

Grammatical Roles and Relations of Batak Toba Language: Typology Study

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Abstract— *The aim of this paper is to discuss about grammatical relation in Batak Toba language. The problem will be discussed is word order, case marking, and semantic role in Batak Toba language. Therefore, the purpose of the paper is to determine the relation of grammatical in Batak Toba language, and it is observed from word order, case marking, and semantic role. Data collection is take from written language and spoken. The result of discussion to point out that the word order in Batak Toba language have form P-S-O. This point supported by the kind of diathesis in Batak Toba Language is active diathesis, passive diathesis, and reflexive diathesis. In order that, the product of discussion point out that grammatical relation and semantic role in Batak Toba Language is $S = A/P$ and $S = P/A$. The meaning of this point is Batak Toba language make the same relation with S is A and S is P. The form of grammatical relation and semantic role prove that Batak Toba language have the pattern case marking is nominative-accusative and ergative absolutive.*

Keywords— *Grammatical Roles and Relations, Batak Toba Language, Typology Study.*

I. INTRODUCTIONS

The study of linguistic typology emerged in the 1980s which was a new study of the development of macro and micro linguistics and which developed on a philosophical and theoretical basis. This study will dissect and answer the questions, what is language and classify languages based on certain types that are related to grammatical precision and grammar in a cross-language manner.

In micro linguistic studies, linguistic typology on the languages of the archipelago still needs to be examined seriously because there are still many grammatical systems in the languages of the area that are not yet known. The distinctiveness and complexity of grammar in the languages of the archipelago is not only a challenge for researchers and linguists to express it, but it is also a challenge to understand

grammatical concepts and theories that already exist. Grammatical description of a language carefully to get an idea of what language X is 'is the basis and purpose of typology linguistic studies, especially grammatical typologies. Assessment of grammatical typology of languages (or languages) can be done at the level of phonology, morphology, and syntax.

One of the languages included in the Malay language family and has a typical grammatical language is the Batak Toba language and has its own grammar system and its own meaning. This language has many speakers and some linguists have conducted studies of this language, but have not completely examined the grammatical relations in the language. Research and discussion on the typology of the syntax of the Batak Toba language specifically has not been the concern of Batak Toba language researchers and observers from aspects of linguistic typology. So that, through this paper, Batak Toba languages will be presented in terms of aspects of linguistic typology.

In accordance with the explanation above, this article will examine the nature and grammatical behavior of the Batak Toba language based on aspects of the study of linguistic typology, and specifically, the problems studied are the relationships and grammatical roles in the Batak Toba language. In line with the above problem, the purpose of this study is to discuss, understand, and also explain the role of semantic Batak Toba language through the study of grammatical relations. Theoretically, this research will enrich linguistic discourse, especially in the field of language typology and syntax. The results of this study can be used as a comparison material for further research, both regarding grammatical relations, as well as regarding the Batak Toba language associated with it.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Linguistic typology

The study of language (linguistics) makes a classification of the grammatical properties of languages in

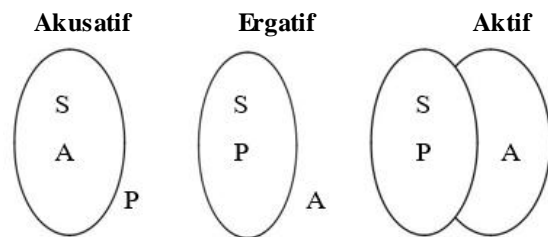
the world. This can also be seen as a contribution in the study of linguistic typology (linguistic typology) which aims to group languages into certain typologies. The typology itself is a classification of domains or can be said to be synonymous with taxonomic terms. The study of linguistic typology seeks to establish broad groupings based on a number of interconnected grammatical features. Language pentypology is needed for making assumptions about the language's suitability (see Comrie, 1989). The study of linguistic typology also originates from the notion of differences in compatibility and differences across languages.

The purpose of linguistic typology itself is to determine cross-language patterns and the relationships between these patterns. There are three important aspects that can be seen in terms of typology, namely: (a) typology utilizing cross-language comparisons; (b) typology classifies languages or aspects of these languages; and (c) typology looks at the outward (formal) features of languages. Comrie (1989) suggests that the purpose of linguistic typology is to classify languages based on the structural behaviors of these languages. The main purpose is to answer the question: what is the language X like? According to him, there are two main assumptions on linguistic typology, namely: (a) all languages can be compared based on their structure; and (b) there are differences between languages. Languages can be grouped into several groups (typologies), such as accusative language, ergative typology, active typology, and so on.

There are four stages of typological analysis according to Song (2001: 4) as follows; the first stage is the determination of the phenomenon to be studied. In this case it is necessary to limit and clarify the symptoms of the structural variation of the language to be studied. The second stage is the typological grouping of the phenomena being studied. The third stage is the formulation of generalizations on the grouping. The final stage is an explanation of each generalization or theoretical formula made. This stage is a measure and determinant of the meaningfulness of the findings obtained.

There are several terms in the study of language typology or known as accusative, ergative, active, and others that are more or less (grammatically) have similarities (see Comrie, 1989). The Pentypologies of languages based on their grammatical characteristics are, by some experts, referred to as grammatical typologies. In line with its development, linguistic typology and the typology of languages can be distinguished into grammatical typologies and functional typologies (Jufriзал, 2004). The typology of languages, especially at the syntactic level, is related to the system of grammatical alliances (grammatical alliance). The

basic understanding of grammatical alliances is the system or tendency of grammatical fellowship in or between clauses in a typological language; whether the fellowship is $S = A, \neq P$, or $S = P, \neq A$, or $Sa = A, Sp = P$ or the other system (see Jufriзал, 2004). Dixon (1994) suggests that the system of grammatical alliances which are the focus of attention for determining the possible grammatical typologies for languages in the world can be divided into three, namely the accusative system, the ergative system, and the S-disaggregated system (active language). The three systems of grammatical alliance can be described as follows.



Grammatical Roles and Relations in Typology

The basic concepts of grammatical relations are based on the opinions expressed by Comrie (1989: 65), which states that grammatical relations (both in traditional opinion and in recent writings) are parts or elements of sentences / clauses categorized as subjects (S), direct object (OL), and indirect object (OTL). The three grammatical relations are syntactic relations. In addition to syntactic grammatical relations, there are semantic relationships, namely: locative, beneficial, and instrumental which are collectively called oblique relations. (Blake, 1991 in Artawa, 2000: 490).

Artawa also stated that in the initial strata, agents were treated as relations 1; patient as relation 2; and recipient as a relation 3. These grammatical relations become a reference for describing various aspects of the structure of clauses and universal principles that master the structure and organization of natural language syntax. Grammatical relations in this case provide an appropriate concept, both about how the language works in general (goals (1) and (2), and about how to describe certain languages (target (3) (see Jufriзал 2004: 55) Grammatical relations are seen in language by groups of behavioral properties that are associated with noun (phrases) which are not directly related to the noun's semantic (phrase) role, and agents and patients marked by grammatical features in a language are called grammatical roles. The role of semantics and grammatical relations is different, but close in syntactic studies, including in the study

of grammatical typologies, agents and patients are the two most important roles in the study of typology.

The tipology of language at the syntactic level (syntactic typology) is closely related to the determination of grammatical relations and the system of grouping syntax-semantic roles S, A, and P of the relevant language clauses. In general, grammatical relations are relations between arguments and predicates at the level of a free (loose) structure of semantic and pragmatic influences. General terms used to refer to grammatical relations are subject (S), direct object (OL), indirect object (OTL), ergative (ERG), and absolutif (ABS), and oblique (OBL) which refers to a nominal weak grammatical relation to the predicate.

The system of grouping syntactic-semantic roles S, A, and P, which is also often called the system of grammatical alliances, is important to determine the typology of a language at the grammatical level (especially at the syntactic level). A number of languages can treat S and A in the same way, and different treatments are given at P (S = A, ≠ P). The following example of the English clause shows this fact through the case of a single third-person pronoun male form, both for S and A. Meanwhile, the different forms used for P.

(a) He left (b) He hit him
S A P

A language that has a system of accusative grammatical alliances is said to be an accusative language with language; S (the only intransitive clause argument) is treated grammatically with the A (agent) transitive clause argument, and different treatments are given to the P (patient) transitive clause. Language with an ergative alliance system is said to be an ergative typology language; S is treated as P, and different treatments are given to A. A language is said to be an active language if the system of grammatical alliances shows that a group of S behaves the same as A (Sa) and a group of S behaves the same as P (Sp) in one language. The same (or different) treatment in this case can occur at the level of morphology and/or syntax.

III. METHODOLOGY

The main data of this study are sentences. The sentence data used in this study was obtained from sources of oral language and written Batak Toba collected through observation and recording. The method used is the library method by developing note-taking techniques.

IV. DISCUSSION

The Batak Toba language is grammatically very distinctive, because it has its own grammar system. The use

of this language sometimes looks simpler than Indonesian, but can also be more complex. In this case, the research findings that have been collected are as follows.

- The order of words in the Batak Toba-style P-S language. This is indicated by the basic clause of the Batak Toba language which has an active diathesis and its derivative construction which has a passive diathesis.
- The grammatical relation and the semantic role of the Batak Toba language are S = A / P and S = P / A. This means that the Batak Toba language treats S is A and S is P. The pattern of grammatical relations and semantic roles that proves that this syntactically Batak Toba language with nominative-accusative and ergative-absolutive typology.

Order of Words in Batak Toba Language

Word order is the placement of words in a certain sequence according to the norm of a language both in the clause and sentence level, as well as in the phrase level. (see Song, 2001). According to him, there are six possible patterns that appear in that sequence, namely S-P-O, S-O-P, P-S-O, P-O-S, O-S-P, and O-P-S. Indonesian has a pattern of P-S-O. But this is not the same as the order in the Batak Toba language.

Verbs are words that describe processes, actions, or circumstances that are not traits or qualities. In the level of function, verbs tend to stand as predicates. According to Sinaga (2002), the adong verb is standard in front of the sentence in the Batak Toba language like the example below:

Adong ma sada halak.
There is one people.

Adong do guru na malo.
There is a clever teacher

Adong do sada hauma di rura na
There is a field in the deep bagas on.
valley

The example above shows that the Toba verb in the Batak language precedes nouns and other word categories. But still need more accurate explanation and proof. In this regard, a term in linguistics is known as "diathesis". Diathesis is a grammatical category that shows the relationship between participants or subjects and actions expressed by verbs in clauses. Tumanggor (2006) states that there are several forms of active diathesis in the Batak Toba language, namely maN-, maN-hon, maN-i, masi-, masi-hon,

choreferential with the subject (S) in the intransitive clause and is different from Agent (A) from the transitive verb. The ergative language treats P the same as S. It is usually equally pointless.

1. *Jadi marsak ma roha ni Si Boru Deang Parujar ala ni*

S	konj
<i>klausa intransitive</i>	
<i>murukna.</i>	
P	
klausa transitive	

S = P/ A adalah tipe ergative

2. *Alai dung pate roha ni Si Boru Deang Parujar na so olo be ibana mulak, gabe dioloi Ompu Mulajadi pangidoani*

S		A		P
(klausa intransitive)		(klausa transitif)		

The Batak Toba language has grammatical behavior namely S is treated the same as A. In addition, the Batak Toba language also has grammatical behavior that treats S as P. As far as the discussion stated above, a conclusion can be drawn that the grammatical relation and semantic role of the Batak Toba language This is S = A / P and S = P / A. This means that the Batak Toba language treats S is A and S is P. The pattern of grammatical relations and semantic roles that proves that syntactically Batak Toba language is nominative-accusative and ergative-absolutive.

V. CONCLUSION

The thing that can be concluded is that the Batak Toba language has the order of P-S-O patterned words. In addition, the Batak Toba language is also included in the accusative and ergative types in terms of syntactic typologies and semantic roles. As far as the discussion stated above, a conclusion can be drawn that the grammatical relation and semantic role of the Batak Toba language are S = A / P and S = P / A. This means that the Batak Toba language treats S as A and S as P. The pattern of grammatical relations and semantic roles like this proves that the syntactic Batak Toba language is nominative-accusative and ergative-absolutive.

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