Article

The Variation of Numeral Form Mean 'one' in Numeral Classifiers of the Batak Angkola Language

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to explain the variation of the numeral form, which means 'one' in the numeral classifier of the Batak Angkola language of Pintu Padang isolect and to describe the pattern of use of each of these forms. Data was collected by using observation and interview methods. Observation is done by listening to speakers communicate with each other. Interviews were conducted by directly asking three informants who met specific requirements and with several other sources. Data analysis was carried out using segmenting immediate constituents technique by dividing the lingual unit into numerals and classifiers. Based on the study results, it can be concluded that in the Batak Angkola language of Pintu Padang isolect found, ten variations of the numeral form, which means 'one' followed by a numeral classifier. The variation of the numeral form, which means 'one', is determined by the initial phoneme of the numeral classifier it follows in this case, the addition of a phoneme similar to or the same as the following phoneme. However, it is still limited to specific numeral classifiers. The numeral form still dominantly used is the form that has not experienced the addition of a phoneme.

1. INTRODUCTION

This research has two main purposes those are to define the bound numeral classifier form variations meaning 'one' and the use of each form in Batak Angkola language. The Batak Angkola language is one of the regional languages in Indonesia spoken in the region of Angkola, South Tapanuli Regency, North Sumatra Province. This research is urgent to do as one attempt to identify both language universality and particularity in order to learn the existence of the numeral classifier.

The numeral classifier is a post-posed word of numeral by it conforming to a phrase numeral phrase (Ramlan, 1993). It always appears with the numeral. This is accordingly to Mizuguchi's statement (2004:26) that "numeral classifiers are the classifiers that occur with a numeral or a quantifier". Likewise, Miho (2004) said that the numeral classifier is one of the post-posed words following numbers showing both nature and type of object based upon both form and meaning. The numeral classifier functions to group, and to count the objects. Of course, both grouping and counting deal with the objects concerned. So many are the object types measured, that a number of researchers divided numeral classifiers into various categories.

The research on numeral classifiers was already done in many languages across the globe among other by Hopper (1986) investigating numeral classifier in Malay, Huang and Ahren (2003) did a research in Chinese, Yamamato and Keil (2000), and Miho (2006) did it in Japanese. Prihantoro (2012), did a research over mankind's classifier in Korean with several comparisons to Indonesian, Lambisa (2018) conducted a research on numeral classifier in Siamese and its use, and the last one is Park (2022) did a research on two types of plural and numeral classifier in languages, mainly, in Korean. In Indonesia, the study in numeral classifier is still quite limited. This was ever done among others by Marnita (1996), Wahyuni

(2006), Maryani and Wijana (2011), Nadra cs. (2014), Nadra and Wahyuni (2015), and Wahyuni cs. (2017a, 2017b, and 2018), Oktariantika (2019), and Kasih (2021). Compared to the languages existing, the research on numeral classifier is quite a few let alone compared to the number of languages available in Indonesia, it goes to the second rank of the most languages across the world next to Papua New Guinean (Eberhard dkk. (2022).

This paper focuses on the bound numeral form variations meaning 'one' in numeral classifier of Batak Angkola language, particularly spoken at Pintu Padang isolect, South Tapanuli Regency. This is interesting to investigate for there are many bound numeral form variations meaning 'one' as it attached to the numeral classifier.

2. METHODS

The type of this research is field one. The data of this research is obtained from the informants originating from the area of Pintu Padang namely one of the Batak Angkola speech areas populated by indigenous Batak Angkola native speakers living in South Tapanuli Regency, North Sumatra Province.

The method used in data collection is participant observational and interviews. The observation is done by listening to Batak Angkola language speakers communicating among them (observational method). The results observed are bugged by taking-note and whose techniques are called note-taking and bagging techniques. The interviewing technique is structurally done by raising direct questions to the already selected informants under a conditioned requirement such as the native speaker of the language concerned, s/he is not highly educated, s/he has perfect speech organs/apparatus (Nadra and Reniwati, 2009). A number of questionnaires are prepared earlier in order to facilitate the data collection in the field, the eliciting technique is also used in interviewing method. The questionnaire previously prepared is in form of conversational material in order to elicit the informants to speak the data expected (Sudaryanto, 2015). The informant's answer is recorded on the note prepared earlier. Besides, the interview is done not in a structured way with some other speakers in order to recheck the data validity already obtained.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The naming of a numeral is bound to the meaning 'one' in a numeral classifier based upon the fact that numeral itself does not appear alone but it always joins the numeral classifier it follows. The

bound numeral form depends upon the classifier it follows. The free numeral to mean 'one' in Pintu Padang isolect is *sada*. Never is it used together with the numeral classifier. Thus, the phrasal form of *sada batu tarutung* 'one fruit of durian' is not recognized so is the phrasal form *sada ikur manuk* 'one tail of chicken' not recognized. As to refer to the same phrase, thus, *sambatu tarutung* 'one seed of durian' and *saikur manuk* 'one tail of chicken' are used.

The followings are the research results on the bound numeral form variations meaning 'one'.

1) Form *sam-* 'one'

These forms are found in classifier such as:

a. *sambatu*

Example:

(1) *sambatu arambir*

one-Cl coconut

'one fruit of coconut'

(2) *sambatu tarutung*

one-Cl durian

'one seed of durian'

(3) *sambatu mangga*

one-Cl mango

'one seed of mango'

b. *sambola*

Example:

(1) *sambola botik*

one-Cl papaya

'one fruit of papaya'

(2) *sambola parira*

one-Cl durian

'one fruit of petai'

(3) *sambola arambir*

one-Cl coconut

'a fruit of coconut'

c. *sambuhu*

Example:

(1) *sambuhu jari*

one-Cl finger

'a node of finger'

d. *sampagul*

Example: *sampagul salak*

one-Cl salak

'a bunch of salak'

e. *sambaris*

    Example: *sambaris alak*

                one-Cl people

                'a line of people'

Based upon the data shown above, the form *sam-* 'one' attaches to the numeral classifier to /p/ and /b/ phonemes initial. However, it does not applies for classifier such as *batang* 'tree', *bunbun* 'stack (paddy)', *bukkus* 'pack', *pastak* 'area' (18 x 18 m)', and *pasang* 'pair'. Those forms take the use of form *sa-* 'one'.

    Example: (1)   *sabatang sigaret*

                    one-Cl cigarette

                    'a piece of cigarette'

          (2)   *sabunbun eme*

                    one-Cl paddy

                    'a stack of paddy'

          (3)   *sabukkus indahan*

                    one-Cl rice

                    'a pack of rice'

          (4)   sapastak saba (18 x 18 m)

                    one-Cl rice field

                    'a portion of (18 x 18 m) rice field'

          (5)   *sapasang sipatu*

                    one-Cl shoe

                    'a pair of shoes'

2) Form *san-* 'one'

These forms are found in numeral classifier such as following.

a. *sanjopput*

    Example: *sanjopput sira*

                one-Cl salt

                'a bit of salt'

b. *sanjojar*

    Example: *sanjojar parira*

                one-CL petai

                'a strap of petai'

c. *sanjokkal*

    Example: *sanjokkal tali*

                one-Cl tie

                'a finger-span of tie'

Form *san-* 'one' attaches to numeral classifier phoneme /j/ initial.

(3) Bentuk *sang-* 'one'

These form are found in numeral classifier as follows.

a. *sangulas*

    Example: *sangulas ute*

                one-Cl orange

                'a slice of orange'

b. *sangaum*

    Example: *sangaum indahan*

                one-Cl rice

                'a sap of rice'

c. *sanggolom*

    Example: *sanggolom indahan*

                one-Cl rice

                'a grab of rice'

The form of *sang-* as in the example above is attached to the numeral classifier that begins with the vowels *u, a,* and consonant *g*.

4) Form *sat-* 'satu'

The form are found in numeral classifier as follows.

a. *sattalbu*

    Example: *sattalbu jaung*

                one-Cl corn

                'a cob of corn'

b. *satciat*

    Example: *satciat pisang*

                one-Cl banana

                'a bunch of banana'

c. *sattakkil*

    Example: (1)   *sattakkil burangir*

                    one-Cl betel

                    'a stalk of betel'

          (2)   *sattakkil parira*

                    one-Cl petai

                    'a sprig of petai'

          (3)   *sattakkil ancat*

                    one-Cl lansium fruit

                    'a stalk of lansaium fruit'

d. *sattupak*

    Example: *sattupak eme*

                one-Cl paddy

                'a stack of paddy'

The form *sat-* 'one' attaches to numeral classifier of phonemes /t/ and /c/ initial. Besides, form *sa-* 'one' is also found in numeral classifier of phoneme /t/ initial as follows.

e. *satabung*

Example: *sattalbu jaung*
one-Cl corn
'a cob of corn'

Note: *satabung danon* 'a tube of rice' in a count of this isolect equals to 16 *takar* 'calibration', and one *takar* of rice equals to one tin sweetened condensed milk.

f. *satumba*

Example: *satumba lomang*
one-Cl bamboorice
'a stick of bamboo rice'

The numeral classifier of *tumba* is the particular one for *lemang*.

5) Bentuk *sar-* 'one'

Those forms are found in numeral classifier as follows.

a. *sarruang*

Example: *sarruang tarutung*
one-Cl durian
'a segment of durian'

b. *sarruas*

Example: *sarruas tobu*
one-Cl sugar cane
'a node of sugar cane'

c. *sarratting*

Example: *sarratting laksiaklamod*
one-Cl little chili
'a twig of little chili'

Example: The form *sar-* 'one' attaches to numeral classifier of phoneme /r/ initial.

6) Form *sak-* 'one'

These forms are found in numeral classifier as follows.

a. *sakkodong*

Example: (1) *sakkodong bulung arambir*
one-Cl coconut leaf
'a piece of coconut leaf'
(2) *sakkodong baju*
one-Cl shirt
'a piece of shirt'

b. *sakkaut*

Example: *sakkaut rimbang*
one-Cl rimbang
'a grab of rimbang'

c. sakkamata

Example: *sakkamata botik*
one-Cl papaya
'a fruit of papaya'

The form *sak-* 'one' attaches to numeral classifier of phoneme /k/ initial. Other than that, *sa-* is also found in the numeral classifer of phoneme /k/ initial as follows.

(1) *sakilo*

Example: *sakilo lasiak*
one-CL chili
'a kg of chilli'

(2) *sakodi*

Example: *sakodi seng*
one-Cl roofing
'one score (the normal quantity of wholesale purchase of clothing or roofing) roofing'

(3) *sakubik*

Example: *sakubik pasir*
one-Cl sand
'a cubic (meter) of sand'

(4) *sakumpulan*

Example: *sakumpulan alak*
one-Cl people
'a group of people'

7) Form *sal-* 'one'

These forms are found in numeral classifier as follows.

a. sallambar

Example: (1) *sallambar bulung*
one-Cl leaf
'a piece of leaf'
(2) *sallambar karote*
one-Cl paper
'a piece of paper'
(3) *sallambar papan*
one-Cl board
'a sheet of board'

b. *sallobong*

Example: *sallobong arambir*
one-Cl coconut
'a half of coconut'

The form *sal-* 'one' attaches to numeral classifier of phoneme /l/ initial. However, the form

sa- 'one' of numeral classifier of phoneme /l/ initial as follows.

(1) *salupak*

Example: *salupak saba*

one-Cl rice field

'a portion of rice field'

(2) *salappis*

Example: *salappis tire*

one-Cl curtain

'a piece of the curtain'

8) Form *sas-* 'one'

These forms are found in numeral classifier as follows.

sassusuk

Example: (1) *sassusuk sate*

one-Cl sate

'a stick of sate'

(2) *assusuk cenel*

one-Cl cenel

'a stick of cenel (a kind of snack)'

The form *sas-* 'one' attaches to numeral classifier of phoneme /s/ initial.

9) Form *sap-* 'one'

These forms are found in numeral classifier as follows.

a. *sappoul*

Example: *sappoul indahan*

one-Cl rice

'a grab of rice'

b. *sappipil*

Example: *sappipil jaung*

one-Cl corn

'a grain of corn'

Example: The form *sap-* attaches to numeral classifier of phoneme /p/ initial. Hence, the bound numeral meaning 'one' as it attaches to the numeral classifier of /p/ initial having three variations as well namely *sam-*, *sap-*, and *sa-*.

10) Form *sa-* 'one'

The form *sa-* 'one' is not only found in the numeral classifier such as already described in the previous analysis and there was found in the numeral classifier of phonemes /m/ and /g/. The following items are the examples of numeral classifier phoneme /m/.

Example: (1) *samayang pisang*

one-Cl banana

'a bunch of banana'

(2) *samakkuk bubur*

one-Cl porridge

'a bowl of porridge'

(3) *samotor pasir*

one-Cl sand

'a truck of sand'

The next one is the example of numeral classifier of phoneme /g/ initial.

Example: (1) *sagalas aek*

one-Cl water

'a glass of water'

(2) *sagalendong bonang*

one-Cl thread

'a roll of thread'

(3) *sagonggam danon*

one-Cl rice

'a grab of rice'

(4) *sagarombolan bodat*

one-Cl monkey

'a group of monkey'

(5) *sagandeng arambil*

one-Cl coconut

'a splice (consisting of two) coconut'

The other numeral classifiers also use *sa-*.

Example: (1) *saikur manuk*

one-Cl chiken

'a chicken'

(2) *sadorngok aek*

one-Cl water

'a sip of water'

(3) *saippal sira*

one-Cl salt

'a lump of salt'

Example: (1) Based upon the description above, there are found ten variations of bound numeral form meaning 'one' in the isolect of Batak Angkola language at Pintu Padang. All the ten forms are (1) *sam-*, (2) *san-*, (3) *sang-*, (4) *sat-*, (5) *sar-*, (6) *sak-*, (7) *sal-*, (8) *sas-*, (9) *sap-*, and (10) *sa-* such variations are influenced by the numeral classifier following the bound numeral meaning 'one'. The form *sam-* is found when it is followed by both of /p/ and /b/ phonemes initial. The form

san- is found as the numeral classifier following it is phoneme /j/ initial. The form *sat-* is found is found when it is followed by /t/ and /c/ phonemes initial. Next one is the forms *sar-, sak-, sal-, sas-,* and *sap-* are found accordingly to the same phoneme as the numeral classifier they follow namely *sar-* is found if it is followed by the numeral classifier of phoneme /r/ initial, the form *sak-* is found if it is found with numeral classifier of phoneme /k/ initial, the form *sal-* is found if it starts with phoneme /l/, the form *sas-* is found if it is followed with the numeral classifier of phoneme /s/ initial, and the one of *sap* is found if it is followed with the numeral classifier initially starts with phoneme /p/.

The last form is *sa-*. The form *sa-* is the most general one. Although it is said that the form variations from (1) to (9) is found suitable with the initial phoneme of numeral classifier following it, in fact, such a thing does not applies to all numeral classifier if follows. They are found in the data mentioned above and the form *sa-* is used for other numeral classifier.

4. CONCLUSION

Based upon the bound numeral form analysis meaning 'one' in Batak Angkola language at Pintu Padang, there are found ten variations. The appearance of such variations is due to the initial phoneme of the numeral classifier it follows. It is caused by the phonemic addition in the bound numeral. The additional phoneme meant is in the form of assimilation or modification to the initial of the numeral classifier so that it falls into homorganic phoneme resembling the initial phoneme of the numeral classifier it follows. However, such an addition does not occur at the all bound numeral classifiers. Hence, it is necessary to conduct a further research in order to elaborate more deeply the numeral classifier forms such as what causes the change of form to happen in the bound numeral classifier.

Acknowledgement

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