

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is very important in our life as a communication device. With language, we can express our ideas, feelings, and opinions easily. According to Minor (2012), "Language is the way of expressing ideas and feelings using movements, symbols, and sounds", by the presence of the language we are easy to convey ideas and feelings to someone.

There are studies about language as the object named linguistics. "Linguistics is a word that means both 'relating to language' and 'relating to linguistics,'" according to Bauer (2012:3). It is reasonable to conclude that linguistics and language have a close relationship. Linguistics and language are intimately linked. It implies that neither of them can be divined.

Human study about language and words as well, because words could not be separated from language. In this thesis, the writer would like to describe one of the linguistic branches that study words, that is, morphology. "Morphology is the study of word structure, such as how words like detest are made up of smaller, more significant parts like dis and like," Bauer explains (2012:7). This discipline of linguistics, as defined by Baeur, is concerned with the structure of words. Morphology is a branch of linguistics that analyzes the factors that provide meaning to words.

In that days, we only study about a morphological process found in English. Therefore, the author also tried to find out whether morphological processes occur in another language. So, the writers determined to choose one of the many languages in Indonesia, which is the Tobanese language. But, this study has focused on describing the process of how a word

is formed in Tobanese vocabulary especially on Umpasa and Umpama of Tobanese "Pesta Na Monding".

Umpasa and Umpama is literary works in the literature of the Tobanese tribe which contains statements of blessing, advice and prayers for those who hear it. Umpama is a proverb (Ima hata tudosan), and umpasa is poem (Hata Parjolo Patorangkon Hata Parpudi, alai sasintongna hata pasu-pasudo songontangiang asa pasauton ni Amanta Debata, ai ganup namanghatahon Umpasa (pasu-pasu) ingkon tongtong do diakui dibagasan rohana na Debata do silehon pasu-pasu).

Umpasa and umpama always continue to develop and grow in society as oral literature continues to be passed down from generation to generation. We can still find umpasa and umpama in Batak traditional ceremonies, such as *Pesta na monding*. *Pesta na Monding* is the name for the death ceremony in Batak custom.

Morphological process that occur on Tobanese "Pesta na Monding" such as prefix (dilehon, dihamu), reduplication (apulapul), suppletion (timboan) dan compounding (gunungtua). morphological process which apparently can form new words that also have different meanings from the original meanings.

Research on Umpasa and Umpama has been done by several researchers. There are at least three studies that use umpasa as the object of study. The three studies were used as a reference to this study. The first research is the research of Bendhaver Pasaribu (2015) with the title judul "Legitimasi Ketuhanan Dalam Umpasa Pembaptisan Dalam Adat Batak Toba". Then, the second research is the research of Flansius Tampubolon (2010) with the title: "Umpasa Masyarakat Batak Toba dalam Rapat Adat: Suatu Kajian Pragmatik", and the third is research of Ferdinan De Jecson Saragih (2011) with the title: "Umpasa Pernikahan Simalungun: Struktur, Konteks Penuturan, Proses Penciptaan, dan Fungsi".

The difference between this study and the three previous studies above lies in the object of study and the focus of the study. The object of this research study is not only Umpasa but also Umpama in "Pesta na Monding", while the object of study from the three previous studies is the Umpasa on Baptism (Bendhaver Pasaribu), the umpasa used in the Toba

Batak traditional meeting (Flansius Tampubolon), and Umpasa on the Simalungun community wedding (research by Ferdinand Saragih).

In addition, the focus of this research study is different from the focus of the studies of the three previous studies above, namely the research of Bendhauer Pasaribu focuses on the legitimacy of divinity in the baptism example of the Batak Toba tradition and the research of Flansius Tampubolon focuses on the study at the pragmatic level, while the focus of the study of Ferdinand Saragih's research focuses on the folklore level. While the focus of this research study is the morphological process.

The similarity of this research with the previous three studies above is that they both use umpasa as the object of study. Based on the previous research above, there has been no research that discusses umpasa and umpama on pesta na monding. Therefore, umpasa and umpama on pesta na monding become interesting objects, especially if they are added to find out the morphological processes contained in Batak language words.

This research is very important to do because it turns out that the morphological process is also found in regional languages, especially the Toba Batak language, and also to show a love for Indonesian regional culture.

1.2 The problem of The Study

Based on the background of the study mentioned above, the problems of the research are formulated as follows:

1. What are the morphological processes that occur in Umpasa and Umpama of Tobanese “Pesta Na Monding”?
2. How does the morphological process occur in Umpasa and Umpama of Tobanese “Pesta Na Monding”?
3. How are the changes that occur in Umpasa and Umpama after the morphological process?

1.3 The Objectives of The Study

The following are the research objectives in relation to the study's problems:

1. To find out the morphological process that occurs in Umpasa and Umpama of Tobanese "Pesta Na Monding".
2. To describe how morphological processes occur in Umpasa and Umpama of Tobanese "Pesta Na Monding".
3. To find out the changes that occur in Umpasa and Umpama after the morphological process.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

This study is limited and focused on the morphological process found in Umpasa and Umpama of Tobanese "Pesta na Monding".

1.5 The Significance of the Study

Findings of this study are likely to be useful and significant for :

1. Theoretically

- a. Another researcher; can provide experiences and knowledge to other researchers about the morphological process lesson found in Umpasa and Umpama of Tobanese "Pesta na Monding".

2. Practically

- a. The teacher; provide experiences, knowledge, and evaluations about the morphological process lesson found in Umpasa and Umpama of Tobanese "Pesta na Monding" as a learning material for morphology subject.
- b. The students; give students an understanding of the morphological process lesson found in Umpasa and Umpama of Tobanese "Pesta na Monding" or another language that are good in order to become the successor to a nation that is cognitively and emotionally intelligent.
- c. Schools; Contribute thoughts as an alternative to knowing the inculcation of the morphological process especially for another language as material, its relation as a reference for following up student behavior, as well as input for improving the quality of education which is not only fixated on cognitive enhancement but rather improves emotional or attitudes that will become the characteristics of students.