

Passive Construction of Batak Toba Language

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Abstract-- *This current study aims to describe the passive construction (PC) in one of the ethnic languages in Indonesia, the Batak Toba Language (BTL). The method used in this study is the listening method and note-taking techniques as an advanced technique of the listening method. The method of assessing the passive construction of the Batak Toba language is the sharing method. The result shows that passive sentence types cannot be separated from the discussion of passive verbs and this actually can only be recognized within the syntactic framework, namely in the construction of passive sentences. The complementary function in the Indonesian passive sentence is located to the right of the predicate, whereas in the Toba language the complementary function can be changed. The Indonesian canonical passive sentence types are (1) S-P-Pel and (2) S-P-Pel-K.*

Keywords-- *Passive construction, language, Batak Toba*

I. INTRODUCTION

Batak Toba Language (BTL) is one of the regional languages that is mainly spoken in the area around Lake Toba and its surroundings, including Samosir, Humbang Hasundutan, North Tapanuli, and Toba Samosir, North Sumatera, Indonesia. The BTL belongs to the Austronesian language family and is part of the Batak language group [1]. At present, there are an estimated 2,000,000 BTL speakers, who live in the western and southern parts of Lake Toba. The writing of this language has historically used the Batak script, but today its speakers almost always use the Latin script to write it. Besides being used as a means of daily communication, the BTL is also used as a cultural tool in various cultural traditional rituals.

The name of this language emerged from the rich and complex history of ethnic identity in colonial and post-colonial Indonesia. This is a common name for the common language used by people from the districts of Toba, Uluan, Humbang, Habinsaran, Samosir, and Silindung, centered on the island of Sumatera; more specifically, on Lake Toba [2] [3] [4]. In language and culture, these tribes are closely interrelated. Other closest communities such as Silalahi and Tongging can also be classified as Batak Toba language speakers. The term "Batak Toba" itself is a derivative of the BTL. As such, it is used both as a noun and an adjective; both to describe a language, and also to describe people who speak the language.

Toba is the most densely populated and politically most prominent district so that "Batak Toba" is a label for all communities that speak a dialect similar to the dialect used in Toba [5] [6] [7]. In contemporary Indonesia, this language is rarely referred to as "Batak Toba" (BTL), but it is more common and only as "Batak" (Batak language) [8] [9] [10]. Para (Toba) Batak refers to it in their language as "Hata Batak". This "Batak" language is different

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from other "Batak" languages which can be divided into speaking the northern Batak dialect (Karo Batak, and Pakpak-Dairi Batak - linguistically this dialect group also includes the Alas people who are culturally very different), the central Batak dialect (Simalungun) and is closely related to other southern Batak dialects such as Angkola and Mandailing.

Batak Toba has verb-initial, VOS word order, as in many Austronesian languages [1] [11] [12]. In (1) the verb *mangallang* 'eat' precedes the object of 'cake', and the verb phrase precedes *dakdanak i* 'anak'.

- (1) *Mangallang kue dakdanak i*
eat cake child the

"The child is eating cake."

However, SVO is also very common [11]. In (2), the subject of *dakdanakon* 'this child' precedes the verb *mangatuk biangi* 'hit dog'.

- (2) *Dakdanak on manga-tuk biangi-i*
Child this hit dog

"This child hit the dog."

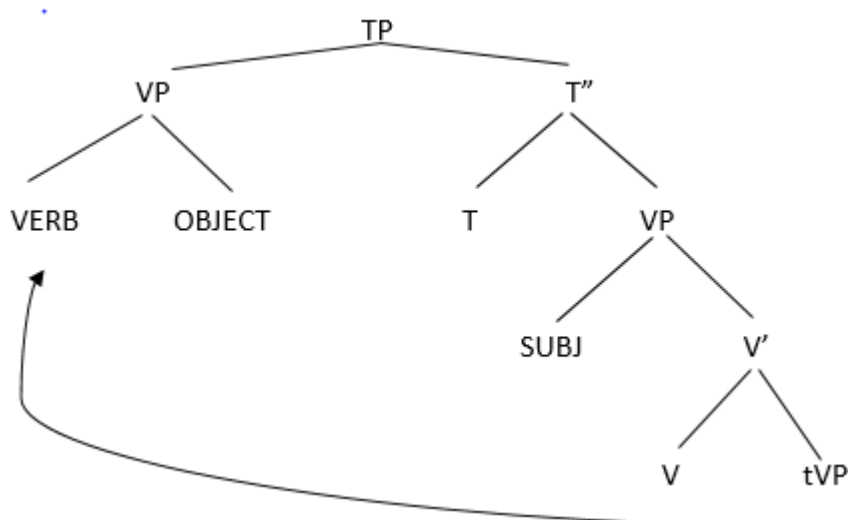


Figure 1: VP movement to derive VOS word order

[11] claim that VOS order is the result of VP-raising, specifically, Voice P (Figure 1). Then, the subject may optionally raise over the verb phrase because of the information structure. This analysis provides a basis for understanding the Austronesian languages that have more fully become SVO [13]. The verb in (3a) must agree with *aha* 'what' (in (3a): TT or "theme-topic") for it to be extracted in front of the verb. If the verb agrees with the subject, *si* John 'John' (in (3b): AT or "actor-topic"), *aha* 'what' may not extract.

- (3a) *Aha diida si John*
What TT (see) the John

'What did John see?' (Cole & Hermon 2008)

- (3b) *Aha mangida si John*
What A.T (see) the John

'What did John see?' (Cole & Hermon 2008)

Article 36 Chapter XV, 1945 Constitution states that regional languages will continue to be respected and maintained [14]. One effort to preserve the existence of local languages is by conducting a study of these languages [15] [16] [17]. With the development of regional languages, the ethnic culture of the speakers will be known and the possibility of assessing and developing the culture of the speakers of the language community will be faster.

The study of passive construction in grammar is an important and challenging subject to be explored. Theoretically, passive construction is the interaction between morphosyntactic and semantic levels [18]. In this connection, the phenomenon of diathesis is not only related to the form of language (language form), but also with regard to the meaning of language (language meaning), which in some parts is related to logic, reasoning, and abstract content of language. The link between form and meaning of language enables language to function as an important communication tool in human life. Language is an individual phenomenon and is also a social phenomenon [19] [20] [21]. This study attempts to reveal and examine the passive construction of the BTL.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1) *Passive Concepts*

The passive concept referred to in this article is a passive concept which is based on the view of the functional dysfunctional theory. The passive theory views passive and active construction as different constructs where passive construction is not derived from active construction [22]. In this case, the patient who appears at the subject's position is not derived from the active structure object, but the patient's appearance on the subject's function in PC is present as the demands of the passive structure itself. The passive structure is what leads to the subject being the agent.

The definition of PC [23], typologically, passivity is one of the categories of diathesis that is generally associated with verbal forms. Diathesis is an opposition system in which there is a change in the role of the semantics associated with the relationship of the subject. According to [24], morphologically, verbs associated with passive construction are the most essential part of passivation. Passive sentences in various languages are challenging fields. [22] explained that languages have active and passive verbs; syntactically the passive form in a language occurs at the verb phrase level. According to [25], in the passive form, there is a formal marker that explicitly signifies a passive construction, the marker can be a morphological process in verbs, and it can also be a verbal periphrastic construction as in English: auxiliary verbs be + suffix (-en or -Ed) placed on the verb. For examples:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| a. She cleans the room. | active |
| b. The room is cleaned by her | passive |
| c. The girl wrote the poem. | active |
| d. The poem was written by a girl. | passive |

Furthermore, in Table 1 we can see active and passive construction in Indonesian.

Table 1: Active and Passive Construction in The Indonesian Language

Active construction	Passive construction
marked by the prefix <i>men-</i> For examples: 1. <i>Kakak menemani adiknya.</i> (Brother accompanies his sister.) 2. <i>Ibu menyetrika pakaian.</i> (Mother is ironing clothes.)	marked by the prefix <i>di-</i> For examples: 1. <i>Adik ditemani kakak.</i> (Little sister is accompanied by sister.) 2. <i>Pakaian disetrika ibu.</i> (Clothes are ironed by Mom.)

According to [26], the passive form is not merely a morphological category, although morphologically a language does not show passive characteristics, that does not mean that the language does not have a syntactic PC.

For examples:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| a. I help a friend. | active |
| b. My friend helps. | passive |
| c. Father burns trash. | active |
| d. Garbage father's trash. | passive |

No language theory simply overlooks this passive problem. Likewise, in the Indonesian language and the BTL, PC is also a challenging land for deeper investigation. In Indonesian, passive analysis has been widely discussed by domestic and foreign experts. [27] [28] [29] [30] [31], for example, are experts who have talked a lot about passive sentences in the language.

[32] argues that a sentence is considered as a passive sentence if in the inner structure (deep structure) the sufferer of action (patient) contains old information. Meanwhile, using the semantic approach as the main criterion and verbal affixes with additional criteria, and the passive construction of Indonesian into four types, namely (1) the type that expresses intentional actions, (2) the types that indicate actions unintentional, (3) the type that states adversative, and (4) the type that states can be verb +. A type that expresses the intent of an action, the verb is usually marked by the prefix *di-* [33] [34] [35]. Although it doesn't have to be, the sufferer is usually placed in front of the verb. If the actor of the deed is separated from the verb by any element, the actor must be preceded by a marker *by*. However, the marker and the culprit are humans. For examples:

- a. Pak Murhadi's house was burned (by them).
- b. The stack of newspapers has been sold (by Pak Darma).

The PC at least gives the characteristics of the subject to the patient. Besides, the PC usually has a mark. Meanwhile, passivation in Indonesian can be distinguished into two, namely canonical passive and passive object placement (passive which has the surface form of object topicalization). This canonical passive is an active diathesis. The predicate of the canonical passive verb is signified by the affixes of *di-*, *di-i*, and *di-kan*, whereas the passive prefixing of the predicate object is not marking, but is marked by the pronoun *persona* (self-pronoun). [36] argues that in general passive people have active equivalents and vice versa, but there are some exceptions.

That passive Indonesian is fully considered grammatical by native speakers of Indonesia if the agent is a noun, the sentence is allegedly not passive, but an ergative sentence.

2) *Functional Lexical Theory (FLT)*

Functional Lexical Theory (hereinafter abbreviated as FLT) is drafted towards the end of 1970, but detailed descriptions were only made in 1982 by Joan Bresnan and Ronald M. Kaplan [37]. The two experts were the pioneers who gave rise to FLT. FLT is classified as a non-transformational generative grammar based on a lexicon [38] [39]. As part of the generative theory, FLT refers to generative basic concepts, namely grammar consisting of a set of modules, certain principles, and certain constraints that form a mechanism that can produce unlimited language expression.

Unlike the trans-formational grammar, FLT does not assume transformation, that is, the conversion of 'inner structure' to 'birth structure' with a mechanism of movement (movement). Various alternative expressions of birth, such as active-passive which are analysed as a result of transformation by GB (Government Binding), are analysed as a lexical process by FLT. The lexical process in question covers the difference in the mapping process.

It is further explained that the word 'lexical' in FLT contained implications of meaning which signalled a very important role for lexical information and processes. That is, in addition to containing lexical entries which show various information carried by lexical units (words and affixes), the lexicon is also the place where various processes of word formation or new lexical units are based on various principles and systemic constraints.

FLT makes lexical entry a fulcrum, with the basic assumption that an element can be combined with or can present other elements to construct a construction, very dependent on the lexical element itself. That means that the lexical element plays a very important role in determining a language construction, including sentence construction.

In addition to the word 'lexical' as explained above, it is also necessary to explain the meaning of the word 'functional' in this theory so that it can be distinguished from the functional terms in other theories. The word 'functional' in FLT is used in the sense of 'mathematical functions'. The function in FLT is related to the conception that grammatical relations, such as SUBJ, OBJ, etc., can be modelled by matrix structures with grammatical relationships and other information forming pairs of attributes and values informal structures, called functional structures (str-f). Therefore, SUBJ, OBJ, and OBL are grammatical functions in FLT.

Functional structures have a matrix of attributes and values both written horizontally on the same line. Each attribute is associated with a value (single value). There are three primitive values, namely (1) simple symbols (simple symbols), (2) semantic forms that oversee the process of semantic interpretation, and (3) functional structure parts, several sequence pairs that illustrate the complexity of internal functions in layers [37].

III. RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in this study was the listening method, in the form of listening: done by listening to the use of language. The technique used in this method was tapping as a basic technique. The tapping technique was used

by tapping the BTL speakers. Besides, researchers also used note-taking techniques as an advanced technique of the listening method. The note-taking technique is used to note the words that have been tapped from a sentence that is included in BTL.

The method in assessing the passive construction of the Batak Toba language is the method of sharing. In the use of the method of determining the determining tool, it is precisely part of the language concerned itself. While the basic technique used in this study is the reading technique markers. In this case, what is meant is that the marker shows the lingual unit's death or the identity of a particular constituent, and the ability to read the marker's role (marker) means the ability to determine the intended death. The use of this marker reading technique is done by looking directly at the marker in question. As for seeing it, this can be done both syntactically, or morphologically or in another way. By directly seeing the marker becomes open and acts as an identification of the status of the lingual unit he observes.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Passivity from the subject's point of view as the target of the action, the agent or patient is not so important. As long as the subject is the target of the action, the sentence is called passive. Meanwhile, [40] in the third edition of the Indonesian Standard Grammar only provide the characteristics of passive sentences, namely using verbs with prefixes di- and using verbs without prefixes di-. The presence of forms in passive sentences in which like. However, if the verb predicate is not followed directly by the complementary actor (who was previously the subject of an active sentence), the form must be present. He further explained that the Indonesian has two types of passive sentences. Therefore, when ascertaining the active form, he proposes the first way and second method passivation formulas. The first way of understanding can be done if the subject in the active sentence is not a personal pronoun. However, if the subject in the active sentence is a personal pronoun, passivation is done in a second way. Of course, the passivation of the first and second ways brings changes to the verb that becomes the predicate. The first passive shows that someone or something experienced something due to a certain cause, while the second passive, someone or something imagined as an experience or sufferer, but not as a result of a cause or desire someone. The following sentence is the passive construction of Batak Toba language:

- a. *Jabu na dipinggir sikkolahi disegai akka preman.*
- b. 'My house located on the edge of the school was damaged by thugs.'
- c. *Pak Poltak dijou Juragan.*
- d. 'Pak Poltak was called by the employer.'
- e. *Barita namarsahit natorasna dipaboa sian Kepala Desa.*
- f. 'News of the illness of my mother was said by the village head.'

Subjects (who do the work) inactive diathesis go down to oblique relations (grammatical relations not the core) which are marked by the preposition 'by' (can be eliminated) in a PC. Another sign that occurs in the passivation is the marking in the verb. In passive construction, the verb is attached by the prefixes-di- 'and tar- 'ter- '. As such, there are two forms of passive prefixes in the BTL, namely the prefix 'di- 'and tar- 'ter- 'What are the grammatical

and semantic behaviors that are characterized by two forms of passive prefixes in BTL? It turns out that the two passive marker prefixes give birth to a different semantic construction. The passivation by *di* 'di-' gives birth to a general passive type, passivation by the prefix *tar*- 'creates a coincidental (accidental) passive type. The following is a brief review of each of these passive types.

The passive construction in BTL gave birth to the construction of a passive, transactional, inherited, generalized intransitive clause. This understanding with *di*- has universal passive characteristics, including:

- a. The subject of the original clause descends its grammatical function into an obliquely related argument (marked by the preposition 'by'),
- b. The original clause subject argument loses a lot of the nature of pivot behavior,
- c. The original object (inactive construction) is the only (core) argument in the inheritance intransitive clause (passive construction).

Semantically, passivation with prefixes revealed that the level of intent or volition of agents was high. Even though agents which are characterized by the 'by' preposition may be obsolete, their presence in this type of passivity tends to be maintained (especially if the agent is animate or implied as a form that is considered lifeless). The following is an example of a passive construction with in-verb markers. For examples:

- a. *Pittu kamar dijaga na sada.*
'The door to the room is guarded by one'
- b. *Kaca ni motor dituktuk boru-borui.*
'The motorcycle glass was knocked by that woman'
- c. *Bohina ditutupi obukna.*
'His face is covered by his hair'
- d. *Lasiak digadis uma di pasar.*
'Chillies are sold by the mother in the market'
- e. *Hepeng na dilehon bapa nangkin.*
'The money given by dad earlier'

Unlike prefixes 'di', passivation with prefixes 'tar' in the BTL embodies the intransitive construction of passive-derived derivatives that have the meaning of 'coincidence' or 'accidentally'. Therefore, passivation with *tar*- can occur in transitive verbs that require 'general' or 'natural' actors. The promotion of Toba in BTL implies that the level of will or intentionality of the agent is very low. The following are examples of passive coincidence (accidental) construction. For example:

- a. *Suga ni dekke tarbondut ibana.*
'The fish thorn was swallowed by him.'
- b. *Lasiak targadis uma di pasar.*
'Chillies are sold (accidentally sold) by mothers in the market.'
- c. *Bukku ni Sari tarboan au mulak tu jabu.*
'Sari's book was carried away by me to go home'

If the agent is animate (has a will, will), then the agent (which has an oblique relationship) tends to be maintained (although) it may be obscured). If an agent is lifeless or 'natural' in nature, his presence is unlikely to be important. The following are examples of accidental passive constructions whose agents are general or 'natural' nouns.

Based on some of these opinions, it is concluded that PC is a construction in which the subject becomes a patient (target). Some of the predicate constructs are in the form of verbs with markers and some with pronouns persona + verbs (basic). The first passive is called canonical and the second is called object perambulation. Besides these two forms, there are still other passive forms, namely passive affixed and passive-affixed. Passive and affixed passive is called the third passive form.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the description in the previous discussion, it can be concluded that the discussion about passive sentence types cannot be separated from the discussion of passive verbs and this actually can only be recognized within the syntactic framework, namely in the construction of passive sentences. The complementary function in Indonesian passive sentence is located to the right of the predicate, whereas in the BTL the complementary function can be changed. The Indonesian canonical passive sentence types are (1) S-P-Pel and (2) S-P-Pel-K. In the first type of BTL, it has variations, namely (1) S-P-Pel, and (2) S-P-Pel-K. In the BTL the first type has variations, namely S-P-Pel, S-Pel-P, and Pel-S-P, while the second type has variations of S-P-Pel-K, S-Pel-P-K and Pel-S-P-K. Passive verbs affixed with ka-and / or ti- in the BTL are commensurate with the passive verbs affixed in Indonesian.

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