MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVE REDUPLICATIONS IN TOBA Batak LANGUAGE

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Abstract

This research deals with the investigation of adjective reduplications in Toba Batak language. There are three problems in this study: (1) the types of adjective reduplications in Toba Batak language; (2) the formation processes of adjective reduplications based on inflectional and derivational perspectives, and (3) the meanings of the adjective reduplications. The structural approach was applied to investigate the three research problems of this study. The data were gathered from spoken and written sources. The results of the analysis show that basically there are two types of adjective reduplications in Toba Batak language, they are: (1) full adjective reduplications and (2) partial adjective reduplications. Partial adjective reduplications are subgrouped into four, namely, (2.1) using prefix mar- and um-, (2.2) using infix –um-, (2.3) using suffix –an and -hian, and (2.4) using confix marsi-i, ha-assa, ma-hu, pa-hu, sa-na, and um-hian. The meanings of the adjective reduplications can be grouped into eight, namely, (1) refers to the basic meaning of the base adjective, (2) in the condition as mentioned in the base adjective, (3) has the characteristic as mentioned in the base adjective, (4) shows degree of comparison, (5) shows differences, (6) shows that something or someone is just so so ... as mentioned in the base adjective, (7) shows that something or someone is too ..., and (8) expresses superlative degree about something or someone.

Keywords: morphological analysis, morphological processes, adjective, reduplications
1. INTRODUCTION
1.1. Background

Language can be viewed from various point of view. Morphologically, for example, language is viewed from the internal structure of the words. In other words, morphology studies the word formation of a language. The structure of a word deals with the elements and forms of the word itself. The elements of word can be morphemes such as free morpheme and bound morpheme. Bound morpheme consists of affixes like prefixes, suffixes, infixes, or confixes.

Talking about morphemes, there are a lot of morphological issues that can be discussed. Morphemes play important roles in word formation. For instance, reduplications are formed by the interference of not only free morphemes but also bound morphemes. Whereas Lieber (2009: 80) states that reduplication is a morphological process in which all or parts of the base is repeated. Other linguist, Kridalaksana (1993: 186) argues that reduplications are the processes and result of duplicating a linguistic unit as phonological or grammatical element. According to Brinton (2000: 91) viewed from its form, reduplication can be divided into three types, they are, total reduplication, ablaut reduplication in which the changes occur to vowels, the consonants stay the same, and rhyme reduplication, in which the consonants change whereas the vowels do not change.

Paradigmatic reduplication without changing the lexical identity merely provides a grammatical meaning while the derivational reduplication is the adversary of the inflectional (Robin, 1993: 202). In other words, reduplication is one of the ways in word formation. Reduplication is a process and the result of word repetition as phonological or grammatical tool

(Kridalaksana, 1993: 186).

In other words, reduplication is the process of forming new words by repeating a base morpheme partially or fully with or without phoneme variations. Reduplication is the process of word formation similar to derivation in term of doubling syllables or all, therefore, there is a very minimum phonological change. The use of reduplication in Toba Batak language is very productive because this form is used a lot in daily conversation among Toba Batak language speakers.

The division of reduplication is done in different ways. However, the problems are there is not any clear divisions of the types of adjective reduplications in Toba Batak language. Moreover, the morphological processes of adjective reduplications and the meanings generated by adjective reduplications should be a great notice to be investigated. For instance, Brinton (2000: 91) argues that in determining the signs used in writing reduplication forms, reduplication is divided into two types, they are morpemic reduplication and semantic reduplication. Morphemic reduplication is divided into full reduplication, that is, the repetition of the whole base and partial reduplication, that is, the repetition of parts of the base to form new word. Furthermore, semantic reduplication is divided into reduplication without affix and reduplication with affix.

3. METHOD

The study was done by using qualitative design. According to Seliger and Elana (1989: 116) qualitative data give description about language phenomena naturally without the interference of certain experiment. Therefore, qualitative research must be descriptive (Hasan, 1990: 16). In other words, the results of the analysis are the descriptions of the researched language.
The data of this research were collected from two sources, they are:

a. Documentary study
The writer collected the data from written sources in Toba Batak language.

b. Observation
Observation is a process of observing research object using the researcher senses (Bungin, 2007: 115). Observation was done by participant observation method without guide, therefore, the researcher has a role as main observer in observing language object which is researched by taking notes on language phenomena in the field. The field notes have important role in recording observation or interview (Muhadjir, 1997: 179). The writer directly observed the participants in the field as the object of this research. Therefore, the data collected through recording are based on the natural utterances produced by the participants.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS
This subchapter discusses findings and discussions of the research dealing with adjective reduplications in Toba Batak language. The results show that there are five types of adjective reduplications in Toba Batak language, they are, full adjective reduplication, partial adjective reduplication with prefixes, partial adjective reduplication with infix, partial adjective reduplication with suffix, and partial adjective reduplication with prefix and suffix.

4.1 Full Adjective Reduplication
Full adjective reduplication without phoneme change is meant to say that the repetition of the adjective reduplication is fully occured and there is not any phoneme change in the formation. The meaning of the full adjective reduplication is to represent an explanation that the entity being talked is plural and averagely .... as mentioned in the base adjective as in the following examples.

/etek-etek/
‘averagely small’
/balga-balga/
‘averagely big’
/neanь-neanь/’average light’
/asom-asom/
‘averagely sour’
/uli-uli/
‘averagely beautiful’
/togos-togos/
‘averagely sturdy’
/maol-maol/
‘averagely difficult’
/pogos-pogos/
‘averagely poor’
/mora-mora/
‘averagely rich’
/tua-tua/
‘averagely old’
/hipas-hipas/
‘averagely healthy’

The process of forming full adjective reduplication is by repeating the base adjective fully without any change or addition. For example, the word etek ‘small’ is repeated becomes etek-etek, balga → balga-balga and so on. The meaning of the full adjective reduplication above is to express that the subject matter of the discussion is averagely ..... as mentioned in the base adjective.

In etek-etek it can mean that something being talked is averagely small as in (1) below.

(1) a. Etek-etek sude tommat on.
   ‘All of these tomatoes are averagely small’.
   b. Asom-asom utte na di bagas hirang an.
   ‘The oranges in the basket are
all averagely sour’.

The other meaning of adjective reduplication can refer to singular to show the condition of the subject matter being talked as mentioned by the modified adjective as can be seen in (2) in the following.

(2) a. Gale-gale dongan mi torus.
    ‘Your friend is weak all of the time’.
    ‘The road to his village is crooked’.

The other meaning of full adjective reduplication is to indicate how something is done as in (3) below.

(3) a. Manat-manat ho markareta da.
    ‘Please ride your motor cycle carefully’.
    b. Burju-burju ma ho sikkola.
    ‘You should study seriously’.

4.2 Partial Adjective Reduplication with Prefix

The other type of adjective reduplication is partial adjective reduplication with prefix mar- and um-. This type of reduplication is formed by adding a prefix to the base adjective and then the base is repeated.

4.2.1 Prefix mar-

The meaning of the partial adjective reduplication with prefix mar- is to show the condition as mentioned by the base adjective as in the following.

/marpogos-pogos/ ‘in poor situation’
/maribak-ribak/ ‘in torn condition’
/marsahit-sahit/ ‘in sick condition’

4.2.2 Prefix um-

The meaning of the partial adjective reduplication with prefix um- is to show comparative degrees of comparison among many as follows.

/ubbalga-balga/ ‘bigger’
/ummuli-uli/ ‘more beautiful’
/ummalo-malo/ ‘cleverer’
/ummaor-mora/ ‘richer’
/uppogos-pogos/ ‘poorer’
/uuddengan-dengan/ ‘better’
/uujonok-jonok/ ‘nearer’
/uuddao-dao/ ‘further’
/uttabo-tabo/ ‘more delicious’
/ummoto-moto/ ‘more stupid’
/ummaolmaol/ ‘more difficult’
/unnean-nean/ ‘lighter’
/uuddokdok-dokdok/ ‘more miserable’

The meaning of the partial adjective reduplication with prefix mar- is to show the condition of something talked as in (4).

(4) a. Marria-ria sude jolma di pesta i.
    ‘All of the people in the party were happy’.
    b. Marsoppit-soppit hanami di bagas motor.
    ‘We were huddle in the bus’.

The meaning of the partial adjective reduplication with prefix tar- is to state that something happens frequently as in (5).

(5) a. Sai tarbukka-bukka do torus pittu jabu nasida.
    ‘The door of their house is
always open’.
   b. Ikkon tarjea-jea do angka jolma na martahi jahat.
      ‘People who want to do naughty things must be in trouble’.

The meaning of the partial adjective reduplication with prefix ma- is to show strong feeling or to emphasize something as in (6).

(6) Boasa i pakke ho bajum na maribak-ribak i?
    ‘Why are you wearing your tornfull clothes?’

The meaning of the partial adjective reduplication with prefix marsi- is to modify a noun by showing that the quality of something talked is in high or intense proportion as in (7).

(7) a. Jotjot ibana marsitoltol-sitoltol di tikki na marsahit i.
    ‘He used to be tight when he was sick.
   b. Sai marsigorgor-sigorgor do sogo ni rohana mamereng ho.
       ‘His hatred to see you is always cindery.

The meaning of the partial adjective reduplication with prefix um- is to state the degree of comparison as in (8) below.

(8) a. Umbalga-balga do tommat sian Berastagi.
    ‘Tomatoes from Berastagi are bigger (than those from other places)’.
   b. Ummalo-malo do parsikkola i kota.
       ‘Students in town are cleverer (than those in villages)’.

4.3 Partial Adjective Reduplication with Infix –um-  
Partial adjective reduplication with infix –um- is the formation of adjective where the modified adjective with infix is partially repeated.

/umolom-holom/  ‘darker’
/jumenek-jenek/  ‘closer’
/dumengan-dengan/  ‘better’
/tumimbo-timbo/  ‘higher’
/gumogo-gogo/  ‘stronger’
/humatop-hatop/  ‘quicker’
/humatol-holit/  ‘stingier’
/gumaran-garan/  ‘braver’

The meaning of partial adjective reduplication with infix –um- expresses comparative degrees of comparison among many is shown in (9) below.

(9) a. Gumarang-garang do akka parkota sian parhuta-huta.
    ‘People live in cities are braver than those in villages’.
   b. Pisang na dumenggan-denggan i ma allang.
       ‘You should eat the better bananas’.

4.4 Partial Adjective Reduplication with Suffix  
Partial adjective reduplication with suffix is the combination between base adjective and modified adjective with suffix. The meaning of the partial adjective reduplication with suffix is determined by the suffix attached to the base adjective.

4.4.1 Partial Adjective Reduplication with Suffix -an
The meaning of the partial adjective reduplication with suffix -an is to show comparative degrees of comparison among many as follows.
The other meaning of partial adjective reduplication with suffix -an is to express the condition as mentioned in the base adjective.

a. Ngali-ngalian do ibana nang pe mohop mataniari.
   ‘He always feels cold although it is already sunny’.
b. Tabo-taboan do ibana sonari on.
   ‘His life is enjoyable these days’.

The examples of the partial adjective reduplication with suffix -an are showing condition is shown in (10) below.

(10) a. Ngali-ngalian do ibana nang pe mohop mataniari.
   ‘He always feels cold although it is already sunny’.
b. Tabo-taboan do ibana sonari on.
   ‘His life is enjoyable these days’.

The examples of the partial adjective reduplication with suffix -an showing the conditioned as mentioned in the base adjective are shown in (11) below.

   ‘He always feels cold although it is already sunny’.
4.5.2 Partial adjective reduplication with ha-assa

The meaning of the partial adjective reduplication with ha-assa is to show that something being talked is so so as mentioned in the base adjective as follows.

/hau-liussa/ ‘so so beautiful’
/hagogo-gogoassa/ ‘so so strong’
/hadengan-denganassa/ ‘so so good’
/hatogos-togosassa/ ‘so so tight’

4.5.3 Partial adjective reduplication with ma-hu

The meaning of the partial adjective reduplication with ma-hu is to show that something being talked is too ...... as mentioned in the base adjective as follows.

/magajjaj-gajjakku/ ‘too long’
/mahatop-hatoppu/ ‘too quick’
/mageljg-gellekkku/ ‘too small’
/matibbo-tibbohu/ ‘too high’
/madao-daoahu/ ‘too far’

4.5.4 Partial adjective reduplication with pa-hu

The meaning of the partial adjective reduplication with pa-hu is to show that something being talked is too ..... as mentioned in the base adjective as follows.

/pauli-ulihu/ ‘too beautiful’
/pabiar-biarhu/ ‘too afraid’
/pamaol-maolhu/ ‘too difficult’
/padao-daohu/ ‘too far’
/patibbo-tibbo/ ‘too high’
/paoto-otohu/ ‘too stupid’

4.5.5 Partial adjective reduplication with sa-na

The meaning of the partial adjective reduplication with sa-na is to show that something being talked is in superlative degree as in the following.

/satibbo-tibona/ ‘how high’
/samalo-malona/ ‘how clever’
/sauli-ulina/ ‘how beautiful’
/sadao-daona/ ‘how far’
/sagolap-golapna/ ‘how dark’
/sabalga-balgana/ ‘how big’
/samora-morana/ ‘how rich’

4.5.6 Partial adjective reduplication with um-hian

The meaning of the partial adjective reduplication with um-hian is to show that something being talked is in more than comparative degree as in
the following.

/ubbalga-balghian/ ‘much bigger’
/ummoto-motohian/ ‘much more stupid’
/ubbiar-biarhian/ ‘much more afraid’
/uddanol-daŋolhian/ ‘much more miserable’
/ungali-ŋalihian/ ‘much colder’
/uttibbo-tibbohian/ ‘much higher’

5. CONCLUSIONS
Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that there are five types of adjective reduplication in Toba Batak language, they are, (1) full adjective reduplication, (2) partial adjective reduplication with prefix mar- and um-, (3) partial adjective reduplication with infix –um-, (4) partial adjective reduplication with suffix –an, -hian, and –an, and (5) partial adjective reduplication with marsi-i, ha-assa, ma-hu, pa-hu, sa-na, and um-hian.

The meanings of the adjective reduplication can be grouped into eight, namely, (1) refers to the basic meaning of the base adjective, (2) in the condition as mentioned in the base adjective, (3) has the characteristics as mentioned in the base adjective, (4) shows degree of comparison, (5) show differences, (6) shows that something or some one is just so so as mentioned in the base adjective, (7) shows that something or some one is too ..., and (8) expresses superlative thing about something or some one.

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