

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

Indonesia consists of various cultures and ethnics group, and every ethnic group has its own language as a media of communication. Siregar (1998:1) says that Indonesia known as having wealth of linguistics. Beside Bahasa Indonesia as the national language, this country also has hundreds of local languages with its own characteristic, and those are still used as a medium of communication among the user, both in the geographic region and beyond it.

As mentioned above, Indonesia has many vernacular, one of them is Angkola language. Batak Angkola or Angkolanese is one of language varieties in South Tapanuli, North Sumatera. This language is used in daily communication and Angkola ceremonies. Tinggibarani (In Pulungan 2011:6) states that Angkola language is one of the local languages in the south Tapanuli, which his used daily by Marancar, Angkola, Sipirok, Padang Bolak/ Padang Lawas, and Barumun-Sosa. Based on the language use phenomena, it was found that Angkola people in certain area such as, Gunung Tua, Sibuhuan, and Sosa tend to use Indonesia to communicate among the families as well as in the society environment. This phenomenon makes Angkola language in danger. As Saragih (in Batubara 2012:7) states that Batak language in North Sumatra is on the third stage of extinction which is endangered stage. The language speakers of Batak language reduce in numbers as they leave their hometown and due to intercultural marriage, Batak language speakers who usually use Batak language in the family domain, now

replace it with Indonesian language. This phenomenon should not be happened, because if the native of Angkola language unwilling to use it, this vernacular will be lost, and the death of a vernacular may cause the death of its ethnic. The loss of culture means loss of the human asset and their unique which differentiate them to one another. Vernacular language must be maintained because language showed the identity of the language users. As Schiffinan (1995:12) states that if language is not maintained, there can be several results. One is language death, the speakers of certain language become bilingual and the younger speakers become dominant in other language. If the language is not spoken anywhere, it will be endangered and lost. Hence, vernacular (Angkola language) must be protected, preserved and maintained

In order to maintain and develop the local language, it is important to conduct a research on it. In this case, the researcher intends to conduct the research on Angkola language in the field of linguistics (morphology). Since in the field of this issue/topic relatively limited number in conducting the research. Therefore, the researcher as a native speaker of Angkola vernacular in North Sumatra (South Tapanuli) has an effort to maintain this local language. The research of Angkola has been developed, both in linguistics field and culture, unfortunately, the research on verb formation are still limited, or in other words, the researchers are not interested in conducting a research on this topic.

Verb is a very interesting topic to study, because verb is one of the part of speech that has important role in arrangement sentence, it caused the verb function as a predicate in grammar of sentence. This research deals with the morphological

process, namely Verb-Formation in Angkola language. In this research the process of verb-formation using affixation, such as, prefix, infix, and suffix.

There are some logical reasons why the researcher concerns to the issue (subject matters of the research). Firstly, the research in morphology in Angkola vernacular language still lack of information to study, especially the research on Verb- Formation. Therefore, the researcher as the native speaker of the local language attempts to conduct this research in order to give some useful contributions to develop the information especially for those who are interested in the issue of verb formation. Another reason why the researcher attempts to conduct this kind of field of research (Morphology Verb-Formation), based on the researcher observation in the area of Angkola the use of Angkola language becoming decrease and decrease from time to time in terms of using the local language. Where the speakers of Angkola tend to uses Indonesian among their families as well as in the society environments. The result of this research also will give the contribution to develop the study of Angkola language. Such as, the local education departments of Indonesian government insert/include Angkola language in school curriculum, start from elementary school in education especially in Angkola district North Padang Lawas, Padang lawas, South Tapanuli and Sosa, North Sumatera. So that the generation of Angkola can learns the language as their vernacular and use it in their daily communication.

There have been some researches related to the Verb-Formation. One of the previous research conducted by Oktavianus (2012) who conducted a research about affixation process of Karonese in forming verb, the previous researcher

found that there are four kinds of Karonese affixation in forming verb namely: 1. Prefix occurs 51 (48%), 2. Infixes occurs 3 (2%), 3. Suffixes occur 43 (30%) and 4. Confixes occur 18 (10%) and the total occurrences is 119. So the dominant type of affixation found in Karonese in forming verb is Prefix occurs 51(48%). The second previous research conducted by Sukardi (2013), his research focused on the denominal verb formation in Banyumas dialect, Javanese language. Denominal Verb formation is the formation of verbs from the basic nouns. The findings of this research showed that the formation of denominal verb formed through affix, such as: 1. Prefix {N-}, {tek-}, {co-}, {de-}, {ma-}, {mer-}, and {all}. 2. Suffix {-en}, {-an}, {na}, and {-i}. 3. Konfix {to}, {-em-an}, {Ni}, {N-na}, {tek-i}, {tek-na}, {ko-i}, {ko-na}, {de-i}, and {de-na}. 4. And infix only one namely {-em-}.

The third relevant study conducted by Herawati, Hermiyanto and Amin (2012), the research focused on the verb-formation through affix in Javanese, Tegal dialect. This study aims to find the verb-forming affixes of Javanese in Tegal dialect, the functions and meanings that emerge after a process of affixation. 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, numeral. The affixes found are: 1. Prefix [N-] has allomorph [ng-, m-, n-,ny-], [di],[ke-], [me-], [tak-]. 2. Suffix [-i], [-an],[-na],[-ni]. 3. infix only one namely {-em-} like in the word *saur* ‘answer’ + -em → *semaur* ‘respond’. 4. Konfix [di-na], [di-i], [n-na], [ng-i], [tak-na], [tak-i].

In this research, the researcher used the theory of generative morphology developed by Halle (1973). The advantages of using this theory deal with some sub-component to conduct the research, namely, 1). the List of Morphemes, 2). Word Formation Rules (WFRs) and, 3). filter, since this theory may discover or meet the requirement of analyzing data (the verb –formation in Angkola language). Simpen (2008:2) states the basic principles of generative morphology are in term of the word formation process that may result in the proper and natural forms, potential forms and idiosyncratic forms.

B. Problems of The Study

Based on the background of the research, the researcher formulated the problem of the study as the followings:

1. What types of affixes that form verb in Angkola language?
2. How are the patterns of verb formation in Angkola language?
3. What are the grammatical meanings found through the process of verb formation in Angkola language?

C. Objectives of The Study

The objectives of the study were:

1. to find out the affix of verb formation in Angkola language
2. to describe the pattern of verb formation in Angkola language
3. to find out grammatical meanings through the process of verb formation in Angkola language

D. Scope of The Study

The scope of the research was limited on the issue of verb formation in Angkola language. In other words, the scope of this study is mainly focuses on the study of verb formation by using affixation in Angkola language.

E. Significances of the Study

Findings of this study were expected to give contribution both theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically, the finding of this research to be useful for those who concerns to study further about morphology, especially for Angkola people who concern in studying Verb-Formation in Angkola language, and also as the additional resources for teacher and lecturers in teaching morphology.
2. Practically, it is useful for keeping the Indonesian linguistic document as well as for the documentation of regional government of Angkola, for giving some contributions in the field of linguistics as well as the information to vernacular of Angkola. Then, it is also useful for government, in this case language centre, hopefully the findings of this research help them to make a well planned in maintaining Angkola vernacular.