The Affixation Process Pattern of the Batak Pakpak Dairi Language

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ABSTRACT

Language is not only a means of communication, but also a reflection of the identity and culture of a society; Through this research on Pakpak Dairi language affixations, researchers invite readers to explore the unique structure and function, the meaning behind each affix which enriches the Batak linguistic heritage. This research aims to describe the types, functions and meaning of affixation. Affixation in the Pakpak Dairi language is the process of a word experiencing affixes, the types of affixes in the Pakpak Dairi language are divided into four groups, namely: Prefixes (i-, me, mer, pe, per, se, and ter) Infixes (-in-, and –um-), Suffixes – en, -i, -ken,), Confixes (ke-en, mersi-en). The function of Pakpak Dairi language affixations is where the four affixations change form into passive verbs and active verbs and the meaning of affixations is where the data from the four affixations are interpreted into a sentence. The method used in this research is a literature study method. Based on the results of data analysis, it can be found that there are 52 affixation types, 29 words for prefix affixation functions, 10 words for suffixes, 8 words for infixes, and 5 words for confixes.

K*eywords : affixation process, pattern, Batak Pakpak Dairi, language*

Pola Proses Afiksasi Bahasa Batak Pakpak Dairi

ABSTRAK

Bahasa bukan hanya sebagai alat komunikasi, tetapi juga merupakan cerminan jati diri dan budaya suatu masyarakat; Melalui penelitian tentang afiksasi bahasa Pakpak Dairi ini, peneliti mengajak para pembaca untuk menelusuri keunikan struktur dan fungsi, makna di balik setiap afiks yang memperkaya warisan linguistik Batak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan jenis, fungsi dan makna afiksasi. Afiksasi dalam bahasa Pakpak Dairi merupakan proses suatu kata mengalami afiksasi, jenis-jenis afiks dalam bahasa Pakpak Dairi dibagi menjadi empat golongan, yaitu: Awalan (i-, me, mer, pe, per, se, dan ter), Sisipan (-in-, dan –um-), Akhiran – en, -i, -ken,), Konfiks (ke-en, mersi-en). Fungsi afiksasi bahasa Pakpak Dairi adalah tempat keempat afiksasi tersebut berubah bentuk menjadi verba pasif dan verba aktif dan makna afiksasi adalah tempat data dari keempat afiksasi tersebut diinterpretasikan menjadi sebuah kalimat. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah studi pustaka. Berdasarkan hasil analisis data, ditemukan 52 jenis afiksasi, yaitu 29 kata untuk fungsi afiksasi prefiks, 10 kata untuk sufiks, 8 kata untuk sisipan, dan 5 kata untuk konfiks.

Kata kunci: pola, proses afiksasi, bahasa Batak, Pakpak Dairi

INTRODUCTION

Regional languages in Indonesia are currently facing the threat of shifting and extinction due to the dominance of Indonesian and the influence of globalization (Kaharuddin, et. al., 2024). This phenomenon also occurs in the Pakpak Dairi language, which is increasingly being used less by the younger generation, especially in formal and informal communication. Yet, regional languages constitute a cultural identity that is an important part of the national linguistic heritage. Therefore, efforts to document and linguistically analyze regional languages, including Pakapak Dairi, are important issues in the field of contemporary linguistics.

Pakpak Dairi is one of the regional languages of North Sumatra Province. Pakpak Dairi itself is used as a means of communication in everyday life by the community. In linguistics, there are several fields of study of form, such as morphology, phonology, syntax, and semantics. Morphology is the process of forming words from lexemes, where lexemes are lexical units and words are grammatical units (Simpen, 2021).

This process includes affixation (addition), reduplication (repetition), and composition (compounding). However, this study focuses on the form of affixation that occurs during the morphological process. Affixation is the process by which a word undergoes an affix (Jannah, M., 2020). Affixation comes from the word affix, which means affix. Affixes in the Pakpak Dairi language are divided into four groups, namely: Prefixes (i-, ki, me, mer, pe, per, se, and ter) Infixes (-in-, and –um-), Suffixes –en, -i, -ken,), Konfixes (ke-en, merso-en, si-na) Examples of Pakpak Dairi language affixations: {Dedoh} 'step on' >> {idedoh} 'be stepped on, {eket} 'tied'>> {mengeket}'tie', {Rana} 'said'>> (Ranaen} 'said', {Pangan} 'ate' >> { Pangani} 'eat' {Jemak} 'hold' {jinemak} 'held'. {Bincar} 'risen' >>{Kebincaren} 'place of publication'. In this case, the researcher chose the affixation in the Pakpak Dairi language as the object of study.

The affixation problem discussed in this research is a linguistic system in the field of morphology. The researcher chose this object to describe or illustrate the affixation in the Pakpak Dairi language. Furthermore, the reason for this research is that the Pakpak Dairi language is already used among children and adolescents. The researcher wishes to examine the Pakpak Dairi language in the form of affixation because there has been no research on the Pakpak Dairi language. This research also aims to preserve the Pakpak Dairi language and introduce it to other ethnic groups as a national asset and a symbol of pride for its speakers. Based on this, the researcher is very interested in conducting a study entitled Affixation Processes in the Pakpak Dairi Language.

Previous research, such as that by Sembiring (1993) in Morphology and Syntax of the Pakpak Dairi Language, has examined the basic morphology of the Pakpak Dairi language, but not in detail. Maryam (2016) also examined affixation in Banyumas Javanese, however, there has been no comparative research on Pakpak Dairi. Therefore, this study fills this limited scope by providing a descriptive analysis of the types, functions, and meanings of affixations in Pakpak Dairi.

A gap emerging from previous research is the lack of research that specifically examines the affixation process in Pakpak Dairi using a systematic descriptive morphological approach. Most studies are general in nature and fail to explain the relationship between affixation and semantic function and grammatical change in the language. This is the primary basis for this research.

This study offers a solution by conducting a qualitative linguistic analysis of the form, function, and meaning of affixation in Pakpak Dairi. Through lexical data collection and morphological analysis, this study is expected to describe the word formation patterns characteristic of Pakpak Dairi and enrich the regional linguistic literature.

This research has both theoretical and

practical significance. Theoretically, it expands linguistic studies, particularly in the field of regional language morphology in Indonesia. Practically, the results of this study can be used as teaching materials in regional language learning and serve as a basis for further research in the field. linguistics, anthropolinguistics, and local language preservation.

Based on the background described above, the research problem can be formulated as follows:

1) What are the types of affixation in Pakpak Dairi?
2) What is the function of affixation in Pakpak Dairi?
3) What is the meaning of affixation in Pakpak Dairi?

The focus of this research is to address several issues raised. The focus of this research is "Forms of Affixation Processes in Pakpak Dairi.

Research Objectives. Based on the problems and focus outlined above, the objectives are:

a. To identify the types of affixation in Pakpak Dairi.
b. To identify the function of affixation in Pakpak Dairi.
c. To identify the meaning of affixation in Pakpak Dairi.

Study Benefits. Based on these research objectives, the benefits of this research are:

1) For Teachers/Lecturers: To provide input for teachers of Indonesian Language and Local Language Content in improving teaching, particularly in analyzing affixation forms.
2) For researchers, to increase knowledge in analyzing affixation forms in everyday conversation.
3) For the community, to provide an overview and information for the community as a contribution to vocabulary in the Pakpak Dairi language. (Lubis & Harahap, 2021).

Some relevant articles are presented below. First, Hutagalung, R. (2020). Afiksasi dalam Bahasa Batak Pakpak: Analisis Morfologi Generatif. The conclusion of this article is that the affixation system of the Batak Pakpak language has a consistent and productive pattern, especially in the use of the prefixes pa-, pe-, and the suffix -en. These affixes play an important role in forming grammatical and lexical meanings, and demonstrate a strong relationship between morphological form and syntactic function. This study confirms that the Pakpak language has a complex morphological apparatus and can be analyzed effectively through a generative morphological approach.

Second, Berutu, J. & Sinarta, M. (2021). Struktur dan Fungsi Afiks pada Bahasa Daerah di Tanah Pakpak: Kajian Sosiolinguistik. This article concludes that differences in affix use in Pakpak are strongly influenced by the speaker's social context, such as age, communication situation, and level of formality. Certain affixes are more dominant in traditional customs and ceremonies, while others are more common in everyday conversation. This suggests that affixes function not only as word builders but also as markers of social and cultural identity. This research emphasizes the importance of understanding affixation from a sociolinguistic perspective.

Third, Ujung, M. (2022). Produktivitas Morfem Derivatif dalam Bahasa Batak Pakpak. This article concludes that derivational morphemes such as si-, ka-, and -na have a high level of productivity in the Pakpak Batak language and play a role in forming various new word categories. The derivation process is built through stable morphophonemic rules, thus enabling the formation of new words in a regular and structured manner. This research confirms that derivational morphology is an important aspect in the development of the Pakpak language lexicon and needs to be considered in further morphological studies.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Affixation plays a crucial role in the development of specific words in Indonesian vocabulary. This is because the process of

affixation is a highly productive word formation process. Sembiring (1993:9) states that affixation is the process of combining a root word with an affix. The discussion of affixation in Pakpak Dairi sequentially covers its form, distribution, function, and meaning. According to Chaer (2008), affixation is the process of forming derived words, whether categorized as verbs, nouns, or adjectives. According to Ramlan (2009), affixation is a grammatical unit within a word that is a non-word element and not a main word, which has the ability to attach to other units to form new words or main words. according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (2003), affixation is the process or result of a bound form used to obtain a word. Based on the description of the opinions of the experts above, it can be concluded that affixation is a bound form that can be added at the beginning, end, or middle of a word.

METHOD

This study employed a descriptive qualitative research design with a text analysis instrument. The object of this study was 52 affixations used in the Pakpak Dairi language. This study aimed to obtain a clearer, more comprehensive picture and information, enabling researchers to conduct observational research more easily. Qualitative research methods emphasize a deeper understanding of a problem rather than focusing on generalizing the problem.

The research method used in this study was descriptive qualitative research. According to Sukmadinata (2010), descriptive qualitative methods are the most basic form of research. According to Rangkuti (2016), Qualitative research is neutralistic. In neutralistic research, researchers must directly collect data in real-life situations.

This is because the affixation process is a highly productive word formation process. Sembiring (1993) states, affixation is the process of combining a root word with an affix. The discussion of affixation in the Pakpak Dairi language sequentially discusses its form, distribution, function, and meaning. According to

Chaer (2008), affixation is one of the processes in forming derived words, whether categorized as verbs, nouns, or adjectives. According to Ramlan (2009), an affix is a grammatical unit within a word that is a non- word element and not a root word, which has the ability to attach to other units to form new words or new root words.

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (2003, affixation is the process or result of a bound form used to derive words. Based on the expert opinions described above, it can be concluded that affixation is a bound form that can be added at the beginning, end, or middle of a word.

a. Yes, analyze the form of affixation.
b. For researchers, to increase knowledge in analyzing affixation forms in everyday conversation.
c. For the community, to provide an overview and information for the community as a contribution to vocabulary in the Pakpak Dairi language.

RESULTS

Based on the analysis of data collected from the literature, it was found that there are four main types of affixation: prefix, suffix, infix, and confix. Overall, 52 affixation data sets were collected from the speech of the Pakpak Dairi community. The details are as follows.

1. Prefix

The amount of data prefix of the Batak Pakpak Dairi language is 29. The example words:

I + *garar* = *igarar* (paid)
me + *tangko*=*menangko* (steal)

The function of the prefix is to form passive/ active verbs.

2. Suffix

The amount of data suffix of the Batak Pakpak Dairi language is 10. The example words:

Pangan + -en = *panganen* (food)
laga + -i = *lagai* (scold)

The function of the suffix is to form nouns/ verbs.

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affixation process, pattern, Batak Pakpak Dairi, language

3. Infix

The amount of data infix of the Batak Pakpak Dairi language is 8. The example words:

tutung + -in = *tinutung* (burned)
tande + -ma = *tumande* (leanback)

The function of the infix is to states the action has been completed.

4. Konfix

The amount of data konfix of the Batak Pakpak Dairi language is 5 The example words:

ke- + pate + -en = *kepaten* (death)

The function of the konfix is to designate a mutual place or activity.

DISCUSSION

The discussion section presents the results of a broader research process. This section will discuss the types, functions, and meanings of affixation in the Pakpak Dairi language. Data analysis revealed that the Pakpak Dairi language exhibits seven types of prefixes, three types of suffixes, two types of infixes, and two types of confixes. The following is a discussion of these types.

1. Types of Affixation in Pakpak Dairi

According to Sembiring (1993:9), there are generally four types of affixation in Pakpak Dairi: prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and confixes. The following is the analysis of the Pakpak Dairi language.

Igarar = paid
Menangko = steal
Penengen = see
Merkelsoh = sad
Perbiar = afraid
Setumba = one liter
Terborih = washed
Panganen = food
Lagai = scold
Bentirken = throw
Tinutung = fire
Tumande = lean
Kepaten = death
Mersitabasen = medical treatment

2. The Function of Affixation in the Pakpak Dairi Language

According to Sembiring (1993), in general, there are four types of affixation in the Pakpak Dairi language: prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and confixes (prefixes and suffixes).

First, there are seven types of prefixes in the Pakpak Dairi language: i, me-, pe-, per-, mer-, se-, ter-. These seven types are found in 29 words. The following is an explanation of their functions.

1. Prefix {i-}

   The prefix {i-} generally functions to form passive verbs.

   {i-} + {garar} 'pay' = {igarar} 'paid'.

   Based on the data above, the prefix i- functions to form passive verbs. A passive verb is a relationship between a subject and a verb where the subject receives the action of the verb.

2. Prefix {me-}

   The prefix {me-} generally functions to form active verbs.

   {me-} + {tangko} 'cure' = {menangko} 'steal'.

   Based on the data above, the function of the prefix me- forms an active verb. What is meant by an active verb is a sentence in which the subject performs an action.

3. Prefix (pe-)

   The prefix {pe-} generally functions to form verbs and nouns.

   {pe-}+{tengen} 'see' = {penengen} 'see'.

   Based on the data above, the function of the prefix pe- is to form a verb. What is meant by a verb is a word about an action.

4. Prefix (mer-)

   The prefix (mer-) generally functions to form verbs and nouns.

   {mer-}+{kelsoh} 'sad' = {merkelsoh} 'sad'.

   Based on the data above, the function of the prefix mer- is to form a verb. What is meant by a verb is a word about an action.

5. Prefix (per-)
The prefix (per-) generally functions to form verbs and nouns.
{per-}+{biar}'scared' = {perbiar} 'coward'
Based on the data above, the prefix per- functions to form verbs. A verb is a word that describes an action.

6. Prefix (se-)
The prefix (se-) generally only functions to indicate numerals.
{se-}+{tumba}'liter' = {setumba} 'one liter'.
Based on the data above, the prefix se- only functions to indicate numerals. A numeral is a word that indicates the number of objects or the order in a series.

7. Prefix {ter-}
The prefix (ter-) generally functions to form passive verbs and indicates unintentional.
{ter-}+{borih}'washed' = {terbori} 'washed'
Based on the data above, the prefix functions to form passive verbs and saying that accidentally is a subject and verb relationship where the subject receives an action that is not intentional.

Second, there are three types of suffix functions in the Pakpak Dairi language, namely (en, -i, -ken) of these three types, there are 10 words. Below, the function of each will be explained.

1. Suffix (-en) The suffix (-en) functions to form passive nouns and verbs
{-en}+{food}'eat' = {food} 'food'.
Based on the data above, the function of the prefix en- forms passive verbs. What is meant by passive verbs is a relationship between the subject and the verb where the subject receives the action of the verb.

2. Suffix (-i)
The suffix (-i) functions to form verbs
{-i}+{laga} 'angry' = {lagai} 'angry'

Based on the data above, the function of the prefix -i forms an active verb. What is meant by an active verb is a sentence in which the subject performs an action.

Third, there are two types of confix functions (prefixes and suffixes) in the Pakpak Dairi language, namely (ke..en, mersi-en). In these two types there are 5 words. The following functions will be explained.

a. Confix (to..en)
The confix (ke..en) functions for passive verbs
{th} + {pate}'death' = {patent} 'death.'

b. Confix (mersi..en)
{mersi-en} + {tabas} 'medicine' = {mersitabasen}'medical treatment'
Based on the data above, the function of the prefix mersi-en is to form an active verb. An active verb is a sentence whose subject performs an action.

3. The Meaning of Affixation in Pakpak Dairi.

According to Sembiring (1993), there are generally four types of affixation in Pakpak Dairi: prefixes (prefixes), suffixes (endings), infixes (insertions), and confixes (prefixes and endings).

First, meaning of Prefixes: There are seven types of prefixes: (i-, me-, pe-, mer-, per-, se-, ter-).

1. Prefix {i-}
The meaning of the prefix {i-} supports the meaning as stated in the base form and is subjected to an action. In Pakpak Dairi, "Idedoh" in Indonesian means "to step on."

2. Prefix {me-}
Therefore, the prefix me- generally has the meaning of performing an action. In Pakpak Dairi, "mengko" in Indonesian means "to steal."

3. Prefix {pe-}
The meaning supported by the prefix {pe-} is the way of doing what is stated in the base form. In Pakpak Dairi, penengen in

Indonesian means "how to see."

4. Prefix {mer-}
   The meaning supported by the prefix {mer-} indicates a transitive action. In Pakpak Dairi, merbahasa in Indonesian means "speaking."

5. Prefix {per-}
   The meaning supported by the prefix {per} is having what is stated in the base form. In Pakpak Dairi, perbiar in Indonesian means "one who has a feeling of fear."

6. Prefix {se-}
   The meaning supported by the prefix {se-} is having what is stated in the base form. In Pakpak Dairi, sebeltek in Indonesian means "having a sibling."

7. Prefix {ter-}
   The meaning supported by the prefix {ter-} is to indicate unintentionality. In Pakpak Dairi, "terborih" in Indonesian means accidentally washed.

Second, meaning of Suffixes (endings) In Pakpak Dairi, there are several types of suffixes, namely (en-, i-, ken-).

1. The suffix (-en) in Pakpak Dairi: panganen in Indonesian means "eat first."

2. The suffix {-i}. In Pakpak Dairi: lagai in Indonesian means "to scold."

3. The suffix {-ken}. The meaning supported by the suffix -ken is to order someone to do the task mentioned in the base form. In Pakpak Dairi, "bentirken" in Indonesian means "to throw."

Third, according to Sembiring (1993:9), there are generally four types of affixation in the Pakpak Dairi language: prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and confixes. The meaning of infixes in infixes is divided into several parts (-in-, -um-).

1. Infix {-in-} According to Sembiring (1993:45), the meaning supported by the infix -in- is to express an action that has been completed, as stated in the base form. In Pakpak Dairi, "tinutung" in Indonesian means "already burned.

2. Infix {-um-}.
   According to Sembiring (1993:45), the meaning supported by the infix -um- is to express an action or state. In Pakpak Dairi, "tumande" in Indonesian means "to lean."

Fourth, according to Sembiring (1993), there are generally four types of affixation in Pakpak Dairi: prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and confixes (prefixes and suffixes). The meaning of confixes (a combination of prefixes and suffixes) in Pakpak Dairi is one type of confix: ke-en, mersi-en.

1. Confixes (mersi..en}
   According to Sembiring (1993), the meaning supported by the confix mersi-en is to indicate that the action was carried out by two parties. In Pakpak Dairi, mersitabasen in Indonesian means to perform an act of mutual assistance.

2. Confixes {ke-en}
   According to Sembiring (1993), the meaning supported by the confix keen is "to indicate a place." In Pakpak Dairi, ketutubuhen in Indonesian means place of birth.

CONCLUSION

The discussion of affixation in Pakpak Dairi is truly endless and very interesting. The following are the types, functions, and meanings of affixation. There are several types of affixation in Pakpak Dairi, namely: prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and confixes.

Based on the analysis of data collected from Pakpak Dairi speakers and supporting literature, four main types of affixation were identified: prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and confixes, with a total of 53 affixation forms.

· Prefixes (29 items) function to form active and passive verbs, such as igarar (to pay) and menangko (to steal).

1) Suffixes (10 items) form nouns or verbs, such as panganen (food) and lagai (to scold).

2) Infixes (8 items) indicate actions or states, such as tinutung (burned) and tumande (leaning).
3) Confixes (5 items) indicate places or reciprocal actions, such as kepaten (death) and mersitabasen (medical treatment).

The following is the process of affixation in Pakpak Dairi: there are 6 prefixes in Pakpak Dairi: i-, me-, mer-, per-, pe, se-, and ter-. There are 3 suffixes in Pakpak Dairi: en, -i, and -ken. There are two infixes in Pakpak Dairi: -in- and -un-. There are 2 confixes in Pakpak Dairi: ke..en and mersi..en. The function of affixation in Pakpak Dairi is that the four affixes change the form of passive and active verbs. The meaning of affixation is where the data of the four affixes are interpreted into a sentence. Based on the data above, it can be concluded that there are four types of Pakpak Dairi language affixation, namely prefixes (i-, mer-, me-, per-, pe-, se- and ter), suffixes (en, -ken, and -i), infixes (in-, and -um-) and confixes (ke-en and mersi- en) and all the data above contain 53 words.

Based on the research findings discussed, this study contributes to our understanding of Pakpak Dairi vocabulary. In our daily lives, we often use this regional language without realizing it, and it can change over time.

The results of this research on the affixation process in Pakpak Dairi have broad implications for linguistics, education, and the preservation of regional culture.

This research enriches the study of morphology in Indonesian regional linguistics, particularly in understanding the system of word formation through affixation. The findings on the types, functions, and meanings of affixation in Pakpak Dairi indicate that this regional language has a complex and systematic grammatical system, similar to other major languages. Therefore, these results can serve as a reference for further research on the morphological structure of other Batak languages (Toba, Simalungun, Karo, etc.) to strengthen local linguistic theory.

This research can be utilized in teaching regional languages and Indonesian in schools and universities. Teachers and lecturers can use the results of this study as teaching materials on the topics of morphology, affixation, and regional language analysis, as well as as an example of the application of descriptive linguistic analysis. This can also raise students' awareness of the importance of understanding the structure of their mother tongue.

This study demonstrates that the Pakpak Dairi language possesses lexical and morphological richness that deserves preservation. In a socio-cultural context, the results of this study can serve as a basis for preserving Pakpak ethnic identity through language, amidst the tide of modernization and language shift. This documentation also helps communities maintain regional languages and strengthens their sense of pride in their linguistic cultural heritage.

The findings of affixation variation in the Pakpak Dairi language demonstrate that regional languages contribute significantly to the formation of vocabulary and expressions in Indonesian. Therefore, this type of research plays a crucial role in enriching national linguistic resources, particularly in dictionary development and ethnolinguistic research in Indonesia.

This study opens up opportunities for further research, for example in the areas of comparing affixation between Batak languages, studying the semantics of affixation, or the influence of affixation on changes in meaning and sentence structure. Furthermore, the results of this study can serve as a basis for compiling a morphological dictionary of the Pakpak Dairi language as a more comprehensive language documentation.

Given the significant influence of regional languages in enriching the Indonesian language, research on the Pakpak Dairi language should be continued so that this language can continue to contribute to the documentation of regional languages in Indonesia. This is deemed essential given that the preservation and development of

regional languages spread across Indonesian-speaking areas significantly impacts the development of the Indonesian language.

Based on the discussion, the researcher fully realizes that this research is far from perfect. Therefore, the researcher welcomes constructive criticism and suggestions to improve this research and ensure its usefulness, particularly for researchers and readers and language users, especially for Pakpak Dairi. It is hoped that other researchers, readers, and even language users will further develop the Pakpak Dairi language.

The following suggestions can be offered by the authors:

a. For researchers, it is hoped that the results of this study will motivate them to conduct further research in linguistics, particularly on affixation and its problems.
b. For undergraduate, postgraduate, and doctoral students of Indonesian and regional languages, as prospective and teaching staff, they should pay more attention to language quality by mastering the proper and correct use of affixation.
c. For Pakpak Dairi speakers, they should pay more attention to affixation in both spoken and written language.

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