DENOMINAL VERBS IN TOBA BATAK LANGUAGE

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Abstract

The central issue in this research is denominal verbs in Toba Batak language that is the formations of verbs from nominal bases through affixations and through lexical form. The morphological process occurred in this kind of formation is derivational because it brings about new different word class from its base. In other words, derivational process produces different lexical identity and therefore, it has different lexical meaning. In Toba Batak language denominal verbs can be classified into nine categories, they are: (1) base-zero category, (2) base-hon category, (3) base-i category, (4) mar-base category, (5) mampar-base-hon category, (6) tar-base category, (7) tar-base-i category, (8) hona-base category, and (9) marsi-base-an category. In Toba Batak language it was found that the form of the nominal base and the form of the verb produced is the same in base-zero category. Therefore, the word class of the word will be known as noun or verb from sentence valency or from the context of the sentence where the words are used. For category (8) hona-base category, “hona” which means “suffer from” is a lexical form attached to bases to form new words as verbs. This category is very different from others in which other categories use affixes instead of lexical form. The new word formed can be transitive or it can be intransitive depends on the affixes attached.

Key words: *denominal verbs, derivational process, nouns, verbs*

1. INTRODUCTION

The central issue in this research is denominal verbs in Toba Batak language that is the formations of verbs from nominal bases through affixations. In Toba Batak language, for instance, the word *abit* ‘clothes’ + prefix *mar-* -> *marabit* ‘get dressed’. The process occurs in the word formation is derivational because the word classes are different. *Abit* is a noun and *marabit* is a verb. On the other hand, inflectionally, a new word is formed from a base without changing its word class. For example, the word *hundul* ‘sit’ as a verb + suffix *-hon* -> *hundulhon* ‘to ask someone to sit’ is also a verb.

A research that has something to do with this research was done by Subroto (1985) in his dissertation in *bahasa Indonesia* on *Transposisi dari Adjectiva menjadi*

verba dan Sebaliknya dalam Bahasa Jawa. The research discusses word formation in *bahasa* Indonesia derivationally and inflectionally.

The development of this theory inspires the writer to apply it in Toba Batak language. This research is limited to the formation of verbs from nominal bases in relation to the affixation productivity and lexical item.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Morphologically, word formation can be done derivationally and inflectionally. A lot of linguists have discussed these issues. However, most linguists agree that the essence of word formation is the formation which produces new word or new lexeme (Merchand, 1969: 3). Word is minimal form that can be used as a base to form new word (Aronoff, 1976: 39); his theory is known as *The Word Based Hypothesis*. The new word formed can be the result of inflectional process or derivational process. In other words, there is a special segment to trace that kind of new word class formation called derivational morphology, instead of inflectional morphology.

For example, in Toba Batak language, *goar* (noun) ‘name’ -> *manggoari* (active verb) ‘say name’ -> *digoari* (passive verb) ‘named’. Bound morpheme *mang-* and *-i* in the word *manggoari* and bound morpheme *di-* and *-i* in the word *digoari* are called derivational morphemes because their presence to those words change the word class of the nominal base *goar* from noun to verbs (Fromkin and Hyams. (2007: 84). Besides, the meaning also differs from *goar* name as noun to *manggoari* ‘say name’ as verb and *digoari* ‘named’ as verb as well.

The same opinions are also stated by Katamba (1994: 47) in his book *Morphology*, who distinguishes affixes in two types, they are derivational affixes and inflectional affixes. Furthermore, , Katamba (1994: 50) proposes three arguments for derivational affixes, they are:

- (1) derivational affixes change the lexical meaning of the new word although the word class is not changed. In Toba Batak language, for example, the word *ajar* (noun) ‘advice’ -> *pangajar* (noun) ‘teacher’. From the two examples in Toba Batak language above, we can see that that the word class of *ajar* and *pangajar* is the same, they are nouns. However, the lexical meaning of

the two words is different. *Ajar* has semantic distinctive features like non alive, non human, whereas *pangajar* is alive and human.

2. the formation of the word will result in new word class. In Toba Batak language, for example, if the word *dalan* (noun) 'way' is added with prefix *mar-* it will be *mardalan* (verb) 'walk'. It can be seen that *dalan* as noun is changed to *mardalan* as verb. In this context, the change does not only occur to the word class but also to the lexical meaning of the new word.
3. change sub word class of words such as *book* (noun) -> booklet (noun).
The writer did not find any result for this formation in Toba Batak language.

Based on the explanation above, it can be seen that words, morphologically, can be processed to form new word through affixes as morphemes. Talking about morphemes, inflection is the change of words as morphemes which does not change the identity of lexical word, whereas derivation is the change of morphemes which result in new lexeme (Verhaar, 1996: 144). Both derivational and inflectional produce morphemic change. Morphemic change is meant to say the change of word form synchronically because of affixation. On the other hand, derivation changes lexical identity. The change of the lexical identity can be shown by the elaboration of semantic features of the word.

A lot of linguists have argued to distinguish between inflectional morphology and derivational morphology such as Nida (1949), Lyons (1968), Matthews (1974), Bauer (1983), Aronoff and Fudeman (2005), Fromkin (2007) and Stump (2001). However, as far as the writer concern, the proposal on inflection and derivation argued by Nida (1949) are summarized as in the following:

1. inflectional rules never change word class, whereas derivational rules has probability to change word class.
2. derivational formation has external distribution similar to simple word, whereas inflectional formation has internal ditribution.
3. statistically derivational formation has more variations than inflectional formation.
4. the distribution of derivational affixes is very limited, whereas the distribution of inflectional affixes is widely done.

5. derivational rules changes the meaning of the lexical base, whereas inflectional rules only changes grammatical meaning.
6. derivational rules are nucleus, while inflectional rules are pheripheral
7. derivational rules are not completely productive, whereas inflectional rules are productive.
8. inflectional rules has regular grammatical meaning, however, derivational rules has semantic idiosyncraises.
9. inflectional rules can be predicted because of the speakers' intuition, whereas derivational rules cannot be predicted although by using the speakers' intuition.

From the explanation above it can be said that derivational word formation produces new lexeme of which the word class is different such as the word *goar* (noun) 'name' -> *goari* (noun) 'say name'. On the other hand, inflectional word formation produces different new lexemes from the same lexeme. In Toba Batak language, for example, the words *pangajar* (noun) 'teacher', *parsiajaran* (noun) 'lesson' *pangajaran* (noun) 'the way of teaching' are different words from lexeme *AJAR* (noun) 'advice'.

In other words, the product of affixation and lexeme derivationally is another manifestation of word formation to form new different word not only new different word class but also new different lexical meaning. This argument is supported by Lyons (1968: 197) in his book *Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics*. He states that lexeme is an abstract union of abstaction product from different form in inflectional paradigm because of certain syntactical rules.

For example, as already mentioned above, the word *pangajar* (noun), *parsiajaran* (noun), and *pangajaran* (noun) are different manifestations of lexeme *AJAR* as noun. The appearances of the words *pangajar*, *parsiajaran*' and *pangajaran* syntactically depend on the sentence constructions. The use of the three words in Toba Batak language can be seen in the following sentences:

1. Ise **pangajar** ni murid di ruang 1?
Who teacher of students in room 1?
 'Who is the teacher of students in room 1?'
2. Maol hian **parsiajaran** ni SD saonari bah!
Difficult very lessons of Elemantary School today EXCLAMATION!

‘The lessons of Elementary School students today are very difficult.’

3. Dengan hian pangajaran ni sude guru di sikkola an.
Good very the way of teaching of all teachers at school that.
‘The way of teaching of all teachers at that school is very good.’

A lexeme can be simple and it can be complex as well. Whatever lexeme it is, lexeme is written in uppercase like lexeme *AJAR* above. For example, from the word *parkarejoan* (noun) we can derive *PARKAREJO* (noun) as a complex lexeme and *KAREJO* (noun) as simple lexeme because it consists of one morpheme.

3. METHOD OF RESEARCH

The study was done by using qualitative design. It is a kind of research to investigate the formation of verbs from nominal bases in Toba Batak language. The data of this research are limited to words in Toba Batak language that consist of affixations especially verbs which are supposed to derive from nouns. Therefore, the data taken deal with affixation processes in the formation of verbs from nominal bases in Toba Batak language.

There are three types of data in this research, they are: (1) oral, (2) written, and (3) intuition.

- a. Oral data was collected by observing, interviewing, listening attentively, and chatting with the informants.
- b. Written data was originated from *Kamus Batak Toba Indonesia* (2012), written by Warneck J., translated by P. Joosten, Leo OFM Cap., from its original title *Toba Bataks-Netherlands Woordenboek* (1905), published by Penerbit Bina Media Perintis Medan.
- c. Intuition data was based on the writer’s intuition because the writer is a native Toba Batak language speaker. Speakers of a language normally possess knowledge not only about the words of the language but also about the composition and structure of the words (Halle, 1973: 1)

The techniques of data analysis is done by identifying smallest meaningful linguistic unit such as morpheme which repeats frequently with the same form. After that the correlation is found based on meaning. For instance, if the following forms are

found: *alo*, *aloalo*, *mangalo*, *maralo*, *maralohon*, *marsialoan*, *pangalo*, *pangaloan*, and *paraloan* the first step to be done is to identify the morphemes of those words not only bound morpheme such as prefix, suffix, infix if any, or any other affixes, but also free morpheme.

To analyze its base and the word class of its base and also to analyze the result of the word formation there are at least three criteria to be considered, they are, (1) meaning, (2) morphological features, and (3) syntactical valency of the word under discussion.

For example, *mangalo* which is formed from nominal base *alo* is a verb. The argument is that the feature of the meaning of *alo* shows action. The morphological feature is that prefix *ma-* in *mangalo* can be changed to *di-* -> *dialo*. Syntactically, the valency features of the verb *mangalo* is that the word can be preceded by time expression such as *dang*, *naeng*, *pas*, *nunga* as in *dang mangalo*, *naeng mangalo*, *pas mangalo*, *nunga mangalo*.

The data collected are various, not only in number but also in their forms. Based on the various data collected, they can be classified into certain types. Derivational word formation is irregular, that is to say that not all words of the same type and of the same word class form the same morphological features when affixes are attached.

For instance, the attachments of prefix {*ma-*} to the base *sendok* in *manendok* as verb that means ‘pick something up using spoon’ and to the base *sakkul* in *manakkul* as verb that means ‘to hoe’ do not produce the same semantic features. The same case also occurs to the attachments of suffix {-*i*} to base *goar* -> *goari* as verb ‘say name’ and to base *pupuk* + *i* -> ‘to put fertilizer in’. Suffix -*i* has different meaning in those two words.

4. DISCUSSIONS

The formation of verbs from nominal bases in Toba Batak language using affixes and lexical item is done through base category. However, word formation morphologically is not only based on noun. The formation, on the other hand, can be based on verb, adjective, adverb, or numeric. This research focuses its discussion on verb formations from nominal bases. As it has been mentioned above, word formation can be derivational and inflectional. As the title of this research proposes, it is very clear

that this research is derivational word formation because it discusses the formation of verbs from nominal bases. In other words, it clearly shows different word class from noun to verb.

The results of the verb formations from nominal bases can be classified into nine categories, they are: (1) base-zero category, (2) base-*hon* category, (3) base-*i* category, (4) *mar*-base category, (5) *mampar*-base-*hon* category, (6) *tar*-base category, (7) *tar*-base-*i* category, (8) *hona*-base category, and (9) *marsi*-base-*an* category.

4.1 Denominal Verbs Using Base-Zero Category

In Toba Batak language, denominal verbs which the writer classified as base-zero category is formed from noun to verb without lexical change. However, the word class of the words are different although they look the same. That is why, a noun form is not different from a verb form. The data that belong to this category are presented in the following:

Nominal Base	Gloss	Verb Form	Gloss
sakkul	hoe	sakkul	to hoe
gutting	scissors	gutting	to cut something using scissors
parang	long and big knife	parang	to cut something using long and big knife
rassun	poison	rassun	put poison into food or drink

The processes occur in *sakkul* as noun -> *sakkul* as verb, *gutting* as noun -> *gutting* as verb, and *parang* as noun -> *parang* as verb are derivational processes because the word class of the source words and the words produced are different. If the words stand alone, the word class of the words cannot be known unless they are put into sentences. In other words, the word class of the word will be known as noun or verb from sentence valency or from the context of the sentence where the words are used. For example:

1. *Sakkul* jolo juma ta an asa ta suan jagung.
Hoe before garden our that so that we plant corn.
'Please hoe the garden so that we plant corn there.'

2. Mago *sakkul* nami daba.

Lost hoe our oh my God!

‘Oh my God, we lost our hoe.’

The same form is not homonymy or polysemy. One of the form, that is, verb form is the result of morphological process from noun to verb. Whereas the other form is nominal base as the base of the verb form. There is not lexical change between the source word and the target word in this category, that is why, the writer called it base-zero category. It is because the affixation process uses zero morfem. That is to say that derivational process form verbs from nouns without affixation process. After the verb is formed from nominal base, these two forms are different lexeme eventhough they look the same.

Based on the data above, we can see that nominal base *sakkul* ‘hoe’ in Toba Batak language cannot be manipulated into other form using any affix. However, the new word *sakkul* as verb can be formed into other word form but still the word class is verb with various paradigms as follows.

sakkul sakkuli sakkulhon manakkul manakkuli manakkulhon

Verb formations from *sakkul* -> *sakkuli* -> *sakkulhon* -> *manakkulhon* -> *manakkuli* -> *manakkulhon* are inflectional processes because the word class of those words are the same.

Based on the data above, all of the words refer to tools to do something. There are a lot of words that belong to this category in Toba Batak language. In other words, they are very productive. However, not all words that refer to tools can be formed using base-zero category. Therefore, verb formation from nominal bases using base-zero category are unpredictable. Syntactically, the verbs formed from this kind of nominal bases are transitive verbs which oblige the presence of nominal argument or nominal phrase as its complement.

4.2 Denominal Verbs Using Base-*hon* Category

Verb formation from nominal bases using base-*hon* category is different from verb formation from nominal bases using zero category. In zero category, for example, the formation of *sakkul* as noun -> *sakkulhon* as verb must be preceded by *sakkul* as verb as in the following scheme: *sakkul* (noun) -> *sakkul* (verb) -> *sakkulhon* (verb). In base-*hon* category, the nominal bases directly form verbs by attaching suffix *-hon* to the base as in the following:

Nominal Base	Gloss	Verb Form	Gloss
sakku	pocket	sakkuhon	to put something into the pocket
horban	barn	horbanhon	to put (chicken) into the barn
poda	advice	podahon	to give advice
usaha	effort	usahahon	to make an effort
ulos	ulos	uloshon	to put an <i>ulos</i> to somebody's shoulder
salimut	blanket	salimuthon	to put blanket to somebody

The examples can be seen in the sentences below.

3. *Sakkuhon* hepeng mi, annon mago.

Pocket-suffix money your, later loose.

‘Please put your money into your pocket, otherwise, you will loose it.’

4. *Salimuthon* ma songon i asa unang ngalian ho.

Hoe SUFFIX please as you like so that don't cold you.

‘Please put on the blanket so that you are not cold.’

5. *Horbanhon* jolo manuk ta an, nga sore hian ari.

Barn SUFFIX before chicken our those, already afternoon too day.

‘Please put the chicken into the barn, it's too late.’

The three sentences which consist of verbs *sakkuhon*, *salimuthon*, and *horbanhon* derive from nominal lexemes SAKKU, SALIMUT, and HORBAN respectively. These lexemes automatically form the verbs *sakkuhon*, *salimuthon*, and *horbanhon* that change the word classes. *Sakku*, *salimut*, and *horban* are nouns. The verbs *sakkuhon* further can form the following paradigms:

manakkuhon ‘to put something into the pocket’,

disakkuhon (passive form) ‘something is put into the pocket’

isakkuhon (passive form)	‘something is put into the pocket’
tarsakkuhon	‘something can be put into the pocket’

The verbs *salimuthon* further can form the following paradigms:

manalimuthon	‘to put on blanket’
disalimuthon (passive form)	‘blanket is put on’
isalimuthon (passive form)	‘blanket is put on’
tarsalimuthon	‘blanket can be put on’

The verbs *horbanhon* further can form the following paradigms:

manghorbanhon	‘to put something into the barn’
dihorbanhon (passive form)	‘something is put into the barn’
ihorbanhon (passive form)	‘something is put into the barn’
tarhorbanhon	‘something can be put into the barn’

4.3 Denominal Verbs Using Base-*i* Category

Verb formation from nominal bases using base-*i* category is formed by attaching suffix *-i* to the base directly as in the following:

Nominal Base	Gloss	Verb Form	Gloss
sakku	pocket	sakkui	to put something into the pocket
poda	advice	podai	to give advice
salimut	blanket	salimuti	to put blanket to somebody
labang	hammer	labangi	to hammer
goar	name	goari	to say name

The examples can be seen in the sentences below.

7. Podai ma jolo bere mi, asa burju ibana.
 Advice *SUFFIX* please before niece your, so that kind him.
 ‘Please give advice to your niece so that he is a kind person.’

8. Ulosi ma iboto mi di pesta on asa las roha na.

Ulos SUFFIX please sister your in party this so that hot heart her.
 ‘Please put an *ulos* to your sister in this party so that she is happy.’

9. *Labangi* annon sude pakku na di tebbok ni dapur an.
 Hammer SUFFIX later all nails that in wall of kitchen that.
 ‘Later, please hammer all the nails on the wall of the kitchen.’

The formation of the verbs *podai*, *ulosi*, and *labangi* in the sentences above are done automatically by attaching suffix *-i* to the nominal bases *PODA*, *ULOS*, and *LABANG* as their lexemes.

The verbs *podai* further can form the following paradigms:

mamodai	‘to give advice’
dipodai (passive form)	‘advice is given’
ipodai (passive form)	‘advice is given’
tarpodai	‘advice can be given’

The verbs *ulosi* further can form the following paradigms:

mangulosi	‘to put <i>ulos</i> onto somebody’s shoulder’
diulosi (passive form)	‘ <i>ulos</i> is put onto somebody’s shoulder’
iulosi (passive form)	‘ <i>ulos</i> is put onto somebody’s shoulder’
tarulosi	‘ <i>ulos</i> can be put onto somebody’s shoulder’

4.4 Denominal Verbs Using *mar*-Base Category

Derivational formation of nominal bases using *mar*-base category refers to possession or it can mean to put on something. Otherwise, it can mean ‘go by ...’ as mentioned by the nominal base as shown in the following examples:

Nominal Base	Gloss	Verb Form	Gloss
bunga	flower	marbunga	having flowers
buah	fruit	marbuah	having fruit
kareta	motor cycle	markareta	having a motor cycle, going by a motorcycle
sipatu	shoes	marsipatu	wearing shoes
jabu	house	marjabu	having hause
kumis	moustache	markumis	having moustache
motor	car	marmotor	having a car, going by a car

amang	father	maramang	having father, calling father
inang	mother	marinang	having mother, calling mother

The examples can be seen in the following sentences.

10. Nunga *marbunga* sabetta na di ladang, satokkin nai *marbuah* nama.
 Already *PREFIX* flower chilly our that in garden, later again *PREFIX* fruit that.
 ‘Our chillies in the garden have flowers, they will have fruit.’

11. Boasa *markareta* ho? Adong do motor mu?
 Why *PREFIX* motor cycle you? Exist PARTICLE car your?
 ‘Why do you go by motor cycle? You have a car.’

The formations of verbs from nominal bases in the words above using *mar*-base category are shown by the attachment of prefix *mar*- to the nominal bases. The meaning emerges by the presence of prefix *mar*- vary. If the thing is something that can be put on to our body it can mean ‘wearing’ as in *marsipatu* ‘wearing shoes’. If it is something that can be driven or ridden it can mean ‘having’ or ‘riding’ or ‘driving’ as in *markareta* ‘having or riding motor cycle’, *marmotor* ‘having or driving a car’. This kind of intransitive verbs are very productive in Toba Batak language.

4.5 Denominal Verbs Using *mampar*-Base-*hon* Category

Denominal verbs in this case do not occur directly as they occur in denominal verbs in base-*hon* category, as in *sakku* (noun) ‘pocket’ -> *sakkuhon* (verb) ‘to put something into the pocket’, base-*i* category, as in *goar* (noun) ‘name’ -> *goari* (verb) ‘say name’, and in *mar*-base category, as in *bunga* (noun) ‘flower’ -> *marbunga* (verb) ‘having flower’

In Toba Batak language, transitive verbs using *mampar*-base-*hon* category can be seen as in the following.

Nominal Base	Gloss	Verb Form	Gloss
meam-meam	game	mamparmeam-meamhon	play game

amang	father	mamparamanghon	say <i>amang</i> as a calling
inang	mother	mamparinanghon	say <i>inang</i> as a calling
roha	heart	mamparohahon	pay attention
gait	joke	mampargaithon	say something as a joke

The words can be seen in the following examples:

12. Unang olo hita mamparmeam-meamhon holong ni jolma tu hita.

Don't will us play game love of person.

'Don't play game on someone's love to us.'

13. Leas do roha na mamparinanghon pangittubu na.

Look down *PARTICLE* heart him say *inang* as a calling mother his.

'He looks down to say *inang* as a calling to his mother.'

The formation of *meam-meam* as a noun -> *mamparmeam-meamhon* as a verb includes the combination of prefix *mampar-* and suffix *-hon*. *Mampar-* is the combination of prefixes *ma-* and *par-*. Therefore, the verb *mamparmeam-meamhon* derives from prefix *ma-* + prefix *par-* + *meam-meam* + suffix *-hon*. Furthermore, *mamparmeam-meamhon* can be cut into three verbal words, they are (1) *mamparmeam-meam* 'play game', (2) *parmeam-meamhon* 'play game', and (3) *meam-meamhon* 'play game'

However, not all words in *mampar-base-hon* category can be treated as that of the word *mamparmeam-meamhon*. For instance, the word *mamparinanghon* derives from *parinanghon*. In Toba Batak language the words *mamparinang* and *inanghon* as derived from *mamparinanghon* are not found.

4.6 Denominal Verbs Using *tar-*Base Category

In Toba Batak language, the formation of this verb is done by attaching prefix *tar-* to the nominal base. This kind of verb is not productive in Toba Batak language. Functionally, this prefix forms the base into state verb rather than action verb. Generally the meaning expressed by this state verb is negative meaning because it happens unpurposely as in the following.

Nominal Base	Gloss	Verb Form	Gloss
ngingi	tooth	tarngingi	got stuck on the tooth and injured
tobbom	bumper	tartobbom	bumped by (a car) unpurposely
holi	bone	tarholi	injured in the throat because of inhaling the bone of fish or the bone of meat when eating
lubang	hole	tarlubang	step on or ride or drive into the bigger hole on the street

Verb formation from nominal bases using *tar*-base category can be seen in the following sentences.

14. Alani gemor na gabe tarholi ibana mangakkon ikkan mas nabodari.
 Because greedy him becomes injured by bone him eat gold fish lastnight.
 ‘Because he is greedy he was injured in the throat when he was eating the gold fish last night.’

The word *tarholi* in the sentence above derives from *holi*. The change of the lexeme HOLI -> *tarholi* is derivational because it changes lexeme HOLI as a noun to *tarholi* as a verb. The same case also occur to *ngingi* -> *tarngingi*, *tobbom* -> *tartobbom*, and *lubang* -> *tarlubang*. The new word forms are intransitive state verbs.

4.7 Denominal Verbs Using *tar*-Base-*i* Category

Verbs of this category belong to transitive verbs. In this category, prefix *tar*- and suffix *-i* are simultaneously attached to the nominal base to form new meaning. Actually, the verb that consists of these affixes - prefix and suffix, at the same time can be divided into two parts. However, only one of the divisions that have meaning in Toba Batak language that is base-*i* form. For instance, the form *tardalani* derives from prefix *tar*- and lexeme DALANI, not lexeme TARDALAN and suffix *-i*. The other examples can be seen in the following:

Nominal Base	Gloss	Verb Form	Gloss
dalan	road	tardalani	can be walked, unpurposely walk on the slippery road
takkar	mug	tartakkari	move someting (e.g. rice)

seddok	spoon	tarseddoki	repeatedly using mug move something (e.g. rice) repeatedly using spoon
kareta	motor cycle	tarkaretai	(1) motor cycle can be ridden (e.g. through certain slippery path) (2) motor cycle can be used (e.g. to bring something repeatedly or to give people a ride) repeatedly

Verb formation from nominal bases using *tar*-base-*i* category can be seen in the following sentence.

15. Dang *tardalani* dalan on alana marlumpur hian.

Not can be walked road this because muddy very.

‘We cannot go through this road because it is very muddy.’

4.8 Denominal Verbs Using *hona*-Base Category

Literally *hona* means ‘suffer from’, therefore, in Toba Batak language, *hona* is a lexical word. Verbs of this category which have negative meanings are not very productive in Toba Batak language. The examples are presented as follows.

Nominal base	Gloss	Verb Form	Gloss
panah	sword	hona panah	injured by a sword
bodil	gun	hona bodil	injured by a gun
piso	knife	hona pisau	injured by a knife
pakku	nails	hona pakku	injured by a nail
rassun	poison	hona rassun	being sick or dead because unpurposely consumes food or drink contains poison

4.9 Denominal Verbs Using *mars*i-Base-*an* Category

Viewed from nominal base, words that belong to this category are intransitive and refer to tools or instruments. However, after prefix *marsi-* and suffix *-an* are attached to the nominal base, the word has negative meaning as shown in the following.

Nominal Base	Gloss	Verb Form	Gloss
pis	knife	marsipisoan	hurt one another using knife
panah	sword	marsipanahan	throwing sword to one another
aek	water	marsiaekan	pouring water to one another

The word *marsipisoan*, for instance, derives from prefix *marsi-* + *pis* + suffix *-an*. If the nominal base is only attached by prefix *marsi* it will be *marsipis* ‘looking for knife’. On the other hand, if the word is only attached by suffix *-an* it will be *pis* and the word *pis* does not have meaning in Toba Batak language. The same things occur to *marsipanahan* and *marsibalatan* as well.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the discussions on denominal verbs in Toba Batak language above some conclusions can be drawn as in the following.

1. The process occur in forming verbs from nominal bases are derivational process because the word formation changes word class from noun to verbs.
2. Denominal verbs in Toba Batak language can be divided into nine categories, they are: (1) base-zero category, (2) base-hon category, (3) base-i category, (4) mar-base category, (5) mampar-base-hon category, (6) tar-base category, (7) tar-base-i category, (8) hona-base category, and (9) marsi-base-an category.
3. For category (8) hona-base category, “hona” which means “suffer from” is a lexical form attached to bases to form new word as verbs. This category is very different from others in which other categories use affixes instead of lexical form.
4. In Toba Batak language the form of the nominal base and the form of the verb produced is the same in base-zero category. Therefore, the word class of the word will be known as noun or verb from sentence valency.

5. The new word formed can be transitive or it can be intransitive depends on the affixes attached.

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