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An Analysis of Derivational Process in Batak Toba Language Based on the Song "Anakkonhi Do Hamoraon Di Ahu" by Nahum Situmorang

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Abstract

This study examines the derivational processes in the Batak Toba song entitled "Anakkonhi Do Hamoraon Di Ahu" focusing on how affixes shape new words and influence their grammatical and semantic properties. The research aims to identify and classify the derivational morphemes such as prefixes, suffixes, and confixes used in the lyrics and determine their impact on word formation and meaning. A descriptive qualitative method is employed to analyze data extracted from the song's lyrics. The study also highlights the cultural significance of these derivational processes in conveying the song's thematic messages. This research contributes to a deeper understanding of morphological structures in Batak Toba and their role in traditional music.

Keywords: Batak Toba Language, Derivational Process, Traditional Song

Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengkaji proses derivasi dalam lagu Batak Toba Anakkonhi Do Hamoraon Di Ahu, dengan fokus pada bagaimana afiks membentuk kata baru serta memengaruhi sifat gramatikal dan semantisnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan mengklasifikasikan morfem derivatif, seperti prefiks, sufiks, dan konfiks, yang terdapat dalam lirik lagu serta menganalisis pengaruhnya terhadap pembentukan kata dan makna. Metode deskriptif kualitatif digunakan untuk menganalisis data yang diperoleh dari lirik lagu. Selain itu, penelitian ini menyoroti makna budaya yang terkandung dalam proses derivasi sebagai sarana penyampaian pesan tematik dalam lagu. Hasil penelitian ini berkontribusi pada pemahaman yang lebih mendalam tentang struktur morfologis dalam bahasa Batak Toba serta perannya dalam musik tradisional.

Kata Kunci: Bahasa Batak Toba, Lagu Tradisional, Proses Derivasi

INTRODUCTION

Language is a human ability to convey ideas or feelings through spoken words. Language is a human communication tool that is used with the aim of the interlocutor understanding what is conveyed through the utterance. According to Gleason (1958) "Language is an arbitrary system of spoken symbols used by members of a society to communicate among themselves". Language is a human ability that plays an important role in human life. Pei & Gaynor state that "Language is a system of communication with sound, namely through speech and hearing, between people from certain groups or communities using vocal symbols that have arbitrary and conventional meanings." Language is always related to the community or society that uses it. Each human group has a distinctive language system, which reflects their culture, traditions and identity.

Language plays an important role in human life, as the main tool for communicating in everyday life. Chaer and Agustina (1995) argue that "The main function of language is as a communication tool." Soeparno (1933) argued that "The main function of language is as a tool of social communication". The language used by humans is to establish social relations between other humans in their daily lives. Suwarna (2002) "Language is the main tool for communication in human life, both individually and socially collectively." This explanation concludes that language cannot be separated from human life. Language is the main tool used by humans to convey feelings, emotions, ideas or notions which are expressed through speech or speech.

"Linguistics is a science that takes language as its object of study" Chaer, (2007) Pateda (1991). Linguistics is a field that studies language as a whole, from understanding to using language in everyday life. Linguistics is a field that studies language as a whole from parts of language such as phonology, morphology, syntax and also semantics. According to Verhaar, "Discussions of phonetics and phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics are included as branches of linguistics". According to (Hyman, 1975; Catford, cited in Fikry, 1988; Collins et al., 2008) "Phonology is the study of sound systems, that is about how the sound in a language can be produced, patterned, and functioned". Syntax is a branch of linguistic science that studies the rules governing how words combine to form phrases and how phrases combine to create sentences. According to (Gleason 1967:2) "Morphology is the study of word formation". Phonology, syntax, semantics, and morphology are part of the field of linguistics.

Morphology is a field in linguistics that discusses the formation of word structures. In studying how words are formed, morphology is the right field to discuss. According to

Erlinawati (2018) "Morphology in Linguistics can be interpreted as the science that studies how words are formed and how new words are created in languages in the world." In spelling a word, the field of morphology explains how the word is formed. According to Umera-Okeke (2007) "To be able to master English spelling, one of the keys is mastering the word formation process." In the morphological process, Aridawati, et al (1995) stated "There are three types of morphological processes, namely: affixation, compounding, and reduplication." Ramlan, in his discussion, stated, "Morphological processes are categorized into four categories, namely affixation, reduplication, composition, and zero modification (Ramlan, 1997)." In the process of mastering the spelling of a word in English, Affixation is a method that can be used in the field of morphology, especially in the field of English language education. According to Ramlan (1997), "Affixation is the process of adding affixes to units, both single forms and complex forms, to form words."

Affixations are divided into two types, namely: prefixes and suffixes, this statement was explained by Akmajian et al., (2010) who stated that "Affixes are called prefixes if they are attached to the beginning of another morpheme (such as the re-prefix in words such as redo, rewrite, rethink) and as a suffix when attached to the end of another morpheme (such as the suffix -ize in words such as modernize, equalize, standardize, centralize, etc)." In this explanation, it can be concluded that affixation cannot stand alone, but must be assisted by words (morphemes) as complements. This explanation is supported by the statement of Ramlan (1997) who says "Affixes are bonding grammatical units which are elements of a word, are not words or base words, and have the ability to attach to other units to form new words or base words."

In the Affixation process, Nida (1946) stated that "The Affixation Process is divided into two affixes, namely derivational affixes and inflectional affixes." Derivational is the process of forming new words by adding prefixes or suffixes, which often change the meaning or word class of the base word while Inflectional is the process of adding affixes to words to express grammatical features such as time, number, or case, without changing the core meaning or category of the word.

In research on morphological structures, researchers examined how word structures are formed in regional languages, namely the Batak Toba song entitled "Anakkonhi Do Hamoraon Di Au". Toba Batak is a sub-tribe of the Batak ethnicity originating from the North Sumatra region, Indonesia, especially around the Lake Toba area. The Toba Batak people have a unique culture, customs and kinship system, including a clan system which is an important identity in their social life. The Batak Toba language is one of several Batak

languages used by the Toba Batak tribe. This language belongs to the Austronesian language family and has a unique system of phonology, morphology and syntax. The Batak Toba language is used in daily life, traditional ceremonies, and oral traditions such as umpasa (proverbs) and ende (traditional songs). Even though the number of speakers has begun to decrease in the modern era, this language remains an important part of Batak Toba cultural identity.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employs a descriptive qualitative research design to analyze the derivational processes in the Batak Toba language, particularly as found in the song "*Anakkonhi Do Hamoraon Di Ahu*" by Nahum Situmorang. A qualitative approach is appropriate because it allows for an in-depth exploration of linguistic patterns and morphological structures in the song lyrics.

Research Subject and Object

The object of this study is the morphological structures in the Batak Toba language, with a specific focus on derivational processes found in the lyrics of "*Anakkonhi Do Hamoraon Di Ahu*". This song was chosen due to its rich linguistic elements, which reflect word formation processes and changes in meaning.

Data Collection Techniques

The data were collected through document analysis of the song lyrics. The researcher systematically identified and classified words that undergo derivational processes, including the use of prefixes, suffixes, and confixes. To ensure accuracy, the collected data were verified using existing linguistic references on Batak Toba morphology.

Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis followed a morphological framework, focusing on identifying derivational morphemes and examining their impact on word formation and grammatical function. In the first stage, the researcher extracted words from the song lyrics that exhibit derivational affixation. These words were then categorized based on the type of derivational morphemes used, such as prefixes, suffixes, or confixes. The next step involved examining how affixation influences the structure and meaning of words within the context of the song. Finally, the researcher interpreted the findings to draw conclusions on how derivational

processes contribute to the linguistic characteristics of Batak Toba and their role in shaping the song's thematic messages.

The research findings aim to provide a deeper understanding of how morphological structures in the Batak Toba language function, particularly in traditional song lyrics, contributing to both linguistic analysis and cultural preservation.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Derivational Affixes

The process of forming derivational affixes that will be explained in this study is taken from the song entitled "Anakkon Hi Do Hamoraon Di Ahu" by Nahum Situmorang. In analyzing the process of forming derivational affixes in this song, there are 3 parts of the process of forming derivational affixes that will be studied, namely: derivational prefix, derivational suffix, and derivational confix. The analysis of the formation of the derivational affix process is written in the form of a table below:

Table 1. The analysis of the formation of the derivational affix process is written

Kinds of Derivational Affixes	Affixes	Word	Meaning
Derivational Prefixes	Prefixes (Mar-) "Marwol"	Mar + wol	Memakai pakaian berbahan wol
	"Marnilon"	Mar + nilon	Memakai pakaian berbahan nilon
	"Marjamtangan"	Mar+jamtangan	Mempunyai Jam tangan
	"Marsedan"	Mar + sedan	Mempunyai Sedan (Mobil)
	"Marberlian"	Mar + berlian	Mempunyai Berlian
	Prefix (na-) "Nalobi"	Na + lobi	Yang lebih
	Prefix (um-) "Umarga"	Um + arga	Lebih berharga

	Prefix (ma-) "Magodang"	Ma + godang	Sebaya
	Prefix (hu-) "Hugogo"	Hu + gogo	Menguatkan
	Prefix (man-) "Mansari"	Man + sari	Mencari (mencari upah)
Derivational Suffixes	Suffix (-ki) "Gellenghi"	Gelleng + hi	Anakku
	"Gogohi"	Gogo + hi	Kekuatanku
Derivational Confixes	Confix: (ha-...-an) "Hahurangan"	Ha+hurang+an	Kekurangan
	"Hatinggalan"	Ha+tinggal+an	Tertinggal
	Confix: (ha-...-on) "Hasangapon"	Ha+sangap+on	Kehormatan
	"Hamoraon"	Ha+mora+on	Kekayaan
	Confix (pa-...an) "Pansarian"	Pan+sari+an	Gaji
	Confix (sa-...-na) "Satimbo- timbona"	Sa+timbo- timbo+na	Setinggi-tingginya
	Confix (pa-...-hon) "Passikolahon"	Pa+sikkola+hon	Menyekolahkan

1) Derivational Prexifes

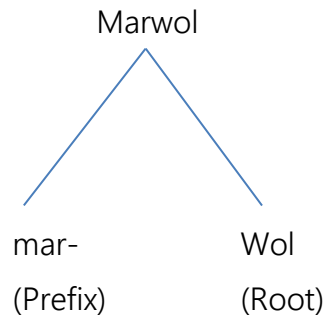
Derivational prefixes are affixes added before a root word to create new words with different meanings. In derivational morphology, these prefixes modify the base word, resulting in a shift in meaning and function. In the Batak Toba language, prefixes such as mar-, na-, um-, ma-, hu-, and man- are commonly used to indicate possession, state, or

transformation.

This study analyzes derivational prefixes found in the song "Anakkon Hi Do Hamoraon Di Ahu" by Nahum Situmorang. The results are presented in a table that categorizes prefixes along with their root words and meanings. The data illustrates how these prefixes alter the original meaning of the base words.

Data 1

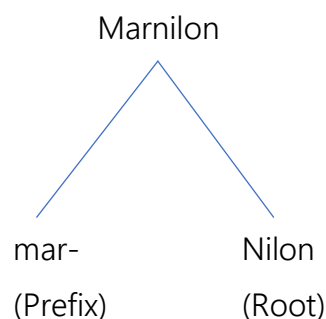
Ai tung soboi pe au marwol da marnilon marjam tangan



The prefix found in this word is mar-. This prefix is attached to the root Wol, which is a noun meaning "yarn" or "thread." This process changes the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning of mar- in Marwol is "to possess yarn" or "to be associated with yarn/thread (such as wearing or using it)." So, the word Marwol is included in derivational prefixes.

Data 2

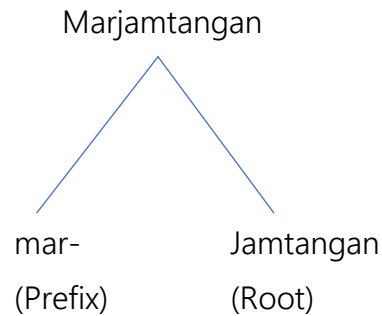
Ai tung soboi pe au marwol da marnilon marjam tangan



The prefix found in this word is mar-. This prefix is attached to the root Nilon, which is a noun meaning "nylon" (a type of synthetic fabric or material). This process changes the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning of mar- in Marnilon is "to possess nylon" or "to be associated with nylon" (such as wearing, using, or having something made of nylon). So, the word Marnilon is included in derivational prefixes.

Data 3

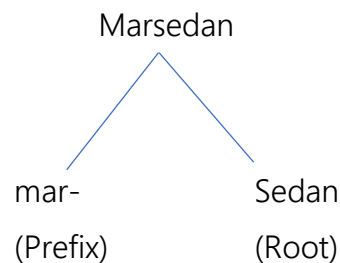
Ai tung soboi pe au marwol da marnilon marjam tangan



The prefix found in this word is mar-. This prefix is attached to the root Jamtangan, which is a noun meaning "watch" (timepiece). This process changes the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning of mar- in Marjamtangan is "to wear or own a watch." So, the word Marjamtangan is included in derivational prefixes.

Data 4

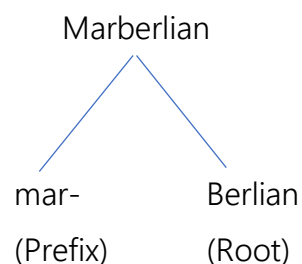
Tarsongon dongan-donganhi da marsedan marberlian



The prefix found in this word is mar-. This prefix is attached to the root Sedan, which is a noun referring to a type of car. This process changes the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning of mar- in Marsedan is "to own or use a sedan car." So, the word Marsedan is included in derivational prefixes.

Data 5

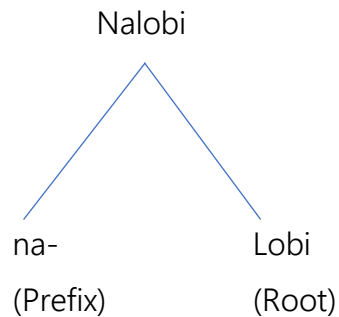
Tarsongon dongan-donganhi da marsedan marberlian



The prefix found in this word is mar-. This prefix is attached to the root Berlian, which is a noun meaning "diamond." This process changes the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning of mar- in Marberlian is "to possess diamonds" or "to be adorned with diamonds." So, the word Marberlian is included in derivational prefixes.

Data 6

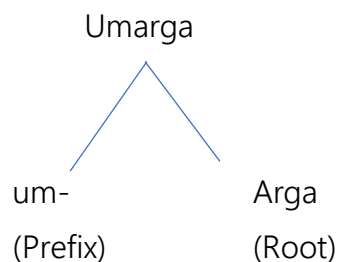
Tarsongon dongan-donganhi da nalobi pansarian



The prefix found in this word is na-. This prefix is attached to the root Lobi, which conveys meaning "more" or "excessive". The addition of na- to the base word modifies its meaning, forming Nalobi, which translates to "the one that is more" or "the greater one." So, the word Nalobi is included in derivational prefixes.

Data 7

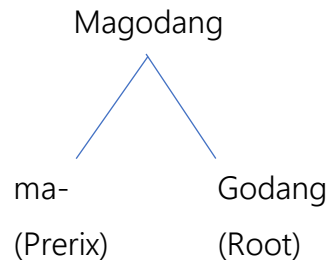
Anakhonhi do na umarga di ahu



The prefix found in this word is um-, which functions as a derivational prefix in Batak Toba morphology. It is attached to the root Arga, which means "valuable" or "precious." This affixation process alters the meaning of the base word, intensifying or modifying its semantic properties. In this context, Umarga conveys the meaning of "more valuable" or "having greater worth." The addition of um- indicates an increase in value or significance, transforming the base adjective into a more intensified form. So, the word Umarga is included in derivational prefixes.

Data 8

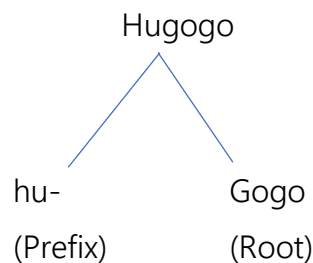
Sian dongan magodang na i



The prefix found in this word is ma-. This prefix is attached to the root Godang, which is an adjective meaning "big" or "large." However, in the context of the song lyrics, the affixation process modifies its meaning to indicate similarity in age or stage of growth rather than physical size. The derived word Magodang conveys the meaning of "being of the same age" or "peer-aged". So, the word Magodang is included in derivational prefixes.

Data 9

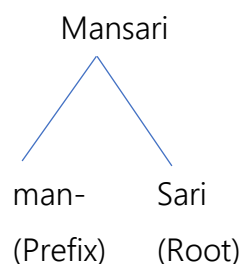
Hugogo pe mansari arian nang botari



The prefix found in this word is hu-. This prefix is attached to the root Gogo, which is a noun meaning "strength." This process changes the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning of hu- in Hugogo is "to strengthen" or "to make strong." So, the word Hugogo is included in derivational prefixes.

Data 10

Hugogo pe mansari arian nang botari



The prefix found in this word is man-. This prefix is attached to the root Sari, which is a verb meaning "to search." This process changes the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning of man- in Mancari is "to actively seek something." So, the word Mansari is included in derivational prefixes.

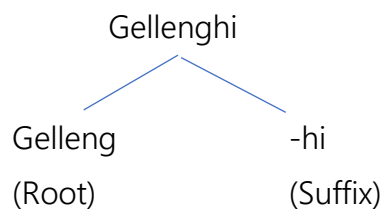
2) Derivational Suffixes

Derivational suffixes are affixes attached to the end of a root word to form new words with altered meanings. Unlike inflectional suffixes, which modify grammatical functions, derivational suffixes create words with new lexical meanings or categories. In the Batak Toba language, suffixes such as -hi modify the root word to indicate possession, intensification, or transformation.

This study examines derivational suffixes found in the song "Anakkon Hi Do Hamoraon Di Ahu" by Nahum Situmorang. The results are presented in a table that categorizes suffixes, their root words, and meanings. The data highlights how these suffixes contribute to word formation by altering the base meaning.

Data 11

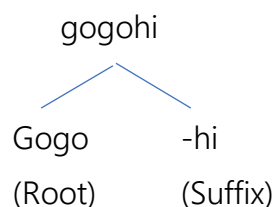
Lao pasingkolahon gellenghi



The suffix found in this word is -hi. This suffix is attached to the root Gelleng, which is a noun meaning "ring". The addition of -hi indicates possession or ownership, forming Gellenghi, which translates to "my child" in English. This suffix plays a crucial role in denoting personal relationships and ownership in Batak Toba grammar, commonly used to express familial or personal bonds. So, the word Gellenghi is included in derivational suffixes.

Data 12

Singkap ni natolap gogohi



The suffix found in this word is -hi. This suffix is attached to the root Gogo, which is a noun meaning "strength." This process changes the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning of -hi in Gogohi is "to make something strong" or "to enhance strength." So, the word Gogohi is included in derivational suffixes.

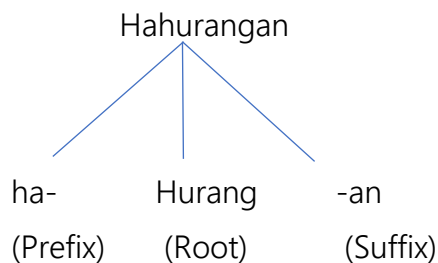
3) Derivational Confixes

Derivational confixes are affixes that consist of both a prefix and a suffix, which attach to a root word simultaneously to form a new word with a modified meaning. In the Batak Toba language, confixes such as ha-...-an, ha-...-on, pa-...-an, sa-...-na, and pa-...-hon are commonly used to express states, conditions, or processes.

This study analyzes derivational confixes found in the song "Anakkon Hi Do Hamoraon Di Ahu" by Nahum Situmorang. The results are presented in a table that categorizes confixes, their root words, and meanings. The data demonstrates how these affixes change the meaning of the base word, creating new lexical forms.

Data 13

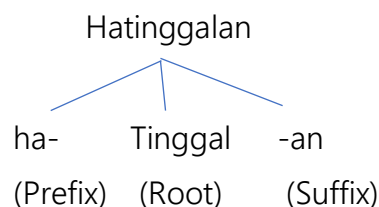
Alai sudena gellenghi da dang jadi hahurangan



The confix found in this word is ha-...-an. This confix is attached to the root Hurang, which is a noun meaning "deficiency" or "lack." This process changes the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning of ha-...-an in Hahurangan is "the state or condition of lacking something" or "a situation of deficiency." So, the word Hahurangan is included in derivational confixes.

Data 14

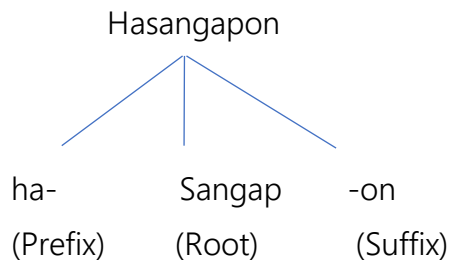
Alai anakhonhi da dang jadi hatinggalan



The confix found in this word is ha-...-an. This confix is attached to the root Tinggal, which is a verb meaning "to stay" or "to be left behind." This process changes the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning of ha-...-an in Hatinggalan is "a place that has been abandoned or left behind." So, the word Hatinggalan is included in derivational confixes.

Data 15

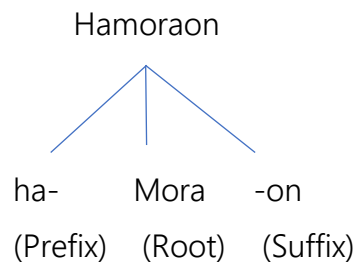
Anakhon hi do hasangapon di ahu



The confix found in this word is ha-...-on. This confix is attached to the root Sangap, which is a noun meaning "honor" or "respect." This process changes the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning of ha-...-on in Hasangapon is "the state or condition of being honored or respected." So, the word Hasangapon is included in derivational confixes.

Data 16

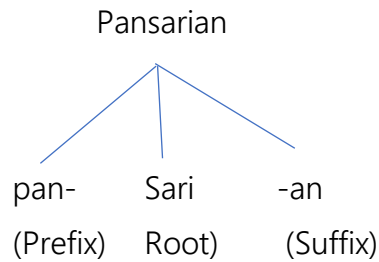
Anakhonhi do hamoraon di ahu



The confix found in this word is ha-...-on. This confix is attached to the root Mora, which is a noun meaning "wealth" or "riches." This process changes the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning of ha-...-on in Hamoraon is "the state of being wealthy or prosperous." So, the word Hamoraon is included in derivational confixes.

Data 17

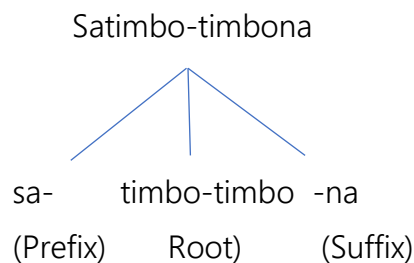
Tarsongon dongan-donganhi da nalobi pansarian



The confix found in this word is pa-...-an. This confix is attached to the root Sari, which is a verb meaning "to search" or "to look for." This process changes the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning of pa-...-an in Pansarian is "the process of searching" or "a place or activity related to searching." So, the word Pansarian is included in derivational confixes.

Data 18

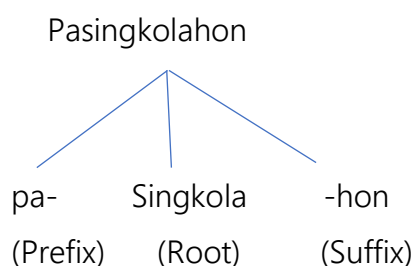
Naingkon marsingkola do satimbo-timbona



The confix found in this word is sa-...-na. This confix is attached to the root Timbo-timbo, which is a noun/adjective meaning "balanced" or "stable." This process changes the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning of sa-...-na in Satimbo-timbona is "a state of complete balance or stability." So, the word Satimbo-timbona is included in derivational confixes.

Data 19

Lao pasingkolahon gellenghi



The confix found in this word is pa-...-hon. This confix is attached to the root Singkola, which is a noun meaning "school" or "education." This process changes the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning of pa-...-hon in Pasingkolahon is "to make someone study" or "to educate someone." So, the word Pasingkolahon is included in derivational confixes.

2. The Dominant Kinds of Derivational Affixes in the Song Anakkonhi Do Hamoraon Di Ahu

There are 19 words that contain derivational affixes in the song Anakkonhi Do Hamoraon Di Ahu by Nahum Situmorang. From the table above, it is evident that derivational prefixes are the most frequently occurring affixes in the song.

First, the total number of derivational prefixes is 10 items, accounting for 52.63% of the total occurrences. Second, the total number of derivational suffixes is 2 items, making up 10.53% of the total. Lastly, derivational confixes appear 7 times, comprising 36.84% of the total derivational affixes used in the song. The researcher identified these types of derivational affixes in Anakkonhi Do Hamoraon Di Ahu, as shown in Table 2:

Table 2. Summary of Kinds Derivational Affixes in the Song Anakkonhi Do Hamoraon Di Ahu

No	Kinds of Derivational Affixes	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Derivational Prefixes	10	52.63%
2	Derivational Suffixes	2	10.53%
3	Derivational Confixes	7	36.84%
Total		19	100%

Table 2 provides a summary of the different types of derivational affixes identified in the song Anakkonhi Do Hamoraon Di Ahu by Nahum Situmorang. The table also includes the frequency and percentage of each type of derivational affix based on an analysis conducted using linguistic coding techniques. Derivational prefixes account for 10 occurrences, making up 52.63% of the total, calculated as $\frac{10}{19} \times 100$. Derivational suffixes appear in 2 instances, representing 10.53% of the total, calculated as $\frac{2}{19} \times 100$. Derivational confixes are found in 7 cases, comprising 36.84% of the total, calculated as $\frac{7}{19} \times 100$.

CONCLUSION

This study analyzes the derivational processes in the Batak Toba language through the song *Anakkonhi Do Hamoraon Di Ahu* by Nahum Situmorang. The findings show that derivational affixation, including prefixes, suffixes, and confixes, plays a crucial role in word formation and meaning modification. Derivational prefixes are the most dominant, shaping new words and grammatical structures. This research enhances the understanding of Batak Toba morphology and its role in traditional music. Future studies could explore the relationship between morphology and cultural identity in Batak Toba and other regional languages.

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