabalun 'before', and sapanjang 'throughout'. Compound prepositions containing are the combination of preposition of bak and cando, as well as dek and karano of percolating phenomena can be seen in examples (57a, b-66a, b).

The combined preposition of the dek with eighteen other prepositions can be seen in the following example.

39. Bidin alun basobok jo si Darwis dek dari pagi inyo alun ka lua rumah.

'Bindin has not met Darwis since he's out of the house yet.'

40. Si Ando pindah ka Padang dek di Ambon kadaan kacau.

'Si Ando moved to Padang because in Ambon it was a mess.'

41. Dek jo pitih urusannyo capek salasai.

'Because with the money the business is over.'

42. Dek ka Abak inyo agiahan barang pusako tu, kami bisa tanang.

'We can be calm because the heirlooms give to the father.'

43. Iduiknyo menderit dek karano kalakuannyo.

'His life suffered because of his behavior.'

44. Dek karano dari pagi inyo indak tibo, ambo barangkek sajo surang.

'Because from the morning he did not come, I went alone.'

45. Dek karano di rumah samba indak ado, ambo pai makan ka lapau.

'Because in the house no side, I go to the shop.'

46. Dek karano jo oto pribadi, amak amuah diajak ka padang.

'Because with a private car, mother would be invited to Padang.'

47. Dek karano kapado urang gaek ambo inyo sopan, ambo jadi sagan ka inyo.

'I am reluctant to him because to my parents he is polite.'

48. Dek karano sajak jaman Jepang abak di siko, kami alah manjadi urang siko.

'We've been here because since the Japanese era father here.'

49. Dek karano sajak dari Padang nyo muntah, badannyo kuruih tibo di Jakarta.

'His body is thin in Jakarta because from Padang he vomited.'

50. Dek karano sajak di kampung inyo rajin, inyo disayangi kakaknyo

'He loved his brother because he was diligent in the village since.'

51. Tanah di sawah alah ratak dek karano sapanjang taun ko musim kamarau.

'The land in the fields is cracked because this year's dry season.'

52. Ambo mambali baju maha dek karano untuak abak.

'I buy expensive clothes because for father.'

53. Dek sajak dari Padang amak alah sakik, inyo lalok sajo tibo di kampung.

'Mother sleeps just arrived in the village because since from Padang she was already sick.'

54. Dek sampai di rumah ari alah malam, ambo langsung lalok.

'Because I got home late at night, I went straight to bed.'

55. Dek sabalun subuah Udin barangkek, inyo dijagoan bin inyo pukua 04.

'Because before dawn Udin departed, he was awakened by his wife at 04.'

56. Dek sapanjang taun patang ambo sakik, ambo kini alah masuak kantua.

'Because over the past year I have been sick, I am now in the office.'

The preposition dek 'because' is a preposition of Minangkabau language that has very high join power. The preposition dek 'because' was found to join the eighteen prepositions. Dek preposition 'because' always occupies the first position in the combination. This is due to the effect of the preposition dek 'because' has more than one meaning. The compositions of Minangkabau language prepositions are also found in compositions of prepositions. This composite preposition composition is found only in the compositions of two prepositions alone. The composition of the preposition is meaningless, the dek 'because', and karano 'because' can also join with other prepositions that are not meaningful, so that it becomes a combination of three prepositions. Although the compositions of preposition have been rejoined with other prepositions that are not exactly, these two prepositions are always present side by side and the first position is always occupied by 'because' preposition and is immediately followed by the karano preposition 'because', whereas the newly joined prepositions ranks last. That is, the compositions of prepositions can not be separated separately from one another.

In constructions containing prepositions dek 'due' and karano 'because', one of the prepositions that is meaningful still can be dissipated even though it has joined with other prepositions. The impregnation will not alter the

content of meaning existing in the construction occupied by the combined prepositions of that term.

Furthermore, it can be seen the imprinting of the preposition for *dek* 'due' and *karano* 'because', either before obtaining a combined addition of other prepositions or which have received additional compositions of other prepositions. Observe the examples in (57a, b) - (66a, b) below.

57. a Iduiknyo menderita Ø karano kalakuannyo.

'His life suffered because of his behavior.'

b Iduiknyo menderita dek Ø kalakuannyo.

'His life suffered because of his behavior.'

58.a Ø karano dari pagi inyo indak tibo, ambo barangkek sajo surang.

'Because from the morning he did not come, I went alone.'

b Dek Ø dari pagi inyo indak tibo, ambo barangkek sajo surang.

'Because from the morning he did not come, I went alone.'

59.a Ø karano di rumah samba indak ado, ambo pai makan ka lapau.

'Because in there is no dish in the house, I go to the rice stall.'

b Dek Ø di rumah samba indak ado, ambo pai makan ka lapau.

'Because in there is no dish in the house, I go to the rice stall.'

60.a Ø karano jo oto pribadi, amak amuah diajak ka padang.

'Because with a private car, mother would be invited to Padang.'

b Dek Ø jo oto pribadi, amak amuah diajak ka padang.

'Because with a private car, mother would be invited to Padang.'

61.a Ø karano kapado urang gaek ambo inyo sopan, ambo jadi sagan ka inyo

'I am reluctant to him because to my parents he is polite.'

b Dek Ø kapado urang gaek ambo inyo sopan, ambo jadi sagan ka inyo.

'I am reluctant to him because to my parents he is polite.'

62.a Ø karano sajak jaman Japang abak di siko, kami lah manjadi urang siko.

'We've been here because since the Japanese era father here.'

b Dek Ø sajak jaman Japang abak di siko, kami alah manjadi urang siko.

'We've been here because since the Japanese era father here.'

63. a Ø karano sajak dari Padang inyo muntah, inyo kuruih tibo di Jakarta.

'His body is thin in Jakarta because from Padang he vomited.'

b Dek Ø sajak dari Padang inyo muntah, badannyo kuruih tibo di Jakarta.

'His body is thin in Jakarta because from Padang he vomited.'

64.a Ø karano sajak di kampung inyo rajin, inyo disayangi kakaknyo.

'He loved his brother because he was diligent since in the village.'

b Dek Ø sajak di kampung inyo rajin, inyo disayangi kakaknyo.

'He loved his brother because he was diligent since in the village.'

65.a Tanah di sawah alah ratak Ø karano sapanjang taun ko musim kamarau.

'The land in the fields is cracked because this year's dry season.'

b Tanah di sawah alah ratak dek Ø sapanjang taun ko musim kamarau.

'The land in the fields is cracked because this year's dry season.'

66.a Ambo mambali baju maha Ø karano untuak abak.

'I buy expensive clothes because for father.'

b Ambo mambali baju maha dek Ø untuak abak.

'I buy expensive clothes because for father.'

Preposition *dek* 'because' or *karano* preposition 'because' when joined in a similar construction, one of *dek* or *karano* prepositions can be wiped out. The imposition of one of the prepositions does not result in a change of meaning in the combined construction of the preposition it occupies. *Karano* prepositions 'because' are unable to precede the preposition of *dek* 'because' in their combined construction, although both are prepositions. Preposition *dek*

'due to' in the composite of the preposition never co-existed directly with the nouns involved in forming the preposition phrase.

4.2 Joining Power Preposition jo in Minangkabau Language

The preposition jo 'with' can be joined with other prepositions, they are, compound prepositions of the 'corresponding', 'near', 'pado' rather than ', dek' because ', dek karano ' since ', kacuali 'except ', samo dengan, saroman 'same', and sarupo 'same'. In combination, the prepositions jo 'with' always occupy the final position and coexist directly with the nouns that contribute to the preposition phrase. The combined preposition jo 'with' with other prepositions can be seen in the following example.

The preposition jo 'with' can be joined with other prepositions, such as preposisi baubuangan 'corresponding', dakek 'near', daripado 'rather than', dek 'because', dek karano 'since', kacuali 'except', samo 'same as', saroman 'same as', dan sarupo 'same as'

67. Panyuluahan ko baubuangan jo panyakik tanaman.

'This counseling is related to plant diseases.'

68. Rumah sakolah baru tu dakek jo masjid.

'The new school is close to the mosque.'

69. Anak ketek ko dakek jo ambo.

'This little boy is close to me.'

70. Ambo labiah suko makan dendeang daripado jo ikan.

'I prefer to eat jerky than with fish.'

71. Dek jo pitih urusannyo capek salasai.

'Because with the money the business is over.'

72. Dek karano jo oto pribadi, amak amuah diajak ka padang.

'Because with a private car, mother would be invited to Padang.'

73. Midah indak buliah pai jo laki-laki dek abaknyo, kacuali jo si Meldi.

'Midah can not go with a man by his father, except with Meldi.'

74. Surek dari si Midah isinyo samo jo isi surek si Nuriah.

'The letter from Midah is the same as the letter of the Nuriah.'

75. Kalakuan si Pian jaek saroman jo kalakuan abaknyo.

'Pian's behavior is as wicked as his father's.'

76. Karih ambo saroman jo karih Datuak Pingai.

'My keirs (a kinds of dagger) is like (similar to) Datuk's Pingai.'

77. Ukurana sapatu ambo samo jo ukuran sepatu adiak.

'My shoe size is the same as the size of a sister's shoe.'

78. Mukonyo sarupo jo adiaknyo.

'Her face is the same as her sister's face: her face resembles her sister's face.'

79. Oto inyo sarupo jo oto ambo.

'His car is the same as my car.'

The compound prepositions jo 'with' with other prepositions are not limited to a single type of noun. The prepositions jo 'with' can be accompanied by concrete, abstract, animate, and as well as inanimate objects. Same with the preposition as saroman and sarupo, so is the preposition of samo. Although the three prepositions are meaningless, they are never found in two or all of them in adjacent positions in a construction. The three such prepositions cannot be combined into a composite of the prepositions.

4.3 Joining Power of Kacuali Preposition in Minangkabau Language

The preposition of kacuali 'except' has the ability to join the preposition of dari 'from', di 'at', jo 'with', ka 'to', kapado 'to', taadok 'to'. The compound preposition kacuali 'except' can be seen in the following example.

80. Waang indak buliah ka Singapura dari Dumai, kacuali dari Batam.

'You can not go to Singapore from Dumai, except from Batam.'

81. Waang buliah lalok di ma se, kacuali di biliak abak.

'You can sleep anywhere, except in your father's room.'

82. Midah indak buliah pai jo laki-laki dek abaknyo, kacuali jo si Meldi.

'Midah can not go with a man by his father, except with Meldi.'

83. Inyo indak buliah pai ka Medan dek abaknyo, kacuali ka Padang.

'He can not go to Medan by his father, except to Padang.'

84. Ka sia sajo ambo bisa bagarah, kacuali kapado uda.

'To anyone I can joke, except to my brother.'

85. Purin suko malawan, kacuali taadok amaknyo.

'Purin likes to oppose, except against his mother.'

The power compound of preposition kacuali 'except' is not as high as the joining forces possessed by the preposition of the dek 'because'. The composite that can be formed by the preparatory prepositions kacuali 'except' may join the other 6 prepositions, as seen in example (80) - (85) above.

4.4 Power Join Preposition of sampai (until) in Minangkabau Language

The preposition sampai 'to/until' can join the preposition ka 'to' dan di 'at'. The joining ability possessed by the preposition sampai 'to/until' is very low, that is only against the two prepositions ka 'to' and di 'at'. The compound preposition sampai 'to/until' can be seen in the following data.

86. Patangkalan tu akhianyo sampai ka pangadilan.

'The argument finally got to court.'

87. Urang sakik tu sampai di Jakarta langsung di operasi dek dokter.

'The sick man immediately operated doctors up in Jakarta.'

Prepositions sampai 'to/until' only pair with prepositions di 'at' and ka 'to'. In the two combined prepositions it is a preposition sampai 'to/until' always ranks first, and cannot coexist directly with its counterpart in the preposition phrase.

IV CONCLUSION

Some of the prepositions in Minangkabau language have power enough to join among others: the preposition dek is able to join with 18 prepositions and always positioned at the beginning of compound preposition, prepositions jo able to join with 9 prepositions and always positioned at the end compound preposition,

4.5 Combination of prepositions of daripada (rather than) in Minangkabau Language

The prepositions daripada (rather than) can join the preposition di 'at', dari 'from', jo 'with', ka 'to'. In the combined prepositions formed by the prepositions sampai 'to/until' with the four prepositions above can be seen in the following sample data.

88. Udara di kota labiah kumuah daripada di kampung.

'The air in the city is dirtier than in the village.'

89. Jarak dari rumah ka pasa labiah dakek daripada dari rumah ka sawah.

'The distance from home to market is closer than from house to the field.'

90. Ambo labiah suko makan dendeang daripada jo ikan.

'I prefer to eat jerky than with fish.'

91. Uda labiah suko pai ka masajik malam daripada ka lapau.

'Brother would rather go to the mosque at night than to the small shop.'

The prepositions daripada (rather than) is always occupy the original position in the order of construction of the composition of the preposition and never coexist directly with noun which constitutes the preposition phrase. Prepositions di 'at', dari 'from', jo, 'with', ka 'to' can not precede the preposition daripada 'rather than' in the construction they occupy. Especially for the prepositions belonging to the compound group of the embedded preposition (unseparated), one of the constituent elements cannot be dissipated as occurs in a mixed prepositions of (separated) same meaning.

preposition kacuali is capable of joining with 6 prepositions and always positioned at the beginning of the combined preposition. Thus, it can be said that some prepositions in Minangkabau language have a high ability to join with other preposition members.

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