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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION AND PARTICLE OF LANGUAGE ON ANGKOLA *BARUMUN* AND ANGKOLA *TAPANULI SELATAN* LANGUAGE WRITTEN TEXT TAKEN FROM *WA* 💬 SCRIPT

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ABSTRACT

Angkola languages consisted of some regional such as Angkola Sipirok, Angkola Batangtoru, Angkola Padang Lawas, Angkola Barumun, and Angkola MuaraTais. In this research, the researcher compare and analyze Angkola Barumun and Angkola Tapanuli Selatan (Sipirok), in word formation process and particles of language. Research of the word formation process and particles of langage is interesting to study since these languages is a very special languages in western North Sumatera. The method of the research is descriptive qualitative method, the data was taken from some informants or native speakers of Angkola Barumun and Angkola Tapanuli Selatan through their *chat* in *whats app* group. Their *chating* in written form was analyzed to search out the types of word formations and particles in Angkola Barumun and Angkola Tapanuli Selatan language. The findings showed that the word formation process occurred in three processes, namely blending, derivation, and back formation. Here, derivation dominate the other processes which occurred in six words. The back formation processes occurred in five words, followed by the derivation processes with three words. Nevertheless, the clipping, acronym, coinage, and borrowing processes were not found in this study. Meanwhile, the particles of language in Angkola Barumun and Angkola Tapanuli Selatan language were *du (do)*, *pe, ma,* as based on the native speakers' written text on their script.

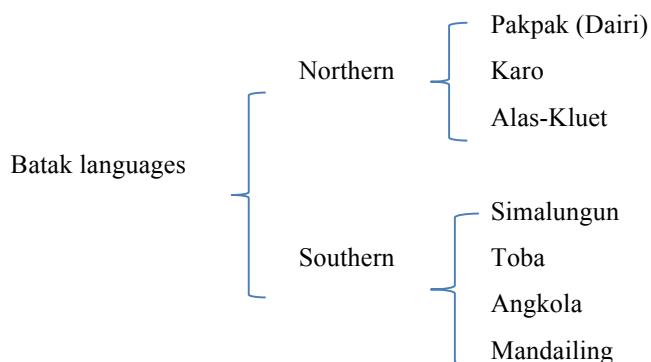Keyword: Word formation, Particle, whats app script

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1.   INTRODUCTION

There are 1.340 recognised ethnic groups in Indonesia. The vast majority of those belong to the Austronesian peoples, with a sizeable minority being Melanesians. Indonesia has the world's largest number of Austronesians and Melanesians. Based on ethnic classification, the largest ethnic group in Indonesia is the Javanese who make up about 40% of the total population. The Javanese are concentrated on the island of Java, the world's most populous island, particularly in the central and eastern parts. It is also the largest ethnic group in Southeast Asia. The Sundanese are the next largest group; their homeland is located in the western part of the island of Java and the southern edge of Sumatra. The Sunda Strait is named after them. The Malays, Batak, Madurese, Betawi, Minangkabau, and Bugis are the next largest groups in the country. Especially for Batak ethnic, this ethnic groups are categorized as Batak Toba, Batak Karo, Batak Pakpak, Batak Simalungun, Batak Angkola and Batak Mandailing. Batak tribe is known for its clans, there are various clans taken from the male lineage. Those clans are becoming the symbol of the Batak family. According to the belief of the Batak people, the Batak clan originated from Si Raja Batak which is believed to be the origin of the Batak people. Batak Tribe has so many cultural elements from dance, musical instruments, traditional fabrics and ceremonies. The popular traditional dances are Tor-Tor. The popular musical instruments are Gong and Saga-Saga, meanwhile a fabric which belongs to this tribe is Ulos fabric. The Batak languages can be divided into two main branches, Northern Batak and Southern Batak. Simalungun was long considered an intermediary, but in current classifications it is recognized as part of the Southern branch. Within Northern Batak, a study noted 76% cognate words between Karo and Alas, 81% with Pakpak, 80% with Simalungun, and 30% with Malay (Indonesian). Karo and Toba Batak are mutually unintelligible.

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                              ┌── Pakpak (Dairi)
               Northern  ─────┤── Karo
               │              └── Alas-Kluet
Batak languages│
               │              ┌── Simalungun
               Southern ──────┤── Toba
                              ├── Angkola
                              └── Mandailing
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Mandailing, Toba and Angkola are related to each other and mutually intelligible. Karo languages are mutually intelligible with other Northern Batak languages named Alas – Kluet language's in the southern part of Aceh, and are also partially mutually intelligible with Pakpak and Singkil. Some Pakpak (Dairi) dialect also partially mutually intelligible with Toba languages. Simalungun languages are sometimes partially mutually intelligible with both Northern and Southern Batak, but more comprehensible with other Southern Batak languages (Toba-Angkola-Mandailing). Actually, there is a district in northern area that called as *Padang Lawas* district. The people who live in *Padang Lawas* district we call as *Barumun* people. Barumun also is the name of area and a river which is placed in *Padang* Lawas. Barumun people has a special character in speaking local language. They have a special style, dialect, and word selection in speaking. They speak in Angkola language, but its differ with Angkola language spoke by people in *Padang Lawas Utara* and *South Tapanuli* district. *Barumun* people speak Angkola language with the special intonation, special word stress, special dialect, and special word selection. For example:

> *"Sabotulna indanatusibe rohangku, indalakuia 20rb/ bibit ido kesimpulanna, anggo naum 15rb do lakuia sada berarti tuorni arambir naditrasferniai adongdisi haknia idobuse dirohangku, anggo songoni anggo lakuodo 20rb/ bibit aya dafa ukirim dupei tubarunai 15rb tuau diluar ongkir, insya Allah hariraya ke4 tutanggordau disimaroau tuaekgdg muda inda otw batubara homuda"*

There are many specification that contain in this text, that is word selection, word formation and assimilation. Angkola Barumun language has a peculiarities, both in terms of form, the process of word formation, and word meaning based on the usage variance. In this case, it is necessary to create a sense of the word with relatively long explanation for not finding an appropriate equivalent word in Indonesia.

Comparative Analysis

A comparative analysis is a side-by-side comparison that systematically compares two or more things to pinpoint their similarities and differences. The focus of the investigation might be conceptual - a particular problem, idea, or theory - or perhaps something more tangible, like two different data sets. Comparative analysis is the process of comparing items and identifying similarities and differences. When a company wants to analyze an idea, problem, theory, or question, conducting a comparative analysis allows it to better understand the issue and developstrategies to address it. Comparative analyses are necessary to gain a better understanding of a problem or to answer pertinent questions. The following are the primary goals that businesses hope to achieve by comparing data sets, documents, or processes: giving data a frame of reference. A comparative analysis describes how data or processes differ from one another and how they are related. This provides context for the analysis, making it easier to see the differences and similarities in the relationships between data sets. For instance, an automaker may compare the safety features of two or more models to see how they affect sales or which features need to be improved. This type of analysis may provide detailed data on each feature as well as historical data to compare how each feature performs. A successful comparative analysis also assists a company in developing substantial and meaningful reasons for conducting the comparison. The information gathered by a company for a comparative analysis to support claims or arguments is not haphazard, but rather thoroughly researched evidence. The purpose of an analysis could be to present opposing arguments and examine both sides, or to prove or disprove an argument. For example, an automaker's analysis could show that certain safety features increase auto sales. The analysis provides and confirms data indicating that side airbags are more popular than traction control. This enables a manufacturer to concentrate on improving and publicizing the features that customers want when purchasing a new car.

Word Formation

According to Yule (2010: 53) word formation process is a way of forming new word based on the basic word. The processes consist of etymology, coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back-formation, conversion, acronyms, and derivation. Word formation concerns the processes that allow us to create new words with grammatical resources already available within a language. These processes must of course obey the rules of the language, i.e. its grammar. The word *emailer* is a well-formed word of English, as are other possible words like *downloader* or *rebooter*, because they follow the same word-formation rule of English that allows words like *writer* or *daydreamer*. There are generally known at least seven broad ways how English words are formed affixation, conversion, compounding, reduplication, clipping, blending, and acronym. There are four main kinds of word formation: prefixes, suffixes, conversion and compounds.

Prefixes

We add prefixes before the base or stem of a word.

Table 1 : English Prefix

examples	prefixes
monorail, **mono**lingual	*mono*- means 'one'
multipurpose, **multi**cultural	*multi*- means 'many'
post-war, **post**graduate	*post*- means 'after'
unusual, **un**democratic	*un*- means 'not' or 'opposite to'

Suffixes

We add suffixes after the base or stem of a word. The main purpose of a suffix is to show what class of word it is (e.g. noun or adjective).

Table 2: English Suffix

examples	suffixes
terror**ism**, sex**ism**	-*ism* and -*dom* are used to form nouns
employ**er**, act**or**	-*er* and -*or* are used to form nouns to describe people who do things
wid**en**, simpli**fy**	-*en* and -*ify* are used to form verbs
reason**able**, unprofit**able**	-*able* is used to form adjectives
unhappi**ly**, natural**ly**	-*ly* is a common suffix used to form adverbs

Conversion

Conversion involves the change of a word from one word class to another. For example, the verbs *to email* and *to microwave* are formed from the nouns *email* and *microwave*:

a) *Can you **text** her?* (verb from noun *text*, meaning *to send a text-message*)
b) *They are always **jetting** somewhere.* (verb from noun *jet*)
c) *If you're not careful, some **downloads** can damage your computer.* (noun from verb *download*)
d) *OK, so the meeting's on Tuesday. That's a **definite**.* (noun from adjective)
e) *It's a very big **if** and I'm not at all sure we can afford it.* (noun from conjunction, meaning 'it's not at all certain')
f) *All companies have their **ups** and **downs**.* (nouns from prepositions)

We also use conversion when we change a proper noun into a common noun: *Has anybody seen my **Dickens?*** (copy of a book by Dickens)

Compounding

When we use compounding, we link together two or more bases to create a new word. Normally, the first item identifies a key feature of the second word. For example, the two bases *back* and *ache* can combine to form the compound noun *backache*, and the two bases *post* and *card* combine to form the compound noun *postcard*. Compounds are found in all word classes. The most common types of compounds are:

a) Nouns: *car park, rock band*
b) Adjectives: *heartbreaking, sugar-free, airsick*
c) Verbs: *oven-bake, baby-sit, chain-smoke*
d) Adverbs: *good-naturedly, nevertheless*

It is sometimes difficult to know where to put hyphens in words that are compound ed. It is also difficult to know whether to separate words (e.g. *post box*) or to join the words (e.g. *postbox*). In such cases, it is best to check in a good learner's dictionary

Abbreviation (Clipping, Acronyms, Blends)

Abbreviation involves shortening a word. We do this in three main ways: clipping, acronyms and blends. We use clipping when we shorten or 'clip' one or more syllables from a word. We also commonly clip proper names for people:

a) *ad: advertisement, advert*
b) *lab: laboratory*
c) *Matt: Matthew*

Acronyms are a type of abbreviation formed when the initial letters of two or more words are combined in a way that produces consonant and vowel sequences found in words. Acronyms are normally pronounced as words:

a) *RAM*: **r**andom **a**ccess **m**emory (*RAM* is a term used to describe a computer's memory.) Initials are similar to acronyms but are pronounced as sets of letters, not as words:
b) *WHO*: **W**orld **H**ealth **O**rganisation, pronounced *W–H–O*
c) *CD*: **c**ompact **d**isc, pronounced *C–D*

We form blends when we combine parts of existing words to form a new word:

a) *blog*: blend of *we**b*** and ***log***
b) *motel*: blend of ***mo**tor* and *hotel*
c) *smog*: blend of ***sm**oke* and *f**og***

Back-formation

We form words with back-formation when we remove part of a word, usually something which we think is a suffix (or occasionally a prefix). We do this commonly when we form verbs from nouns. For example: *to liaise* (back-formed from the noun *liaison*); *to intuit* (back-formed from the noun *intuition*), *to enthuse* (back-formed from the noun *enthusiasm*):

a) *Can you **liaise** with Tim and agree a time for the meeting, please?*
b) *She's always **enthusing** about her new teacher.*

Loan words and new words
Loan words

Loan words are words that are borrowed from other languages. Some recent loan words for food taken from other languages include: *sushi, tapas, chapatti, pizza*. When we use loan words, we do not normally change them, though we do sometimes inflect them if they are singular countable nouns (*pizzas, chapattis*). We also sometimes pronounce them more like English words, instead of using their original pronunciation.

New words

Some prefixes are commonly used to create new words. In modern English the prefix *e-* is used to create new words that are connected with the Internet and the use of the Internet: *e-bank, e-cards, e-commerce, e-learning*. Almost any noun may potentially combine with any other noun to form new noun compounds (e.g. *computer virus, carbon footprint, quality time*).

Derivation

Derivation is the creation of words by modification of a root without the addition of other roots. Often the effect is a change in part of speech. In linguistics, is the process of forming a new word from an existing word, often by adding a prefix or suffix, such as *un-* or *-ness*. For example, *unhappy* and *happiness* derive from the root word *happy*. It is differentiated from inflection, which is the modification of a word to form different grammatical categories without changing its core meaning: *determines*, *determining*, and *determined* are from the root *determine*.

Derivational patterns

Derivational morphology often involves the addition of a derivational suffix or other affix. Such an affix usually applies to words of one lexical category (part of speech) and changes them into words of another such category. For example, one effect of the English derivational suffix *-ly* is to change an adjective into an adverb (*slow → slowly*). Here are examples of English derivational patterns and their suffixes:

1. adjective-to-noun: *-ness* (*slow → slowness*)
2. adjective-to-verb: *-en* (*weak → weaken*)
3. adjective-to-adjective: *-ish* (*red → reddish*)
4. adjective-to-adverb: *-ly* (*personal → personally*)
5. noun-to-adjective: *-al* (*recreation → recreational*)
6. noun-to-verb: *-fy* (*glory → glorify*)
7. verb-to-adjective: *-able* (*drink → drinkable*)
8. verb-to-noun (abstract): *-ance* (*deliver → deliverance*)
9. verb-to-noun (agent): *-er* (*write → writer*)

However, derivational affixes do not necessarily alter the lexical category; they may change merely the meaning of the base and leave the category unchanged. A prefix (*write → re-write*; *lord → over-lord*) rarely changes the lexical category in English.

Derivation and inflection

Derivation can be contrasted with inflection, in that derivation produces a new word (a distinct lexeme), whereas inflection produces grammatical variants (or forms) of the same word. Generally speaking, inflection applies in more or less regular patterns to all members of a part of speech (for example, nearly every English verb adds *-s* for the third person singular present tense), while derivation follows less consistent patterns (for example, the nominalizing suffix *-ity* can be used with the adjectives *modern* and *dense*, but not with *open* or *strong*). However, it is important to note that derivations and inflections can share homonyms, that being, morphemes that have the same sound, but not the same meaning. For example, when the affix -er, is added to an adjective, as in *small-er*, it acts as an inflection, but when added to a verb, as in *cook-er*, it acts as a derivation. A derivation can produce a lexeme with a different part of speech but does not necessarily. For example, the derivation of the word "uncommon" from "common" + *un-* (a derivational morpheme) does not change its part of speech (both are adjectives).

Particle of Language

In grammar, a particle is a range of words that fall outside the traditional eight parts of speech – noun, verb, pronoun, adjective, preposition, adverb, interjection, conjunction, yet there is no doubt about its value in language. So, what is a particle in English? The best way to look at it is as a function word, or word that must be associated with another to give meaning. An example would be the '*to*' in the verb '*to run*'. Although *to* can be used as a preposition, with verbs like *to run, to love,* or *to talk,* it acts as something called an infinitive marker, and it doesn't really have any meaning on its own. The broad term for words like this is *particle*.

a. *What is a Particle in a Sentence?*

In most cases, particles are prepositions used in conjunction with another word to form phrasal (multi-word) verbs. Words like *in, off, up, by, along, down, forward, under* (all prepositions) can be particles, as can the previously discussed word, *to*, when used as the infinitive marker. An example of a particle in a sentence:

1. He ate *up* all his dinner.

In this sentence *up* is a particle. Why? Because the word up is not functioning as a traditional part of speech. Yes, up can be used as a preposition, adverb or adjective, but in this case, it is not quite doing that. *Up* in this example is acting as an adverb particle as part of a phrasal verb. We will discuss the role of adverb particles in a later section.

2. *Particle Examples*
   Let's look at some examples of particles in sentences, beginning first with the adverb particles that form phrasal verbs:

   a. *Sassy went* away *on a long trip*.
   b. *We will talk* over *the problem.*
   c. *Jimmy started* out *with sixty dollars.*

Next some examples of to as a particle when used as the infinitive marker (notice how *to* is used as a particle and preposition in the first example):

a. I wanted *to* go to the movies.
b. Helen hopes *to* decide on her future soon.
c. We are not going *to* go along with this any longer.

Next some examples of discourse particles:

a. *Now*, who would like some dinner?
b. I was told I would be fired. *Well*, I will not accept that without a fight!

Please note that discourse particles are more likely to be part of speech than writing. In addition, it could be argued that discourse particles fall under the banner of interjections (words like *oh*, *wow*, *hey*). Finally, the word *not*, which is termed a negative particle

a. We will *not* travel to Paris this summer.
b. The president does *not* have that authority.

3. *Adverb Particle*
   The most common particles you will come across are those words that are mainly used as prepositions, but which become adverb particles when combined with a verb. For example:

a) The project was moving *along* at a steady rate.
   Along is the adverb particle in this sentence, joining with *move* to form the phrasal verb *move along*. It is almost unnecessary to use *along* in the example, and we could still fully understand the meaning of the sentence without it. So, why use particles in English at all? Grammarians don't often agree on the reasons for these things, but it's enough to say that these phrasal verbs that use adverb particles have become more common over time. It might seem unnecessary to have them, but language would be a lot less fun if we didn't. Moreover, we can also argue that adverbial particles do, in fact, give some meaning to the sentences. Looking back at a previous example:

   1. He ate *up* all his dinner.
      Without the adverb particle the sentence would look like this:
   2. He ate all his dinner.
      Are both those sentences truly the same? One might argue that *ate up* is a little stronger and more visual than *ate*. The difference is subtle – very subtle. However, it underlines a point on which grammar specialists do agree; namely, that particles are "discrete entities", i.e. they perform very subtle roles in a sentence, but their usage adds flavour and meaning. We should, however, be clear that some adverb particles do give very important context as part of a phrasal verb, without which the phrase would make no sense. For example:
   3. The airplane took *off* at 3am precisely.
      Took off is a phrasal verb meaning to become airborne. Without the adverb particle *off*, the sentence, *the airplane took at 3am precisely*, would be nonsensical.

b. *How Many Particles Are in English?*
   Because many prepositions can be used as adverb particles, we can say that there are dozens of English particles. However, we can break them down into these categories:
   1. Grammatical particles – the infinitive marker *to*.
   2. Adverb particles – prepositions that combine with verbs to form phrasal verbs.
   3. Discourse particles – words like *now* and *well* that are used like interjections.
   4. Negative particle – the word *not*.

A final note: The words *yes* and *no* are sometimes described as grammatical particles as they do not fit into the eight parts of speech. The debate rages over this, as some grammarians argue that they are interjections. However, this issue feeds into a (friendly) criticism often aimed at grammarians; namely, that all the words they can't easily categorize, they lump together and call them particles.

Batak Angkola Language

Angkola, or Batak Angkola, is an [Austronesian language](#) of [Sumatera](#). Batak Angkola is a Southern Batak language spoken by about 535,000 people in the province of North Sumatra in Indonesia. In

particular, it is spoken in the regencies of Labuhan Batu, Labuhan Batu Selatan, Padang Lawas, Padang Lawas Utara, Tapanuli Selatan, Tapanuli Tengah, and Tapanuli Utara. Batak Angkola is also known as Anakola or Angkola. It is spoken by adults and some children. Most Batak Angkola speakers also speak Indonesian. These days Batak Angkola is written with the Latin alphabet, and in the past it was written with the Batak script. The Batak Angkola people are the people who descended from the Batak Toba and the Mandailing peoples. In Sipirok (the biggest town in the South Tapanuli regency) , nearly half of thepeople descended from the people who migrated from North Tapanuli to South Tapanuli in the 14th century who belong to the Siregar clan. The clans of the Batak Angkola people are Nasution, Siregar, Harahap, Pohan, Hasibuan, Daulay some of them belong to clans that belong to the Batak Toba people such as Pasaribu, Hutagalung. Below are some examples of Batak Angkola Language:

1. *Bodoh* (stupid)   : *Oto, bodo,*
2. *Buang* (throwing)   : *Ambukkon*
3. *Burung* (bird)   : *Pidong*
4. *Cabai* (chili)   : *Lasiak*
5. *Cantik* (beautiful)   : *Jeges*
6. *Cari* (searching)   : *Jalaki*
7. *Dari mana* (where)   : *Sian dia/Kandia*
8. *Gadis* (girl)   : *Bujing-bujing*
9. *Dengar* (Listen)   : *Tangihon*
10. *Dimana* (where)   : *Didia/Idia*

Based on the classification, the Angkola Language includes the Austronesian language family. It is argued that in the there are five languages of each vocabulary different from each other:

1. *Hata somal* is the variety of language that is used in everyday life.
2. *Hata andung* is a variety of literary languages used in the tradition of *mangandung*(wailing) at traditional ceremonies of marriage or death.
3. *Hata teas dohot jampolak* is the kind of language used in quarrels or berate.
4. *Hata si baso* is a variety of languages used specifically by the baso (figure shaman) or datu.
5. *Hata parkapur* is the kind of language that Mandailing people used in the past when they searched for camphor.

Examples of vocabulary:

Table 3 : Types of *Hata*

English	Indonesia	Hata Somal	Hata Andung	Hata Teas	Hata Sibaso	Hata Parkapur
Eye	*Mata*	*Mata*	*Simanyolong*	*Loncot*	-	-
Betel leaf	*Daun Sirih*	*Burangir*	*Simanggurak*	-	*Situngguk*	-
Tiger	*Harimau*	*Babiat*	-	-	-	*Oppui/Namaradati*

Here is the chart of consonants and vowels of Angkola language:

Table 4 : The Consonants and Vowels of Angkola Language

Consonants			Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Nasal			m	n	ɲ	ŋ	
Plosive/ Affricate	voiceless		p	t	tʃ	k	
	voiced		b	d	dʒ	g	
Fricative				s			h
Rhotic				r			
Lateral				l			
Approximant			w		j		

Vowels

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i		u
Mid	e		o
Open		a	

Angkola Barumun Word Formation

     Barumun is the name of area in Padang Lawas regency, and the people who live in this regency called *halak Barumun* or the Barumuns' people. Barumun also the name of subdistrict in Padang Lawas, and Barumun also the name of a river which is flow in this area. So that, Barumun is an identity of people who live in Padang Lawas area. The people in this area still use Angkola language like as the people use Angkola language in another area, such as South Tapanuli, Central Tapanuli, North Padang Lawas, and Padang Sidimpuan city. But there is a special thing for Barumuns' people in speaking Angkola language. They have a special dialect or style, special intonation and stress, and special word formation rather different with Angkola language as generally. For example:

1. *Ziarah dung mulak sumbayang Jum'at kabotulan hari senin haduan nagiot berangkat busemau tumedan/ bagasnisi Hj Nelly hrp mangaligi kaktta kesuma nahurang sehat, tu sudarongku sasudena sapandoa mita jolo tuAllah swt semoga dilehen tukk kesumaon kesembuhan Aamiin*
2. *Jadi ma kahang, totop dei na sapan do'a hita... Malum nian penyakit ni kk ta na di tanggor, dht mulak songon na somal sehat... Au pe leng na huingot do kk on...*

     Angkola language in Barumun style, has a specification or peculiarities in word formation or in word selection spoken by the native speaker (Barumun people).

2. RESEARCH METHOD

     Method of research used in this research was descriptive qualitative method. As Bogdan and Biklen(2007: 23) stated that qualitative is descriptive data which are collected from the form of words or pictures rather than a numbers. So that the writer presented the data collected in words rather than numbers. Furthermore, this research is designed in a case study and only examines a single subject. Bogdan and Biklen (2007) stated that a case study is a detailed examination of one setting or a single subject. Isaac and Michael, (1987: 18) stated that descriptive method is the method whose purpose to describe systematically, factually and accurately". Descriptive research is used in the literal sense of describing situation and events. By using descriptive method, the data are analyzed by describing the categories of discourse structure pattern, identifying the variations of batak languages.

Data and Source of Data

     The data of this research were taken from the script of *whats ap* written by the native speakers or informants of Barumun people. There are many scripts style on mobile phone *whats ap* group, but the researcher only taken randomly 15 chats of native speakerIn this research, the researchers took two variations of Angkola Batak languages such as Angkola and Barumun.

Techniques of Data analyzing

     The researchers analyzed the data through the following steps such as the first, collect all the data from the *what sap* group on mobile phone that sent by the native speaker in Angkola Barumun language. The second, identifying the data to select the words and the particles of Angkola language. The third is analyze the word formation and analyze the subtraction particle of language, and to analyze the similarities or dissimilarities of Angkola and Barumun language or texts of Barumun .

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

     The data were taken from the script of *wa* (*what sap)* of some informants or native speakers of Barumun style of language. Here is the data and data analysis:

Table 5: Data of Barumun style language

No.	The Sentences of Barumun Style Language
1.	*Ziarah dung mulak sumbayang Jum'at kabotulan hari senin haduan nagiot berangkat busemau tumedan/ bagasnisi Hj Nelly hrp mangaligi kaktta kesuma nahurang sehat, tu sudarongku sasudena sapandoa mita jolo tuAllah swt semoga dilehen tukk kesumaon kesembuhan Aamiin*

2.	*Olo... Na untung parjagal tau i tarsulandit di gadu ni saba i, bia baen on gadu pe ma di barbar dua bariba, mun tajom ma gadu tarsulandit baya.. Na untung ma tarsulandit, angkot langganan niai marbalik ke tu lombangan sada pe inda dong na mangolu. Na untung... Na untung ma...*
3.	*Giot di lopo ni si Armein do maradian, mangan siang gari pake sop ato soto, tei ana rami nangkin, inda dong parkirna be*
4.	*Namagodang douida aek barumunibo, incogot bage aya muslih kehe tulopo armein asoumlongon, naramitupe dibagasan lopoi mabiariba maruntat,*
5.	*Sabotulna anggo autnai kuatdupei tai tiangnai anggo parnidaanku songon narebengdouidai, cubo pandang komu lauro sion jambatani, solusina sopo2 nailuar songoni tai ngonipe nabisado mamandang2, menu ayam penyet, soto masakan khas Tebingtinggi*
6.	*Maninggal umak landong Pagaranbira jae ondupe, incogot tutano/rabu Innalillah wainnailaihi rojiun, potangin dupe salose kuluallani paompuni abgta sitoha/ borunisi asnah siangkaan namarbagas tupbira julu*
7.	*Au inda mangarti topung tawar on,.. Biarku konga2 mon hami hatobangon na sian sosa on.*
8.	*Na holpu mada kopi i ibo... Sugari ulg adong sianida na..*
9.	*Ma isi muse janggut i bo, sip sip dia i di lambung gawang bariba dolok....nian inda aru binoto halak janggut on sbg suhu pemula...*
10.	*Salose mambaca kuluallа disiraisan sannari minum tes manis dilopo elnaon, dungnaron masuk bagas uda ipoken aupe mulakma tuhuta, manyogot busedomaroau tupokenon harana giot tusiraisan dopeami dht uda pasuo/ manjalang ibotoi istiri nisi rajab, tongkindami dilopoon ulang inte2an tua dibagas*
11.	*Oo jeges meintong ke mita. Olo dot aroro mu ma dot mada*
12.	*On manaru soban ma, di angsuran soni Mar palan palan*
13.	*Ahado napadoti aya muslih na amantado mantrakter nasalopoon indaipatola amanta au mambayarna dapot2 rohani amanta ningtohangku muda aumambayarna tesni udaimia dohot tesku nagiot bayaronku*

From the data above, the researcher will compare to the standart Angkola language to search out the different in word formation or particle of language

Table 6: Comparative Analysis of Barumun Style and Angkola Language

No.	Barumun Style	Angkola Style
1	*Ziarah dung mulak sumbayang Jum'at kabotulan hari senin haduan nagiot berangkat buse* **mau** *tumedan/ bagasnisi Hj Nelly hrp mangaligi kaktta kesuma nahurang sehat, tu sudarongku sasudena sapandoa* **mita** *jolo tuAllah swt semoga dilehen tukk kesumaon kesembuhan Aamiin*	*Ziarah dung mulak sumbayang Jum'at kabotulan hari senin haduan nagiot berangkat buse* **ma au** *tumedan/ bagasnisi Hj Nelly hrp mangaligi kaktta kesuma nahurang sehat, tu sudarongku sasudena sapandoa* **ma hita** *jolo tuAllah swt semoga dilehen tukk kesumaon kesembuhan Aamiin*
2.	*Olo... Na untung parjagal* **tau** *i tarsulandit di gadu ni saba i, bia baen on gadu pe ma di barbar dua bariba,* **mun** *tajom ma gadu tarsulandit baya.. Na untung ma tarsulandit, angkot langganan niai marbalik ke tu lombangan sada pe inda dong na mangolu. Na untung... Na untung ma...*	*Olo... Na untung parjagal* **tahu** *i tarsulandit di gadu ni saba i, bia baen on gadu pe ma di barbar dua bariba,* **mur** *tajom ma gadu tarsulandit baya.. Na untung ma tarsulandit, angkot langganan niai marbalik ke tu lombangan sada pe inda dong na mangolu. Na untung... Na untung ma...*
3.	*Giot di lopo ni si Armein do maradian, mangan siang gari pake sop* **ato** *soto,* **tei ana rami** *nangkin, inda dong parkirna be*	*Giot di lopo ni si Armein* **i** *do maradian, mangan siang gari pake sop* **sanga** *soto,* **tai naramian** *nangkin, inda dong parkirna be*
4.	*Namagodang* **douida** *aek barumunibo,* **incogot** *bage aya muslih kehe tulopo armein asoumlongon, naramitupe dibagasan lopoi mabiariba maruntat,*	*Namagodang* **do huida** *aek barumunibo,* **accogot** *bage aya muslih kehe tulopo armein asoumlongon, naramitupe dibagasan lopoi mabiariba maruntat*
5.	*Sabotulna anggo autnai kuat* **dupei** *tai tiangnai anggo parnidaanku songon narebeng* **douidai,** *cubo pandang* **komu lauro sion** *jambatani, solusina sopo2 nailuar songoni tai* **ngonipe** *nabisado mamandang2, menu ayam penyet, soto masakan khas Tebingtinggi*	*Sabotulna anggo autnai kuat* **dope i** *tai tiangnai anggo parnidaanku songon narebeng* **do huida i,** *cubo pandang* **hamu laos ro sian** *jambatani, solusina sopo2 nailuar songoni tai* **sian i pe** *nabisado mamandang2, menu ayam penyet, soto masakan khas Tebingtinggi*
6.	*Maninggal umak landong Pagaranbira jae* **ondupe,** **incogot** *tutano/rabu Innalillah wainnailaihi rojiun,* **potangin dupe** *salose kuluallani* **paompuni** *abgta sitoha/ borunisi asnah siangkaan namarbagas tupbira julu*	*Maninggal umak landong Pagaranbira jae* **on dope,** *accogot tutano/rabu Innalillah wainnailaihi rojiun,* **napotangin dope** *salose kuluallani* **pahompu ni** *abgta sitoha/ borunisi asnah siangkaan namarbagas tupbira julu*
7.	*Au inda mangarti topung tawar on,.. Biarku* **konga2 mon** *hami hatobangon na sian sosa on.*	*Au inda mangarti topung tawar on,.. Biarku* **homing-homang ma on** *hami hatobangon na sian sosa on.*
8.	*Na* **holpu** *mada kopi i ibo... Sugari ulg adong sianida na..*	*Na* **tabo** *mada kopi i ibo... Sugari ulg adong sianida na..*
9.	*Ma isi muse janggut i bo, sip sip* **dia i** *di lambung gawang bariba dolok....nian inda* **aru** *binoto halak janggut on sbg suhu pemula...*	*Ma isi muse janggut i bo, sip sip* **do ia i** *di lambung gawang bariba dolok....nian inda* **haru** *binoto halak janggut on sbg suhu pemula...*
10.	*Salose mambaca kulualla disiraisan sannari minum tes manis dilopo elnaon, dungnaron masuk bagas uda ipoken aupe mulakma*	*Salose mambaca kulualla disiraisan sannari minum tes manis dilopo elnaon, dungnaron masuk bagas uda ipoken aupe mulakma tuhuta,*

	tuhuta, manyogot busedomaroau tupokenon harana giot tusiraisan **dupe ami** *dht uda pasuo/ manjalang ibotoi istiri nisi rajab, tongkin* **dami** *dilopoon ulang inte2an tua dibagas*	*manyogot busedomaroau tupokenon harana giot tusiraisan* **do pe** *h6.***ami** *dht uda pasuo/ manjalang ibotoi istiri nisi rajab, tongkin* **do hami** *dilopoon ulang inte2an tua dibagas*
11.	*Oo jeges* **meintong ke mita**. *Olo* **dot aroro** *mu ma* **dot** *mada*	*Oo jeges* **mai antong kehe ma hita**. *Olo* **dohot haroro** *mu ma* **dohot** *mada*
12.	*On manaru soban ma, di angsuran* **soni** *Mar palan palan*	*On manaru soban ma, di angsuran* **songoni** *Mar palan palan*
13.	*Ahado napadoti aya muslih na amantado mantrakter nasalopoon indaipatola amanta au mambayarna dapot2 rohani amanta ningtohangku muda aumambayarna tesni* **udaimia** *dohot tesku nagiot bayaronku*	*Ahado napadoti aya muslih na amantado mantrakter nasalopoon indaipatola amanta au mambayarna dapot2 rohani amanta ningtohangku muda aumambayarna tesni* **udai ma ia i** *dohot tesku nagiot bayaronku*

There are some comparative analysis between Angkola Barumun and Angkola Tapanuli Selatan in word formation written text taken from the whats app (wa) script.

Table 7. Comparative Analysis between Ang.*Barumun* and Ang. *Tapsel*

No	Types of Word Formation and Particle of Language	Angkola Barumun	Angkola Tapanuli Selatan
1.	Blend	*mau, mita*	*ma au, ma hita*
2.	Back formation, derivation	*tau, mun*	*tahu, mur*
3.	Back formation,	*ato, tei, anarami*	*atau, tai, amanarami*
4.	Blend, particle	*douida, incogot*	*do hu ida, accogot*
5.	Back formation, derivation, blend, particle	*dupei, douidai, komu, lauro sion, ngonipe*	*do pe i, do hu ida i,hamu, laos ro sian, sian i pe*
6.	Back formation, particle	*Ondupe, incogot, potangin dupe, paompuni*	*On do pe, accogot, napotangin do pe, pahompu ni*
7.	Synonym, derivation, particle	*konga-konga mon*	*homang-homang ma on*
8.	synonym	*holpu*	*tabo*
9.	Derivation, particle	*dia i, aru*	*do ia i, haru*
10.	Back formation, blend, particle	*dupe ami, dami*	*do pe hami, do hami*
11.	Blend, derivation, particle	*meintong ke mita, dot aroro*	*ma i antong kehe ma hita, dohot haroro*
12.	blend	*soni*	*songoni*
13.	Blend, partcile	*udaimiai*	*uda i ma ia i*

After analyze the data, the researcher conclude this research as there are three types of word formations that is back formation, blends and derivation happened in Angkola Barumun language.

4. CONCLUSION

    This research is about Angkola Barumun language and Angkola Tapanuli Selatan language conducted to compare both the two languages to find out the word formation and particle of language. There are three types of word formations that is back formation, blends and derivation happened in Angkola Barumun language, such as *mau* and *ma au, mita* and *ma hita, soni* and *songoni, meintong* and *ma i antong,* in Angkola Tapanuli Selatan. There are three types of an article of language in both Angkola Barumun such as, as *du, pe,*

ma and Angkola Tapanuli Selatan such as *do, pe, ma.* However, these studies are usually carried out in areas where the languages grows and develops.

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