



Categorization of Adjective Nouns Collocations in the Batak Toba Language

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Abstract

This research was conducted on the categorization of adjective nouns in the collocation of adjective nouns in the Batak Toba language. This research used a qualitative approach with content analysis techniques to explore the content of research data and provide meaning to the interpretation of the data. Data was obtained from various written and spoken data, then analyzed using various language analysis techniques, such as permutation, substitution, insertion, expansion, change of form, loss and return. Based on the research conducted, it was found that the categorization of adjective nouns in the Batak Toba language in collocations is divided into four, namely: a) category A collocations which are formed through collocations of nouns that have the semantic characteristics [-INSANI, -ANIMATE, +CONCRETE, +TEMPORAL, +ENTITY] with adjectives which has the semantic characteristics [+DIMENSION, +COLOR, +VALUE, +AGE, +SPEED], b) category B collocations which are formed through the collocation of nouns which have the semantic characteristics [-INSANI, +ANIMATE, +CONCRETE, +TEMPORAL, +ENTITY] with adjectives which have the semantic characteristics [+DIMENSIONS, +COLOR, +VALUE, +AGE, +SPEED], c) category C collocations which are formed through collocations of nouns which have the semantic characteristics [+INSANI, +ANIMATE, +CONCRETE, +TEMPORAL, +ENTITY] with adjectives that have the semantic characteristics of all adjectives, and d) metaphorical category collocations. However, further research is needed that can categorize noun semantics with Batak Toba language adjective semantics to explain the relationship between noun categories and adjective types which collocate with each other so that they cannot replace each other.

Keywords: Adjective noun, Batak Toba, collocation, noun category

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1. Introduction

Collocation is a language phenomenon that generally attracts the interest of researchers in various subfields of linguistics, both theoretical and computational (Benson et al., 1986; Firth, 1957; Halliday & Hasan, 1976; Sinclair, 1991). In Indonesia, collocation has been studied by Imran et al., (2009) which produced a product in the form of an "Indonesian Collocation Dictionary". In this case, collocation is a universal phenomenon of language and has its own characteristics that differ from one language to another.

Collocation research so far has been based on various viewpoints from semantic studies, but has not examined collocations from the perspective of the meaning relationship between words in collocations. For example, collocation studies based on patterns (structure) and meaning (Kasan, 2019), text-based analysis (Hamdi et al., 2013 ; Suparno et al., 2021; Yulfi et al., 2019), corpus-based analysis (Phoocharoensil, 2021; Yuliawati, 2014; Widodo, 2015), some even study collocations by annotating computationally based lexical functions (Kacprzyk, 2014). The rest are studied from the perspective of translation (Galingging, 2018),

lexicography (Liu, 2010), and for foreign language learners (Moehkardi, 2012). Thus, these studies have not found a strong meaning relationship in collocations.

In its development, there were two studies that began to direct collocations based on strong meaning relationships. The first research was conducted by Xia et al., (2020) by analyzing twenty-three English collocations with a cognitive linguistic perspective and etymological analysis. Through this research, it was concluded that all verbs that form collocations involve a scope of action and emotional or thought activity. Semantic features of verbs and prototypical features of prepositions play an important role in the collocation of verbs and prepositions. However, this research does not involve studying verb semantics and has not used conceptual metaphors in cognitive semantics so it has not been able to describe a strong meaning relationship between verbs and prepositions in these collocations. The second research was conducted by Christian (2020) by examining Mandarin noun verb collocations. This research found that the meaning components of verbs are associated with the meaning components of nouns and build collocative meaning. Apart from that, through the frame, differences in perspective and interaction of elements forming collocations can also be seen. Then, in his research, Christian (2020) also found that conceptual integration can also describe the formation of verb noun (object) collocations. Thus, strong meaning relationships in verb-object collocations can be explored through a cognitive semantic approach. This is the first reason for the need for further study of collocations in terms of the strong relationships between elements in collocations by involving a cognitive semantic approach.

Batak Toba language collocation data tends to appear through data on *umpasa* 'rhymes' and *umpama* 'parables' found through traditional processions, song lyrics and folklore. The following is an example of a Batak Toba language 'parable' which contains collocations.

(1) *Parbahul-bahul na bolon*

POS-basket REL big

'Owner of a big basket'

A wise and patient leader

(2) *Parsangkalan na so ra mahiang*

POS-cutting board REL NEG FUT dry

'Owner of a cutting board that doesn't dry'

Generous leader

Data (1) is characterized by the collocation *parbahul-bahul na bolon* which is formed from the construction of the noun *parbahul-bahul* 'owner of the basket', then inserted with the relative pronoun *na* 'yang' as a strengthener or complement to the noun *parbahul*, then followed by the adjective *bolon* 'big'. The same thing applies in forming collocations in data (2) *parsangkalan na so ra mahiang*, the difference is that the strengthener or complement of the *parsangkalan* noun is marked with the negation *so* 'not'. These data compactly show the construction of adjective nouns in the Batak Toba language. Interestingly, each noun followed by an adjective is a collocate (pair) of each other's characteristics so they are associated with having the same environment as each other. This means that the presence of adjectives in complementing nouns is caused by the speaker's perception that the two words are paired. However, the question that arises then is, how is the categorization of adjective nouns in collocations that make the two pairs? Considering that the structure and function of language are very closely related, it is necessary to conduct a study of what function is intended by speakers through the language structure used.

2. Literature Review

The categorization of nouns with adjectives in collocations conceptually determines the nature of the attachment or close relationship between the noun and the adjective (Fatinah, 2013). For this reason, the categorization of nouns and adjectives is a concept that must be explained in this section. Apart from that,

compositionality theory is also explained to see the combination of meanings that appear in more complex forms.

Judging from semantic characteristics, nouns belong to the class of objects (things) or entities (Nida, 1964; Harris, 1973), which refer to humans, animals, plants, places, objects, and concepts such as teacher, cat, pine, Bandung, table, and mind (M. Moeliono et al., 2017)

Nouns can be divided into three groups, namely: 1) special nouns and general nouns, 2) abstract nouns and concrete nouns, and 3) spellable and uncountable nouns (Hatch & Brown, 1995). Specific nouns are nouns used to name certain specific objects such as Betsy, Ohio, and the Mormon Tabernacle Choir, while general nouns are nouns used for general nouns such as women, state, and choir. Then, abstract nouns are nouns whose form cannot be seen, such as hope, understanding, and love, while concrete nouns are objects whose form is real, such as dishes, tables, and chairs. Furthermore, spelled nouns are nouns that can be counted such as books, birds, and pianos, while uncountable nouns are nouns that cannot be counted such as applesauce, gravy, and rice.

In terms of semantic features, nouns are divided into two, namely those containing universal semantic features and those that are natural. Nouns that contain universal semantic features usually contain general meanings. The entire general public can understand the meaning contained in the meaning of this word. Meanwhile, natural nouns are usually nouns or nouns related to activities that are normal in the word. For example, the word 'orange' contains natural semantic features in the form of color, size, weight and round shape. There are no oranges that are elongated. This means that, by nature, oranges have a shape like that.

The semantic characteristics of nouns are generally stable (Givón, 1984). This means that an entity that is 'coded' by the lexicon of a noun group generally does not experience change. Givón (1984) describes the hierarchy of semantic features of nouns as follows.

[ENTITY > TEMPORAL > CONCRETE > ANIMAL > INDIVIDUAL]

The [ENTITY] feature means that something exists, the [TEMPORAL] feature means that something exists in a unit of time, the [CONCRETE] feature means that something is in a space/place, the [LIVING] feature includes all living organisms (creatures), and the feature [INSAN] refers to humans.

The hierarchy of semantic features also shows that if a word is made from a noun that has the rightmost feature, it means that something has all the features on the left, whereas if a word only has the semantic features of the leftmost noun, it means that something has no semantic features on the right. . That is why, nouns that only have leftmost semantic features are declared as abstract nouns.

Not much different from that, Givon (2001) states that nouns are part of a large and open lexical category. This means that it always receives additional new words and can occupy the main position as the subject of a clause, the object of a verb or the object of a preposition. For this reason, Givon (2001) said that if female semantic features were coded, the following pattern would appear.

FEMALE > HUMAN > ANIMATE > SPATIAL > TEMPORAL > ENTITY

That is, if an entity is female, then the entity must also be human; if human, he must also be alive; if it is animate, it must also be spatial (concrete); and others. But not necessarily the opposite.

In Indonesia, the main semantic features mentioned above are broken down into more detailed noun semantic features so that noun classification can be carried out. Gudai (1989) formulated the semantic features of nouns as consisting of: [COUNTABLE], [POTENTIAL], [ANIMATE], [HUMAN], [MEN], [UNIQUE], [MAJORITY-COMMON], [PLURAL-DUAL].

The semantic feature [+COUNTABLE] is used to differentiate nouns which are separate individuals, such as stones, tables, clothes, etc. from mass nouns such as water, flour, dust, etc. The semantic feature [+POTENTIAL] is used to identify nouns that can act as agents. Nouns that can act as agents are groups of nouns that have power or strength. In relation to these potential features, the agent's role needs to be carefully identified. Valin and Polla (1997) through their semantic role theory explain that an agent is a

special role of an actor. According to this theory, an agent is a noun that shapes, influences and controls the situation according to its predicate. Thus, the nouns that can act as agents are the groups [+ANIMAT] and [+HUMAN]. However, in certain contexts the noun [-ANIMAT] can act as an agent, as seen in the sentence The tsunami destroyed Aceh. In this sentence, the tsunami acts as an agent but not a psychological agent (Arnawa, 2016). So, agents can be divided into two, namely psychological agents and non-psychological agents.

The semantic feature [+ANIMAT] is used to distinguish nouns that are living things from those that are not living things. The semantic feature [+HUMAN] is used to distinguish humans from non-human creatures. The semantic feature [+BOY] is used to differentiate male and female gender. This is important because there are several lexicons which in their semantic structure require gender distinctions such as handsome for boys and beautiful for girls. The [+UNIQUE] semantic feature is used to provide semantic characteristics to people's names, place names, etc. It is said to be unique because the names of people and things refer to one entity itself and cannot be interpreted as another entity. The semantic feature [+MAJORITY-GENERAL] is used to explain the condition of nouns in general, as in the sentence Transmigrants from Bali are diligent-diligent. This sentence means that in general or most transmigrants from Bali are diligent. The semantic feature [+PLURAL-DUAL] is used to identify nouns as reciprocal verb arguments, such as They mock each other. The pronoun them in that sentence has the semantic feature [+PLURAL-DUAL].

In this regard, in Batak Toba language nouns can be preceded by the words *sude*, *nasa*, numbers, *saotik*, *tu*, *di*, and *sian*. To form nouns, they can be expanded with {*ni-*}, {*-hu*}, {*-mu*}, {*-na*}, {*-m*}, {*-nam*}, {*-ta*}, and {*-nasida*} which express belonging (Sitorus, et al, 1986). The noun Batak Toba language can also form reduplication and composition. On the other hand, the adjective Batak Toba language can be preceded by the words *massai*, *tung*, *apala*, and *lam*. To form an adjective, it can be expanded with the word *na*. Apart from that, adjectives can also be expanded with the words {*-situdu*} and *-hian* to express extremeness. As with nouns, adjectives can be formed through the affixation process and can take the form of reduplication and compositum.

Apart from that, Batak Toba language nouns can be obtained by affixation which will produce prefixed, infix, suffixed and confixed nouns. The prefixes found in this formation are {*pa(N)-*}, {*par-*}, {*hina-*}, {*pasi-*}, and {*si-*}. The infixes found in nouns are {*-al-*}, {*-ar-*}, and {*-in-*}. The confixes found in the formation of nouns are {*pa-...-an*}, {*pa-...-on*}, {*par-...-an*}, {*par-...-on*}, {*ha-...-an*}, and {*ha-...-on*}. These affixes, in the context of forming nouns, can be attached to noun base words, adjective base words, and verb base words (Sitorus, 1986).

The noun of Batak Toba language can take the form of reduplication and composite. The form of reduplication of Batak Toba language nouns can be repetition of some words. The form of noun composition in Batak Toba language can be: 1) a combination of base words and root words, 2) a combination of base words and affix words, and 3) a combination of affix words and affix words. The formation of nouns, whether by affixation, reduplication, or composition, experiences phonological events. This is caused by the contact of one morpheme with another morpheme. Changes in the form of Batak Toba language nouns, whether due to affixation, reduplication or composition, cause changes in meaning. The meaning that arises depends on its use in the sentence and the basis for forming the word itself.

3. Research Methods

This type of research is qualitative using descriptive methods. In this research, content analysis techniques were used to explore the content of research data and provide meaning to the interpretation of the data (Batubara et al., 2023; Purba et al., 2023). The data for this research are noun collocations in the Toba Batak language. Data determination is carried out based on standards for the use of spoken and written forms in official and unofficial situations (Purba et al., 2024). The data sources for this research are various song lyrics, holy book verses, folklore, and spoken language found in traditional processions. The data collection techniques used were tapping for data from oral sources, recording documents for data from written sources, and introspection for data originating from the researcher's language which was not met from oral and written sources. There are two data analysis techniques used in this research according to the research

objectives. First, describe the semantic features of the nouns for each grouped adjective noun collocation in the Batak Toba language. Second, to describe the semantic types of adjectives found in the collocation data of noun adjectives in the Batak Toba language. All of the data was analyzed using various language analysis techniques, such as permutation, substitution, insertion, expansion, change of form, loss and return. To confirm the data obtained, triangulation of sources and methods was used.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Category A

The collocation of noun adjectives Batak Toba language in this category is formed through the collocation of nouns which have the semantic characteristics [-INSANE, -ANIMATE, +CONCRETE, +TEMPORAL, +ENTITY] with adjectives which have the semantic characteristics [+DIMENSION, +VALUE, +SPEED, +COLOR, + LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY, +AGE]. This category shows that non-human (inanimate) nouns such as natural forms and the solar system tend to collocate with the adjectives dimension, value, speed, color, level of difficulty, and age. This is the aim of categorization, namely to map the tendency for nouns to collocate with adjectives. The collocation of Batak Toba language adjective nouns with this category can be seen in the collocations of *bintang na rumiris* 'complete star', *ombun na sumorop* 'stinging dew', *tano na bidang* 'plain land', *aek godang* 'big water', *tao na bagas* 'lake which in', *aek na litok* 'dirty water', *ulos na so ra buruk* 'scarf that won't be bad', *aek na gogo* 'rushing water', *tao na bidang* 'big lake', *dalan na rahis* 'steep path', *dalan na tigor* 'straight road', *dolok na magargar* 'landslide mountain', *luat na dao* 'distant area', and other Batak Toba language adjective noun collocations.

4.2 Category B

The collocation of noun adjectives Batak Toba language in this category is formed through the collocation of nouns which have the semantic characteristics [-INSANE, +ANIMATE, +CONCRETE, +TEMPORAL, +ENTITY] with adjectives which have the semantic characteristics [+DIMENSION, +COLOR, +VALUE, +AGE, +SPEED]. Category B shows that the category of animate non-human nouns such as animals and plants tends to collocate with the adjectives color, value, dimension, speed and age. This category can be found in the noun adjective collocation Batak Toba language *hau na bolon* 'big wood', *papaga na lumomak* 'lush grass', *jampalan na lomak* 'lush pasture', *parbue na denggan* 'good, ripe fruit', *bulu na matoras* 'old bamboo', *ramba na poso* 'young grass', *eme na lupangan* 'empty rice'.

4.3 Category C

Collocation of noun adjectives Batak Toba language in this category is formed by collocating nouns that have the semantic characteristics [+INSANE, +ANIMATE, +CONCRETE, +TEMPORAL, +ENTITY] with adjectives that have the semantic characteristics of all adjectives. Category C shows that the noun category insan (human) tends to show a greater number of collocations with the adjective categories dimensions, similarity, value, qualifications, time and age. This shows that in forming collocations, Batak Toba language speakers involve cognition by pairing human nouns with more adjective categories. Human, as the noun with the highest hierarchy, certainly has more characteristics than other nouns.

This category can be found in the adjective noun collocation Batak Toba language which appears in *parbahul-bahul na bolon* 'owner of a large basket', *paramak so balunon* 'owner of a mat that cannot be folded', *parsangkalan so mahiang* 'owner of a cutting board that is not dry', *partatarang na so ra mintop* 'owner of a stove that cannot possibly be extinguished', *sibalik na bolak* 'one who is able to turn over a large area', *siduduk na ganjang* 'a person who is able to fold a long one', *sitambal na longa* 'a person who is able to patch up an incomplete area', *sihunti dolok na so ra tarjepol* 'one who is able to uphold a mountain that does not slide', *sitahan sampuran na so ra nionjan* 'one who is able to withstand an invincible waterfall', *sijouon manogot* 'one who is called in the morning', *sigoraon botari* 'one who is called in afternoon', *anak pe riris* 'complete sons', *boru pe torop* 'many daughters', *rokkap na mora* 'rich soul mate', *rokkap gabe* 'noble, prosperous soul mate', *silehon tua* 'one who gives parents', *Debata Mulajadi na bolon* 'big Debata Mulajadi', *anak na burju* 'good child', *inanghu na burju* 'my good mother', *si boru na asing* 'strange woman', *hasian na lagu* 'good darling', *hasian na basa* 'good darling', *na marbaju na so malo* 'unwise girl', *inang na lambok*

malilu 'gentle mother', *boru na mora* 'rich daughter', *sibahen na las* 'one who makes happy', *parsinabul na malo* 'wise moderator', *siboru na uli* 'smart daughter', *bangso na badia* 'holy nation', *Debata na songkal* 'curt, harsh, sharp Debata', *sitaon na dokdok* 'one who restrains the heavy one', *parindahan na suksuk* 'owner of full rice', *parlompan na tabo* 'owner of delicious side dishes' and various other adjective noun collocations in the analytical study.

4.4 Metaphorical Category

Metaphorical collocations are characterized by the metaphorical meaning they contain. Usually, to identify it, semantic preferences such as Black and White Metaphorical Collocation research can be used (Setyawan et al, 2019). In Batak Toba language, collocations with metaphorical categories are quite often found. The categorization also tends to be formed by nouns in the categories non-human and inanimate and collocated with the adjectives dimension, value, age, time, and other adjective categories. Uniquely, the nouns used in this metaphorical category tend to be attached by the prefix *par-* in Batak Toba language which means 'the person who does/has/uses' or is called the perpetrator (like the prefix *pe-* in Indonesian). This makes the noun change into an actor who does or owns THINGS (+INSANE, +ANIMATE).

Based on these semantic categories and various other studies, the following collocations of Batak Toba language adjective nouns are classified as metaphorical collocations: *parbahul-bahul na bolon* 'owner of a large basket', *paramak so balunon* 'owner of a mat that cannot be folded', *parsangkalan so mahiang* 'owner of a cutting board which is not dry', *partataring na so ra mintop* 'owner of a stove that cannot possibly be extinguished', *siklik na balik* 'one who is able to turn over a large area', *siduduk na ganjang* 'a person who is able to fold a long one', *sitambal na longa* 'a person who is able patch up what is not full', *sihunti dolok na so ra tarjepol* 'one who is able to uphold a mountain that does not slide', *sitahan sampuran na so ra nionjan* 'one who is able to withstand an invincible waterfall', *sijouon manogot* 'one who is called in the morning', *sigoraon botari* 'one who is called in the afternoon', *silehon tua* 'one who gives old', *na marbaju na so malo* 'unwise girl', *sitaon na dokdok* 'one who bears heavy things', *parindahan na suksuk* 'owner of full rice', and *parlompan na tabo* 'owner of delicious side dishes'.

Referring to Nirmala's (2014) research on the analysis of meaning components in metaphorical expressions using conceptual metaphor theory, this dissertation also does this in describing the meaning components in the metaphorical collocation *partataring na so ra mintop* 'owner of a furnace that cannot possibly be extinguished' as in the table below.

Table 1. Components of Metaphorical Collocation Meaning

Target Realm	Source Realm	Ground (Base)
<i>partataring na so ra mintop</i> 'owner of a furnace that cannot possibly be extinguished'	people are unlikely to be poor	a person who is generous and likes to share with others
(+) owner of a furnace that never goes out	(+) people who have never been poor	
(+) is always on	(+) always share	
(+) have enough fuel	(+) have sufficient material capabilities	

Based on this table, it appears that the expression *partataring na so ra mintop* 'owner of a furnace that never goes out' arises from the term people who are never poor who always have wealth to share so that a second ground is formed with people who are generous and like to share with others. This research certainly contributes to uncovering Batak Toba speakers' understanding of the objects around them and the background to why these objects are involved in adjective noun collocations.

There are various collocations that are similar to the various data found in Batak Toba language as previously explained. However, they are not mentioned one by one considering that the data above is representative in revealing the collocation of metaphorical noun adjectives in Batak Toba language.

4.5 Compositionality of the Meaning of Collocations of Adjective Nouns

Compositional collocations are collocations whose meaning can be understood from the relationship between the actual meaning or denotative meaning between the two components (Langacker, 2008), namely the axis and the collocate, for example *inang na burju* 'good mother'. In searching for meaning, the collocation *inang na burju* 'good mother' means 'kind mother (mama)'. The collocation *inang na burju* 'good mother' consists of the axis *inang* 'mother' and the collocation *burju* 'good'. In the online Indonesian Toba Batak Language Dictionary, the word *inang* means 'biological mother; mama', while *burju* means 'sincere, kind, diligent, earnest'. The meaning of this collocation is in accordance with the denotative meaning of axis and its collocate so that the collocation *inang na burju* is included in the compositional collocation.

Then, limited compositional collocations are collocations whose meaning can be understood if one of the component meanings has no actual meaning or connotative meaning, but the other components have denotative meaning, for example *dai na tonggi*. The collocation *dai na tonggi* means 'sweet taste'. The components that make up this collocation are the words *dai* 'rasa' as axis and *tonggi* 'sweet' as kolokat. In the online Indonesian Toba Batak Language Dictionary, poin *dai* means 'taste' and kolokat *tonggi* means 'sweet'. The meaning of this collocation is different from its denotative meaning. The word *tonggi* in the meaning of the *dai na tonggi* collocation means 'sweet taste (not the taste of food)' which experiences a shift in meaning to a connotative meaning, while the word *dai* in the *dai na tonggi* collocation still has a meaning related to the denotative meaning. Because the collocations in the *dai na tonggi* collocation do not indicate denotative meaning, these collocations are grouped into limited compositional collocations.

Finally, non-compositional collocations are collocations whose meaning cannot be understood from the denotative meaning of its components, for example *parbahul-bahul na bolon* 'owner of a big basket'. The collocation *parbahul-bahul na bolon* means 'a person who is generous, a good listener, considerate and virtuous'. In the online Indonesian Toba Batak Language Dictionary, the word *bahul* which is the axis in this collocation means 'a large basket made of straw for storing rice or paddy', while the word *bolon* means 'big; great'. The two meanings of axis and collocate when combined are different from the meaning of the collocation shown in the data. Therefore, the *parbahul-bahul na bolon* collocation is included in the non-compositional collocation.

Collocations with a noncompositional level are much more common in Batak Toba language than compositional and limited compositional collocations. It needs to be understood, especially for limited compositional collocations, the words in bold are words that still match the meaning composition or are called limited. Furthermore, the semantic categorization of adjective nouns that was previously explained is connected to the compositional level of meaning as in the table below.

Table 2. Relationship between Semantic Categorization of Batak Toba Language and Compositional Meaning of Collocations

No	Semantic Categorization of Adjective Nouns	Compositional	Compositional Limited	Noncompositional
1	Category A	√		
2	Category B		√	
3	Category C			√
4	Metaphorical Categories			√

It appears that category A tends to be at the compositional level, category B tends to be at the limited compositional level, while category C and the metaphorical category tend to be at the noncompositional level.

In contrast to that, previous research conducted by Fatinah (2013) found four collocation categorizations which were further explained based on different noun semantic categories and different adjective semantic types. Uniquely, Fatinah (2013) uses Bierwisch's theory in determining the semantic categories of nouns so that nouns appear to have the features [-INSANE, +CONCRETE, +SELLABLE, -ANIMATE]. Meanwhile, in this dissertation the semantic features of nouns tend to use Givon (1984) so that if a noun already has the feature [+INSANE] it means that the noun must have all the features on the left, namely the features [+ENTITY, +TEMPORAL, +CONCRETE, + ANIMAL]. On the other hand, if a noun only has the feature [+ENTITY] it means that the noun does not have the semantic feature to the right, namely the feature [+TEMPORAL, +CONCRETE, +ANIMATE, + PERSON]. That is why, this research shows different results in mapping the categorization of noun adjective collocations.

Apart from that, in this research it was also found that many collocations were classified as metaphorical, where the noun as the core (node) of the collocation was formed from a metaphor involving the traditional tools of the Toba Batak community. This is interesting because this involvement cannot be separated from the conceptual structure of society which represents its understanding through a combination of objects and forms it as a metaphor so that it is reflected as a collocation.

Conclusion

Based on the results of this research, it was concluded that there are three categories, namely: a) collocation of adjective nouns Batak Toba language category A which is formed through the collocation of nouns which have the semantic characteristics [-INSANE, -ANIMATE, +CONCRETE, +TEMPORAL, +ENTITY] with adjectives which have the semantic characteristics [+ DIMENSION, +COLOR, +VALUE, +AGE, +SPEED], b) collocation of adjective nouns Batak Toba language category B which is formed through collocation of nouns that have the semantic characteristics [-INSANE, +ANIMATE, +CONCRETE, +TEMPORAL, +ENTITY] with adjectives which has the semantic characteristics [+DIMENSIONS, +COLOR, +VALUE, +AGE, +SPEED], c) collocation of category C Batak Toba language adjective nouns which are formed through the collocation of nouns which have the semantic characteristics [+INSANE, +ANIMATE, +CONCRETE, +TEMPORAL , +ENTITY] with adjectives that have the semantic characteristics of all adjectives.

However, further research is needed that can categorize noun semantics with Batak Toba language adjective semantics to explain the relationship between noun categories and adjective types which collocate with each other so that they cannot replace each other. For example, a scientific reason was found why the noun category [+CONCRETE, +TEMPORAL, +ENTITY] collocates with adjectives that have the semantic characteristics [+DIMENSION, +COLOR, +VALUE, +AGE, +SPEED]. It must be admitted that the research in this dissertation cannot explain this clearly.

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