VERB FORMATION IN ANGKOLA LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This study deals with the verb formation in Angkol language. This study aims to find out the kind of affix that formed a verb in Angkola, to describethe pattern of verb formation in Angkola language and also to find out the grammatical meanings occurred through the verb formation in Angkola language. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method by Moleong (1975:5).In this research, the descriptive qualitative method was used to find out the types of affixes that formed a verb in Angkola language and to describe the pattern of verb formation in Angkola language. The data of this research were taken from the script of Parhuta-huta part I movie, and 8 song lyrics of Top SimamoraftDeliana. The technique of data analysis applied was generative morphology proposed by Halle (1973). After analyzing the data it was found that were three kinds of affixes found in verb-formation of Angkola language, namely: 1). Prefix, such as [di-], [ma-], [mar-], [tar], [pa], [maN-]. 2). Suffix, such as: [-kon], [-i], [-hon]. 3). Confix, such as: [maN-i], [maN-kon] and [mar-an], and morphophonemic change also occurred through the verb formation of Angkola language, namely: 1). Phonological alteration (assimilation) and 2). Phonological Deletion (Omission). And also found four kinds of grammatical meaning occurred through the verb formation of Angkola language namely: 1. activity, 2. Process, 3. Command, 4. Condition. Therefore the dominant types of affixes occurred in verb formation of Angkola language is prefix with 6 kinds of prefixes. The findings of this research showed that verbs can be formed through a process of affixation whether it comes from the verb, noun, adjective, adverbial,

Keywords: *Verb Formation, Affixes, Angkola Language*

*Graduate Status

**Lecturer Status

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia consists of various cultures and ethnics group, and every ethnic group has its own language as a media of communication. Siregar(1998:1) says that Indonesia known as having wealth of linguistics. Beside Bahasa Indonesia as the national language, this countryalso has hundreds of local languages with its own characteristic, and those are still used as a medium of communication among the user, both in the geographic region and beyond it.

As mentioned above, Indonesia has many vernaculars; one of them is Angkola language. Batak Angkola or Angkolanese is one of language varieties in South Tapanuli, North Sumatera. This language is used in daily communication and Angkolaceremonies. Tinggibarani (In Pulungan 2011: 6) states that Angkola language is one of the local languages in the south Tapanuli, which is used daily by Marancar, Angkola, Sipirok, Padang Bolak/ Padang Lawas, and Barumun-Sosa.

Based on the language use phenomena, it was found that Angkola people in certain area such as, GunungTua, Sibuhuan, and Sosa tend to use Indonesia to communicate among the families as well as in the society environment. This phenomenon makes Angkola language in danger. As Saragih (in Batubara 2012:7) stated that Batak language in North Sumatra is on the third stage of extinction,which is endangered stage. The language speakers of Batak language reduce in numbers as they leave their hometown and due to intercultural marriage, Batak language speakers who usually use Batak language in the family domain, now replace it with Indonesian language.In order to maintain and develop the

local language, it is important to conduct a research on it. In this case, the researcher intends to conduct the research on Angkola language in the field of linguistics (morphology). Since in the field of this issue/topic relatively limited number in conducting the research.Therefore, the researcher as a native speaker of Angkola vernacular in North Sumatra (South Tapanuli) has an effort to maintain this local language.Verb is a very interesting topic to study, because verb is one of the part of speech that has important role in arrangement sentence, it caused the verb function as a predicate in grammar of sentence. This research deals with the morphological process, namely Verb-Formation in Angkola language. In this research the process of verb-formation using affixation, such as, prefix, infix, and suffix.

In this research, the researcher used the theory of generative morphology developed by Halle (1973). The advantages of using this theory deal with some sub-component to conduct the research, namely, 1). the List of Morphemes, 2). Word Formation Rules (WFRs) and, 3). Filter, since this theory may discover or meet the requirement of analyzing data (the verb –formation in Angkola language). Simpen (2008:2) states the basic principles of generative morphology are in term of the word formation process that may result in the proper and natural forms, potential forms and idiosyncratic forms.

Research Problem

Based on the background of the research, the researcher formulates the problem of the study as the followings:

1. What types affixes that form verb in Angkola language?

2. How are the patterns of verb formation in Angkola language?

3. What are the grammatical meanings found through the process of verb formation in Angkola language?

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

This research conducted by applying descriptive design in terms of qualitative research. According to Moleong (1975:5) the qualitative research is research procedures which produce descriptive data in the form of written words or spoken form. This study was intended to describe a certain theory. In this research, the descriptive qualitative design was used to find out the types of affixes that formed a verb in Angkola language and to describe the pattern of verb formation in Angkola language

Source of Data

The data of this research were taken from the transcript of Angkola movie entitled *" Parhuta-huta*part 1"* released in 2011 with the running times 41minutes, 8 song lyrics of Top Simamora Ft DelianaLubis and two informants who born and grew up in Angkola families which is used Angkolanese as the first language.

The Technique ofCollecting Data

The technique of collecting data in this researchuse documentary technique. Bailey 1994 (in Mogalakwe 2006: 221) states that the use ofdocumentary methods

refers to the analysis of documents that contain informationabout the phenomenon we wish to study. Furthermore Payne 2004 (in Mogalakwe 2006: 221) describe the documentary method as the techniques used to categorize, investigate, interpret and sources, most commonly written documents whether in the private or publicdomain.

Technique of Data Analysis

The technique of analysis data in this research applied Halle's model 1973 (in Scalise 1984:24) in Generative morphology. In order to analyze the data Halle (1973) suggested that generative morphology consists of three distinct components, they are:

1. List of morphemes

2. Word formation rules and

3. Filter

Procedure of Data Analysis

The procedure of analysis data are:

1. Identifying the types of morpheme which related the subject matter such as prefix, infix, suffix in terms of affixation

2. Describing the rules (Word Formation Rules) in verb formation by using patterns such as: $[X]_{Affix} + [X]_{BM}]_V$

3. Filter in terms of potential words (idionsycaries) of Angkola language semantically well-formed and listed in the dictionary.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

The findings of this research showed that verbs can be formed through a process of affixation whether it comes from the verb, noun, adjective. There were three types of affixes found in verb formation of Angkola language, namely:

1. Prefix such as: [di-], [ma-], [mar-], [tar], [pa], [maN-]has allomorph [ng-, m-, n-,ny-]

2. Suffix, such as: [-kon], [-i], [-hon]

3. Confix, such as: [maN-i], [maN-kon] and [mar-an]

So the most dominant types of affixes occurred in Angkola language is prefix which is mean that the most productive affixes and commonly used by Angkola people is prefix. Morphophonemic changes also found in the verb formation of Angkola language, such as in prefix [maN-], this prefix will be assimilated if attached the basic word (root) with this initial phonemes /vowel, and consonant /b /. and these initial consonant phonemes: / p/, /k/, /t/, /s/ will be omitted if attached by prefix [maN-]. For example:

SS   : *[maN-]$_{Prefix}$+ [pakkur]$_{BN}$

Assimilation / m /   : [mam] $_{Prefix}$ + [pakkur]$_{BN}$]$_v$

Omission /p/   : [mam] $_{Prefix}$ + [akkur]$_{BN}$]$_v$

DS   : [mamakkur]$_V$" hoe "

The grammatical meanings found through the process of verb formation in Angkola language are:

1. Process, example: [ma]$_{Prerfix}$ + [godang]$_{Adj}$→ [magodang]$_V$"grew".

2. Activity, example: [mar-]$_{Prefix}$+ [dalan]$_N$ → [mardalan]$_V$" Walking".

 3. Condition, example: [mar-an]$_{confix}$+ [modom]$_V$→[marmodoman]$_V$" Crying". 4. Command, example: [dakkit]$_V$+   [-kon]$_{Suffix}$→ [dakkitkon]$_V$ " Climb it"

Discussion

The data of this study were obtained from the script of Parhuta-huta Part I Movie, 8 song lyrics of Top Simamora Ft Deliana Lubis. This study found that there were 3 types of affixes in the verb- formation of Angkola language, and four kinds of grammatical meaning found in verb formation trough affixes.

1. Verb Formation in Angkola Language

Data analysis showed that verbs can be formed through a process of affixation whether it comes from the verb, noun, and adjective. The affixation processes are: prefix, suffix, and confix.

There were 12 kind of affixes found in the verb formation of Angkola language namely: 1). Prefix [di-], 2). Prefix [mar-], 3).Prefix [tar-], 4).Prefix [ma-], 5).[pa-], 6).[maN-], 7). Suffix [-kon], 8). Suffix [-i], 8) Suffix [-hon], 9). Suffix [-kon], 10) Confix [maN-i], 11). Confix [maN-kon]. 12) Confix [maN-kon].

From the eight types of affixes there were 3 affixes which has the allomorphs, namely: Prefix [maN-] has 4 allomorphs *[-n, -m, -ng, and -ny]*. For example:

[maN-]$_{Prefix}$+ [takko]$_{BV}$ → [ma**n**akko]$_V$ " steal "

[maN-]$_{Prefix}$+ [baen]$_{BV}$ → [ma**m**baen]$_V$ " make "

[maN-]$_{Prefix}$+ [ido]$_{BV}$ → [ma**ng**ido]$_V$ " ask "

[maN-]$_{Prefix}$+ [sabun]$_{BN}$ → [ma**ny**abun]$_V$ " wash "

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Confix [maN-i] has 4 allomorphs allomorphs*[-n, -m, -ng, and -nya]*. For example :

    [maN-i]Prefix+ [jalak]BV   → [ma**n**jalaki]V   " search"

    [maN-i]Prefix+ [buka]BV   → [ma**m**bukai]V   " open "

    [maN-i]Prefix+ [gadis]BV   → [ma**ng**ggadis]V   " sell "

    [maN-i]Prefix+ [suan]BV   → [ma**ny**uani]V   " plant "

Confix [maN-kon] has 3 allomorphs allomorphs*[-n, -m, and -nya]*. For example:

    [maN-kon]Prefix+ [dorap]BV   → [ma**n**dorapkon]V " slap"

    [maN-kon]Prefix+ [buat]BV   → [ma**m**buatkon]V " take "

    [maN-kon]Prefix+ [sipak]BV   → [ma**ny**ipakkon]V " kick "

2. Grammatical Meaning

Table 4.6 showed that the grammatical meaning occurred in the verb formation of Angkola language have variation, which means that an affix can contains more than one grammatical meanings. For example:

[kubak]V+ [-kon]Suffix → [kubakkon]V   " open it". This word contains 2 grammatical meaning namely: Activity means that this word has an activity inside the meaning, and Command means that someone asks/order to do something.

There were 4 types of grammatical meaning found in verb-formation of Angkola language through affixes, namely. 1). Activity, which means that the morpheme formed by affixes contains the activity of someone in doing something. 2). Process, which means that the morpheme formed by affixes contains the process of someone in doing something. 3). Condition, which means that the

morpheme formed by affixes contains the situation of someone in doing something. 4). Command, this is contains that someone order or command someone else in doing something.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION
Conclusions

After analyzing the process of verb formation in Angkola language through affixes, it can be conclude that:

1. There are three types of affixes found of verb formation in Angkola language, namely. 1). Prefix (114 occurrence) 2). Suffix (40 occurrences) 3). Confix (29 occurrences)

2. The most dominant types of affixes occurred in verb formation of Angkola language is prefix, with 5 types of prefix, namely. [di-], [ma-], [mar-], [tar], and [maN-], suffix with 3 types of suffix, namely. [-kon], [-i], [-hon], and confix with 3 types of confix [maN-i], [maN-kon] and [mar-an]. And also found two types of morphophonemic in prosess of verb formation in Angkola language, namely. 1. Phonological alteration (assimilation), and 2. Phonological deletion (omission).

3. There are four grammatical meanings found in verb formation of Angkola language through affixes, namely. 1. Activity, 2. Condition, 3. Command and 4. Process

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Suggestions

In order to maintain the local language especially Angkolanese, the researcher gave some suggestions for the followings:

1. The death of a vernacular may cause the death of its ethnics, so the young generation of Angkola needs to maintain this language by using it among the Angkola people and even learn about it.

2. The researcher suggests to the next researcher to conduct a research on this topic, and used the finding of this research as additional references.

3. Thegovernment insert Angkola language in school curriculum, start from elementary school especially in Angkola district North Padang Lawas,Padanglawas, South Tapanuli and Sosa, North Sumatera.

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