

Incorporation with Verbal Deletion in Mandailing Language

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Abstract

Incorporation in the Mandailing language occurs due to changes of verb position which results in deletion of verb. The theory used to analyze this incorporation of verb deletion is one presented by Fillmore (1988) referring to Jehane's. Meanwhile, the method used in this study is based on Labov's. According to Labov, the data of linguistic research are obtained from text, elicitation, intuition, experiment, and observation. Von Humboldt states that the term incorporation is the unification of lexical morphemes and words. The result of this analysis indicates that the incorporation in Mandailing occurs typologically rather than polysynthetically. The forms or types of incorporation in this language are apparently quite broad, varied, and applied clearly without changing the meaning of each incorporation. One of the incorporation forms or types results in incorporation with verb deletion. The kinds of incorporation with verb deletion based on the cases are objective, instrumental, locative, translative, and state incorporations. The incorporation process of verb deletion happens because the incorporating case changes its function. The case is verbalized by verb affix, and then the incorporation process causes changes in syntactic valence and construction.

Keywords: Incorporation, verbal deletion, mandailing language, elicitation, syntactic valence

I. INTRODUCTION

In a language there is a formation words, as in Indonesian or other languages including language area. Forms say can from say noun into a verb that is a derivational result is from a noun becomes a verb. In Indonesian, a real example of derivation is the word "step aside" which is the result of verbalization of men- + basic form of "across". kindly semantics form derivation this have meaning "going to to across". As explained above that regional languages also experience phenomena language which se shape. As wrong one language area which still used by speaker, language mandailing also have many aspect

which is very interesting for studied.

Riches language mandailing in word forms are phenomenon interesting in something research, especially concerns on incorporation with dissolution verb in language the. Forms verb that like: *marlu - passed*, *mancaritoon-tells*, *mardahan-cooking*, *mangomo-looking*, *marsapa-ask*, *marlojong-ran*.

Forms verb this according to experts language is results verbalization, that is the base word noun plus affix shaper verb: *mar*, *man-on*, *mar*, *mang*, *mar*, and *mar*. It is also results derivation from noun becomes verb or denomination, the process of its formation is *mar* + shape base, *mang-on* + shape basic, *mar*

+ shape basic , *man* + form base , *mar* + shape base , *mar* + shape basic , *mang* -i + shape base and so on . In terms of semantics mean affixes to the form - form the explained as following :

mar on said marlalu going to to

man on say mandaek take

mang on said mangomo looking for

mang on said mangkubak work

mar on say marlojong do

A very interesting question is, why does the verbalization or denomination occur in these forms? This article analyzes the forms of the verbs above to describe the proof that this kind of case is an incorporation process. What's wrong with incorporation? In fact, the forms above can still be returned to their original form which has the same grammatical meaning as their incorporation form, and can even be used interchangeably.

- 1a) Na marsaloar nalomlom i ibotoku
(Yang bercelana hitam itu adek laki-laki saya)
The one in black pants is my younger brother
- 1b) Na mamake salaor na lomlom i ibotokku
(Yang memakai celana hitam itu adek laki-laki saya)
Which use trousers black that younger brother man.
- 2a) umaknia jot-jot mangotangi anak-anak nalosok
(Bu ani sering merotani anak-anak yang malas)
Bu Ani often rattan children which lazy)
- 2b) Bu Ani jot – jot mamotuk anak-anak nalosok dohot otang
(Bu Ani sering memukul anak-anak yang malas dengan rotan)
Bu Ani often hit children lazy ones with rattan.)

After experience verbalization replace position verb, as a result verb beginning obliterated. Likewise in sentence (2b) the instrumental case *with* incorporated *rattan* with verb then experience verbalize, then replace position verb, as a result the original verb is omitted. Forms like this are quite productive in Mandailing language to be studied more deeply and enrich research in that language.

One of the problems that arise from the background above is what cases can be included in the verb. The scope of this research is limited to incorporation by eliminating verbs in Mandailing. This really needs to be emphasized because in the Mandailing language there are still other forms of incorporation, such as the incorporation of agents, incorporation of

objects, incorporation of prepositions, and so on. Therefore, the purpose of this study is not only to find cases of incorporation, but also to examine the process of incorporation by eliminating verbs in Mandailing. In this research, the writer discusses incorporation by removing the Mandailing verb. The purpose of this study is to find and explain the formation and use of forms or types of combinations in the Mandailing language.

1.1. Research Problems

This research problem is formulated to find and explain the form or type of incorporation by omitting verbs in simple sentences of the Mandailing tribe in everyday language.

1.2 Research Objectives

This study aims to find and explain the form or type of incorporation by eliminating verbs in simple sentences of the Mandailing tribe found in everyday language.

Research on the types of incorporation of verb omissions in Balinese has been carried out by a number of experts. Study this Made by Made Detrichyeni Vinaya (2016) explained that based on analysis that has been done, there is four type incorporation found verb. Four types incorporation verb the including incorporation objective, instrumental incorporation, incorporation location, and incorporation circumstances. Case found incorporation is case incorporation objective like *major* (using trousers length), incorporation instrumental like *soap* (clean with soap), incorporation locative like *piggyback* (put in piggy bank), and incorporation circumstances like *dirty* (dirty)

Next Incorporation with Disappearance Verbs In language mandailing, Deli Kesuma (2014) The results of the analysis show that the merging of the Mandailing languages occurs typology, not polysynthesis. The types of combinations are agents, objects, combinations that produce compound words and combinations that remove verbs. The process of combining with the deletion verb occurs because the case is combined with the verb and it occurs because the function is changed by the case being combined. The case is verbal with verb affixes, so the merging process is influenced by changes in syntactic valence and syntactic construction.

Another research is Incorporation with verb deletion in Toba Batakese Language, Faido Simanjuttak, Mulyadi (2019) The results of this analysis show that incorporation into the Toba Batak tribe occurs typologically, not

polysynthetically. The forms or types of incorporation in this language are quite broad, varied and applied clearly without changing the meaning of each incorporation. Either form or type of conjunction results in joining with the omission of the verb. Types of incorporation with the elimination of verbs based on the case are objective, instrumental, locative, translative, and state incorporation. The process of incorporation of deletion of a verb occurs because incorporation of case changes its function. The case is verbalized with verb affixes, then the incorporation process causes changes in valence and syntactic construction.

II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1. Definition of Incorporation

The term incorporation comes from the English incorporation. The use of the term incorporation in linguistics at first related to the division of language typology into isolative, agglutinative, flexi, and incorporative language (Keraf, 1990: 62) or isolating, agglutinating, (in)flexional, and polysynthetic (Spencer, 1993: 38). Keraf said that incorporative was then equalized to the term polysynthesis interchangeably: incorporative language or polysynthetic language. The concept of incorporation developed into a concept of sentence structure in which one of the arguments joins the verb so that it is called as noun incorporation, object incorporation, or just incorporation.

Baker (1987: 9) states that generally the process of changing grammatical functions is a transfer of a lexical category from a position in a sentence to a new position, and one of the lexicons will be inside the other one realized by a certain morpheme. The incorporation process changes the governmental relationship between the predicate and its argument.

Kridalaksana (1992: 153) uses the term argument linking to refer to the same meaning as noun incorporation. Argument linking is the fusing of an argument into a predicator so that a new predicator is formed. For example, (a) 'Kakak memiliki rambut panjang' and (b) 'Kakak berambut panjang'. In sentence (a), the argument of long hair is linked with the verb *has*. Next, affixation and incorporation of lexemes take place as well in Toba Bataknese language. Parera (1993: 133) says incorporation is the integration of a case into a verbum or the presentation of a case morphologically without bringing about semantic differences. Or in other

words, a verbum is derived from a case morphologically. An example is quoted from Hendrikus Jehane.

- a. Opat panangko na mamake tutup ulu pake sinjato piso.
- b. Opat panangko na mamake tutup ulu marsinjato piso.

The form of incorporation as in the example above is called 'verbum' (verb) incorporation by Parera. He does not explain why he uses a term like 'noun incorporation' as used by linguists in general. It is certainly not a mistake if we study that further. The term verb incorporation, if we translate it into English, becomes 'incorporated verb' not 'verb incorporation'. Thus, Parera places emphasis on the verb resulting from incorporation rather than on the noun that was incorporated. When we connect the two terms, we find the common thread, i.e. the noun essentially refers to the same thing although the emphasis is different.

What is called 'combining with a verb ellipsis' is similar to what is called a verbum (combining verbs) put forward by Parera. The combination with the verb ellipsis referred to in this study is a form of incorporation that occurs because one of the cases incorporates into the verb, then the case replaces the verb's position after verbalization so that an ellipsis occurs in the initial verb.

2.2. Types of Incorporation Processes

In term of cross languages there are 3 types of incorporation process, namely prepositional, nominal and verbal incorporations.

Example:

1. a. Kalau Ibu guru memaafkan, aku akan segera ke rumahnya.

b. Kalau Ibu guru memberi maaf, aku akan segera kerumahnya.

Verb *memaafkan* in sentence (a) means giving forgiven, the same as in sentence (b), and this process is verbal-nominal incorporation. When viewed from the realization, this merger shows that the meaning of the verb "memberi" is realized in the suffix [-kan] and the noun becomes the core of the derived verb.

Moreover, Jehane (1996: 66-67) explained that in Indonesian there are 6 types of verbal incorporation processes. Jehane's cases of incorporation with verb deletion were: objective, instrumental, locative, fictitious, translative, and state incorporation.

III. METHODS

The method used in this study is a method of data collection and data analysis. (Kridaklasana, 2013) cites Labov's opinion that in current linguistic research researchers obtain language data from text, elicitation, intuition, experimentation, and observation.

Data and Data Source

This research is a literature review, data and deep data sources study this is an experienced word verbalization in language mandailing obtained _ from data source , ie resident and speakers original language Mandailing which is located in town Padangsidempuan , North Sumatra. In matter this, author choose informants who have knowledge and control language Mandailing with good and right . Informant totaling 2 people of the same sex men and women aged 35-40 years.

Study done with collect verbal data. Collected data through method interviews and observations. In method interview, subject asked examples of experienced words dissolution verb in language Mandailing . In method observation, answer from informant recorded and recorded. Data analysis technique used in study this is technique again . Method again use tool determinant element language that themselves (Sudaryanto 2015:15).

Data Analysis As speakers of the Mandailing language , observation techniques, free listening-speaking and listening-speaking are used to determine the acceptability of a structure, and to collect data related to this study, namely the use of the form of incorporation of the Mandailing tribe . In addition, data were analyzed using sorting or splitting techniques. The researcher as a native speaker of the Mandailing tribe also uses intuitive data that comes from the researcher's own knowledge. At the data assessment stage, matching and sharing methods were used. The matching method used is based on the language reference itself, especially in terms of determining the similarities of the cases that are joined. Next, how the merger takes place is analyzed.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

There are several types of verbs derived from incorporation dissolution found in the language Mandailing, notably those derived from Everyday language spoken Public ethnic

group Mandailing. Types of incorporation discovered include incorporation goal, instrumental incorporation, locative incorporation, and incorporation conditions. Fourth, there is the dissolution verb starting, which is then substituted by an object on case incorporation objective, the instrument on case instrumental, locative incorporation on case incorporation location, and circumstances and experience (experiencers) on case incorporation circumstances.

To clarify the discussion about types of incorporation which found in Mandailing, Each case of incorporation found is specifically discussed in the following sub-chapter.

Case Incorporation objective

Case incorporation objective is an objective case that has experienced the process of verbalization replaces the position of ver ba. In this case, the initial verb is omitted. Following here's an example incorporation objective:

- (1) Oih, Soni doma dengganna, Ayah **manyipaingoti** anak sonon au, songon anak ni raja na harus di **patui**.
Wah, begitu baik ayah **menasehati** anak seperti saya, seperti anak raja yang harus saya **hormati**.
Wow, I see its good father's **advise** to his child like me, like King's son Which must i **respect** .
2. Guru Matematika masuk tu kalas maroban tas na lomlom, **memake baju** nabottar ias, **memake salaor ginjang** nabalau, **marsipatu** nalomlom.
Guru Matematika masuk ke kelas, membawa tas hitam, **memakai baju** putih bersih, **memakai celana panjang** biru dongker, **bersepatu** hitam.
Mathematic's teacher enter to class, bring black bag, **use dress** pure white, **wearing trousers** blue jack, **wear shoes** black
3. Ia sebagai panari tarkenal, tagi manari, tagi **manulis**, guru marsilat, malo mangubati, dohot tagi mambaen partataan.
Dia seorang penari kawakan, gila menari, suka **menulis**, guru silat, pandai mengobati, dan juga senang membuat lelucon.
He a veteran dancer, Crazy dance, Like **writing** , teacher martial arts, smarttreat, and also happy to make joke.

For example (1) the verbs **manyipaingoti** (advise) and **patui** (respect) are cases of objective incorporation, namely nouns that have undergone a process of verbalization so that their position replaces the original verb position which has been omitted. Following This is case

objective incorporation that occurs in the example (1), that is sentence (a) show construction beginning whereas sentence (b) shows construction after its occurrence process verbalization and verb omission.

- a. *Oih, soni doma denggan ni ayak nia mangelehen sipaingot tu anak songon au, songon anak ni raja na harus dilehen hormat.*
 Wah, begitu baik ayah **memberi** nasihat kepada anak seperti saya, seperti anak raja yang harus **diberi hormat**.
 Wow, it's so kind of a father to give advice to a child like me, like a king's child who must be respected.

- b. *Oih, saja doma denggan ni ayak manyipaingoti anak songon au, pas songon anak ni raja na harus di hormati.*

Wah, begitu baik ayah **menasehati** anak seperti saya, seperti raja yang harus di **hormati**.

- a. Wow, it's so good for a father to advise a child like me, like a king who must be respected.

Sentence (a) is a sentence where speech nouns (advice) and devotion (respect) have not undergone a process of verbalization. In this case it can be seen that speech nouns (advice) and devotion (respect), which are abstract nouns, experience a process of verbalization. In this case, the verbalization process of the two nouns is followed by the elimination of the verbs mangalehen (give) and lehen (give). The case of objective incorporation that occurs can be seen in sentence (b). The verb phrase mangalehen sipaingot (give advice) changes to manyipaingoti (advise), while the verb phrase **mamatuhi** (pay respect) changes to **patuin** (respect). As previously explained, the verbs manyipaingoti (advise) and **mamatui** (respect) are nouns that have been verbalized so that they change the syntactic construction of sentence (a) into sentence (b). The verbs **manyipaingoti** (advise) and **mamatui** (respect) here replace the functions of the phrases **mangalehen sipaingot** (give advice) and **mamatui** (give respect) in sentence (a). In this case, the internal structure of the verbs manyipaingoti (advise) and **mamatui** (respect) has a correferential relationship with the original construction, namely ngemangalehen sipaingot (give advice) and **mamatui** (respect).

- a. Example (2) shows the verbs **marbaju**, **marsalaor**, and **marsipatu** as the result of the verbalization and deletion process of the original verb. This can be explained through the two

sentences below:

Guru Matematika masuk tu kalas, maroban tas nalomlom, mamake baju nabottar ias, mamake salor Panjang na balau dongker, mamake sepatu nalomlom.

Guru Matematika masuk ke kelas, membawa tas hitam, **memakai baju** putih bersih, **memakai celana panjang** biru dongker, **memakai sepatu** hitam.

The Mathematics teacher enters the classroom, carries a black bag, wears a clean white shirt, wears navy blue trousers, wears black shoes.

Guru Matematika masuk tu kalas marbaju nabottar ias, marsalaor Panjang nabalau dongker, marsipatu nalomlom.

Guru Matematika masuk ke kelas, membawa tas hitam, **memakai baju** putih bersih, **memakai celana panjang** biru dongker, **bersepatu** hitam.

The Mathematics teacher comes into class, carrying a black bag, wearing a clean white shirt, wearing navy blue trousers, black shoes.

In sentence (a) it is clear that the words **baju** (clothes), **long salaor** (trousers), and **sipatu** (shoes) are nouns. It is explained that in sentence (a) **mamake baju nabottar ias** (wearing a clean white shirt), **mamake salaor Panjang nabalau dongker** (wearing navy blue trousers), and **mamake sipatu nalomlom** (wearing black shoes) are verb phrases consisting of the verb **mamake baju** and noun phrase. In this case, **baju nabottar ias** (clean white shirt), **salaor Panjang nabalau dongker** (dark blue trousers), and **sipatu nalomlom** (black shoes) are noun phrases. In sentence (b) which has undergone an objective incorporation process, the nouns **baju** (clothes), **salaor** (trousers), and **sipatu** (shoes) undergo a process of verbalization and deletion of the verb **mamake** (to wear) so that the verb phrase of this sentence becomes **marbaju nabottar ias** (wearing a clean white shirt), **mamake salaor na balau dongker** (wearing navy blue trousers), and **masipatu nalomlom** (wearing black shoes). The case in sentence (b) shows that the phrase that follows the incorporation result verb is no longer a noun phrase, namely **nabottar ias** white shirt (clean white shirt), **salaor Panjang Nabalau Dongker** (wearing navy blue pants), and **sipatu nalomlom** (wearing black shoes). , however, the verb is followed by an adjective phrase, namely **putih ias** (pure white), **balau dongker** (dark blue), and **nalomlom** (black). The process of incorporating and deleting verbs in this example has also changed the syntactic construction of the sentence.

Kasus Inkorporasi Instrumental

In the case of instrumental incorporation, the instrument (tool) undergoes a process of verbalization and replaces the position of the verb. Simultaneously the initial verb which previously occupied the verb position is omitted. The following are examples of instrumental incorporation:

- a) *Onde, Ucok, asi pamatangmu songon i, makkayoi songon bodat **dipotuk dohot bulung ni lateng***

Aduh, Ucok, kenapa tubuhmu seper ti itu, menggaruk-garuk seperti monyet **dipukul dengan daun lateng**.

Ouch, Ucok, why is your body like that, scratching like a monkey being hit with a lateng leaf.

- b) *Onde, Ucok, asi pamatangmu songon i, makkayoi songon bodat **nadilatengin***.

Ouch, Ucok, why is your body like that, scratching like a monkey being hit with a lateng leaf. In the initial construction (a) it is explained that there is a lateng noun (lateng leaf) which is used as an instrument in carrying out the action of the verb **dipotuk** (hit). Furthermore, in sentence (b) the noun lateng (lateng leaf) which functions as an instrument undergoes a verbalization process so that it becomes **latengin** (hit with lateng leaves) and at the same time occupies the function of the verb in sentence (b). Meanwhile the verb **dipotuk** (hit) which was previously present in the initial construction (a) is omitted so that there is only the verb **dilating** (hit with lateng leaves) which occupies the verb function.

The case of instrumental incorporation with verb omission is also shown in example (1). The verb **paias dohot sabun** (clean with soap) is a verb which is a sign that an incorporation process has taken place in the sentence. The case of instrumental incorporation that occurs in example (2) can be explained through the initial construction (a) and the construction after the process of verbalizing and releasing the initial verb (b) as follows:

- a) *Ingotda ringgas-ringgas mambasu tangan, **paias dohot sabun**, anso ias harana virus flu burung mago anggo dibaen sabun sanga disinfektan.*

Ingatlah rajin-rajin mencuci tangan, **bersihkan dengan sabun**, agar bersih, karena virus flu burung itu akan lenyap dengan sabun atau disinfektan.

Remember to wash your hands diligently, clean with soap, so that you are clean, because the

bird flu virus will disappear with soap or disinfectant.

- b) *Ingotda ringgas-ringgas mambasu tangan, **sabunin**, dohot sabun anso ias harana virus flu burung mago anggo dibaen sabun sanga disinfektan.*

Ingatlah rajin-rajin mencuci tangan, **sabunin** dengan sabun agar bersih, karena virus flu burung itu akan lenyap dengan sabun atau disinfektan.

Remember to wash your hands diligently, soap with soap to keep clean, because the bird flu virus will disappear with soap or disinfectant.

It is clear from sentence (a), which is the initial construction before the incorporation process takes place, that the noun soap (soap) is the instrument used to process the verb **paias** (clean). In sentence (b) the verb **paias** (clean with soap) is a verb resulting from the process of verbalizing the noun soap (soap) which previously served as an instrument in sentence (a). In sentence construction (b), the verb **paias** (clean up) which was originally present to fill the verb position in sentence (a) is omitted and only uses the verb **paias** (clean up with soap) as a filler verb.

Kasus Inkorporasi Lokatif

Locative incorporation is a locative case that undergoes a verbalization process to replace the verb position, while the initial verb is omitted. The following is an example of a locative incorporation case:

- A) *Ringgas karejo, mambaen rasoki, akkon di simpan, simpan **pamasuk tu bagasan celengan**, leleng-leleng muli bahat, manajdi bukit songon nadi dokkon nihalak.*

Rajin bekerja, membuat ada rejeki, itu harus ditabung, simpan **letakkan dalam celengan**, lama-lama jadi banyak, jadi bukit seperti kata orang.

Work hard to make a fortune, you have to save it, put it in your piggy bank, after a while it becomes a lot, it becomes a hill, as people say.

The case of locative incorporation is indicated by the verb **pausuk**, in this case **pamasuk** is categorized as a verb because this verb indicates a process besides the save verb mentioned previously. To clarify the discussion regarding the case of locative incorporation that occurs in this sentence, the following is the initial construction (a) and the construction after the process of verbalizing and eliminating the initial verb (b):

- a) *Ringgas karejo, mambaen rasoki, akkon di simpan, simpan **pamasuk tu celengan**, leleng-*

leleng muli bahat, manajdi bukit songon nadi dokkon nihalak.

Rajin bekerja, membuat ada rejeki, itu harus ditabung, simpan **letakkan dalam celengan**, lama-lama jadi banyak, jadi bukit seperti kata orang.

Work diligently, to make a fortune, you have to save it, put it in your piggy bank, after a while it becomes a lot, it becomes a hill, as people say.

b) *Ringgas karejo, mambaen rasoki, akkon di simpan, simpan tu celengan, leleng-leleng muli bahat, manajdi bukit songon nadi dokkon nihalak.*

Rajin bekerja, membuat ada rejeki, itu harus ditabung, simpan **dalam celengan**, lama-lama jadi banyak, jadi bukit seperti kata orang. Working diligently, making a fortune, you have to save it, put it in your piggy bank, after a while it becomes a lot, it becomes a hill, as people say. Sentence (a) shows the presence of the verb entry (put it) and the noun piggy bank (piggy bank) as the locative case. In this case the noun piggy bank (piggy bank) indicates the location where the process of the input verb (put it) occurs. In sentence (b) the noun piggy bank (piggy bank) undergoes a process of verbalization to become a piggy bank (place it in the piggy bank) and occupy the verb position, meanwhile the verb *padinding* (put it) which was previously in sentence (a) is omitted.

Circumstances Incorporation Cases

1) Incorporation of circumstances is an incorporation case which states the state of the objective case and experiencer. State incorporation occurs if the case incorporates a verb and replaces the verb's position after the verbalization process occurs, while the initial verb is omitted.

a. *Mamateon, manakko isi ni hutan, mangotori tobat, mangambukkon sampah sambarangan, songon na malawan tujuan ni ngoluon.*

Membunuh, mencuri isi hutan, **mengotori** sungai, membuang sampah sembarangan itu seperti berlawanan dengan tujuan hidup, sikap itu sama dengan tidak beragama.

Killing, stealing forest contents, polluting rivers, littering is like going against the purpose of life, that attitude is the same as being irreligious.

In example (1) the state of incorporation case can be known from the verb *mangotoru* (dirty). In this case, the verb *mangotorin* (dirty) expresses the state of the objective case. To

clarify the case of incorporation of circumstances that occur, the following is the initial construction (a) and construction after the initial verbalization and deletion process (b) in the example below:

a. *Mamateon, manakko isi ni hutan, mambaen kotor tobat, mangambukkon sampah sambarangan, songon na malawan tujuan ni ngoluon. Parange naso mar Tuhan*

Killing, stealing forest contents, polluting rivers, littering is like going against the purpose of life, that attitude is the same as being irreligious.

Kinds of Merging with Verb Elimination in Mandailing Language Objective Merger

The case of incorporation is verbalized and takes the place of the verb in this type of incorporation. The first verb is eliminated.

Example:

a. Na mamake kupia I uda ku
Yang memakai peci itu paman saya
(Which use a cap that my uncle)

b. Na markupia i uda ku
Yang berpeci itu paman saya
(Which cap that my uncle)

a. Barang-barang kuno dipajopi di museum
Barang-barang kuno disimpan di Museum
(Antiquities are stored in the Museum)

b. Barang-barangkuno i dimuseumkon
Barang-barang kuno itu di museumkan
(The ancient objects are in museums)

In phrase (b), the verb 'namamake' in Mandailing or 'wear' in Indonesian implies 'markupia' in Mandailing or 'berpeci' in Indonesian. Similarly, in sentence (a), the verb "dipajopi" in Mandailing language or "disimpan" in

Indonesian language suggests "museum" in Mandailing language or "museum" in Indonesian.

Instrument Merging

The instrumental case is verbalized to replace the verb position in this sort of incorporation, whereas the first verb is eliminated.

Example:

(a) Di sada maso, mangkuling ma gondang ni king bugged huta di inganan i. Suatu

hari, bunyilah suara gendang oleh sang raja disebuah desa tempat tinggalnya
(One day, beep drum sound by the king in a village the place his residence)

Di sada maso margondang ma raja i tu halak na adong di huta inganan nia. (Oneday, the king was executing drum party for the people who are there in his village)

The verb ‘marhuta / mariinganan ‘ in Mandailing or ‘berdesa ‘ in Indonesian in sentence (b) implies ‘entering tu huta’ in Mandailing or ‘entering the village’ in Indonesian as in sentence (a), and this is local incorporation process.

Merge Translations

The translation case is a case that marks a change in the meaning of a noun or the like. For example menek (small) gabe ma menek (become smaller or less). Translative join occurs when the translative case is inserted into a verb while the initial verb is omitted.

As an example:

- (a) Gabe ro roha hagirot get mambaen mulak bahat buku carito muse tu buku na menek on.

Maka timbullah keinginan untuk mengukir kembali beberapa buku cerita ke dalam buku kecil ini.

(So, the desire arose to re-engage some books story into this booklet.)

- (b) Gabe ro roha get manuliskon mulak carito bahat tu buku na hurang on.

Jadi, muncul keinginan untuk menuliskan kembali beberapa cerita ke buku yang berkurang ini.

(Thus, the desire arose to rewrite some of the stories to this dwindling book.)

The verb ‘ma menek’ in Mandailing or ‘small’ in Indonesian in sentence (b) means ‘gabe menek ‘ in Mandailing . or ‘to be small’ in Indonesian as in sentence (a), and this is a translative incorporation process.

State Merger

What we mean by state case is a case that states the situation of the case objective and case experienced. Conditional joining occurs when the case is combined with the verb and takes the place of the verbalized verb when the initial verb is omitted. Example:

- (a) Muli ia gabe siar-siar ia tu anak nia harani malena. (Maka, dia menjadi marah kepada anaknya karena lapar.)

So, he became angry with his son for being hungry.)

The verb ‘ siar-siar ‘ in Mandailing or ‘get angry’ in Indonesian in sentence (b) means ‘ noble broadcast / riled up ‘ in Mandailing language or ‘so be angry’ in Indonesian as in sentence (a), and included in to express the merging process.

V. CONCLUSION

From all over discussion cases in form language Mandailing above, language mandailing in a manner typological no language polysynthetic or incorporative , however language mandailing have form incorporation . Form incorporation language mandailing it turns out enough broad and varied that is nearly same with Indonesian, and also can applied with clear without changed meaning from every incorporation . Form incorporation the is incorporation which produce compound words, and incorporation with dissolution verb .

Incorporation with dissolution verb is the incorporation that took place because one _ case incorporation to in verb after experience verbalization, as a result verb beginning obliterated. Types of incorporation with the elimination of verbs based on the case of incorporation are: objective, instrumental, locative, factual, translative, and state incorporation. The process of incorporation with deletion verbs occurs because the case is combined with the verb and experiences absorption because its function is replaced by the incorporation case. The case is verbalized with verb affixes, then the incorporation process produces changes in syntactic valence and syntactic construction.

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