

# Classification of Locative Prepositions in Toba Batak Language

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## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini didasari atas perbedaan klasifikasi preposisi lokatif dalam berbagai bahasa. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mendeskripsikan klasifikasi preposisi lokatif dalam bahasa Batak Toba dalam konstruksi lokatif. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan bahwa bahasa preposisi lokatif Batak Toba terdapat tujuh preposisi lokatif simpleks, yaitu di 'di', tu 'ke', sian 'dari', di 'pada', sahat 'sampai', rodi 'hingga', salpu/bolus 'lewat'. Tujuh preposisi itu dapat diklasifikasi lagi menjadi dua, yaitu preposisi simpleks sejati dan preposisi simpleks hasil proses gramatikalisasi. Yang termasuk preposisi lokatif sejati ialah di 'di', tu 'ke', sian 'dari'. Sementara itu, preposisi simpleks hasil proses gramatikalisasi ialah di 'pada', sahat 'sampai', rodi 'hingga', salpu/bolus 'lewat'. Sementara itu, preposisi kompleks dapat dibagi lagi menjadi dua subkelompok, yaitu (1) Preposisi kompleks berafiks yaitu preposisi yang berafiks mang- dan mang-i dan (2) preposisi kompleks gabung yang terdiri atas preposisi berdampingan dan berkorelasi.

**Kata Kunci:** Classification, Locative Prepositions, Toba Batak Language

## ABSTRACT

This research is based on the differences in the classification of locative prepositions in various languages. The purpose of this research is to describe the classification of locative prepositions in the Toba Batak language in locative constructions. This type of research is qualitative research. The results of this study found that the Toba Batak language has seven simplex locative prepositions, namely di 'in', tu 'to', sian 'from', di 'on', sahat 'until', rodi 'until', salpu/bolus 'through'. These seven prepositions can be classified into two, namely true simplex prepositions and simplex prepositions resulting from the grammaticalization process. The true locative prepositions are di 'in', tu 'to', sian 'from'. Meanwhile, the simple prepositions resulting from the grammaticalization process are di 'on', sahat 'until', rodi 'until', salpu/bolus 'pass'. Meanwhile, complex prepositions can be divided into two subgroups, namely (1) Affixed complex prepositions, namely prepositions with the affixes mang- and mang-i and (2) compound complex prepositions consisting of adjacent and correlated prepositions.

**Keywords:**

Classification, Locative Prepositions, Toba Batak Language

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The term preposition comes from the word preposition (English) which in Dutch is voorzetsel. In Indonesian, preposition is expressed in various terms, for example, preposition by Keraf (1972:90), Mees (1955:257-267), Hadidjaya (1964:88) and Alisjahbana (1974:86); conjunction by Lubis (1961:157); particle by Moeliono (1976:104-108); conjunction words (words that connect one word to another) by Muljana (1960:1967-190); front part by Samsuri (1983:246-247), and function words in Standard Indonesian Grammar (1988:230-235)

Locative prepositions are grammatical units that can indicate the position or state of a location or place of an object (Penny K. (1993), Chaer (2014), Supriyanto (2002), Hasan (2007), and Raja (2011). Studies of locative prepositions in Indonesia have covered various aspects, ranging from syntax, semantics, morphology, to socio-cultural studies. These prepositions play a very important role in forming sentences that are appropriate and contextual. As one of the components of Indonesian grammar, locative prepositions are also a topic of much discussion in language education, linguistic research, and social analysis, and continue to develop along with the development of linguistics in Indonesia.

Since the 19th century, many linguists have studied prepositions, including Van Ophuijsen (1910), Roolvink (1949), Fokker (1951), Alisjahbana (1953), Mees (1954), Poedjawijatna and Zoetmulder

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(1955), and Slametmuljana (1957). However, the discussion still focused on the meaning of prepositions, not reaching the level of prepositional phrases and locative constructions. Meanwhile, in studies conducted by Moeliono (1967), Ramlan (1980), Sudarianto (1983), Kridalaksana (1986), Lapoliwa (1992), and Alwi et al. (1998), the discussion was not only focused on the types and meanings of prepositions, but also related to the classification of prepositions, structure, and syntactic function in the unit of phrase analysis, in this case prepositional phrases.

In terms of preposition classification, the number of prepositions presented by Indonesian language experts differs. This difference occurs because the basis for grouping prepositions is not the same, for example in the constructions *di dalam rumah* and *dari dekat rumah*, the words *dalam* and *dekat* are considered as prepositions by some Indonesian scholars (Ramlan 1982:55) and Lapoliwa 1992:22), while some scholars consider them as locative nouns (Awli et al. 1998:291).

Among the numerous studies of Indonesian prepositions, the most comprehensive are Lapoliwa's work, "Prepositional Phrases in Indonesian" (1992), and Djenar's work, "The Semantics and Pragmatics of Indonesian Locative Prepositions" (2004). Lapoliwa analyzes the meaning of prepositions by examining the relationship between prepositions and their complements and describing them in diagrammatic form. However, this work's discussion is still general and incomplete in discussing Indonesian locative prepositional phrases. Furthermore, Djenar's dissertation is very satisfying in its in-depth description of locative prepositions (*di*, *pada*, and *dalam*) from both a pragmatic and discourse analysis perspective.

Based on the above background, there is a need for further study of the classification of locative prepositions, especially in the Toba Batak language, reviewed from the classification of prepositions in the Toba Batak language.

## **2. METHOD**

This research is a qualitative study. The data examined in this study is the use of the Toba Batak language in everyday conversation. The data sources for this study are primary and secondary data, as well as the researcher's intuitive data as a native Toba Batak speaker. This study uses the listening method in collecting data. The listening method is carried out through the process of listening or observing the use of the language being studied. The term listening here is not only related to the use of spoken language, but also includes written language, namely observing, reading, and understanding written language in written texts such as story scripts, song lyrics, and other written scripts (Zaim & Nyoman, 2014). The listening method can be realized in the form of data collection techniques named according to the tools used, such as tapping, conducting conversations, recording, or taking notes. In addition, this study also uses the vocative method.

With this method, researchers engage directly in conversation with the source (the speaker of the BBT). There are two types of techniques used in this method: basic techniques and advanced techniques. The basic technique of this conversation method is the fishing technique, while the advanced techniques are the *semuka* conversation technique and the *tansemuka* conversation technique. The collected data were analyzed using the distribution and matching methods. The distribution method is a method in which the speaker's tool is part of the language in question, while the matching method is a method in which the determining tool is outside the language (Sudaryanto 1993:13-15). The results of the data analysis in this study are presented using informal and formal methods. The informal presentation of data analysis results is the presentation of data analysis results using ordinary words (Sudaryanto, 1993). This method is evident in the use of words or sentences developed deductively and inductively. The use of this method makes explanations more detailed and elaborated. The formal method is realized through the use of signs, pictures, and diagrams to explain examples of data.

## **3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

The locative prepositions in the Batak Toba language can be explained in the following description:

## A. Simple Prepositions

Simplex prepositions in this study are defined as prepositions that consist of one morpheme and do not undergo the addition of other elements. In the Batak Toba language, there are seven simplex locative prepositions, namely *di* 'in', *tu* 'to', *sian* 'from', *di* 'at', *sahat* 'until', *rodi* 'up to', *salpu/bolus* 'through'. These seven prepositions can be further classified into two categories, namely true simplex prepositions and simplex prepositions resulting from grammaticalization. Those that are included as true locative prepositions are *di* 'in', *tu* 'to', *sian* 'from'. Meanwhile, the locative prepositions that are classified as simplex prepositions resulting from the process of grammaticalization are *di* 'at', *sahat* 'until', *rodi* 'up to', *salpu/bolus* 'through'.

Among the simplex prepositions mentioned above, the prepositions *di*, *tu*, and *sian* are the ones that have been the main focus of linguistic research so far. By language experts, these simple prepositions (*di*, *tu*, and *sian*) are referred to as true prepositions (Van Ophuijsen 1915:46), genuine connectors (Lubis 1952:167), pure prepositions (Mees 1954:114), and original linking words (Slametmuljana 1957:167). This research uses the term true simplex prepositions for the three main prepositions, namely *di*, *tu*, and *sian*. The three prepositions will be discussed one by one below.

### 1. The preposition 'di'

If viewed diachronically, the locative preposition 'di' was initially used solely to indicate a place. Zain (1946:141) states that the locative preposition 'di' may only be used in front of nouns such as place names or those regarded as places, for example, in China, at school, in the house. Furthermore, specifically, Slametmuljana (1956:168) states that the locative preposition 'di' cannot precede a person's name or a pronoun. For example

4.1 *Habis i gabe duta besar ma ibana di Cina*  
 after PRON become ambassador REL 3SG Prep Cina  
 'After that, he became ambassador to China'

4.2 *Nunga borhat si Dame tu Sikkola*  
 Already depart ART Dame Prep School  
 Dame has already left for school

4.2 *Marsiajar do si Togap di jabu*  
 Learn FOC ART Togap Prep house  
 'Togap is studying at home'

However, the preposition "di" is not always used before words that indicate an actual location.

Example

4.4 *Dang dibereng ho bolak nai dope bogas ta on? Ninna oma ni si Dame huhut dipansuanhon same na di tangan na*  
 'Tidak dilihat kamu lebar nya lagi pekerjaan kita ini? Kata ibu si Dame sambil menamkan padi yang di tanganya'  
 "Don't you see how much work we still have to do?" said Si Dame's mother as she planted the rice seedlings she was holding.

4.5 *Tingki marsoban ibana di robean, laos tarsuga ma pat na, jala lohoh ma suga i di pat na*  
 'ketika mencari kayu dia di bukit, kemudian terinjak duri kakinya, dan lengket duri itu di kakinya'  
 While he was gathering firewood on the hill, his foot stepped on a thorn, and the thorn stuck to his foot

In that example, "tangan" and 'pat' are not words that actually denote a place, unlike "jabu," "onan," "gareja," and so on.

The preposition "di," in addition to being used to express "location," is also used to express time. This can be seen in the example below.

4.6 *Hami pe sian kaluarga sonak malela na di Bamban on, las situtu do rohanami.*  
 'kami pun dari keluarga sonak malela nya di Bamban ini, senang benar hati kami'  
 We, too, from the Sonak Malela family here in Bamban, truly feel in our hearts

4.7 *Mauliate ma di hamu amangboru nami, sai anggiat ma di manogot on manang tu annon, i ma di na laho borhat hita laho manaruhon i ma anakmuna nanaeng helanami, dohot borunami nanaeng parumaen mu na.*

‘Thank you, our dear brother-in-law. May this morning and the day ahead be blessed, as we escort your son – who will become our son-in-law – and our daughter – who will become your daughter-in-law.

The preposition “di” in example (4.6) is used to express a locative meaning, whereas in example (4.7) it is used to express a temporal meaning. The preposition ‘di’ used to express a temporal meaning alternates with the preposition “pada”.

## 2. The preposition “to”

According to Lapoliwa (1992:40), the complement of the preposition “ke” is always a noun, not a person. The same point was made by Ramlan (1982:74), who stated that the use of the preposition “ke” as in the sentence

- (4.8) *Ala nunga tingki na hita marsipanganon, paingot hamu tu parhobas asa di parade sipanganon*  
 ‘Since it’s time for us to eat, please remind the server to serve the food’

This is not common. When the referent is a human noun, as in the example above, the preposition “kepada” is typically used. However, the preposition “tu” can now be used with human nouns – whether they include professional titles or not – personal pronouns, and professions. This can be seen in the following examples.

- (4.9) *Lao ma ho tu dokter Josep Sibarani asa diubati ngadolmu na hansit i*  
 ‘Go see Dr. Josep Sibarani so he can treat your toothache.’
- (4.10) *Boha Rajanami, hombar tu adat Batak naung taulahon i, naung na somal i, apalagi ndang na sipaingothon be hami tu hamu*  
 ‘How is the King? In accordance with the Batak customs we follow – which are already well-established – doesn’t this remind us of you?’
- (4.11) *Ro ma hamu tu Ahu, hamu angka na loja jala na sorat, asa hupasonang hamu*  
 ‘Come to me, all you who are weary and burdened, and I will give you rest
- (4.12) *Naeng marubat au tu dokter*  
 I’m going to see a doctor

In example (4.9), PrepL is combined with the personal noun “Dr. Josep Sibarani”; in (4.10) and (4.11), PrepL is combined with the personal pronouns ‘au’ and “hamu”; and in (4.12), PrepL is combined with a professional title. Furthermore, in usage, PrepL tu is not only used to express locative meaning, but also to express temporal meaning. Consider the examples below.

- (4.13) *I dope na tarbahen hami di partingkian on, anggiat ma tu joloan ni ari on, na gabe boi do pinatupa i.*  
 ‘This is what we can do for now; hopefully, we’ll be able to do better in the future’
- (4.14) *Sian Taon 2008 sahat tu taon 2024 Nuaeng sai lalap marputar-putar Tarombo on tu hamu*  
 ‘From 2008 to the present day in 2024, this family tree has always come back to you’

In examples (4.13–4.14), it can be seen that PrepL is used to express temporal meaning. This is evident from the object, which is a noun denoting time (joloan and taon).

## 3. The preposition “sian” (“from”)

In locative constructions, PrepL sian is a true simplex preposition used to express the meaning of origin or location; for example:

- (4.15) *Mauliate ma parjolo ta dok tu Amanta na martua Debata, di las ni rohanta di bagasan sadarion, di na naung diiringiring hita sian bagas ni joro ni Debata, laho manjalo pasupasu parbogason, anaknami dohot parumaennami, las rohanami, las nang tondinami*  
 ‘First, we give thanks to the Almighty God for the joy we feel today, as He has guided us from the house of God to receive the blessing of our son and daughter-in-law. Today is a day of joy, and our hearts are filled with gladness’
- (4.16) *Mauliate ma di hamu, amang boru nami, di bagasan tingki on, di haroromuna tu tongatonga ni bagasnami, jala dipatupa hamu do songon marpiring sakti, i ma na naeng mangalap parumaenmu sian tongatonga ni bagas nami, i ma borunami*  
 ‘Thank you, our brother-in-law, for being here with us at this moment. Your presence in our home is a blessing, and you are here to take our daughter – your future daughter-in-law – from our home’

Examples (4.15–4.16) indicate the location of Sp. However, the preposition PrepL is not only used to express a locative meaning but also to express a temporal meaning.

(4.17) *Nunga leleng au paimohon ho mulai sian pukul lima*

'I've been waiting for you since five o'clock'

(4.18) *Sian mulana pe hita na mardongan denggan do hualusi sudena hatami*

'Ever since we became friends, I've always agreed with everything you've said'

Examples (4.17–4.18) show that the “sian” prefix is used to indicate the beginning of an event or state within a time frame whose end is indefinite

### B. Simple Propositions Resulting from the Process of Grammaticalization

In addition to the true prepositions *di*, *tu*, and *sian*, there are simplex prepositions that result from the process of grammaticalization. In this process, lexical units become grammatical units. Grammatical units can take the form of grammatical categories such as nouns, verbs, and adjectives, transforming into categories that lack lexical meaning, such as prepositions, conjunctions, particles, and so on. In this context, grammaticalization means that a form becomes a preposition by losing its nominal, verbal, or adjectival nature..

Examples of simple PrepLs resulting from grammaticalization include PrepLs such as *di* (on), *sahat*, *rodi*, and *salpu*. These will be discussed one by one below..

#### 1. The preposition “di” (on)

Originally, “*di*” (or “*pada*”) was not classified as a preposition but as a noun; however, the word “*di*” (or “*pada*”) now functions as a preposition to indicate “location,” and this change is referred to as grammaticalization.... Grammaticalization is usually thought of as that subset of linguistic changes through which a lexical item in certain uses becomes a grammatical item, or through which a grammatical item becomes more grammatical (Hopper and Traugot 2003:2).

The grammaticalization of the preposition *di* (*pada*) can be traced diachronically. According to Mees (1953:258), when connecting a preposition to a personal noun or pronoun – such as *inong*, *ahu*, or *ibana* – one must use the connecting word *di* (*pada*). The word *di* (*pada*) originates from Sanskrit and means ‘place,’ for example: *di* (*pada*) (=place) *inongku*. Linguistic convention dictates that *di*, in conjunction with *di* (*pada*), is always omitted. An example is

(4.19) *Di (pada) haha anggi nang pinaribot*

'to (for) the older and younger siblings'

#### 2. The preposition *sahat* ‘sampai’ dan *rodi* ‘hingga’

The simple prepositions *sahat* and *rodi* in locative constructions are used to express the meaning of ‘the boundary of a targeted area.’ These prepositions are also the result of a process of grammaticalization. The word *sahat* was previously categorized as a verb. This can be tested syntactically. First, the word *sahat* can be combined with the negative particle *tidak* to form not yet, as seen in the sentence my letter has not yet reached his hands. Second, verbs generally cannot combine with words expressing degree. Therefore, there are no forms such as \*somewhat reached, \*very reached, and so on. Kridalaksana (1985:79) refers to the preposition *sampai* as a deverbal form.

Meanwhile, the preposition *rodi* is derived from the noun category. The nominal nature of the word *rodi* can be tested syntactically by adding the enclitic form *-nya* to the word *rodi*, resulting in the construction “*tiada hingganya*.” Contrary to this view, Kridalaksana (1985:79) refers to the preposition *rodi* as a deconjunctive preposition.

Both words are now also used as prepositions, as shown in the following examples

((4.20)) *Nasida naeng gabe alunan feeder na laho maroperasi sahat terminal kota*

They will serve as feeder buses that will operate all the way to the city terminal

(4.21) *Di bagas surat darus, goar ni mustakin tarrarat di piga piga kabupaten di luat sumatera sahat irian barat*

'In the Darus document, the name Mustakin appears in several regencies in the Sumatra, Roti, and West Irian regions'

In the locative construction above, the prepositions “*sahat*” and “*rodi*” are used to indicate the final boundary of the movement performed by the Sp element. The final boundary in question is the Op element, namely the terminal in (4.20) and West Irian in (4.21). In this context, the activity of the Sp element extends from a specific location to the final boundary of that location..

“PrepL” is also used to express the temporal meaning of “a period of time in the future,” and the two can be used interchangeably, as shown in the following example

(4.22) a. *Sahat september na salpu, godang do turis asing nunga 4 juta halak*

As of last September, the number of foreign tourists had reached 4 million

- (4.23) b. Sahat september na salpu, godang do turis asing na ro nunga 4 juta halak  
As of last September, the number of foreign tourists had reached 4 million

### 3. The preposition “through”

The preposition “lewat” is used to express movement from one position to another in the opposite direction, first passing through a location. The preposition “lewat” is a deverbal preposition. This can be verified syntactically; that is, the word ‘lewat’ can be replaced with the word “tidak,” as seen in the sentence “ia tidak lewat jalan ini” (he does not pass through this road).

The preposition “lewat” can be replaced by the complex preposition “melalui,” as seen in the following example sentence

- (4.24) a. Somalna gula na rumar masuk tu indonesia lewat bontean na metmet di luat na asing

Illegal sugar usually enters Indonesia through small ports in remote areas of the country

- (4.25) b. Somalna gula na rumar masuk tu indonesia mamolus bontean na metmet di luat na asing

Illegal sugar usually enters Indonesia through small ports in remote areas of the country

In addition to expressing a locative meaning, the preposition “lewat” is also used to express a temporal meaning, for example in the sentences “They left after midnight” and “You are not allowed to enter the house after 10 p.m.” However, when used to express a temporal meaning, the preposition ‘lewat’ cannot be interchanged with the preposition “melalui.”

### C. Complex Propositions

In this study, complex prepositions are defined as prepositions consisting of more than one morpheme. Complex prepositions are categorized into affixed complex prepositions and compound complex prepositions. Compound complex prepositions can be further classified into two groups: juxtaposed compound prepositions and correlated compound prepositions. These are discussed one by one as follows.

#### 1. Complex Propositions with Affixes

Preposisi kompleks berafiks dalam bahasa Batak Toba terdiri atas dua unsur, yaitu afiks + satu morfem. All affixed complex prepositions are essentially the result of a process of grammaticalization. The affixed complex prepositions identified in this study can be classified into two categories: affixed complex prepositions with the affix mang- + a morpheme, such as manuju; and affixed complex prepositions with the affix mang-i + a morpheme, such as melalui.

In fact, in addition to the two subgroups mentioned above, there are affixed complex prepositions with the prefix se- such as setelah, sesudah, sebelum, semasa, sewaktu, setiba, selepas, sehabis, and sesampai. However, all the data in this study indicate that affixed complex prepositions with the prefix se- are used to express temporal meaning, even when followed by a noun expressing locative meaning.

Nevertheless, according to Kaswanti Purwo (1984:87), the words setelah, sesudah, and sebelum can be used non-temporally, as seen in the following examples

- ((4.26)) *lurus ma tu san, annon dung godung i, putor tu hambirang*

‘Just go straight there, and after/before that building, turn left’

The use of setelah, sesudah, and sebelum, as in the example, is common in everyday conversation, and these constructions form prepositional phrases that express a locative meaning. However, the forms selepas, sehabis, and seusai cannot be used to express a locative meaning.

Therefore, this subsection will only discuss two subgroups of prepositions: complex prepositions with the affix maN- and those with the affix maN-i..

#### 2. Preposisi Berafiks maN-

There is only one complex preposition with the affix maN-, namely the preposition menuju. This preposition warrants special attention because it derives from the base form tuju and has acquired the affix mang-, resulting in the form menuju, which can also function as a verb and serve as the predicate of a sentence, as shown in the following example.

- (4.27)) *Sadarion nasida manuju kota Yogyakarta*

Today they are heading to the city of Yogyakarta’

The word menuju in example (4.27) is a verb functioning as a predicate, so it can be negated with the word tidak, as in: “Today they are not heading to the city of Yogyakarta.” The word menuju differs from its usage in the following sentence.

- ((4.28)) *sian on prosesi ditorushon ma mardalan manuju Siti Hinggil*

'From here, the procession continues with a walk to Siti Hinggil'  
 ((4.29) *jam 10.00 hami nungnga sahat simpang tulu manuju Cikidang*  
 'By 10:00 a.m., we had already reached the intersection leading to Cikidang')

In examples (4.2–4.29), the word *menuju* is not a verb functioning as the predicate of the sentence, but rather a preposition expressing a locative meaning. The characteristic of a preposition expressing a locative meaning is marked by the presence of *Siti Hinggil* and *Cikidang*, which serve as the destination of the action performed by *Sp*.

Based on these examples, it can be concluded that *menuju* functions as a verb when it serves as the predicate in a sentence. Conversely, the word *menuju* functions as a preposition when the construction serves as an adverbial modifier (*adjung*) in a sentence, as in examples (4.2–4.29). This modifier can function as a locative (*menuju*). Thus, the difference in the function of constructions containing the form *menuju* in a sentence necessitates a difference in category. This differs from the prepositions *di*, *tu*, and *sian*. Syntactically, these three prepositions can function as predicates and modifiers, but their word category remains unchanged – they remain prepositions.

To determine whether the form *menuju* functions as a preposition or a verb, testing and questioning are used. If the word *menuju* along with the word following it is used to answer a question reflecting an action performed by the subject, for example, what is being done ...?, the word *menuju* is classified as a verb, functioning as the predicate in the sentence. However, the word *menuju* is categorized as a preposition if it, along with its complement, can be used to answer the question: where?

## 2. Complex Prepositions with the “maN-i” Affix

Only one preposition belongs to this group, namely the preposition *mangalaosi*, which is derived from the base form *laos*. Just as the word *menuju* can function as both a verb and a preposition, so too can the word *melalui*. This can be seen by comparing the following examples.

(4.30) *hami nungnga mangalaosi titi darurat hipas jala horas*

We have safely crossed the temporary bridge

Contoh (4.30) berbeda dengan contoh berikut.

(4.31) *ladia Galaska versi Pemda Aceh maningsinghon arus barang dohot jolma tu sumatera utara mangalaosi medan dohot pelabuhan laut Belawan*

The Aceh Provincial Government's version of the Galaska project is facilitating the flow of goods and people to North Sumatra via Medan and the Port of Belawan

In example (4.30), the word *melalui* is a verb that functions as the sentence predicate. Meanwhile, in example (4.31), the word *melalui* in *melalui Medan* and the *Belawan* seaport is a preposition expressing locative because it is marked by the presence of the place nouns *Medan* and *Belawan* seaport, which serve as the path of movement *Sp*, namely after the preposition *melalui*. This preposition is used to express the movement of *Sp*, namely goods and people from one place to another. Regarding the existence of the forms *menuju* and *melalui*, Roolvlink (1948:208) classifies the word *melalui* ('langs, via') and *menuju* ('naar') as prepositions. Slametmuljana (1956:188) also states that the words *melalui* and *menuju* are prepositions or conjunctions used as a result of exposure to the Dutch language.

## D. Compound-Complex Sentences

A compound preposition is a preposition consisting of two words that form a single, indivisible unit. In other words, the two components cannot be separated from one another. These prepositions can be divided into two groups, namely (1) juxtaposed compound prepositions, where both elements are prepositions and are orthographically realized as two separate words without any intervening words, such as *sahat tu* 'up to', *sahat di* 'at', *sampe di* 'until', *mulai sian* 'starting from'; (2) correlated compound prepositions, where both elements are prepositions that are written separately but can be interspersed with other words or phrases, namely *sian... tu...* 'from...to...', *sian...manuju...* 'from...to...', *sian...sahat...* 'from...to...', *sian...rodi...* 'from...to...', *mulai sian...sahat...* 'from...to...', *mulai sian...rodi...* 'from...to...', *sian...sahat tu...* 'from...to...', *Sian...sampe tu...* 'from...to...', *mulai sian...sahat tu...* 'from...to...', *mulai sian...rodi tu...* 'from...to...'

### a. Compound-Coordinated Complex Sentences

In this study, six adjacent compound prepositions were identified, namely *sahat tu* 'up to', *sahat di* 'up to', *sampe di* 'up to', and *mulai sian* 'starting from'. These prepositions express different locative

meanings. First, the preposition indicating the starting point of a location is expressed with the preposition *mulai dari...* Second, the preposition indicating the end point of a location is expressed with the prepositions *sampai di...*, *sampai ke...*, *hingga di...*, and *hingga ke...* Third, the preposition indicating the final destination of a location is expressed with the preposition *menuju ke...*

One thing to note is that the form “*sampai di*” does not always function as a prepositional phrase, as shown in the following example.

4.32) *ari parjolo presiden Yudhoyono sampai di China, acara na dipatupa ima pajumpa dohot masyarakat Indonesia na adong di luat i*

‘On President Yudhoyono’s first day in China, the events held included a meeting with the Indonesian community living there’

In that example, the construction \**sampai di China*\* is not a locative prepositional phrase functioning as a sentence adjunct because the word \**sampai*\* in that sentence functions as the predicate. Thus, the construction \**sampai di China*\* consists of a verb + locative preposition. Meanwhile, the locative prepositions \**hingga di*\* and \**mulai dari*\* cannot function in this way because \**hingga*\* and \**mulai*\* are not verbs that can directly serve as sentence predicates like the word \**sampai*\*.

Since a compound prepositional phrase consists of two prepositions, this raises the question: is it still acceptable if one of the elements of the compound prepositional phrase is omitted? If so, which preposition—the first or the second—can be omitted? The data shows that omitting the second preposition remains acceptable, whereas omitting the first preposition results in a change in the sentence’s meaning. This can be seen in the following example.

- 4.33 a. *Budi manimpan cerut na sahat di Singapura dohot Perth Australia*  
Budi even brought his cigars all the way to Singapore and Perth, Australia
- b. *Budi manimpan cerut na sahat Singapura dohot Perth Australia*  
‘Budi even brought his cigars all the way to Singapore and Perth, Australia
- c. *Budi manimpan cerut na di Singapura dohot Perth Australia*  
‘Budi even keeps his cigars in Singapore and Perth, Australia
- 4.34 a. *Ansiat bank syariah naumbalga ombas on, Bank Syariah Mandiri mariohot mangatasi parsoalan jaringan i dohot pajonjongkon kantor cabang sahat tu huta-huta*  
As the largest Islamic bank today, Bank Syariah Mandiri has addressed this network issue by establishing branches even in remote areas
- b. *Ansiat bank syariah naumbalga ombas on, Bank Syariah Mandiri mariohot mangatasi parsoalan jaringan i dohot pajonjongkon kantor cabang sahat huta-huta*  
As the largest Islamic bank today, Bank Syariah Mandiri has addressed this network issue by establishing branches even in remote areas
- c. *Ansiat bank syariah naumbalga ombas on, Bank Syariah Mandiri mariohot mangatasi parsoalan jaringan i dohot pajonjongkon kantor cabang tu huta-huta*  
As the largest Islamic bank today, Bank Syariah Mandiri has addressed this network issue by establishing branches in remote areas
- 4.35 a. *Sude mampar di Roxas Bulevard, dalan di topi Manila Bay, rodi di hotel-hotel*  
They are all scattered along Roxas Boulevard, the road along Manila Bay, all the way to the hotels
- b. *Sude mampar di Roxas Bulevard, dalan di topi Manila Bay, rodi hotel-hotel*  
They are all scattered along Roxas Boulevard, the road along Manila Bay, all the way to the hotels
- c. *Sude mampar di Roxas Bulevard, dalan di topi Manila Bay, di hotel-hotel*  
They’re all scattered along Roxas Boulevard, the road along Manila Bay, in the hotels
- 4.36 a. *Dang lelung dope, Joanna Aizenberg mamimpin anggota na ima ilmuan na ummuli di di Bell Laboratories, New York, Amerika Serikat, laho menggali rodi tu dasar samudra*  
Not long ago, Joanna Aizenberg led her team of top scientists at Bell Laboratories in New York, United States, to drill down to the ocean floor
- b. *Dang lelung dope, Joanna Aizenberg mamimpin anggota na ima ilmuan na ummuli di di Bell Laboratories, New York, Amerika Serikat, laho menggali rodi dasar samudra*

- Not long ago, Joanna Aizenberg led her team of top scientists at Bell Laboratories in New York, United States, to drill down to the ocean floor
- c. Dang leleng dope, Joanna Aizenberg mamimpin anggota na ima ilmuan na ummuli di di Bell Laboratories, New York, Amerika Serikat, laho menggali *tu dasar samudra*  
Not long ago, Joanna Aizenberg led her team of top scientists at Bell Laboratories in New York, United States, on an expedition to the ocean floor
- 4.37 a. Supriadi, na mambege barita sian donganna, marhobas manuju tu kantor *Kedutaan Besar Republik Indonesia (KBRI) di kuala Lumpur* laho mangurus SPLP  
Supriadi, having heard the news from a fellow countryman, rushed to the Indonesian Embassy in Kuala Lumpur to apply for an SPLP
- b. Supriadi, na mambege barita sian donganna, marhobas manuju kantor *Kedutaan Besar Republik Indonesia (KBRI) di kuala Lumpur* laho mangurus SPLP  
Supriadi, having heard the news from a fellow countryman, rushed to the Indonesian Embassy in Kuala Lumpur to apply for an SPLP
- c. Supriadi, na mambege barita sian donganna, marhobas tu kantor *Kedutaan Besar Republik Indonesia (KBRI) di kuala Lumpur* laho mangurus SPLP  
Supriadi, having heard the news from a fellow countryman, rushed to the Indonesian Embassy in Kuala Lumpur to apply for an SPLP
- 4.38 a. Diparpunguan Jln Medan Merdeka Timur-Medan Merdeka Selatan, Ridwan Rais, umpamana, masa uduran na ganjang kendaran mulai sian Dalam Menteng Raya  
At the intersection of Jalan Medan Merdeka Timur and Jalan Medan Merdeka Selatan, for example, there was a long line of vehicles stretching all the way from Jalan Menteng Raya
- b. Diparpunguan Jln Medan Merdeka Timur-Medan Merdeka Selatan, Ridwan Rais, umpamana, masa uduran na ganjang kendaran mulai Dalam Menteng Raya  
At the intersection of Jalan Medan Merdeka Timur and Jalan Medan Merdeka Selatan, for example, there was a long line of vehicles stretching from Jalan Menteng Raya
- c. Diparpunguan Jln Medan Merdeka Timur-Medan Merdeka Selatan, Ridwan Rais, umpamana, masa uduran na ganjang kendaran sian Dalam Menteng Raya  
At the intersection of Jalan Medan Merdeka Timur and Jalan Medan Merdeka Selatan, for example, there was a long line of vehicles stretching from Jalan Menteng Raya

The change in sentence meaning resulting from the omission of the first preposition in a compound prepositional phrase can be interpreted to mean that the core element in the two adjacent prepositions is the first preposition.

Five of the six adjacent compound prepositions are also used to express temporal meaning, namely until..., to..., up to..., and starting from... Meanwhile, the preposition toward is not used to express temporal meaning.

#### E. Compound-Coordinate Complex Sentences

This study identified ten correlated compound prepositions, namely sian... tu... 'from...to...', sian...manuju... 'from...to...', sian...sahat... 'from...to...', sian...rodi... 'from...to...', mulai sian...sahat... 'from...to...', mulai sian...rodi... 'from...to...', sian...sahat tu... 'from...to...', Sian...sampe tu... 'from...to...', mulai sian...sahat tu... 'from...to...', mulai sian...rodi tu... 'from...to...'

A compound correlative prepositional phrase is used to indicate the starting point and ending point of a location. This can be seen in the example below.

- (4.31) Hape pasokan sian *Balongan, Jawa Barat, tu Jakarta* pe hallot do ala perusahaan angkutannya dang mardalan  
Meanwhile, shipments from Balongan, West Java, to Jakarta have also been disrupted because the transport company is on strike
- (4.31) Hampir sude supir taksi sahata tarif sian *Bandara Pattimura di Wilayah Laha sahattu kota* dang boi muba sian dari Rp 150.000  
Almost all taxi drivers agree that the fare from Pattimura Airport in the Laha area to the city should remain at Rp 150,000

- (4.31) Pertamina naeng patupahon mobil tangki laho mangangkut miak tano i mulai sian *plumpang, Jakarta Utara sahat tu lokasi*  
Pertamina will provide tanker trucks to transport the kerosene from Plumpang, North Jakarta, to the site
- (4.31) Nasida naeng manonton film-film umdenggan sian piga-piga negara mulai sian *Iran, Jepang sahat Serawak*  
'They are enjoying the best films from various countries, ranging from Iran and Japan to Sarawak'  
The following is an example of the use of the correlative conjunction "from...to..." with "PrepL," which is used to express a temporal relationship
- (4.31) sian bulan tu bulan, sasintong na adong do hamajuan pasahathon barita tu masyarakat  
'Month by month, there has actually been progress in communicating information to the public'

The meaning of the correlative conjunction "from...to..." in that sentence is a continuous flow of time moving forward in a horizontal direction. In that sentence, time is conceived as an object moving from one specific point in time to another.

However, there are also correlative prepositional phrases that express temporal meaning but cannot be used to express locative meaning, namely since...until... and since...up to.... This is due to the presence of the preposition since, which inherently carries a temporal meaning.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

In this study, prepositions are classified based on the number of morphemes. Thus, locative prepositions in the Toba Batak language consist of two major groups: simplex prepositions and complex prepositions. Simplex prepositions are prepositions consisting of a single morpheme with no additional elements. Meanwhile, complex prepositions are those consisting of more than one morpheme. Simplex prepositions in the Batak Toba language have two subgroups: (1) true simplex prepositions, which consist of a single morpheme and are not the result of grammaticalization, and (2) simplex prepositions that are the result of the grammaticalization process. Meanwhile, complex prepositions can be further divided into two subgroups, namely (1) affixed complex prepositions, which consist of two prepositions, namely prepositions with the affixes mang- and mang-i, and (2) compound complex prepositions, which consist of juxtaposed and correlated prepositions.

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