Article

VERBALIZATION OF NOMINA IN ANGKOLA BATAK LANGUAGE: A MORPHOLOGICAL TYPOLOGY PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

This research with a qualitative descriptive approach aims to describe the verbalization of nouns in the Angkola Batak language along with its morphological typology based on the noun verbalization process. The data in this research are in the form of lingual units in the form of words, both basic and formed, originating from the oral speech of Batak Angkola speakers. Data collection was carried out using the method of observing tapping techniques followed by observing and engaging techniques and note-taking and recording techniques. The data was analyzed using the distributional method, the smallest element breakdown technique. The results of data analysis show that verbalization of nouns in Batak Angkola language can be done through the affixation process. In this case, there are seven types of noun verbalization in the Angkola Batak language, namely zero derivation + DN, type {ma-} + DN, type {mar-} + DN , type DN + {-kon} , type DN + {-i}, type {mar-} + DN + {-i}, and type {ma-} + DN + {-i}.

Keywords: *Angkola Batak Language, Nomina Verbalization, Morphological Typology*

Sari

Penelitian dengan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan verbalisasi kata benda dalam bahasa Batak Angkola beserta tipologi morfologinya berdasarkan proses verbalisasi kata benda tersebut. Data dalam penelitian ini berupa satuan lingual berupa kata, baik dasar maupun bentukan, yang berasal dari tuturan lisan penutur Batak Angkola. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan metode observasi, teknik sadap, dilanjutkan dengan teknik observasi dan interaksi, serta teknik catat dan catat. Data dianalisis dengan metode distribusi, yaitu teknik penguraian unsur terkecil. Hasil analisis data menunjukkan bahwa verbalisasi kata benda dalam bahasa Batak Angkola dapat dilakukan melalui proses afiksasi. Dalam hal ini, terdapat tujuh jenis verbalisasi kata benda dalam bahasa Batak Angkola, yaitu derivasi nol + DN, tipe {ma-} + DN, tipe {mar-} + DN, tipe DN + {-kon}, tipe DN + {-i}, ketik {mar-} + DN + {-i, dan ketik {ma-} + DN + {-i}.

Kata Kunci: *Verbalisasi Nomina, Bahasa Batak Angkola, Tipologi Morfologi*

Introduction

In essence, language is a means of communicating. Communication in this case is related to verbal communication. Considering the important role of language in people's lives, you can imagine how large the number of languages that exist. Because almost every community has its own language, which is better known as community speech. In other words, existing languages can be grouped based on community groups. However, such language grouping still has weaknesses, for example; between Indonesian and Malaysian which the supporting community groups claim are two different languages.

However, if we look closely linguistically (especially morphologically), these languages are grouped as the same language, namely languages of the agglutinative type. Thus there are linguistic parameters that can be used to classify languages, namely (1) phonologically (2) morphologically and (3) syntactically. The Angkola Batak language as a language can be typified morphologically, namely having a typology of agglutination and incorporation. The importance of the Angkola Language is based on the characteristics of the Angkola Language such as the presence of morphological processes and the placement of lexical elements.

The study of language typology is generally intended to classify languages based on the structural behavior displayed by a language. The purpose of studying language typology is to answer questions like what the typology of the Angkola language is. Language typologists basically acknowledge the view that universal grammar tries to find the same characteristics (properties) in all human languages, while also recognizing the existence of differences between languages. Basically, language typology studies can be carried out on every structural aspect of language. However, the implementation must take into account the most prominent characteristics which are expected to help researchers predict other characteristics. In connection with the main problem of this research, this section describes a clear pattern of research direction and objectives.

Verhaar (2012) defines Indonesian as a syntactically ergative language, including a language with a split ergative system. On the other hand, Indonesian is also considered an Accuative language. Like Tagalog, Indonesian is equally problematic when viewed from accusative and ergative analysis. Thus, there are experts who say that the two languages are neutral (not accusative and not ergative). Balinese actually deserves to be included as a neutral language (Artawa, 1995: 45-65). This study and conclusions provide significant input for the search for the morphological typology of the Balinese language. This information and findings are quite important because they show that languages in Nusastara (Eastern region) typologically have different behavior with various characteristics. This conclusion can be referred to and used as a comparison because the discussion of typology is useful for establishing morphological typology in the Angkola Batak language, especially for studying the verbalization of nouns.

Angkola Batak as a language has its own linguistic level, including the morphological level. In other words, the Angkola Batak language can be studied morphologically, which examines the structure of words and the process of their formation (Lieber, 2009). The processes in question include, among other things, affixation, reduplication and composition (Kridalaksana, 2007). The focus of the study in this research, among these processes, is affixation. Ulrich & Schwindt (2020) state that affixation is the morphological process of adding bound morphemes or affixes to the root, stem and base to create different word forms and possibly produce new meanings. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that affixation is a morphological process that affixes affixes to basic forms so that they become complex words that have the potential to contain new meanings.

As previously stated, the affixation process is a word formation process by adding affixes or affixes to the basic form. This affixing can take place at the beginning of a word (prefixation), at the end of a word (suffixation), in the middle of a word (infixation), and at the beginning and end of a word (confixation). In addition, the affixing process can be attached to the verb, noun, adjective and adverb word classes. In the Angkola Batak language, in form, the word manabusi consists of the prefix ma(N)- and the basic form tabusi 'buy'. The combination of these two morphemes should form the word *mantabusi, but this form is not acceptable. Therefore, the basic form of tabusi, whose initial phoneme is /t/, undergoes decay when the affix ma(N)- is

attached, thus forming the word manabusi. Based on the affixation process, it can be seen that phonemic problems are related to morphemic problems. Such problems are called morphophonemics in which phonemic changes occur due to morphological processes.

As stated by Dressler (in Jufrizal, 1996) that morphophonemics involves morphological and phonological issues. This concerns the morphemes in a word. Thus, combining one morpheme with another morpheme can produce phonemic changes that affect the pronunciation of the resulting word (see Jensen, 1990:257; Crystal, 2008:315). In short, the morphophonemic process involves morphological matters and phonological matters. There is a uniqueness in the morphophonemic process of the Angkola Batak language when compared to Indonesian (in general). Based on the rule, the prefix me(N)- which is added to the basic morpheme starting with /k/ will cause the phoneme /k/ to be dissolved with a nasal /ŋ/ (Ramlan, 2009; Kridalaksana, 2007; Chaer, 2015). For example, the prefix me(N)- combines with the morpheme chase to become chase. In other words, the morphophonemic process that occurs in these additions is the process of phoneme decay. This is different from the Angkola Batak language. The prefix ma(N)- (in Indonesian me(N)-) which is added to the basic morpheme starting with /k/ does not undergo decay, but changes. For example, the prefix ma(N)- combined with the basic morpheme kojar 'to chase' will become makkojar 'to chase'. In this case, the phoneme /N/ which is realized with /ŋ/ changes to the phoneme /k/ so that the process that occurs in the affixation is a change in phoneme.

Aspects of word formation in the Angkola language, especially the Angkola Batak language which has the possibility of becoming a standard Angkola Batak language. The Angkola language in this research will be referred to as the Batak Angkola language (henceforth: BBA). In general, word formation in a language is divided into two, namely derivational and inflectional morphology (Ba'dulu & Herman, 2005; Haspelmath & Sims, 2010; Soeparno, 2013). Derivational morphology is the formation of words that produce new words with a different class from their basic form or which experience a change in lexical meaning. Meanwhile, inflectional morphology is word formation that does not change the word class or lexical meaning of the basic form at all (Alwasilah, 2011; Ba'dulu & Herman, 2005; Bagiya, 2017; Purnanto, 2006; Subroto, 2012; Subroto, et al., 2014 ; Sukri, 2008, 2017; Tustiantina, 2016)

Furthermore, morphological typology of a language is a language classification based on its morphological structure. In this case, there are many linguists who study this typology. Traditionally, Aikhenvald (Aikhenvald, n.d.) states that the parameters used as the basis for determining the morphological typology of a language are differences in the internal structure of words between the languages being compared. This parameter is divided into two, namely the transparency of morphological boundaries between morphemes in grammatical words and the level of internal complexity of words. Based on the transparency of the morphological boundaries between morphemes in grammatical words, three types of language are known, namely isolation, agglutination and fusion languages. Meanwhile, based on the level of internal complexity of words, languages are divided into analytic and polysynthetic types. On the other hand, Kurdish (Kurdi, 2016) divides morphological typology into two large groups, namely isolating languages and inflectional languages. Inflectional languages have two subgroups, namely fusional and agglutinative languages. Another classification was proposed by Katamba (Katamba, 1993) who divided morphological typology into four types, namely analytic, agglutinative, inflectional, incorporation and infixing types. There is also a classification from Spencer (Spencer, 1997) which divides morphological typology into four types, namely isolation, agglutination, inflection and polysynthesis. Furthermore, Iacobini (Iacobini, 2006) stated that of all these types there are at least three main types, namely agglutination, fusional and isolation. These three types will be used as the basis for determining the morphological typology of BBA based on noun verbalization.

Methods

This research is descriptive research with a qualitative approach which aims to describe language symptoms as they are. In other words, this research was conducted solely based on existing facts or phenomena that empirically exist in BBA speakers, so that what is produced or recorded is the language as it is. The data presented in this research is linguistic data in the form of words, both basic words and formed words originating from the oral speech of BBA speakers. Data sources are limited to oral speech because written data sources in BBA are very rare to find. Data collection used the listening method with tapping techniques (Kesuma, 2007; Mahsun, 2014). This method is implemented by listening to the use of BBA while tapping or retrieving linguistic

data without the speaker knowing. This aims to ensure that the data obtained is truly concrete according to actual language use. This means that what is produced by the observed speaker is truly intended for communication, not for linguistic analysis (Stefanowitsch, 2020). Furthermore, to support this method, advanced techniques in the form of skillful listening and recording techniques are used. The skillful listening and engagement technique as stated by Muhammad (2011, p. 196) is carried out by participating in speech events while listening to the content of the conversation. Meanwhile, recording techniques are used to validate the linguistic data obtained. This recording technique is carried out by recording the speaker's conversation using a device. Apart from the observation method, data collection was also carried out using the introspection method. With this method, the researcher seeks to involve or take full advantage of the researcher's role as an active BBA speaker without eliminating the research role (Mahsun, 2014). In the data analysis stage, the distributional method with the least element breakdown technique and the two-by-two opposition technique is used. The smallest element analysis technique is used to determine morphemes. Meanwhile, the two-by-two opposition technique is used to determine the grammatical meaning of the affixes that form a word. The results of data analysis will be presented formally and informally.

Results and Discussion

Types of Noun Verbalization in BBA Noun verbalization can also be called the formation of a verb from the basic form of a noun. This word formation is classified as derivational word formation because in the process there is a change in the word category from noun to verb. In BBA, there are various ways (affixation processes) that can be used to form verbs from basic nouns. These processes are grouped based on their types to simplify discussion. There are seven types of noun verbalization in BBA which will be described as follows.

1. Zero + DN Derivation Type

 Verbalization of nouns in BBA can be done with the zero + DN derivation type. The process of forming words with this type results in a change in word class without being followed by a change in form (Busri & Badrih, 2018, p. 83; Sukri, 2008, pp. 45–46). Other experts (Haspelmath & Sims, n.d.; Katamba, 1993; Yule, 2015) call the zero derivation a conversion. An example can be seen in the data in the form of the following sentence.

    (1) *Rambas* jo duhut-duhut nadi saba i.

'Cut the grass in the rice field'

(2) *Pakur* sajoma kobun i.

'just hoe the garden'

In the sentences above, it can be seen that the word awis which is in the noun category in sentence (1) Rambas changed its category to become a verb. Likewise, the word pakur which is in the noun category in sentence (2) has changed into a verb.

Changes in word categories in the zero derivation cannot be identified morphologically. However, we can see the differences in categories through their syntactic valence. Then, to identify the input and output in this zero derivation process, researchers agree with what Marchand said (Marchand, 1960). He stated that words that have semantic definitions that depend on others are called output and others are called input. The formation of verbs from noun bases through the zero + DN derivation type cannot be applied completely to all nouns in BBA. There are several nouns that are ungrammatical when converted into verbs through this zero derivation process.

2. Type {ma-} + DN

Forming verbs from basic nouns in BBA can also be done using the {ma-} + DN type. This type involves attaching the prefix morpheme {ma-} to the base form of the noun. Examples of formed words can be seen in the following sentences.

(1) Murdi giot *marambas* hayu.

'Murdi wants to cut (use a dagger) the wood'

(2) Kehe nai ma hita *mamakur* tu saba.

'we will hoeing in the fields'

Formed words in BBA which are marked in italics in the sentences above indicate a change in word category from noun to verb. This formation is included in the derivational formation because there is a change in the word category in it.

3. Type {mar↔-} + DN

Verbalization in BBA can also be done with the type {mar-} + DN. This type involves attaching the prefix morpheme {mar-} to the base form of the noun. Formation of this type is also classified as derivational word formation because there is a change in word class. For example: can be seen in sentences (1) and (2).

(1) Paite jolo, *marsalaor* dope ia.

'Wait a minute, he's/she's still wearing pant'

(2) Jeges baen na *marsuri* i.

'How nice the way of combing (hair)'

In the sentences above, the verb forms marsalaor and marsuri are formed by attaching the prefix morpheme {mar-} to the basic form of the nouns salaor 'pants' and suri 'comb'.

4. DN type + {-kon}

The DN + {-kon} type can also be used to form verbs from basic nouns in BBA. This type of formation involves the suffix morpheme {-kon} which is attached to the basic form of the noun. Examples of formed words can be seen in the sentences below.

(1) *sarongkon* jo battal i.

'Cover the pillow, please'

(2) Budi *handangkon* jo manuk i.

'Budi, Please cage the chicken first'

In the sentences above, it can be seen that the words sarongkon and handangkon are verbs formed from the basic forms of the nouns sarong 'sarung' and handang 'kandang' which are attached to the suffix morpheme {-kon}. Formation of this type is included in derivational word formation because there is a change in word class in it.

5. DN Type + {-i}

You can also form verbs from basic nouns in BBA with the type DN + {i}. This type involves the morphological process of the suffix {-i} in the basic form of the noun. This formation is also classified as derivational formation because there is a change from the noun word class to verb.

Examples of words formed from this type can be seen in the following sentences.

(1) Rahel *napui* jo eme i.

'Rahel fertilizes the rice first'

(2) Ito *abiti* jo pat ki.

'Brother, please cover my feet'

In the sentence above it can be seen that the words formed by napui and abiti are verbs formed from the nouns napu 'fertilizer' and abit 'cloth/blanket' which are attached to the suffix {-i}. If we look in more detail, noun verbalizations of this type can be compared to the DN + {-i} type above.

6. Type {mar↔-} + DN + {-i}

Verbalization of nouns in BBA can also be done using the type {mar-} + DN + {-i}. The morphological process of this type involves a combination of the prefix morpheme {mar-} and the suffix morpheme {-i} which are attached to the basic form of the noun class. Examples of formed words that can be obtained through this type can be seen in sentences (1) and (2).

> **(1)** biasi *marsitijuri* hamu anggi.
>
> 'Why do you spit at each other brothers (younger)?'
>
> **(2)** aha dope *marsipatui* ma hamu!
>
> 'Come on, put on your shoes!'

In the sentence above, it can be seen that the words marsitijuri and marsipatui are verbs formed from noun bases with the affix combination {mar-i}. The term affix combination in this morphological process is used because the affix that forms the word is a combination of the affixes {mar-} and {-i}, each of which has a different grammatical meaning and the formation process is carried out in stages (Chaer, 2015, p. 23 ; Kridalaksana, 2009, p. 30; Putrayasa, 2010b, p. 34).

7. Type {ma↔-} + DN + {-i}

Forming verbs from basic nouns in BBA can also be done using the type {madi-} + DN + {-i}. The formation of words of this type involves a combination of the prefix morpheme {madi-} and the suffix morpheme {-i} which are attached to the basic form of the noun class. This affixation process is classified as an affix combination such as the {madi-} + DN + {-i} type above. Examples of formed words obtained through this type can be seen in the following sentences.

> **(1)** *Madigalasi* dehe tes i?
>
> 'Have the tea poured into a glass?'
>
> **(2)** *Madikipasi* si Boni indahan namilas i
>
> 'Boni has fanned the hot rice'

In the sentences above, it can be seen that the words formed by madigasi and madikipasi are verbs formed from nouns attached to the combination of the affixes {madi-} and {-i}. Affix combinations need to be distinguished from confixes. In this case, the formation of the words madigalasi and madikipasi does not occur directly, but gradually. We can easily identify the morphemmorphemes that form these words using direct element techniques or looking at the grammatical hierarchy. The word madigalasi is formed by attaching the prefix {madi-} to the

basic form of galasi. The basic form of galasi is also a complex word which is formed by attaching the suffix {-i} to the basic form of galas 'glass'. With this division, it is clearly known that the word madigalasi consists of three morphemes, namely the prefix {madi-}, the suffix {-i} and the basic form galas.

Conclusion

First, verbalization of nouns in BBA can be done through the affixation process. In this case, there are seven types of noun verbalization in BBA, namely zero derivation + DN, type {ma-} + DN, type {mar-} + DN , type DN + {-kon} , type DN + {-i}, type {mar-} + DN + {-i}, and type {ma-} + DN + {-i}.

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Conflict of Interest

No potential conflict of interest was reported.

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