

NOUN FORMATION IN PAKPAK LANGUAGE

***CintaLaswarnaBerutu**

****Zainuddin**

ABSTRACT

This study deals with Noun Formation in Pakpak Language. The objectives of this study are to find and describe the noun formation in Pakpak language. The method of this research is library research by reading some books related to this study, this research was conducted by descriptive qualitative research method. The data of this research are taken from two sources, namely: from Folklore written in Pakpak language and from short story written in Pakpak language. The technique of analyzing data is documentary technique, the researcher used Hockett and Robin theory which is developed by Kridalaksana to analyze the data and found that there are four types of affixation used in folklore and short story written in Pakpak language. The four types of affixation are: (1). prefix (19, 19%), (2). infix (10, 10%), (3). suffix (36, 36%), (4). confix (34, 34%). Noun formation in Pakpak language not only caused by attached an affix but also by reduplication process, the researcher found that there are five types of reduplication used in folklore and short story in Pakpak language, they are: reduplication of a whole basic form, reduplication which is basically just repeating the root, reduplication which is change the phoneme (phoneme variation), reduplication through the process of adding affixes and compound reduplication. The researcher also found the rules of morphophonemic used in Pakpak language, phonological assimilation and phonological addition. As the result, there are four types of affixation in forming noun in Pakpak language.

Key words: Noun formation, morphology, affixation, Pakpak language

* Graduate Status

**Lecturer Status

INTRODUCTION

People in the world communicate each other by using languages. Communication is an essential part of life. No one can deny that the language has a great role in human life. Imagine what life would be if we could not communicate? There will be nothing. No way of talking anything to anyone, no way to build a relationship with others, no way of passing down information throughout time, and so on.

Language shows how the culture is. As the part of the culture where human being occupy the important role, language also intervened taking part in human being because the function of the language is as the communication equipment used by human being itself. The language needs to be eternalized because the language is the part of culture as well as the part of human being, especially for region language because region language is the symbol identity of region itself, society, family and environment.

Indonesia is blessed with so many ethnics who have each region language of them. Of course national language is not complete without region language because many ethnics with different language are one of pride of nationalism, that's why region language is very important to be tricked.

By using region language society feels warm feeling, solidarity that's why the region language is associated as feeling, solidarity and spontaneity. UUD 1945, chapter XV, paragraph 36 states region language is the part of Indonesia's culture which is alive and protected Indonesia. In correlation's function of Indonesia language, region language has the function as endorser of national language, companion language in specific area and the way to develop region's culture. The fact is that region language is very important beside of national language, every region language in Indonesia need to be analyzed specifically and the only one of the important region language which should be analyzed in this research is Pakpak language which is related with morphology.

This research is one of the branch of linguistic which is interesting to be examined, the reason why the researcher do this research is because the researcher is interested in searching the word formation since Nida talked about the language

and search some language through the morphology theory, how the word is formed is very interesting to be examined.

In this research, the writer doesn't want to search in English language but in Pakpak language, Pakpak language is one of region language in Sumatera utara, Indonesia. Pakpak language is need to be analyzed because the number of people who examine Pakpak language through the morphology theory is still definite and actually this language must be analyzed more for it is not extinct, regio language must be kept because region language is one of nationalism pride.

Pakpak language is one of region language which is still use in Sumatera Utara used by Pakpak society who live in Pakpak Bharat regency and Dairi regency. In foothold as a region language, Pakpak language does not only have a function as the symbol of priding for Pakpak people and the way to them to communicate with their family also with the society around them but also have a function as the endorser in elementary school in rural as first level and as a tool for developing their culture.

That thing become a reason why Pakpak language needs to develop and build more and the reason why this research is needed very much, this research can be a medium for understanding of Pakpak language to the reader, it also can give the important impact to the native Pakpak using Pakpak language as their first language and not be shy to speak their language.

The research questions of the present study are: what kinds of affixation which is forming the noun in Pakpak language?, how are the processes of noun formation in Pakpak Language?, how are the morphophonemic rules of noun formation in Pakpak Language?

Morphology

The subdiscipline of linguistics that deals with such patterns is called morphology, Booij (2005:4). The existence of such patterns also implies that word may have an internal constituent structure, for instance, *walking* can be divided into the constituents *walk* and *-ing*. Morphology deals with the internal

constituent structure of word as well. Based on the expression above morphology is the study of internal structure that concerning with the word constituent.

Katamba (1994:19) states that morphology is the study of word structure. The claim that the words have structure come as a surprise because normally speakers think of words as indivisible unit of meaning. This is probably due to the fact that many words are morphologically simple. For example, the, fierce, desk, eat, boot, at, fee, mosquito, etc., cannot be segmented into smaller units that are meaningful for them. It is impossible to say what the –quito part of mosquito or the –erce part of fierce means. The idea that expressed by katamba above is much more about the structure that describing word as small unit of meaning.

Nida (1964:1) states that morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming word. Morphemes are the minimal meaningful units which may constitute words or parts of words, for example, re-, de-, un-, -ish, -ly, -ceive, -mand, tie, boy and like in the combinations receive, demand, untie, boyish and likely. The morphemes arrangements which are treated under the morphology of a language include all combinations that form words or parts of words. According to Nida above morphology is study of morpheme that concerning with arrangements of word. Syal and Jindal in (2002:65), explain that morphology is a systematic study of morphemes or how morphemes join to form words.

Sibarani (2002:1) states that morphology is the branch of linguistic studying how words are structured and how they are put together from smaller parts. Naibaho in sibarani (2002:2) said that the study of morphology can be traced as far back as Franch Bopp, a German linguist who in 1860 published a comparative study of verbal ending of number of related language family, including German. This term is parallel to the German *Formmenlehre* means the study of forms. Based on the explanation by Sibarani and Naibaho above morphology is the word structure or how the word is form.

Lieber (2005: 1) states that morphology retain a reverence for dictionaries that sometimes gets in the way of thinking about the nature of the mental lexicon and the word formation.

Noun Formation

Matthews in Mahmoud (2010: 1) states that noun formation is a sub-field of word formation, which is a branch of lexical morphology, defined as “The study of morphological relations among lexemes”. Noun-formation has not been tackled separately as a subject in itself, but only within the broader subject of word formation, and there is no separate methodology to be followed.

Noun-formation is not an exception to the word formation process; it follows the same morphology rules.

A noun is a part of speech typically denoting a person, place, thing, animal or idea. It is word used as subject of a sentence, object of verbs or object of preposition. It has numerous suffixes such as -tion/ -sion, -ity, -ment, -ness, -er/or/ist, -hood, -ship, -nce, -dom. These suffixes are used as noun formation. This noun formation can be derived from either verbs or adjectives. There are three types of noun formation in English, they are:

1. Noun formed through Prefix
2. Noun formed through infix
3. Noun formed through suffix

The characteristic of Pakpak people

Maibang (2009:1) states that Pakpak ethnic group is one of many ethnics group in Sumatera utara especially in Dairi and Pakpak Bharat’s regency and Aceh, especially domicile in Aceh singkil. Maibang also states that there are 52 subdistricts in Sumatera Utara and Aceh singkil which is domiciled by Pakpak people and they have their own characteristic based on the subdistrict or the area they lived.

Noun Formation in Pakpak Language

Noun formation related to Affixation process because the word is formed by adding the affix in the base word to create the new meaning. Tumanggor (2012:19) states that affix in pakpakis same with affix in English. Affixation in Pakpak is a process of combination the base word with affix. There are four kinds of affixation in pakpak language, namely: prefix, suffix, infix and confix.

Structural Approach

This research used structural approach in morphology developed by Hockett (1959) and Robin (1960), in Indonesia the approach developed by Kridalaksana (1996: 25). Based on this approach there are three types for analyzing the data, they are:

1. Word and Paradigm Model (WPM)
2. Item and Arrangement Model (IAM)
3. Item and Process Model (IPM)

From the three methods of analyzing data used in structural approach, the researcher only use two methods, namely: Item and Arrangement Model (IAM) and Item and Process Model (IPM) since they are quite relevant of analyzing the data in noun formation of Pakpak language. Matthews in Zainuddin (2001: 9) introduces the “Operandd (O)” technical term that is equal with base to make easy in analyzing the data.

Morphophonemic

Morphophonemic is a branch of linguistics which studies the interaction between morphological and phonological or phonetic processes. Its chief focus is the sound changes that take place in morphemes (minimal meaningful units) when they combine to form words. In this term, it does not focus on type of sound but focus on the word change after the word is assimilated.

Sibarani (2002: 49) states that the morphophonemic rule or phonological changes of the morpheme may deal with phonological alternation (assimilation), loss (omission) and addition (insertion)

METHODOLOGY

The method that used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. Kothari (2004: 2) states that Descriptive research includes surveys and fact-finding enquiries of different kinds. The major purpose of descriptive research is description of the state of affairs as it exists at present. This research highlights the phenomenon of language by using the non interactive research or non interactive

inquiry also called as analytical research, conduct of assessments based on the analysis of documents. The data is derived from two main sources, namely:

1. From folklore written in Pakpak language entitled Pande Kata Pakpak written by M. Aris Gajah and Mansehat Manik (2006)
2. From short story of Pakpak language written by Wardin Berutu taken from <http://pakpak-pakpakblog.blogspot.com/2012/09/cerpen-pakpak-pakpak-ngo-kene-keppe.html>

The technique of analyzing data applied the structural approach developed by Hockett and Robin (1959) and applied by Kridalaksana (1996). According to Hockett and Robin as well as Kridalaksana (1996: 25) that there are two techniques for analyzing data in structural approach for analyzing data in morphology, namely: 1. Item and Arrangement Model (IAM) and 2. Item and Process Model (IPM) and the procedures in analyzing the data are: Selecting the Verb and Adjective in the data as the base component of Noun formation in Pakpak Language, Identifying the Affixation process as the element of Noun formation in Pakpak Language, Finding the dominant affix used in noun formation of Pakpak language, Grouping the data which consist of reduplication and complication, Interpreting the data that is consist of assimilation by morphophonemic process, and making the conclusion of all the data that has been analyzed.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

After identifying and analyzing the each type of affixation, the researcher tabulated and calculated the total number and percentage of its.

Table 1.

Classification and Frequency of Affixes of Forming Noun in Pakpak Language Based on the Base Word (root) Adjective (O(A))

No.	Affixes	Number	%
1	pe-	5	4,14
2	pem-	2	1,66
3	peng-	3	2,5
4	per-	9	7,5
5	-in	14	11,66
6	en-	31	25,83
7	pe-en	1	0,83
8	per-en	17	14,16
9	peng-en	8	6,66
10	ke-en	30	25
	Total	120	99,94

Table 2.

Classification and Frequency of Affixes of Forming Noun in Pakpak Language Based on the Base Word (root) Verb (O(V))

No.	Affixes	Number	%
1	pe-	15	8,47
2	pen-	5	2,82
3	peng-	6	3,38
4	per-	12	6,77
5	-in	16	9,03

6	en-	77	43,50
7	pe-en	6	3,38
8	pen-en	4	2,25
9	peng-en	4	2,25
10	per-en	27	15,25
11	ke-en	5	2,82
	Total	177	99,92

Table 3

No.	Affixes	Number	%
1	Prefix	57	19,19
2	Infix	30	10,10
3	Suffix	108	36,36
4	Confix	102	34,34
	Total	297	99,99

The result of the analysis:

- Shows that are found 360 nouns from the data written in Pakpak language which is 279 numbers of noun attached of affixes and 81 numbers of noun formed through the reduplication. The affixes are: prefix (19, 19%), infix (10, 10%), suffix (36, 36%) and confix (34, 34%). Classification and frequency of affixes of forming noun in Pakpak language based on the base word (root) Adjective (O(A)) found that allomorph *en-* (25, 83%) is most productive than another allomorphs and allomorph which is slightly appearing in Pakpak language are *pe-en* (0, 83) and Verb (O(V)) found that allomorph *en-* (43, 50%) is most productive and allomorphs which are slightly appearing in Pakpak language are *pe-en* and *peng-en* (2, 25).

2. Found the kinds of reduplications, they are: Reduplication of a wholebasic form, Reduplication whichisbasically just repeating the root (base form of the word), Reduplication which is changed the phoneme or the repetition through phoneme variation, Reduplicationthrough theprocess of addingaffixes and Compound reduplication.
3. Found the rules of morphophonemic used in Pakpak language, especially in forming noun, they are: phonological alternation (assimilation) and phonological addition (insertion)

DISCUSSION

This research concerns with morphology and how the morphology applied in forming noun in Pakpak language, especially in folklores and short stories written in Pakpak language. The two main sources of the data used in this research is taken from folklore written in pakpak language by Aris Gajah and ManschatManik and the second source is taken from short story written in Pakpak language by WardinBerutu.

The data analysis is taken from the two main sources. Through the two main sources the problems of the study is answered. The problems of the study are:

1. What kinds of affixation which is forming noun in Pakpak language?
2. How are the processes of noun formation in pakpak language?
3. How are the morphophonemic rules of noun formation in pakpak language?

The data found have been analyzed and the researcher found the answerfor the three problems of the study clearly. It is just limited only in folklores and short stories written in Pakpak language, it's not included of another sense in life of Pakpak people.

From the two analyses, found the kinds of affixation used in noun formation of Pakpak language and the problem of this research is answered. For

the first problem found the result of the analysis, it shows that there are 360 nouns from the data written in Pakpak language which is 279 numbers of noun attached of affixes and 81 numbers of noun formed through the reduplication. The affixes are: prefix (19, 19%), infix (10, 10%), suffix (36, 36%) and confix (34, 34%).

The former research, Ida Basaria (2004), in her research nominalisasidalambahasaPakpak found a similar result of the analysis with what the researcher found in noun formation in pakpak language. In her research, she found that there are four kinds of affixes used in Pakpak language, such as: prefix, suffix, infix and confix, she also found the reduplication because reduplication is the other way to form the noun in pakpak language. Even though the data was taken is different with this research, but the findings is similar.

So, it can conclude that weather it is written text or spoken language, the usage of affixes in forming the word in Pakpak language in this case is in forming the noun is not different.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

From the analysis result and data analysis can be conclude that:

1. Noun formation in Pakpak language formed through morphology process where the process is from affixation based on Adjective root and Verb root, kinds of affixation which attached in Pakpak language are: prefix, infix, suffix and confix. From fourth kinds of affixation, suffix is the most productive in form noun in Pakpak language it is affix *en-* (suffix has one allomorph only) with percentage 36, 36% it means that in written text, the writer mostly narrate affix *en-* in forming noun. Affix which is slightly appearing in Pakpak language is infix *-in* (10, 10%).
2. There are two processes of forming noun in Pakpak language, the first process is affixation process which has explained above and the second process is reduplication. After analyzed the data written in Pakpak

language, found that there are 5 (five) kinds of reduplication process in forming noun in Pakpak language, they are: Reduplication of a wholebasic form, Reduplication which is basically just repeating the root (base form of the word), Reduplication which is change the phoneme or the repetition through phoneme variation, Reduplication through the process of adding affixes and Compound reduplication.

3. In Pakpak language especially in folklore and short story written in Pakpak language, found two rules of morphophonemic in forming noun, they are: phonological alternation (assimilation) and phonological addition (insertion).

Suggestion

1. Traditional language needs to be maintained because the traditional language is one of national assets.
2. The research is the best way to know whether the traditional language is still alive or not. So, another researcher suggested to search more about their traditional language and developed them also keep them alive.
3. The research of traditional language has a function to know more about the function of the language, what is the characteristics of the language and how is their position. Pakpak language as the one of assets of Indonesia needs to develop more to make sure that the language is not extinct. So, the researcher hopes that later on there are another researcher who wants to keep Pakpak language alive through their research about Pakpak language.

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