

# BASE FULL REDUPLICATION IN TOBA BATAK: A STUDY OF GENERATIVE MORPHOLOGY

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## ABSTRACT

*The objective of this paper is to explore base full reduplication in Toba Batak from the perspective of generative morphology. The theory applied in this study is Halle's model (1973). The basic principle in generative morphology is that the process of word formation can generate actual words and potential words. According to generative morphology, the mechanism of word formations will be postulated in the list of morphemes, word formation rules, filter, and dictionary. The method of this study is qualitative descriptive; it is a method that describes language phenomena naturally without any exception or manipulation. The results reveal that there are six types of base full reduplication in Toba Batak i.e. nominal base full reduplication, verbal base full reduplication, adjectival base full reduplication, adverbial base full reduplication, numeral base full reduplication, and interrogative base full reduplication. The process of forming the base full reduplication is by reduplicating the base lexemes. Therefore, the two base lexemes are put together side by side to generate base full reduplication. There are no processes that take place in the filter because the step-by-step processes find neither any idiosyncrasies such as phonological, semantics, and lexical idiosyncrasies. The processes of base full reduplication in this study are inflectional. The grammatical and lexical meanings of the base full reduplication vary, depending on the meanings of the reduplicated base lexemes.*

**Keyword:** *Base Full Reduplication, Base Lexemes, Grammatical and Lexical Meanings, Inflectional.*

## INTRODUCTION

Toba Batak language is one of the regional languages in Indonesia. This language is especially most spoken in North Sumatra province. Language cannot be separated from culture. What people mean is realized in language. Therefore, linguistics and cultures are the centre of analysis in the process of translating human activities (Sembiring, 2016). In most villages in *Tano Batak* 'Batak Land' such as Samosir sub-district, Toba Samosir sub-district, Humbang Hasundutan sub-district, and Tapanuli Utara sub-district Toba Batak is used in daily social interaction. A person might utter one sentence in different ways depending on where he is, with whom he is speaking, etc (E. Ambarita, 2017b). Toba Batak belongs to Austronesian spoken by 3 million people in

Sumatera (Crystal, 1993). Indonesian language as the national language in Indonesia also belongs to Austronesian. Thus, these two languages have a lot of things in common.

A lot of linguists have focused their study on generative morphology, such as Botha, Brekle, Coseriu, Dokulil, Erben, Fleischer, Gauger, Gruber, Hansen, Hatcher, Henzen, Kastovsky, Koziol, Lees, Ljung, Malkiel, Marchand, Morcintec, Motsch, Neuhaus, Rohrer, Stein, Weinreich, dan Zimmer (Lipka, 1975). Other linguists are (Halle, 1973), (Aronoff, 1976), (Scalise, 1984), (Loe, 2018), (Zainuddin, 2012), (Nasution, 2011), (Sukri, 2008), (Simpem, 2008), (Murdianto, 2000), etc.

## A BRIEF NOTE ON WORD FORMATIONS

Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words (Anderson, 1982; Haspelmath & Sims, 2002). Morphemes as the elements of words play important roles in word formations, therefore, there are a lot of morphological issues that can be discussed, not only free morphemes but also bound morphemes (E. Ambarita, 2017a). In other words, a base morpheme can be modified to form new words either derivation words or inflection words by affixation processes (Esron Ambarita, 2017).

### Theoretical Frame

According to generative morphology in Halle's model (1973), the rules of word formation would then tell us among other things how the morphemes are to be arranged in sequences to form actual words (Halle, 1973). Halle suggested that morphology consists of three distinct components, they are (1) List of Morpheme (henceforth: LM), (2) Word Formation Rules (henceforth: WFR), and (3) Filter which contains the idiosyncratic properties of words. One can think of the morphology, then, as producing a long list of words is designated by the term dictionary (Aronoff, 1976; Dardjowidjojo, 1983; Halle, 1973).

LM includes roots, stems, bases, and affixes. It is the WFR that determines how the morphemes of a language are arranged in sequences to form the actual words of that language. WFR must be able to generate all the well-formed words of a language and exclude the ill-formed ones. The words of a language, however, cannot be derived wholly utilizing regular rules because there exist semantic, phonological, and lexical idiosyncrasies (Scalise, 1984). Halle proposes to treat such words in the filter. The words that pass through the filter constitute the dictionary of the language as the final component.

In reference to word formations in generative morphology (Halle, 1973) there are four integrated components required, they are, LM, WFR, filter, and dictionary. However,

this theory is needed to be modified to analyze data in Toba Batak. Therefore, there are two components added respectively, *i.e.* Orthographic Rules (henceforth: OR) and Phonological Rules (henceforth: PR). These components are placed between the filter and the dictionary.

This study applied the qualitative descriptive method. This study is intended to describe the real phenomena of Toba Batak. This study is both documentary and field research because the data originated from written and oral sources.

### List of Morphemes

Parts of word formations in LM are realized as roots, stems, bases, and affixes. LM in Toba Batak are manifested in free word roots, stems, bases, and affixes, such as prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and multiple affixations (E. Ambarita & Sibarani, 2018). Talking about bases, the discussions focus on word classes. According to (Kridalaksana, 1990), there are fourteen types of word classes in the Indonesian language. *i.e.* verbs, adjectives, nouns, pronouns, numbers, adverbs, interrogatives, demonstratives, articles, prepositions, conjunctions, particles, and interjections. As already mentioned above, both Toba Batak and Indonesian language belong to Austronesian That is to say that these two languages have a lot of things in common. In this study, the LM in Toba Batak are nominal bases, verbal bases, adjectival bases, adverbial bases, numerical bases, and interrogative bases.

### Word Formation Rules

In this study, WFR of base full reduplication in Toba Batak is done by reduplicating the base lexemes to generate nominal base full reduplication, a verbal base full reduplication, an adjectival base full reduplication, an adverbial base full reduplication, a numerical base full reduplication, and interrogative base full reduplication. The processes of the WFR are inflectional.

## Filter

The filter is the third component in generative morphology. The function of the filter is to stop and process unacceptable forms sent by WFR to the filter. The filter must check idiosyncratic properties of words, such as phonological, semantic, and lexical idiosyncrasies. Phonological idiosyncrasy, for example, can include morphophonological processes *i.e.* phoneme assimilation, phoneme deletion, phoneme addition, etc. Filter as the component of the information list must have references to each lexeme, include potential words but not non-existence words (Jackendoff, 1975).

## Orthographic Rules

OR are the other name for spelling rules. In other words, orthography refers to the rules for writing a language, such as a convention of spelling. The written forms of communication are probably the most problematic issue of all language learning for non-native Toba Batak speakers. In general, the orthography in Toba Batak is not complicated. Toba Batak orthography uses a set of rules that governs how speech is realized in writing. However, Toba Batak uses only twenty-six letters of the Latin alphabet.

## Phonological Rules

PR is an acceptable way of pronouncing a systematic morphophonological process in a language. PR is a notation to capture sound-related operations performs when producing spoken language. PR describes how a speaker goes from the abstract representation stored in the brain to the actual sound they articulate when they speak. PR starts with the underlying representation of a sound or what the speaker pronounces.

## Dictionary

The dictionary is the last component in generative morphology to save all acceptable words or well-formed but not ill-formed. The well-formed generated by WFR and also those processed by the filter are sent to the dictionary to be saved. All words in the dictionary are

facilitated with their meanings and distinctive features.

## DISCUSSIONS

The main issue in this study is reduplication. A reduplication is a grammatical form in which a part of the root or base word or even the whole word is repeated exactly or with a slight change (Keraf, 1991). According to (Keraf, 1984), based on the forms of repetition, there are four types of reduplication in the Indonesian language, they are, (1) full reduplication, (2) partial reduplication, (3) affixed reduplication, and (4) reduplication with apophony. Particularly, this paper deals with full reduplication in Toba Batak.

Full reduplication is the repetition of base lexemes fully. There are two types of full reduplication in the Indonesian language, they are base full reduplication (such as *datang-datang* 'come and come', *buku-buku* 'books', *sakit-sakit* 'sick from time to time', *satu-satu* 'one by one', *malam-malam* 'late at night') and affixed full reduplication (such as *kedatangan-kedatangan* 'arrivals', *pembukuan-pembukuan* 'bookkeeping', *sakit-sakitan* 'sickly', etc. To be more specific, this study discusses base full reduplication in Toba Batak. Repeated morphemes in the Indonesian language can form words with base lexemes of which the syntactic category is verbs, nouns, and adjectives (Muslich, 2009).

Base full reduplication in Toba Batak is found in six types *i.e.* nominal base full reduplication, verbal base full reduplication, an adjectival base full reduplication, adverbial base full reduplication, numerical base full reduplication, and interrogative base full reduplication. The process of forming this reduplication occurs fully to base lexemes and not partially. In other words, base full reduplication is formed by reduplicating the base lexemes fully. Therefore, the two base lexemes are put together side by side to form full reduplication. The following discussions disseminate the processes of forming base full reduplication occurs to the six types of word classes mentioned above.

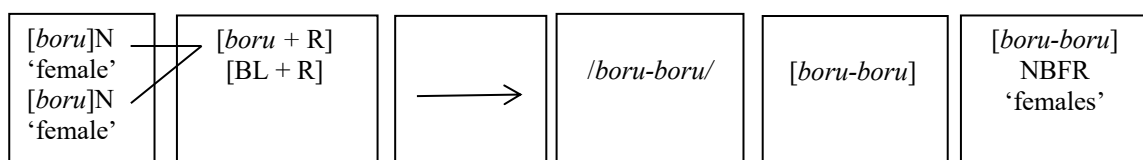
### Nominal Base Full Reduplication

Full reduplication with nouns or nominal base full reduplication (henceforth: NBFR) which are found in base lexemes in Toba Batak do not modify the syntactic categories. The new things emerge as the result of the reduplication (henceforth: R) processes is new meanings as the integration of two base lexemes. The new meanings are supposed to be the plural meanings of the first base lexemes. The processes of

forming full reduplication take place very simply without complicated morphological processes. In other words, the step-by-step processes find neither any idiosyncrasies, phoneme deletion, phoneme addition, assimilation, nasalization, nor other morphological processes. The step by step of processes of forming nominal base full reduplication in Toba Batak can be seen in the followings:

(1) [*boru-boru*]

[[LM] ↔ [WFR] ↔ [FILTER] ↔ [OR] ↔ [PR] ↔ [DICTIONARY]]



The steps of formation processes of forming NBFR *boru-boru* [*boru-boru*] of which the syntactic category is a noun (henceforth: N) can be analyzed using the following rules: BL [*boru*]N + [R]N → [*boru-boru*]NBFR. The rules of forming NBFR [*boru-boru*] can be explained as follows. BL [*boru*] 'female' of which the syntactic category is N is formed to become NBFR [*boru-boru*] with the same syntactic category, *i.e.* N as well. That is to say that the morphemic construction of NBFR [*boru-boru*] is inflectional because the syntactic category does not change from BL [*boru*] as N becomes [*boru-boru*] N too.

The way of forming NBFR [*boru-boru*] as N is done by duplicating BL [*boru*], therefore, a new neologism is generated *i.e.* [*boru-boru*]. In other words, NBFR [*boru-boru*] as N is generated from BL [*boru*] with the same word

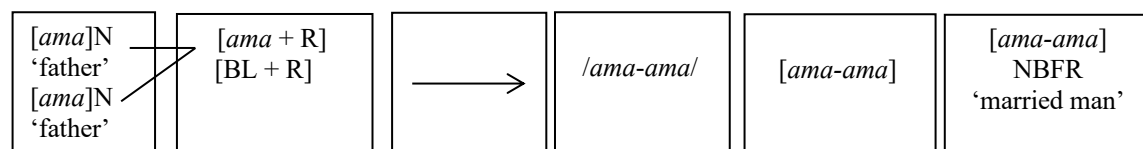
class. The grammatical meaning of BL [*boru*] is 'singular' *i.e.* 'a female'. The meaning, however, changes to 'plural' *i.e.* 'females'. The lexical meaning of NBFR [*boru-boru*] is 'plural females' or 'more than one'.

Dealing with the formation processes of NBFR [*boru-boru*] based on the rules presented above, the formation rules can be formulated as follows: [[LM] ↔ [WFR] ↔ [OR] ↔ [PR] ↔ [DICTIONARY]]. There are not any processes that take place in the filter in forming NBFR [*boru-boru*].

To sum up, the formation processes of NBFR [*boru-boru*] do not experience complicated morphological processes, such as, there are no idiosyncrasies, neither semantic idiosyncrasies, phonological idiosyncrasies, or lexical idiosyncrasies.

(2) [*ama-ama*]

[[LM] ↔ [WFR] ↔ [FILTER] ↔ [OR] ↔ [PR] ↔ [DICTIONARY]]



The formation processes of NBFR *ama-ama* [*ama-ama*] of which the syntactic category is analyzed using the following rules: [BL[*ama*]N + [R]N → [*ama-ama*]NBFR. The

rules of forming NBFR [*ama-ama*] can be explained as follows. BL [*ama*] 'married man' as N can be formed as NBFR [*ama-ama*] as N too. That is to say that the morphemic

construction of NBFR [*ama-ama*] is inflectional because there is no change of word class from BL [*ama-ama*] as N becomes [*ama-ama*] as N as well. The formation of NBFR [*ama-ama*] as N is done by duplicating BL [*ama*] as N. Therefore, the new NBFR [*ama-ama*] is formed as N.

Before being NBFR the BL [*ama*] has a 'single' grammatical meaning *i.e.* 'a father'. After becoming NBFR, the grammatical meaning changes from singular to 'plural' *i.e.* 'fathers'. The lexical meaning of NBFR [*ama-ama*] states 'the number of fathers that is more than one'.

Dealing with the formation processes of NBFR [*ama-ama*] based on the rules presented in the paragraph above, the rules can be formulated as follows: [[LM] ↔ [WFR] ↔ [OR] ↔ [PR] ↔ [DICTIONARY]]. No process takes place in the 'filter' in forming NBFR [*ama-*

*ama*]. There is no idiosyncrasy, either semantic idiosyncrasy, phonological idiosyncrasy, or lexical idiosyncrasy.

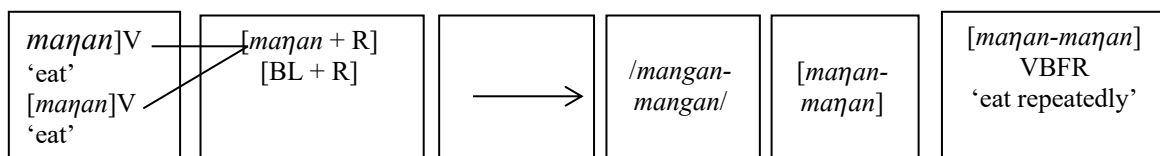
### Verbal Base Full Reduplication

Verbal base full reduplication (henceforth: VBFR) is very productive in Toba Batak. From the view of grammatical function, the formation processes of VBFR of this kind do not have any functions because the reduplication generated as the processes of reduplication has the same syntactic category as that of the BL from which the reduplication is formed.

The new thing that resulted in the process of reduplication is the grammatical meaning of the reduplication which states an activity done repeatedly. The flow chart of the formation processes of VBFR is presented below.

### (3) [*maŋan-maŋan*]

[[LM] ↔ [WFR] ↔ [FILTER] ↔ [OR] ↔ [PR] ↔ [DICTIONARY]]



The steps of formation processes of VBFR *mangan-mangan* [*maŋan-maŋan*] of which the syntactic category is a verb (henceforth: V) can be analyzed using the following rules: [BL[*maŋan*]V + [R]V → [*maŋan-maŋan*]VBFR. The rules of forming VBFR [*maŋan-maŋan*] can be explained as follows. The BL [*maŋan*] 'eat' as V is formed becomes VBFR [*maŋan-maŋan*] of which the syntactic category is V as well.

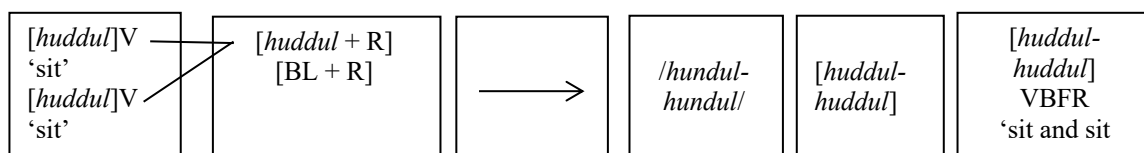
The steps of forming VBFR [*maŋan-maŋan*] as V is done by duplicating BL [*maŋan*] of which the syntactic category is N as well. Therefore, VBFR [*maŋan-maŋan*] is generated as the result of the process. In other words,

VBFR [*maŋan-maŋan*] as V is formed from BL [*maŋan*] as V. The grammatical meaning of BL [*maŋan*] is 'to show an activity done once'. However, the meaning of VBFR [*maŋan-maŋan*] is 'to show an activity done repeatedly and together'. Therefore, the lexical meaning of VBFR [*maŋan-maŋan*] is 'to eat repeatedly and together'.

With the steps of formation processes of VBFR [*maŋan-maŋan*] based on the rule presented above, the formation rule can be formulated as follows: [[LM] ↔ [WFR] ↔ [OR] ↔ [PR] ↔ [DICTIONARY]]. There is not any process taking place in the filter in forming VBFR [*maŋan-maŋan*].

(4) [*huddul-huddul*]

[[LM] ↔ [WFR] ↔ [FILTER] ↔ [OR] ↔ [PR] ↔ [DICTIONARY]]



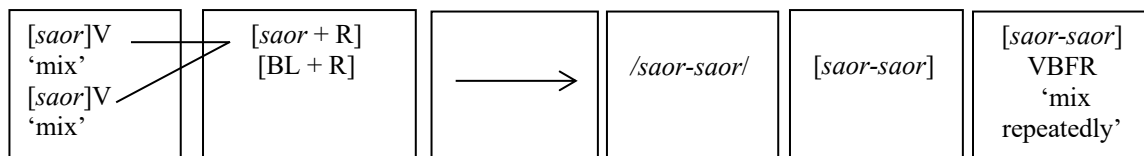
The steps of formation processes of VBFR *huddul-huddul* [*huddul-huddul*] of which the syntactic category is V is analyzed using the following rules: [BL[*huddul*]V + [R]V → [*huddul-huddul*]VBFR. In other words, BL [*huddul*] ‘sit’ as V is formed to become VBFR [*huddul-huddul*] is V as well. It is done by repeating BL [*huddul*]. Therefore, VBFR [*huddul-huddul*] is generated. In other words, the formation of VBFR [*huddul-huddul*] is formed by duplicating BL [*huddul*]. The grammatical meaning of BL [*huddul*] is ‘an action done once’ whereas after it is reduplicated becomes [*huddul-huddul*], the grammatical meaning is

‘an action done repeatedly’. The lexical meaning of VBFR [*huddul-huddul*] is ‘sit and sit’ or ‘sit repeatedly’.

With the steps of the formation processes of VBFR [*huddul-huddul*] based on the rules presented in the diagram above, the formation rules can be formulated as follows: [[LM] ↔ [WFR] ↔ [OR] ↔ [PR] ↔ [DICTIONARY]]. There are not any processes taking place in the filter in forming VBFR [*huddul-huddul*] because semantic idiosyncrasies, phonological idiosyncrasies, or lexical idiosyncrasies are not found.

(5) [*saor-saor*]

[[LM] ↔ [WFR] ↔ [FILTER] ↔ [OR] ↔ [PR] ↔ [DICTIONARY]]



The steps of the formation processes of VBFR *saor-saor* [*saor-saor*] is analyzed using the following rule: [BL[*saor*]V + [R]V → [*saor-saor*]VBFR. It is generated by repeating BL [*saor*]. In other words, [*saor*] + [*saor*] → [*saor-saor*]. The grammatical meaning of [*saor*] is ‘an action done once’. Whereas, the grammatical meaning of [*saor-saor*] is ‘mix and mix’ or ‘mix repeatedly’. The formation rule of VBFR [*saor-saor*] is: [[LM] ↔ [WFR] ↔ [OR] ↔ [PR] ↔ [DICTIONARY]].

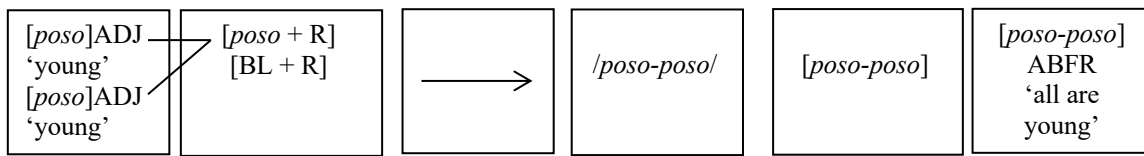
The aim of repeating BL [*saor*] is to emphasize each action. There is no change of syntactic category because the reduplication generated as the result of the process is the same word class with the BL *i.e.* verb.

**Adjectival Base Full Reduplication**

Adjectival base full reduplication (henceforth: ABFR) in Toba Batak is formed by reduplicating adjectival BL. In other words, the syntactic category of both the BL and the syntactic category of reduplication generated is the same *i.e.* adjective (henceforth: ADJ). The new thing that emerges as the result of the processes is a new meaning *i.e.* ‘all as mentioned by the BL’. The processes of ABFR is very simple without complicated morphological processes. In other words, semantic idiosyncrasies, phonological idiosyncrasies, or lexical idiosyncrasies are not found in the steps of the formation processes of AFR as presented below:

(6) [*poso-poso*]

[[LM] ↔ [WFR] ↔ [FILTER] ↔ [OR] ↔ [PR] ↔ [DICTIONARY]]



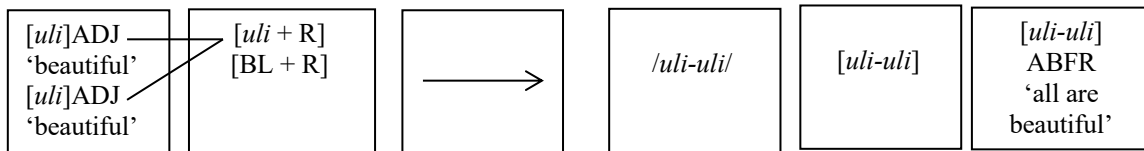
The steps of formation processes of ABFR *poso-poso* [*poso-poso*] of which the syntactic category is ADJ is analyzed using the following rules: [BL[*poso*]ADJ + [R]ADJ → [*poso-poso*]ABFR. The formation rule of ABFR [*poso-poso*] can be explained as follows. BL [*poso*] ‘young’ as ADJ can be formed to become ABFR [*poso-poso*] of which the syntactic category is ADJ as well. The processes are done by repeating BL [*poso*] and, therefore, ABFR [*poso-poso*] is formed as ADJ too. The grammatical meaning of [*poso*] is ‘indicating someone or something as mentioned by the BL’.

Therefore, the lexical meaning of ABFR [*poso-poso*] is ‘all are young’.

The formation rule of ABFR [*poso-poso*] based on the diagram above is: [[LM] ↔ [WFR] ↔ [OR] ↔ [PR] ↔ [DICTIONARY]]. There are not any semantic idiosyncrasies, phonological idiosyncrasies, or lexical idiosyncrasies found in the steps of the formation processes of ABFR [*poso-poso*]. Phoneme deletion, phoneme addition, assimilation, and nasalization are not found as well in word formation. The rules above can be applied to analyze the following data:

(7) [*uli-uli*]

[[LM] ↔ [WFR] ↔ [FILTER] ↔ [OR] ↔ PR] ↔ [DICTIONARY]]



The steps of the formation processes of ABFR *uli-uli* [*uli-uli*] is analyzed using: [BL[*uli*]ADJ + [R]ADJ → [*uli-uli*]ABFR. The BL [*uli*] ‘beautiful’ as ADJ is formed to become ABFR [*uli-uli*] as ADJ as well. The BL [*uli*] as ADJ is duplicated, therefore, ABFR [*uli-uli*] as is generated as the result of the process. The grammatical meaning of ABFR [*uli-uli*] is ‘all are as mentioned by the BL of the AFR’. Whereas, the lexical meaning of AFR [*uli-uli*] is ‘all are beautiful’.

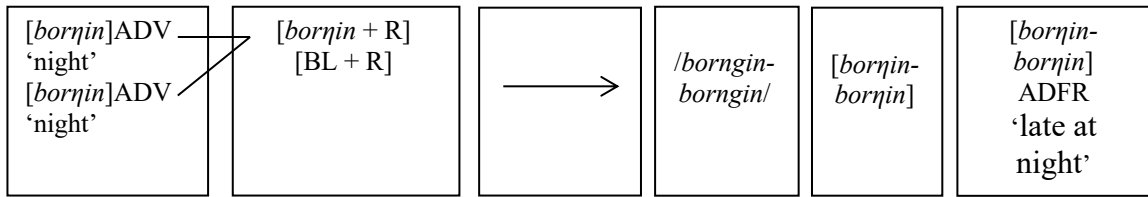
[DICTIONARY]]. There is no filter in the processes because there are no found idiosyncrasies, such as semantic idiosyncrasies, phonological idiosyncrasies, and lexical idiosyncrasies.

**Adverbial Base Full Reduplication**

Adverbial base full reduplication (henceforth: ADFR) in Toba Batak is not productive. The adverbs (henceforth: ADV) are duplicated to form ADFR. The processes of word formation do not influence the syntactic category. The process of forming ADFR is very simple as shown below.

(8) [*borŋin-borŋin*]

[[LM] ↔ [WFR] ↔ [FILTER] ↔ [OR] ↔ [PR] ↔ [DICTIONARY]]

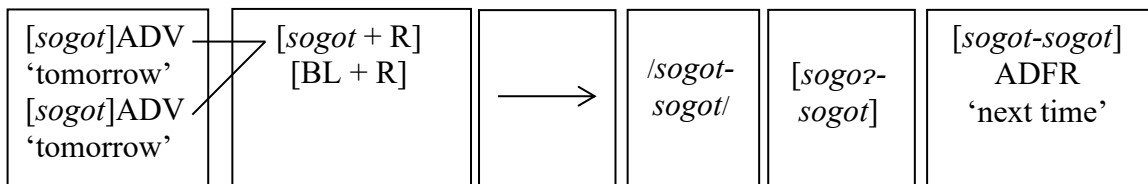


The rules are [BL [*borŋin*]ADV + [R]ADV → R[*borŋin-borŋin*]ADFR. The BL [*borŋin*] 'night' as ADV is repeated to generate ADFR [*borŋin-borŋin*] of which the syntactic category is ADV as well. The grammatical

meaning of ADFR is 'repeating ADV to emphasize the time of event'. Whereas, the lexical meaning of ADFR [*borŋin-borŋin*] is 'late at night'. The formation rule is: [[LM] ↔ [WFR] ↔ [OR] ↔ [PR] ↔ [DICTIONARY]].

(9) [*sogot-sogot*]

[[LM] ↔ [WFR] ↔ [FILTER] ↔ [OR] ↔ [PR] ↔ [DICTIONARY]]



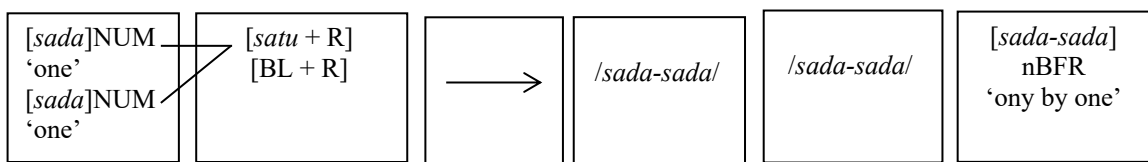
The steps of formation processes of ADFR [*sogot-sogot*] of which the syntactic category is ADV is analyzed using the following rules: [BL[*sogot*]ADV + [R]ADV → [*sogot-sogot*]ADFR. The grammatical meaning of ADFR [*sogot-sogot*] is 'repeating ADV to emphasize the time of one event'. The lexical meaning of ADFR [*sogot-sogot*] is 'next time'. The rules of formation processes of ADFR [*sogot-sogot*] are: [[LM] ↔ [WFR] ↔ [OR] ↔ [PR] ↔ [DICTIONARY]]. There is not any process taking place in the filter because no idiosyncrasies are found.

### Numeral Base Full Reduplication

Numeral base full reduplication (henceforth: nBFR) in Toba Batak use cardinal number. The recurrence of the numeral (henceforth: NUM) as the BL in this word-formation does not mean anything. Instead, the new thing that emerges as the result of the reduplication processes is a new meaning *i.e.* 'repeated number'. The processes of NBFR are very simple as shown in the following diagram.

(10) [*sada-sada*]

[[LM] ↔ [WFR] ↔ [FILTER] ↔ [OR] ↔ [PR] ↔ [DICTIONARY]]



The processes of word formation of nBFR [*sada-sada*] of which the syntactic category is NUM is analyzed using the following rule [BL[*sada*]NUM + [R]NUM → [*sada-*

*sada*]nBFR. The BL [*sada*] 'one' as NUM is doubled and becomes nBFR [*sada-sada*] as NUM as well. The grammatical meaning of BL [*sada*] is 'all are as mentioned by the BL of

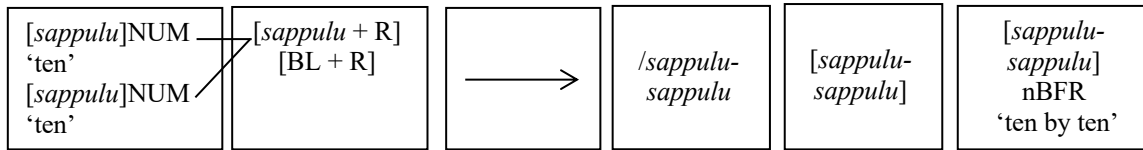


nBFR'. The rules of forming nBFR [*sada-sada*] are: [[LM] ↔ [WFR] ↔ [OR] ↔ [PR] ↔ [DICTIONARY]]. There is no process taking

place in the filter because. The rules can also be used to analyze the following data.

(11) [*sappulu-sappulu*]

[[LM] ↔ [WFR] ↔ [FILTER] ↔ [OR] ↔ [PR] ↔ [DICTIONARY]]



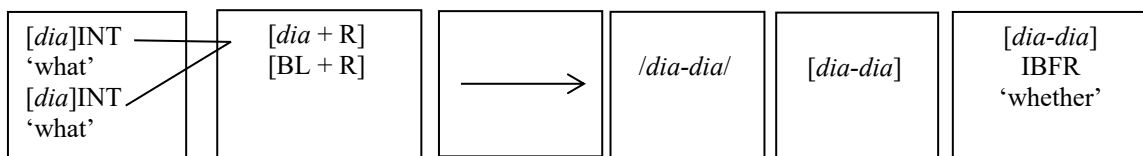
The formation of nBFR *sappulu-sappulu* [*sappulu-sappulu*] is: [BL[sappulu]NUM + [R]NUM → [sappulu-sappulu]nBFR. The BL [sappulu] 'ten' as NUM is doubled to generate nBFR [sappulu-sappulu] as NUM too. The grammatical meaning emerges as the process of reduplication is 'repeating number'. The lexical meaning of nBFR [sappulu-sappulu] is 'ten by ten'. Based on the diagram above, the formation rule is: [[LM] ↔ [WFR] ↔ [OR] ↔ [PR] ↔ [DICTIONARY]].

### Interrogative Full Reduplication

This type of full reduplication is very unique. Question words in Toba Batak can be used to form reduplication so-called interrogative base full reduplication (henceforth: IBFR). This type of reduplication is not productive in Toba Batak. The data is presented below:

(12) [*dia-dia*]

[[LM] ↔ [WFR] ↔ [FILTER] ↔ [OR] ↔ [PR] ↔ [DICTIONARY]]



The steps of formation processes of IBFR *dia-dia* [*dia-dia*] of which the syntactic category is interrogative can be analyzed using the following rules: [BL[*dia*]INT + [R]INT → RED[*dia-dia*]IFR. The BL [*dia*] 'what' as interrogative is generated to become IBFR [*dia-dia*] as interrogative too. The grammatical meaning of IBFR is 'asking for information about an event'. The lexical meaning is 'whether' which refers to an anticipation of one of the answers from the many possible answers toward an action'.

The formation rule of IBFR [*dia-dia*] based on the diagram is: [[LM] ↔ [WFR] ↔ [OR] ↔ [PR] ↔ [DICTIONARY]]. There is no process taking place in the filter because no idiosyncrasies are found in the processes of word formation.

### CONCLUSIONS

Based on the discussions above, there are six types of base full reduplication in Toba Batak *i.e.* nominal base full reduplication, verbal base full reduplication, adjectival base full reduplication, adverbial base full reduplication, numeral base full reduplication, and interrogative base full reduplication. The inflectional process of forming the full reduplication is by reduplicating the base lexemes fully. There are no processes that take place in the filter because no idiosyncrasies are found. The grammatical and lexical meanings of the base full reduplication depend on the meanings of the repeated base lexemes.

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