

**AN ANALYSIS OF AFFIXATION OF ANGKOLA DIALECT
OF BATAK LANGUAGE IN PADANGSIDIMPUAN**

Thesis

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ABSTRAK

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Penelitian ini membahas tentang pembelajaran morfologi, khususnya dalam proses pembentukan kata melalui afiksasi yang ditemui dalam bahasa Batak dialek angkola, salah satu bahasa yang ada di Sumatera Utara. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan bentuk, fungsi, dan makna dari afiks yang ada dalam bahasa tersebut. Penelitian yang dilakukan oleh peneliti dalam bidang ini termasuk ke dalam kajian morfologi. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif. Metode ini digunakan untuk mendapatkan gambaran tentang bentuk, fungsi, dan makna dari afiks yang terdapat dalam sebuah kata yang memiliki afiks.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa bahasa Batak dialek Angkola memiliki sistem afiks dalam proses pembentukan sebuah kata. Dari sistem afiks tersebut didapatkan empat jenis afiks dengan bentuk yang berbeda pada setiap jenisnya. Ada sebelas bentuk prefiks yang ditemui pada bahasa ini, yaitu *mar-*, *ma-*, *maN-*, *pa-*, *paN-*, *sa-*, *ka-*, *di*, *par-*, *um*, dan *tar-*. Kemudian terdapat empat bentuk suffiks, yaitu *-i*, *-on*, *-an*, and *-kon*. Sementara pada sisipan hanya satu yaitu *-al-*. Dan dari konfiks didapatkan lima bentuk, yaitu *marsi-an*, *paN-an*, *ha-an*, *par-an*, and *sa-na*. Bentuk-bentuk afiks tersebut dapat melekat pada kata-kata dari kelas verb, noun, adjective, and numeral hingga terbentuk kata baru baru dari kelas kelas noun, verb, adjective, dan adverb. Kata –kata yang terbentuk setelah penambahan afiks lebih banyak ditemukan dalam kelas kata kerja (verb) dan kata benda (noun), walaupun, kelas kata sifat dan kata keterangan juga banyak ditemui pada penambahan afiks pada kata dasar. Penambahan afiks yang mengubah kelas kata juga ditemui bahasa ini. Dalam artian, afiks yang melekat pada sebuah kata dasar mengubah kelas kata sebelumnya menjadi kelas kata baru. Kemudian, peneliti juga menemukan adanya alomorf dari afiks karena dipengaruhi oleh huruf awal atau inisial dari kata dasar tempat afiks tersebut melekat.

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Finally, the researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from perfect. For that reason, she hopes criticism from the readers in making it better then. Any mistakes that might be found in this thesis remain the researcher.

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The researcher

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Affixation is an extremely common process in morphology. The process combines the non-root and root or word-based. In this process, lexeme changes into a complex word (Kridalaksana, 1989:28). This case involves some aspects; (1) root or base of word (2) affixes (3) grammatical meaning resulted. Affixes based on the effect may be classified as derivation and inflection. Both of processes influence the word's form as the result of the addition of an affix.

Derivational affixes are bound morpheme, which can change the class of root or word based. For example, suffix *-er* in the word *climber* changes the class of word from verb (climb) to noun (climber). Suffix *-ful* in the word *faithful* changes noun (faith) to adjective (faithful). On the other hand, inflection is the modification of a word's form to indicate the grammatical subclass to which it belongs. Inflectional affixes can carry grammatical meaning of "past tense" and "plural subclass", for instance, suffix *-ed* in the word *walked* and suffix *-s* in the word *girls*.

In the case of English language, affixes can be classified based on the position in which they attached. They are prefixes and suffixes. Examples of prefixes: unreal, unbelievable, dishonest, disagree, incomplete, replay, and suffixes such as hopeless, understandable, slowly, happiness, employment, believable. (Chaer, 1995).

Affixation actually is not only found in English language, Indonesian or other languages, but it is also found in the local language like Batak language, one of local

languages exists in North Sumatera. Similar with other languages, Batak language itself has its own rules in the process of word formation. Affixation is one of the processes found in that language.

Batak language is a local language, which is a part of West Indonesian languages, the sub-family of language of West Austronesia. It exists in North Sumatera. Historically, Batak language is language that spread out firstly around Toba Lake. That is why Batak language tends to be generalized as Batak Toba only. In fact, Batak language is divided into six dialects. They are Batak Toba, Batak Karo, Batak Simalungun, Batak Pak-Pak, Batak Angkola, and Batak Mandailing (Sibarani, 1994 1-5). Those dialects spread, geographically in many areas of North Sumatera. The areas are Dataran Tinggi Karo, Langkat Hulu, Deli Serdang, Simalungun, Dairi, Asahan, Pematang Siantar, Tapanuli Utara, Tapanuli Tengah, Silindung, and Tapanuli Selatan.

Each language has its own characteristics. The forms of affixation found in Batak language make them different from other languages. They are prefix, suffix, infix, and confix. All of these processes function to form a new word. This new word tends to be changed in the class of word. For example

/ma/ + /ila/ = maila 'menjadi malu' (become ashamed)
/ma/ + /otik/ = maotik 'menjadi sedikit' (become a little)
/ma/ + /bottar/ = mabottar 'menjadi putih' (become white)

From the examples above, it can be said that each base-word *ila*, *dabu*, *bottar*, change from adjective to verb after the addition of prefix *ma-*. The word formation

through affixation becomes a productive way in forming new words in Batak language. .

The researcher analyzed Batak language Angkola dialect for several reasons. The first and also the main reason is that this language has affixation in its morphological process. This dialect tends to be said and identified as Mandailing dialect, in fact, they are not alike, especially the place where they used. Batak language Angkola dialect is used as a connector in the process of communication used by many people in Sitinjak, Sayur Mayinggi, Sipirok and Padangsidempuan. The researcher focused in the process of word formation, especially the affixation of Batak language Angkola dialect in Padangsidempuan. Affixation consists of prefix, infix, confix, and suffix. These elements of the affixation are very productive in the process of word formation of Batak language Angkola dialect. Related to that, the researcher chose this topic to know the forms, functions, and meanings of affixation in that language.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Linguistics, as the scientific study of language, provides two parts of it that can help language learners, including the writer, in analyzing a language. They are macro linguistics and micro linguistics. Micro linguistics has a direct relation in the way of analyzing the language itself, and morphology is one of the major fields in that part.

The problem in analyzing language, in fact, is also found in morphology. There are kinds of morphological processes that can be used to analyze part of

language. They are affixation, reduplication, compounding, conversion, clipping, blending, back formation, and acronyms. Each of them has different functions, forms, and meanings in the way they used in morphological processes.

For many branches found in morphological processes, the writer discussed about affixation. Of all the units in linguistic analysis, the word is the most familiar. The most reliable defining property of words is that they are the smallest free form found in language. But, sometimes people can not catch the message when the word has changed to the other form as the result of the rules in morphology, including the addition of affix.

Related to this case, there were many research problems that could be studied, such as the forms of affixation, the way it changes from one subclass to the other, the change of meaning as the result of the affixation, the function of the affixation, and also the significance of the affixes in forming of a word. Thus, the researcher focused on the forms, functions, and meanings of the affixation.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification above, the research was limited into the discussion about the forms, functions, and meanings of affixation used in Batak language Angkola dialect used in Padangsidempuan, as one of the regional languages of North Sumatera. The affixation consists of prefix, infix, suffix, and confix. This local language was chosen related to its application of word formation especially in affixation process.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

The problem of the research was formulated into: “What forms, functions, meanings of affixation are used in Batak language Angkola dialect in Padangsidempuan?”

1.5 Research Questions

The formulation of the research above was elaborated in the following research questions:

1. What forms of affixation of Batak language Angkola dialect are used by people in Padangsidempuan?
2. What functions of affixation of Batak language Angkola dialect are used by people in Padangsidempuan?
3. What meanings of affixation of Batak language Angkola dialect are used by people in Padangsidempuan?

1.6 Purposes of the Study

The purposes of the study were:

1. to describe the forms of affixation of Batak language Angkola dialect in Padangsidempuan.
2. to know the functions of affixation of Batak language Angkola dialect in Padangsidempuan.
3. to know the meaning of affixation of Batak language Angkola dialect in Padangsidempuan.

1.7 Significance of the Study

Theoretically, this study is expected to give contribution to linguistics major, especially in morphology. Also, it can support the next linguistic researchers as a reference. The aim of this study is to study the language phenomena of affixation found in regional language like Batak language Angkola dialect. The researcher wants to know and study the forms, functions, and meaning of affixes. The researcher expects this researcher will be useful for language learners in linguistics field, specifically morphology. Even the data are not in English, but the concept and the use of affixes are described in general.

Practically, the result of this research is hoped to be useful for the language learners to see and know the affixation process produced in regional language like Batak language Angkola dialect. From this study, the readers, who are the native speakers or not, will know that one of morphological processes takes part in this language. Furthermore, they do not only use that language but also know how a word is formed.

1.8 Definitions of Key Terms

Affixation : a process of forming a new word by adding bound morphemes at the beginning, in the middle, at the end of the word, or at the beginning and at the end of the word.

Batak language : a kind of regional languages exists in North Sumatera. (Ensiklopedi Nasional Indonesia, 1988)

Angkola dialect : one of Batak language dialects used in South Tapanuli, North

Sumatera

Padangsidempuan : one of the cities exists in North Sumatera

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis about affixation of Batak language angkola dialect, it can be concluded that this language has one of morphological processes called affixation. The conclusion gotten from this research is the forms, the function, and the meaning of affixes. There are four kinds of affixes used in that language. Each of them has different forms, functions, and meaning. They are:

- a. Prefix provides eleven forms, they are: / *mar-* /, / *paN -* /, / *ma-* /, / *par-* /, / *maN-* /, / *sa-* /, / *tar-* /, / *ka* /, / *pa-* /, / *um -* /, and / *di-* /. The functions of this prefixes are to form: 1) Verb or Verb passive, 2) Noun, 3) Adjective, and 4) Adverb. The grammatical meanings that occur in the addition of those prefixes are to state : to do something, become, use, have, superlative, noun, instrument, group, go to, subject, order, similarities, comparative, one, and ability.
- b. Infix provides only one form, which is / *-al-* /. It functions as inflectional, because it does not change the class of word. The meaning of this affix is to state noun.
- c. Suffix provides four forms, they are: / *-kon* /, / *-on* /, / *-i* /, and / *-an* /. These forms of suffixes function to form: 1) verb and 2) Noun. The grammatical meanings that occur after the addition of those forms of

suffixes are to state: give, command, repetition, noun, condition, and get into.

- d. Confix provides ten forms, they are: */marsi-an/*, */maN-on/*, */maN-kon/*, */maN-i/*, */paN-an/*, */par-an/*, */ha-an/*, */di-kon/*, */di-on/*, and */marsi-i/*. Mostly, those forms of confixes are to form: 1) Verb or Verb passive, 2) Noun. The grammatical meanings that occur are to state: to do something, become, make, get into, place/location, passive, each other, noun.

B. SUGGESTIONS

The researcher believes that this research is still very simple. The study is limited to the surface part of affixation of Batak language Angkola Dialect. Discussing about morphological processes, especially affixation, gives a large space to be analyzed. There are so many aspects of this major that are not included in this research. Therefore, the researcher suggests everyone that those who are interested in morphology do the research related to the affixational process or the other branches of morphological processes, which might be also found in the other languages. She also suggests to do the research still about Batak language Angkola dialect but in the different focuses. It is very important in order to keep the existence of this regional language, as a connector in communication.

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