

Incorporation with verb deletion in Toba Bataknese Language

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Abstract— Incorporation in the Toba Bataknese language occurs due to changes of verb position which results in deletion of verb. The theory used to analyze this incorporation of verb deletion is one presented by Fillmore (1988) referring to Jehane's. Meanwhile, the method used in this study is based on Labov's. According to Labov, the data of linguistic research are obtained from text, elicitation, intuition, experiment, and observation. Von Humboldt states that the term incorporation is the unification of lexical morphemes and words. The result of this analysis indicates that the incorporation in Toba Bataknese occurs typologically rather than polysynthetically. The forms or types of incorporation in this language are apparently quite broad, varied and applied clearly without changing the meaning of each incorporation. One of the incorporation forms or types results in incorporation with verb deletion. The kinds of incorporation with verb deletion based on the cases are objective, instrumental, locative, translative, and state incorporations. The incorporation process of verb deletion happens because the incorporating case changes its function. The case is verbalized by verb affix, and then the incorporation process causes changes in syntactic valence and construction.

Keywords— Incorporation, typology, polysynthesis, syntactic construction, Toba Bataknese language.

I. INTRODUCTION

Toba Bataknese is rich in very interesting word forms to study, especially in the case of incorporation with its verb deletion. Some examples of the verb forms are: *marujung-head to*, *marbaju-wear shirt*, *marsalawar-wear pants*, *manderes-scrape*, *manggule-give*, and *markareta-ride a motorcycle*.

These verb forms, according to linguists, are the result of verbalization in which the verb-forming affixes: *mar*, *man*, and *mang* are added to the noun roots. It also results from the derivation of nouns into verbs or denominalisation with the formation processes of *mar* + root, *man* + root, and *mang* + root. Semantically the meanings of the affixes in these forms are explained as follows:

mar in *marujung* head to

mar in *marbaju* wear shirt

man in *manderes* scrape

mang in *menggule* give

mar in *markareta* ride/have motorcycle

Our question is, why does verbalization or denominalization occur in these forms? This paper analyzes the above verb types or forms to elaborate the proof that this kind of case is an incorporation process. What's wrong with incorporation? In fact, the forms above can still be returned to the original forms with similar

grammatical meanings, and both forms can be used interchangeably.

a) Na markareta na jeges i itoku. (The one with the good motorcycle is my younger brother)

b) Na mamake kareta na jeges i itoku (The one who is riding the motorcycle is my younger brother)

After experiencing verbalization to replace the verb position, the initial verb is consequently released. These kinds of forms are quite productive in Toba Bataknese, so they are worth studying more deeply and richly.

One problem that arises from the background above is what cases can be incorporated into verbs. The scope of this study is limited to incorporation with verb deletion in Toba Bataknese. It really needs to be emphasized because in Toba Bataknese there are still other forms of incorporation, such as agent incorporation, object incorporation, preposition incorporation, and so on. Therefore, the purpose of this study is not only to find cases of incorporation, but also to examine the process of incorporation with Toba Bataknese verb deletion. Research on incorporation have been widely done, among others, Deli Kusuma (2014) researching incorporation with Mandailing verb deletion and Mulyono (2013) studying the symptoms of incorporation in the language of print media. In this study the author discusses incorporation

with Toba Batakese verb deletion. The purposes of this study are to find and explain the formation and use of incorporation forms or types in Toba Batakese language.

1.1 The Problem of the Research

This research problem is formulated to find and explain the forms or types of incorporation with verb deletion in Toba Batakese simple sentences found in a collection of folk tales 'Torsatorsa Hombung'.

1.2 The Objective of the Research

This study aims to find and explain the forms or types of incorporation with verb deletion in Toba Batakese simple sentences found in a collection of folk tales 'Torsatorsa Hombung'.

II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1 Definition of Incorporation

The term incorporation comes from the English incorporation. The use of the term incorporation in linguistics at first related to the division of language typology into isolative, agglutinative, flexi, and incorporative language (Keraf, 1990: 62) or isolating, agglutinating, (in)flexional, and polysynthetic (Spencer, 1993: 38). Keraf said that incorporative was then equalized to the term polysynthesis interchangeably: incorporative language or polysynthetic language. The concept of incorporation developed into a concept of sentence structure in which one of the arguments joins the verb so that it is called as noun incorporation, object incorporation, or just incorporation.

Baker (1987: 9) states that generally the process of changing grammatical functions is a transfer of a lexical category from a position in a sentence to a new position, and one of the lexicons will be inside the other one realized by a certain morpheme. The incorporation process changes the governmental relationship between the predicate and its argument.

Kridalaksana (1992: 153) uses the term argument linking to refer to the same meaning as noun incorporation. Argument linking is the fusing of an argument into a predicator so that a new predicator is formed. For example, (a) 'Kakak memiliki rambut panjang' and (b) 'Kakak berambut panjang'. In sentence (a), the argument of long hair is linked with the verb *has*. Next, affixation and incorporation of lexemes take place as well in Toba Batakese language. Parera (1993: 133) says incorporation is the integration of a case into a verbum or the presentation of a case morphologically without bringing about semantic differences. Or in other words, a verbum is derived from a case morphologically. An example is quoted from Hendrikus Jehane.

- a. Opat panangko na mamake tutup ulu pake sinjato piso.
- b. Opat panangko na mamake tutup ulu marsinjato piso.

The form of incorporation as in the example above is called 'verbum' (verb) incorporation by Parera. He does not explain why he uses a term like 'noun incorporation' as used by linguists in general. It is certainly not a mistake if we study that further. The term verb incorporation, if we translate it into English, becomes 'incorporated verb' not 'verb incorporation'. Thus, Parera places emphasis on the verb resulting from incorporation rather than on the noun that was incorporated. When we connect the two terms, we find the common thread, i.e. the noun essentially refers to the same thing although the emphasis is different.

The so-called 'incorporation with the verb ellipsis' is similar to the so-called verbum (verb incorporation) proposed by Parera. The incorporation with verb ellipsis intended in this study is a form of incorporation that occurs because one of the cases incorporates into a verb, then the case replaces the verb position after the verbalization resulting in ellipsis of the initial verb.

2.2 Types of Incorporation Processes

In term of cross languages there are 3 types of incorporation process, namely prepositional, nominal and verbal incorporations.

Example:

1. a. Kalau Tante Sri mengizinkan, aku akan segera ke rumahmu.

b. Kalau Tante Sri memberi izin, aku akan segera ke rumahmu.

Verb *mengizinkan* in sentence (a) means giving permission, the same as in sentence (b), and this process is verbal-nominal incorporation. When viewed from the realization, this merger shows that the meaning of the verb "memberi" is realized in the suffix [-kan] and the noun becomes the core of the derived verb.

Moreover, Jehane (1996: 66-67) explained that in Indonesian there are 6 types of verbal incorporation processes. Jehane's cases of incorporation with verb deletion were: objective, instrumental, locative, fictitious, translative, and state incorporation.

III. THE METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

The methods used in this study are in the forms of data collection and data analysis methods. Kridalaksana (1988: 33) quoted Labov's opinion saying that in current linguistic research investigators obtain language data from text, elicitation, intuition, experiment, and observation.

3.1 Data Source

The data source of this research is a written source in the form of fiction obtained from a collection of folk tales 'Torsatorsa Hombung' or abbreviated as TTH.

3.2 Data Analysis

As Toba Batakese speakers, observation, free listening-speaking and listening-speaking techniques are used to determine the acceptability of a structure, and to capture the data related to this research, namely the use of the Toba Batakese incorporation forms. In addition, the data are analyzed by using sorting or splitting techniques. The researcher as a Toba Batakese native speaker also uses intuitive data that come from the researcher's own knowledge. At the data assessment stage, matching and sharing methods are used. The matching method used is based on the language referent itself, especially in terms of determining the equation of the incorporated cases. Furthermore, how the incorporation takes place is analyzed. The following sentence is a form of incorporation with deletion of verb in Toba Batakese. (1) Boru-boruna marbajunarara i anggiku. (The woman in red is my sister.) (2) Boru-boru namamakke bajunarara i anggiku. (The woman wearing the red shirt is my sister.) The verb 'marbaju' in Toba Batakese or berbaju in Indonesian in sentence (1) means mamakke baju in Toba Batakese or memakai baju in Indonesian as in sentence (2), and this process is a verbal-nominal incorporation process.

IV. RESEARCH RESULTS

4.1 Incorporation with Verb Deletion in Toba Batakese

4.1.1 Objective Incorporation

In this type of incorporation, the incorporating case is verbalized, and it replaces the verb position. The initial verb is eliminated.

Example:

- (a) Najolo, di Rura Silindung maringanan do sada raja nampuna goar Punsahang Mataniari Punsahang Mataji bulan. (Long time ago, in Rura Silindung, there lived a king who had the name Punsahang Mataniari Punsahang Mataji bulan. (THH: 13)
- (b) Najolo, di Rura Silindung maringanan do sada raja namargoar Punsahang Mataniari Punsahang Mataji bulan. (Long time ago, in Rura Silindung, there lived a king named Punsahang Mataniari Punsahang Mataji bulan. (THH: 13)

The verb 'namargoar' in Toba Batakese or 'bernama' in Indonesian in sentence (b) implies 'nampuna goar' in Toba Batakese or 'memiliki nama' in Indonesian

as in sentence (a), and this process is an objective incorporation process.

4.1.2 Instrumental Incorporation

In this incorporation type, the instrumental case undergoes the verbalization to replace the verb position, while the initial verb is eliminated.

Example:

- (a) Di sada tingki mangulahon gondang ma raja i tu angka pidong na adong di inganan i. (One day, the king conducted drumming for the birds in his place.) (THH: 25)
- (b) Di sada tingki margondang ma raja i tu angka pidong na adong di inganan i. (One day, the king was drumming for the birds in his place.) (THH: 25)

The verb 'margondang' in Toba Batakese or 'bergondang' in Indonesian in sentence (b) implies 'mangulahon gondang' in Toba Batakese or 'melaksanakan gendang' in Indonesian as in sentence (a), and this process is an instrumental incorporation.

4.1.3 Locative incorporation

In this type of incorporation, the locative case which has undergone verbalization replaces the position of the verb, while the initial verb is eliminated.

Example:

- (a) Di sada tingki, laho ma ibana masuk tuhuta sian hutana i. (At one time, he left to enter a village from his place.) (THH: 32)
- (b) Di sada tingki, laho ma ibana marhuta sian hutana i. (At one time, he left for villaging from his place.) (THH: 32)

The verb 'marhuta' in Toba Batakese or 'berdesa' in Indonesian in sentence (b) implies 'masuk tu huta' in Toba Batakese or 'masuk ke desa' in Indonesian as in sentence (a), and this is locative incorporation process.

4.1.4 Translative Incorporation

The translative case is a case that marks the meaning of change in noun or the like. For example metmet (small) gabe marmetmet (to become smaller or diminished). Translative incorporation occurs when the translative case is incorporated into the verb while the initial verb is eliminated.

For example:

- (a) Gabe tubu ma roha laho manggurithon deba sian torsa-torsa i muse tubu ku na gabe metmet on. (So, there arises the desire to inscribe some of the torsas again into this small book.) (THH: x)
- (b) Gabe tubu ma roha laho manggurithon deba sian torsa-torsa i muse tubu ku na marmetmet on. (So, a desire arises to inscribe some of the torsas again to this diminished book.) (THH: x)

The verb 'marmetmet' in Toba Batakese or 'mengecil' in Indonesian in sentence (b) contains the meaning of 'gabe metmet' in Toba Batakese or 'menjadi kecil' in Indonesian as in sentence (a), and this is a translative incorporation process.

4.1.5 State Incorporation

By state case we mean a case that states the situation of the objective and experiencer cases. State incorporation occurs when the case incorporates with the verb and replaces the position of the verbalized verb when the initial verb is eliminated.

Example:

1. (a) Sae gabe teme ma ibana tu anak na i alana malena. (So, he became angry with his child because of his hunger.) (THH: 84)

(b) Sae paneme-nemeon ma ibana tu anak na i Alana malena. (So he was angry with his child because of his hunger.) (THH: 84)

The verb 'paneme-nemeon' in Toba Batakese or 'marah-marahlah' in Indonesian in sentence (b) contains the meaning 'gabe teme' in Toba Batakese or 'jadi marahlah' in Indonesian as in sentence (a), and it belongs to state incorporation process.

V. CONCLUSION

From the whole discussion of the Toba Batakese cases above, typologically the Toba Batakese language is not polysynthetic or incorporative, but it has incorporation forms. The Toba Batakese incorporation forms are apparently quite broad and varied and are almost the same as the Indonesian ones. They can also be applied clearly without changing the meaning of each incorporation. One of the incorporation forms or types is incorporation with verb deletion which occurs because one of the cases incorporates into a verb after verbalization; as a result, the initial verb is eliminated. The types of incorporation with verb deletion based on the incorporating cases are: objective, instrumental, locative, factual, translative, and state incorporation. The process of incorporation with verb deletion occurs because the case incorporates with verb and experiences absorption because its function is replaced by the incorporating case. The case is verbalized with a verb affix, then the incorporation process results in changes in syntactic valence and in syntactic construction.

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