

# The Comparison of Verb Affixations Contrastive between Batak Toba and Indonesia Language

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**Abstract.** This study aims to contrast the verbs affixation between Batak Toba and Indonesia language to find more clearly the similarities and differences between the two languages. The problem studied is the verb affixation between Batak Toba and Indonesia language. The research method used is descriptive qualitative, using observation and note-taking techniques. The method in this study uses advanced techniques in the form of note-taking techniques. The note-taking technique is used as a data collection technique. The note-taking technique involves using written language to note several forms relevant to research. This research used written data from books and various sources discussing Batak Toba's grammar.

**Keywords:** Verb affixations contrastive, Batak Toba, Indonesia language

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## 1 Introduction

The Indonesian nation consists of various ethnic groups that have their language or what is often called the regional language. Regional languages are generally the first language for Indonesians, and Indonesian is the second language. Because of this, theoretical and practical efforts are needed to compare regional language systems and Indonesian because the position of regional languages as the first language has an influence on learning Indonesian as a second language. The influence of regional languages brings obstacles and difficulties in learning a second language, namely Indonesian or foreign languages [1]. The Batak Toba language is a regional language originating from North Sumatra Province, precisely from Toba and Tapanuli. Toba language is the everyday language of the Toba and Tapanuli [2]. Most of the Toba are widespread in Indonesia. That's why the researcher wants to do constructive research. The contrastive analysis defined by Stockwell's opinion discusses two main difficulties,

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namely difficulties in the field of phonology and the field of the structure. The level of difficulty is based on three kinds of relationship between L1 and B2:

1. B1 has rules, and B2 has equivalents
2. B1 has rules, but B2 has no equivalent
3. L2 has rules, and there is no equivalent in B1

With different functions, regional languages, especially Batak Toba and Indonesia, are used interchangeably in everyday life, although sometimes both are used in the same time, space, time, and situation. Therefore, it is possible if, in some instances, language users are faced with a blurring of boundaries between the two languages, whether they are speaking Batak or speaking Indonesian [3].

The blurring of boundaries is also made possible by the many structural similarities between the Batak and Indonesian languages, making it possible that there will be an exchange of applying one language rule to the use of another. For example, someone supposed to speak Batak applies Indonesian rules or vice versa. To work on fostering and developing languages, both Batak and Indonesian should be abolished by blurring the boundaries between the two languages. The location of the blurring of the language boundaries will be known by comparing the language structure in question [4].

Comparing the structure implies looking for similarities and differences in the structure of the two languages. In order to obtain the expected comparative results, it is necessary to carry out a study, although not all aspects of the structure can be examined at once. The main priority immediately investigated is the comparison of the morphological systems of the verbs, as written in the title of this study [5]. Even though it looks complicated but it is interesting to compare, the morphological systems of the verbs being compared are very useful in avoiding interference between the two languages. With the intended research, parallels and differences in the morphological structure of Batak Toba language verbs and Indonesia verbs will be seen, clarifying morphological boundaries that should not be touched, both in the use of Batak and Indonesian. This is important for the world of teaching both languages which tends to teach normative principles.

Furthermore, this research will contribute ideas to avoid interference in the morphology of verbs, both Batak language interference with Indonesian and vice versa. Compared with several studies, the scope of this research is narrower because the problem studied is more specific. The problem studied is the morphological system of verbs, both the

morphology of the Batak language verbs and the morphological system of Indonesian verbs.

However, the research reaches further into the morphological systems of the verbs of the two languages in the form of comparisons. The unique aspect examined in comparison is the process of forming verbs and the meaning of forming verbs [6]. The analysis will be limited to the scope of morphology. So that all aspects studied are only seen from the morphological level, although they can also be seen from other levels. This study aims to compare the morphological system of Batak language verbs and the morphological system of Indonesian verbs. In the research design, it is stated that the comparison of the morphological system includes the problem of the process of forming verbs, types of verbs, the meaning of forming verbs, and the system of phonemic morphology.

The contrastive affixation of the two languages is due to the influence of morphophonology, such as morphophonemics [7][8]. This research will complement and examine more deeply because of the process of affixation of verbs in both languages. There is a morphophonemic process, such as the dissolution of words in several verb affixations, which only occurs in specific languages [9]. Researchers also feel that there is a lack of more data to describe the contrastive affixation of verbs in the two languages.

## **2. Method**

The research method used is descriptive qualitative, using observation and note-taking techniques. The method in this study uses advanced techniques in the form of note-taking techniques. The note-taking technique is used as a data collection technique. The note-taking technique is by noting several forms that are relevant to research from the use of written language. The data provision stage is an attempt by researchers to provide or collect sufficient data [10]. In this study, the technique used is the technique of listening to notes [11]. The listening method is used in language research by listening to the use of language on the object to be studied [10].

Listening is a process of listening to verbal symbols with full attention, understanding, appreciation, and interpretation to obtain information, capture or message and understand the meaning of communication that the speaker has conveyed through speech or oral language [12]. This research used written data from books and various sources discussing Batak Toba's grammar.

### 3. Result and Discussion

This study discusses the verb affixation between Batak Toba and Indonesia language. The discussion regarding the comparison of the affixed forms verbs affixation between Batak Toba and Indonesia language in this study is limited to verbs formed by the affixation process. The affixation process includes the process of adding prefixes, adding suffixes, and adding confixes. The affixes are *man-*, *mar-*, *di-*, *tar-*, *-i*, *-hon*, *di-i*, *man-i*, and *man-hon*. The affixes for the Batak Toba language verbs are compared with those for Indonesian verbs. With this comparison, it can be seen that there are parallel forms in the Indonesian language, both about the identical/similar forms as well as different forms.

**The following are affixed verbs: Batak Toba language verbs formed with prefixes (*Man-*, *Mar-*, *Tar-*, *Di-*)**

Example:

*manakko* (steal)  
*marmeam* (play)  
*tarallang* (eaten)  
*dibereng* (seen)

Batak Toba language verbs formed with suffix (*-hon*, *-i*)

Example:

*makehon* (get it)  
*allangi* (eat)

Batak Toba language verbs formed with confix (*Di-i*, *Man-i*)

Example:

*dikarejoi* (do it)  
*manapui* (sweeping)

Based on the contrastive analysis of verbs affixation between Batak Toba and Indonesia language, the researcher found that Batak Toba verbs are similar to Indonesian verbs. The affixes forming Batak Toba verbs are *man-*, *di-*, *tar-*, *-i*, *-hon*, *di-id*, and *man-i*. Similar to Indonesia, Batak Toba language verbs are *Di-*, *-i*, and *D-i*.

Batak Toba language affixation	Indonesia language Affixation
<i>Man-</i> , <i>Mar-</i>	<i>Me-</i> , <i>Ber-</i>
<i>Tar-</i>	<i>Ter-</i>
<i>Di-</i>	<i>Di-</i>
<i>-hon</i>	<i>-kan</i>
<i>-i</i>	<i>-i</i>
<i>Di – i</i>	<i>Di – i</i>
<i>Man – i</i>	<i>Men – i</i>
<i>Man-hon</i>	<i>Me-hon</i>

## Comparison of Batak Toba and Indonesia Verb Affixes

### Prefix

#### Prefixes *Ma-*, *Mam-*, *Man-*, *Mang-*, *Mar-*

Batak Toba language prefix	Formation verbs
<i>Ma-</i> , <i>Mam-</i> , <i>Man-</i> , <i>Mang-</i>	/Manakko/
<i>Mar-</i>	/Maneat/
	/Maniram/
	/Mangallang/
	/Manginum/
	/Mangalopa/
	/Mangingot/
Indonesia language prefix	Formation verbs
<i>Me-</i> , <i>Mem-</i> , <i>Men-</i> , <i>Meng-</i>	/Mencuri/
<i>Meny-</i> , <i>Ber</i>	/Memotong/
	/Menyiram/
	/Memakan/
	/Meminum/
	/Memasak/
	/Mengingat/

The affixation above is an allomorphic variation in Batak Toba and Indonesia language. In Indonesia, there are allomorphs of *Me* (*Me-*, *Mem-*, *Men-*, *Meng-*, and *Meny-*), whereas, in Batak Toba, there are allomorphs of *Ma* (*Ma-*, *Mam-*, *Man-*, *Mang-*). Both the Batak Toba languages and Indonesia language have an allomorph in the affix *Me-/Ma-*. Especially for the prefix *Mar-* in the Batak Toba language, it will change to *Ber-* in Indonesia language.

Example:

*Mar* + *dalan* = *Mardalan* (walk)  
*Ber* + *jalan* = *Berjalan* (walk)

If *ma-* is added with the base form of the first syllable of vowels (*a*, *o*), then it will be *mang-*. If *ma-* is added with the basic form of the first syllables *g*, *h*, *k*, *w*, then it will be *mang-*, and if *ma-* is added with the base form of the first syllable, the letters *z*, *c*, *d*, *j*, *n* it will become *man-*, if *ma-* is added with the base form of the first syllable *p* then it will become *m* (compound), if *ma-* is added with the base form of the first syllable *s*, *t* then it will be *n-*.

#### Prefix *Tar-*

Batak Toba language prefix	Formation verbs
<i>Tar-</i>	/Tarseat/
	/Tarbuat/
	/Tarallang/

	/Tarjama/
	/Tarbondut/
Indonesia language prefix	Formation verbs
<i>Ter-</i>	/Tarpotong/
	/Terambil/
	/Termakan/
	/Tersentuh/
	/Tertelan/

The two prefixes *Ter-* and *Tar-* are similar in their usage. The two prefixes have no allomorphs. In addition, the two prefixes have in common that they form passive verbs in the Batak Toba and Indonesia languages. The affixation process does not decay, so the structure and phonemes do not change. Another example of forming verb affixes using the prefix *Tar-* in the Batak Toba language or the Indonesia language deepest prefix is as follows:

Example:

*Tar-* + *bondut* = *Tarbondut* (swallowed)  
*Ter-* + *telan* = *Tertelan* (swallowed)

There is a functional similarity in the use of the prefix *mar-* and the prefix *ber-*, namely forming a transitive active verb from the basic form of numerals.

### Prefix *Di-*

Batak Toba language prefix	Formation verbs
<i>Di-</i>	/Diloppa/
	/Dilehon/
	/Diatuk/
	/Diharat/
	/Digotil/
Indonesia language prefix	Formation verbs
<i>Di-</i>	/Dimasak/
	/Diberi/
	/Dipukul/
	/Digigit/
	/Dicubit/

Verb affixation using prefixes in the Batak Toba and Indonesia languages have similarities. Writing and reading prefix *Di-* there is no difference. The two prefixes do not melt if they meet essential words with vowels or consonants. The prefix *Di-* in Batak Toba and Indonesian does not have allomorphs. Another example of verb affixation using the prefix *Di-* can be seen as follows:

*Di* + *allang* = *Diallang* (eaten)  
*Di* + *makan* = *Dimakan* (eaten)

When added to the base form of a verb or other adjective, the prefix *di-* will produce ungrammatical forms.

Example:

$$Di + lari = \text{Dilari (run)}$$

## Suffix

### Suffix –Hon

Batak Toba language suffix	Formation verbs
<i>-Hon</i>	/Bacahon/ /Surathon/ /Jalohon/ /Buathon/ /Karejohon/
Indonesia language Suffix	Formation verbs
<i>-Kan</i>	/Bacakan/ /Tuliskan/ /Mintakan/ /Ambilkan/ /Kerjakan/

The affixation of verbs using suffixes in the Batak Toba language differs from that in Indonesian, but their use differs. If the suffix *-hon* in the Batak Toba language is joined with a word ending in *-ng*, then there is a morphophonemic where the sound changes from *-hon* to *-kon*, but the writing remains the same.

Example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Herbang} + \text{hon} &= \text{Herbanghon (develop)} \\ \text{Kembang} + \text{kan} &= \text{Kembangkan (develop)} \end{aligned}$$

Combining the *-hon* suffix followed by a word ending in *-ng* will change the sound of the *-hon* suffix to *-kon*.

$$\text{Herbang} + \text{hon} = \text{Herbanghon be read Herbangkon}$$

In the suffix *-kan* in Indonesian, there is no morphophonemic.

### Suffix –i

Batak Toba language suffix	Formation verbs
<i>-i</i>	/dalani/ /attuki/ /seati/ /allangi/ /bonduti/
Indonesia language Suffix	Formation verbs
<i>-i</i>	/jalani/ /pukuli/ /potongi/

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/makani/  
/telani/

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The *-i* suffix in the Batak Toba language, and Indonesian has similarities. There is no difference in writing and reading in the suffix. The two suffixes have the same function, and no melting occurs.

## Confix

### Confix *Di – i*

Batak Toba language confix	Formation verbs
<i>Di – i</i>	/Didalani/ /Diattuki/ /Diseati/ /Diallangi/ /Diberengi/
Indonesia language confix	Formation verbs
<i>Di – i</i>	/Dijalani/ /Dipukuli/ /Dipotongi/ /Dimakani/ /Dilihati/

From the table above, the use of the *Di-i* confix in the Batak Toba language and Indonesian is the same. Both do not experience dissolution if they meet the beginning of a vowel or consonant verb. Both also form passive verbs, both in Batak Toba and Indonesia language [13].

### Confix *Man-i*

Batak Toba language confix	Formation verbs
<i>Man – i, Mang-i</i>	/Mandongani/ /Manghunduli/
Indonesia language confix	Formation verbs
<i>Me-i, Men-i</i>	/Menemani/ /Menduduki/

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the variation of the *man-i* confix in the Toba language is quite similar to the variation of the *Ma-i* confix in Indonesia language. The affixation above is an allomorphic variation in Batak Toba and Indonesia language. In Indonesian, there is the allomorph *Me* (*Me-*, *Men-*), while in the Batak Toba language, there is the allomorph *Ma* (*Man-*, *Mang-*), and the suffix *i* is added to form the *Man-i* confix. There are differences in the *man-i* confix in the Batak Toba language, the *man-i* confix does not always become *me-i*. In some situations, the *man-i* confix in the Batak



Toba language turns into a *me-kan* confix in Indonesia language. Examples like the following:

*manortori* = *menarikan* (interesting)

*Manortori* is formed from the noun '*tortor*' followed by the confix *man-i*. But if it is translated in the initial concept, the *man-i* confix changes to *me-i*. The translation of the word above is unacceptable to *menari*'.

#### Konfiks *Ma – hon*

Batak Toba language confix	Formation verbs
<i>Ma-hon</i>	/Mamaritahon/
Indonesia language confix	Formation verbs
<i>Meng-kan</i>	/Mengabarkan/

The *Ma-hon* confix in the Batak Toba language parallels the *Meng-kan* confix in Indonesia. *Ma-hon* and *Meng-kan* confixes in both languages are generally formed from nouns. As in the example above, the confix is formed from a noun, *barita*' news'.

#### 4. Conclusion

Batak Toba verb affixation has similarities and differences when compared to Indonesian verb affixation. The similarities and differences cover two aspects: the parallel form of the verb affix and the primary form to which the affix is attached. Based on the discussion above, it can be seen that there are similarities in the forms of verb affixes in the Batak Toba language and Indonesian. Among them: (1) Prefix *Di-*, in the Batak Toba language and Indonesia language, the prefix does not differ in writing and reading. The two prefixes do not melt if they meet basic words with vowels or consonants. The prefix *Di-* in Batak Toba and Indonesia language does not have allomorphs. (2) The suffix *-i* in the Batak Toba and Indonesia languages have similarities. There is no difference in writing and reading in the suffix. The two suffixes have the same function, and no melting occurs. (3) Prefix *Tar-*, both prefixes *Ter-* and *Tar-* have similar usage. The two prefixes have no allomorphs. In addition, the two prefixes have in common that they form passive verbs in the Batak Toba and Indonesia languages.

The affixation process does not decay, so the structure and phonemes do not change. There are differences between the data on the affixation of Batak Toba language verbs and the affixation of Indonesia language verbs. (1) The *-hon* suffix in the Batak Toba

language has the same structure as the *-kan* suffix in Indonesia. However, the prefix *-hon* in the Batak Toba language dissolves in the form of a sound change when followed by a word ending in 'ng'. For example, herbs. If the word is joined with the suffix *-hon* the sound in the suffix *-hon* changes to *-kon*, but the spelling remains *-hon*. The word 'herbanghon' is not read as written but reads 'herbangkon'. (2) The second difference in the affixation of Batak Toba and Indonesia language verbs is in the allomorphic affixation of 'man' in the Batak Toba language or 'me' in Indonesia language. One of the variations of the prefix *man* is 'mar'. However, the use of 'mar' in the Batak Toba language has changed to the prefix 'ber' in Indonesia. For example, *Marmeam*, the word's origin, means 'play'. The word is formed with the prefix 'mar' but when translated into Indonesia language the word becomes 'play', which begins with the prefix 'ber'. The similarity of the rules of the Batak Toba language and Indonesia language makes it possible to exchange the application of language rules, for example, someone who wants to speak Indonesia language but uses the Batak Toba language rules.

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