

# Analytical Causative Constructions in Batak Toba Language

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## Abstract

This study aims to examine analytical causative constructions in Batak Toba Language (BTL). Every language has a way to construct the causative construction. This study is qualitative research and the researcher functioned as the key instrument and the data obtained and analyzed were qualitative. Data analyzed were obtained from the speakers of BTL as well as from written text, through observation, interview, and introspection. The interview included asking questions and eliciting the data by the researcher. The results showed that the analytical causative constructions in BTL are marked by the verbs *mambahen*, *manuru*, *mandasdasi*, *manarea*, *mangarodi*, *mamompom*, *mangido*, and *manjalo*. Empirical evidence revealed that the analytical causative construction in BTL tends to have S-V-V-O and S-V-O-V word order. Data analysis shows that the use of complex sentences with two clauses can be coupled in one sentence. The semantic meaning of causative verb in each sentence was different when the verb is attached to intentional feature *sangajo*. The study concludes that the analytical causative construction in BTL is formed by bi-clausal structure.

**Keywords:** Analytical causative, Causative constructions, Batak toba language, Typology

## 1. Introduction

Every language has a way to construct the causative construction. Causative construction is a form of construction which exists in every language typology construction. Song (2001) defines that causative construction is functioned as an expression of complex macro

situations and two micro situations, i.e. (i) causal events (causer) is something to produce a different event (event effect); (ii) events is the result from causer action or changes in circumstances due to causative action.

Causative constructions comprise into three types, namely: analytic causative, morphologic causative, and lexical causative (Comrie, 1989). Song (2001) also divides causative construction into three types, i.e. lexical, morphological, and syntactical. Analytical construction is different from morphological and lexical constructions. As Shibatani (1976) stated that the analytical causative (periphrasis) is a bi-clausal construction, whereas the morphological and lexical causative are mono-clausal constructions.

Batak Toba Language (BTL) is an Austronesia language spoken by speech community of Batak Toba in North Sumatera in Indonesia (see Sianturi, 2019). The studies of causative constructions in morpho-syntactical are done rarely (see Siagian 2014). Causative constructions describe that event comprises a causer, event, and caused (Shibatani, 2001; Comrie, 1989; and Song, 2001).

Budiarta (2015) also conducted research about analytical causative construction in Kemak language. The findings of analytic causative construction in Kemak language is constructed by the causative verb of *tau* 'make' with the predicate which is filled by an intransitive verb, transitive verb, and adjective. Besides analytic causative construction which is built by the causative verb *tau* 'make', analytic causative construction of Kemak language can also be built by the causative verb *laka* 'ask to' which can only be followed by an intransitive and a transitive verb. Analytic causative of Kemak language with intransitive and transitive verbs predicates have alternation structure. The alternation structure of the analytical causative constructions are caused by the different object position that exist after causative verb *tau* 'buat' and *laka* 'suruh' or after an intransitive verb and transitive verb as predicate.

Mulyadi (2004) found that in Indonesian there are two types of causative, i.e. (i) mono-clausal; and (ii) bi-clausal. The mono-clausal causative is formed by the intransitive and transitive verbs with the reflexive object and activity meaning while the bi-clausal causative is formed by the transitive and ditransitive verbs. The changing form from intransitive verbs into transitive verbs becomes causative construction. The structure of mono-clausal causative reflects the movement of embedded verb to Predicate Phrase position and integrating the verb into the matrix of causative predicate, meanwhile, bi-clausal is the movement of embedding verb to form of Predicate Phrase, causative predicate matrix incorporation and internal argument leaving.

Siagian (2014) conducted a study about causative construction in Batak Toba Language (BTL). The findings of the study found formal parameters such as analytical, morphological and lexical constructions. In analytical construction, the BTL is only marked by three verbs; they are *mambahen* (make), *mangido* (request) and *manuru* (ask). Actually, analytical constructions in BTL are marked by several verbs. The study which is conducted by Siagian found only three verbs in analytical causative construction. The purpose of this study is to examine about the analytical causative constructions in BTL.

## 2. Research Methods

This study is qualitative research and the researcher functioned as the key instrument and the

data obtained and analyzed were qualitative. The data were mainly obtained from the native speakers of BTL. The informants are those speakers qualified in linguistic competence and age, physical conditions and their knowledge of the subject matter (Mahsun, 2017 and Bungin, 2017).

Data analyzed were obtained from the speakers of BTL as well as from written text, through observation, interview, and introspection. The observation involved listening to the informants' utterance. The interview included asking questions and taking the data from speakers of BTL by using elicitation. Introspection involved creating and writing the data by the researcher as the native speaker of BTL (Creswell, 2009; Cruz-Ferreira & Abraham, 2011; Mahsun, 2017).

The data collected were analyzed through the qualitative procedure. The researcher simplified and organized data and then analyzed through several techniques, such as substitutions, transpositions, extensions, and deletion (Sudaryanto, 2015; and Mahsun, 2017).

### 3. Results and Discussions

#### 3.1 Results

Analytical causative constructions in BTL are marked by eight verbs *mambahen*, *manuru*, *mandasdasi*, *manarea*, *mangarodi*, *mamompom*, *mangido*, and *manjalo*. The verbs are used to describe causal events in BTL, but they have different categories and meaning (Whaley, 1997).

The verb *mambahen* is attached to the verb categories (transitive and intransitive), adjectives, and nouns. The verb attachments in adjective and transitive verb categories are shown below:

- [1] (a) *Marsak natoras na.* [Adjective]  
 ACT-dizzy parents-TOP Poss  
 'His parents are dizzy'
- (b) *Anakhonna siampudan i do mambahen marsak natoras na.*  
 Youngest son-TOP Pron T V-CAUS ACT-dizzy parents Poss  
 'The youngest son makes his parents dizzy'
- [2] (a) *Ahu mandulo ho.* [Transitive verb]  
 I-1SG-TOP ACT-visit you-2SG  
 'I visit you'
- (b) *Sihol ni rohangki do mambahen ahu mandulo ho.*  
 Missing Pr my heart-TOP T V-CAUS me-1SG ACT-visit you-2SG  
 'Missing in my heart makes me visit you'

The construction in sentences (1) and (2) above show that there are attachment causative verbs into each category of constructions. The categories of adjective (1a) and transitive verb (2b) which attached by verb *mambahen* formulate causative constructions with two separated predicates in a sentence. The verb *mambahen* becomes PRED1 and the adjective *marsak* becomes PRED2 for the causer *anakhonna siampudan i* and the causee *natorasna* in construction (1b), and also verb *mambahen* becomes PRED1 and transitive verb *mandulo* becomes PRED2 for causer *sihol ni rohangki* and causee *ahu* in construction (2b).

The verb *manarea* is also attached to transitive verb category. It can be seen as follows:

- [3] (a) *Ibana mandok sangkap ni rohana.* [Transitive verb]  
 He-1SG-TOP ACT-says willing Pr heart  
 ‘He says his willing’
- (b) *Tuan na i do manarea ibana mandok sangkap ni rohana.*  
 Master Pe Pr T V-CAUS him say willing in heart  
 ‘His master tells him to say his willing’
- [4] (a) *Laho huria i marminggu.* [Transitive verb]  
 ACT-go congregation-TOP Pr Sunday service  
 ‘The congregation goes to Sunday service’
- (b) *Pandita i do mandasdasi huria i laho marminggu.*  
 Priest-TOP Pr T V-CAUS congregation Pr ACT-go Sunday service  
 ‘The priest asks the congregation to go to Sunday service’

The sentences (3a) and (4a) are categorized as the transitive verbs. The transitive verb *manarea* constructs the causative construction with two separated predicates. The verb *manarea* becomes PRED1 and transitive verb *mandok* becomes PRED2 for causer *Tuan na i* and causee *ibana* in construction (3b). It is also applied to construction (4b), the transitive verb *mandasdasi* becomes PRED1 and the transitive verb *laho* becomes PRED2 for causer *Pandita i* and causee *huria*.

In category of noun and adjective, it has similar construction to sentence (1a). The construction can be seen as follows:

- [5] (a) *Hadengganon ni parsaripean ni ianakhonna.* [noun]  
 Happiness-TOP Pr family Pr son’s  
 ‘Happiness in his son’s family’
- (b) *Panuturion ni simatua do mangarodi hadengganon ni parsaripean ni ianakhonna.*  
 The parents-in-law’s speaking-TOP T V-CAUS N-Happiness Pr  
 family Pr son’s  
 ‘The parents-in-law’s speaking makes happiness in their son’s family’
- [6] (a) *Busisa di roha na.* [Adjective]  
 ACT-worry in heart Poss-TOP
- (b) *Angka hata ni jolma i do mamompom busisa di roha na*  
 Some comments Pr people-TOP Pr T V-CAUS ACT-worry in heart Poss  
 ‘Some people’s comments makes worry in her heart’

The constructions above shows that the attachment of a causative verb for each formulation categories. The noun (5a) and adjective (7a) which are attached by verbs *mangarodi* and *mamompom* separate two predicates in one sentence. The existence of the causative verb *mangarodi* in construction (5b) put it in PRED1 position and noun *hadengganon* as PRED2 for causer *panuturion* and causee *ianakhonna*. The same constructions are also applied in construction (6b). The existence of a causative verb *mamompom* becomes PRED1 and adjective *busisa* becomes PRED2 for causer *Angka hata ni jolma i* and causee *rohana*.

In other case, the attachment of causative verb in intransitive verbs categories can be seen as follows:

- [7] (a) *Manaruhon sipanganon ni parbalian ahu.* [Intransitive verb]  
 ACT-deliver meal Pr janitor-TOP I-1SG.  
 ‘Deliver janitor’s meal’
- (b) *Oma do manuru ahu manaruhon sipanganon ni parbalian i.*  
 Mother-TOP T V-CAUS I-1SG deliver meal Pr janitor Pr.  
 ‘Mother asks me to deliver janitor’s meal’
- [8] (a) *Ahu manuan eme di hauma.* [Intransitive verb]  
 I-1SG ACT-plant rice-TOP pr field  
 ‘I plant rice in the field’
- (b) *Ho do mangido ahu manuan eme di hauma.*  
 You-2SG-TOP T V-CAUS I-1SG ACT-plant rice Pr field  
 ‘You ask me to plant the rice in the field’

In the causative constructions above, the attachment of intransitive verbs *manuru* and *mangido* separate two predicates in one sentence. The existence of causative verb *manuru* in construction (7b) put it into PRED1 position and *manaruhon* as PRED2 for causer *Oma* and causee *ahu*. It can be seen in construction (7b). The similar construction also applied in construction (8b). The existence of the causative verb *mangido* brings out the causer *ho* as subject (S) and the result, the intransitive verb *manuan* becomes PRED2 and noun *eme* as the direct object (DO).

### 3.2 Discussions

The discussion about analytical causative construction is linked to some explanations, such as, word order, semantic meaning and the structure of clause. The first explanation is word order. The word order in BTL has Verb (V) – Object (O) – Subject (S) type (Sibarani, 1997:11), but in analytical causative construction, BTL has S-V-V-O type with marker as topical. In the other hand, PRED1 and PRED2 in proximity are between two arguments (Subject (S) and Direct Object (DO)). Moreover, there is another type of word order in BTL analytical causative construction, such as S-V-O-V type. The types are distinguished by function as PRED2 in word categories. The word order in BTL and Indonesian are different. The difference can be seen in the verb as the predicate position.

- (1) (b) *Anakhonna siampudan i do mambahen marsak natoras na.*  
 Youngest son-TOP Pron T V-CAUS ACT-dizzy parents Poss  
 ‘The youngest son makes his parents dizzy’
- (7) (b) *Oma do manuru ahu manaruhon sipanganon ni parbalian i.*  
 Mother-TOP T V-CAUS I-1SG deliver meal Pr janitor Pr.  
 ‘Mother tell me to deliver janitor’s meal’
- \* (c) *Oma do manuru manaruhon ahu sipanganon ni parbalian i.*
- (9) (a) *Mudarmu do mambahen ahu ias*  
 Blood-2SG-TOP T V-CAUS I-1SG clean  
 ‘Your blood makes me clean’

\*(b) *Mudarmu do mambahen ias ahu.*

The sentences above show different word order. The construction (1b) is the analytical causative construction in BTL with S-V-V-O type. The adjective *marsak* constructs the main clause. Here, causative verb *mambahen* put in PRED1 and directly followed by adjective *marsak* (1b). Whereas, in construction (9a) the analytical causative construction in BTL with SVOV type. The adjective formulates the main clause of the sentence. In here, causative verb *mambahen* as PRED1 is followed by an object and the PRED2 afterward. Similarly, in construction (7b), intransitive verb *manaruhon* is attached by the causative verb *manuru* and it has formulation S-V-O-V. In this sentence, verb *manuru* as PRED1 in between direct object *ahu* and followed by verb *manaruhon* as PRED2.

Second, the semantic meaning of the causative verb in each sentence is different when the verb is attached to intentional features. It can be seen as follows:

- (10) *Anakhonna siampudan i do sangajo mambahen marsak natoras na.*  
 Youngest son-TOP Pr T deliberately V-CAUS ACT-dizzy parents Poss  
 ‘The youngest son deliberately made his parents dizzy’
- (11) *Tuan na i do sangajo manarea ibana mandok sangkap ni rohana.*  
 Master Pe Pr T deliberately V-CAUS him say willing in heart  
 ‘His master deliberately told him to say his willing’
- (12) *\*Panaturion ni simatua do sangajo mangarodi hadengganon ni parsaripeon ni ianakkonna.*  
 The parents-in-law’s speaking-TOP T deliberately V-CAUS N-Happiness  
 Pr family Pr son’s  
 ‘The parents-in-law’s speaking deliberately makes happiness in their son’s family’
- (13) *\*Angka hata ni jolma i do sangajo mamompom busisa di roha na.*  
 Some comments Pr people-TOP Pr T deliberately V-CAUS ACT-worry in heart Poss  
 ‘Some people’s comments deliberately makes worry in her heart’
- (14) *Oma do sangajo manuru ahu manaruhon sipanganon ni parbalian i.*  
 Mother-TOP T deliberately V-CAUS I-1SG deliver meal Pr janitor Pr.  
 ‘Mother deliberately told me to deliver janitor’s meal’

The semantic meaning of causative construction can be seen in the following table:



Table 1. The semantic meaning of analytical causative construction

Causative Verbs	Intentional Meaning
<i>Mambahen</i>	+
<i>Manarea</i>	+
<i>Mangarodi</i>	-
<i>Mamompom</i>	-
<i>Manuru</i>	+

The attachment of adverb *sangajo* into the sentences above provides a different semantic meaning. The adverb *sangajo* which is attached to the causative verb *mambahen* (10), *manarea* (11), and *manuru* (14) describe that those verbs have intentional meaning, whereas verb *mangarodi* in construction (12) and verb *mamompom* (13) are not included into intentional meaning. Thus, the causative verbs have a various meaning. In sentence (10), the adverb *sangajo* is attached to the causative verb *mambahen*. It describes that the verb has an intentional meaning. It is similar to sentence (11), the verb *mangarodi* is attached to adverb *sangajo* and the result of the sentence contains intentional meaning. Those two sentences have same construction to sentence (14) because they have intentional meaning. They are different from sentences (12) and (13). The attachment of adverb *sangajo* does not give a clear meaning; otherwise the meaning of the sentence becomes ambiguous. Thus, it can be seen that the semantic meaning of causative adverb are not similar, even though they have similar constructions.

Third, the structure of a clause which is constructed analytical causative construction in BTL is formed by bi-clausal or mono-clausal structure. In analytical causative construction, a language can be tested as a bi-clausal or mono-clausal structure. Here, the testing can be done by attached the negation and modality. Theoretically, the analytical causative construction which is formed by mono-clausal structure, it is attached by the same modality for PRED1 and PRED2, whereas the bi-clausal is formed by the different modality for PRED1 and PRED2. The construction can be seen as follows:

- (15) (a) *Singkola mi ndang mambahen sonang ngolum*  
 School-TOP Poss NEG V-CAUS ACT-happy life-2SG  
 ‘Your school doesn’t make your life happy’
- (b) *Singkola mi mambahen ndang sonang ngolum*  
 School-TOP Poss make NEG ACT-happy life-2SG  
 ‘Your school doesn’t make your life happy’
- (16) (a) *Ho do na boi mambahen denggan pesta i*  
 You-2SG T Pr MOD make good party Pr  
 ‘You can make the good party’
- (b) *Ho do na mambahen boi denggan pesta i*  
 You-2SG T Pr make MOD good party Pr  
 ‘You can make the good party’

The causative constructions can be seen in the following table:

Table 2. The analytical causative constructions

Analytical Causative Construction Categories	Mono-clausal	Bi-clausal
Transitive	-	+
Intransitive	-	+

The construction of sentence (15a) is shown that the negation *ndang* is attached to verb *mambahen* as PRED1 and also can be attached to verb *sonang* as PRED2 (15b). The similar attachment modality *boi* also applied to verb *mambahen* as PRED1 and verb *denggan* as PRED2 in sentence (16b). Thus, the analytical causative construction in BTL is formed by bi-clausal structure.

#### 4. Conclusion

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the starting point of analytical causative constructions in Batak Toba Language are marked by verbs *mambahen*, *manuru*, *mandasdasi*, *manarea*, *mangarodi*, *mamompom*, *mangido*, and *manjalo* are categorized as the causative. The analytical causative construction in Batak Toba Language tends to have S-V-V-O and S-V-O-V word order. In other words, mostly sentences use complex sentences (two clauses coupled in one sentence). The semantic meaning of the causative verb in each sentence is different when the verb is attached to the intentional feature *sangajo*. The analytical causative construction in Batak Toba Language is formed by bi-clausal structure.

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