

A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND BATAK TOBA LANGUAGE IN VERBAL AFFIXES

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Abstract

Indonesia is one of the largest countries in the world which consists of various islands and tribes. One of the tribes is the Batak Toba. Batak Toba is a native tribe originating from North Sumatra because most of the Batak Toba people live in North Sumatra. In this journal the author discusses a comparative between verbal affixes in English and Batak Toba Language. Which is English such as the source and Batak Toba Language as the target language. This article aims to determine the difference between verbal affixes in English and Batak Toba Language. The implement used is documentation and reading several other articles correlated to verbal affixes in English and Toba Batak Toba Language. Data were analyzed using descriptive analysis comparative studies. The research technique used is descriptive analysis to discovery the differences Verbal Affixes between English and Batak Toba Language. The findings reveal that the comparison of verbal affixes in English and Batak Toba Language in the recount text provided shows that the types of verbal affixes in English and Batak Toba Language are different. Verbal affixes in English and Batak Toba Language have differences, namely in English there are 3 types of affixes, namely, prefixes, suffixes, and infixes and these three types have more types in them. While in Toba Batak language there are 4 types of affixes, namely prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and confixes.

Keywords: *Verbal Affixes, Prefixes, Suffixes, Infixes, and Confixes*

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool that humans use when communicating with others (Rabiah, 2018). Other people will not understand what we say if we don't use language. So, language is a very important aspect when communicating. There are various kinds of languages in Indonesia, one of which is the Batak Toba Language. The research problem is formulated as follows: what are the differences between English and Batak Toba Language in verbal affixes?.

Morphology originates from Greek word; -Morph is form or shape and -ology is the learning of something. Bauer (2001) states that morphology is the study of the forms of words. To put it in another way, from the above understanding, it can be decided that morphology is a branch of linguistics or science that studies the formation of a word from small elements that can affect changes in the structure and meaning of the word (Manurung & Johan, 2019).

Refers to McCarthy (2006) as cited in (Nurhasiyanti et al., 2021), affixation is the process for a bound morpheme that is involved or combined before, after or within to a base, it means simple structure (as in happy", the base to which -ness is involved to yield "happiness"), or complex structure (as in happy", the base to which un- is involved to yield,

"unhappiness"). It can be concluded that Affixes are the formation of morphemes that are put together at the beginning and at the end of words. E.g. the word weak, the suffix "ness" is combined into "weakness". Affix is creating a new word when affixes are combined into the base word (Mitchell & Brady, 2014).

According to Aslamiah (2020), A prefix is an element added in front of a root word that changes the word's meaning. Prefixation is the process which an affix is involved in front of the base (Xhina, 2013). The second types is infix. Infix is a word element (a type of affix) that can be place in within the base form of a word (rather than at its beginning or end) to produce a new word or intensity meaning (Plag, 2018).

Verbal prefixes in English: Formation prefix -inter + act = interact (verbal prefixes), Formation prefix -a + atypical = atypical (verbal prefixes), Formation prefix -re + birth = rebirth (verbal prefixes), Formation prefix -dis + connect = disconnect (verbal prefixes), Formation -un + fasten = unfasten (verbal prefixes), Formation -de + value = devalue (verbal prefixes), Formation prefix -a + typical = atypical (verbal prefixes).

Verbal Infixes in English: 1) Passerby (*orang lewat* – singular); Passersby (*orang lewat* – plural); The examples of sentence: The security needs to pay attention at all the passersby. 2) Handful (*segenggam*); Handsful (*segenggam penuh*); The examples of sentence: We just dig out handful of gold from the cave. 3) Cupful (*secangkir*); Cupsful (*secangkir penuh*); The examples of sentence: Please give me cupsful of coffee!.

Verbal Suffixes in English: Formation short (adj) + suffix en = shorten (Verbal Suffixes), Formation burn (adj + suffix d/ed = burned (Verbal Suffix), Formation class noun) + suffix ify = classify (Verbal Suffixes), Formation advoc (noun) + suffix ate = advocate (Verbal Suffixes), Formation national (noun) + suffix ize = nationalize (Verbal Suffixes), Formation chart (noun) + suffix er = Charter (Verbal Suffixes), Formation paint (verb) + suffix ing = Painting (Verbal Suffixes)

In Batak Toba language, affixes are word elements which, when combined into basic words or root words, can form new words and new meanings. There are various types of affixes in the Batak Toba Language, including: prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes.

In Batak Toba language, verbs are one of the most important components in forming a sentence. According to Tenny (1987), verbs are words that express an action or action, process, motion, state or occurrence of something. So, it is clear that a verb is a word that indicates an action or process and becomes central in a sentence.

In the Batak Toba Language, verbs are grouped into two groups, namely single verbs and serial verbs (Hutahaean, 2015). A single verb predicate is a predicate with a main verb consisting of one, while a serial verb predicate is a predicate with a predicative structure with more than one main verb (Verhaar, 2001). In the Batak Toba Language, there are various types of verbal affixes, including: prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes (Ambarita, 2018).

Prefix -ma in the Batak Toba Language, there are two kinds, namely: prefixes 'ma-' and prefixes 'ma- plus other prefixes'. 1) Pure Prefix Ma. This prefix can be attached to the base of a noun and functions as a verb form and a full reduplication form which means to express an activity or action. a) Pure prefix 'ma-' + 'stem' container form 'verb' lively by the resulting alterations: The prefix 'ma' + 'stem' initially initiated with a vowel becomes '-mang'; Example: *allang* becomes *mangallang* [*Au mangallang bawang*; I eat onions]. b) The prefix 'ma-' + 'stem' initially initiated with the consonant; Example: *baen* becomes *mambaen* [*Au mambaen kue*; I make a cake]. c) The prefix 'ma-' forming lively verb

intransitive: The Prefix 'ma-' + 'stem' in adjective or infinitive verb becomes intransitive verb, which means to become; Example: *Hiang* becomes *Mahiang* [*Sabah na gabe mahiang*; The rice fields becomes dry]. 2) The Prefix Ma- and the other affixes. a) Prefix 'ma-' + 'stem' + 'suffix' → 'hon'; The type of verb in transitive verbs is look like: to do something to the object; Example: *dege* becomes *mandegehon* [*Au mandegehon duhut*; I stepped on the grass]. b) Prefix 'ma-' + 'stem' (noun, or verb or adjective) + suffix '-i'; Example: *hata* becomes *manghatai*; [*Ibana manghatai au*; he's talking about me].

The prefix 'mar-' similar with the prefix 'ber-' in Indonesian. The meaning of pure prefix 'mar-' + 'stem'; Example: *tandang* becomes *martandang* [*Au martandang tu huta*; I visited the village].

Prefix 'pa-' as forming the verb lively transitive: a) This types to create become; Example: *paginjang* [*paginjang dagingmi*; raise your body]. b) Prefix 'pa-' + 'stem (adj)' + suffix '-hon' to create become; Example: *papeolhon* [*Ahu laho papeolhon bosi*; I want to bend iron].

Prefix Tar: a) The Single Affix: the form is prefix 'tar-' + 'stem (verb)'; Example: *tarago* [*au tarago di nantuari*; I was cheated yesterday]. b) The Plural Affix: the form is prefix 'tar-' + 'verb' + 'hon'; Example: *tarpukulhon* [*Rina tarpukulhon tingki au marmeam bal*; Rina gets hit while playing ball].

Prefix Di: Di + stem verb becomes; Example: *disipak*; [*bal ni disipak dohot jogi*; the ball was kicked hard].

Infix (-ar): Is an affix in the middle of a word; Example: *marggengeng* = *menggongong* [*Biang i margarengeng*; The dog is barking]. Infix (-al): Actually infix -ar, it has something in common with infix -ar; Example: *mallumpat* = *melompat* [*Rina mallumpat to inganan podom*; Rina jumps into bed].

This confix can be attached to the base of the verb that functions as a form of verbs that have mutual meaning to show actions or activities carried out by two people or two parties; Example: (*marsi-an*) + Verb/Kata kerja → Verb/Kata kerja; {*marsi-an*} + *jalang 'menyalam'* → *marsijalangan* (shake hands); *Si Rey marsijalangan dohot kepala sikkola* (Rey shakes hands with the principal).

Suffix {-hon}; These suffixes can be attached to the base of verbs and nouns which serve to form passive verbs which have immediate meaning. For example: Verb/Kata kerja + {-hon} → Verb/Kata kerja; *suan 'tanam'* + {-hon} → *suanhon* (plant); *suanhon mutik i* (plant that flower). Sufiks {-i}; For example: Verb/Kata kerja + {-i} → Verb/Kata kerja; *dalan 'jalan'* + {-i} → *dalani* (live); *Dalani ngolu on* (live this life). Suffix {-on}; Suffix -on to form noun: stem (verb) + -on. Mostly suffix '-on' added to other prefix toward form verb (prefix 'pa-' or 'ma- (ng)'); For example: *ula* + -on = *ulaon* (work).

2. RESEARCH METHOD

In solving the problems that occur, this study uses descriptive qualitative research methods. Refers to Sugiyono (2016:9) in (Putra et al., 2022) descriptive qualitative method is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism used to observe the condition or situation of natural objects (as opposed to experimentations) where the researcher is as an instrument of data collection techniques carried out by triangulation, data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and qualitative research results are more important than

generalizations. And then (Nimehchisalem, 2018) stated "The descriptive qualitative research is a method where the data collection is non-experimental or with real-time recording which produces data that occurs naturally". The method is a combination of qualitative research and descriptive research. In this research, researcher uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. This research employs a descriptive qualitative research method which aims to describe, explain and answer problems that occur according to an event, condition or phenomenon, naturally without any data manipulation. The source of our research data is taken from the Recount Text entitled 'Princess Rose and The Golden Bird' in English.

Our reason as the author obtained data from the Recount Text entitled 'Princess Rose and The Golden Bird' in English and Batak Toba is because some words in the English and Batak Toba language texts were found to have several verbal affixes. In addition, how to obtain additional data obtained by the author in accordance with existing references.

In this contrastive analysis research, the author will find out the differences between verbal affixes in English and Batak Toba, namely with how to distinguish the verbal affixes in the two languages concerned. The steps taken by researchers in analyzing the data are first; The researcher reads the available recount text and then understands it in both English and Batak Toba language, secondly; Researchers began to identify and find verbal affixes from English and Batak Toba language, third; The researcher compared verbal affixes found in two languages, that is English and Batak Toba language, and fourth; The researcher determined the differences in verbal affixes found in two languages, namely English and Toba Batak language.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the recount text analyzed by the researcher entitled "Princess Rose and The Golden Bird" found the information about the differences of verbal affixes in English and Batak Toba Language.

3.1. The Differences of Verbal Affixes in English and Batak Toba Language

Based on the recount text analyzed by the researcher entitled "Princess Rose and The Golden Bird" in English and "*Puteri Rose dan Pidong Sere*" in Batak Toba language:

Text In English:

Princess Rose and The Golden Bird

A long time ago there lived a beautiful Princess named Rose. She had long, wavy and shiny red hair! She was named Rose as she loved the roses. She had one glowing golden bird who will visit her in the evenings. The princess and the golden bird will sing mesmerizing song, where all people in the kingdom peacefully sleep with sweet dreams. The bird will begin making the sounds seeing the beautiful hair of the princess and she will join with the bird. Both of them used to sing lullaby to make people sleep and keep singing the lullabies until sun rise.

While people lived peacefully, a wicked witch came to know about the golden bird and the hair color of the princess rose. She cursed the princess and her hair turned ugly black!

As usual, the bird started singing seeing the black hair of the princess and she continued. While people fell asleep, none of them had sweet dreams; rather they were terrible and fearful. Princess heard about the nightmare dreams and was so worried!

She asked the golden bird what she should do to turn her hair red. The bird asked her to dip her hair in rose water and she did. Finally, the hair turned beautiful red with the usual glow. Undoubtedly, everyone fell asleep hearing the lullaby and had sweet dreams. Knowing this, the witch cursed again and now removed all rose flowers and petals from the kingdom.

Text In Batak Toba Language:

Puteri Rose dan Pidong Sere

Najolo adong ma sahalak boru na uli rupana, ganjang obukna marwarna merah jala marhilong, ia goar ni si boru on si Rose, tudos tu goarna lomo hian roha ni si Rose on mambereng bunga mawar, jala adong di si rose on sada pidong sere na marhilong, jala ro tiap borngin laho mandongani ibana, jala rap marende ende na tabo do siboru on rappon pidong sere na i, laos i ma mambahen sude jolma na di harajaon parpeakan nasida modom dohot renges jala marnipi na denggan, somalna jolo dibereng pidong sere i do bagak ni obuk ni siboru i jala sian i rap marende ma siboru dohot pidong sere i, ende pataruhon modom do somalna na diendehon, asa sian i mambaen sude halak na di harajaon i renges parpodoman sahat tu dapat parbinsar ni mata ni ari.

Di tingki sonang ma situasi ni harajaon i, tarbege ma barita ni siboru dohot pidong sere i tu sada parsibalik mata na jat, jala mamburai ma parsibalik mata i tu siboru i. Songon na somalna, mulai ma marende pidong sere i, alai dang songon na somal na be parpodom ni angka jolma i alana dang marnipi indah be angka jolma i, baliksa nipi na gaor nama, jala sai busisaon.

Dungi di sukkun siboru i ma tu pidong sere i, aha ma patut sipatupaon na asa mulak muse obukna songon sinajolo i, dungi di alusi ma asa di sornophon ma obukna du bagasan aek mawar, jala di ulahon siboru i ma songon na nisuru ni si pidong sere i, dung i mulak ma muse songon na somalna, renges ma parpodomni angka jolma na diharajaon i, dungkon marende siboru na margaor si rose i, dung dibege si parsibalik mata i barita i, mulak ma muse nasida mamburai siboru i, jala dohot sude angka bunga mawar di sesa sian harajaon i.

There are several types of verbal affixes contained in the text based on the rules, including:

Table 1 The Kinds of Verbal Affixes

ENGLISH Verbal Affixes in English (verb prefixes and verb suffixes)	BATAK TOBA LANGUAGE Verbal Affixes in Batak Toba language (verb prefixes and verb suffixes)
<p>1. Prefix (a) Asleep: A + sleep</p>	<p>1. Prefix (ma) <i>Mambaen: Ma(m) + baen</i> <i>Mamburai: Ma(m) + burai</i></p> <p>2. Prefix (mar) <i>Marhilong: Mar + hilong</i> <i>Marende: Mar + ende</i></p> <p>3. Prefix (di) <i>Dibereng: Di + bereng</i> <i>Dibege: Di + bege</i></p> <p>4. Prefix (tar) <i>Tarbege: Tar + bege</i></p>
<p>2. Suffix (d/ed) Lived : Live + d Loved : Love + d Cursed : Curse + d Continued : Continue + d Removed : Remove + d Turned : Turn + ed Started : Start + ed Worried : Worry + ed</p> <p>3. Suffix (ing) Glowing : Glow + ing Mesmerizing : Mesmerize + ing Making : Make + ing Seeing : See + ing Singing : Sing + ing Hearing : Hear + ing Knowing : Know + ing</p>	<p>5. Suffix (hon) <i>Sornopho: Sornop + hon</i></p> <p>6. Suffix (on) <i>Ulahon : Ulah + on</i> <i>Sipatupaon: Sipatupa + on</i></p>
<p>4. Prefix (un) & Suffix (d/ed) Undoubtedly : Un + doubt + ed + ly</p>	<p>7. Prefix (ma) & Suffix (i) <i>Mandongani: Ma(n) + dongan + i</i></p> <p>8. Prefix (pa) & Suffix (hon) <i>Pataruhon: Pa + taruh + hon</i></p> <p>9. Prefix (di) & Suffix (hon) <i>Diendehon: Di + ende + hon</i></p>

3.2. Discussion

Based on the table above, the reader can see some verbal affixes of the text entitled “Princess Rose and The Golden Bird” in English and “*Puteri Rose dan Pidong Sere*” in Batak Toba Language which have been analyzed by the author.

The following is the number of affixes found according to the table above; There are 1 prefixes -a, 1 prefixes -un, 9 suffixes -d/ed, and 7 suffixes -ing the English text, while in the Batak Toba Language the affixes found are; There are 3 prefixes -ma, 2 prefixes -mar, 3 prefixes -di, 1 prefixes -tar, 3 prefixes -hon, 1 prefixes -pa, 2 suffixes -on. There are 17 words of verbal affixes in English, as well as 13 words of verbal affixes in Batak Toba Language.

The comparison in English and Batak Toba Language can be seen above, where the types of verbal affixes in English and Batak Toba Language are different. In addition, the verbal affixes found in the available text are different in the two analyzed languages.

4. CONCLUSION

Founded on the results of the data analysis, the comparison of verbal affixes in English and Batak Toba Language in the recount text provided shows that the types of verbal affixes in English and Batak Toba Language are different. Verbal affixes in English and Batak Toba Language have differences, namely in English there are 3 types of affixes, namely, prefixes, suffixes, and infixes and these three types have more types in them. While in Toba Batak language there are 4 types of affixes, namely prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and confixes and these four types have more types in them which are also different from English. The number of words found based on the analysis differs in English and Batak Toba Language due to the different types given above.

In the text, the researcher analyzed and produced 17 verbal affixes found in English and 13 verbal affixes found in Batak Toba Language. The 17 words in English including; Asleep, Lived, Loved, Cursed, Turned, Started, Continued, Worried, Glowing, Mesmerizing, Making, Seeing, Singing, Hearing, Knowing, Undoubtedly, Removed. 13 words in the Toba Batak language, such as; *Mambaen, Mamburai, Marhilong, Marende, Dibereng, Dibege, Tarbegel, Sornophon, Ulahon, Sipatupaon, Mandongani, Pataruhon, Diendehon.*

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