



Simalungun Batak Language Causative Construction

Immanuel Silaban^{1*}, Robert Sibarani², Mulyadi³, Hamzon Situmorang⁴, Dwi Widayati⁵

Faculty of Cultural Sciences, University of Sumatera Utara

ABSTRACT: The causative construction of the Simalungun language can be produced by combining clauses with cause / baen conjunctions, the use of causative analytic with permanent verbs, all; morphological causative use with (-kon) affixes; and the selection of certain lexical causative verbs that have causative meaning. The method used is the marking method applied in analyzing research data based on the problems discussed in this article. This causative construction of Simalungun Batak language can be explained through morphosyntax parameters.

Keywords: Analytical causation, Morphological causation, Lexical causation

Submitted: 01-07-2022.; Revised: 10-07-2022; Accepted: 21-07-2022

***Corresponding Author :** silabanimmanuel94@gmail.com

DOI prefik: 10.55927

<https://journal.formosapublisher.org/index.php/jldl>

INTRODUCTION

Every language in the world has a causative construction (Whaley, 1997: 192), this statement shows that the Simalungun Batak language certainly has a way of forming causative events in sentences. Causative is a causal relationship that is formed in one sentence that can be explained in the sentence itself (Shibatani, 1976: 1), concerned with actions (verbs) that cause a situation or event (Kridalaksana 2011:113). Causative construction describes two events that are related to each other. Comrie (1992:165) says that in a causative sentence there are two events, namely the cause (the cause) and the resulting event (the result). Kridalaksana (2001) states that causation is concerned with actions (verbs) that cause a situation or event. He gave an example in the sentence 'They activate the scout movement'. The meaning of the confix *me-kan* in Indonesian in that sentence is causative. In addition to having a causative meaning or making it happen (causative), the confix *kan* can also have a beneficial meaning (for example: making and reading), doing actions with tools (beating a stick), intensive (listening), resultative (spawning and producing), inserting into (canning and boxing), and doing (why) (Kridalaksana, 1989).

Along with the hectic study of causative construction, many experts have classified causative based on certain parameters. For example, on the one hand, Comrie (1983) classifies causation based on formal parameters, namely lexical causation, morphological causation, and analytic causation – which in the view of Whaley (1997) and Payne (2002) is called periphrastic causation. This parameter is the same as the division of Goddard (1998) and Song (2001). Furthermore, Shibatani (1976) stated that analytic causative (periphrastic) is a biclausal construction, while morphological causative and lexical causative are monoclausal constructions.

The formation of causative constructions such as the parameters above is certainly different in each language. It relates to the relation of meaning, grammatical function, and also the valence contained in the language (Ackerman and Weibelhuth, 1998: 268). Until now, the syntactic study of the causative construction of BBS has never been mentioned at all. Therefore, the urgency of this research relates to (1) causative construction as a typology study, (2) the importance of syntactic study of BBS.

Simalungun language as a regional language as well as the mother tongue for speakers of the Simalungun ethnic group is the most dominant language used by people living in Simalungun Regency. In addition to the Simalungun language, Indonesian, Karo, Javanese, and Toba languages are also spoken in this place. In its position as a regional language, the Simalungun language not only functions as a symbol of regional pride, a symbol of regional identity and a means of communication within the family and society, but also functions as a supporter of the national language, as an introduction to language in schools, in rural areas, at the initial level as well as as a medium of communication. a tool for developing and supporting regional culture. It is very possible Simalungun language has a causative construction in its use.

In simple terms, the three types of construction can be described in the following example:

- 1). *Marojam pakean inang nokkan* (lexical causative)
"Mom soaked the clothes earlier"
- 2). *Ia do mandabuhkon galas ai* (Causative Morphology)
"He dropped the glass"
- 3). *Mamboli boras ia hu pasar* (causative analytics)
"He buys rice at the market"
- 4). *Inang manuruh ia mamboli boras hu pasar*
"Mother told him to buy rice at the market"

The example above is a common form of the three types of causative construction found in bBS.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Causative Concept

The concept of causative construction is expressed by Goddard (1998: 266) who states that causative construction is an expression which contains an event that is caused by someone's actions or because something happened. The concept of causative is also given by Artawa (2004: 48) who states that almost every language has its own way of forming or expressing causative construction. In general, causative construction describes a micro or event consisting of (1) the event of causee that causes an event and (2) the event that occurs or the result happens caused by the action of causee (Shibatani, 1976: 239, Comrie, 1989: 330). Generally, causativity in several languages in the world occurs on three basic clauses, namely the intransitive basic clause, the monotransitive basic clause, and the transitive basic clause (Comrie, 1989). In each part, the different relation shifting occurs after experiencing a causative process. In this case, relation is the relationship between verbs and arguments that are respectively interdependent in the structure of the clause.

Morphological Causative

Construction Morphological causative construction is characterized from the verb makes use of a prefix or/and a suffix, for example in Ndari nyenengke mbakyune 'Ndari makes her elder sister happy'. The suffix -ke is a marker of morphological causative construction. Furthermore, in Deli Javanese dialect, an example of morphological causative construction is generally depicted as follows: (1). a. Suratman nggodoke wedang kanggo dayohe. 'Suratman boiled drinking water for his guest.' b. Bapak ngeleboke kereto. 'Father put into the house someone's motorbike.' The verb nggodoke shows that wedang 'drinking water' in (1a) is a target that becomes direct object of the verb nggodoke 'boiled something for someone', and dayohe 'his guest' is the indirect object, which is preceded by the preposition kanggo 'for'. In the sentence (1b), the verb ngeleboke 'put into the house' has the direct effect to the object kereto 'motorbike'.

Construction Analytic causative construction consists of two predicates or verbs, which function as predicate1 and predicate2. In accordance with the example below, in Deli Javanese dialect, predicate1 is filled with the verb *nggawe* 'make' or *marakke* 'cause', and predicate2 is a condition, process, or verb that performs an action or results in an event. *Nggawe* and *marakke* causative verbs differ semantically in the sense that with the verb *nggawe* 'make', the event that occurs is caused by the desired action, whereas with the verb *marakke*, the action on the causer is undesirable. It can be depicted in the following examples: (2). a. *Ponirin nggawe bojone sengsoro.* 'Ponirin makes his wife suffer' b. *Nindi marakke tokone ambrok.* 'Nindi causes the shop to collapse.' The verb *nggawe* in sentence (2a) shows that the predicate has an indirect object *bojone* 'his wife'. It seems that the meaning of the sentence is wider compared with the form of morphological causative as *Ponirin nyengsoro ke bojone* 'Ponirin makes his wife suffer'. In sentence (2b) the predicate shows an action done unpurposely or undesirably. The two sentences have the same pattern in grammatical SVOV. In other words, between predicate1 and predicate2 there are noun phrases (NP) as the grammatical objects of the causative verbs.

Types of Causative Construction The types of causative constructions that each language has are different from each other. Some languages have all the three types of causative construction (lexical causative, morphological causative and analytic causative) and some languages have only two types of causative construction; lexical causative and analytic causative. Languages that have all the three types of constructions generally belong to agglutinative language type because this type of language has affixes that can be attached to a verb that function to increase or decrease the valence of the verb. Meanwhile, a language that has only two types of causative construction is a type of language known as isolating because the language in general does not have an affix that functions to increase or decrease the valence of the verb.

Goddard (1998: 266) explains that causative construction is an expression which contains an event that is caused by someone's action or because something happens. Opinions about causative construction are also expressed by Artawa (2004: 48), which reveals that almost every language has a unique way of forming or expressing causative construction. In general, a causative construction is a construction that describes a macro-complex situation that contains two micro situations or events consisting of (1) causee of events that cause an event to occur and (2) events that occur or the effect caused by the action of causee (Shibatani 1976: 239, Comrie, 1989: 330). In this research, it is necessary to describe the syntactic categories of the language under discussion as this is concerned with a syntactic approach. Syntactic categories refer to the types of syntactic units that theories of syntax assume, known as parts of speech or word classes in traditional theory. In generative grammar, a syntactic category is symbolized by a node label in a constituent structure tree. The forms of syntactic categories can be listed below as composed by O'Grady (1997: 169), and divided into two categories: Lexical Categories Non-Lexical Categories Noun (N) Determiner (Det) Verb (V) Degree Word (Deg) Adjective (A) Auxiliary (Aux) Proposition (P) Conjunction (Conj) One of the most common ways to create a visual representation of

syntactic structure is through tree diagrams. Symbols (Art=article, N = noun, NP = noun phrase) are used to label the parts of the tree to capture the hierarchical organization of those parts in the underlying structure of phrases and sentences. Baker (1998) defines that "Tree diagrams are used quite widely in scholarly works and textbooks. Their major justification is that they provide quick and efficient representations of some important organizational properties of individual sentences".

METODOLOGI

The method used for data collection is the speaking method and the listening method. The speaking method was used to obtain oral data. With this method, researchers are directly involved in conversations with sources (BBS speakers). There are two types of techniques used in this method, namely basic techniques and advanced techniques.

The basic technique in question is a fishing rod technique, namely by using all the ingenuity of researchers to lure informants into using BBS so that they can be sorted into oral research data. The advanced technique in the speaking method is divided into four parts, namely the face-to-face technique (CS technique), the face-to-face conversation technique (CTS technique), recording technique, and note-taking technique, but only two of them were used in the study. The face-to-face technique is a technique used to involve informants in direct conversations to obtain data in writing this article.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Comrie (1989) reveals that a causative construction involves two components of a situation or event, namely cause and effect. This cause and effect is hereinafter referred to as a micro situation which then combines to form a macro situation which is nothing but the causative itself. Based on the above understanding, the causative construction in this paper describes the causative construction contained in the BBS. The first presentation begins by suggesting a causative type based on formal parameters. In this case, lexical causation, morphological causative, analytic causative are discussed in this study. However,

1). Analytical Causative

The analytical causative consists of two predicates or verbs, which function as predicate1 and predicate2. In accordance with the example below, in Simalungun language, predicate1 is filled with the verb *mambaen* "to make" or *manuruh* "to order", and predicate2 is a state, process, or verb that performs an action or causes an event.

The accusative verbs *Mambaen* 'make', and *manuruh* 'to order' are verbs used in analytic construction of BBS. The use of the verb is shown below.

- (i) a. *Adek ni tangis*
"My sister is crying"
- b. *kakak do mambaen adek ni tangis*
"Brother makes my sister cry"

- (ii) a. Manangkul ia i sabah
"He was hoeing in the fields"
b. Bapa ni manuruh ia manangkul sabah .
"His father told him to hoe the fields"
- (iii) a. adek ni modom
"Sister sleeps"
- (iv) b. kakak manuruh adek ni modom
"Brother tells her sister to sleep"

The data above shows a change from non-causative construction to causative construction (sentences i.b, ii.b, iii.b) by requiring the presence of *mambaen*, *manuruh*. The presence of this causative verb causes the analytic causative construction to have two predicates in each construction. The impact of the addition of this causative verb is the addition of an argument that functions as a cause. The presence of the verb *mambaen* in the sentence (i.b) requires the presence of brother, the verb *manuruh* in the sentence (ii.b) demands the presence of the brother, the father serves as the cause. Brother causes younger brother to cry, father causes him to hoe the fields, and brother causes younger sister to sleep.

2). Causative morphology

Affixes which are causative markers in BS are affixes (-kon) to words that are attached to form a causative construction. As an example

- (i) a. *Hundulan ai madabuh*
"the chair fell"
b. *ia mandabuhkon hundulan ai*
"He dropped the chair" יריירי
- (ii) a. *dingding ai tinggi*
"the walls are high"
b. *au patinggihkon hundulan ai*
"I raised the wall"

The presence of affixes (-kon) in sentences (i.b) and (ii.b) forms a causative construction. These sentences use morphological markers or causative endings (-kon) to change the non-causative verbs in the sentences (i.a), and (ii.a) to causative.

3). Lexical Causative

Like morphological causation, micro situations in lexical causation are also contained in one incident. The cause and effect components can be interpreted from the lexical causative verb itself. Examine the following sentences.

- (i). *Inang maronjam pakean nokkan pagi* (Mother soaked the clothes this morning).
(ii). *Bapak manayat dayok* (father cut the chicken).

Each sentence (i) and (ii) has two occurrences. The first incident in sentence (i) is *Host maronjam pakean* as a cause component which is shown

explicitly and the second event is that clothes become wet which can be understood as an effect component even though this component is not explicitly stated. Sentence (i) also has two events, namely the first incident is Mr. Manayat Dayok as a cause component that is shown explicitly and the second component is a chicken dying as a consequence component that is not explicitly shown.

CONCLUSION

To make a causative construction in Simalungun Batak language, it can be done in several ways, namely (1) using analytical causative – by adding the affix (-kon)) on the verb ,(3) chooses certain lexical causative verbs that are already causative in bBS. Analysis based on this parameter begins with the distribution of the causative verb into the sentence. This is done to substitute (replace) the causative verb in a broader construction. After this is done, the limits of the ability to substitute synonymous forms appear, for example in certain constructions they can replace each other and in other constructions they cannot replace each other.

REFERENCES

- Ackerman, F. & G. Webelhuth. 1998. *A Theory of Predicate*. Stanford: CSLI.
- Comrie, B. 1983. *Language Universals and Linguistic Typology*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
- Goddard, C. 1998. *Semantic Analysis: A Practical Introduction*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Mayani, LA 2005. "Causative Construction of Madurese Language". *Indonesian Linguistics*, 23(2):237-249.
- Moleong, LJ 2002. *Research Methodology Quantitative*. Bandung: Adolescent Rosdakarya.
- Mulyadi. 2004. "Causative Construction of Indonesian Language". *Linguistics*, 11 (21): 133-145.
- Payne, TE 2002. *Describing Morphosyntax: A Guide for Field Linguists*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Shibatani, M. 1976. "The Grammar of Causative Constructions: A Conspectus". *Syntax and Semantics: The Grammar of Causative Constructions*. In Mayayoshi Shibatani (ed.). New York: Academic Press, p. 1-40.
- Song, Jae Jung. 2001. *Linguistic Typology: Morphology and Syntax*. Harlow, Essex: Pearson Education.
- Whaley, Lindsay J. 1997. *Introduction to Typology: The Unity and Diversity of Languages*. California: Sage Publications.
- Wisman Hadi, D. 2007 "Causative Serawai language", [Quoted November 2018] Available from: <http://pasca.unimed.ac.id/id/unduh/materialdunia/arti-cle-program-master-s2-2/causative-in-serawai-language>.