

## Diathesis in Mandailing Language South Tapanuli

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### ABSTRACT

*This study examines diathesis in the South Tapanuli Mandailing language using a morphosyntactic approach. The purpose of this research is to describe the form of diathesis and the classification and structure of diathesis in Mandailing language. The method used in this research is descriptive method with qualitative research type. The data of this research is the South Tapanuli Mandailing language unit which contains diathesis. The results of the analysis show that there are four types of diathesis in the South Tapanuli Mandailing language, namely active, passive, reflexive, and reciprocal.*

### KEYWORDS

*diathesis; morphosyntactic; Mandailing language; South Tapanuli Mandailing language;*

## INTRODUCTION

Language is very important in human life. Basically, language has special functions, namely to convey information, as a means of social control, to express feelings, behavior and as a tool to integrate and adapt in people's lives. Language is a means of communication between community members in the form of sound symbols produced by human speech tools (Keraf 1997:1). Language, as a mean of communication between members of the society, reflects many aspects of a given culture. The structure of language is made up of two important factors: the internal factor, that is, the intellect of the individual speaker and the external factor, that is, a culture common to many people speaking the same language (Hoang, 2020). The Indonesian nation is one of the countries in the world that has a variety of languages and ethnicities spread throughout the country. Each region in Indonesia has a different regional language and culture. In everyday life, many people use Indonesian and regional languages as a means of communication.

The Mandailing language is a complete regional language and is not part of other regional languages, based on the point of view of language grouping, several studies in the field of comparative historical linguistics classify the Mandailing language as a dialect of the Batak language and some call it a different language. However, referring to the practice of using the language, the Mandailing language is seen as a separate language.

Basically, the regional languages of each region in Indonesia have many differences, both in terms of structure (syntax), meaning (grammatical), and word formation (morphemes), and so on. This is certainly one of the causes of the difficulty in learning and understanding the regional language. One of the problems is the problem of diathesis which has various forms of structure and types in each language, not least the diathesis in Mandailing language will be different from diathesis in Javanese or other regional languages. The diversity of structural forms and types of diathesis in a language creates its own uniqueness and is very interesting to study.

Diathesis is a grammatical category that expresses the relationship between the action expressed by the verb and the subject of the sentence. The relationship of the subject of the

sentence is morphologically expressed by two contradictory forms, which will be called the active form and the passive form of the verb (Deda and Lumezi 2015). The limitation of diathesis like this is reflected in the analysis of diathesis across languages, both from the morphological and syntactic aspects. The diathesis system of a language is closely related to the marking system, whether it is morphological marking on nouns or on verbs.

Diathesis as a grammatical category that shows the relationship between the actor and his actions is an important term in morphosyntactic studies to understand the structure of the Mandailing language. Through diathesis, the relationship between subject and predicate can be studied more deeply in terms of grammatical verbs and syntactically overall sentences. Therefore, the researcher assumes that studying the diathesis of the Mandailing language will make it easier for someone to understand the Mandailing language.

The problem of diathesis is closely related to another level of linguistics, namely syntax. It is said to be related to syntax because diathesis is a form of grammatical study that describes the relationship between the subject as a participant and the actions expressed by the verb and the discussion of syntax that includes structures in sentences. Based on these problems, the writer assumes that the discussion of diathesis in a language is very interesting and complicated so that it makes this study worthy of research. From the author's observations, research on diathesis in Mandailing has never been studied before. Therefore, the writer is interested in discussing diathesis in a study entitled Diathesis in the South Tapanuli Mandailing language.

According to Lyon and Matthew (1987) the term diathesis comes from the Greek 'diathesis' which means 'state, arrangement, or function' and the term voice (Latin vox, 'sound, tone, sound'). Diathesis is a grammatical category that shows the relationship between participant with the action stated by the verb in the clause Kridalaksana (1982:34).

Sudaryanto (1993:130) classifies diathesis into four types, namely active diathesis, passive diathesis, reflexive diathesis, and reciprocal diathesis. If the subject performs an action (the perpetrator) it is called an active diathesis, whereas if the subject is the target of the act (the sufferer) it is called a passive diathesis. Reflexive diathesis is a diathesis that semantically only involves one party who has a dual role, namely as the perpetrator and the sufferer. Reciprocal diathesis is a diathesis that semantically involves two arguments that both act as perpetrators and sufferers.

Elson & Pickett (1962:24) say that diathesis can be categorized into (a) active, if the subject is the actor of the action; (b) passive, when the subject is the object of the action; (c) reflexive, when the subject acts on him; (d) respiratory, if the plural subject acts in a reciprocal manner; (e) causative, when the actor is exposed to circumstances or events; (f) benefactive, when the actor acts for other people. In accordance with the development of Japanese grammar, Muraki (2001) revealed eleven types of diathesis, including active diathesis (noudoutai), passive (judoutai), causative (shieki), potential (kanou), spontaneous (jihatsu), transitive-intransitive (taioujitadou), reflexive (saiki), reciprocal (sougoutekina dousa-sayou), give-and-take action (jujudou), verb e+ARU (shite aru), and verbate e+OKU (shite oku).

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

The three stages in this research are starting from collecting data, analyzing data and presenting the results of data analysis. The research data in the form of sentences in the Mandailing language were taken from the Mandailing community itself with the research instrument being the researcher himself because the researcher was one of the users and users of the Mandailing language, making it easier to reduce and analyze data. There are two data that will be collected, namely written data and oral data. The written data was taken

using a list of questions while the oral data was taken using the listening method and the speaking method. This research method uses descriptive analysis. According to (Sudaryanto 1992:62) what is meant by descriptive analysis is to describe, describe a phenomenon that occurs today by using scientific procedures to discuss the actual problem. The results of data analysis in the Mandailing language are presented with a parsing technique, namely a technique of sorting or parsing a certain diathesis.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **1. Active Diathesis**

Active diathesis is when the subject is the doer of the action

Active diathesis with actor argument type

Hafiz Ngaji

**SP**

The sentence "Tuti Ngaji" does not find any affixes, even though the sentence is classified as an active diathesis sentence because in its predicate the word Ngaji without being given an affix means that the predicate in the sentence does an action. If the subject is the actor, then the argument is of the type of actor, thus the sentence is said to be an active diathesis sentence with the type of actor's argument.

### **2. Passive Diathesis**

Passive diathesis if the subject is the target of the action or the sufferer and the predicate states the action.

Passive diathesis with patient argument argumen

Hafiz hit

**S P**

The sentence above is a passive diathesis sentence because the subject is the target of the action, the predicate is slapped consisting of the affix di- and the verb hit stating the action to the subject. The argument fills the position of the subject who in the sentence acts as a sufferer, then the type of argument is sufferer.

### **3. Reflexive Diathesis**

Reflective or medial diathesis implies an action that turns to the culprit.

Reflexive diathesis with perpetrator-sufficient argument

Hafiz clothes

**S P**

Hafiz maretonng

**S P**

Hafiz marsipeda

**S P**

Hafiz marlange

**S P**

Hafiz mardalan

**SP**

The sentence above has a double subject. Hafizh is both the doer of the deed and the sufferer. Lexically, Hafizh is a person who dresses, counts, cycles, swims, walks and the actions stated by the predicate are given the affix mar- giving an understanding that the predicate marpakean, maretonng, marsipeda and marlange, mardalan is an act committed

against the perpetrator himself. Therefore, the subject, apart from being the place where the action was dropped, also acts as the actor who dropped the action. The structure of the reciprocal diathesis sentence does not have an object that causes the argument to only fill the position of the subject. The subject of the sentence has a dual role, so the filler argument is also of double type, namely the argument of the perpetrator and the argument of the patient.

#### **4. Reciprocal Diathesis**

Reciprocal diathesis is a diathesis that contains mutual or reciprocal meanings.  
reply.

Hi marsalam  
**SP**  
Hello marlojongan  
**SP**  
Hi markehan  
**SP**  
Hi marroan  
**SP**  
Hello margontian  
**S P**

The sentence has an SP pattern, the function of the subject is as an actor and at the same time as a sufferer. The predicate states a verb and has mutual meaning because it is affixed with the suffix mar-an, thus the sentence is a reciprocal diathesis sentence. The subject has a dual role and involves two parties to be able to carry out or declare the action described by the predicate. The argument in the sentence fills the position of the subject, so that the argument is of the type of doer and sufferer.

### **CONCLUSION**

#### **1. Active Diathesis**

Active diathesis in the South Mandailing Tapanuli language in its sentence structure is marked by the affix ma-, maN-. Like Indonesian and other regional languages, the active diathesis structure in the South Tapanuli Mandailing language is also influenced by the types of arguments. Some of these types of arguments are actor, sufferer, actor-sufficient, tool, sufferer-tool, result, goal, place, recipient, and cause-sufficient. The argument in the diathesis can always fill the position of the subject (S) or not, the argument that always fills the subject is if the verb in the sentence states an action to the actor, in the previous explanation it is said in the diathesis, what determines the type of argument that fills the subject function is the question subject (S) and predicate (P) itself,

Based on the discussion of several examples of diathesis sentences, it can be seen that active diathesis is influenced by several factors, namely: a. Each active diathesis in the South Tapanuli Mandailing language has a type of argument. b. The type of argument is an element to fill in the position of subject (S) and object (O). c. Active diathesis in the South Tapanuli Mandailing language is generally marked with the suffix maN-, man-id The type of argument in active diathesis is the type of actor argument if the number of arguments is only one., sufferer, destination/place, recipient, cause, sufferer, and if the arguments are three or more, the perpetrator can be added to the type of patient-recipient or sufferer-recipient or sufferer-purpose-user argument.

## 2. Passive Diathesis

The sentence structure containing passive diathesis is subject + predicate/verb + object. In the example of "Baju narara ijomur brother", narara clothes as the subject and ijomur as the predicate. Likewise, active diathesis has the same structure (SPO or SVO) but what distinguishes these two types of diathesis is the position of the object (O) in sentences with active diathesis filling the subject function (S) in sentences with passive diathesis, and vice versa the position of the object filler function (Object). O in a sentence with a passive diathesis fills the position of the subject (S) in a sentence with an active diathesis. The type of diathesis in the sentence is determined by the position of the subject and object which has an influence on the verb or verb which is marked with an affix. In the Mandailing language, South Tapanuli, the passive diathesis structure uses prefixes i-, i-on, ii.

## 3. Reflexive diathesis

In a reflexive diathesis type sentence, the function of the subject performs an act for himself which creates a double argument for the actor or subject. Apart from being the actor, the function of the subject also fills the function of the sufferer. In the Mandailing language, besides being followed by the suffix mar-, the reflexive diathesis sentence is also followed by the suffix maN-, me-i, manN-kan and manN-an as in the following example:

*Hafiz marlojong.*  
*Rudi Margabus*

Based on the opinion expressed by Sudaryanto (1993:130) that reflexive diathesis is a diathesis that semantically only involves one party who has a dual role, namely as the perpetrator and the sufferer. So the sentences "Hafizh marlojong" and "Rudi margabus" are types of sentences with reflexive diathesis. The sentence "Hafizh marlojong" consists of the subject "Hafizh" and the predicate "marlojong". The subject of "Hafizh" is the sole party involved in the sentence, but has a dual role, namely in addition to acting as an actor, he also acts as a sufferer. The subject in the sentence "Hafizh marlojong" acts as the perpetrator, namely the subject who commits the act of marlojong, then acts as a sufferer "Hafizh" is the subject who is the party imposed by the act.

## 4. Reciprocal diathesis

Reciprocal diathesis is a diathesis that contains mutual or reciprocal meanings. In the South Tapanuli Mandailing language, reciprocal diathesis is indicated by the suffix mar-an, mar-on. The filler function of the subject (S) has more than one argument status, the function of the subject as an actor is also at the same time arguing as a sufferer which creates a double argument, namely the perpetrator and the sufferer.

Examples are as follows: Halai marsalaman.

The example above illustrates an action that is mutually exclusive, the subject acts as the actor, not only that the subject also has the role of the recipient. Referring to the meaning of reciprocal diathesis that reciprocal diathesis requires the subject to play a dual role, namely as actor and recipient. The subject (halai) also acts as a recipient or sufferer because it is seen from the verb/predicate (marsalaman) which has mutual meaning.

From the description of several examples of sentences with reciprocal diathesis in the South Tapanuli Mandailing language, it can be concluded that the affix that characterizes the reciprocal diathesis form in the South Tapanuli Mandailing language is the affix *mar-an, mar-i* .. Reciprocal diathesis is a diathesis that describes the dual function of the subject, the same as reflexive diathesis whose subject also plays a dual role, namely. In research on diathesis of the South Tapanuli Mandailing language, the most writers find is active diathesis and then passive diathesis. In general, every active sentence in the Mandailing language is an active diathesis sentence, and every passive diathesis sentence can be used as an active diathesis sentence.

### RECOMMENDATION

As for some suggestions that can be put forward as consideration in this study are as follows:

1. For speakers who are not Mandailing languages, they can research and analyze their respective regional languages, in order to know the formation of diathesis in morphosyntactic studies.
2. For readers, it is hoped that they can increase their knowledge in the field of morphosyntax, so that they gain deeper knowledge and can examine some parts of the science in morphology and syntax.

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