

A Comparative Study of Verbal Affixes between English and Toba Batak Language

David Togi Hutahaean

(Universitas HKBP Nommensen, Medan-Pematangsiantar, Indonesia)

Abstract: *This thesis deals with a comparison study between verbal affixes of English and TBL. Its purpose is to recapitalize the TBL which is going to be in distinction. This research is made for the sake of recording the TBL in order to gain the materials of the language to study in future. The instrument used was documentation and reading some books related to verbal affixes in English and TBL. Data were analyzed by using comparative study of descriptive analysis. The method of the study is descriptive analysis for finding the similarity and differences between English and TBL in Verbal Affixes. The study is done by library research or by using books related to the study. In this thesis it is shown that there are 19 verbal affixes consisting of 10 verbal affixes prefixes and 9 verbal suffixes while in TBL there are 17 verbal affixes consisting of 9 verbal prefixes, 4 infixes and 4 verbal suffixes.*

Keywords: *Verbal Affixes, Prefix, Infix, Suffix, Confix, Intransitive, Transitive*

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is like a tree. It can grow and die. It is also like the communities that have come and gone with them their language. There are some 6000 language in the world, but of these about half are going die out in the cause of next century [1] (Frank 2001:84). The problems of the study are formulated as the follows: What are the similarities and differences between English and Toba Batak Language (TBL) in verbal affixes? The Objectives of the study are formulated as the follows: To find out the similarities and differences between English and Toba Batak Language (TBL) in verbal affixes? The Emphasis is on the similarities and differences between those two languages. The significance of this research : To help the readers know the processes of forming verbal affixes between English and Toba Batak Language (TBL), by using morphology process

II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1. Morphology Review

Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangement in forming words. Morphemes are the smallest meaningful units which may constitute words of parts. They are smallest or minimal in the sense that they cannot be broken further on the basis of meaning [2] (Howard Jackson 2000:2). Morpheme are the atoms with which words are built [3] (Katamba 1994:32), they are “meaningful “ because we can specify the kinds of relationship they have with the non linguistic world.

2.2 The Definition Affixes in English

Affixation is an aspect in morphological process which deals with word formation. [4] Wardhough (1977:84) maintains that affixation is the addition of affixes to the base or the

various combination of morpheme while [5] Quirch (1985:105 mentions affixation as the process of attaching an affix to the base morpheme to form a larger.

2.3 The Kinds of Affixes in English

. An affix coming before the root of word is a *prefix*; inserted in the middle is an *infix* and at the end *suffix*, and simultaneously to both initial and final end of a stem, is called *confix*[6] (Nida 1982:197).

2.4 The Definition Of Verb In English

The verb is most complex part of speech. Its varying arrangements with nouns determine the different kinds of sentence, statements, question, commands, and exclamation. Like the noun, verb has the grammatical properties of person and number, properties which require agreement with the subject.

2.5 The Kinds of Verb In English

The types of verb described here differ according to the kind of complement they may have. Because these types may cut across each other, a verb may belong to more than one type. Predicating or Linking Verb, Transitive or Intransitive Verbs, Reflexive Verb Auxiliary or Lexical Verbs, Finite or Non Finite Verbs

2.6. The Kinds of Verbal Affixes in English

2.6.1 Verbal Prefixes In English

I. Verb Prefixes

1.1 formation: prefix + noun → verb, prefix en- e.g : en- + title → entitle

1.2 formation : prefix + adjective → verb, prefix en – e.g : en- + able → enable

1.3 formation : prefix + verb → verb, prefix ad- e.g : ad- + join → adjoin

2.6.2 Verbal Suffixes In English

1.1 Formation : Noun + Suffix → Verb

a. suffix -ize ,e.g : pressur(e) + ize → pressurize

1.2 Formation : Adjective + Suffix → Verb

a. suffix -en, e.g : soft + -en → soften

2.7 Historical Background Of Toba Batak

Toba Batak is one of the local or ethnic language in Indonesia currently. Speakers of Toba Batak are estimated to come to over two million adult speaker, based on approximately calculation to 2008 HKBP almanac [7]. For them, this language has very important roles to hold in daily life in religious services such as in customary ceremonies, church services, baptism and christening babies.

2.8 The Definition Of Affixes In Toba Batak Language(TBL)

Affix is an aspect which can be formed by affixation or compound. There are four kinds of affix in Toba Batak language they are prefix, infix, and suffix

2.9 The Definition Of Verb In Toba Batak Language (TBL)

The definition verb in Toba Batak Language is a class of words expressing action, existence, or occurrence.

2.10 The Kinds Of Verb In Toba Batak Language (TBL)

There are two kinds of verb in Toba Batak Language, they are transitive verb (vt) and intransitive verb (it).for example : mapitung (iv) (blind), mamitung (vt) (to make blind)

2.11 The Kinds Of Verbal Affixes In Toba Batak Language(TBL)

There are three kinds of verbal affixes in TBL : Prefix, Infix, And Suffix

2.11.1 Verbal Prefixes

2.11.1.1 Prefix ma-

There are two kinds prefix ma in Toba Batak Language.The prefix can be different between pure prefix ma- and prefix ma- added with other prefix.

I. Pure prefix ma-

A) The pure prefix ma- added to a stem can form “verb” active with the following modifications:

a).**Ma-** + stem initially begun with vowel becomes mang-

for example : angkat becomes **mangangkat**

sentences : - *Ho mangangkat parik* (you **jump** over the ditch)

b) The prefix ma- added to stem initially begun with the consonant

Suhat (measure) becomes **manuhat**

sentences : au **manuhat** boras (I **measure** the rice).

B) Prefix ma- forming active verb intransitive

a) Prefix ma- added to stem in adjective or infinitive verb becomes intransitive verb,which means to become

e.g: **Hiang** (dry) becomes **Mahiang** sentences: the paddy becomes dry

II. Prefix ma- and the other affix

1. **prefix ma- + suffix -hon.**This kind of verb is in transitive verb such in the following :

a) to do something to the object

e.g : danggur (throw),transitive verb (tv)- mandanggurhon (throw).ho do

2.**The prefix ma- + noun,/verb/adj with the suffix -i means to do something repeatedly.**

E,g :* hundul (sit) intransitive verb (vi)-manghunduli.

Sentences : Dang ahu na **manghunduli** bukkum.(I did not seat on your book)

3. **Prefix ma (m)- + pa-/par- added to the stem means to make all become.**

E,g : a) **Tulang** (my mothers brother) as noun

mampartulang (to make uncle).

Sentences: Dang dengan **mampartulang** dongan samarga.

(Its not good to make uncle with the same family name)

4. **Prefix ma (m)-par stem – suffix -hon. the affixes ma- (m)-pa/par-hon has the same meaning as prefix ma-(m)-stem –hon, but mamparbajuhon is more meanfull.**

e.g: **Baju** (clothes) as noun and **mambajuhon** (to wear) vt, **mamparbajuhon** (to wear).

Sentences: Dang adong *bajukku* (I don't have clothes)

2.11.1.2 Prefix Mar-

The prefix mar- same with prefix ber- in Indonesian. There are two groups, it is pure prefix mar- and prefix mar- added with other prefix.

A. The meaning of pure prefix mar-

1. to have something

a. mararta (to have rich)

B. Pure Prefix ma- added with other prefixes

1. to show long time

a. mar- + si- (kata sandang) + ks (adj)

1. marsileleng (to lengthen time)

2.11.1.3 Prefix pa-

1. Prefix pa- as forming verb active transitive

a. to make become

a. patoru (to make low)

b. prefix pa- + adj + suffix -hon to make become

a. patigorhon (to make straight)

2.11.1.4 prefix tar-

Single Affix

ex: prefix tar- + verb

1. *tuhuk kkt* (carry on) → tar- + *tuhuk* → *tartuhuk*

tartuhuk ho do boras sagoni ?

(Can you **carry on** a gunny sack of rice?)

Plural Affixes

Ex : prefix tar- + adj/n/v + -hon

tar + sipak + hon → tarsipakhon

prefix ha-

There are many kinds and forms of the meaning prefix ha-

1. prefix ha- (to show capability)

e.g : haula (can be done)

2.11.1.5 prefix hu-

prefix hu- eo show becomes/to be :

eg : 1. humarodor (become in line)

2.11.1.8 prefix tu-

Prefix tu- comes from prefix hu-, exactly in simalungun. the to make *repeatedly*

Simalungun

TBL

humatangis

tumatangis (cry on)

2.11.1.6 **prefix um-**

prefix um- can be divided in to two groups :

- a. single prefix
the function *to make more* from adjective.
e.g. uli (adj) becomes **umuli** (prettier)

2.11.2 Verbal Infixes In Toba Batak Language (TBL)

2.11.2.1 Infixes -in-

The infixes -in- Toba Batak language as the following : -in-, -um-, -ar-, -al-.

The infix -in- is to form active verb in to passive one as in the following :

stem	active form	passive form
togu (to draw)	manogu (draw)	tinogu/ditogu (be drawn)

2.11.2.2 infix -um-

There are two function of the infix -um- :

- a. to form comparative degree in adjective eg. Sehat (healty) sumehat (healthier)
lambas (large) lumambas (larger).

2.11.2.3 Infix -ar-. The infix -ar- to form :

- a. pluralization eg. Dede (liquid) derede (liquids)

2.11.2.4 Infix -al-

basically the infix -al- is the same with the infix -ar-, its only according to the people who used.

This infix is *to show similarity*, as in hosuk (hock) halosuk (the same as hock).haput (hurry), haraput (more in a hurry), gumbang (wave), galumbang (wave), gumalumbang adj (wavy)

2.11.3 Verbal Suffix In Toba Batak Language (TBL)

There are some suffixes in Toba Batak language ,they are ; -hon-, -an-, -i-, -on.

2.11.3.1 suffix -hon

a. single suffix -hon

1. to make *transitive verb and intransitive verb*
taluhon (lose), (vi)
taluhon + -hon → taluhon
ex: taluhon ma ibana
(lose him)
(catch my bag !)
2. becomes *adjective*.
tigor (straight), (adj)
tigor + -hon → tigorhon
ex : tigorhon ma dalanmu sian i.
(make straight your way from there)

b. plural suffix -hon

all the affixes with suffix -hon are as follows :

1. to make (pa-adj/v/+hon)
Timbo (high),(adj)
Pa+ timbo + -hon → patimbohon (to make high)
2. able to (tar- +adj/v/ + -hon)
sipak (kick),(v)
tar- + sipak+ hon → tarsipakhon (kicked off)
3. as unintentionally (tar-+ v + -hon)
tondong (touch),(v)
tar- + tongdong + -hon → tartondonghon (touched off)

2.11.3.2 suffix –an

- a. to show a place
ex : luhut (collect),(adj)
luhut + -an → luhutan (collection)
- b. to become ha + adj+-an:
e.g. sonang (happy) becomes hasonangan (happiness)

2.11.3.3 suffix –i

There are kind of suffix –i. In the between, they're the transitive verb and intrasitive verb. Eventhough, they're comes from noun and adjective.

1. To show reduplication
In transitive verb : Sipak + i = Sipaki (kick repeatly).In intrasitive verb:
ex: dungo (get up)
2. To form transitive verb
a. To transitive intrasitive verb: *ma-*,Ex: hehe (revived) *manhehei*
(revival)

2.11.3.4 Suffix –on

to form noun: verb + -on,ex: ula (do)ula + -on = ulaon (work)to show period or time: verb + -on

NB: *basically suffix on added to other prefix to form verb, for ex: prefix pa-/ma-(ng)*

III. RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

In writing this thesis, the purposed method on this study is descriptive analysis. A descriptive method of research that makes the description of events or occurrence, It is done by library research [8](Nazir 1988:67).The Purposes of this research are to find out the similarities and the differences of English and TBL in verbal Affixes.

3.2 Technique Of Collecting Data

. The books used as sources of data are from modern linguistics by [9]Hocket F Hocket,Descriptive Linguistics by [10]H.A Gleason,and Tata Bahasa Batak Toba by [11]Dr.

Anicetus Sinaga ,Kamus Bahasa Batak Toba by [11]J.P Sarumpaet M.A.They are used as the main references relating to the verbal affixes between English and TBL.

3.3 Technique Of Analyzing Data

- Listing the similarities ,differences and comparative of verbal affixes in English and Toba Batak Language (TBL)
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IV. DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDING

4.1 The Data

The data in English have been taken from Modern linguistic by Charles F.Hocket, and the data in Toba Batak Language have been taken from Tata Bahasa Batak Toba by Dr.Anicetus Sinaga. Those data are useful as the main references to do a comparative study between English and Toba Batak Language in verbal affixes.

4.2 The Data Analysis

4.2.1 The Types of English and Toba Batak Language in Verbal Affixes

Table 4.2.1 The types

ENGLISH Verbal Affixes Of English (Verb prefixes, Verb suffixes)	Toba Batak Language Verbal Affixes of Toba Batak Language (verb prefix, verb infixes, verb suffixes)
<p>Derivatonal Prefix in english Language : Formation prefix + N → V 1. prefix en- added to the noun stem becomes vt E,g : title en- + title = entitle (prefix) + (n) → v Sentence: He didn't entitle his thesis.</p> <p>2. Prefix be- E,g : Friend be- + friend = befriend (vt) (Prefix) (n) (v) Sentence: You and me befriend forever.</p> <p>Formation : prefix + Adj → V 1. prefix en- E,g : able</p>	<p>Verbal Prefixes in Toba Batak Language 1. Prefix ma- ma- + stem intinally begun with vowel becomes mang-- <i>Angkat</i> tas i(<i>Carry</i> the bag) 1. Prefix ma- + noun stem initially begun with consonants g, h, k, w + suffix o E,g :hunti (carry something on the head)(vt) 2. Prefix ma- +stem initially begun with j, , d, , n becomes man. E,g : - Jomput (take) becomes <i>manjomput</i> (to take).Sentences :- <i>Manjomput</i> dekke (<i>To take</i> fish) 3. Prefix ma-+ stem initially begun with the consonant s,t becomes man- Sentences :- <i>Tiop</i> ma ma tanganhu (<i>Hold</i> my hand) 4. Perfix ma-+ stem in adjective or infinitive verb becomes intrasitive verb Sentences : - Nunga <i>mahiang</i> be tano I (The land has</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH Verbal Affixes Of English (Verb prefixes, Verb suffixes)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Toba Batak Language Verbal Affixes of Toba Batak Language (verb prefix, verb infixes, verb suffixes)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">En- + able = enable prefix adj v</p> <p>Sentence: He does enable to pass from the test</p> <p>Formation : prefix + V → V</p> <p>1. prefix ad- E,g : join ad- + join = adjoin prefix v v sentence : Thomas adjoins with Ririn to come to the party this afternoon</p> <p>2 prefix dis- E,g : agree dis- + agree = disagree prefix v v Sentence: We disagree with this decision</p> <p>3. prefix re- E,g : open re- + open = reopen prefix v v Sentence: Mr. Thomas had reopened his shop</p> <p>4. prefix pre- E,g : judge pre- + judge = prejudge prefix v v Sentence: The judge will prejudge him as a suspected</p> <p>.5. prefix col- E,g : locate col- + locate = collocate prefix v v Sentence: They collocate David as his manager</p>	<p><i>run dry</i>)</p> <p>5. Prefix ma- ma- begun with the vowel is added with the prefix m- to form intransitive verb and the prefix mang- and the suffix -i is to form transitive verb E,g : onding (hidden) becomes monding (die),mangondingi (hide) Sentences : - Onding do ibana sian huta on She hides from this village - Nunga monding be natorasna His parents has died - Natorasna mangondingi panangko i His parents hide the thief</p> <p>6. Prefix ma- begun with consonant p becomes m- E,g : pagit (an adjective that means bitter) becomes magit (bitter) Sentences : - Pagit do ngolu na His life is bitter - Magit do ngoluni halak na loja The people live hard is bitter</p> <p>7. Prefix ma- Ma- can be doubled as mama- added to stem without changing any function or meaning . E,g : pagar (fence) becomes mamagar (to fence) Sentences : - Pagar siulangulang sian na jahat The magic protector from unrighteous - Mamagar sian na jahat To fence from unrighteous</p> <p>8. Prefix ma- ma- can be added to stem ‘adi’ (there)’ becomes mansadi (stop)</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH Verbal Affixes Of English (Verb prefixes, Verb suffixes)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Toba Batak Language Verbal Affixes of Toba Batak Language (verb prefix, verb infixes, verb suffixes)</p>
<p>in his company</p> <p>.</p> <p>6. prefix un- E.g : tie un- + tie = untie prefix (v) (v)</p> <p>Sentence: She unties her hair beautifully</p> <p>7. prefix pro- E.g : claim pro- + claim = proclaim prefix (v) (v)</p> <p>Sentence: Soekarno Hatta proclaimed the independence of Indonesia in 1945</p> <p>Derivational suffix in English Language :</p> <p>8. suffix –en E,g : fright + en = frighten Sentence: Jhon frighten the birds</p> <p>9. suffix –ize E,g : pressur(e) + ize = pressurize Sentence: The girls pressurized the ballon</p> <p>10. suffix –fy E,g : glory + -fy = glorify Sentence: The christian’s people glorify the God</p> <p>11. suffix –ate (‘-ite) E,g : liquid + ate (‘ite) = liquidate Sentence: The chemists usually liquidate the formulates</p> <p>12. suffix –le E,g : rust + -le = rustle Sentence:</p>	<p>Sentences :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ise do halak <i>nasadi</i> (who is the the people there) - dang <i>mansadi</i> ibana karejo (he never <i>stops</i> working) <p>9. Prefix ma- ma- can be added to stem of noun or stem of adjective as to form verb which means to make for. E,g : hatop (quick) (adj) becomes manghatop (quicken)</p> <p>Sentences :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Hatop</i> do karejo ibana He <i>quicks</i> working - Dang <i>manghatop</i> halaki karejo They do not <i>quicken</i> working <p>10. Prefix ma- ma- which means to use for E,g : hujur (spear) (n) becomes manghujur (to spear) (vt)</p> <p>Sentences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mago do <i>hujur</i> na sian jabuna His spear <i>lost</i> from his house - Ise na <i>manghujur</i> horbo on Who <i>speared</i> the cow <p>11. Prefix ma- ma- can be added ‘to’ a stem as transitive verb, ma- mang as also to from transitive verb which means do. E,g : tomu (to meet) becomes manomu (to meet)</p> <p>Sentences :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Tomu</i> anggina <i>Meet</i> yonger brother - <i>Manomu</i> angina tu ibana He <i>meets</i> his younger brother

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<p>The wind make the sand to rustle</p> <p>13. suffix –en E,g : soft + -en = soften Sentence: A carpenter make the chair more soften</p> <p>14. suffix –ify E,g : pur(e) + -ify = purify Sentence: The chef make the water more purify</p> <p>15. suffix –se E,g : clean + -se = cleanse Sentence: The housekeeper cleanse the bed room</p> <p>16. suffix –ise E,g : civil + ise = civilize Sentence: The fishermans civilize the turtle</p>	<p>12. Prefix ma- ma- added to stem functioning as an adjective or intransitive verb after the stem added with suffix -i. E, g: pitung (blind) as an verb adjective becomes mapitung.(to be blind) Sentences : - Pitung do ibana He is blind - Nunga gabe mapitung ibana Alana marsahit He becomes blind because his illness</p> <p>13. Prefix ma- and the other affix Prefix ma- + suffix –hon. This kind of verb is in transitive verb in the followings: a. to do something to the object E,g :danggur (throw) becomes mandanggurhon (throw) Sentences : - Ho do mandanghurhon batu i. Did you threw the stone</p> <p>b. prefix ma- means to direct object toward E,g:laut (sea) as a noun mangalauthon (have sail/go by sail) Sentences :- Ibana do na mangalauthon parau I (He sails the ship)</p> <p>c. to put or bring an object to something E,g :hajut (pocket) becomes manghajuthon (put in the pocket) Sentences : - Ho do na manghajuthon hepeng i You put the money in the pocket</p> <p>14. The prefix ma- + noun/verb/adj with the suffix –i means to do something repeatedly Sentences : - unang hundul ho disin(Don't sit there)</p> <p>15. The prefix ma- and suffix –i means to do something repeatedly. Sentences : - Ise na mandagguri jabu nami nabodari</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH Verbal Affixes Of English (Verb prefixes, Verb suffixes)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Toba Batak Language Verbal Affixes of Toba Batak Language (verb prefix, verb infixes, verb suffixes)</p>
	<p>Who <i>threw</i> our house last night</p> <p>16. Prefix ma (m)- + pa-/par- added to the stem means to make all become. E.g : Tulang (unlce) as noun becomes mampartulang (to make uncle) Sentences : - Dang tama mampartulang dongan samargam (it is not good to make uncle in the same family)</p> <p>17. Prefix ma- (m)-par stem + suffix – hon. - Baju na birong do dipakke (He used black clothes)</p> <p>2. Prefix mar- Prefix mar- can be added to noun stem and it becomes to process. Or.....</p> <p>1. to have something E,g : jabu (house) (n) marjabu (to have a house) (vi).Sentences :- Jabu ni se on (Whose house is this)</p> <p>2. to do something arround)Sentences :- Marende ibana di jolo na torop (He <i>sang</i> in front of many people)</p> <p>3. to use Sentences :- Marmobil do hami lao (We went <i>by car</i>)</p> <p>4. to find something .Sentences :- Dang dijabu inanta,marsoban dope (Mother is not in the house,she goes <i>to look for firewood</i>)</p> <p>5. a job Sentences :- Markode do nasida(They <i>have a shop</i>)</p> <p>Prefix mar- added with other prefixes</p> <p>1. mar- + si- + adj. To show long time or to lengthen the time. Sentences : - marsileleng ibana manjungjung hudon I (he is to lengthen to carry on the head the cooking pot)</p>

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	<p>2. Prefix mar- + si- + adj + -i to show the difference (mar-si + adj + i) Sentences : - <i>Marsibalgai</i> do jabu di huta on (The houses in this village are <i>differences size</i>.)</p> <p>3. Prefix mar- + vt + -on means to have something. (mar-si + on) Sentences : - <i>Marsiboanon</i> do nasida tu jabu ta (They brought food to our house)</p> <p>4. To show something has ever happened and immediately (mar-+ na-+ ks/kk). Sentences: - Dang na <i>marnaloja</i> ho na karejo i (He has never felt <i>tired</i> working</p> <p>3. Prefix pa- Prefix pa- as forming verb transitive from adj</p> <p>a. to make become Sentences :- Au do <i>pasae</i> ulaon ni (I have <i>finished</i> the work)</p> <p>b. prefix pa- + suffix -hon .to make becom Sentences :- <i>Tigor</i> do dalan i(The road is <i>straight</i>)</p> <p>c. prefix pa- + vi (adv) 1. To make become: prefix pa- + vi + kki Sentences : - <i>Pajongjong</i> jabu ibana (He <i>built</i> a house) 2. To make become: prefix pa- + kki + hon. Sentences : - Boasa ibana <i>paundukhon</i> uluna (Why did he make his head bow)</p> <p>3 . prefix pa- + adv</p> <p>d. the passive form of prefix pa- and pa- - hon is divided in to two group: 1. prefix di-: bolak (wide) becomes dipabolak (to make wide) Sentences : - <i>Dipabolak</i> ibana do dalan i (He makes the road wide)</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH Verbal Affixes Of English (Verb prefixes, Verb suffixes)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Toba Batak Language Verbal Affixes of Toba Batak Language (verb prefix, verb infixes, verb suffixes)</p>
	<p>2. Infix –in: pinabalga (is grown by)</p> <p>4. Prefix di-</p> <p>1. to make passive:eg : buat (take) di-buat (taken)di- + buat → dibuat <i>Dibuat</i> ibana bukkukhu (My book is <i>taken</i> by him)</p> <p>1. as in Indonesian prefix di- can be added with other prefix...,for ex : prefix pa- di-pa- timbo also with active affix: Sentences - <i>Dipatimbo</i> lampuna(He makes the lamp <i>higher</i>)</p> <p>5. Prefix tar- There are two kinds of the meaning prefix tar-:<i>Single Affix</i> Ex: prefix tar- + verbTuhuk (carry on) (vt) tar - + tuhuk = tartuhuk Sentences :<i>Tartuhuk</i> ho do boras sagoni (Can you <i>carry on</i> a gunny rice?)</p> <p>Plural Affix Ex: prefix tar- + adj/N/V + -hon Sipak (kick),(v): tar + sipak + hon = tarsipakhon (kicked) Sentences : <i>Tarsipakkon</i> dakdanak na metmet i do bola i (The child can <i>kicked</i> the ball)</p> <p>6. Prefix ha- Sentences : - <i>Haula</i> ho do sude hauma i (Can you finish the rice field)</p> <p>7. Prefix hu- Sentences : - Humarodor somut di tangan mu (the ant is <i>line up</i> in your hand)</p> <p>8. Prefix tu- Sentence : - <i>Tumatangis</i> ibana alani so adong pangalualuonna (He <i>cries</i> cause no place squeals)</p> <p>9. Prefix um- Prefix um- can be devided in to two groups</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH Verbal Affixes Of English (Verb prefixes, Verb suffixes)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Toba Batak Language Verbal Affixes of Toba Batak Language (verb prefix, verb infixes, verb suffixes)</p>
	<p>Sentence :- <i>Umbahen</i> ndang ro ahu alani udan(I did not came because the rain was raining)</p> <p>b. plural prefix : Sentences - N dang huboto umpadenggan computer on(I did not know how <i>to repair</i> the computer)</p> <p>Verbal Infixes In Toba Batak Language (TBL)</p> <p>1. Infixes -in- Sentence : Passive form : sinurat/disurat (be drawn) Surathon ma na sinurat nai (Write what she written)</p> <p>2. Infix –um- Sentence :- <i>Taba</i> ma hau i(<i>Cut</i> the tree) - Pakke hapak do ibana tumaba hau i (He is used adze <i>to cut</i> off the tree)</p> <p>3. Infix –al- Sentence : Verbal Suffixes in Toba Batak Language (TBL) There are some suffixes -in Toba Batak language, they are; -hon, -an, -i, -on.</p> <p>1. Suffix –hon</p> <p>a. single suffix –hon</p> <p>1. to make transitive verb and intrasitive verbe.g : talu (lose), (vi) talu + -hon = taluhon (make lose)</p> <p>Sentence : - taluhon ma ibana (lose him)</p> <p>b. plural suffix –hon all the affixes with suffix –hon are as follows: to make (pa- adj/v/+ hon) Pa- + timbo + -hon = patimbohon (to make high) (to more complete we can see prefix pa-)</p> <p>2. Suffix –i</p> <p>1. To show reduplication</p> <p>a. In transitive verb: Sentence :- <i>Dungoi</i> anggi mi</p>

ENGLISH Verbal Affixes Of English (Verb prefixes, Verb suffixes)	Toba Batak Language Verbal Affixes of Toba Batak Language (verb prefix, verb infixes, verb suffixes)
	<p>(Make your brother <i>wake up</i>)</p> <p>b. To form intransitive verb from noun:</p> <p>2. Suffix –on</p> <p>Sentences:</p> <p>Godang do <i>ulaon</i> di hami (Having Many <i>work</i> with us)</p> <p>1. double affixation with prefix –<i>pa</i></p> <p>a. to make more: Ex: Pahatopon (accelerate)</p>

4.3 Finding

The number of verbal affixes in English is 19, while in BTL there are 17. While in BTL there are 16 verbal affixes consisting

V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

To avoid the distinction or dying, BTL must be saved by putting the language down on paper. It must be documented or recorded so that the people can gain the materials about the language that can be studied again for the sake of developing it, As we know the loss of a language is the loss of culture, characteristics, the way of life and everything about Batak Tribe. No BTL no Batak Tribe.

There are differences between verbal affixes in and in TBL. The number of verbal prefixes in TBL is more than in English. There are no any verbal infixes in English, while in TBL we have four as seen in the previous chapter. On the other hand the number verbal suffixes in English is more than BTL

5.2 Suggestions

1. It is hoped that we should be aware that TBL is going to be in distinction because its users and speakers are less and less in number. It means the characteristics, culture, the way of life Batak tribe will be lost and at last the tribe itself. It will be danger in future.
2. TBL should be saved from dying or danger by putting the language down on paper. It is documented and recorded so that the people can find the materials of the TBL language to be studied or taught for the sake of enlivening the language.
If we lost our money we can look for it. If our house was on fire, we can build it again. But if we lost our language (TBL), everything is lost especially Batak people.

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