

Conference Paper

Nominal Word Formations in Toba Batak Language: A Study of Generative Morphology

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Abstract

The objective of this paper is to explore nominal word formations in Toba Batak language. The theory applied in this study is generative morphology proposed by Halle (1973). The basic principle in generative morphology is that the process of word formations can generate actual words and potential words. According to generative morphology the mechanism of word formations will be postulated in list of morphemes, word formation rules, filter, and dictionary. The method of this study is qualitative descriptive; it is a method of study which describes language phenomena naturally without any exception. The results show that nominal word formations in Toba Batak language are distinguished in 3 main ways, they are: [1] by attaching affixations, [2] by inserting premodifier *ni* between adjectival bases and nominal bases, and [3] by moving the stress of free adjectival bases from the first syllable to the second syllable. There are 14 affixations that can form nouns in Toba Batak language, they are: (i) six prefixes (*par-*, *na-*, *sa-*, *sanha-*, *hina-*, *ha-*), (ii) two infixes (*-ar-*, *-al-*), (iii) one suffix (*-na*), (iv) four multiple affixations (*ha-...-on*, *pa-...-an*, *pa-...-on*, *par-...-an*), and (v) double affixations (*par-in-*). Nominal word formations derive from various free word bases, such as, free adjectival bases, free verbal bases, free nominal bases, free numeric bases, and free adverbial bases. The results of these affixations can be inflectional or derivational. Some complex words have to be put into filter to be processed morphophonologically before they are put into dictionary.

Keywords: nominal word formations, affixations, generative morphology, inflectional, derivational

1. Introduction

Toba Batak language is one of the regional languages in Indonesia especially in North Sumatra province. Language cannot be separated from culture. What people mean is realized in language. Therefore, linguistics and cultures are the centre of analysis in the process of translating human's activities (Sembiring, 2016: 1142). In most villages

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in *Tano Batak* 'Batak Land' such as Samosir sub district, Toba Samosir sub district, Humbang Hasundutan sub district, and Tapanuli Utara sub district Toba Batak language is used in daily social interaction. A person might utter one sentence in different ways depends on where he is, with whom he is speaking to, etc. (Ambarita, 2017a: 8557). Toba Batak language belongs to Austronesian spoken by 3 million people in Sumatra (Crystal, 1993: 40). There have been a lot of studies on generative morphology, such as Loe (2018); Zainuddin (2012); Nasution (2011); Sukri (2008); Simpen (2008); Murdiyanto (2000); etc.

2. Literature Review

2.1. A brief note on word formations

Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words (Haspelmath *et al*, 2002: 1). Morphemes as elements of words play important roles in word formation, therefore, there are a lot of morphological issues that can be discussed, not only free morphemes but also bound morphemes (Ambarita, 2017d: 131). In other words, a base morpheme can be modified in order to form new word by affixation processes (Ambarita, 2017c: 131). Affixations are divided into four types, namely, prefixations, infixations, suffixations, and multi affixations.

2.2. Theoretical frame

According to generative morphology in Halle's model (1973), the rules of word formation would then tell us among other things how the morphemes are to be arranged in sequences to form actual words (Halle, 1973: 4). Halle suggested that morphology consists of three distinct components, they are: (1) List of Morpheme, (2) Word Formation Rules, and (3) Filter containing the idiosyncratic properties of words. One can think of the morphology, then, as producing a long list of words is designated by the term *dictionary* [5, 7, 8].

List of Morphemes includes roots, stems, bases, and affixes. It is the Word Formation Rules that determine how the morphemes of a language are arranged in sequences to form the actual words of that language. Word Formation Rules must be able to generate all the well-formed words of a language and exclude the ill-formed ones. The words of a language, however, cannot be derived wholly by means of regular rules because there exist semantic, phonological, and lexical idiosyncrasies (Scalise,

1984: 25). Halle proposes to treat such words in *Filter*. The words that actually pass through the Filter constitute *Dictionary* of the language as the final component.

3. Research Method

This study applied qualitative descriptive method. This study is intended to describe the real phenomena of Toba Batak language. This study is both documentary and field research because the data were originated from written and oral sources.

4. Discussions

In reference to word formations in generative morphology (Halle, 1973: 8) there are four integrated components required, they are List of Morphemes, Word Formation Rules, Filter, and Dictionary.

4.1. List of Morphemes

Parts of word formations in List of Morphemes are realized as roots, stems, bases, and affixes. List of Morphemes in Toba Batak language are manifested in free word root, stems, bases, and affixes, such as prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and multi affixations (Ambarita, 2017b: 191). The affixes that can generate nouns in Toba Batak language is discussed in the following parts. Apart from free word bases, affixations are the other elements of List of morphemes. This study found that nominal affixations in Toba Batak language are distinguished into five types of affixations, they are: [1] prefixes (e.g. *par-*, *na-*, *sa-*, *sanha-*, *hina-*, and *ha-*), [2] infixes (e.g. *-ar-* and *-al-*), [3] suffix (e.g. *-an*), [4] multi affixations (e.g. *ha-...-on*, *pa-...-an*, *pa-...on*, and *par-...-an*), and [5] double affixations (e.g. *par-in-*).

4.2. Word formation rules

Nominal word formations as the central issue in this study can be derived from various free word bases, such as, free adjectival bases, free verbal bases, free nominal bases, free numeric bases, and free adverbial bases. The results of these affixations can be inflectional or derivational.

4.3. Nominal word formations

Based on the data collected, nominal word formations in Toba Batak language are distinguished in 3 main ways, they are: [1] by attaching affixations, [2] by inserting premodifier *ni* between adjectival bases and nominal bases, and [3] by moving the stress of free adjectival bases from the first syllable to the second syllable.

4.4. Prefix *par-*

Prefix *par-* can be inflectional and derivational. Prefix *par-* is inflectional if it is attached to free nominal bases as in the following data.

- [1] *parhuta* 'villagers'
 [2] *parhoda* 'the horse's owner'

The forms *parhuta* and *parhoda* as complex words are formed from free nominal bases *huta* 'village' and *hoda* 'horse' respectively by attaching prefix *-par*. The attachment of prefix *par-* both to *huta* and to *hoda* as nouns does not alter the word class. Therefore, prefix *par-* is inflectional. Besides, prefix *par-* can also be derivational if it is attached to free verbal bases as in the following data.

- [3] *parkarejo* 'worker'
 [4] *parjuji* 'gambler'

The attachment of prefix *par-* both to *karejo* 'work' and to *juji* as verbs changes the word class to noun. Therefore, prefix *par-* is inflectional. The meaning of prefix *par-* in this context is *person who* as indicated by the free verbal bases *karejo* and *juji*. *Juji* is a precategorial lexeme or a stem which does not have syntactic category. It can only have meaning after affix is attached. There is another variation of prefix *par-* to negate expression as shown in [5].

- [5] *par-dang-girgir* 'unhappiness'

Par-dang-girgir is formed from free adjectival base *girgir* 'happy' + *dang* 'not' -> *dang girgir* 'will not'. Furthermore, prefix *par-* is attached to *dang girgir* -> *par-dang-girgir* 'unwillingness'. Prefix *par-* in this word formation is derivational because it changes the word class from adjective becomes noun.

4.5. Prefix *na-*

Prefix *na-* functions as derivational affix if it is attached to free adjectival bases as in the following data.

- [6] *natigor* 'fair person'
 [7] *namalo* 'clever person'

From data [6] and [7] it can be seen that prefix *na-* is derivational because its attachment to free adjectival bases *tigor* 'fair' and *malo* 'clever' respectively changes the word class to nouns. The combination of prefix *na-* to free adjectival base encodes person as indicated by the base morpheme to which the affix is attached.

4.6. Prefix *sa-*

Prefix *sa-* is inflectional if it is attached to free nominal bases as in the following data.

- [8] *sandangka* 'one branch (of fruit)'
 [9] *sansisir* 'one bunch (of banana)'

The free nominal bases of *sandangka* and *sansisir* are *dangka* 'branch' and *sisir* 'scrapper'. Prefix *sa-* is a bound morpheme. Thus, *sa-* + *dangka* -> **sadangka* and *sa-* + *sisir* -> **sasisir*. There is phonological idiosyncrasy in [8] and [9]. Therefore, these forms must enter FILTER to have morphophonological processes.

Deep Structure: $*[\#[sa-]pref + [dan\eta ka] NP\#]N$

Additional phoneme /n/: $*[\#[sa-]pref + /n/ + [dan\eta ka] NP\#]N$

Surface Structure: sandangka

Deep Structure: $*[\#[sa-]pref + [sisi\eta r] NB\#]N$

Additional phoneme /n/: $*[\#[sa-]pref + /n/ + [sisi\eta r] NB\#]N$

Surface Structure: sansisir

The forms *sandangka* and *sansisir* are now ready to be put into dictionary.

4.7. Prefix *sanha-*

Prefix *sanha-* belongs to inflectional affix because its attachment to free word base does not change the word class as presented below.

[10] *sanhabona* 'one trunk (of tree)'

[11] *sanhababa* 'one piece (of word)'

The forms *sanhabona* and *sanhababa* are complex words formed from free nominal bases *bona* 'trunk' and *baba* 'mouth' as simple words. The combination of the two morphemes brings new meaning to prefix *sanha-* that is *one*.

4.8. Prefix *ha-*

Prefix *ha-* can be attached to free verbal bases, free numerical base, and to free adjectival bases. However, there is a special word formation rule for this category. The first syllable of verb or adjective to which prefix *ha-* is attached is doubled until vowel sounds as follows.

[12] *haboborhat* 'departure'

[13] *haoopat* 'the four'

[14] *hariringgas* 'diligence'

The forms *haboborhat*, *haoopat*, and *hariringgas* are formed from simple words *borhat*, *opat*, and *ringgas* by attaching prefix *ha-* added by the first syllable of the word until vowel sound. The first syllables of the word *borhat*, *opat*, and *ringgas* are *bor-*, *o-*, and *ring-* respectively. The forms *bor-*, *o-*, and *ring-* as the first syllables of those words until vowel sound are *bo-* from *bor-*, *o-*, and *ri-* from *ring-*. Later, *bo-*, *o-*, and *ri-* are attached to *borhat* and *ringgas* which generate *bo-borhat*, *o-opat*, and *ri-ringgas*. Finally they are added by prefix *ha-* to form *ha-bo-borhat*, *ha-o-opat*, and *ha-ri-ringgas*. Based on the data above, prefix *ha-* is derivational.

4.9. Prefix *hina-*

Prefix *hina-* can be attached to free adjectival bases as in the data below.

[15] *hinadenggan* 'kindness'

[16] *hinarooa* 'ugliness'

The function of prefix *hina-* is derivational if it is attached to free adjectival bases. The forms *hinadenggan* and *hinaroa* are formed from simple words *denggan* and *roa* respectively. The meaning of prefix *hina-* in this data is the quality of being as mentioned by the free adjectival bases. There is another variation of prefix *hina-* to negate expression as shown in [17].

[17] *hina-so-olo* 'unwillingness'

Hina-so-olo is formed from free adjectival base *olo* 'will' + *so* 'not' -> *so olo* 'will not'. Furthermore, prefix *hina-* is attached to *so-olo* -> *hina-so-olo* 'unwillingness'. Prefix *hina-* in this word formation is derivational because it changes the word class from adjective to noun.

4.10. Prefix *ha-*

Prefix *ha-* as a derivational affix can integrate with word combination in which the base of the word combination is adjectival bases.

[18] *ha-so-ra-malumon* 'the impossibility to get recovered'

[19] *ha-hurang-turean* 'the quality of being less kind'

[20] *ha-dang-olo* 'unwillingness'

[21] *ha-nabadiaon* 'the quality of being holy'

The form *ha-so-ra-malumon* is a very complex word combination which is formed from free adjectival base *malum* 'recovered'. The sequence of processes to form the word *ha-so-ra-malumon* is started by presenting premodifier *ra* 'possible' to *malum* -> *ra-malum*. Later, premodifier *so* 'not' is attached to *ra-malum* -> *so-ra-malum* 'not possible to get recovered'. Finally, confix *ha-...-on* is attached to *so-ra-malum* -> *ha-so-ra-malumon* 'the impossibility to get recovered'. The same procedures also occur to [19], [20], and [21].

4.11. Infix *-ar-*

Infix *-par-* can be inflectional and derivational. Infix *-par-* is inflectional if it is attached to free nominal bases, such as in [22], [23], [24], and [25].

[22] *darede* 'saliva'

[23] *barungbung* 'a valley between two mountains'

[24] *haratak* 'sound *tak-tak-tak*

[25] *haruok* 'the name of bird of which the sound is *huok huok huok*'

The forms *darede*, *barungbung*, *haratak*, and *haruok* as complex words are formed from nominal bases morphemes *dede* 'a drop of saliva', *bungbung* 'a big open hole', *hatak* 'sound *tak*', and *huok* 'sound *huok*'. The attachment of infix *-ar-* to nominal bases indicates plural or look like as indicated by the nominal bases. Infix *-ar-* can also be attached to verbal base category as in [26] and [27].

[26] *hariat* 'the handle of a spoon'

[27] *garantung* 'traditional musical instrument for Toba Batak ethnic consisting of five pieces hung when they are played'

The forms *hariat* and *garantung* are complex words. They are formed from simple forms *hial* 'scrape (sth, usually rice) out of container' and *gantung* 'hang' as transitive verbs that need the presence of objects in sentence valence. The attachment of infix *-ar-* both to *hial* and to *gantung* as verbs alters the word class becomes nouns. Therefore, infix *-in-* is derivational. The meaning of infix *-ar-* shows the noun of the verbal bases. Infix *-in-* can also be attached to free adjectival base, such as in [28] below.

[28] *harungkut* 'contraction'

The form *harungkut* is a complex word which is formed from lexeme *hungkut* 'wrinkled' by attaching infix *-in-* within the free adjectival base *hungkut*. Therefore, infix *-in-* + *hungkut* -> *harungkut*.

4.12. Infix -al-

Infix *-al-* is an alternative usage of infix *-ar-* that can be inserted within free nominal base. In this context, dental phoneme /r/ and /l/ are interchangeable reciprocally as shown in the following data.

[29] *hosuk* 'civet' -> *halosuk /harosuk* 'civets or civets like'

[30] *gunsang* 'shake' -> *galunsang/garunsang* 'sea wave'

[31] *gege* 'torture' -> *galege /garege* 'troublemaker'

[32] *tindan* 'crooked' -> *talindan /tarindan* 'crooked root'

4.13. Suffix -na

Suffix *-na* is a derivational affix because it changes the word class to which the affix is attached as in the following data.

- [33] *ulina* 'beauty'
- [34] *timbona* 'height'

Ulina and *timbona* are formed from *uli* and *timbo* as adjectives. It can be seen clearly that the attachment of bound morpheme *-na* to free adjectival base changes the adjectives becomes nouns. Therefore, suffix *-na* is a derivational affix.

4.14. Multiple affixations ha - on

Multiple affixations *ha-...-on* is a derivational affix as presented in the following data.

No	Adjectival Base	Gloss	<i>ha-...-on</i>	Gloss	Form Change
35	<i>hipas</i>	healthy	<i>hahipason</i>	health	Adj -> N
36	<i>mora</i>	wealth	<i>hamoraon</i>	wealthy	Adj -> N

The forms *hahipason*, *hamoraon*, *hasangapon*, and *hajorbuton* as complex words are formed from adjectival base morphemes *hipas*, *mora*, *sangap*, and *jorbut* respectively by attaching multiple affixations *ha-...-on*.

4.15. Multiple affixations pa- ... -an

Multiple affixations *pa-...-an* is a derivational affix because it changes the free verbal base to noun as in the following data.

- [37] *lompa* -> *pangalompaan*
- [38] *sungkun* -> *panungkunan*
- [39] *seat* -> *paneatan*
- [40] *pele* -> *pamelean*

Those forms must enter filter to be processed.

Deep Structure: *#[pa-an]M. Affixations + [lompa] VB#]N

Additional phoneme /ŋa/: *#[pa-an]M. Affixations + /ŋa/ + [lompa] VB#]N

Surface Structure: pangalompaan

Similar process also occurs to other data.

4.16. Multiple affixations *pa- ... -on*

Multiple affixations *pa-...-on* is a derivational affixation because it changes the free verbal base to noun as in the following data.

antusi + pa-...-on -> pangantusion

tanom + pa-...-on -> pananomom

pinsang + pa-...-on -> pamissangon

hophop + pa-...-on -> panghophopon

The forms *pangantusion*, *pananomom*, *paminsangon*, and *panghophopon* as complex words are formed from free verbal bases *antusi*, *tanom*, *pinsang*, and *hophop* respectively by attaching confix *pa-...-on*. Free verbal bases *antusi + pa-...-on -> *paantusion*, *tanom + pa-...-on -> *patanomom*, *pinsang + pa-...-on -> *papinsangon*, *hophop + pa-...-on -> *pahophopon*. These forms cannot enter DICTIONARY before they are processed in FILTER.

Deep Structure: *#[pa-on]M. Affixations + [antusi] VB#]N

Additional phoneme /ŋ/: *#[pa-on]M. Affixations + /ŋ/ + [antusi] VB#]N

Surface Structure: pangantusion

Deep Structure: *#[pa-on]M. Affixations + [tanom] VB#]N

Phoneme assimilation /n/: *#[pa-on]M. Affixations + /n/ + [tanom] VB#]N

Surface Structure: pananomom

Deep Structure: *#[pa-on]M. Affixations + [pinsan] VB#]N

Phoneme assimilation /m/: *#[pa-on]M. Affixations + /m/ + [pinsan] VB#]N

Surface Structure: paminsangon

Deep Structure: *#[pa-on]M. Affixations + [hokkop] VB#]N

Additional phoneme /ŋ/: *#[pa-on]M. Affixations + /ŋ/ + [antusi] VB#]N

Surface Structure: panghophopon

The form *pangantusion*, *pananomon*, *paminsangon*, and *panghophopon* are now ready to be put into dictionary.

4.17. Multiple affixations *par- ... -an*

Multiple affixations *par-...-an* can be attached to verbs as in the following data.

No	Verbal Base	Gloss	<i>par-...-an</i>	Gloss	Form Change
41	dahan	cook	pardahanan	place for cooking rice	V -> N
42	saor	mix	parsaoran	the way to socialize	V -> N
43	mangan	eat	parmanganan	place for eating	V -> N
44	juji	gambling	parjujian	place for gambling	V -> N

The forms *pardahanan*, *parsaoran*, *parmanganan*, and *parjujian* as complex words are formed from free verbal bases *dahan*, *saor*, *mangan*, and *juji* respectively by attaching confix *par-...-an*. The attachment of multiple affixations *par-...-an* to free verbal bases changes the word class from verb to noun.

Multiple affixations *par-...-an* can also be attached to nouns as in the following data.

No	Verbal Base	Gloss	<i>pa-...-on</i>	Gloss	Form Change
42	singkola	school	parsingkolaan	school complex	V -> N
43	jabu	house	parjabuan	the place to build a house	V -> N
44	borngin	night	parbornginan	the place to stay at night	V -> N
45	gadong	cassava	pargadongan	the place to plant cassava	V -> N

The forms *parsingkolaan*, *parjabuan*, *parbornginan*, and *pargadongan* as complex words are formed from free nominal bases *singkola*, *jabu*, *borngin*, and *gadong* respectively by attaching confix *par-...-an*. Multiple affixations *par-...an* is an inflectional affix.

4.18. Double affixations *par-in-*

Double affixations are derivational affixes as in [46] and [47].

[46] *parsinuan* 'father'

[47] *parsinonduk* 'wife'

Double affixations in *parsinuan* and *parsinonduk* are the combination of prefix *par-* and infix *-in-*. Thus, the base forms of the two complex words are *suan* 'plant' and *sonduk* 'scrape (sth, usually rice) out of container' respectively. The meaning of the double affixations is to form figurative expressions.

4.19. Inserting premodifier *ni* between adjectival bases and nominal bases

Besides attaching affixations, inserting premodifier *ni* between adjectival bases and nominal bases also can form nouns as in [48] and [49].

[48] *Dang tarpatudos uli ni Tao Toba hu tao na asing*

not compared beautiful [PREMODIFIER] Lake Toba to lake which others

'The beauty of Lake Toba cannot be compared to other lakes'

[49] *Ise umboto timbo ni Gunung Toba najolo?*

Who know high [PREMODIFIER] Mount Toba formerly?

'Who knows the height of Gunung Toba formerly?'

Based on these two sentences, it can be seen clearly that lexemes *uli* 'beautiful' in [48] and *timbo* 'high' in [49] are adjectives. However, the presence of premodifier *ni* in the sentences changes the lexical category of *uli* 'beautiful' (adjective) -> *uli ni* 'beauty' (noun) and *timbo* 'high' (adjective) -> *timbo ni* 'height' (noun). In short, by the presence of premodifier *ni* between free adjectival bases and noun has transformed free adjectival bases to nouns.

4.20. Moving the stress of free adjectival bases from the first syllable to the second syllable

The last way of forming nouns in Toba Batak language is by moving the stress of free adjectival bases from the first syllable to the second syllable as in [50], [51], and [52].

No	Adjectives	Gloss	Nouns	Gloss
50	'garemor	noisy	ga'remour	Noise
51	'harumor	humorous	ha'rumor	Humor
52	'garellok	crooked	ga'rellok	crooked thing

The forms 'garemor, 'harumor, and 'garellok are adjectives with infix *-ar-* of which the stress of the words is in the first syllable. However, those words can be generated into nouns by changing the stress of the words to the last second syllables.

5. Conclusions

As a theory of which has predictive power, generative morphology is eligible to be applied in language studies to explore language phenomena without exception. The theory stimulates the way of thinking critically. In so doing, other researcher especially linguistic students of master degree and doctoral degree are hoped to do other research using generative morphology to develop new theory. In other words, further research is expected to be theory finding rather than theory application.

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