

Form and Function of Nomina in the Story of Si Bontar Mudar of Bakkara

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to describe the form and function of nouns in the story of Sibontar Mudar of Bakkara. The type of research method used by the author is the literature method. Data collection techniques in this research are reading, recording, processing the content in the story. The source of data analysis that researchers use is the storybook "the story of sibontar mudar from bakkara". The results of this study can be concluded that in the form of nouns in the Sibontar Mudar story are basic nouns and derived nouns where the function of basic nouns is to show the names of people, objects, places, or concepts in general while the function of derived nouns shows nouns derived from verbs or adjectives. So that it can be used in the function of nouns in Sibontar Mudar stories is to indicate people, objects, places, or concepts in Sibontar Mudar stories that compose sentences, convey meaning, and enrich the diversity of language for good communication and help in broadening and deepening our understanding of the world around us, while providing flexibility and richer expression in language.

KEY WORDS: *Form and Function of Nomina; From the Story of Sibontar Mudar of Bakkara*

INTRODUCTION

Dahlan (2008:6), states "Language belongs to humans. Language is humanized. That is, language as a means of verbal communication is only owned by humans". Nouns according to Alwi, H. et al. are words that refer to humans, animals, objects, and concepts or notions (Alwi, H. et al. 2003: 213). According to (Ramlan 1987:23), nouns are words that refer to humans, animals, objects, and concepts or notions. (Chaer 2007: 177) defines nouns as words that usually refer to objects, things or events including actions and circumstances that are considered as a unitary concept. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), nouns are a class of words that includes nouns, pronouns, and numbers that can function as subjects, objects, or complements in sentences. It includes words that refer to people, places, things, ideas, or concepts.

According to (Kosasih 2014:65), a story is a form of fictional narrative prose work that presents characters and various events to readers in a structured manner. Siswantoro (2014:8) argues that a story is a form of literary work that tries to describe as clearly as possible to the reader an event that has occurred. There is a very important relationship between nouns and story literature. In the story there are morphological elements ranging from phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases, sentences, functions, paragraphs to word classes, especially nouns which are one of the building blocks in literary works, especially in stories.

This research on nouns tells the building blocks in developing a story. Batak is a tribe that has a strong tradition of principle and citizenship, Batak people always care. Behind

every loud attitude and loud voice, the Batak tribe is actually a tribe that has all the uniqueness.

Sibontar Mudar's story from Bakkara is an inland region where the Bakkara tribe lives. Sibontar Mudar grew up in a culture rich in tradition and local wisdom of the Bakkara tribe. His life is influenced by the values of togetherness, courage, and involvement in his community. every step of the way.

From some data that the author took from the journal according to Adi et al., (2012) the importance of knowing the origin or history and culture and customs of one's own tribe is very good. How is the origin, religion, place of residence, occupation and culture and customs of our own tribe. According to Kridalaksana, (2008:24) Language is a system of sound symbols used by members of a society to cooperate, interact, and identify themselves. Based on this definition, several essential characteristics of language will be obtained, namely: (1) systemic, meaning that language has an arrangement and something regular, each part of which functions according to the rules related to enabling language communities to communicate, (2) symbolic, language consists of symbols, meaning that there is a certain meaning value given to language sounds, (3) conventional, meaning the implied agreement between language speakers to use the same rules in communicating (Kridalaksana, 2008: 136). A noun is a category that syntactically does not have the potential to be joined with the particle not, and has the potential to be joined with the particle from (Kridalaksana, 2008: 254). These nouns can be found in everyday life or can be seen from folk stories in the form of Kaba. Meanwhile, according to Djamaris (2001: 77-78) that kaba is a rhythmic prose story, in the form of a narrative (storytelling) and classified as a long story, the same as Sundanese pantun.

Based on this, the author tries to explain how the origin of the Sibontar Mudar story originated from the Bakkara area and the author also explains the function of basic noun words and derived nouns in the Sibontar Mudar story.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The methodology used in this research is the library method which is carried out by reading books or magazines with other data sources in the library. This method is used to provide a picture as it is about the noun Sibontar Mudar Story of Bakkara. According to Nawawi (2012) the library method is a procedure for solving the problem investigated by describing or describing the state of the subject or object of research (a person, institution, society, etc.) at the present time based on the facts that appear or as they are. In this study, researchers will conduct synchronic language research.

Synchronic language research is language research conducted by observing the phenomenon of a language in a certain period of time which is descriptive (Mahsun, 2011). Referring to the opinions of Nawawi and Mahsun, this research aims to describe, illustrate, or paint the characteristics, form, meaning and function of nouns in the story of Sibontar Mudar from Bakkara. as it is in accordance with reality.

So, the literature method is very appropriate to use in this research so that the research objectives can be achieved. The data source used in this research is the story of Sibontar Mudar from Bakkara who is believed to be able to come back to life like a full human being or spoken by the Toba Batak community in the Bakkara area, Hummbas district.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Definition of Nomina

According to the KBBI, a noun is a type of word that describes the name of an object or anything that can be materialized. So, the definition of objects is not only inanimate objects, but also living things such as people, animals, plants or place names. Do you remember the SPOK (subject, predicate, object, adverb) sentence structure? Usually, nouns function as the subject or object of a sentence. For example, in the sentence "Ratna plays on the swing", the nouns are "Ratna" and "swing".

According to their form, nouns can be classified into two, namely:

- a. Concrete nouns, objects that can be seen, touched or felt by the five senses. For example, cat, chair, house, tree, human, cloud, motorcycle, bag, computer or sky.
- b. Abstract nouns, objects that cannot be directly perceived by the five senses, usually involving feelings. For example, strength, love, anger, affection, revenge, power, majesty or negligence.

B. Characteristics of Nouns

In order for us to know more about nouns, it is better to first recognize the characteristics of nouns. Quoted from the book 'Nomina, Promina, and Numeralia in Javanese' written by Herawati, Dirgo Sabariyanto, Sumardi and Praptomo Baryadi Isodarus, nouns have the following characteristics:

1. Cannot be Followed by the Word 'No'

If you want to deny a truth, the noun cannot begin with the word 'not'. However, the word 'not' can be used.

2. Can Be Preceded and Followed by Numerals

A noun can be placed behind a number to describe a quantity of that object.

3. Can Be Preceded and Followed by a Plural Word

Apart from being described by numbers, the number of a thing can also be described by words that have plural meanings. Plural words can be placed before or after the noun

4. Can Be Followed By Adjectives

To make a sentence clearer, nouns can also have adjectives added to them. In addition, the word 'which' can also be added between nouns and adjectives as a conjunction.

5. Can be Followed by a Pointing Pronomina

In order to clarify the location of an object, nouns can also add a pointing pronoun

6. Can be Followed by Other Nouns

A noun can also be followed by another noun. This is usually to explain the noun more specifically.

7. Nouns Can Occupy Subject and Object Functions

In a sentence, a noun can act as a subject when followed by a verb. Also, a noun followed by a verb can end with another noun.

8. Nouns Can Occupy the Predicate Function

The predicate is the complement of the subject. In a sentence, a noun can also be a qualifier of a subject.

C. Types of Nouns

Based on the number of forming morphemes, nouns can be divided into two types, namely basic nouns and derived nouns. The following is the explanation:

1. Base Noun

A basic noun is a noun that stands alone. It is not added to by any other type of word, be it verbs, adjectives, numeralia, nouns or even affixes. Most nouns have two syllables. It is very rare to find nouns with only one syllable. Examples include pineapple, tea, house, newspaper, computer, trash can and other words.

2. Derived Nouns

Unlike basic nouns, the concept of derived nouns is more complex. Derived nouns are nouns that undergo a morphological process. Derived nouns are equipped with affixes, be it prefixes (prefixes), suffixes (suffixes) or beginnings and endings (confixes). For example, dive, swimmer, cook, son, obligation or disappointment.

- a. Increase the spirit of nationalism by singing Indonesia Raya.
- b. I enjoyed the waves lapping against the shore.
- c. Dhani received a beating for his actions.

- Confixed derivative nouns are nouns that are followed and preceded by affixes at the beginning and end of the word, such as ke-an, ber-an, pe-an, per-an, and senya. The following is an example sentence:

- a. All students fulfill their obligations.
- b. I love traveling around Indonesia.
- c. The burning ashes are scattered everywhere.
- d. Poor thing, it's always raining and hot.

1.2 Data Analysis of the Story of Si Bontar Mudar from Bakkara

A. Basic Nouns

No.	SHAPE
1	Human
2	Death
3	Satan
4	Night

5	Teacher
6	Home
7	Under
8	Village
9	People
10	Gong
11	Music
12	Forest
13	Material
14	Palm fiber
15	Rattan
16	Wood
17	Plates
18	Coffin
19	Fish
20	Water
21	Eye
22	Village
23	Dana
24	Rice
25	Books
26	God
27	Buffalo
28	Sacrifice
29	Citizen
30	Good month
31	Party
32	Fabric

33	Year
34	Bontar
35	Mudar
36	People
37	Story
38	Story
39	Human
40	God
41	Drum
42	Sea
43	Head
44	Agency
45	Sibundong
46	River
47	Children
48	Kites
49	Get along

B. Derived Nouns

No	Shape	Sentence
1	His son	Sunggu Marpasang called all his children.
2	Her in-laws	Master Sodungdagon came to collect his future father-in-law's promise.
3	Fertility and prosperity	May the gods grant them fertility and prosperity.
4	Displacement	Items were lifted out to make the night's move easier.
5	Torment	Guru Sodungdangon who is immune to all kinds of torture.
6	Poverty	Trust me, you will never suffer from poverty again.

7	Group	The group stayed where they were
8	Silemeleme forest	"Oh, I see, all right. Off you go to the Silemeleme forest.
9	Building	Sure enough, all the building materials for the house were available.
10	Salaman	Master Sodungdangon shook hands and went home.
11	Fight	The fight lasted a long time but neither man lost.
12	Travel	With tears in my eyes, I continued my journey.
13	Pinangan	Actually, there is already a proposal from Master Sodungdangon to sibontar mud
14	Marriage	Beautiful marriage Even though the princess had to separate from her parents
15	Expertise	"Now we will fight for expertise,
16	Confusion	In fact, the Simamora family is a bit confused too
17	talks	It is true that there have been talks with Master Sodungdangon
18	Silence	Sis! Tuanku Barus said 3solve that silence
19	Her mother	When he got home, he told his buddy about the situation.
20	Equipment	Implemented with complete equipment of the party.
21	Residents	All the inhabitants of the village returned to their homes
22	Arrival	"As for the arrival of I'm here to ask for your consensus."
23	Opinion	Thus, the consensus ended with a disagreement.
24	Supplies	Get ready for 30 people to come along complete with wedding party supplies.
25	Empress	The maidens hoped to get the kite so they could be the young king's consort
26	Audience	The spectators ran after the viceroy's 30 followers

1.3 Function Analysis of Nominees of Sibontar Mudar Tales from Bakkara

A. Basic Noun Function

1. Human Function

The base noun in the word "*human*" is a noun that refers to a living being that has rationality, intelligence, and the ability to think abstractly. So the function of the base noun is to refer generally to the human species.

2. Death Function

The base noun in the word "*death*" is a noun that refers to the state or process of dying. So the function of the base noun is to name or refer to a situation or event related to death.

3. Function of Satan

The base noun in the word "*devil*" is a noun that refers to a creature or entity that is considered a symbol of evil or darkness in belief and culture. So the function of base nouns is to refer to the context of belief or mythological stories.

4. Night Function

The base noun in the word "*night*" is a noun that refers to the period of time between sunset and sunrise. Its function is to refer to a daily cycle characterized by darkness.

5. Teacher Functions

The base noun in the word "*teacher*" is a noun that refers to someone who provides teaching, guidance to students or pupils. Its function is to refer to an individual who has a major role in the education and learning process.

6. House Functions

The base noun in the word "*house*" is a noun that refers to a place where people live. The function of this base noun is a building or place used as a place to live, shelter, and live daily life.

7. Undercarriage Function

The base noun in the word "*under*" is a noun that refers to the part under an object or structure in the form of a small space or gap. The function of the base noun is something that refers to the space under something.

8. Village Functions

The base noun in the word "*village*" is a noun that refers to a settlement or area generally smaller than a town consisting of a socially close-knit population living close to nature. It functions as a type of rural community.

9. Person Function

The base noun in the word "*people*" is a noun that refers to humans or individuals. The function of this base noun is that of members of the human species in general without further specification.

10. Gong Function

The base noun in the word "*gong*" is a noun that refers to a percussion instrument made of metal and convex in shape. The function of the base noun is a musical instrument used in musical traditions.

11. Music Function

The root noun in the word "*music*" is a noun for an art that involves an arrangement of sounds or voices arranged melodically, harmoniously and rhythmically. Its function is to refer to works of art that involve artistic expression through the elements of sound or rhythm.

12. Forest Function

The base noun in the word "*forest*" is "*forest*" itself. So, the function of the base noun in the word "*forest*" is as a base word that refers to an area covered by trees and other plants.

13. Material Function

The base noun in the word "*material*" is "*material*" itself. The function of the base noun is as a substance or material used to make or shape something.

14. Function of fibers

The base noun in the word "*juk*" is "*juk*" itself. The function of the base noun is as a material for making the roof of the house.

15. Rattan Function

The base noun in the word "*rattan*" is "*rattan*" itself. The function of the base noun is as a type of plant that grows vines and has a flexible and strong stem.

16. Wood Function

In the base noun in the word "*wood*" functions as a noun that refers to organic material that comes from tree trunks or branches.

17. Plate Function

The base noun "*plate*" functions as a noun that refers to a flat utensil used to organize and serve food.

18. Function of the Coffin

The base noun in the word "*coffin*" functions as a noun that refers to a place or storage.

19. Fish Function

In the base noun "*fish*" functions as a noun as an animal or living creature that lives in water.

20. Water Function

The base noun in the word "*water*" functions as a noun that refers to colorless, odorless, and tasteless water.

21. Eye Function

The base noun in the word "*eye*" functions as a noun that refers to the organ of vision in humans or animals.

22. Village Function

The base noun in the word "*kampung*" functions as a noun for a settlement or small village.

23. Fund Function

The base noun in the word "*fund*" functions as a noun that refers to an amount of money or financial resources provided.

24. Rice Function

The base noun in the word "*rice*" functions as a noun that refers to rice grains that have been processed and can be eaten.

25. Book Function

The base noun in the word "*book*" functions as a noun as a collection of pages made of paper and used for writing or printing.

26. God Function

The base noun in the noun "*Dewa*" generally refers to a divine entity or supernatural force that is given respect or worship within the framework of a particular belief system.

27. Buffalo Function

The base noun in the word "*buffalo*" is a base word that functions as an object or concept without any additional affixes.

28. Sacrificial Function

The base noun in the word "*sacrifice*" is a base word that functions on an animal that is offered in a religious ritual.

29. Citizen Function

The base noun in the word "*citizen*" is a base word that functions as part of a group in the context of society.

30. Party Function

The base noun in the word "*party*" is a base word that functions on a celebration or event.

31. Fabric Function

The base noun in the word "*cloth*" is a base word that functions as a textile material used to make clothes.

32. Mudar = blood function

The base noun in the word "blood" is a base word that functions on the red liquid that flows in the human or animal body.

33. God's Function

The base noun in the word "*god*" is a base word that functions as a religious belief or faith.

34. Drum Function

The base noun in the word "*drum*" is a base word that functions to refer to a musical instrument that is played by beating.

35. Function of the Sea

The base noun in the word "*sea*" is a base word that functions on the vast expanse of salty waters.

36. Head Function

The base noun in the word "*head*" is a base word that functions as a body part.

37. River Function

The base noun in the word "*river*" is a base word that functions on a stream of water flowing in a natural valley or channel.

38. Kite Function

The base noun in the word "*kite*" is a base word that functions as a type of toy.

39. Children's Functions

The base noun in the word "*children*" functions as an individual or young being of a group or family relationship.

40. Function of the Pillar

The base noun in the word "*rukun*" is "*rukun*" which functions as a unity or elements that form harmony.

B. Derived Nouns

1. Fertility and Prosperity Function

Derived nouns in the words "*fertility*" and "*prosperity*" "*fertility*" generally refers to the ability to thrive while "*prosperity*" tends to refer to a state of abundance or wealth.

2. Siskaan Function

The derived nouns in the word "*Torment*" generally function on the act or process of torturing or hurting physically, mentally, or emotionally.

3. Displacement Function

Derived nouns in the word "*Nomina*" generally function for the action or process of moving from one place to another.

4. Poverty Function

The noun in the derived word "*Poverty*" functions to maintain the basic form of the word while still avoiding poverty in the context of the conversation.

5. Group Function

The derived noun in the word "*Entourage*" serves to maintain the base form while conveying that the entourage stayed in the place before.

6. Fighting Function

The function of this derivative nomin in the word "*Fight*" is to maintain the base form while emphasizing the concept of an ongoing fight.

7. The Function of Shaking Hands

The derived noun in the word "*Salaman*" has the function of maintaining the word while showing the action of greeting the Sodungdangon teacher when going home.

8. Building Function

The derivative noun in the word "*Building*" emphasizes the category or type of material related to the construction of the house.

9. In-law Function

The derived noun in the word "*In-laws*" functions to show a possessive relationship, identifying that the promise is related to her future in-laws.

10. Its Children's Function

The derivative noun in the word "*Children*" functions as a derivative that shows the plural or group of the base word children.

11. Travel Function

The derived nouns in the word "*journey*" can describe various emotional aspects or experiences associated with the journey.

12. Function of Marriage

The derivative nouns in the word "*marriage*" function as giving a special color and nuance to the concept of marriage.

[This part, METHODOLOGY, describes at least the research design, research site, participants, instruments and procedures.]

CONCLUSION

There are 49 basic nouns that cover various aspects of life, objects, and concepts in the given list. As well as 26 sentences that include derived nouns or compound derived nouns that give a special nuance to the context of the sentence. The sentences show the use of words to convey information, stories, or situations involving various concepts, relationships, and actions.

From the analysis of the function of basic nouns in the story "Sibontar Mudar of Bakkara," it can be concluded that each noun has a specific role in providing meaning and context in the narrative. Basic nouns such as "human," "death," "devil," and others play a major function in describing characters, circumstances, or concepts in the story. In addition, the function of base nouns in forming sentences is important in conveying information clearly and concisely.

The author uses a variety of root nouns to give diversity and depth to the narrative, creating a rich and immersive picture of the elements of the story. Through an understanding of the function of root nouns, we can better appreciate how each word makes its unique

contribution in building the narrative and detailing the nuances in the story of "Sibontar Mudar of Bakkara."

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Referencing Formats

1. Referencing formats for In-Text Citations
In-Text Citations

Dahlan (2008:6), states "Language belongs to humans. Language is human. This means that language as a means of verbal communication is only owned by humans". Example B (indirect).

(Chaer 2007:177) defines nouns as words that usually refer to objects, things or events including actions and conditions that are considered as a conceptual unit.

Block Quotations

Based on this, the author tries to explain how the origin of the Sibontar Mudar story originated from the Bakkara area and the author also explains the function of basic noun words and derived nouns in the Sibontar Mudar story. These nouns can be found in everyday life or can be seen from folk stories in the form of Kaba. Meanwhile, according to Djamaris (2001: 77-78) that kaba is a rhythmic prose story, in the form of a narrative (storytelling) and classified as a long story, the same as Sundanese pantun.