

## ABSTRACT

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This study deals with the verb formation in Angkola language. This study aims to find out the kind of affix that formed a verb in Angkola, to describe the pattern of verb formation in Angkola language and also to find out the grammatical meanings occurred through the verb formation in Angkola language. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. The data of this research were taken from the script of Parhuta-huta part I movie, and 8 song lyrics of Top Simamora ft Deliana. The technique of data analysis applied was generative morphology proposed by Halle (1973). After analyzed the data it was found that there were three kinds of affixes found in verb-formation of Angkola language, namely: 1). Prefix, such as [di-], [ma-], [mar-], [tar], [pa], [maN-]. 2). Suffix, such as: [-kon], [-i], [-hon]. 3). Confix, such as: [maN-i], [maN-kon] and [mar-an], and morphophonemic change also occurred through the verb formation of Angkola language, namely: 1). Phonological alteration (assimilation) and 2). Phonological Deletion (Omission). And also found four kinds of grammatical meaning occurred through the verb formation of Angkola language namely: 1. activity, 2. Process, 3. Command, 4. Condition. Therefore the dominant types of affixes occurred in verb formation of Angkola language is prefix with 6 kinds of prefixes. The findings of this research showed that verbs can be formed through a process of affixation whether it comes from the verb, noun, adjective, adverbial,

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