

Deverbal Nominals in Toba Batak Language: A Generative Transformational Study

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims at exploring deverbal nominals in Toba Batak language from the view point of generative transformational study. The theory of generative morphology has predictive power to generate new words. Considering the particular rules of word formation in Toba Batak language, Halle's theory is modified to be adjusted to Toba Batak morphological system. Two new integrated components, Orthographic and Phonological Rules are added between Halle's Filter and Dictionary. Therefore, there are six components of sets of generative transformational rules as modified theory in this study, *i.e.* List of Morphemes, Word Formation Rules, Filter, Orthographic Rules, Phonological Rules, and Dictionary. Data analyses were done using modified theory but they refer to Halle's model as the main theory. This research applied descriptive qualitative method. The data were obtained by using observation methods and their techniques and interlocution method and its techniques. The collected data are voice-recordings and writings. The research findings comprise that deverbal nominals in Toba Batak language are done by attaching: (1) prefix [*par-*], (2) prefix [*paN-*], (3) confix [*ha-an*], (4) confix [*paN-an*], (5) confix [*paN-on*], (6) confix [*par-an*], (7) affix combination [*paŋin-*], and (8) affix combination [*paŋun-*]. The processes of attaching those affixes generate complex words which have different grammatical and lexical meanings. Morphological processes found in the word formation are phoneme deletion, phoneme assimilation, and phoneme addition. The processes of attaching those affixes bring about semantic and phonological idiosyncrasies, therefore, such words must be processed in filter to generate acceptable words in Toba Batak language.

Key words: *deverbal nominals, generative transformational study, affixations, derivational*

INTRODUCTION

Most studies on word formations from the view point of generative transformational study focus on affixation processes, reduplication processes, and compounding processes (cf. Loe 2018; Zainuddin 2012; Nasution 2011; Sukri 2008; Simpen 1995) and other works. The central issues of this study are deverbal nominals in Toba Batak language, a regional language, majority spoken in Batak Land in North Sumatra Province, Indonesia. The language is studied from the view point of generative transformational study *i.e.* word formations from verbs to nouns. Nominal word formations in Toba Batak language are distinguished in three main

ways, they are: (1) by attaching affixations, (2) by inserting premodifier *ni* between adjectival bases and nominal bases, and (3) by moving the stress of free adjectival bases (Ambarita, 2018a: 309). Affixation as one of the morphological processes will generate new word when affixes are attached to stems (Ambarita, 2018b: 75).

The native speakers of a language are able to relate linguistic elements in morphological sub-systems. Speakers of a language normally possess knowledge not only about the words of the language but also about the composition and structure of the words (Halle, 1973: 1). The composition of a word will determine the form and the meaning of the word

(Ambarita, 2016: 11). The structure of a word deals with the elements and forms of the word itself (Ambarita, 2017c: 131). Thus, for instance, speakers of Toba Batak know that the words in (1a) are words in their language, whereas those in (1b) are not.

- (1) a. horas, parlindungan, ompung
 b. transformation, books, childish

Talking about meanings, the native speakers of a language understand semantic details of each word in their own language. Original meanings are found in all languages empirically because they are universal lexemes. The product of affixation and lexeme derivationally is another manifestation of word formation to form new different word class but also new different lexical meaning (Ambarita, 2017b: 15). These sets of lexemes can be applied to analyze meanings of spoken language naturally. As an example, English native speakers intuitively understand that the word *table* does not directly refer only to such entity used to put something on, but there is another meaning of *table* such as a place to write names, addresses, and other personal data. Whereas, intuitively Toba Batak speakers will directly mean the word *table* as a tool to put something on like dinner table.

In Toba Batak language, the words in (2a) are grammatically accepted and they have been used in daily conversation. On the other hand, the words in (2b) still emerge a big question for Toba Batak speakers and they feel reluctant to use them when they interact.

- (2) a. marguru, manggonihon, manakkul
 b. *marpandita, *mamiso

Morphologically, the words in (2b) are formed according to word formation rules in Toba Batak language. Morphemes as the elements for word formation have very important roles in word formation, therefore, there are a lot of morphological issues that can be studied, not only free morphemes but also bound morphemes (Ambarita 2017c: 131).

Looking at the Toba Batak language phenomena above, it can be assumed that word formation of a language can generate acceptable words, unacceptable words, potential words, and impossible words. The form of unacceptable words will not make problems as long as the forms are based on word formation rules. On the other hand, the form of unacceptable words can be the implication of breaking transformation rules or attaching improper affixation. The product of affixation and lexeme derivationally is another manifestation of word formation to form new different word class but also new different lexical meaning (Ambarita, 2017b: 15).

A theory of word formation must include an explanation of the fact that complex lexical items differ semantically from the sum of their components (Lipka. 1975: 179). The theory of generative morphology proposed by Halle (1973) cannot be applied fully to analyse the data of Toba Batak language. Therefore, Halle's theory is modified as shown in Diagram 1. The data analysis, however, refers to Halle's model as the main theory.



Diagram 1: Model of Modified Theory

List of Morphemes (henceforth: LM) will send bases and affixes to Word Formation Rules (henceforth: WFR) to form words. In Toba Batak language, LM are realized by bases, roots, stems, and

affixes such as prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes (Ambarita, 2017a: 191). Scalise (1984: 16) explains the correlation of Halle's model (1973) and Aronoff's model (1976) that word

formation is handled by special mechanism called WFR.

Then the WFR will send the words to filter and next filter will directly send them to Orthographic Rules (henceforth: OR) to be marked orthographic rules if no idiosyncrasies are found. On the other hand, if the words are found to have idiosyncrasies, they must be stopped and processed in filter. Furthermore, OR will send the words to Phonological Rules (henceforth: PR). This needs emphasizing because the rules of writing are different from the rules of pronunciation in Toba Batak language. PR detects words and labels them phonologically. After that PR will send the words to dictionary to be saved.

The sequence of representations formed in this process is called a “derivation” of the phonetic representation from the underlying phonological representation (Chomsky and Halle, 1968: 60). Derivational processes are assumed to be limited in various indiosyncratic ways (Anderson, 1982: 585). Thus, the phonological component specifies the relation between phonetic and phonological representation. According to Schane (1992: 50), when morphemes are united to form words, different segment of morphemes are in sequences and sometimes changes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study is descriptive qualitative which describes Toba Batak language phenomena naturally. The research method of a language must relate with theory and theoretical frame. Descriptively, a language researcher

describes characteristics, features, or all language phenomena which are studied through data selection. The uniqueness and phenomena of a language can be known through field facts where the language is studied.

The research was conducted in Pasar Panguruan and Tanjung Bunga, two villages located in Panguruan subdistrict, North Sumatra Province, Indonesia. The collected data were voice-recordings and writings. The data were collected by interviewing and observation. The data of this study are analysed based on interactive model proposed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014, 31-33). The data are condensed, and displayed. Furthermore, conclusions are drawn and verified based on the data analysis.

DISCUSSION

Deverbal nominals in Toba Batak language are found by attaching prefix (henceforth: PREF) [*par-*], PREF [*paN-*], confix (henceforth: CONF) [*ha-an*], CONF [*paN-an*], CONF [*paN -on*], CONF [*par-an*], affix combination (henceforth: AC) [*paŋin-*], and AC [*paŋun-*]. The processes of attaching those affixes will generate complex words (henceforth: CW) which have their own grammatical and lexical meanings.

1. Prefix [*par-*]

Example: [*parminum*]

The process of forming the word *parminum* [*parminum*] as noun (henceforth: N) from [*minum*] as verb (henceforth: V) can be seen in the following diagram.

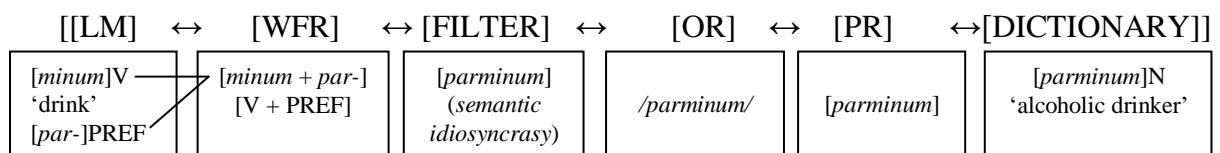


Diagram 2: The Processes of Neologism using Prefix [*par-*] to Verbal Base

The diagram shows that CW [*parminum*]N is processed from the V [*minum*] ‘drink’ added with PREF [*par-*]. In

other words, it can be said that [*minum*]V + [*par-*]PREF → [*parminum*]N. The process of forming [*parminum*] is derivational

because it changes the word class and the meaning.

The grammatical meaning of [parminum]N is 'expressing the characteristics mentioned by the base [minum]V'. Semantic idiosyncrasy is found after the attachment of PEF [par-] to the V [minum] 'drink' becomes [parminum]. Therefore, filter labels it with new meaning as the lexical meaning, that is 'alcoholic drinker'.

2. Prefix [paN-]

The attachment of PEF [paN-] to V with certain initial phonemes will cause some allomorphs, they are:

(a) [paN-] → [pam-] if the initial phonemes of the base are [b] and [p]. The initial phoneme is not assimilated orthographically as in the following examples.

[paN-] + [butbut]V 'pull' →
pambutbut [pabbuzbut]N 'puller'

[paN-] + [pultak]V 'break' →
pampultak [pappultak]N 'breaker'

(b) [paN-] → [pam-] if the initial phonemes of the base are [b] and [p]. The initial phonemes are assimilated orthographically as in the following examples.

(c) [paN-] + [bondut]V 'swallow' →
pamondut [pamoddut]N 'swallower'
[paN-] + [pinsang]V 'prohibit' →
paminsang [pamissang]N 'someone who prohibits'

(d) [paN-] → [pan-] if the initial phonemes of the base are:

(1) [d] or [j]; phoneme [d] and [j] are not assimilated as in the following:

[paN-] + [dabu]V 'fall' →
pandabu [paddabu]N 'some one who makes something fall'

[paN-] + [jou]V 'call' →
panjou [pajjou]N 'the way of calling'

(2) [t]; phoneme [t] is assimilated as in the following example:

[paN-] + [tingkir]V 'seek' →
paningkir [panikkir]N 'seeker'

(3) [s]; phoneme [s] is assimilated as in the following example:

[paN-] + [sintak] 'pull' →
panintak [panittak]N 'puller'

(4) [s]; phoneme [s] is not assimilated orthographically as in the following examples:

[paN-] + [sadi]V 'stop' →
pansadi [passadi]N
'peoplewhostop'

(e) [paN-] → [paŋa-] if the initial phonemes of the base are [l] and [r] as in the following examples:

[paN-] + [lala]V 'destroy' →
pangalala [paŋalala]N 'destroyer'

[paN-] + [rambas]V 'cut through' →
pangarambas [paŋarabbas]N 'some one who cuts through'

(f) [paN-] → [paŋ-] if the initial phonemes of the base are:

(1) [g] or [h]; phoneme [h] → [k] as in the following examples:

[paN-] + [gotil]V 'pinch' →
panggotil [paŋgotil]N 'pinchers'

[paN-] + [hail]V 'fish' →
pangkail [pakkail]N 'fisher'

(2) [a], [e], [i], [o], and [u]; the initial phoneme are not assimilated as follows:

[paN-] + [allang]V 'eat' →
pangallang [paŋallang]N 'eater'

[paN-] + [elek]V 'persuade' →
pangelek [paŋelek]N 'persuader'

[paN-] + [onjar]V 'push' →
pangonjar [paŋonjar]N 'pusher'

[paN-] + [umpat]V 'pull' →
pangumpat [paŋuppat]N 'puller'

Example: [paŋoli]

The process of forming the word pangoli [paŋoli] as a N from [oli] as a V can be seen in the following diagram.

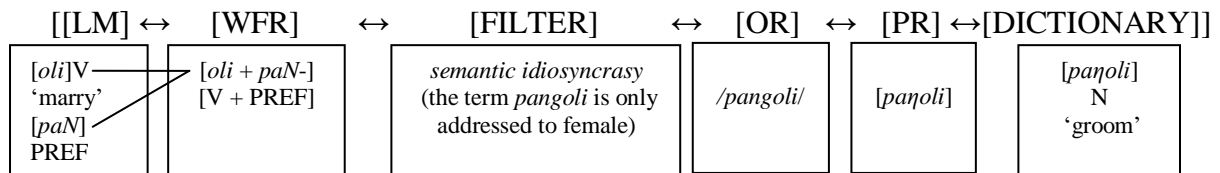


Diagram 3: The Processes of Neologism using Prefix [paN-] to Verbal Base

Based on the diagram above the word [paŋoli] is formed from [oli]V ‘marry’ added with PREF [paN-] → [paŋoli]N. The process of forming the word [paŋoli] is derivational because it brings about the change of word class and meaning. The grammatical meaning of [paŋoli] is ‘expressing status as mentioned by the base’. Semantic idiosyncrasy is found in the process of forming the word [paŋoli]. Therefore, filter processes and labels it with

‘groom’ as a new meaning. In Toba Batak culture, it is a male who marries a female and not a female who marries a male. That is why there is not any special call for *bride* as the opposite of *groom*.

3. Confix [ha-an]

Example: [hamatean]

The process of forming the word *hamatean* [hamatean] ‘death’ is shown in the following diagram.

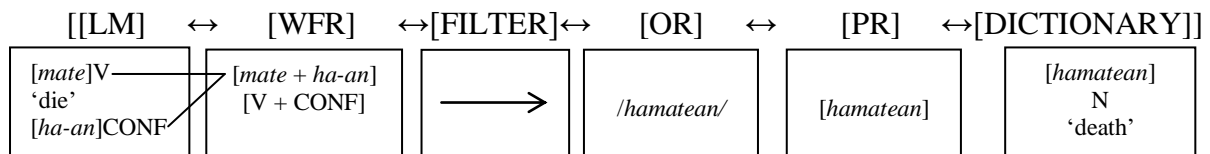


Diagram 4: The Processes of Neologism using Confix [ha-an] to Verbal Base

The process of forming the word [hamatean] from [mate]V added with CONF [ha-an] in Toba Batak language can be analyzed as follows: [mate]V + [ha-an] CONF → [hamatean]N. The process of forming the word [hamatean] is derivational because it changes word class and meaning as well. The grammatical meaning of [hamatean] expresses ‘thing mentioned by

the base’. The lexical meaning of the word [hamatean] is ‘death’.

4. Confix [paN-an]

Example: [paŋaloppaan]

The process of forming the word *pangaloppaan* [paŋaloppaan]N from [loppa]V can be seen in the following diagram.

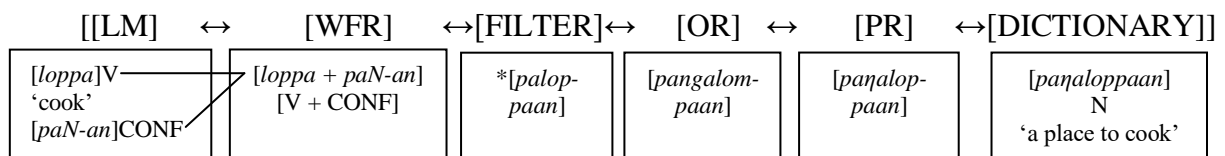


Diagram 5: The Processes of Neologism using Confix [paN-an] to Verbal Base

The form *[paloppaan] is unacceptable in Toba Batak language, therefore, the form must be processed in filter as shown in the following:

: *[paloppaan] (unacceptable in Toba Batak language)

Phoneme addition [ŋa]: *#[pa-] + [ŋa] + [loppaan]#]N

Deep Structure: *#[loppa]V + [paN-an]CONF#]N

Surface Structure : *pa[ŋa]loppaan] : [paŋaloppaan]

The process of forming [paŋaloppaan] is derivational. The grammatical meaning of [paŋaloppaan] shows place to do the activity mentioned by the base [loppa]V ‘cook’. Therefore, lexical meaning of [paŋaloppaan] is ‘a place to cook’. In other words, PREF [paN-] → [paŋa-] if the initial phonemes of the base are [l] and [r] as shown in the following examples.

[paN-] + [lompa]V ‘cook’ →
 pangalompā [paŋaloppa]N ‘cook’
 [paN-] + [lele]V ‘chase’ →
 pengalele [paŋalele]N ‘chaser’

[paN-] + [litok]V ‘muddy’ →
 pangalitok [paŋalitok]N ‘a person who makes something muddy’
 [paN-] + [raprap]V ‘destroy’ →
 pangaraprap [paŋararap]N ‘destroyer’
 [paN-] + [rahut]V ‘pick’ →
 pangarahut [paŋarahut]N ‘picker’

5. Confix [paN -on]

Example: [pananomom]

The process of forming the word pananomom [pananomom]N ‘planting’ from [tanom]V can be seen in the following diagram.

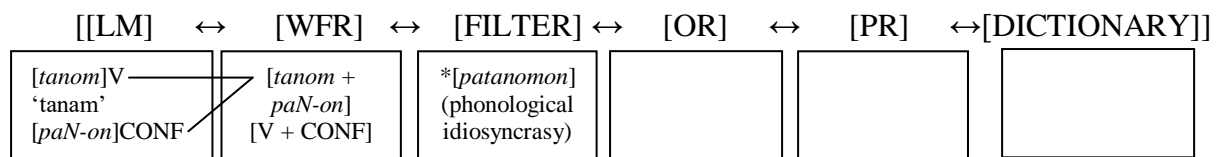


Diagram 6: The Processes of Neologism with Phonological Idiosyncrasy

The form *[patanomom] is unacceptable in Toba Batak language, The form must be stopped and processed in filter because phonological idiosyncrasy is found. The process is shown as follows:

Deep Structure: *#[tanom]V + [paN-on]CONF. #]N

: *patanomom (unacceptable in Toba Batak language)

Phoneme Deletion [t]: *#[pa[t]anomom]#]N

Phoneme Assimilation [n]:

*#[pa[n]anomom] #]N

: [pananomom]

Surface Structure: pananomom [pananomom] (acceptable in Toba Batak language)

After the process is done, filter sends [pananomom] as an acceptable word in Toba Batak language to the next component as shown in the following diagram.

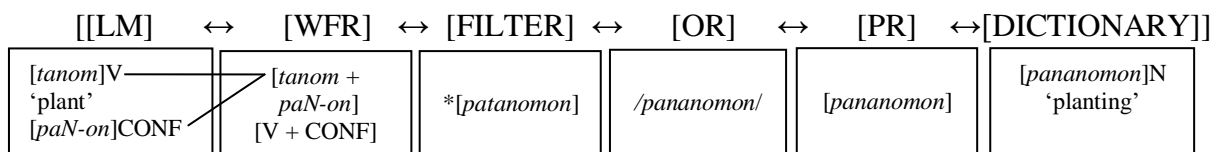


Diagram 7: The Processes of Neologism using Confix [paN-on] to Verbal Base

The process of forming the word [pananomom] from [tanom] is: [tanom]V + [paN-on]CONF → [pananomom]N. The process of forming the V [pananomom] is derivational. The grammatical meaning of [pananomom] expresses thing or doing activity mentioned by the base [tanom] ‘plant’. Lexical meaning of [pananomom] is ‘planting’. In Toba Batak language CONF [paN-on] → [pan-on] if the initial phoneme

is [t]; phoneme [t] assimilates becomes phoneme [n] as in the following examples:

[paN-on] + [tanom]V ‘plant’ →

pananomom [pananomom]N ‘planting’

[paN-on] + [tingkir]V ‘seek’ →

paningkiran [panikkiron]N ‘the place to seek’

[paN-on] + [tillok]V ‘raise seedlings’ →

panillok [panillokon]N ‘process of raising seedlings’.

Example: 2 [*paddidion*]

The process of forming the word *paddidion* [*paddidion*]N ‘baptism’ from [*didi*]V can be seen in the following diagram.

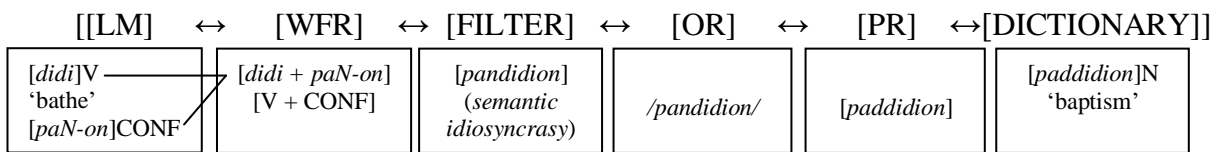


Diagram 8: The Processes of Neologism using Confix [*paN-on*] to Verbal Base

The process of forming the word [*paddidion*] from [*didi*] added with CONF [*paN-on*] can be analysed as follows: [*didi*]V + [*paN-on*]CONF → [*paddidion*]N. The grammatical meaning of [*paddidion*] expresses ‘thing mentioned by the base [*didi*] ‘bathe’. In the event of [*paddidion*] ‘baptism’ there is feature of semantic idiosyncrasy where water is spattered to the baptised baby. In other words, [*paddidion*] does not really bathe.

In Toba Batak language orthographically, CONF [*paN-on*] → [*pan-on*] if the initial phonemes of the stem are [*d*] and [*j*]; Consonant [*n*] of CONF [*pan-on*] as the allomorph of CONF [*paN-on*] is

changed by PR as the consonant following it. Therefore, consonant cluster [*nd*] and [*nj*] → [*dd*] and [*jj*] respectively as in the following examples.

[*paN-on*] + [*didi*]V ‘bathe’ → *pandidion*
 [*paddidion*]N ‘baptism’
 [*paN-on*] + [*jou*]V ‘call’ → *panjouon*
 [*pajjou*]N ‘call’

6. Confix [*par-an*]

Example: [*parmananan*]

The process of forming the word *parmananan* [*parmananan*]N ‘a place to eat’ from [*manan*]V ‘eat’ can be seen in the following diagram.

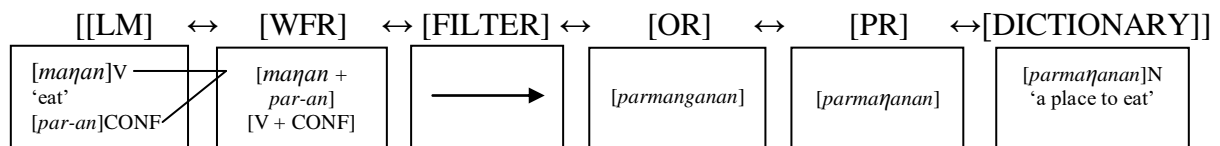


Diagram 9: The Processes of Neologism using Confix [*par-an*] to Verbal Base

The N[*parmananan*] is formed from [*manan*] and CONF [*par-an*] is attached. The process is derivational because it changes word class and meaning. Grammatical meaning of [*parmananan*] expresses ‘a place to do the activity mentioned by the V’ and the lexical meaning is ‘a place to eat’.

7. Affix Combination [*paŋin-*]

Example: [*paŋittubu*]

The affixation process of forming the word *pangintubu* [*paŋittubu*] is shown in the following diagram.

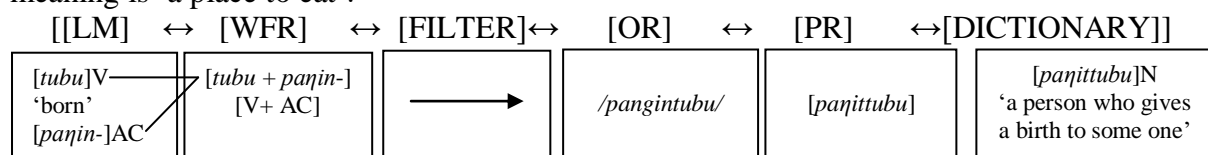


Diagram 10: The Processes of Neologism using Affix Combination [*paŋin-*] to Verbal Base

The word [paŋittubu] is formed by adding AC[paŋin-] to [tubu]V → [paŋintubu]N. In Toba Batak language, nasal consonant /n/ followed by consonant /t/ or /s/ is changed by PR as the consonant following it as follows:

[paŋin-] + [tubu]V ‘born’ → paŋintubu
[paŋittubu]N ‘a person who gives a birth to some one’

[paŋin-] + [surut]V ‘decline’ → paŋinsurut
[paŋissurut]N ‘a person who declines’

The process of forming the word [paŋittubu] is derivational. The grammatical meaning of [paŋittubu] shows ‘person who does activity as mentioned by the verb’ and the lexical meaning of [paŋittubu] is ‘a person who gives a birth to some one’.

8. Affix Combination [paŋun-]

Example: [paŋussande]

The word pangunsande [paŋussande] ‘a person who leans’ is formed by attaching AC [pangun-] to [sadde]V. The attachment of AC [pangun-] to [sadde] has changed the word class from V to N. The word [paŋussande] is formed in WFR and there are not any idiosyncrasies found as shown in the following:

Deep Structure : *[# [paŋun-]AC + [sadde]V#]N
: * [paŋun-] + [sadde]
: [paŋunsande]N
Surface Structure : pangunsande
[paŋussadde]N

CONCLUSIONS

Deverbal nominals in Toba Batak language are found by attaching (1) PREF [par-], (2) PREF [paN-], (3) CONF [ha-an], (4) CONF [paN-an], (5) CONF [paN-on], (6) CONF [par-an], (7) AC [paŋin-], and (8) AC [paŋun-]. The derivational processes generate CW which have different grammatical and lexical meanings. Semantic and phonological idiosyncrasies are found in some word formations that is why such words must be processed in filter to generate acceptable words in Toba Batak language. Besides, phoneme deletion,

phoneme addition, and phoneme assimilation take place in the word formation. Despite its contribution to linguistic knowledge, this study, however, has limitations, i.e. this study focuses on forming verbs from nouns. Therefore, other neologisms need to be studied further to explore Toba Batak language phenomena.

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