

MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVE REDUPLICATIONS IN TOBA BATAK LANGUAGE

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengkaji pengulangan kata sifat dalam bahasa Batak Toba. Ada tiga masalah dalam penelitian ini: (1) jenis reduplikasi adjektiva dalam bahasa Batak Toba, (2) proses pembentukan reduplikasi adjektiva ditinjau dari perspektif infleksional dan derivasional, dan (3) mengungkap makna reduplikasi adjektiva tersebut. Pendekatan struktural diterapkan untuk menjawab ketiga permasalahan di atas. Data dijangar dari sumber lisan dan tertulis. Hasil analisa menunjukkan bahwa secara mendasar ada dua jenis reduplikasi adjektiva dalam bahasa Batak Toba, yaitu: (1) reduplikasi adjektiva penuh dan (2) reduplikasi adjektive sebagian. Reduplikasi adjektiva sebagian dikelompokkan lagi menjadi empat, yaitu: (2.1) menggunakan prefiks mar- dan um-, (2.2) menggunakan infiks -um-, (2.3) menggunakan sufiks -an dan -hian, dan (2.4) menggunakan konfiks marsi-i, ha-assa, ma-hu, pa-hu, sa-na, dan um-hian. Makna reduplikasi adjektiva dikelompokkan menjadi delapan bagian: (1) merujuk pada makna dasar adjektiva, (2) dalam kondisi seperti makna dasar adjektiva, (3) memiliki sifat seperti makna dasar adjektiva, (4) menunjukkan tingkat perbandingan, (5) menunjukkan perbedaan, (6) menunjukkan bahwa sesuatu atau seseorang memiliki sifat seperti makna dasar adjektiva, (7) menunjukkan bahwa sesuatu atau seseorang terlalu ... seperti makna dasar adjektiva, dan (8) menyatakan tingkat perbandingan tentang sesuatu atau seseorang.

Kata Kunci: analisis morfologi, proses morfologi, reduplikasi, adjektiva

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 inflexional 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 morphemic 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 reserached 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 ocured 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'
/nean-nean/'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’.
- b. Holan na peol-peol dalam hu huta na.
‘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’ |

/mardangol-dangol/	‘in sad condition’
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/marsonaŋ-sonaŋ/	‘in happy condition’
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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’ |
| /ummora-mora/ | ‘richer’ |
| /uppogos-pogos/ | ‘poorer’ |
| /uddengan-dengan | ‘better’ |
| /ujjonok-jonok/ | ‘nearer’ |
| /uddao-dao/ | ‘further’ |
| /uttabo-tabo/ | ‘more delicious’ |
| /ummoto-moto/ | ‘more stupid’ |
| /ummaol-maol/ | ‘more difficult’ |
| /unneaŋ-neaŋ/ | ‘lighter’ |
| /uddokdok-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.

/humolom-holom/
‘darker’
/jumenek-jenek/
‘closer’
/dumengan-dengan/
‘better’
/tumimbo-timbo/
‘higher’
/gumogo-gogo/
‘stronger’
/humatop-hatop/
‘quicker’
/humolit-holit/
‘stingier’
/gumarang-garang/
‘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.

/arga-argaan/ expensive'	'more
/asom-asoman/ /oto-otoan/ stupid'	'sourer' 'more'
/balga-balgaan/ /biron-bironan/ /holo-holoman/ /uli-ulian/ beautiful'	'bigger' 'blacker' 'darker' 'more'

The other meaning of partial adjective reduplication with suffix *-an* is to express the condition as mentioned in the base adjective.

/tabo-taboan/ situation'	'in good
/ngali-ngalian/ situation'	'in cold
/lunjun-lunjunan/ situation'	'in lonely
/danjol-danjolan/ situation'	'in sad
/mohop-mohopan/ situation'	'in hot

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.

- (11) 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'.

4.4.2 Partial Adjective Reduplication with Suffix *-hian*

The meaning of the partial adjective reduplication with suffix *-hian* is to state the degree of the quality is more than normal as in (12).

- (12) a. Malo-malohian do parsikkola na burju marsiajar.
'Students who are very serious to study are very very clever'.

- b. Asom-asomhian do sude utte on alana dang malamun dope.
'These oranges are very-very sour because they are not ripe yet'.

4.5 Partial Adjective Reduplication with Prefix and Suffix

Partial adjective reduplication with prefix and suffix is the formation of adjective reduplication where the first base adjective is attached with a prefix and the latter base adjective is attached with a suffix simultaneously. This type of adjective reduplication is the most complicated formation. It, however, must be noted that not all prefixes and suffixes can be used in this type of adjective. Among the prefixes and the suffixes frequently uses are: *marsi-i*, *ha-assa*, *ma-ku*, *sa-na*, *pa-hu* and *um-hian*.

4.5.1 Partial adjective reduplication with *marsi-i*

The meaning of the partial adjective reduplication with *marsi-i* is to show differences or not as as mentioned in the base adjective as follows.

- /marsibolob-boloni/
'not as big as'
/marsibottar-bottari/

‘not as white as’
/marsime?me?-me?me?ti/
‘not as small as’
/marsigajjaŋ-gajjaŋi/
‘not as long as’

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.

/hauli-uliassa/
‘so so beautiful’
/hagogo-gogoassa/
‘so so strong’
/hadenŋan-denŋanassa/
‘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.

/magajjaŋ-gajjakku/ ‘too long’
/mahatop-hatoppu/ ‘too quick’
/magellenŋ-gellekku/ ‘too small’
/matibbo-tibbohu/ ‘too high’
/madao-daohu/ ‘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’

(13) a. Pabiar-biarhu do hamuna sude.

‘All of you are too affraid’.

b. Pamaol-maolhu do sungkun-sungkun ni guru i.

‘The questions asked by the teacher are too difficult’.

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’

(14) a. Samalo-malona jolma, pasti adong na so iboto ibana.

‘How clever someone is, there must be something he does not know’.

b. Sabalga-balgana bagudung, dang ullobi sian huting balgana.

‘How big a mouse is, a cat is bigger.’

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-balgahian/	'much bigger'
/ummoto-motohian/	'much more stupid'
/ubbiar-biarhian/	'much more affraid'
/uddaŋol-daŋolhian/	'much more miserable'
/uŋgali-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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