

The Verbalizers of the Toba Batak Language

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ABSTRACT

Verbalizers (VBLZ) are morphemes which create verbs from other word types such as the noun, adjective, and other verb. This study traces, characterizes, and formulated the VBLZ of the Toba Batak Language (TBL). The data was the written and spoken form of the Toba language. The analysis was designed in qualitative descriptive and is ordered according to the focuses of the study of (1) lists of the VBLZ, (2) the way the VBLZ created verbs, and (3) the classification of the VBLZ. There are 3 findings in this study. Firstly, there are 5 VBLZ in the TBL; *mar-*, *maN-*, *pa-*, *-on*, and *-i*. The VBLZ created verbs directly and indirectly which determined the VBLZ into the first and second. Furthermore, the VBLZ are classified according to the impacts in creating verbs into primary VBLZ (the affixes of aspects of verb *pa-*, *-on*, and *-i*), and secondary VBLZ of *mar-* and *maN-*.

KEYWORDS

Morphology; typology; derivation; VBLZ; verb.

INTRODUCTION

A morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit in language which functions in fulfilling the needs of the lexical and grammar. The fulfilling of the lexical needs, theoretically in many languages, happened through the process of derivational, reduplication, and composition. Otherwise, the fulfilling of the grammar, especially in the clause, is through the inflectional affixation (Katamba, 1993., McCarthy, 1992., Lieber, 2006., Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011). However, both of morphological realization to the lexical and grammar intensely found in clauses (Haspelmath, 2016). Look at the following clauses:

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | <i>mereka</i> | <i>Men-[diskusi-kan]</i> | <i>jawaban</i> | Indonesian |
| | Subj.3PL | ACT-[discussion-VBLZ] | Obj.answer | |
| | 'They discuss the answer' | | | |
| 2. | <i>Mang-[hata-i]</i> | <i>si<alus>an-na</i> | <i>halakki</i> | Tobanese |
| | ACT-[word-VBLZ] | Obj.NMLZ<answer>-Clit | Subj.3PL | |
| | 'They discuss the answer' | | | |
| 3. | <i>Padha</i> | <i>Nge-[rembug-ke]</i> | <i>wangsulan</i> | Javanese |
| | Subj.3PL | ACT-[discussion-VBLZ] | Obj.answer | |
| | 'They discuss the answer' | | | |

The clauses of Indonesian, Tobanese, and Javanese presented both the morphological processes of the lexical and grammar. First, the morphological processes for the lexical are found in the part of (1) object of Indonesian; the lexical of *jawab-an* is a lexical nominalization from the verb of *jawab* and (2) object of Tobanese; the lexical of

si<alus>an is a lexical nominalization from the verb *alus* become *si<alus>an* as a noun. Interestingly, the predicate for both the three languages are created by a derivational affixation, as the following:

Base form	Derivational	Inflectional
1. <i>Diskusi</i> ‘discussion’	→ <i>diskusi-kan</i> ‘discuss’	→ <i>men-[diskusi-kan]</i> ‘to discuss’
2. <i>Hata</i> ‘word’	→ <i>hata-i</i> ‘discuss’	→ <i>mang-[hata-i]</i> ‘to discuss’
3. <i>Rembug</i> ‘gather’	→ <i>rembug-ke</i> ‘discuss’	→ <i>nge-[rembug-ke]</i> ‘to discuss’

The display of the words’ formation above defined the steps which initiated by the derivational affixation and continued to the inflectional. The derivational which turned *diskusi*, *hata*, and *rembug* into verb is the verbalization, and the affixes that turned the words into verbs are verbalizers (VBLZ). Further, look at the following clauses examples:

- 4.a. *Diskusi-kan* *pekerjaan itu*
 Pred.Nom.discussion-VBLZ Obj.job Det.the
 ‘Discuss the job!’
- 4.b. *Mereka [diskusi-kan]* *pekerjaan itu* Unaccepted
Mereka Men-[diskusi-kan] *pekerjaan itu* Accepted
 3PL.they ACT-[discussion-VBLZ] Obj.job Det.the
 ‘They discuss the job.’

The clauses of 4.a and 4.b. exemplified the difference of clause construction for the verb of *diskusi-kan* and the verb of *men-[diskusi-kan]*. There, the verb *diskusi-kan* is found being used in the imperative clause because the clause is without the subject. The same verb of *diskusi-kan* is tried to be used with the subject but semantically is unaccepted. These realizations confirmed the difference of the VBLZ *-kan* and *meN-* which explicitly affected the clause construction. The VBLZ *-kan* turned the noun into verbs, while the VBLZ *meN-* turned the verb into a simple active mode of clause. The similar case happened in Tobanese, as follows:

- 5.a. *Hata-i* *ulaon i*
 Nom.word-VBLZ Obj.job Det.the
 ‘Discuss the job!’
- 5.b. *Hata-i* *ulaon i halakki* Unaccepted
Mang-[hata-i] *ulaon i Halakki* Accepted
 ACT-[word-VBLZ] Obj.job Det.the Subj.3PL.they
 ‘They discuss the job.’

The noun of *hata* is turned into verb of *hata-i* ‘discuss’ which is the verb form of the imperative clause (without the subject). However, the verb of *hata-i* is unable to be used in a simple active mode (with the subject), the verb of *hata-i* must be completed with *mang-[hata-i]* or added with the prefix *mang-* so it is able to be used with the subject. The exemplification of the verbalization determined three important things about it, they are (1) it is activated by the affixes or VBLZ, (2) the affixes of VBLZ are the one which turned the word into verb in a derivational process, and (3) it needs a deep observation to determined the VBLZ to the inflectional affixes in the verb of the clause. Furthermore, the three important things about the VBLZ create three questions, which are about (1) the list of the VBLZ, (2) the use of the VBLZ, and (3) the classification of the VBLZ. This VBLZ

study is going to be explored in a local language in the Province of North Sumatera, namely the Toba Batak Language (TBL)

TBL is the lingua franca of more than 2 million native speakers inside and outside the North Sumatera. The name ‘*Toba*’ is taken from the largest lake namely Toba Lake. The people who lived around the lake are named as Toba people, they lived with their ethnic called Toba ethnic, and spoke the language namely Toba language (M. Marpaung, 2023; M. B. Marpaung, 2024; M. B. Marpaung et al., 2025). The research to the TBL had been started for many decades ago, including the study of the morphology. The specific discussion about the verbalization and the VBLZ has not been done before. However, there are some related literatures supported the idea.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Previous Related Literature

This study is supported by three earlier literatures. The first is the morphology system of the Toba Batak language (Ambarita, 2018). This research expounds the system of morphology of the Toba Batak language by exemplifying the steps of the system, such as (1) list of morphemes, (2) word formation rules, (3) system of filtering, and (4) dictionary. The relevance of this study to the research of the system of morphology of the Toba Batak language is in the first and second focus of research of (1) the list of morphemes and (2) the rules of word formation. The list of morphemes in the research of the system of morphology is related to the grammatical morphemes while the rules of word formation are related to the way words; nouns, verbs, and adjectives are formed.

The second research that inspired this study is the typology of the Toba Batak language (Nababan, 1986). By getting the natural form of the Toba Batak language from the original area of Toba Batak people around the lake of Toba, the typology of the Toba Batak language describes the four main aspects of the language of (1) phonetics and phonology, (2) morphology, (3) morphosyntax, and (4) syntax. This research contributed to this study by its explanations in the parts of (1) morphology and (2) morphosyntax. The research of typology of the Toba Batak language guides this study in the part of understanding (1) the main rules of morphology especially the word formation rules and (2) the list of the grammatical morphemes.

The third inspiration for this study is the typology of the Toba Batak language in the urbanized area in Medan (Percival, 1986). This research is similar to what Nababan did, the only difference is in the part of data source. In the Toba Batak language typology of urbanized areas in Medan, the data is acquired in Medan which is not the original place of Toba Batak people as the native speakers of the Toba Batak language. By spotting the same topics of (1) phonology, (2) morphology, (3) morphosyntax, and (4) syntax, this research presented its explanation differently. The main contribution of this research to the study of verbalizers of the Toba Batak language is the detail and precision explanation of word formation in the Toba language which guides this study in defining the verbalizers and their rules in formatting verbs in the Toba Batak language.

According to these researches, this study contributed some novelties to the morphology research and study. The first, the urbanized Toba Batak language typology had listed the grammatical morphemes and (2) explained the meaning formed by each grammatical morphemes in word formation. The same ideas had happened in the research of Nababan (1986) and Ambarita (2018). However, this study which talked about the verbalizers of the Toba Batak language focused the analysis on only the grammatical morphemes that formed verbs. Unlike, Percival, Nababan, and Ambarita who had listed the grammatical morphemes and explained the formation of the words in general, by focusing on only the

verbalizers, this study contributed the other novelty in deeply differentiating one grammatical morphemes from the others as the verbalizers. Thus, this study contributed two novelties (1) giving a further specific explanation of the usage of verbalizers (grammatical morphemes which created verbs), and (2) the classification of the verbalizers due to its usages.

Theoretical Review

1. Morphemes' Definition and Types

Morphs as the smallest unit of sounds' representation are expounded into their meaning and function and are called as morphemes (Anderson, 2002; Bickel & Nichols, 1992; Haspelmath, 2020). Further, morphemes are classified into (1) lexical and (2) grammatical. The grammatical morphemes by some works of literature were also specified according to their place or position into (1) suffixes, (2) prefixes, (3) infixes, and (4) circumfixes (Ramlan, 2007; Chaer, 2015; Ermanto, 2018; Mulyono, 2013, Pohan, 2019; Simpen, 2021). Moreover, some works of literature expounded the grammatical morphemes according to the function in the language of (1) word formators and (2) clause formators (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011; Lieber, 2009). As word formators, the grammatical morphemes were defined into (1) the grammatical morphemes of created nouns and (2) the grammatical morphemes that created verbs. The first grammatical morphemes are called nominalizer while the second is verbalizer. The terms of verbalizer in this study adopted the term of nominalizer, abbreviated in NMLZ, which is proposed by Leipzig Rules of Glossing (Leipzig et al., 2015). Considering the uniformity characteristic of Tobanese as an agglutinative language, the uniformity of morphemes in producing verbs was claimed to the same as the term of nominalizers by Leipzig.

2. The Functions of Morphemes

The polymorphemic words which are structured into grammatical and lexical morphemes function as lexicon and clause builder. It is exemplified by the explanations of the interfaces of phonology and morphology to syntax in the language lexicon (Katamba, 1993). In this part, Katamba expounded one of the main functions of morphological processes in language is to fulfill the needs of the lexicons by the speaker. The functions of morphemes; lexical and grammatical, are closely related to the functions of words and their types.

Most languages are classified into (1) contentives and (2) functors. The contentives are lexemes while the functors are words that are not lexemes (Nababan, 1986; Chaer, 2015; Mulyono, 2013; Pohan, 2019). Lexemes are words that are potentially formed by morphological processes (Haspelmath, 2021). While words that are not lexemes do not potential to have a morphological process. In most languages, the contentives are nouns, verbs, and adjectives, while the functors are prepositions, articles, auxiliaries, adverbs, conjunctions; connectives, and transitional signals. According to the functions of morphemes, the morphological processes in formatting words have mostly existed in the groups of nouns, verbs, and adjectives. The Toba Batak language as it is explained by Nababan (1986), Percival (1986), and Ambarita (2018) formatting nouns and verbs from the adjectives, nouns, and verbs. Moreover, the Toba Batak language, from the contentives is only formatting nouns and verbs. Furthermore, the formation of the words that are sourced from the contentives is executed by the morphological processes of (1) affixation of derivational and inflectional, (2) compounding, and (3) reduplication (Haspelmath, 2015, 2016).

Verbs as one of the main words, expounded as the focus of information in clauses or sentences (Booij, 2017; Marneffe et al., 2021; Studies, 2017). This reality directly implied the existence of mode, aspects, voice, and transitivity in the form of verbs by its lexical or the addition of the grammatical morphemes (Blevins et al., 2016; Concepts et al., 2015; Monson et al., n.d.). This is possible to be created by the addition of the grammatical morphemes either in the verbs' formation or clause formation. The verb formation which focuses on the verbs' lexicon availability is questioning according to the grammatical meaning a verb could have. Focusing on the verbs' formation, this study is willing to explore the functions of the verbalizers in formatting verbs due to their meaning lexically and grammatically by focusing on the affixation of derivational.

In conclusion to the part of the theoretical review, the theoretical area of this study is scoped into the parts of morphemes; the definite meaning and form of morphs, which are lexically and grammatically are classified into (1) lexical morphemes and (2) grammatical morphemes. The grammatical morphemes' function formatting (1) words and (2) clauses through words. Formatting words by functioning the grammatical morphemes are exemplified into (1) noun formations by nominalizers and (2) verb formations by verbalizers which the contentives of nouns, verbs, and adjectives source both. According to the functions of verbs as the head of information in clauses and sentences, the existence of morphosyntax features of mode, aspects, voice, and transitivity are important to be identified in the verbs which the verbalizers through the morphological processes. Thus, the theoretical areas of this study are (1) morphemes, (2) morphological processes of affixation; derivational & inflectional, and (3) morphosyntax features.

3. Processes of Morphology

A process of morphology is a process of words forming. The process of word formation is parallel to the goals of the words' form. Katamba (1993) expounds the goals of word formation into two (1) lexicon and (2) grammatical relations. To acquire these two goals, all of the languages in the world exemplified the processes of (1) affixation, (2) compounding, and (3) reduplication. However, the specific morphological process for the lexicon and grammatical relations fulfillment are unique and different for each language. In the Indonesian and Toba Batak languages, the process of reduplication merely happened for the lexicon. Look at the examples:

<p>Bare Form <i>canda-canda</i> / <i>banyak canda</i> 'lots of jokes' <i>sayur-sayur</i> 'vegetables' <i>laki-laki</i> 'man' <i>rimbe</i> 'lace' <i>sungkun</i> 'ask'</p>	<p>Reduplication <i>canda-tawa</i> <i>sayur-mayur</i> <i>lelaki</i> 'man' <i>rimbe-rimbe</i> 'curtain' <i>sungkun-sungkun</i> 'question'</p>	<p>Indonesian Toba</p>
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As exemplified above, in the Indonesian language, the reduplication process is meant as a lexicon and functions in grammatical relations. The lexicon production happened in the reduplication of *laki-laki* into *lelaki* 'man', this reduplication is producing a lexicon because both of the words have the same meaning. Still in the Indonesian language, the reduplication also produces the meaning of plurality such as in *canda-canda* 'lots of jokes' into *canda-tawa* and *sayur-sayur* into *sayur-mayur* 'vegetables'. However, in the Toba Batak language, the reduplication process can produce a meaning of a different thing, such as *rimbe* 'lace' into *rimbe-rimbe* 'curtain' and *sungkun* 'ask' into *sungkun-sungkun* 'question'.

Moreover, the process of affixation is expounded into derivational and inflectional. The derivational is a process of getting new words while affixation is a process of linking words in a clause which is called grammatical relation. In the Indonesian language, a process of derivational is determined by the morphemes according to the number of processes. Chaer (2015) exemplified the stepping processes of some words in the Indonesian language, such as the following:

<i>Ajar</i> ‘teach’	<i>bel-ajar</i> ‘study’	<i>pel-ajar</i> ‘student’
<i>Ajar</i> ‘teach’	<i>meng-ajar</i> ‘to teach’	<i>peng-ajar</i> ‘teacher’
<i>Lari</i> ‘run’	<i>ber-lari</i> ‘to run’	<i>pe-lari</i> ‘runner’
<i>Latih</i> ‘train’	<i>ber-latih</i> ‘training’	<i>peserta latihan</i> ‘trainee’
<i>Latih</i> ‘train’	<i>me-latih</i> ‘to train’	<i>pe-latih</i> ‘trainer’

According to the explanation (Chaer, 2015; Ermanto, 2016; Pohan, 2019), in the Indonesian language, the word *pel-ajar* means a process of *bel-ajar*, so before the *pel-ajar* ‘student’ there must be a word of *bel-ajar* ‘study’. A similar case also happened in the Toba Batak language. Look at the examples below:

<i>Piar</i> ‘winnow’ extremely’	<i>piar-piar</i> ‘to clean the rice’	<i>mar-piar-piar</i> ‘angry/cry
<i>Range</i> ‘stem’	<i>pa-range</i> ‘attitude’	<i>mar-pa-range</i> ‘performing’
<i>Tangi</i> ‘listen’	<i>tangi-ang</i> ‘prayer’	<i>mar-tangi-ang</i> ‘do the prayer’

The affixation of the Toba language performed a subtle original meaning of the base form. In the of *mar-piar-piar* ‘angry/cry very loudly’ there is a meaning of a process of cleaning something (rice). Further, the word of *piar-piar* also comes from an unexpected form of *piar* which is a tool for cleaning the rice/paddy.

RESEARCH METHODS

The essence of the study is to define the VBLZ of the Toba Batak language requiring the natural characteristics of the language. The requirement of the language characteristics determined the observation as one of the instruments in collecting the data. However, the researcher of this study is demanded as the key instrument in data collection. The key instrument treats the sources of data which are classified into (1) manual/written and (2) oral/spoken. The key instrument administered the data collection method of deep listening and reading. Deep listening is administered to the spoken form of the Toba language while deep reading is applied to the written source of data.

The processes of deep listening and reading to both written and spoken forms of language are continued by administering the recording technique. The recording technique is the way to record the spoken and written forms of the language into a real or concrete form of language to be analyzed. Both the recording of the written and spoken forms of language are united into one group of data. The group of data then is analyzed to define the VBLZ. The process of defining the VBLZ in the group of data is initiated by re-composing the data which is in the form of text into sentences. It is continued by re-composing the sentences into clauses. The clauses are re-composed into the form of words; monomorphemic and polymorphemic. The polymorphemic words are the focus of the research. The polymorphemic words are explicated into the polymorphemic words of (1) inflectional affixation and (2) derivational affixation.

The derivational affixation is the main focus of this study. The group of polymorphemic words of derivational affixation is expounded into (1) verbs and (2) noun derivations. The verbs derivations, as the focus of this study are observed and re-composed into morphemes; the lexical and grammatical morphemes. The re-composing of the verbs' derivational polymorphemic words resulted in lists of VBLZ. The lists of VBLZ are then re-observed in the parts of usages and contexts in the clauses. According to the same VBLZ, their productivity determines the observation of the usages in the clauses. However, the observation of the usages is helped by the tool of Antconc in finding the location of the clauses. Finally, the usages and changing of meaning are then compared to define the classifications.

The essence of the study which focused on the internal language characteristics expects a deep theoretical understanding of the topic and subject (language) of the research. This is a part of how phenomena observing is described (Creswell & Creswell, 2018; Soegiyono, 2011). This essence of study is the main consideration of determining the instruments, method & technique of data collection, and method & technique of data analysis. In short, this study focuses on grammatical morphemes that create verbs and is research that approaches the topic from a qualitative point of view and ends up with a description. This study is a qualitative descriptive study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following are 21 polymorphemic verbs were analyzed according to each word's morphemes; their forms and meaning, and also considering their meaning in clauses. The analysis of the polymorphemic verbs is as the following:

Table 1. The Polymorphemic Verbs Analysis

No	Polymorphemic Verbs	VBLZ	The Clauses
1	<i>Mar-pesta</i> VBLZ-party 'make a party'	[mar-]	<i>Mar-pesta di huta ni parboru</i> Make a party at village of the daughter 'Having a party at the village of the daughter'
2	<i>Mar-[pa-nangi]</i> <i>Mar-[IMP-listen]</i> VBLZ-[IMP-listen] 'Be attentive'	[pa-] [mar-]	<i>Mar-pa-nangi ma hita tu diskusi-ta on</i> Be attentive PART we to discussion-our this 'we have to be attentive to our discussion'
3	<i>Mar-[si<attuh>an]</i> VBLA-[NMLZ-hit] <i>Mar- [hitter]</i> 'be with a hitter'	[mar-]	<i>Naeng mar-si<attuh>an</i> Want be a hitter 'want to hit each other'
4	<i>Mar-[hite-hite]</i> VBLZ-[REDUP-stop] 'mar-[rest]' 'take a rest'	[mar-]	<i>Boi ma mar-hite-hite grup-ta</i> Can PART take a rest group-our 'can consider our group'
5	<i>Mar-sangap</i> VBLZ-ADJ.pride 'have a pride'	[mar-]	<i>Mar-sangap ma Tuhan-ta</i> Have a pride PART God-our 'Praise the Lord'
6	<i>Mar-las</i> VBLZ-happy 'be happy'	[mar-]	<i>Uju mar-las ni roha rajai</i> when be happy PART. Heart the king 'When the king is happy'
7	<i>Mar-luhut</i> VBLZ-ADJ.all 'united'	[mar-]	<i>Mar-luhut ma angka partogi</i> VBLZ-all part. ART leaders 'All the leaders are united'

8	<i>Mar-salah</i> VBLZ-ADJ.wrong 'have a mistake'	[<i>mar-</i>]	<i>mar-salah</i> si Wasti VBLZ-wrong ART Wasti 'Wasti makes mistakes'
9	<i>Mar-ingan</i> VBLZ-stay 'to stay'	[<i>mar-</i>]	<i>Angka na mar-ingan di saluhut luat</i> ART CONN VBLZ-stay PREP all village 'People who stay at all villages'
10	<i>Mar-dongan</i> VBLZ-NOM.friend 'make a friendship'	[<i>mar-</i>]	<i>Dohot hamuruhon na mar-dongan saripe</i> CONN anger CONN be friend mate 'and the anger of the husband-wife relations'
11	<i>Mar-[donok-on]</i> [ADJ.close-VBLZ] 'make close' VBLZ-make close 'get close'	[- <i>on</i>] [<i>mar-</i>]	<i>Man-donok-on</i> bagas ni raja-i to get close inside PART KING-ART.the 'to get close to room of the king'
12	<i>Mar-[pea-han]</i> VBLZ-[place-IMP] 'to be placed'	[- <i>on</i>] [<i>mar-</i>]	<i>Dohot perak mar-pea-han di pantar</i> CONN silver be placed at front 'and the silver is placed at front'
13	<i>Mar-[pa-kuling]</i> [VBLZ-NOM.sound] 'sounding' VBLZ-sounding 'have sounds]	[<i>pa-</i>] [<i>mar-</i>]	<i>Jala ingkon mar-pa-kuling hombar tu bangsona</i> and must be sounding suit to his nation 'And he must speak according to his nation'
14	<i>Mar-[pa-range]</i> [NMLZ-stem move] 'attitude' VBLZ-attitude 'show an attitude'	[<i>pa-</i>] [<i>mar-</i>]	<i>Na dumenggan mar-pa-range sian ibana</i> CONN better show an attitude from her 'Who is better in attitude from her'
15	<i>Mar-[luat-luat]</i> [REDUP-village] 'wide' VBLZ-wide 'be wide'	[<i>mar-</i>]	<i>Dohot induk marluatluat di adopan ni rajai</i> And city be wide at front PART the king 'And there are big cities that are ruled by the king'
16	<i>Mar-[ragam-ragam]</i> [REDUP-different] 'various' VBLZ-various 'be various'	[<i>mar-</i>]	<i>Angka panginuman marragamragam</i> ART.the drinks various 'The drinks are various'
17	<i>Mar-[piar-piar]</i> [REDUP-winnow] 'noisy' 'be very loud'	[<i>mar-</i>]	<i>Pola mar-piar-piar muruk-na</i> Even be very loud anger-CLIT.his 'even his anger is very big'
18	<i>Mar-[ha-bangsa]</i> [NMLZ-tribe] 'country' VBLZ-country 'having a country'	[<i>mar-</i>]	<i>Jadi uju marhabangsa raja Serses</i> So, when having a country king Serses 'So, when king Serses governed the country'
19	<i>Mar-[ha-lado]</i> [NMLZ-dilligent] Diligence VBLZ-dilligence 'showing dilligence'	[<i>mar-</i>]	<i>Angka na mar-ha-lado di adopan ni raja Serses</i> ART.the CONN show diligence at front of King 'Those who give service in front of King Serses'
20	<i>Mar-[tangi-ang-i]</i> [listen-NMLZ]	[- <i>i</i>] [<i>mar-</i>]	<i>tongtong do hami mar-tangiang-i tu hamu</i> still PART we do more prayer for you

	[prayer]-VBLZ 'do prayer' VBLZ-do prayer 'do more prayer'		'We still prayer for you'
21	<i>Mar-dalan</i> VBLZ-street 'walk'	[<i>mar-</i>]	<i>Dang mar-dalan be si panandaion</i> Not walk ADV.again ART.the gift 'The gift was not given anymore'

The table of analysis reflected the answers to the three focuses of this study. The following are discussions of the problems and answers of those focuses.

The List of The Verbalizers

According to the analysis in the table, 21 polymorphemic verbs are expounded. Those 21 polymorphemic verbs were exemplified due to their morphemic structure and clause usage. The 21 polymorphemic verbs explicated the following verbalizers:

Table 2. The List of the Verbalizers

Polymorphemic Verbs	Structure		
	Verbalizers	Base Form	Explanation
<i>Mar-pesta</i> <i>Mar-dalan</i> <i>Mar-dongan</i>	[<i>mar-</i>]	Root, Noun	<i>Pesta</i> 'party', <i>dalan</i> 'street' <i>Dongan</i> 'friend' are nouns
<i>Mar-sangap</i> <i>Mar-luhut</i> <i>Mar-las</i> <i>Mar-sala</i> <i>Mar-ingan</i>	[<i>mar-</i>]	Root, Adjectives	<i>Sangap</i> 'pride', <i>luhut</i> 'all', <i>las</i> 'hot', <i>sala</i> 'wrong', <i>ingan</i> 'protective' are adjectives
<i>Mar-pa-nangi</i> <i>Mar-pa-kuling</i> <i>Mar-pa-range</i>	[<i>pa-</i>] [<i>mar-</i>]	Root, verb/noun Stem, Verbs	Prefix <i>pa-</i> turns verb and noun into verbs, and Prefix <i>mar-</i> also turns all of them into verbs
<i>Mar-hite-hite</i> <i>Mar-ragam-ragam</i> <i>Mar-luat-luat</i> <i>Mar-piar-piar</i>	[<i>mar-</i>]	Stem, Adjectives	The stems are in the form of reduplication. The reduplication forms are in adjectives.
<i>Mar-pea-han</i> <i>Man-jonok-on</i> <i>Mar-tangiang-i</i> <i>Mar-si-attuh-an</i>	[<i>-on</i>] [<i>-i</i>] [<i>mar-</i>] [<i>maN-</i>]	Root, verb/noun Stem, Verbs	the root of verb and noun are attached by morphemes of aspects into verbs, then re-derived into verbs by <i>mar-</i>
<i>Mar-ha-bangsa</i> <i>Mar-ha-lado</i>	[<i>mar-</i>]	Stem, Noun	<i>Ha-bangsa</i> 'country' and <i>ha-lado</i> 'dilligence' are nouns.

The table expounded the polymorphemic verbs according to their structure which are determined into six groups. First, the structure of the polymorphemic verbs is the composition of the (1) affixes (verbalizers) and (2) the lexical. The lexical in this table of analysis refers to the base form of the root or the stem. This method of defining is based on the explanation by Katamba (1993) about the basic form of the morphological processes. Moreover, Chaer (2015) also explicated the basic form of any polymorphemic words into *bentuk dasar* (root) and *bentuk asal* (base form). According to the table, the verbalizers are as follows:

- a. **Mar-** + root of nouns and adjectives
- b. **Mar-** + stems of nouns/verbs/adjectives
- c. **MaN-** + stem of verbs
- d. **Pa-** + root of verbs/nouns/adjectives
- e. **-on** + root of verbs/nouns/adjectives
- f. **-i** + root of verbs/nouns/adjectives

The Way the Verbalizers Create Verbs

The following explanation is a continuation of the verbalizers lists from the table 1 and 2 about (1) polymorphemic verbs and usages in clauses and (2) their lists. According to those tables, the way the verbalizers created verbs can be explicated by two points of view (1) based on the types of the base form and (2) based on the number of processes. According to the types of the base form, verbalizers create verbs from the nouns, adjectives, and other verbs from the root and the stem which is defined into direct verbalizers and indirect verbalizers. The direct verbalizers create verbs from the root while indirect verbalizers create verbs from the stem. Look at the following table:

Table 3. The list of verbalizers according to the base form

Direct Verbalizers (-root)	Indirect Verbalizers (-stem)
<i>Mar-</i> + <i>pesta</i> 'have/make a party'	<i>Mar-</i> + <i>pa-</i> + <i>kuling</i> 'make a sound'
<i>Mar-</i> + <i>dalan</i> 'walk'	<i>Mar-</i> + <i>pa-</i> + <i>nangi</i> 'being attentive'
<i>Mar-</i> + <i>dongan</i> 'make friends'	<i>Mar-</i> + <i>pa-</i> + <i>range</i> 'showing attitude'
<i>Mar-</i> + <i>sangap</i> 'being proud'	<i>Mar-</i> + [<i>hite-hite</i>] 'being related'
<i>Mar-</i> + <i>luhut</i> 'being united'	<i>Mar-</i> + [<i>ragam-ragam</i>] 'being various'
<i>Mar-</i> + <i>las</i> 'being happy'	<i>Mar-</i> + [<i>luat-luat</i>] 'being wide'
<i>Mar-</i> + <i>sala</i> 'being guilty'	<i>Mar-</i> + [<i>piar-piar</i>] 'extremely angry'
<i>Mar-</i> + <i>ingan</i> 'stay'	<i>Mar-</i> + [<i>pea</i> + <i>-han</i>] 'being positioned'
	<i>Mar-</i> + [<i>jonok</i> + <i>-on</i>] 'getting close'
	<i>Mar-</i> + [<i>[tangi</i> + <i>-ang]-i</i>] 'keep praying'
	<i>Mar-</i> [<i>si</i> < <i>attuh</i> > <i>an</i>] 'fight'
	<i>Mar-</i> + [<i>ha-bangsa</i>] 'ruled a country'
	<i>Mar-</i> + [<i>ha-lado</i>] 'showing dilligence'

The table explains how verbalizers create verbs from root and stem. The table explicates the root for the direct verbalizers are the nouns and the adjectives. This fact re-highlighted the nature form of the verbs in the Toba Batak language. Look at the following clauses in the Toba Batak language:

6. *Modom imana di jabu* Intransitive
 Vb.intrans.sleep Subj.3SG.she/he Prep.at home
 'He sleeps at home.'
7. *Mang-alang indahan nasida di hauma* Transitive
 ACT-trans.eat Obj.rice Subj.3PL.they Prep.at Loc.farm
 'They eat rice at the farm.'
8. *Mar-dalan halakki tu lapo* Intransitive with VBLZ
 VBLZ-street Subj.3PL.they Prep.at Loc.kiosk
 'They walked to the kiosk.'

The clauses of a, b, and c exemplified the form of transitive and intransitive verbs including the intransitive verb by verbalizers. These examples were parallel to the explanation of Nababan (1986) and Percival (1986) about the verb of Toba Batak language and its transitivity of transitive verbs must attribute with morphemes of their mode, aspects, and voice, while the intransitive verbs mainly performed barely. Contrastively to pure intransitive verbs, verbalizers create verbs (mainly intransitive) by morphemes that are similar to the transitive verb but actually, they are totally different. The truth is the transitive verbs of the Toba Batak language always perform their voice, mode, and aspects while the intransitive perform in a bare form, except it is verbs by derivational affixation or by verbalizers.

Moreover, the way verbalizers create verbs explicates a process of cycles that defines verbalizers according to the phase of first verbalizer and second verbalizer. Pay attention to the following table:

Table 4. The First and Second Verbalizers

Polymorphemic Verbs	First Verbalizers	Second Verbalizers
<i>Mar- pesta</i>	<i>Mar- pesta</i>	-
<i>Mar- dalan</i>	<i>Mar- dalan</i>	-
<i>Mar- dongan</i>	<i>Mar- dongan</i>	-
<i>Mar- sangap</i>	<i>Mar- sangap</i>	-
<i>Mar- luhut</i>	<i>Mar- luhut</i>	-
<i>Mar- las</i>	<i>Mar- las</i>	-
<i>Mar- sala</i>	<i>Mar- sala</i>	-
<i>Mar- ingan</i>	<i>Mar- ingan</i>	-
<i>Mar- pa- kuling</i>	<i>Pa- kuling</i>	<i>Mar- pa- kuling</i>
<i>Mar- pa- nangi</i>	<i>Pa- nangi</i>	<i>Mar- pa- nangi</i>
<i>Mar- pa- range</i>	<i>Mar- pa- range</i>	-
<i>Mar- hite- hite</i>	<i>Mar- hite- hite</i>	-
<i>Mar- ragam- ragam</i>	<i>Mar- ragam- ragam</i>	-
<i>Mar- luat- luat</i>	<i>Mar- luat- luat</i>	-
<i>Mar- piar- piar</i>	<i>Mar- piar- piar</i>	-
<i>Mar- pea- han</i>	<i>Pea- han</i>	<i>Mar- pea- han</i>
<i>Mar- jonok- on</i>	<i>Jonok- kon</i>	<i>Mar- jonok- kon</i>
<i>Mar- tangiang- i</i>	<i>Tangiang- i</i>	<i>Mar- tangiang- i</i>
<i>Mar- si<attuh>an</i>	<i>Mar- si<attuh>an</i>	-
<i>Mar- ha- bangsa</i>	<i>Mar- ha- bangsa</i>	-
<i>Mar- ha- lado</i>	<i>Mar- ha- lado</i>	-

Table 5 above explicates the realization of how each of the verbalizers creates verbs. In the table, it has been explicated that the verbalizer of *mar-* can be the first verbalizer when it is attached to the root of the noun and adjective. However, it can also be a second verbalizer when it is attached to a verb which is created by a verbalizer. Moreover, some affixes can be placed as a first verbalizer. The table exemplified that the first verbalizer is the prefix of *pa-* and suffixes of *-on* and *-i*.

The Verbalizers Classification

The verbalizers' classification is explained due to the characteristics of how it creates verbs. The characteristics of verb creation by the verbalizers have been overviewed in the explanation of the way to create verbs. This classification focused on the first and second verbalizers as it has been exemplified in Table 5. Some verbalizers turn the root or stem

into verbs such as *pa-*, *-on*, and *-i*, and there is also a verbalizer that creates a verb after the other verbalizer such as *mar-*. This explanation is deeply influenced by the explanation of verb aspects by Nababan (1986). There are verb aspects' affixes that listed by Nababan (1986) as follows:

Table 5. The Toba Batak language Verbs' Attribute According to Nababan (1986)

Lexeme <i>Alang</i> 'eat'	ASPECT			
	Simple [Θ]	Iterative [-i]	Instrumental [-on]	Plural [pa-]
Active				
Imperative	<i>Alang</i>	<i>Alang-i</i>	<i>Alang-kon</i>	<i>Pa-alang</i>
Simple	<i>Mang-alang</i>	<i>Mang-alang-i</i>	<i>Mang-alang-kon</i>	-
Perfect	<i>Um-alang</i>	<i>Um-alang-i</i>	<i>Um-alang-kon</i>	-
Distributive	<i>Masi-alang</i>	<i>Masi-alang-i</i>	<i>Masi-alang-kon</i>	<i>Masi-pa-alang</i>
Passive				
Simple	<i>di-alang</i>	<i>di-alang-i</i>	<i>di-alang-kon</i>	<i>di-pa-alang</i>
Perfect	<i>B<in>uat</i>	<i>B<in>uat-i</i>	<i>B<in>uat-ton</i>	<i>P<in>a-buat</i>
Promissory	<i>Alang-kon</i>	<i>Alang-an</i>	<i>Alang-kon-on</i>	<i>Pa-alang-kon</i>
Potential	<i>Tar-alang</i>	<i>Ha-alang-an</i>	<i>Tar-alang-kon</i>	<i>Tar-pa-alang</i>
Reciprocal	<i>Masi<alang>an</i>			

The table exemplified the affixes of aspects of verbs in the Toba Batak language of suffixes *-on*, *-i*, and prefix of *pa-*. The table explicitly explains that the first verbalizers are the affixes of aspects of the verb. This realization denoted the affixes of aspects of verbs transmitted the characteristics of the verb to the word the affixes attached. The transmission of the verbs' characteristics happens through the affixes of verbs' aspects. Look at the following clauses:

9. *Jonok* 'close' → *jonok-on* 'make close'

Jonok-on *hau* *i*
 Adj.close-VBLZ Obj.wood Det.the
 'Make close the wood.'

10. *Huling* 'sound' (noun) → *pa-kuling* 'greet' (verb)

Pa-kuling *imana*
 VBLZ-sound → greet Obj.3SG.he/she
 'Greet her.'

The clauses have explicated the verb characteristics transmission to the adjective of *jonok* and noun of *huling* through the affixes of aspects of verbs by suffixes of *-on* and prefix of *pa-*. The realization that affixes of aspects of verbs can transmit the verb characteristics also happened in the Indonesian languages. Look at the following clauses of the Indonesian language:

11. *Makan-i* *kudapan-kudapan* *itu*
 Trans.vb.eat-Asp.iter Obj.snacks Det.the
 'Eat the snacks.'

12. *Makan-kan* *nasi* *itu*
 Trans.vb.eat-Asp.perf Obj.rice Det.the
 'Eat the rice.'

The two clauses in the Indonesian language above exemplify the meaning of suffixes *-i* and *-kan* in the clause when they were attached to the verb *makan* ‘eat’. The suffix *-i* in the verb *makan* accomplished the meaning of the verb with a ‘frequent’ or more than once activity. The meaning of this frequent, in the Indonesian language, is identified by two possibilities (1) plural subject or (2) plural victims or objects. However, the suffix *-kan* in the verb *makan* accomplished the meaning of the verb with perfection or ‘a finished process’. Both suffixes of *-i* and *-kan* in those clauses happened in the mode of imperative. However, these suffixes are also verbalizers, as follows:

Verb	Noun	Adjectives
<i>Makan-i</i>	<i>foto-i</i>	<i>bersih-i</i>
<i>Makan-kan</i>	<i>foto-kan</i>	<i>bersih-kan</i>
<i>Tulis-i</i>	<i>alas-i</i>	<i>cepat-i</i>
<i>Tulis-kan</i>	<i>alas-kan</i>	<i>cepat-kan</i>

The lists of the polymorphemic words above exemplified the affixes of the aspects of verbs that can be attached to the nouns and adjectives and turned them into verbs. The *foto* ‘picture’ turned into *foto-i* ‘take a picture’ when it was suffixed by *-i* and so the other words of adjectives of *bersih* ‘clean’ into *bersih-i* ‘make clean’ and *cepat* ‘fast’ into *cepat-kan* ‘make it fast’. The list of the words expounded on the direct process of making a verb which can happen by the affixes of the aspects of the verb. To show the better meaning of the verbs, look at the usages of the word in the clauses below:

13. *Foto-i* *orang-orang* *itu*
 Noun.picture-vblz Obj.people Det.the
 ‘Capture the people.’

14. *Alas-i* *meja* *itu*
 Noun.base-vblz Obj.table Det.the
 ‘Base the table.’

15. *Bersih-i* *piring-piring* *itu*
 Adj.clean-vblz Obj.plates Det.the
 ‘Clean the plates.’

16. *Cepat-kan* *video* *itu*
 Adj.fast-vblz Obj.video Det.the
 ‘Fasten the video.’

The clauses above demonstrated the adjectives *bersih* ‘clean’ and *cepat* ‘fast’ and nouns of *foto* ‘picture’ and *alas* ‘base’, syntactically function as verbs when they are suffixed by the affixes of the aspects of the verb *-i* and *-kan*. In conclusion, the affixes of aspects of verbs that can directly transmit the verbs’ characteristics to the adjectives and nouns are classified as primary verbalizers while the affixes that create verbs after the primary verbalizers, in this study, are classified as secondary verbalizers.

The Novelties of The Study

According to the previous related literature and theoretical review, the novelty of this study is a further invention of the verbalizers of the Toba Batak language. The further analysis is the inventions of (1) the affixes of first and second verbalizers, (2) the process of single and multiple processes of verbalization, and (3) the classification which is ordered

according to the impacts of verbalization into primary and secondary verbalizations. This study also discovered that affixes of aspects of verbs strongly transmit the verb characteristics to nouns and adjectives classifying them (affixes of aspects of verbs) into the most powerful verbalizers or the primary verbalizers.

CONCLUSION

This is a description of morphemes which created verbs in the Toba Batak language. The morphemes are the grammatical morphemes or affixes which are named as the verbalizers. The analysis defined three findings, they are (1) there are 5 verbalizers in the Toba Batak language of *mar-*, *maN-*, *pa-*, *-on*, and *-i*, (2) the verbalizers created verbs in the Toba Batak language in two ways of directly and indirectly that determined the verbalizers into the first and second, and (3) according to the impacts in creating verbs, the verbalizers are classified into primary and secondary. The primary verbalizers in the Toba Batak language are affixes of aspects of verbs of *pa-*, *-on*, and *-i*.

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