The Emergence of Creole Minangkabau Language Spoken by the Chinese People in Padang, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This study explored the emergence of the Creole Minangkabau Language as the results of mixing the Minangkabau, Indonesian, and Chinese languages in the city of Padang, Indonesia. This process of mixing of languages has been going on for a long time, dated from the 10th century AD to date. As a result of this mixing, a new variety of the Minangkabau language has emerged which is known as the Creole Minangkabau Language. This research was aimed at describing the formulation of the changes experienced by the three languages involved, i.e. the Minangkabau Language, the Indonesian Language, and the Chinese Language. The methods employed in this study was a mixed method comprising qualitative, descriptive, and distributional methods. In this study the authors described the elements of language in larger units, such as phonemes into words, words into phrases, and phrases into sentences. The informants of the research were ethnic Chinese descendants as speakers of the Creole Minangkabau Language who lived in the city of Padang. The findings of the research showed that phonemes changed in the Minangkabau Language vocabulary, and the Indonesian Language vocabulary was absorbed by the Creole Minangkabau Language. These changes appeared to show regularities which were then taken into accounts in the discussion. Theoretically, this study has added to the literature of Creole language changes, while empirically, this study has provided sufficient accounts for the emergence of a new Creole language through a contact among the Minangkabau, Indonesian, and Chinese languages.

Keywords: *Language change; Chinese language; Indonesian language; Minangkabau language; Language-Mixing*

INTRODUCTION

A multi-ethnic society has usually brought a multi-lingual perspective. Research on this multi-lingual perspective which is then focused on the birth or the emergence of a Creole language has rarely conducted. Despite research on Creole language contacts that has been done worldwide, e.g. Akpojisheri and Mede (2022), Arumi et al. (2022), Dahmen (2022), Mair (2022), Nero (2022), Sebryuk (2022), Canta et al. (2023), House (2023), Leo and David (2023), Smith-Dennis (2023), Steele and Wigglesworth (2023), Tucker and Murphy (2023), Yeatman and Angelo (2023), Khutoretskaya and Ravvina (2024), few or probably none have provided sufficient accounts on the emergence of a Creole language, let alone dealing with what has naturally happened in the South-East Asian countries, especially with the multi-ethnic and multi-lingual societies, from Sabang through Merauke, Indonesia. One of the multi-ethnic societies concerns people living in Pondok, Padang City, West Sumatra, Indonesia.

The people who live in Pondok, Padang City, are a multi-ethnic society, consisting of the Chinese community and the Minangkabau community. With this multi-ethnic society, of course there is a process of assimilation and acculturation in social life, especially in the language in which they live. As a result of the process of assimilation and acculturation in language between the Chinese community and the Minangkabau community in language, a new language has emerged which is called Creole. This Creole language is a special dialect that occurs as a language spoken by the Chinese, and the Minangkabau people communicate in their environment. This Creole language has long existed in the dialect speech of the people who live in Pondok City of Padang, known as *Creole Minangkabau Language* or CML. Based on the observations of researchers in the field, this has been in process for a long time in the Pondok community environment, as seen from the Chinese ethnic tombstones. The only information that can be used as historical evidence for the development of the Chinese language in the city of Padang (Aditiawarman, 2019).

Based on historical evidence, the entry of the Chinese to Padang City around the 11th century was preceded by the arrival of an expedition led by Admiral Cheng Ho, which was located on the West coast of Sumatra. Furthermore, there was a process of acculturation for hundreds of years that gave birth to the unique characteristics of Chinese people in the city of Padang. They started dating as traders, ethnic Chinese slowly began to integrate with the Minangkabau people who were in the city of Padang, especially in the process of communicating. As a result of the acculturation process in communicating, a new language has emerged, namely the creole language which until now has been a special dialect feature for the Chinese community and the Minangkabau people who live in Pondok, Padang city. Based on this, the writers are interested in researching the development of the Creole language of the Chinese and Minangkabau people by tracing the existence of the Chinese community in the city of Padang through the remaining tombstones. The following can be seen where the Chinese first arrived in the city of Padang. The gravestone provides information on the beginning of the meeting of three languages which merged into one entitled Creole, ML which was spoken by the Chinese community in the city of Padang(Aditiawarman & Mac, 2019; Kroskrity, 2023).

This CML language is spoken by the Chinese in the city of Padang, they even maintain the language to their children and grandchildren until now. So that CML is a unique language in Indonesia and is not owned by other regions in West Sumatra, even in Indonesia (Mesthrie, 2023).

With the development of this Creole language, the Chinese people who live in Pondok, Padang city have lost their original Chinese language identity from their ancestors.

Language Change and Creole Language

This study uses a theory that discusses language changes that give rise to creole languages. According to (Hull, 1992; Migge, 2017; Ulrich Boas, 2023),a creole language is a stable natural language that develops from the simplification and mixing of various languages into a new language over a fairly short period of time: often, a pidgin develops into a complete language. Although similar in concept to mixed or hybrid languages, creoles are often characterized by a tendency to systematize inherited grammar (for example, by removing irregularities or adjusting irregular verb conjugations). Like other languages, creoles are characterized by a consistent grammatical system, have a stable vocabulary, and are acquired by children as their mother tongue. So that it eventually became their mother tongue instead of Kek (a dialect of Chinese) (Muysken, 2013; Tabain et al., 2022; Tomaselli et al., 2022; van Craenenbroeck & van Koppen, 2023). This language is Minangkabau with this change it has become their daily language.

Creole language occurs because of the contact of two or more languages. Creole language is a combination of two or more languages and then forms a new language or variety of languages (Bakker, 2015; Kihm, 2000; Luis, 2017; McWhorter, 2020).The changes experienced by the two languages are only permanently bound and already have native speakers. This was also stated by (Avram, 2010; "Creole Language in Creole Literatures," 2005; Mesthrie, 2009; Rickford & McWhorter, 2017; Sebba, 2009, 2018).

In the following, you can see a figure of the formation of Minangkabau language creoles spoken by ethnic Chinese in the cottage area of Padang city.
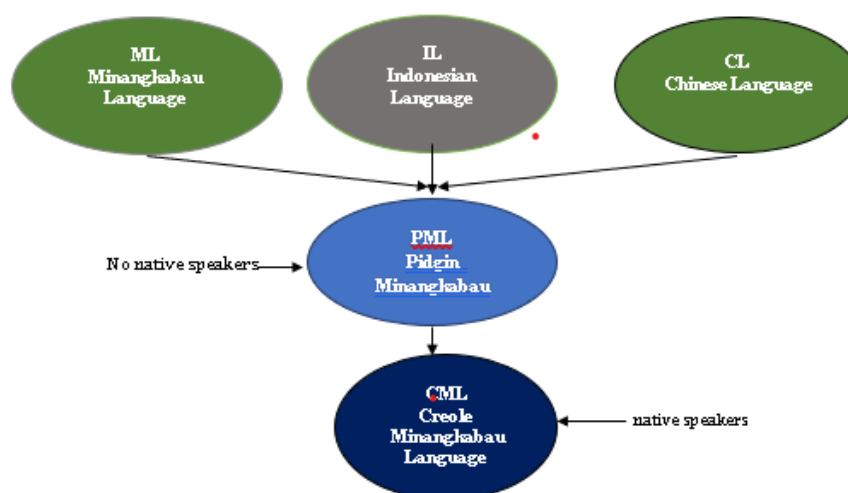

FIGURE 1. The Formation of Creole Minangkabau Language (CML)

METHOD

This research employed a mixed method, i.e. a combination between the descriptive qualitative and quantitative method. Both methods were considered more sensitive and more eligible to adjust

to the many kinds of shared influences and to the patterns of values encountered. Within the descriptive qualitative methods, observation and auto-expert judgement were applied in the data collection as well as in the data analysis. The quantitative analysis applied the distributional method. The distributional method is a language analysis method that describes the elements of language in larger units, for example phonemes in words, words in phrases, phrases in sentences. This study described the phonemes in their word environments. The Minangkabau Language (ML) vocabulary was compared to the Chinese Language (CL) vocabulary so that the ML vocabulary absorbed by the CL within a process of changing and removing its phoneme elements could be identified. The processes through diagrams were accounted for in the Results and Discussion sessions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Formation of Creole Minangkabau Language (CML)
Formation of a new language which consists of three new languages that result from coexistence with one another (Cruschina, 2021; Kihm, 2000; Ulrich Boas, 2023)From this formation, it was found that the new language was nominated by the Minangkabau language. The dominating language is obtained from measuring the percentage of which language contains the most (Glâtre, 2020; Sebba, 2018). CML is formed by elements of the Minangkabau language as the matrix language. CML is also supported by elements of Indonesian and Chinese elements as languages brought by their ancestors from the Chinese highlands. Elements from the three languages merged into one, forming a new language called Minangkabau Creole or CML. All forms of changes mentioned above do not bring changes to the meaning of the language elements. In other words, the changes that occur are only in the form of vocabulary. Form changes that occur in the adopted vocabulary generally show regularity, so that changes can also be ruled out according to the symptoms they show. Each vocabulary group can be measured by a percentage. Measurement using percentages is useful for determining which language is in the position of the language matrix (Kihm, 2000; Winter-Froemel et al., 2023)A matrix language is a language whose elements dominate the newly formed language, both in terms of vocabulary and linguistic structure (Kroskrity, 2023; Muntendam & Muysken, 2022). The calculation is done mathematically using the following formula.

$$\frac{S}{N} \times 100\% = X$$

Description:
S: total vocabulary in group (A, B, C, D, E, and F)
N: the number of netted vocabulary
X: vocabulary similarity owned by each group

In order that we find out the percentage of the similarity of the vocabulary used by CML to the Minangkabau and Indonesian languages, it is also necessary to know the percentage difference between the CL vocabulary and the ML vocabulary. Vocabulary differences can be used as a tool to determine whether CL has absorbed the ML vocabulary, without any changes, and to determine whether it exists as an ML subdialect. In calculating the difference components contained in the CML, not all groups are included as determinants, but are only limited to group D and group E. This was done because in the vocabulary of the two groups there were differences between the

Chinese vocabulary and the Minangkabau language vocabulary. Thus, the following formula can be used.

$$\frac{S4 + S5}{N} \times 100\ \% = Y$$

Description:
S4: group D (S4=fourth place)
S5: group E (S5=fifth order)
N: the number of netted vocabulary
Y: percentage difference between CL vocabulary and ML vocabulary

The data collected in the framework of compiling this book amounted to 1101 data. The data is divided into six groups according to the division of groups described above.

VOCABULARY GROUPING

In the grouping of the vocabulary, the author classifies the vocabulary based on its source (see Hayes, 2005) to measure the language elements contained in the CML, requiring a detailed grouping. Each of these groups will then determine what language elements dominate the CML in its formation. The formation of the Mandarin vocabulary occurred naturally and no force could engineer this formation. The division of such groups can be seen in the following description.

GROUP A

Words in group A are words in CML that have the same form and meaning as words in Minangkabau and Indonesian. This resemblance can occur because the three of them come from the same cluster of languages, namely Malay. Words that belong in group A are 201 words. Thus, the percentage of similarities between the three languages is: 201/1101 x 100% = 18.26%. The results of this calculation show that the similarity rate between the Chinese vocabulary with the Minangkabau and Indonesian words is 18,26%.

GROUP B

From the data collected as many as 1101, we found 272 vocabulary belonging to group B. Thus, the vocabulary belongs to the group B is: 272/1101 x 100% = 24.70%.

GROUP C

The vocabulary that belongs to group C is a vocabulary that has the same shape and meaning as Indonesian. Group C has 177 vocabulary as a member. Thus, the rating of this group is as follows: 177/1101 x 100% = 16,08%

GROUP D

Group D is a group whose members are composed of Minangkabau vocabulary which has the same shape and structure as the Indonesian vocabulary and is used in the CML environment. Therefore, this group can be measured as follows: 47/1101 x 100% = 4.27%.

GROUP E

The fifth group is the group E. The group E is a group of words that are different in shape from the words Minangkabau and Indonesian. This group of vocabulary can be measured as follows: 378/1101 x 100% = 34.33%.

GROUP F

The Vocabularies included in group F are vocabularies derived from CL vocabulary which is still alive in the Chinese-speaking community in Padang City. This type of vocabulary generally comes from cultural vocabulary. This cultural vocabulary is still often found and heard in the speech of the Padang Chinese community. Vocabulary that is still often spoken by the community is 26 vocabularies. Thus, this group can be measured as follows: 26/1101 x 100% = 2.36%. This percentage is measured by the amount of data collected, namely 1101 data.

CML Vocabulary Based on Dialectology

In classifying CML, methods commonly used in dialectological studies can be used. To find out whether CML is included in the subdialect group or not, it is necessary to measure it according to dialectology. One of these measurements was carried out based on the degree of difference found in CML's vocabulary. The level of difference in vocabulary contained by CML can be seen in the following recapitulation table.

TABLE 1. The level of difference in vocabulary contained by CML

Group	Total of Vocabularies	Percentage (%)
A	201	18.26
B	272	24.70
C	177	16.08
D	47	4.27
E	378	34.33
F	26	2.36
Total	**1101**	**100.00**

Based on the range of data listed in the table above, it can be said that the highest degree belongs to group E. However, members of group E alone are not sufficient to represent dialectological comparisons because members of group D also have similar differences to group E. Group E. D is a group the Minangkabau vocabulary is the same as the Indonesian vocabulary, while the CML vocabulary is different from the Minangkabau vocabulary and Indonesian vocabulary. Therefore, in dialectological calculations, group D must be combined with group E, both of which have differences. The difference is as follows: the total vocabulary of group D is added to the total vocabulary of group E, namely: 47 vocabularies + 378 vocabularies = 425 vocabularies with the percentage: 425/1101 x 100 % = 38.60 %.

According to (Lavidas & Bergs, 2020) differences ranging from 31% to 50% are considered sub-dialect differences. Thus, dialectologically, CML can be said to be a sub-dialect of ML. This subdialect occurs as the result of learning CML which has a different vocal system from the vocal system in ML. In addition, the Chinese community does not come from a cognate language group (Malay), but from a different language group, namely from CL's mother tongue background. In

this case it can also be said that the change in language that occurs is caused by social factors in society, so this phenomenon can also be referred to as a social dialect.

Formation of the CML Language Vocabulary

The PCL language vocabulary consists of several language components, namely the Minangkabau language component, the Indonesian language component, and the CL component. The formation of CML occurred as the result of learning Minangkabau and Indonesian (Winter-Froemel et al., 2023; Zabrodskaja & Ivanova, 2021) In this learning process there has been a massive replacement of CL by ML and IL. Even though there has been a massive replacement of CL, the learning process that has been going on for hundreds of years has not been able to eliminate the original language (in this case CL) from the Chinese people. Chinese language components can still be found in creole Minangkabau language component which is very closely related to their culture.

Intact Absorption

This form arises because of absolute absorption without any phoneme changes contained in the vocabulary environment. This absorption applies to ML, IL, and CL vocabulary. In the process of absorbing the vocabulary of the three languages there is absolutely no change (McWhorter, 2020; Muysken, 2013; Wekker, 2011). Therefore, the vocabulary that appears is pure as in the original language. The overall absorption of vocabulary, both in ML, BI, and CML, can be seen in the following examples.

No.	ML	IL	CML	Meaning
1.	[abu]	[abu]	[abu]	ash
2.	[ana?]	[ana?]	[ana?]	child
3.	[api]	[api]	[api]	fire

Overall Absorption of ML Vocabulary

Complete ML vocabulary absorption is absorption carried out by CML by collecting the ML vocabulary in a whole without causing changes, both structurally and semantically to the words it absorbs. This type of absorption applies to the ML vocabulary, while the IL vocabulary doesn't change anything. Changes included in this group can be seen in the following example.
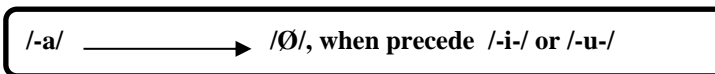
No.	ML	IL	CML	Meaning
1.	[aso?]	[asap]	[aso?]	smoke
2.	[baka]	[bakar]	[baka]	Burn
3.	[bana]	[benar]	[bana]	correct

The Omission of the Vowel /a/ at the End of a Word

In the ML absorption vocabulary used as a BM element, it was found that there was an omission of the vowel /a/ in the absorbed Minangkabau vocabulary. The omission of the vowel /a/ experienced by loanwords is very regular and the rules of change can be determined. Change rules can be formulated as follows.

The phenomenon of change described in the uptake of ML vocabulary by CML above can be broken down as follows. This rule states that if the vowel /-a/ is in the final position of a word and

is preceded by the vowel /-i-/ or the vowel /-u-/, then the vowel /-a/ tends to disappear / HAI/. The omission of the vowel /a/ at the end of this word can be seen in the following example.

> /-a/ ⟶ /Ø/, when precede /-i-/ or /-u-/

No.	ML	CML	IL	Meaning
1.	[pikia]	[piki]	[pikir]	think
	/-a/ ⟶	/Ø/		
2.	[piŋgua]	[piŋgu]	[piŋgul]	hips
	/-a/ ⟶	/Ø/		
3.	[dapua]	[dapu]	[dapur]	kitchen
	/-a/ ⟶	/Ø/		

In the example above, it appears that the vowel /a/ at the end of Minangkabau words disappeared (/Ø/) after being adopted by CML. Omissions occur, in general, when the missing vowel is preceded by the vowel /i/ or /u/, whereas the vowel /i/ or the vowel /u/ that precedes the missing vowel /a/ automatically takes the final position in the word.

Loss of the Vowel /a/ in the Middle of a Word

The omission of the vowel /a/ in the ML vocabulary which is absorbed by CML can also occur in the vowel /a/ whose position is in the middle of the word. The omission of the vowel /a/ which locates in the middle of this word usually follows the following rules.

> /-a-/ ⟶ /Ø/, if preceded /-i-/ or /-u-/
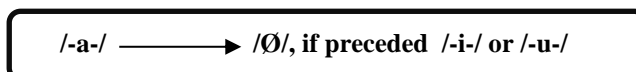
The omission of the vowel /a/ through the rules above can be seen in the following words:

No.	ML	CML	IL	Meaning
1.	[iduaŋ]	[iduŋ]	[hiduŋ]	nose
	/-a-/ ⟶	/Ø/		
2.	[dagua?]	[dagu?]	[dagu]	chin
	/-a-/ ⟶	/Ø/		
3.	[kaniaŋ]	[kaniŋ]	[keniŋ]	forehead
	/-a-/ ⟶	/Ø/		

The example above explains that the vowel /a/ which is in the middle of a word can be lost if it is preceded by the vowel /i/ and the vowel /u/. In examples 1-3 it can be seen that the vowel /a/ is preceded by the vowel /u/, while in examples 4 and 5, the vowel /a/ is preceded by the vowel /i/. Therefore, the vowel /a/ in examples 1-5 can be lost according to the rule above. The rule states that the vowel /a/ may disappear when an ML word is adopted by CML. Deletion can occur when the vowel /a/ is preceded by the vowel /i/ or the vowel /u/. The omission of the vowel /a/ in the middle position in the distribution occurs when the vowel /a/ is preceded by the vowel /i/ or /u/. In

general, a mid-vowel /a/ is lost (Ø=zero) when it is followed by a glottal stop (?) and a velar /ŋ/ sound.

Omission of the sound /ah/ in the End of a Word

In forming the CML vocabulary, this language takes the ML vocabulary by showing the omission of /ah/ at the end of the collected vocabulary. Vocabulary collection by removing the element /ah/ at the end of this word can be formulated by the following rules.

$$/\text{-ah}/ \longrightarrow /\text{-Ø}/$$
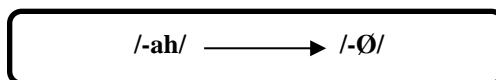
The phenomenon of removing the element /ah/ at the end of this word can be seen in the example below.

No.	ML	CML	IL	Meaning
1.	[agiah]	[agi]	[kasih]	give
	/-**ah**/ $\longrightarrow$ /-Ø/			
2.	[bunuah]	[bunu]	[bunuh]	kill
	/-**ah**/ $\longrightarrow$ /-Ø/			
3.	[jauah]	[jau]	[jauh]	far
	/-**ah**/ $\longrightarrow$ /-Ø/			

From the five examples above, it can be said that the missing element /-ah/ at the end of a word can be preceded by a vowel /i/ or a vowel /u/. If viewed from a phonological perspective, it can be said that the high vowel /i/ or vowel /u/ has a strong self-defense ability if it is followed by a combination of vowel /a/ and consonant /h/ which is located at the end. ML words absorbed by CML. The vowels /a/ and consonants /h/ which are located at the end of ML words which are absorbed by CML tend to be lost, because the vowel /a/ has a low position in the vowel triangle series (vowel chart), which is at the bottom and is located in the middle. -the middle of the vocal list in ML.

Removal of the sound /h/ at the end of words

In the collection of ML and CML vocabulary, symptoms of the omission of the consonant /h/ were found at the end of the words collected. This omission only occurs in the consonant /h/ which occupies the final position in words taken from the Minangkabau language. The omission of the consonant /h/ at the end of a word like this can be formulated in the form of a rule, namely:

$$/\text{-h}/ \longrightarrow /\text{-Ø}/$$
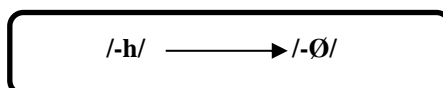
The phenomenon of omitting the consonant /h/ at the end of a word occurs a lot in the Minangkabau creole language of speakers of Chinese ethnic descent, as an example of which can be seen in the following example.
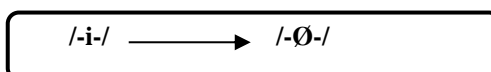
No.	ML	CML	IL	Meaning
1.	[basah]	[basa]	[basah]	wet

/-**h**/ ⟶ /-Ø/

| 2. | [darah] | [dara] | [basah] | blood |

/-**h**/ ⟶ /-Ø/

| 3. | [ludah] | [luda] | [basah] | saliva |

/-**h**/ ⟶ /-Ø/

From the omission illustrated by the example above, it can be explained that the consonant /h/ can be preceded by one or two vowel vowels (not diphthongs). Two vowels that are located directly next to each other in the word structure cannot all be said to be diphthongs. Two consecutive vowels that do not belong to the diphthong group are if the two vowels are separated due to the separation of the syllable (syllable) of the word in question. For example, it can be seen in data number 3, the word fruit if it is cut into two syllables will become fruit. In decapitation there has been a separation between the vowels /u/ and the vowel /a/ found in the word fruit, so that the vowel series /u/ and the vowel /a/ in the word fruit are not included in the diphthong group. In contrast to the word island, the vowels /a/ and vowel /u/ will not be separated if the word is cut into syllables. So, the vowel sequence /a/ and vowel /u/ in the word island, is a series of vowels that are included in the diphthong group. From the omission illustrated by the example above, it can be explained that the consonant /h/ can be preceded by one or two vowel vowels (not diphthongs). Two vowels that are located directly next to each other in the word structure cannot all be said to be diphthongs. Two consecutive vowels that do not belong to the diphthong group are if the two vowels are separated due to the separation of the syllable (syllable) of the word in question.

Loss of the Vowel /I/ in the Middle of a Word

The form of vowel omission that occurs in the process of collecting ML vocabulary is the omission of the vowel /i/ which occupies the middle position in the structure of the words collected. The omission of vowels that occur in the middle vowel /i/ in ML words compiled by the CML language can be formulated in the following form.

/-i-/ ⟶ /-Ø-/

The omission of the vowel /i/ which is located in the middle of this word can be seen in the following example.

No.	ML	CML	IL	Meaning
1.	[idui?]	[idu?]	[hidup]	life

/-**i**-/ ⟶ /-Ø-/

| 2. | [kabui?] | [kabu?] | [kabut] | fog |

/-**i**-/ ⟶ /-Ø-/

| 3. | [lutui?] | [lutu?] | [lutut] | knee |

/-**i**-/ ⟶ /-Ø-/

In general, the omission of the middle word /i/ usually occurs in words that end with a glottal stop (?), and the missing /i/ is also preceded by a vowel, which is preceded by a vowel /u/. The vowel

/i/ is preceded by a vowel other than /u/ and both end with a glottal stop as in the example above, the vowel /i/ is not omitted. For the vowel /i/ which is preceded by a vowel other than the vowel /u/, it can be seen in the word [pai?] in ML, still [pai?] in CML which in IL means 'bitter'.

### Change of the Vowel /e/ to /a/ in the Middle of a Word

In the formation of CML's vocabulary, it was found that the vowel /e/ changed in the middle of the ML vocabulary that he took changed to the vowel /a/. Such changes are not very productive in the formation of ML vocabulary. The change from the vowel /e/ to the vowel /a/ which is located in the middle of this word can be formulated by the following rules.

$$\boxed{\text{/-e-/} \longrightarrow \text{/-a-/}}$$
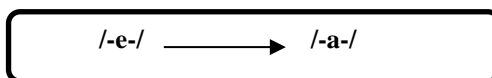
The change of vowel /e/ to vowel /a/ in the middle of this word is only found in one example, namely: the word [kariŋe?] in ML becomes [kariŋa?] in CML. This word, both in ML and in CML has the same meaning, namely sweat.

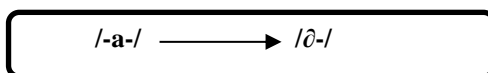### Change of the Vowel /o/ to /a/ in the End of a Word

Changes also occur in the vowel /a/ which occupies the final position in an ML word. This change occurs from the vowel /o/ at the end of the word to the vowel /a/. These vowel changes can be formulated by the following rules.

$$\boxed{\text{/-o/} \longrightarrow \text{/-a/}}$$
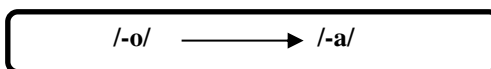
The change of vowel /o/ at the end of a word to vowel /a/ can be seen in the example [ño] in ML changes to [ña] in CML. The change experienced by the word only occurs phonologically, while the meaning does not change, that is, it still means 'its'. This symptom of changing the vowel /o/ to the vowel /a/ at the end of this word is not found in the formation of the CML vocabulary.

Change of the Vowel /a/ to /∂/ in the Middle of a Word

The vowel /a/ which is in the middle of ML words changes to the vowel /∂/ in CML words. These changes can be formulated with the following rules.

$$\boxed{\text{/-a-/} \longrightarrow \text{/∂-/}}$$

No.	ML	CML	IL	Meaning
1.	[balah]	[b∂la]	[belah]	split
	/**-a-**/ ⟶ /-∂-/			
2.	[bare?]	[b∂re?]	[berat]	heavy
	/**-a-**/ ⟶ /-∂-/			
3.	[gadaŋ]	[gd∂aŋ]	[besar}	big
	/**-a-**/ ⟶ /-∂-/			

Change of the diphthong /-ai/ to the monophthong /-e/ in the End of a Word

Changes are not only found in a single vowel, but are also found in multiple vowels (better known as diphthongs). In the formation of CML vocabulary, it was found that the diphthong /ai/ at the end of the word ML became a monophthong /e/ in CML. The change of diphthong /ai/ at the end of the word to monophthong /e/ can be formulated through a rule, namely:

$$\text{/e/} \longrightarrow \text{/-ai/}$$
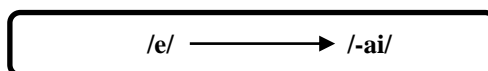
The changing in diphthongs with the above rules can be found in the Minangkabau creole language spoken by ethnic Chinese in Pondok, Padang city. These changes can be seen in the following example.

No.	ML	CML	IL	Meaning
1.	[gulai]	[gule]	[gulai]	curry
	/-**ai**/ $\longrightarrow$ /-e/			
2.	[tapai]	[tape]	[tapai]	tapai
	/-**ai**/ $\longrightarrow$ /-e/			
3.	[sungai]	[suŋe]	[sungai]	river
	/-**ai**/ $\longrightarrow$ /-e/			

This change is included in the group of changes from diphthong to monophthong because the monophthong /e/ is not included in one of the vowels found in the diphthong /ai/. The diphthong /ai/ which comes from the combination of a low mid vowel /a/ and a high front vowel is changed to a middle front vowel /e/. Therefore, the vowel /e/ in this book is not referred to as a vowel, but a monophthong. This difference in terms arises because the origin of its appearance is caused by a shift in diphthongs (double vowels) in the vowel table of the language. The use of the term monophthong aims to distinguish between changes in diphthongs to monophthongs and changes from one vowel to another outside the diphthong region (not derived from double vowels). Thus, it can be said that not all adjoining vowels can be included in the diphthong group.

Change of the Diphthong /Ia/ to the Monopftong /e/ in the Middle of a Word

The rule for this is as follows:

$$\text{/-ai/ (/-ai-)} \longrightarrow \text{/-e /}$$
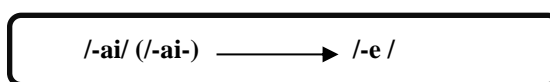
Changes to diphthongs in the middle of a word can occur, both in /-ia-/ and /-ai-/ diphthongs. The two diphthongs are changed to monophthong /e/ with a fixed position in the middle of the word they occupy. The change of diphthongs /-ia-/ and /-ai-/ to monophthongs /e/ can be seen in the following example.

No.	ML	CML	IL	Meaning
1.	[balia?]	[bale?]	[balik]	come back
	/-**ia-**/ $\longrightarrow$ /-e-/			
2.	[adia?]	[ade?]	[adik]	younger brother
	/-**ia**/ $\longrightarrow$ /-e-/			

3.   [suŋai?]   [suŋe?] [suŋai]   circumcision
/-**ai**-/ ──────────► /-e-/

The five examples presented above show the characteristics of changing a diphthong to a monophthong (Hayes, 2009). The conversion of diphthongs into monophthongs referred to here is: one of the elements of the diphthong that is changed does not appear in the resulting monophthong. In other words, the monophthong that appears is not the vowel /a/ or the vowel /i/, but the monophthong that appears is the vowel /e/ which is not one of the diphthongs it replaces. The direction of movement of vowel changes can be seen in the following vowel table.

TABLE 2.   Vowel Change Direction

Tongue Position	Fonem		
	front	central	back
high	I		u
mid	E		O
low		A	

Change of the Vowel /i/ to /e/ in the Middle of a Word

The rule for this is as follows:

/-**i**-/ ──────────► /-**e**-/
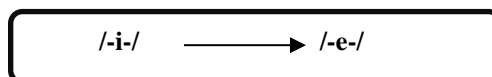
The vowel change formulated above can be seen in the example below.

No.	ML	CML	IL	Meaning
1.	[lain]	[laen]	[lain]	other
	/-**i**-/ ─────► /-e-/			
2.	[main]	[maen]	[main]	play
	/-**i**-/ ─────► /-e-/			
3.	[kain]	[kaen]	[kain]	cloth
	/-**i**-/ ─────►/-e-/			

This vocal change can also be referred to as a vocal shift event. This change can be seen in the events experienced by the vowel /i/ becoming the vowel /e/. Such changes can occur: if in the ML vocabulary, the vowel /i/ is in the middle of the word and the word is absorbed by CML, then the vowel /i/ changes to the vowel /e/. The high front vowel /i/ in ML vocabulary tends to change to the middle front vowel /e/ when absorbed by CML. Changes to vowels do not occur anywhere and in all vowels, only vowels that follow the above criteria can change.

Change of the Diphthong /ia/ to the Monophthong /e/ in the End of a Word

The rule for this is as follows:

/-ia/ ⟶ /-e-/ (+ k)
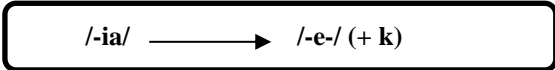
The rule above explains that the final diphthong /-ia/ in ML can turn into a vowel /-e-/ in the middle because after becoming a CML vocabulary, the consonant /k/ is added as the last phoneme to close a word. Due to the addition of the phoneme /k/ at the end of the newly formed word, the vowel /e/ in BKM is no longer in the final position but in the middle position because it is followed by the consonant /k/ as the last element of the word formed. This fact is seen when the word [aia] in ML changes to the word [ae?] in CML. Even though the phoneme arrangement of these words has changed, in terms of meaning, the two words have not changed, that is, they still mean water in Indonesian. The change only occurs in the form of the word, not in its meaning.

Change of the Diphthong /au/ to the Monophthong /o/ in the End of a Word

The rule for this is as follows:

/-au/ ⟶ /-o/

These changes are described by the rules by following a pattern of regular changes, these changes can be seen in the example below.

No.	ML	CML	IL	Meaning
1.	[ijau]	[ijo]	[ijau]	green
	/-**au**/ ⟶ /-**o**/			
2.	[daŋau]	[daŋo]	[daŋau]	hut
	/-**au**/ ⟶ /-**o**/			
3.	[baŋau]	[baŋo]	[baŋau]	rafter
	/-**au**/ ⟶ /-**o**/			

Changing the diphthong /au/ to monophthong /o/ follows the order of the vowels in the existing vowel table. The changes experienced by the double vowels (diphthongs) which consist of a low middle vowel /a/ and a high back vowel /u/ show a tendency to change following a shift in their layout in the vowel table. This change will move towards the middle back vowel /o/. Movement will not be possible towards the front vowel. This movement is controlled by vocals which are located behind or in front of the vocal table. The vowel /a/ will not determine the direction of movement because the vowel /a/ is in the middle position or is more suitable to be said to be a neutral position.

Change of the Vowel /u/ to /o/ in the Middle of a Word

In the formation of the CML vocabulary derived from the ML vocabulary, it was found that there was a change in the vowel /u/ in the middle of the word ML to become the vowel /o/ in the CML vocabulary. The vowel change in the middle is experienced by the vowel /u/. These changes can be formulated with the following rules.

/-u-/ ———————→ /-o-/
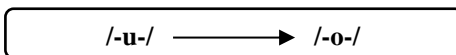
The changes described by the rule above can be seen in the example below.

No.	ML	CML	IL	Meaning
1.	[daun]	[daon]	[daun]	leaf
	/-**u**-/ ———————→ /-o-/			
2.	[taun]	[taon]	[taun]	year
	/-**u**-/ ———————→ /-o-/			
3.	[tuŋke?]	[toŋke?]	[toŋkat]	stick
	/-**u**-/ ———————→ /-o-/			

In the example change described above, examples 1 and 2 at first glance look like diphthongs because they display two double vowels in the word environment. Although the vowels stand side by side, they are not included in the diphthong group. The two vowels actually come from two different syllables, namely as in the words [da-un] [da-on] 'leaf' and [ta-un][ta-on] 'year'. From the results of the decomposition of the two words into two syllables, it appears that the double vowel that appears as a diphthong is actually not a diphthong. So, the vowel that comes from the first syllable that is located at the end of the first syllable doesn't change anything. The change only occurs in the second vowel which includes the second syllable of the word that was cut off earlier, namely the vowel /u/ changes (shifts down) to the vowel /o/. This can happen because the vowel /u/ and vowel /o/ are both located behind the vowel.

Change of the Diphthong /ua/ to the Monophthong /o/ in the Middle of a Word

The change in diphthong /ua/ in the middle of ML words tends to change to the vowel /o/ after being absorbed by Chinese. The changes are patterned and follow the rules below.

/-ua-/ ———————→ /-o-/
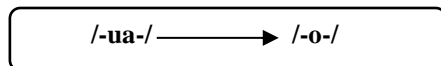
The change of diphthong /ua/ to monophthong /o/ can be seen in the following example.

No.	ML	CML	IL	Meaning
1.	[jantuaŋ]	[jantoŋ]	[jantuŋ]	heart
	/-**ua**-/ ———————→ /-o-/			
2.	[jatuah]	[jato]	[jatuh]	fall down
	/-**ua**-/ ———————→ /-o-/			
3.	[manganduaŋ]	[maŋandoŋ]	[menganduŋ]	contain
	/-**ua**-/ ———————→ /-o-/			

Changes that occur in diphthongs follow the vowel layout that accompanies the vowel /a/. Changes usually revolve around the position of the phoneme, because the determinant is the front or back phoneme which is paired with the phoneme /a/, while the middle phoneme (/a/) only functions as accompaniment because it is neutral. The middle phoneme (/a/) is called a neutral phoneme because in ML there is only one phoneme that is in the middle position, namely the phoneme /a/.

Because there is only one middle phoneme (phoneme /a/), the change in a diphthong containing the phoneme /a/ follows the change determined by the corresponding phoneme.

Change of the Vowel /a/ to /o/ in the Middle of a Word

The vowel /a/ changes to the vowel /o/ in the middle of this word. The change of vowel /a/ in the middle of a word to vowel /o/ follows the following rules.

$$\text{/-a-/} \longrightarrow \text{/-o-/}$$
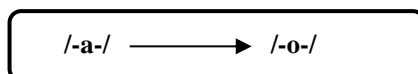
An example of this type of change can be seen in the word [tabu] in the ML changing to the word [tobu] in the CML word. Although there has been a change in the vowel of the original word, the meaning of the word has not changed, it still means 'cane' in IL.

CONCLUSION

From the results of the search on the three languages that were joined, it can determine the percentage of elements of each language that contributed to the formation of Tiong Pa creole. The creole language has been formed hundreds of years ago until now. However, such creole symptoms were not noticed by people. According to the results of the analysis of the data from this study, the authors argue that in undergoing social interaction between Chinese descendants of the community in Padang with the people of Padang, this has brought a very large can to the language of Chinese society. The IL changes they studied had shifted, both in terms of phoneme changes, mergers, and disappearances. For that, we could observe the rules of the language. Based on the frequency of the appearance of ML vocabulary, it can be stated that ML is located as a matrix language (the language that dominates in the formation of the CL) in the Chinese language. Thus, the Chinese Language is clearly a manifestation of the dynamics of the ML. Language relations consisting of two bases will usually form a new language. The uniqueness of this Creole Minangkabau Language is, therefore, that the Creole was formed from three languages at once, as it was spoken by the Chinese-ethnic people in Padang city.

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