The Argument Structure of Intransitive Verbs in Toba Batak Language Aek Kanopan Dialect: A Grammatical Typology Analysis

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ABSTRACT: The aim of the research is to describe the argument structure of intransitive verbs in Toba Batak language (TBL) Aek Kanopan dialect based on grammatical typology analysis. Data collections are gathered by applying conversational and listening method. Meanwhile, the main technique in collecting the data is elicitation technique, which is continued by several techniques, i.e. recording technique and taking note. The data is analyzed by distributional method as suggested by Sudaryanto (2015) and Mahsun (2011). With the use of the oral and written data, as well as the observation method, the analyzing data is done by using substitutional method, translational method, and referential method. The results of the analysis are provided by formal and informal methods. The result of this research shows that the argument structure of intransitive verbs in Toba Batak Language, Aek Kanopan dialect is that intransitive verbs can be divided into two types, namely verbs involving experiencer verbs and action verbs. Both types of verbs require only one argument, the subject, which grammatically functions as the only argument in the sentence. Semantically, the subject can act as an agent who performs an action or as an experiencer who experiences a state or feeling. Then, typologically of grammatical, the argument structure of intransitive verb in TBL Aek Kanopan dialect involved as an accusative-type language.

KEYWORDS: Argument Structure, Verb predicates, Intransitive verbs, Toba Batak Language, Aek Kanopan

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Toba Batak language (hereinafter abbreviated as TBL) is a regional language used by Toba Batak tribe, especially those living in North Tapanuli Regency, North Sumatra Province. TBL is still used by Batak people as their communication language. This language is also used by Batak Toba people in other regions across the country (Sibarani, 2003:2). The term "Batak Toba" originates from Toba Batak language, and it is used to refer to any community of speakers of a language that is very similar to the one used in Toba. However, it cannot be denied that this language often faces difficulties in communication, especially when used by Naposobulung or young people.

TBL belongs to the Austronesian language family and is part of the Batak language group. (Napitupulu, 2021:9). The Batak tribe is located in North Sumatera, with a population of 8,466,969 people. (Badan Pusat Statistik 2020). The speakers of TBL inhabit the western and southern regions of Lake Toba. This language historically used the Batak script, but currently, its speakers generally use the Latin script. One of the TBL researchers, in his activities, wrote in his book which was translated into English by Miss Jeune Scott with the title A Grammar of Toba Batak (Van der Tuuk, 1971). Van der Tuuk focused on the sound system and parts of speech or on the fields of phonology and morphology. The study of word classes is not the study of the order of words in a sentence, but rather the study of the order within words and word formation.

According to Nababan (1981), in his book A Grammar of Toba Batak, Toba Batak is a dialect of the Batak language. The four dialects commonly referred to as Batak are Toba, Angkola (Mandailing), Simalungun, and Karo (Karo+Pak-Pak). Furthermore, Sibarani (1997) states that the Batak ethnic group consists of five sub-ethnic groups: Batak Toba; Batak Karo; Batak Simalungun; Batak Pak Pak-Dairi; and Batak Angkola-Mandailing. Many Batak people from the five sub-tribes have left their region and migrated. In Aek Kanopan, the Toba Batak tribe, who live in other regions, speak Toba Batak dialect.

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TBL Aek Kanopan dialect serves as the language used in that speech community, for example, in everyday conversations, in customary practices, and as a medium in sacred religious ceremonies/worship events. The Batak Toba ethnic community scattered across North Tapanuli Regency uses TBL as a symbol of regional pride. Additionally, TBL serves as a symbol of regional identity and as a means of expressing thoughts and feelings. This underlies that TBL is used in the social interactions of that community. TBL is a language that has its own unique characteristics and distinctions that set it apart from other Batak languages. The uniqueness is evident in the phonetic level, word forms, and sentence structures of TBL Aek Kanopan Dialect , which has its own system, such as the verb structure in TBL, which is usually VOS but can also be SVO like Indonesian because the verb position in TBL Aek Kanopan Dialect can occupy a position in the middle of the sentence after the subject position and at the beginning of the sentence as previously explained. Pay attention to the following example that shows an intransitive verb:

(1-1)	a	*Anggina*	*mar-lojong*	*tu*	*jabu*
		Adik=POS3	VA-lari	PREP	rumah

'His younger sibling ran to the house'

(1-1)	b	*Mar-lojong*	*angina*	*tu*	*jabu*
		VA-lari	Adik=POS3	PREP	rumah

'His younger sibling ran to the house'

In clauses (1-1a and 1-1b) above, the verb *mar-lojong* 'to run' is classified as an intransitive verb that only requires the presence of one argument in the clause. The *verb mar-lojong* 'to run' in clauses (1-1a and 1-1b) is an intransitive verb with the active marker *mar-* as a morphological marker of the intransitive verb. Clauses (1-1a and 1-1b) show the verb *mar-lojong* 'to run,' which means 'to run' is an intransitive verb that syntactically does not require the presence of an argument functioning as an object, but semantically, the verb represents an action that implies an activity of running performed by the subject, which in this case is *'anggi na,'* meaning 'her younger sibling.' Therefore, the verbs mentioned above are intransitive verbs that semantically belong to action verbs which, in syntactic studies, do not require the presence of an argument functioning as an object. However, *tu jabu* 'to the house' is not an argument because its presence is optional (adjunct) and it has the preposition marker *-tu*.

Dixon (2010:115) states that transitivity is a multi-layered phenomenon, and like other aspects of grammar, transitivity has a semantic basis. Transitivity describes the semantic basis of how to recognize core argument functions and how semantic roles are mapped to the same syntactic functions. Dixon (2010) also explains further that each clause has a transitivity value that determines the desired number of core arguments. There are several common conventions for marking the core argument so that the audience recognizes it. Next, verbs are divided into groups of degrees of transitivity, depending on the type of clause that appears.

All languages have transitive or intransitive sentences, which means that TBL also has them. This research analyzes the transitivity argument structure of TBL bound by its verb predicate. In addition, affixes that mark verbal transitive constructions are discussed when analyzing verb constructions. As stated by O'Grady et al. (1989:141), the subcategorization frame -[__NP]- indicates that verbs cannot appear together with sibling NPs. Verbs of this type are usually referred to as intransitive. On the other hand, transitive verbs require a direct object, as indicated by the frame +[__NP]. But, in this research, the researcher focuses on the argument structure of intransitive verbs.

The uniqueness and distinctiveness of the TBL system is an important reason for this research because until now, studies on TBL Aek Kanopan dialect, especially research on The Argument Structure of Intransitive verbs in TBL Aek Kanopan dialect: A grammatical typology analysis have not existed. In addition, this research needs to be done because TBL Aek Kanopan dialect is one of the sources for the Indonesian language among the regional languages in Indonesia. Therefore, this language needs to receive attention from language experts and researchers, compared to several other language studies, research conducted on TBL Aek Kanopan dialect can be said to be still lacking or relatively few.

Some studies and writings that have been conducted and related to TBL Aek Kanopan dialect are research conducted by Basaria (2014) on *'Argument Structure of Transitive Sentence in Toba Batak Language'.* This study shows that in TBL the indirect object argument structure is placed before the verb and the direct object argument structure being the subject itself, followed by the indirect object. In bi-transitive sentences, there is one oblique argument characterised by the preposition /tu-/. Manurung & Mulyadi (2021) entitled *The Semantic Role of Core Argument on Batak Toba Language*. The results show that the semantic roles of core arguments in TBL consist of macro roles and thematic roles. The macro role consists of actor and agent, while the thematic

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role consists of agent, experiencer, effector, addressee, theme, source, and patient. The last research is Lestari & Mulyadi (2023) on *Kategori dan Peran Tematis Argumen Klausa Verbal pada Bahasa Batak Toba*. The results show that TBL verbal clause categories consist of two parts: verbal and non-verbal clauses. A verbal clause consists of three components: transitive clauses, which consist of active clauses, passive clauses, and reciprocal clauses; intransitive clauses, and semitransitive clauses. Although all of these studies are encouraging, they only provide an initial description of TBL in general and have not examined the argument structure of intransitive verbs in TBL Aek Kanopan dialect based on grammatical typology analysis. Therefore, this argument structure study needs to be clarified further based on the thoughts of syntax experts.

Considering the aforementioned linguistic phenomenon, it is deemed important to conduct research to preserve the language, or at least to document it before it is feared to become extinct. Therefore, as one of the regional language studies in the archipelago that belongs to the Austronesian language group, the researcher wants to conduct a study on the argument structure of intransitive verbs in TBL Aek Kanopan dialect related to grammatical typology. According to Jufrizal (2007), this research is very important and scientifically valuable because there are still many differing opinions on how regional languages in Indonesia are typologically classified. Even to gain a better understanding of the syntactic typology of the Indonesian language, further research is needed.

1.2 Research Method

In this study, researchers used qualitative research methods by focusing on the argument structure of Toba Batak language Aek Kanopan dialect: a grammatical typology analysis produced by native speakers of Toba Batak language from Aek Kanopan. According to Mahsun (2005:257), qualitative research is an activity that is carried out simultaneously with data analysis activities. As for the definition of qualitative research methods according to Sudaryanto (2015:3), qualitative descriptive research is when activities attempt to describe or describe in words or language about information obtained from a research setting. In other words, qualitative descriptive research aims to describe, explain, and answer in detail the problems being studied by studying a phenomenon carefully.

In collecting data in this study, researchers use interview techniques and recording techniques. This interview technique is used to obtain data about argument structure found in intransitive verbs both experiential and action verb. After the data was found from data collection in the form of interviews with Toba Batak informants, the researchers recorded the conversations between speakers and researchers. Furthermore, with the use of the oral and written data, as well as the observation method, the analyzing data is done by using distributional method, translational method, and referential method. The results of the analysis are provided by formal and informal methods.

II.   THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1   Verb Predicate

Dixon (2011:9) states that in terms of semantic roles and syntactic relations, verbs, which are the center of a clause, can refer to activities so that there are a number of participants involved in the activity and each activity has a role. Besides referring to an action, verbs can also refer to a state so that there are participants who experience the state in question. Hence, a verb predicate is a predicate that expresses an action, event or state of flux. Verb predicates are usually formed by verbs (Dixon, 2010).

Verbs convey the meaning of action, process, or action in a semantic way. Verbs are separated into two categories based on their form: derived verbs and basic free verbs. Verbs can be classified as either transitive or intransitive based on the number of arguments they contain. Verbs can be classified as either active or passive depending on how they relate to the argument. In grammar, a verb is considered 'intransitive' if it takes only one core argument, 'monotransitive' if it takes two arguments; and 'bitransitive' if it takes three arguments. Verbs can be classified based on the category of ditransitivity in a clause. Transmissibility is a syntactic category that has a semantic foundation (Dixon, 2010:90). The classification of verbs can be divided into: transitive verbs, intransitive verbs, and ambitransitive verbs (Dixon, 2010:124).The classification of verbs can be divided into: transitive verbs, intransitive verbs, and ambitransitive verbs (Dixon, 2010:124). In this research, the researcher focuses on intransitive verbs.

Intransitive Verbs

Dixon (2011:9) states that from the perspective of semantic roles and syntactic relations, verbs, which are the center of a clause, can refer to activities involving a number of participants, each of whom has a role in the activity. Verbs can also refer to a state or condition, so there are participants who experience the mentioned state. Therefore, a verbal predicate is a predicate that expresses an action, event, or changing state. Usually, verbs are used to express the action, existence, or event of the subject in a sentence. As the core of the sentence, a verbal predicate provides important information about what is done, experienced, or happening to the subject. Without a predicate, a sentence will feel empty and lack clear meaning.

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Intransitive verbs as verbs that do not require an object to complete their meaning (Alwi, 2003). Intransitive verbs can stand alone in a sentence that indicates an action, process, or state experienced by the subject and object. The proposition that uses that verb only has one argument. Essentially, intransitive verbs require one argument in the clause. This is in line with Dixon's opinion, which states that intransitive verbs are verbs that only require one core argument, referred to as S.

Intransitive verbs can be distinguished according to their semantic properties. There are verbs that contain the meaning of 'experience' or 'experiential verbs', and there are verbs that contain the meaning of 'action' or 'action verbs'. The term 'action' should not be misinterpreted: it does not refer to 'activity' which is characteristic of transitive verbs. In transitive verbs, something is produced (expressed by the object), and therefore the role of the subject is necessarily that of an 'actor'. Conversely, the subject of the (intransitive) verb known as 'performative verb' contains the role of 'performer', but without any 'transfer' of that 'action' to an 'object'. Because of the subject's role, this verb is called a 'performative verb'. The difference between experiential verbs and performative verbs is easy to understand. For example, the verbs sleep or fall are experiential verbs; there is no 'activity' required from the subject to sleep or fall. In some languages, there are verbs that are strictly categorized as intransitive verbs, such as in English the verbs sleep, cry, run, die, grow, and so on (Dixon, 2005).

2.2 Semantic Role

The semantic role of verbs is the role assigned to predicate arguments that are typically verbs. The semantic role theory used follows the idea of Valin Jr. and Lapolla (1999) who offer the labels actor and undergoer to explain the semantic relation between predicates and their arguments. Furthermore, semantic roles are generalisations about the role of participants in the event indicated by the verb (Booij, 2007:191). Semantic roles are useful in classifying verb arguments. According to Levin and Hovav (2005:3), a semantic role representation will reduce the meaning of a verb through a set of roles assigned to its arguments.

A semantic role is the role or function played by an argument (noun or noun phrase) in relation to the action or event expressed by the predicate. This role describes how each argument is involved in the situation expressed by the sentence, which relates to the meaning of the action or circumstance (see Dixon 2005, 2010).

Dixon (2005, 2010) provides a comprehensive classification of semantic roles based on verb structure and argumentation. His theory presents the view that verbs carry certain semantic roles, and the arguments associated with these verbs also play an important role in the formation of sentence structure. The following is the division of semantic roles based on argument structure according to Dixon's theory: *Agent, Patient, Recipient, Experiencer, Theme, Source, Goal, Location, Instruments, Cause, Stimulus,* and *Beneficiary.*

2.3 Argument Structure

The term argument is similar in meaning to the subject and/or object in a clause. In simple terms, Artawa (2002:8) says that argument structure is predicate information (usually related to verbs) and concerns the syntactic-semantic information of predicates. Furthermore, argument structure is also suggested by Valin Jr. and Lapolla (1999:28) who mention that the term argument actually refers to semantic arguments (arguments based on causes and semantic factors), while core argument is a notion that refers to the syntactic level. In this study, the structure of the argument is seen syntactically (grammatically) by paying attention to its relationship as a form of semantic matter. Alsina (1996:4-7) mentions that a predicate expresses the relationship between the actors in a clause. In simple terms, the meaning of the term argument is equivalent to the meaning of the clause and/or its subject. The number of arguments in a clause or sentence is determined by the verb as the core (head) of the clause or sentence, because arguments are syntactic and semantic elements required by the verb and are usually related to participation in an event or state expressed by the verb or its predicate (Williams, 1991) in Budiarta. (2013:37). This study examines the structure of arguments syntactically (grammatically) by considering how they relate as a form of semantics.

Argument structure, as defined before, refers to the systematic organization of arguments (participants) in a clause according to their syntactic and semantic roles. This framework explores how participants such as subjects, objects, and other core arguments are encoded in language, focusing on the relationships between these roles and the grammatical structures that express them. It encompasses both the syntactic positions these roles occupy in sentences and the semantic roles they play in relation to the predicate, providing insights into how languages universally and variably encode these fundamental aspects of sentence structure.

2.4 Linguistics Typology

Language typology is generally intended to classify languages through structural behaviour based on the peculiarities of the language. Basically, language typology studies can be carried out on any language structure, taking into account the most dominant features of the language (Comrie, 1989: 33-38).

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This research is based on grammatical typology theory. The term grammatical typology is often used to differentiate it from the term functional typology, a linguistic typology study that emphasizes the study of the functional aspects of language; language as a tool of communication. (Jufrizal, 2012:3-4). Both grammatical typology and functional typology originate from linguistic typology as the parent term and the basis of its study. However, the term grammatical typology can already be directly referred to the concept of linguistic typology. (see Givon, 1984, 1990; Jufrizal, 2004, 2007; Artawa, 2005). The term grammatical in linguistics, specifically, often refers to the levels of morphology and syntax (morphosyntax), although linguists essentially refer to grammar as the levels of phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics.

S (subject), A (agent), and P (patient) are the three syntactic arguments used in syntactic typology studies to determine language types. To discover language typology, the relationship between these components will direct the theoretical framework. The grammatical alliance system is related to language typology, especially in the context of syntax. According to Dixon (1994), systems or tendencies of grammatical alliances within or between clauses in a language are typologically known as basic grammatical alliances. This alliance can be the system of S=A,! P, S = P, Sa = A, Sp = P, or other systems. According to Artawa (1998:127), the three systems of grammatical alliance-accusative, ergative, and S-division-are the focal points for determining the grammatical typology that can be discussed for every language in the world.

In typological studies, there are two basic assumptions about sentences, namely: first, that the concept of predicate structure can be applied to all languages, and second, that both arguments: (i) differ in terms of their semantic relationship with the predicate and (ii) differ from each other through grammatical markers. Clause structure that has two arguments, one identified as the agent (actor) and the other as the patient. The agent and patient marked by grammatical features in a language are called grammatical roles. The concept of grammatical relations includes subjects, objects, and so on. Agent and patient are the two most important grammatical roles in typological studies. Three other grammatical roles that follow agent and patient are beneficiary, instrumental, and locative (Comrie, 1989).

III.   RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Intransitive verbs have one argument that is also the grammatical subject and semantically functions as an agent or undergoer (patient, theme, benefactor, etc). In Toba Batak language Aek Kanopan dialect, intransitive verbs can be divided into two categories, namely experiencer intransitive verbs and action intransitive verbs. Here are explanations of argument structures for both types of verbs:

3.1 Argument Structure of *Experiencer Intransitive Verbs* of TBL Aek Kanopan Dialect.

Van Valin, Jr and LaPolla (1999:148-150) say that the verb with one core argument in syntax is known as intransitive verb. The argument structure of intransitive verbs also requires one FN argument element that can function as a grammatical subject and semantically as an agent or patient. An experiencer verb is a verb that shows a feeling, condition, or experience experienced by the argument, usually the subject is the recipient of the experience (experiencer). There is usually only one argument in an experiencer verb, which is the subject. According to Dixon (1994) theory, intransitive verbs are a type of verb that requires only one argument, usually functions as the subject in a clause, and does not require a direct object. One of the subclasses of intransitive verbs is experiencer verbs, which relate to mental and emotional experiences or states. In Toba Batak language of Aek Kanopan dialect, these experiencer verbs are often used to express a person's internal state. Experiencer verbs involve one argument that acts as an 'experiencer' or an individual who experiences or feels a state, feeling, or mental state. In this case, these verbs include *laugh, cry, faint, shiver, and fell,* then the subject is the person experiencing the state. The following examples illustrate the TBL predication built by an intransitive verbal predicate:

(2-1)   a   *Marasa   sodih   do   ibana*
VA-rasa   sedih   PAR   3SG
'She/he felt sad.'

(2-1)   b   *Mar-tangis   halahi   di   sikkola*
VA-tangis   3PL   PREP   sekolah
'They cried at school.'

The data (2-1a) is constructed by the verbal predicate *marasa* 'fell' and has one argument ibana "she/he"and a non-argument element *sodih* 'sad'. The intransitive verbal predicate *marasa* 'fell' requires only one argument *ibana* 'she/he' whicy grammatically functions as subject and as a experiencer in semantic role because *ibana* 'she/he' felt sad and can be supplemented with other non-arguments s*odih* 'sad' which categorized as comlplement to intransitive verb *marasa* 'fell'. The data (2-1b) is also

constructed by the intransitive verb *mar-tangis* 'cry' and has one argument *halahi* 'they' and a non-argument element *di sikkola* 'at school'. The argument 'di sikkola' functions as both subject and patient as it is affected by the verb semantics of the clause. The intransitive verbal predicate *mar-tangis* 'cry' requires only one argument *halahi* 'they' which grammatically functions as a subject and semantically functions as an experience and can be supplemented with other non-arguments

3.2 Argument Structure of *Action Intransitive Verbs* of TBL Aek Kanopan Dialect

Dixon (1994) states that agentive/action intransitive verbs are a type of verb that describes an action performed by an agent without involving a direct object. These verbs require only one argument, which is the subject in the role of the agent, who performs an action actively. Action verbs are verbs that show the action performed by the subject. In this case, the subject acts as an agent (actor) who performs an activity. Action intransitive verbs always involve one argument that acts as an agent, i.e. the doer of an action. The subject is the one who actively performs the action stated by the verb. Like all intransitive verbs, action verbs do not require a direct object in the clause. It is the agent subject alone that carries out the action without affecting other objects.

(3-1) a *Mangan do   ibana   di   jabumi*
VA-makan   PAR   3SG   PREP   rumah=POS
'She/he ate at your house.'

(3-1) b *Mar-dalan   Ucok   tu   jabu*
VA-jalan Ucok   PREP   rumah
'Ucok walks to home.'

(3-1) c *Ma-dabu   si   Rogap*
VA-jatuh si   Rogap
'Si Rogap fell down.'

(3-1) d *Mar-lange   si   Butet*
VA-renang   si   Butet
'Si Butet swims.'

(3-1) e *Laho   do   halahi   tu   Jakarta*
VA-pergi PAR   3JM   PREP   Jakarta
'They went to Jakarta.'

Clause (3-1a) is constructed by the verbal predicate which is included in an intransitive verb *mangan* 'eat' and has one argument *ibana* "she/he" and a non-argument element *tu jabumi* "to your house". The argument 'tu jabumi' functions as both subject and patient as it is affected by the verb semantics of the clause. The intransitive verbal predicate *mangan* 'eat' requires only one argument and can be supplemented with other non-arguments. Clause (3-1b) is also constructed by the verbal predicate *mar-dalan* 'walk' and has a single argument *Ucok* 'Ucok' which grammatically functions as the subject and semantically functions as the agent. Besides the argument 'Ucok', clause (3-1b) also has a non-argument element, namely *tu jabu* 'to home'. The same can also be seen in clauses (3-1c), (3-1d) and (3-1e). The clauses are also formed by the verbal predicate *madabu* 'fall' in clause (3-1c), verbal *marlange* 'swim' in clause (3-1d) and verbal *laho* 'go' in clause (3-1e). Each clause (3-1c), (3-1d) and (3-1e) has the same argument that functions as the grammatical subject and semantically functions as the agent, namely 'si Rogap' in clause (3-1c), 'si Butet' in clause (3-1d), and *halahi* 'they' in clause (3-1d). Besides the argument element, there is also a non-argument element that builds clause (3-1e), namely *tu Jakarta* 'to Jakarta' which functions as an adverbial.

3.3 The Tendencies of Grammatical Typology in TBL Aek Kanopan Dialect

In accusative grammatical systems, the subject of an intransitive verb (S) is treated the same as the subject of a transitive verb (A), while the object of a transitive verb (O) is treated differently. In other words, both the subject that experiences the action (experiencer) and the subject that performs the action (actor) on intransitive verbs have the same grammatical marking as the subject or transitive verbs. Based on this pattern, argument structure of intransitive verb in Toba Batak language Aek Kanopan dialect tends to follow the accusative pattern. In intransitive verbs, both subjects acting as action and experiencers get the same

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marking as subjects in transitive verbs. Intransitive verbs do not mark differently whether the subject is an actor or an experiencer, but rather use the same subject structure as in transitive verbs.

Syntactically, TBL Aek Kanopan dialect is a nominative-accusative language (called accusative language for short) because it treats S as equal to A, and different from P (S = A, ≠ P). The typological test to arrive at this conclusion is done by looking at the syntactic (verbal) construction of TBL Aek Kanopan dialect, namely the resultative construction or in other words, the passive construction. Diathesis studies show that TBL Aek Kanopan dialect basic clauses have active diathesis and their derivative constructions have passive diathesis. In typological studies, the existence of predicators and arguments is marked in grammatical features, both agent (doer) and patient (sufferer) markers. The existence of these markers is an important study in language typology (see Comrie, 1989).

Comrie (1989) also says that structurally the basic verb object becomes the subject in passive or anticausative constructions. It can also be said that the agent of passive sentences is arbitrary, while the agent in anticative is never expressed. Artawa (1998) says that the term resultative construction can be aligned with the term anticausative. According to Artawa (1998) resultative constructions are also known as constructions similar to passive constructions. Therefore, in this research, the study of resultative constructions is also related to passive constructions found in TBL. The resultative constructions of TBL Aek Kanopan dialect or passive constructions TBL Aek Kanopan dialect are characterised by the prefix *di-* 'di' and the prefix *tar-* 'ter'. The prefix *di-* can be used both when the agent of the action is not mentioned and when the agent is mentioned except when the agent is the first singular and the first plural. The prefix *di-* cannot be used when the agent is the first singular and the first plural.

Different from the prefix *di-* 'di', the resultative construction (passivising) with the prefix *tar-* 'ter' in TBL Aek Kanopan dialect realises a resultative construction that has the meaning of 'accidentally' or 'unintentionally'. Consider the following data of intransitive verbs that show resultative constructions using the prefix *tar-* 'ter':

(3-2)	a	*Panangko i tar- takkap ni massa*
		pencuri ART RES-tangkap PREP massa
		'The thief was caught (by) the masses'
(3-2)	b	*Jabu i tar- tutung (api)*
		rumah ART RES-bakar (api)
		'The house was burnt down (by fire)'

In data (3-2a), passivisation or resultative construction with the prefix *tar-* 'ter' can occur on intransitive verbs that require a 'general' or 'natural' agent, meaning that the agent in the data is an animate being, namely *panakko i* 'the thief' has a will, the actor, namely *massa* 'the masses' and the preposition ni 'by' as a passive marker in TBL Aek Kanopan dialect sentences. The presence of the preposition *ni* 'by' is arbitrary because the passive marker may or may not be present. In other words, the presence of the passive marker *ni* in TBL Aek Kanopan dialect can be omitted. However, data (3-2b) are resultative constructions that use passivisation in the form of the prefix *tar-* 'ter' whose agents are non-living beings, namely *jabu i* 'the house' (3-2b) so the presence of the preposition 'by' tends not to be important. This is because resultative constructions in passives that use the accidental prefix *tar-* 'ter' and whose agents are inanimate beings cause them to be weak passives.

Thus, TBL Aek Kanopan dialect intransitive verbs can be derived from pre-verbial based by providing resultative construction markers, namely the prefix *di-* and the passive-meaning prefix *tar-*. The treatment of TBL Aek Kanopan dialect as an accusative language has, so far, been the basis for researching, describing, and writing the grammar of TBL.

In the argument structure data on intransitive verbs of Toba Batak language Aek Kanopan dialect described earlier that intransitive verbs denoting experiencer verbs and action verbs semantically, the subjects 'he/she' and 'they' in data (2-1a, b) and also 'the thief' and 'the house' in data (3-1a, b) are treated in the same way without any change in form, whether they are Agent as actions or as experiencers. This shows an accusative tendency where S (intransitive subject) is treated like A (transitive subject).

Based on the grammatical typology analysis, the argument structure of intransitive verb in Toba Batak language Aek Kanopan dialect tends to follow the accusative pattern. In this pattern, subjects on intransitive verbs (both as actions and experiencers) are treated in the same way as subjects on transitive verbs, without any difference in marking. This shows that the Aek Kanopan dialect of Toba Batak language is not active-stative in the marking of argument structures on intransitive verbs, as there is no distinction between subjects who act actively and subjects who experience a feeling or condition.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the explanation of the previous analysis, the grammatical typology analysis of the argument structure of intransitive verbs in Toba Batak language Aek Kanopan dialect is that intransitive verbs can be divided into two types, namely verbs involving

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agentive verbs and experiencer verbs. Both types of verbs require only one argument, the subject, which grammatically functions as the only argument in the sentence. Semantically, the subject can act as an agent who performs an action or as an experiencer who experiences a state or feeling. In experiencer verbs, the argument is usually just the subject experiencing the feeling or experience. In action verbs, the subject acts as the agent who performs the action or activity. Action intransitive verbs describe active actions performed by the subject without involving a direct object, making them an important part of the analysis of grammatical typology of language.

This argument structure tendency shows that Toba Batak language Aek Kanopan dialect is accusative in grammatical typology. This can be seen from the same treatment of subjects (S) in intransitive verbs and actors or Agent (A) in transitive verbs. Both subjects who act and experience are treated in the same way, both in terms of position in the sentence and grammatical marking. This indicates that Toba Batak language Aek Kanopan dialect does not distinguish grammatically between subjects who act actively and subjects who experience a feeling or state, thus leading to accusative typology.

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