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## LANGUAGE UTTERANCE AMONG INDIA COMMUNITY IN PADANG

**FAJRINA PUTRI FARISYA<sup>1</sup>**  
**MAC ADITIAWARMAN<sup>2</sup>**  
**FETRI RENDI<sup>3</sup>**

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### ABSTRACT

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This thesis title is Language Utterance Among India Community in Padang

The writer focusing on the language that utter among India community in Padang. The India people usual talk and communication with other with mix language which another did not know. The writer seek this as uniqueness that can be describe by code mixing theory and sociolinguistik.

The writer uses sociological theory for reach the purposes of the research. Purposes of the research is to describe the language change that happen in India community in Padang.. language change that happens have relate with linguistic theories. After getting the data, the writer , makes formula from the code mixing that utter in India community in Padang. This research uses field research method for get the significant data and library research for get the theories that will be uses as basic theory in this thesis. Technique collecting of data is qualitative

method, which the writer get the data from 7 qualified interviewee based on criteria ( NORM (Nonmobile Older Rural Males). From it, the writer uses record technique for get the data.

The results from the research that has been done, the wrier finds language change that influence by another ethnic such Minang, Tionghoa Padang and Indonesia. The changing are, vowel /i/ change into /e/ in medial, disappearance /h/ in final,initial and medial. Disappearance /r/ in final and medial, absorption /at/ become /ʔ/ in final,absorption /u/ become /o/ in medial and final, absorption /t/ become /k/ in final, absorption /a/ into /o/ in final, absorption /p/ into /ʔ/, absorption/ŋ/ into /aŋ/ in final, absorption /e/ become /a/ in medial and initial. Disappearance /e/ in medial, disappearance /d/ in initial, and medial,also disappearance /p/ in final. Code mixing that utter by India community that has been describe by code mixing theory, and become a formula from it.

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**Keywords:***language, india, in padang, community*

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## ABSTRAK

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Skripsi ini berjudul *Language Utterance Among India Community in Padang*. Penulis fokus kepada bahasa yang digunakan oleh etnis India di kota Padang. Kebiasaan etnis India dalam berbicara dan berkomunikasi yang terbiasa mencampur dengan beberapa kata yang tidak diketahui masyarakat awam. Penulis melihat ini sebagai keunikan yang dapat dikaji dengan teori campur kode (code-mixing) dan sosiolinguistik.

Penulis menggunakan teori sosiologikal untuk mencapai tujuan dari penelitian ini. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menjelaskan perubahan bahasa yang terjadi diantara etnis India di kota Padang. Perubahan bahasa yang terjadi dikaji melalui teori-teori linguistik. Setelah memperoleh data, penulis membuat formula dari pencampuran kode (code mixing) yang terdapat pada ujaran etnis India di kota Padang. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian lapangan untuk mendapatkan data yang signifikan dan studi kepustakaan untuk memperoleh teori-teori yang akan digunakan sebagai teori dasar dalam skripsi ini. Teknik pengumpulan data antara lain dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif, yang mana dalam hal ini penulis mendapatkan data melalui 7 orang informan yang sesuai dengan kriteria NORM (Nonmobile Older Rural Males).

**Kata kunci:** *bahasa, india, padang, komunitas*

Dari 7 orang tersebut, penulis menggunakan teknik sadap rekam agar memperoleh data yang signifikan.

Hasil dari penelitian yang dilakukan, penulis menemukan perubahan bahasa yang banyak dipengaruhi oleh etnis lain seperti Minang, Tionghoa Padang dan Bahasa Indonesia sendiri. Perubahan yang terjadi antara lain, perubahan vowel /i/ menjadi /e/ di tengah kata, penghilangan konsonan /h/ di awal, tengah, dan akhir kata. Penghilangan konsonan /r/ di tengah dan akhir kata. Pelesapan /at/ menjadi /ʔ/ di akhir kata, pelesapan vowel /u/ menjadi /o/ di tengah dan akhir kata, pelesapan konsonan /t/ menjadi /k/, pelesapan vowel /a/ menjadi /o/ di akhir kata, pelesapan konsonan /p/ menjadi /ʔ/, pelesapan /ŋ/ menjadi /aŋ/ di akhir kata, pelesapan vowel /e/ menjadi /a/ di tengah dan awal kata. Penghilangan vowel /e/ di tengah kata, penghilangan konsonan /d/ di awal dan tengah kata, dan juga penghilangan konsonan /p/ di akhir kata. Adanya pencampuran kode oleh etnis India di kota Padang yang telah dikaji oleh penulis dengan menggunakan teori pencampuran kode, dan menjadi sebuah formula dari pencampuran kode tersebut.

## I INTRODUCTION

Language is the ability to acquire and use complex system of communication, particularly the human ability to do so, and a language is any specific example of such a system. Natural languages are spoken or signed, but any language encoded into secondary media using auditory, visual, or tactual stimuli—for example, in whistling, signed, or braille.

Language is not given since human birth. While human growth, the community around human assist to speak. That is how language is used, both to interact or to communicate. The complex system of language communication became language have many problem into interactional in social life one of the problem is language changes. Trask (1994:2) explains that every living language is constantly changing, in vocabulary, in pronunciation, and in grammar,

this change is natural and inevitable, and it should not be grounds for alarm or condemnation. These describe that changing in language is usually happen.

Language is always changing. Through the modern era, new words are constantly to be used, at the same times old words gradually dropping out of use. These related to the problem of language change, because of the surrounding around. Older speaker usually use the original language has passed away.

So the language itself is rarely to be used in this modern era. Only a few people which are still use the language.

In the other side, as a minority community, India people who lived in Padang make their own language for communication. By the time, the original language has changed because India

people have to communicate to another, while Padang used Minang language. Nowadays, the writer who have a half blood of India seek and often heard, the India people mix Minang and their original language. The writer see this as one of the unique language. For simply example, the India people called a boy with "tambi". Or another example is , if they want to say yor dressed is ugly, they will says "sotte baju lu kini ko ma". The writer purpose is to preserve this uniqueness from extinction.

In focussing the problem, the writer want to analyze how India community use their language in communication, in interaction, is there any change in their language and the writer also want to see the code mixing that they have in their language. After knowing the code mixing, the writer want to make the formulation of the code mixing itself.

This analysis derived from limitations of the problem become the purposes of the research :

1. To describe the language change among India ethnic in Padang
2. To explain briefly code mixing that occur on India people in Padang
- 3.. To describe the formula of code mixing uttered by India people in Padang

The writer uses sociological approach to reach the point of research question. The writer uses the Chomskyan framework that focuses on structures that could be generated in language and by what means, the social approach tries to account for what can be said in a language, by whom, to whom, in whose presence, when and where, in what manner and under what social

## II METHODS

The writer use field and library research in collecting data. The field of systemic functional linguistics is a largely descriptive linguistic tradition that provides a firm foundation in analyses of genres of writing or text-based interaction (Martin & Rose, 2007; Martin & White, 2005), as well as face-to-face interaction (Veel, 1999), characterized in terms of the choices authors and speakers make about how to present themselves through language (Halliday, 1994).

Chamber (2013:21) explain that once the community has been selected for research, the next step is to get a perspective on the community itself – linguistic, demographic, and historical. Information on local speech, major

circumstances (Fishman 1971; Hymes 1971; Saville-Troike 1982: 8). A distinction that persists (though it is not one that we particularly advocate) is that between the sociolinguistics (proper) and the sociology of language.

Language change that properties of language change might be explained by the way language is acquired and structured in the mind, is of course by no means original to generative grammar.

Interestingly, however, Chomsky (1986:16-17) recognizes that homogeneous speech communities do not exists in the real world, and that each individual has acquired a language in the course of complex social interactions with people who vary in the ways in which they speak and interpret what they hear and in internal representations that underlie their use of language. In addition, two people may share exactly the same knowledge of language but differ markedly in their ability to put this knowledge to use (Chomsky 1986:9).

Crowley (1997:154) that describes lexical change is known as etymology. It studies the particular words history rather than the change of actual pronunciation. Furthermore, Crowley says both of the terms refer to the same process. The process of copying words from other languages in one area prefer cultural vocabulary rather than core vocabulary. Core vocabulary is vocabulary which can be found in all human languages (1997:155), while cultural vocabulary is vocabulary which can be found through the experience from everyone's culture. It refers to culture specific.

industries, labor, religious institutions, communications, movement of peoples, and the historical development of the area can aid in understanding local society.

A survey of previous linguistic work must be carried out, both on the linguistic aspects you intend to study and on any previous research concerning the local language variety. Earlier work on the local variety, regardless of its quality, can be useful for time depth or for pinpointing interesting problems. The choices that authors and 2 speakers make are mapped out in decision tree representations referred to as systems, which is where it gets its name. The constructs coming from the field of systemic functional linguistics provide us with a common

foundation for exploring stylistic norms of conversational behavior across genres of dialogic interactions. What makes it an ideal choice for our efforts is the historical fact that it grew up side-by-side with one of the few sociological theories that was informed by linguistic data.

As such, in contrast to other existing linguistic theories, it was fashioned specifically for the purpose of explaining sociological processes at multiple levels and within a wide range of contexts. Beyond these social phenomena, mechanisms such as grammatical metaphor (Halliday, 1994) endow it with the ability to represent how reasoning processes and conceptual development are displayed through language as well. Thus, it holds the potential to bridge between more cognitively oriented theoretical perspectives from the Learning Sciences as well as more socially oriented ones. The writer use distributional method for analyzing data. Djajasudarma describes the distributional method using the determinative in a language that is examined in determining basic. The basic of this method is the technique of data selection by category of grammaticalization (especially in descriptive studies) in conform with the natural features.

The distributional method rely on the decisive element of language support itself with :

- a. Deletion
- b. Substitution
- c. Expansion
- d. Permutation
- e. Paraphrase

The writer use qualitative research for collecting data. Qualitative research is a certain tradition in social science that is fundamentally dependent on human observation in its own region and connect with the community through language, with the features (Moleong, 1989) :

1. Scientific background, meaning researchers conducted the study in the context of a wholeness that brings research to the study
2. Humans as tools, observations can be divided into open-ended examination (unknown subject) and closed (known subject)
3. Qualitative methods, emphasizing quality (characteristics of natural data) in accordance with the descriptive and natural understanding

itself

4. The study of inductive data analysis, data is assessed through a process that goes from fact to theory, not vice versa

5. The basic theory, using inductive study refers to data search / data collection. This study is more of a formation abstract, based on the parts have been collected and then sorted, while the deductive method in language research carried out by formulating a hypothesis first, and then test it with data.

6. Descriptive, the collected data may be derived from the script, interviews, field notes, photographs, videotapes, personal documents

7. The most importance of the process than the result, in the study of language there is a process to distinguish itself with prosede like morphological process will involve the basic shape before the results of the process, but in prosede did not ask where its basic form

8. Limits specified by the focus, determination of focus is an attempt (dence) fatherly demarcate research

9. The specific criteria determining the validity of the data with the interests of the research itself

10. Negotiated element / agreed outcome can be considered particularly from researchers and human element which is used as a data source

In processing the data, the writer uses descriptive method to describe, explain, and validate findings. Leedy (1974:79) states:

“Explains the descriptive method as follow: descriptive method is the method that simply looks with the intensive accurately at the phenomena at the moment and then describes precisely what researcher sees.”

The writer use this method because of the writer gain a better understanding of a topic. Descriptive research is the exploration of the existing certain phenomena. Descriptive are aimed at finding out “what is”, so observational and surveys methods are frequently use to collect descriptive data (Borg and Gall, 1989).

**III THE RESULTS**

3.1/i/ become /e/ in medial

Vowel /i/ in medial words of Indonesia language change into vowel /e/ in utterance of India people in Padang's word.

NO	BI	BIKI	MEANING
1 (2)	air	[aer]	water
2 (15)	baik	[baeʔ]	good
3 (17)	balik	[baleʔ]	back
4 (110)	kecil	[keteʔ]	small
5 (120)	lain	[laen]	other

3.1.2 Disapperance /h/ in final

In vowel-vowel sequences, a front vowel deletes when it is adjacent to a back vowel regardless of the order of the vowels. The fact that a back vowel is maintained over a front vowel indicates that its place feature is marked with respect to that of the front vowel.

NO	BI	BIKI	MEANING
1 (13)	ayah	[aya]	father
2 (21)	basah	[basa]	wet
3 (24)	belah	[bala]	cleave
4(27)	benih	[beni]	seed
5 (36)	buah	[bua]	fruit

3.1.3 Disapperance /h/ in initial

The consonant /h/ in initial word disappear and replace it to the vowel /i/ after the consonant

NO	BI	BIKI	MEANING
1 (82)	hidung	[iduŋ]	nose
2 (83)	hidup	[iduiʔ]	alive
3 (84)	hijau	[ijau]	green
4 (85)	hisap	[isoʔ]	suction
5 (86)	hitam	[itam]	black

3.1.4 Disapperance /h/ in medial

The consonant /h/ disappear and followed by the vowel /a,i,u/ between the consonant. The writer can conclude that consonant /h/ does not appear in BIKI.

NO	BI	BIKI	MEANING
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1 (97)	jahit	[jaiʔ]	sew
2 (138)	matahari	[matoari]	sun
3 (175)	tahu	[tau]	know
4 (176)	tahun	[taun]	year

3.1.5 Disapperance /r/ in final

Consonant /r/ disappear in final word, then vowel /a/ before the consonant replace it.

NO	BI	BIKI	MEANIG
1 (3)	akar	[aka]	root
2 (16)	bakar	[baka]	burn
3 (57)	dengar	[daŋa]	listen
4 (16)	ekor	[ikua]	tail
5 (123)	lebar	[leba]	wide

3.1.6 Disapperance /r/ in medial

Vowel /e/ followed by consonant /r/ absorp into vowel /a/, then consonant /r/ disappear and replace by consonant /b/. The writer have find that consonant /r/ appear in initial position.

NO	BI	BIKI	MEANING
1 (186)	Terbang	[tabaŋ]	fly
2 (786)	Berbulu	[babulu]	hairy
3 (1030)	Terbenam	[tabanam]	drown

3.1.7 Absorption /at/ become /ʔ/ in final

Vowel /a/ followed by consonant /t/ absorp to vowel /e/ and followed by glottal stop /ʔ/.

NO	BI	BIKI	MEANING
1 (28)	berat	[bareʔ]	heavy
2 (55)	dekat	[dakeʔ]	near
3 (69)	empat	[ampeʔ]	four
4 (658)	ulat	[uleʔ]	worm
5 (688)	hangat	[aŋeʔ]	warm

3.1.8 Absorption /u/ become /o/ in medial

NO	BI	BIKI	MEANING
1 (953)	hitung	[etoŋ]	count
2 (100)	jatuh	[jato]	fall

3 (101) jauh [jao] far  
 From the data above, data 1 and 2 have the same change, which consonant /t/ followed by vowel /u/ and change into same consonant but different vowel which is /o/. The data 3, there is vowel /a/ and consonant /h/ between vowel /u/. The changing /u/ become vowel /o/ and consonant /h/ disappear

3.1.9 Absorption /u/ become /o/ in final

NO	BI	BIKI	MEANING
1 (104)	kalau	[kalo]	if
2 (582)	bangau	[baŋo]	stork

Vowel /a/ and /u/ absorp into vowel /o/ in final word like the data above.

3.1.10 Absorption /t/ become /k/ in final

Vowel /a/, /i/, /u/ followed by consonant /t/ absorp and change. Vowel /a/ and consonant /t/ change to vowel /e/ and glottal stop /?/. Vowel /i/ followed by consonant /t/ change to vowel /i/ and glottal stop /?/. Vowel /u/ followed by consonant /t/ change into vowel /u/ followed by additional vowel /i/ and glottal stop /?/.

NO	BI	BIKI	MEANING
1 (69)	empat	[ampe?]	four
2 (76)	gigit	[gigi?]	bite
3 (93)	ikat	[ike?]	tight
4 (97)	jahit	[jai?]	knit
5 (102)	kabut	[kabui?]	fog

3.1.11 Absorption /a/ become /o/ in final

NO	BI	BIKI	MEANING
1 (8)	apa	[apo]	what
2 (39)	bunga	[buŋo]	flower
3 (66)	dua	[duo]	two

Consonant /p/ foloowed by vowel /a/ in final word change into /o/. Consonant /ŋ/ followed by vowel /a/ change into /o/. Vowel /u/ followed by vowel /a/, change into vowel /o/.

3.1.12 Absorption /p/ become /k/

Vowel /a/ in medial followed by consonant /p/ in final word absorp into vowel /o/ and glottal stop /?/.

NO	BI	BIKI	MEANING
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1 (1019)	suap (me)	[suo?]	bribe
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2 (167) sayap [sayo?] wing  
 3.1.13 Absorption /ŋ/ become /aŋ/ in final

Vowel /u,i,a/ in medial followed by consonant /ŋ/ in final word change and there is an additional vowel /a/ between vowel /u,i,a/ and consonant /ŋ/. The writer have find that consonant /ŋ/ appear only in final and medial position.

NO	BI	BIKI	MEANING
	apung (me)	[apuŋ]	float
1 (10)			
2 (45)	cacing	[cacian]	worm
3 (48)	daging	[dagian]	meat
4 (78)	gunung	[gunuaŋ]	mountain
5 (99)	jantung	[jantuaŋ]	heart

1.1.14 Absorption /e/ become /a/ in medial

NO	BI	BIKI	MEANING
	belah (me)	[bala]	split
1 (24)			
2 (25)	Benar	[batua]	correct
3 (26)	bengkak	[bangka?]	swollen
4 (27)	Benih	[bania]	seed
5 (28)	Berat	[bare?]	weight

Consonant /b/ followed by vowel /e/ in medial word change to the consonant /b/ and vowel /a/.

3.1.15 Absorption /e/ become /a/ in initial

Consonant /e/ in initial word followed by consonant /n,m/ change to vowel /a/ in initial word.

NO	BI	BIKI	MEANING
1 (1047)	Empat Belas	[Ampe? Bale]	Fourteen
2 (1048)	Empat Puluh	[Ampe? Pulua]	Forty
3 (1049)	Enam	[Anam]	Six

4 (1050)	Enam Belas [Anam Bale]	Sixteen	5 (1110)	sudah [ala]	done
5 (1051)	Enam Puluh [Anam Pulua]	Sixty	From the data 1 (153), vowel /e/ in medial change into vowel /u/, consonant /d/ disappear and replace with consonant /t/, and consonant /k/ also disappear. Data 2 and 3 totally change from the basic vocabularies. From data 4 (620) consonant /d/ disappear in medial and replace it into the additional consonant /n/ and /c/, vowel /o/ in medial change into /e/. Data 5 (1110) consonant /s/ in initial word, /d/ in medial		
3.1.16 Disapperance /e/ in medial			d /h/ in final disappear then change into consonant /l/ in medial.		
Vowel /e/ disappear in medial word if the consonant meet the consonant like the data below. The writer have find that vowel /e/ appear in initial and final position.					
NO	BI	BIKI	MEANING		
1 (154)	peras	[pras]	squeeze	3.1.19 Disapperance /p/ in final	
2 (213)	Geraham	[graam]	Molar	NO	BI
3 (226)	keringat	[kringe?]	Sweat	1 (11)	asap
4 (227)	kerongkongan	[kronkoŋan]	Throat	2 (83)	hidup
5 (243)	pelipis	[plipis]	Temple	3 (85)	hisap
3.1.17 Disapperance /d/ in initial			5 (1019)		
Consonant /d/ followed by vowel /e/ absorp then change. Consonant /d/ disappear and vowel /e/ change to vowel /a/, but the data 3 consonant /d/ and vowel /e/ disappear and replace with consonant /l/. Consonant /d/ does not appear in final position.			suap (me) [suo?] bribe		
NO	BI	BIKI	MEANING	Vowel /a/ in medial word followed by consonant /p/ in final absorp into vowel /o/ and glottal stop /?/. Vowel /u/ in medial followed by consonant /p/ absorp into vowel /u/ and additional vowel /i/ and change into glottal stop /?/. consonant /p/ appear in initial and medial position and very productive	
1 (54)	debu	[abu]	Dust	3.2 Code Mixing That Occur on India Ethnic in Padang	
2 (678)	debu	[abu]	Dust	Code mixing plays a very significant role in language change and language variation, and also provides an insight into the socio-cultural phenomena taking place in that area or region, through the linguistic choices of the people. It is not only an indicator that the process of change is going on, but also a vehicle of linguistic change. Indeed, many linguists view mixed-code as an inevitable by-product of bilingualism. The writer will explain the code mixing in language utterance among India people in Padang into three parts, which are hybridization, language acquisition, and fused lect.	
3 (1043)	delapan puluh	[lapan pulua]	Eighty	3.2.1 Language Hybridization of India Ethnic	
3.1.18 Disapperance /d/ in medial			Language hybridization is a resultant process of frequent code-mixing. Sometimes, even the grammar or structure of one language is applied to the vocabulary of another. So when two or more languages are frequently mixed, resultantly		
NO	BI	BIKI	MEANING		
1 (153)	pendek	Pute	short		
2 (168)	sedikit	[konjoŋ]	a bit		
3 (190)	tidur	[partu]	sleep		
4 (620)	kodok	[konce?]	frog		

a new hybrid variety of language takes birth. This new variety to some extent shares the qualities of both the languages but it has its own independent grammar and vocabulary that may not match any of the mixed languages.

- 1) Karaki blango di sinan, cik.  
Mahal belanja di sana, kak.  
The market there is expensive, sist

From the data above, the speaker make a hybridized noun phrase by adding the original word and the modifier from Bmk. "Karaki" from the original word of India people use means expensive, "blango" means shopping come from Minangkabau language, "di sinan" means to explain the place overthere which come from Minang, then "cik" means sis, such a nickname to call someone.

- 2) Pomle dorang nala  
"Kekasih anda cantik"  
your girlfriend is beautiful

The speaker sandwiching the original language between the language that influence by Tionghoa Padang. "Dorang" means you, it from Tionghoa Padang influence. "Pomle" means boyfriend or girlfriend. While "nala" means pretty.

- 3) Payan alah partu  
"Dia sudah mengantuk"  
He has slept

The hybridized noun phrases are made by sandwiching the item of the original language between Minangkabau language. "Payan" is for subject, "alah" means done which come from Minangkabau language, and "partu" means sleepy.

- 4) Lah soru lu ?  
Kamu sudah makan?  
Have you eaten?

The hybridized sentences are made by Minangkabau language, the original language and Tionghoa influence. "lah" means have you done it before or not. Soru is from the original language means eat. "Lu" is subject or you, which come from Hokkian language, but Tionghoa Padang absorb it while they speak, until it becomes a habit to used.

- 5) Hukar di siko se lah aweng  
"Saya duduk disini saja"  
I sit here

The hybridizes are made by sandwiching

the original language between the Minangkabau language. "hukar" means sit which come from the original language, "di siko" come from Minangkabau language means here, "se lah" come from Minang which just as additional words for talk. "aweng" means subject I which come from the original language.

Code-mixing and language hybridization are interesting phenomena in bilingual societies that gain significance in the backdrop of globalization. Since majority of people in the city have a very superficial and limited understanding of the original language those who know the original language frequently code mix it in Minang, Indonesia, and Tionghoa Padang to exhibit their superior knowledge of the original language.

In such cases the speaker repeats the original language equivalent of the used word to express his knowledge of original language since the original language is a language of prestige and to differs the India people from another community. Another reason in such cases is that the original language equivalent of the word or term is more popular in society.

### 3.2.2 Language Acquisition of India Ethnic in Padang

Language acquisition is the process by which humans acquire the capacity to perceive and comprehend language, as well as to produce and use words and sentences to communicate. Language acquisition is one of the quintessential human traits, because non-humans do not communicate by using language. Language acquisition usually refers to first-language acquisition, which studies infants' acquisition of their native language. This is distinguished from second-language acquisition, which deals with the acquisition (in both children and adults) of additional languages.

The capacity to successfully use language requires one to acquire a range of tools including phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and an extensive vocabulary. Language can be vocalized as in speech, or manual as in sign. Human language capacity is represented in the brain. Even though human language capacity is finite, one can say and understand an infinite number of sentences, which is based on a syntactic principle called recursion. Evidence suggests that every individual has three recursive mechanisms that allow sentences to go indeterminately. These three mechanisms are: relativization, complementation and coordination. Furthermore,



there are actually two main guiding principles in first-language acquisition, that is, speech perception always precedes speech production and the gradually evolving system by which a child learns a language is built up one step at a time, beginning with the distinction between individual phonemes.

The capacity to acquire the ability to incorporate the pronunciation of new words depends upon many factors. Before anything the learner needs to be able to hear what they are attempting to pronounce. Another is the capacity to engage in speech repetition. Children with reduced abilities to repeat nonwords (a marker of speech repetition abilities) show a slower rate of vocabulary expansion than children for whom this is easy. It has been proposed that the elementary units of speech have been selected to enhance the ease with which sound and visual input can be mapped into motor vocalization. Several computational models of vocabulary acquisition have been proposed so far. Various studies have shown that the size of a child's vocabulary by the age of 24 months correlates with the child's future development and language skills. A lack of language richness by this age has detrimental and long-term effects on the child's cognitive development, which is why it is so important for parents to engage their infants in language. If a child knows fifty words or less by the age of 24 months, he or she is classified as a late-talker and future language development, like vocabulary expansion and the organization of grammar, is likely to be slower and stunted.

Two more crucial elements of vocabulary acquisition are word segmentation and statistical learning (described above). Word segmentation, or the segmentation of words and syllables from fluent speech can be accomplished by eight-month-old infants. By the time infants are 17-months-old, they are able to link meaning to segmented words.

Recent evidence also suggests that motor skills and experiences may influence vocabulary acquisition during infancy. Specifically, learning to sit independently between 3 and 5 months has been found to predict receptive vocabulary at both 10 and 14 months of age, and independent walking skills have been found to correlate with language skills around 10 to 14 months of age. These findings show that language acquisition is an embodied process that is influenced by a child's overall motor abilities and development.

### 3.2.3 Fused Lect of India Ethnic in Padang

Code mixing as the fused lect has no specific meaning in the local context. A fused lect is identical to a mixed language in terms of semantic and pragmatics, but fused lect allow less variation since they are fully grammaticalized. In other words, there are grammatical structure of the fused lect that determine which source-language element may occur.

A mixed language or a fused lect is a relatively stable mixture of two or more languages. What some linguists have described as "codeswitching as unmarked choice" or "frequent codeswitching" has more recently been described as "language mixing", or in the case of the most strictly grammaticalized forms as "fused lects".

In areas where code-switching among two or more languages is very common, it may become normal for words from both languages to be used together in everyday speech. Unlike code-switching, where a switch tends to occur at semantically or sociolinguistically meaningful junctures, this code-mixing has no specific meaning in the local context. A fused lect is identical to a mixed language in terms of semantics and pragmatics, but fused lects allow less variation since they are fully grammaticalized. In other words, there are grammatical structures of the fused lect that determine which source-language elements may occur. A mixed language is different from a creole language. Creoles are thought to develop from pidgins as they become nativized. Mixed languages develop from situations of code-switching.

### 3.3 The Formula of Code Mixing Uttered By India People in Padang

The words part in four sub, there are the original language, the words that influence by tionghoa, words that influence by minang , and words that influence by indonesia.

The mother language of India people is Tamil, because they come from Tamil, South India. By the time, because of their need to communicate with others, they learn Minang language, and Indonesia. Their language have influence by three language and it is take more influence in language use. The writer have some conversation with the India people with different area in Padang, and it proves that language change.

3.3.1 Vowel /a/ + i = /a/ + e

Air = aer

3.3.2 Consonant /c/ + i = /t/ + e +/?/

Kecil= kete?

3.3.3 Vowel /a/ + h = /a/ + Ø

Ayah= ayaØ

3.3.4 Vowel /i/ + h = /i/ + Ø

Benih= beniØ

Consonant /h/ between vowel /a/ and /i/ in medial absorb and disappear, then consonant /t/ in final change into glottal stop /ʔ/.

Matahari      matoØari

Consonant /h/ between vowel /a/ in medial and /i/ disappear, then vowel /a/ in medial change into vowel /o/.

Tahun      TaØn

Consonant /h/ disappear because flanked between vowel /a/ and /u/.

3.3.7 Vowel /a/ + r = /a/ + Ø

Bakar      BakaØ

Vowel /a/ in medial followed by consonant /r/ in final word absorb then consonant /r/ disappear.

3.3.8 Consonant /e/ + r = /a/ + Ø

Terbang      taØbanj

Vowel /e/ followed by consonant /r/ absorb into vowel /a/ and consonant /r/ disappear.

3.3.9 Consonant /r,k,p,l,ŋ/ + at = /r,k,l,p,n/ + e?

Berat      Bare?

Vowel /a/ which beside consonant /t/ change into vowel /e/ and glottal stop /ʔ/.

Dekat      Dake?

Vowel /e/ in medial change into vowel /a/, vowel /a/ which followed by consonant /t/ change to vowel /e/ and glottal stop /ʔ/.

Empat      Ampe?

Vowel /a/ followed by /t/ change into vowel /e/ and glottal stop /ʔ/.

Ulat      Ule?

Vowel /a/ in medial followed by consonant /t/ in final change to vowel /e/ and glottal stop /ʔ/

Hangat      Øaŋe?

Consonant /h/ disappear in initial word, vowel /a/ in medial word followed by consonant /t/ change to vowel /e/ and glottal stop /ʔ/.

3.3.10 Consonant /t/ + u = /t/ + o

Hitung      ØEtoŋ

Consonant /h/ in initial word disappear, vowel /i/ change into vowel /e/, and vowel /u/ in medial change to vowel /o/.

3.3.11 Vowel /a/ + /u/ = /a/ + /o/

Jauh      Jao

Vowel /a/ and /u/ in medial word absorb into vowel /o/, and consonant /h/ disappear in final word.

3.3.12 Vowel /a/ + u = /o/

Kalau      Kalo

Vowel /a/ and /u/ in final word absorb into vowel /o/ in final.

3.3.13 Vowel /a,i,u/ + t = /a,i,u/ + ?

Empat                  Ampe?

Vowel /e/ in initial word change into vowel /a/, vowel /e/ change into vowel /a/, then consonant /t/ change into glottal stop /ʔ/.

Gigit                  Gigi?

Consonant /t/ change into glottal stop /ʔ/ in final word.

Kabut                  Kabui?

Vowel /u/ in medial word followed by consonant /t/ change, and there is additional vowel /i/ between them. Consonant /t/ change into glottal stop /ʔ/.

3.3.14 Consonant /p/ + a = /p/ + o

Apa                  Apo

Vowel /a/ in final word change into vowel /o/.

3.3.15 Vowel /u/ + a = /u/ + /o/

Dua                  Duo

Vowel /u/ in medial word followed by vowel /a/ in final word change into vowel /o/. 3.3.16

Consonant /l/ + a = /l/ + /o/

Bilamana                  Bilo

Vowel /a/ in medial word change to vowel /o/, and consonant /m/ , /n/ also vowel /a/ in final word disappear.

3.3.17 Vowel /a/ + p = /o/ + ?

Suap                  Suo?

Vowel /a/ and consonant /p/ in final word change to vowel /o/ and glottal stop /ʔ/.

3.3.18 Vowel /i,u/ + ŋ = /a,i,u/ + a + ŋ

Cacing                  Caciaŋ

Vowel /i/ and consonant /ŋ/ change and there is additional vowel /a/ between them.

Gunuŋ                  Gunuaŋ

Vowel /u/ followed by /ŋ/ change, and there is additional vowel /a/ between vowel /u/ and /ŋ/.

3.3.19 Consonant /b/ + e = /b/ + a

Belah                  BalaØ

Vowel /e/ change into vowel /a/ in medial word, and /h/ in final word absorp.

3.3.20 Vowel /e/ + n,m = /a/ + n,m

Empat belas                  Ampe? baleØ

Vowel /e/ change into vowel /a/, then vowel /a/ change into /e/, consonant /t/ turn into glottal stop /ʔ/, and consonant /s/ disappear.

Enam puluh                  Anam puluaØ

Vowel /e/ in initial word followed by consonant /n/ change to be vowel /a/ and still followed by consonant /n/. Consonant /h/ in final second word also change into vowel /a/ and consonant /h/ disappear.

3.3.21 Consonant /p,g,k/ + e = /p,g,k/ + Ø

Peras                  PØras

Consonant /p/ and /r/ flanked by vowel /e/ which cause vowel /e/ disappear.

Geraham      GØraØm

Vowel /e/ disappear because of the vowel /e/ between consonant /g/ and /r/. Then consonant /h/ unvoiced.

Keringat      KØriŋe?

Vowel /e/ flanked of the consonant /k/ and /r/ and it cause vowel /e/ disappear. Vowel /a/ followed by consonant /t/ change into vowel /e/ and glottal stop /ʔ/.

3.3.22 Consonant /d/ + /e/ = Ø + /a/

Debu      ØAbu

Consonant /d/ and vowel /e/ disappear in initial word, then turn into vowel /a/.

3.3.23 Consonant /d/ + /e/ = Ø

Delapan puluh      Ølapan PuluaØ

Consonant /d/ and vowel /e/ disappear in initial word. Consonant /h/ in the second word also disappear and replace with vowel /a/ in final.

3.3.24 Consonant /d/ + e = /t/ + e

Pendek      Pute

The words above change from Indonesia language to Tamil language, but the initial word still same. Consonant /d/ disappear and replace to consonant /t/.

3.3.25 Vowel /a/ + p = /o/ + ?

Hisap      Øiso?

From the data above, there are three changing, vowel /a/ in medial word, change to /o/, consonant /h/ disappear in initial, and consonant /p/ turn into /ʔ/.

#### IV CONCLUSION

After analyzing The Language Utterance Among India Community In Padang, the writer can conclude the analysis into three findings :

1. Describing the language change among India ethnic in Padang, the writer finds 19 disappearance and absorption consonant also vowel that utter in India people in Padang. The changing is influence by Minangkabau language, Tionghoa Padang, and Indonesia play a big role of the changing.
2. Describing code mixing that occur on India people in Padang, the writer differ
- 4.

3. Describing the formula of code mixing uttered by India people in Padang, the writer have 24 formula that concludes from the data, that the formula is mixed by Minangkabau, Tionghoa Padang, and Indonesia.

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