Resultative Constructions in Toba Batak Language
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ABSTRACT
This study discusses the expression of resultative constructions meaning in Toba Batak Language. The data were taken from interview, daily conversation, utterances in ceremonies and TBL folklore. The findings of the study are: 1) TBL applied three phrase resultatives e.g., adjectival resultative (APs), prepositional resultative (PPs) and noun resultative (NPs) constructions; 2) There are two types of resultatives in TBL, they are: weak resultatives (APs and PPs) and strong resultatives (APs and NPs) are found in TBL; 3) The results are not placed in the end of clause; and 4) The result is formed from morphological verb MA- + verb for adjectival resultative, PP + adjective for the Prepositional resultative constructions and Ma-+verb+-an for noun resultative construction.

KEYWORDS
Typology, Resultative Constructions, Phrase Resultatives, Toba Batak Language

1.INTRODUCTION
Toba Batak Language (TBL) is an Austronesia language spoken by speech community of Batak Toba in North Sumatera province in Indonesia. TBL is used by the speech community are mostly live in North Tapanuli, Samosir, Tarutung and Toba Samosir. Resultative construction is construction formed by past two events i.e, action and result. The resultative construct is one sentence that consists of the result of action (see Nedjalkov, 1988:28, and Bybee et al, 1994:54). Nedjalkov and Jaxontov (1988:6) stated that resultative is different from stative. The resultative expresses both a state and the preceding action it has resulted, while the stative expresses a state of a thing without any implication of its origin.

Nedjalkov (1988) classified resultatives into six diathesis types, they are: (1) subjective resultative is the underlying subject of the state is co-referential with the underlying subject of the preceding action; (2) objective resultative is co-referential with underlying object of the latter; (3) possessive resultative is formed from transitive verb exclusively; (4) oblique-objective resultative is the underlying subject of the resultant state is not co-referential with the underlying subject or objet of the previous event; and (5) impersonal-resultative construction consists of two subtypes: a) the objective-impersonal resultative and b) the subjective-impersonal resultative. Whereas, the resultative form are non-combined and combined resultatives. Nedjalkov also listed the structural types of resultative forms into two, they are complex resultative forms and simple resultative forms.

Washio (1997) also classified the resultative constructions into three sub-types, they are: weak, stong and spurious. As described previously that the resultative constructions define as the result of action (main verb). Semantically, the weak resultative constructions provide the main predicate to determine the argument in the end (e.g., The blacksmith hammered the metal flat), while the strong resultative constructions that the meaning of adjective depend on verb meaning (e.g., to paint the house white). The other resultative constructions is spurious resultative or commonly called as pseudo-resultatives. It is not considered as real resultative because they resemble of adjective and adverb resultative construction (Washio, 1997). Furthermore, Wahsio (1997a:227) claims that unergative resultative is included to strong resultative.

The resultative constructions have been analyzed in some languages, such as in Balinese, Albanian and English. Arka (1998:392-396) found that the resultative in Balinese is formed in passive resultative form, whereas Kurani (2011) analyzed about the resultative meaning in Albanian and English. It was found that resultative constructions Albanian mostly in resultative clauses, such as: verb + ablative construction and gerund phrases, whereas in English, the resultative is occurred in secondary predicates.
2. METHODOLOGY
This study is descriptive qualitative research. The characteristic of this study is synchronic due to TBL as the language subject. The finding synchronic is the basis study in analyzing certain language phenomenon in certain time (Mahsun, 2005:117). This study highlights resultative construction in TBL. There are two types of data, i.e. primary data and secondary data. The primary data was taken from an interview, a daily conversation and utterances in Batak Toba ceremony. The secondary data of this study was taken from Toba Batak folklore “Torsa-Torsa Hombung”. The technique of collecting data was teknik cakap and teknik simak (Sudaryanto, 2015).

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
RESULT
The resultative construction is interpreted as the relation between causal and resultant. Every language has own resultative characteristics. Not all languages allow both weak and strong resultative constructions. TBL and English have both weak and strong resultative constructions but Italian only has weak resultative. The result performs in phrases such as: adjectival (APs), prepositional (PPs) and Noun (NPs). It can be shown in table 1 by Tsuzuki (2007) (cited from Chigusa).

Weak Resultatives
In TBL, the adjectival resultative constructions are mostly applied with the morphological verb. They can be seen as follows:

(1) Ma-bosur butuhana mangan   
    full       stomach-3TG eat   
    “His/Her stomach eat full”

The previous clause is an adjectival resultative construction. The clause is in passive form. The word marumpak is the result of predicate ditaba. This clause is not strong resultative but weak resultative because the main predicate is ditaba and the result is marumpak.

(2) Ma-tolbak gadi-gadi i dipangkur.   
    broken rice fields DET hoed   
    “The rice fields are hoed broken”

The clause (3) is also categorized as weak resultative because the main predicate is dipangkur and the result is matolbak. This clause is also called as adjectival resultative construction.

(3) Ma-keleks tano i dianjak.   
    flat soil DET trampled   
    “the soil are trampled flat”

This clause has similar category to clause (1), (2), and (3). It is called an adjectival resultative construction and require as weak resultative because the diinjak event strongly implies an entity’s becoming malekles as the result.

Strong Resultatives
Strong resultatives, in which the main predicate does not entail the end state of the event and the the resulting state is expressed only by AP or PP (Washio, 1997). The strong resultatives are applied in Toba Batak Language.

(5) Horbo, lombu dohot babi mar-rumpah-an ma diseat.   
    Buffalo, cow and pig fallen PART   
    slaughtered   
    “Buffalo, cow and pig are slaughtered fallen”

The clause (5) refers to strong resultative due to the fact that the meaning of verb diseat is completely independent with the meaning of noun marrumpahan. This resultative construction is categorized as noun resultative. It is different from adjectival and prepositional resultatives.

(6) Ma-bugang pat na i ditallik   
    gaped leg Poss DET cut   
    “His/Her leg is cut gaped”
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Mabugang is the result of event ditallik. This clause is included into strong resultatives because the meaning of verb and the meaning of adjective are independent each other. On the other hand, if the verb ditallik can produce result in another meaning such as broken or busted.

(7) **Ma-nosak** ate-ate na manaon na hansit i
    sucked heart Poss feel DET pain DET
    “Sucked on his heart with pain”

The clause above is called as adjectival resultative construction and categorized as strong resultative. The adjective word manosak indicates as the result of verb manaon. In fact, the result of state of manaon has a possibility changing into another adjectival resultant like madetuk (suffer) or malengleng (sore).

(8) **Ma-lala** indahan dilompa parhobas i.
    Mushy rice cooked chef DET
    “The rice is cooked mushy”

The clause (8) is the adjectival resultative construction. The adjective malala is the result of verb dilompa. There is no meaning connection between verb meaning and adjective meaning. The adjective result can be changed into another meaning like tasty or pasty. That is why, this clause is categorized as strong resultative.

These three clauses below are prepositional phrases. Prepositional phrases in resultative constructions are the unique characteristic of TBL because not all languages have this types of phrases.

(9) **Maradu mate** au mengkel mambenge sarita na i.
    Until die me laugh heard story Poss DET
    “I laughed until die when heard his story”

The prepositional phrase in this resultative construction has the structure PP + adjective. This is also one of difference between English and TBL resultative constructions. English has pattern prepositional resultative with structure PP + infinitive. The respectively meaning is “You slapped his face until the face is red”. This clause is also called as strong resultative because the verb meaning slapped has possibility another result meaning like bruished.

(10) **Maradu ias** didilat piring i.
    Until clean licked plate DET
    “licked the plate until clean”

The clause (10) is also categorized as prepositional resultative constructions. This prepositional resultative has structure PP + adjective. Actually the plate will be clean if it was washed but in this clause there is metaphorical meaning that doer felt famished.

(11) **Maradu marmera** bohi na i dipastapi ho.
    Until red face Poss DET slapped you
    “You slapped his face until red”

The prepositional phrase in this resultative construction has the structure PP + adjective. This is also one of difference between English ant TBL resultative constructions. English has pattern prepositional resultative with structure PP + infinitive. The respectively meaning is “You slapped his face until the face is red”. This clause is also called as strong resultative because the verb meaning slapped has possibility another result meaning like bruised.

5. DISCUSSION

From the analysis above, it is found out that the resultative construction in TBL has a quietly difference from another language such as English and German. The difference occurred in category of weak and strong resultatives. In English the weak and strong resultatives are applied in adjectival and prepositional resultative constructions. In German, the weak resultatives are only applied in prepositional resultative and strong resultatives are applied in both adjectival and prepositional resultative construction. In TBL, the weak resultatives are applied in both adjectival resultative and prepositional resultative construction, while strong resultatives are applied in adjectival resultative and noun resultative. Second finding, the result of the verb is not placed in the end of clause, but in the beginning of the clause. The third, the result is formed from morphological verb MA- + verb for adjectival resultative, PP + adjective for the
Prepositional resultative constructions and Ma-+verb+-an for noun resultative construction.

6. CONCLUSION
From the results discussed above, it can be concluded that:

1. TBL applied three phrase resultatives e.g., adjectival resultative (APs), prepositional resultative (PPs) and noun resultative (NPs) constructions.
2. There are two types of resultatives in TBL, they are: weak resultatives (APs and PPs) and strong resultatives (APs and NPs) are found in TBL.
3. The results are not placed in the end of clause but in the beginning.
4. The result is formed from morphological verb MA-+ verb for adjectival resultative, PP + adjective for the Prepositional resultative constructions and Ma-+verb+-an for noun resultative construction.

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Srisofian Sianturi was born in Simatupang 6th November 1985. She is a student of Linguistics in Doctoral Program North Sumatera University. She is a lecturer in English Department of Nommensen HKBP University.

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REFERENCES


APPENDIX

TABLE 1. Resultative Constructions by Tsuzuki (2007) (cited from Chigusa)

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