MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVE REDUPLICATION IN BATAK TOBA LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This research deals with the investigation of adjective reduplication in Batak Toba language. The major issue in this descriptive microlinguistic study is to find out the formations of adjective reduplication in Batak Toba language. There are some urgent points under discussion, namely, the identification of the morpheme that form the formation of the adjective reduplication, the morphological processes of the word formation, and the meaning emerged as the result of the morphological processes. The results of the analysis show that there are five types of adjective reduplication in Batak Toba 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 characteristic as mentioned in the base adjective, (4) shows degree of comparison, (5) shows 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 degree about something or some one.

Key words: *morphological analysis, adjective, reduplication*

1. INTRODUCTION

Language as a set of vocal symbol is systematized and arbitrarily used as a tool in human communication (Wardhaugh, 1972: 3). Language can be viewed from various sides. Morphologically, language is viewed from its word internal structure or word formation. The structure of a word deals with the elements and forms of the word itself. The elements of word can be affixes, roots, stem, and base. The identification of form within words can be segmented into smaller parts called morphemes such as *books* → *book* + *s*. The segmented morphemes in their occurrences can be stated whether they are morphologically or not conditioned (Gleason, 1971: 62).

Although all languages has similarities, however, morphologically, each language has its own uniqueness, either in their word formation, distribution, or pronunciation. If we talk morphologically, it seems that reduplication is a very hot topic not to be neglected. According to Bloomfield (1934: 218) reduplication is an affix that consists of repeating part of an underlying form. Nida (1949: 69) in his book *Morphology: A Descriptive Analysis of Words* states that reduplication consists of repetition of all or some parts of a root or stem. Reduplication is a morphological process in which all or part of the base is repeated (Lieber, 2009: 80).

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. According to Simatupang (1983: 1) in his book *Reduplikasi Morfemis Bahasa Indonesia* the summary of his dissertation at Universitas Indonesia (1979) the research on word formation cannot be separated from reduplication especially if the language being talked is Austronesian descendant. 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 partly 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 Batak Toba language speakers. Generally, reduplication is

discussed partially as the part of morphology, therefore, the discussion of reduplication so far has never been complete.

The division of reduplication is done in different ways. In determining the signs used in writing reduplication forms, reduplication is divided into two types, they are morphemic reduplication and semantic reduplication (Brinton, 2000: 91). 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. According to Sitorus et al (1986: 96) in their book *Sistem Kata Benda dan Kata Sifat Bahasa Batak Toba* adjective consists of base and there are some others as the result of word formation by affixation, reduplication, and composition.

2. THEORETICAL REVIEW

a. Morphology

Morphology is defined as the study of morpheme and their arrangement in forming word (Nida, 1949: 1). Morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit of language may constitute word or part of word. It means that this study investigates how the morphemes are arranged to form word. It is a study of word forming, that is, a morphological analysis that covers the description of morphemes, morphophonemic, and morphological process.

Descriptive linguists that concern on the word construction on the level of the morphology study meaningful combination unit of sound of morphemes.

b. Morphological Process

Morphological process on the word formation in language is the process of word formation. This process concerns with the way of word forming in language through the certain process, such as additive, reductive and repetitive-process includes the compound process. Compound is a word form by the combination of two independent words. Affixed word is formed by the additive process by using affixes which are divided into prefix, suffix, and infix. Reduplication is the result of the repetitive process by the repetition of part or some part of a root or stem. Suppletion is the process of new word forming and there is a change of the basic morphemes of the word simultaneously.

c. Reduplication

One of the kind of the word form from the sight of its form is reduplication. What is reduplication and how it is formed can be understood from the linguists definition about it. Blommfield (1933: 218) in his book *Language* defines reduplication is an affix that consists of repeating part of an underlying form. The process of reduplication could be paradigmatic (inflectional) and derivational. Paradigmatic reduplication without change the lexical or the stem/root identity merely provides a grammatical meaning while the derivational reduplication is the adversary of the inflectional (Robin, 1990: 202)

d. Adjective Reduplication

Generally adjective has function to modify nouns by limiting, qualifying, or specifying it. A process in forming reduplication by repetition of word which can be classified in adjective class is called adjective reduplication (Moeliono at al, 1988: 212). Adjective can be repeated to form adverb, or adjective phrase by repeating fully or partly. Repetitive process may be preceded by a prefixation process.

There is a way of forming adjective reduplication. It can be formed by repeating the underlying stem which categorially adjective. This repetition adds additional meaning to the new word. Repetition of adjective can be repeated fully and partly, it is clear that adjective reduplication is the repetition of an underlying root or stem partly or fully in condition the stem or the root is categorially adjective.

3. METHOD OF RESEARCH

The study was done by using qualitative design. It is a kind of research to investigate adjective reduplication in Batak Toba language. The data of this research were collected from two sources, theybare:

a. Documentary study

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

b. Observation

The writer directly observe 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 reduplication in Batak Toba language. The results show that there are five types of adjective reduplication in Batak Toba 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 occurred 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 dalan 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’
/marsonaṅ-sonaṅ/	‘in happy 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’
/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’
/unneaṅ-neāṅ/	‘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’
/gumaraŋ-garaŋ/	‘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/	‘more expensive’
/asom-asoman/	‘sourer’
/oto-otoan/	‘more stupid’
/balga-balgaan/	‘bigger’
/biroŋ-biroŋan/	‘blacker’
/holo-holoman/	‘darker’
/uli-ulian/	‘more beautiful’

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

/tabo-taboan/	‘in good situation’
/ŋali-ŋalian/	‘in cold situation’

/lunjun-lununan/	‘in lonely situation’
/daŋol-daŋolan/	‘in sad situation’
/mohop-mohopan/	‘in hot situation’

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’
/magellen-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 Batak Toba 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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