

# Culinary Word Formation in Batak Toba Language: A Culinary Linguistic Analysis

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**Abstract**—This research aims to describe and formulate the formation of culinary words in the Batak Toba language (BTL). It is also hoped that the research can contribute to the revitalization of BTL lexicons, especially those related to culinary names. The approach in this research is a qualitative approach with ethnographic methods. The implementation of this research used the Spradley analysis model. The data were in the form of words and phrases taken from culinary names in BTL. The data were obtained through observation, documentation, and interview. The theory used as a reference in this research is by Gerhardt et al. (2013) who state that the linguistic word formation process is research based on food vocabulary and its meaning. From the research results, it was found that the internal word formation processes that commonly occur in the BTL include; (1) Composition, which consists of 6 (six) composition parts; (2) Reduplication, which consists of 5 (five) reduplication parts; and (3) Affixation, which consists of 4 (four) affixation parts. However, the amount of data on BTL culinary names in the formation of each reduplication is not much or in other words, it is not as productive as in the formation of words in composition.

**Index Terms**—word formation, morphology, Batak Toba culinary, culinary linguistics

## I. INTRODUCTION

The typical culinary delights of a region are a form of distinctive identity that can differentiate it from other regions. In this case, several things can be different, including the type of food, shape, snacks, processing, presentation, and taste. The shape and taste of food found in one area are greatly influenced by geographical and anthropological conditions. Food or culinary delights are also basic human needs that are created from the results of human creative abilities. In contrast to other creatures, humans can find, select, transform and process food according to their needs and tastes as provided in nature. Only humans can spice up the culinary variety of their food and create it in such a way as to produce unique food to meet the body's needs and be beneficial for health (Gerhardt et al., 2013; Goode, 1992).

Humans try to give names to every food ingredient and the results of culinary management. The assumption arises that in the management of human thought, there is a relationship between culinary activities as a primary need and the activity of forming culinary names directly. If there is a very close connection between life and the lexicons in the language of the speaker, these cultural activities produce more than one vocabulary or lexicon for one activity (Patada, 2001; Wierzbicka, 2003). This may affect the culinary processing, serving, and naming activities.

Each culture has different culinary characteristics in terms of processing, compounding ingredients, and how to consume them. This is because culinary is not only used as an object of consumption but also functions as a means of communication to determine a person's personality and where they live in a social environment. This can be said to be a social communication system as a social marker (Anderson, 2014; Gerhardt et al., 2013). Thus, it has a function in forming identity and culture which is involved when we use language, the basic symbol of a culture's identity (Bassene & Szatrowski, 2014).

The direct connection between culinary and language is a rationale for the need to carry out identification and in-depth research into the formation of a culinary lexicon. This identification will prove whether culinary activities in a cultural frame are related to the formation of lexemes in the naming of culinary delights themselves. Culinary in Batak Toba Culture (BTC) has a diverse lexicon. The diversity of the culinary lexicon is related to the method of processing, presentation, taste, and aroma. BTC also has a unique and meaningful culinary lexicon, which must be studied so that it

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can indirectly preserve Batak Toba's culinary delights. For example, the lexicon of culinary names '*na ni ura*' means food cooked by mixing all the spices without using fire' atau '*na ni arsik*', which means dishes cooked by boiling until dry/drying" which needs to be studied how the culinary name is formed, as well as the process of making and serving it. Studying the formation of culinary name in BTL is also very important as documentation that can be passed on to the next generation.

This research aims to describe and formulate the formation of culinary words in the BTL. The identification and in-depth research are focused on the culinary delights found in the North Sumatra region, Indonesia especially in Batak Toba sub-ethnic. This research shows that BTC has a direct connection to forming a lexicon in culinary activities. Based on this phenomenon, it makes this study important to see the process of word formation and the cultural background that surrounds it.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### A. *The Meaning of Culinary*

The word culinary comes from the English word "culinary" which is defined as relating to the kitchen or cooking. The word culinary comes from Latin, namely *culinarius* - something related to cooking and *culina* or kitchen. The term culinary is cooking or in the kitchen, language has the same meaning as is synonymous with the term cuisine. It is things related to cooking, food, and drink as basic human needs and a source of energy for daily activities. It also deals with cooking, food and drink as basic human needs and a source of energy for daily activities (Fitrisia et al., 2018). To sum up, culinary means cultural exploration through food. It explains what we consume, how we get it, who prepares it, who is at the table, and who eats first. This is a form of communication that is rich with meaning (Stajcic, 2013).

Traditional culinary is special food or cuisine generally served at traditional ceremonies or religious holidays, which has its form and type according to the region concerned (Alamsyah, 1991; in Rusdi, 2010). Culinary in BTC is one of the culinary varieties known in Indonesia. The geographical location of the origin of the Batak Toba sub-ethnic is the area around Samosir Island which is very well-known in Indonesia. This makes culinary of BTC also famous by many people. Since ancient times, people of BTC have known many spice plants that grow wild throughout the area where they live. These spices are mixed and collaborated with the culinary delights, thus it makes the cuisine different from other regions and has strong characteristics of taste, aroma and appearance.

One of the characteristics of Batak cuisine is the tendency to use *andaliman* (*Zanthoxylum acanthopodium*) as the main spice. That is why *Andaliman* is sometimes nicknamed as "Batak pepper". Its aroma can be felt starting from the Gayo highlands in Central Aceh continuing southeast to Berastagi in Tanah Karo highland. Tuktuk chili sauce, for example, uses a mixture of *andaliman*. Other spices commonly used in Batak cuisine include kaffir lime and bay leaves, coriander, shallots, garlic, chili, pepper, lemongrass, ginger, galangal and turmeric.

### B. *Word Formations*

The word formation process involves the processes of derivation, affixation, reduplication, and compound word formation. The process of word formation in a language is creativity in the formation of productive new words that the language already has (Durie, 1985). According to Verhaar (1999), the process of word formation is identifying the basic units of language as grammatical units. In line with this, Aronoff and Fudeman (2011) argue that word formation is the study of form, meaning that it refers to the mental system involved in word formation or the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure and how they are formed. formed. Katamba (1994) defines word formation as linguistics which studies how words are formed and their relationship to meaning. The types of word formation processes are affixation, zero conversion/derivation, composition, reduplication. Based on these theories, it can be concluded that the word formation process connects one morpheme to another. This process discusses the structural relationship between one morpheme and another in word formation. The word formation process generally consists of fourteen words formation processes whose data are found in studies of Indonesian, English and other languages (Bauer, 2004). This can be seen in the following description, namely addition/affixation, compounding/composition, repetition/reduplication, acronyms, puns, clipping, proper names, functional shift, false etymology, self-creation (coinage), reverse formation (backformation), blending (blending or merging), internal changes (internal changes), suppletion (suppletion) (Sibarani, 2004).

The word formation process also occurs in the BTL. Basic verbs of BTL can behave as free basic verbs and basic bound verbs. Free basic verbs that have semantic levels and lexical categories, for example the transitive basic verbs *lompa* [loppa] 'cook', *allang* [alan] 'eat', *inum* [inum] 'drink', *boan* [boan] 'bring', *make* [create] 'take', *ball* [ball] 'split', *lului* [lului] 'search', swear [uppat] 'pull out' (Ambarita, 2018). This is different from basic bound (pre-categorical) verbs which require verb affixes to form verbs. For example, the bound stem verb *sungkun* [sukkun] 'ask' requires the prefix {ma-} to form the intransitive verb *manungkun* 'ask'.

According to Gerhardt et al. (2013), the linguistic word formation process is research based on food vocabulary and its meaning. Research on culinary matters in linguistics is always categorized as lexicological and consists of a list of vocabulary, especially for understanding certain groups of languages (Lavric & Konzett, 2009; Sandnes, 2016). The

process of word formation, such as naming in each culinary dish, is borrowing words and collecting words (including toponymy and epinomy).

### C. *Word Categories*

The formation of word classes in Indonesian is groups of words in language units according to the categories of form, function and meaning in the grammatical system. To compose good and correct sentences according to standard sentence patterns, language users must first know the types and functions of word classes so that mistakes do not occur. According to the Indonesian Standard Language, word classes are divided into 10 groups, namely (1) Verbs are words/groups of words used to describe/trigger a behavior, legality, event, existence, experience, condition, and relationship between two objects; (2) Nouns are words or groups of words that give rise to a name; (3) Pronouns are words that are used as nouns or noun phrases; (4) *Numeralia* are words (phrases) that indicate numbers or quantities; number words; (5) Adjectives or adjectives are words used to describe, limit, characterize and add meaning to nouns or pronouns; (6) Adverbs are words that are used to limit and provide more information about a verb, another adverb, or the whole sentence; (7) interrogative is a category which in the interrogative sentence functions to replace something the speaker wants to know or confirms what the speaker already knows; (8) Demonstrative is a category that functions to show something inside or outside the discourse; (9) *Articula* is explained as a category that accompanies basic nouns, deverbal nouns, pronouns and passive verbs in exocentric constructions which are in the nominal category; (10) Prepositions, explained as categories that are located in front of other categories (especially nouns) (Kridalaksana, 2005; Widjono, 2008).

In contrast to traditional works which treat word classes as the core of language management, in modern linguistics word qualification or word categorization is only considered as one area of language management, parallel to other aspects which must receive balanced treatment, if we describe language management adequately. Language management or grammar has the following components: (1) Grammatical structure which shows how the grammatical structure of a language is so that we can see the construction and constituency of grammatical elements originating from lexemes, in addition to the syntagmatic and paradigmatic relationships between them. (2) A grammatical system that shows how grammatical elements behave as units organized as a hierarchy from the smallest, namely morphemes, to the largest, namely discourse. (3) Grammatical categories or grammatical classifications that show how grammatical units with various characteristics behave as more abstract units in larger grammatical units. (4) The grammatical function shows how the parts of the grammatical units in a larger unit behave in an interdependent relationship with each other, so that concepts such as modification, subject, predicate, object, complement, and information, theme and rheme are obtained. (5) The grammatical role shows how grammar is used as an expression of a semantic configuration that combines concepts so that language becomes a meaningful communication tool (Goddard, 2011; Leech, 2003).

## III. METHOD

This research applies a qualitative approach with ethnographic methods. This research explored, discovered, revealed and explained culinary language and preserve culinary names in BTL, as well as local wisdom in culinary naming in the BTC. According to Creswell (2007), qualitative data is in the form of words rather than numbers and these words are taken and analyzed based on the results of observations, interviews, documents and artifacts, because it is to understand the context or setting of the participants or informants in studying a problem or issue. The approach also used in this research is the ethnic approach. The ethnography method presents a cultural picture based on the participants' views (Creswell, 2007). This approach is useful for knowing the meaning values obtained through the unified view of language speech. This research was carried out using the Spradley analysis model, which is also known as the ethnographic analysis model developed by Spradley (2007). The ethnographic research model is the reference for this research and starts from the process of collecting data directly from native speakers including cultural elements. The data were in the form of words and phrases taken from culinary names in BTL. The data were obtained through observation, documentation, and interview.

## IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The process of word formation found in culinary naming in BTL is discussed as the followings. Internal word formation processes that commonly occur in BTL include: Composition. In the Composition section, it includes studies of (1) Noun + Noun Composition, (2) Noun + Adjective Composition, (3) Noun + Verb Composition, (4) Noun + Verb + Adjective Composition, (5) Noun + Verb + Noun Composition, (6) Verb + Noun Composition, then Reduplication and Affixation.

### A. *Composition*

Composition is the process of combining base with base (usually in the form of roots or affixes) to accommodate a 'concept' that is not yet contained in a word (Chaer, 2008). In line with this, according to Katamba (1994), what is meant by the process of compounding or composition is the event of joining two or more basic morphemes in a coherent manner and giving rise to a relatively new meaning. The results of this process are called compound words. Based on the results of the data that has been collected, the composition structure of Toba Batak language culinary

names consists of (1) noun + noun, (2) noun + adjective, (3) noun + verb, (4) noun + verb + adjective, (5) noun + verb + noun, and (6) verb + noun.

(a). *Noun + Noun Composition*

The formation of words by combining two nouns (nouns) is called noun-noun composition in linguistics and is the form of composition that most often appears in culinary linguistics (Jabonillo, 2016). This is a form of lexical composition that is common in many languages and involves combining two nouns to form a new noun with a more specific or specialized meaning. In general, it is found in dishes that come from plant or animal ingredients. Here are some examples of culinary names in BTL whose word formation is based on composition:

- (1) *dekke jahir* → *dekke (N) + jahir (N)* → FN  
 'ikan' 'jahir' (tilapia fish)
- (2) *lapet gadong* → *lapet (N) + gadong (N)* → FN  
 'lapet' 'ubi' (cassava lepet)

Some examples of culinary names of BTL above have an N + N structure. Data (1) *dekke jahir* has an N + N structure, namely the core noun (*dekke*) and modifier noun (*jahir*), and has the grammatical meaning of the type of ingredient. The first noun states the component meaning of the main object and the second noun has the meaning of the type object. Data (2) *lapet gadong* has an N + N structure, namely the core noun (*lapet*) and noun modifier (*gadong*). In this data, the first N is the component of the processed object and the second N states the meaning component of the original object.

Then in data (3) *sop jagal manuk* which consists of the structure N + N + N, with the following explanation, the first N is the core noun and has a meaning component of processed/man-made objects, the second and third N are the supporting nouns. In this case, the second N has a material object meaning component and the third N has a type object meaning component. (4) *saksang jagal horbo* and (5) *saksang jagal lembu*, also have a noun phrase (FN) construction consisting of several words (N + N + N). The first noun is the core noun and the next is the supporting noun. In data (5) the core noun is *saksang* and the supporting nouns are *jagal* and *horbo*. In data (6), the core noun is *saksang*, and the supporting noun is *jagal lembu*. Data (5) and (6) have a 'type' arranged when the first N has an object meaning component and the second and third N have a specific object meaning component or type of material.

- (3) *sop jagal manuk* → *sop (N) jagal (N) + manuk (N)* → FN  
 'sup daging ayam' (chicken soup)
- (4) *saksang jagal horbo* → *saksang (N) + jagal (N) + horbo (N)* → FN  
 'daging kerbau cincang' (minced buffalo meat)
- (5) *saksang jagal lembu* → *saksang (N) + jagal (N) + lembu (N)* → FN  
 'daging lembu cincang' (minced cow meat)

(b). *Noun + Adjective Composition*

Next is a composition analysis consisting of Noun (N) + Adjective (A). This composition is a combination of noun and adjective lexemes which form a new noun phrase. Some examples of culinary names in BTL that have the N + A construction are as follows:

- (6) *indahan las* → *indahan (N) + las (A)* → FN  
 'nasi' 'panas' (hot rice)\_
- (7) *aeK sitiotio* → *Aek (N) + sitiotio (A)* → FN  
 'air' 'jernih' (clear water)

The culinary data above has an N + A structure which has a functional relationship between the noun as the core (*indahan*) and the adjective as the object (*na las*). This construct has the grammatical meaning of 'temperature' which is composed of N which has an object meaning component and A which has a temperature meaning component. Data (6) also has an N + A structure consisting of a noun as the core (*aeK*) and an adjective as a substitute (*sitiotio*). The data consists of N which has an object meaning component and A has a form component. These two words have one constituent, namely the Noun Phrase which is composed of two words as direct forming elements. The uniqueness of data (7) is that *aeK sitiotio* 'clear water' (white water) comes from the adjective '*tio*' which means 'clean', but has changed the form of the word to become a reduplicated word, namely '*tio-tio*' whose meaning strengthens the basic meaning (clean clear).

(c). *Noun + Verb Composition*

The next composition is the Noun + Verb composition, the results of this composition form a new noun. This combination can be used to describe actions or activities related to the object or concept referred to. The following are several examples of Toba Batak language culinary names that have the N + V construction:

(8) *tolor robus* → *tolor (N) + robus (V)* → FN  
'telur' 'rebus' (boiled egg)

(9) *gadong goreng* → *gadong (N) + goreng (V)* → FN  
'ubi' 'goreng' (fried cassava)

The data above have an N + V structure which also has a functional relationship between the noun as the core and the verb as the subordinate 'which is in...'. This meaning is formed from the first noun as a component of the object and the second component is expressed as an action or treatment of the object. The explanation of the data above is as follows, namely; data (8) *tolor robus* has an N + V structure consisting of *tolor* as the core and *robus* (verb) as the object. So, data (9) has the grammatical meaning of 'boiled egg'. Furthermore, there is the formation of a unique name in BTL, which also has an N + V structure. In this case, the noun is the core component and V is the delimiter, where the verb experiences the addition of the prefix (*nani-*) so that the grammatical meaning becomes 'which in ...'. The following is a description of the data:

(10) *Dekke mas naniarsik* → *Dekke (N) + mas (N) + naniarsik (V)* → FN  
'ikan' 'mas' 'yang dimasak dengan bumbu sampai kering'  
(fish' 'carp' 'cooked with spices until dry')

(11) *Dekke mas naniura* → *Dekke (N) + mas (N) + naniura (V)* → FN  
'ikan' 'mas' 'yang disiram asam dan bumbu rempah lainnya sampai matang'  
(fish' 'carp' 'doused in tamarind and other spices until cooked')

(12) *Manuk nanigotaan* → *Manuk (N) + nanigotaan (V)* → FN  
'ayam' 'yang dimasak dengan campuran darahnya'  
(chicken' 'cooked with its blood mixed in')

In the formation of culinary names in BTL, it also has an N + V structure, apart from the use of the prefix (*nani-*) in verbs in forming culinary names, there is also another uniqueness, namely the prefix (*nati-*) which has the same meaning as the prefix (*nani-*) namely 'which in...'. However, the prefix (*nati-*) is formed from the process of nasalization of verbs that begin with the letter 't'. The following is a description of the data below:

(13) *Gulamo natinutung* → *Gulamo (N) + natinutung (V)* → FN  
'ikan asin' 'yang dibakar'  
(burnt salted fish)

Data (13) *Gulamo natinutung* has an N + V structure which is formed from the functional relationship between the noun as the core (*gulamo*) and the supporting verb (*natinutung*). The verb (*natinutung*) is formed from the basic verb (*tutung*) which means 'burn', then undergoes a nasalization process when it meets the prefix (*nati-*) so that it becomes the verb (*natinutung*) which means 'to burn'. The noun phrase *gulamo natinutung* as a whole means 'grilled salted fish'. Apart from the two prefixes that have been described along with the examples above, there is another unique thing in the formation of culinary names in BTL. After the use of the prefixes (*nani-*) and (*nati-*) in verbs in forming culinary names in the Batak Toba language, there is also the prefix (*napi-*) which has the same meaning as the prefixes (*nani-*) and (*nati-*), namely 'which in...'. However, in the use of the prefix (*napi-*) it is formed from the nasalization process of verbs that start with the letter 'p'. The following is a description in the data below:

(14) *Jagal napinanggang* → *Jagal (N) + napinanggang (V)* → FN  
'daging' 'yang dipanggang'  
(grilled meat)

Data (14) *jagal napinanggang* has an N + V structure which is formed from the functional relationship between the noun as the core component (*jagal*) and the supporting verb (*napinanggang*). The verb (*napinanggang*) is formed from the basic verb (*panggang*) which also has the meaning 'roasted', then undergoes a nasalization process when it meets the prefix (*napi-*) so that it becomes the verb (*napinanggang*) which has the meaning 'roasted'. So, the full noun phrase *jagal napinanggang* means 'grilled meat'.

- (15) *Manuk napinadar* → *Manuk (N) + napinadar (V)* → FN  
 'ayam' 'yang dipanggang dan dibumbu bercampur darahnya'  
 ('chicken' 'cooked with its blood mixed in')

Data (15) *manuk napinadar* has an N + V structure which is formed from the functional relationship between the noun as the core component (*manuk*) and the subordinate verb (*napinadar*). The verb (*napinadar*) is formed from the basic verb (*padar*) which also has the meaning 'roasted and mixed with spices mixed with blood', then undergoes a nasalization process when it meets the prefix (*napi-*) so that it becomes a verb (*napinadar*), so that the noun phrase *manuk napinadar* in its entirety it means 'chicken meat that is grilled and then eaten with spices mixed with the chicken's blood'.

(d). *Noun + Verb + Adjective Composition*

In the composition Noun + Verb + Adjective, these words are often used to describe objects or concepts, as well as describe actions or processes that occur with the object and provide additional properties or qualifications. The composition N + V + Adjective forms a noun phrase (FN) based on its core components and this pattern provides more detailed and in-depth information about a particular object or concept by combining three different linguistic elements. More clearly, below is a description of several culinary names in BTL whose word formation process is based on the Noun + Verb + Adjective construction;

- (16) *Jagal bibi nanigoreng siak* → *jagal (N)+bibi (N)+nanigoreng (V)+siak (A)* → FN  
 'daging' 'bebek' 'yang digoreng' 'pedas'  
 ('spicy' deep-fried 'duck' meat)

Data (16) *jagal bibi nanigoreng siak* has the structure N + V + A. The noun phrase *jagal bibi* is the core, while the verb *nanigoreng* has an attachment to the adjective word *siak*. So the process of forming the word produces the meaning 'duck meat fried with spices to produce a spicy taste'.

- (17) *Dekke mas nanigoreng koring* → *dekke (N)+mas (N)+nanigoreng (V)+koring (A)* → FN  
 'ikan' 'mas' 'yang digoreng' 'kering'  
 ('fish' 'goldfish' 'fried' 'dried')

Data (17) *Dekke mas nanigoreng koring* has the structure N + V + A. The noun phrase *dekke mas* is the core, while the verb *nanigoreng* is attached to the adjective word *koring*. So the process of word formation produces the meaning 'carp fried until very fragile'.

(e). *Noun + Verb + Noun Composition*

The combination pattern N + V + N then results in the construction of a noun phrase. The following is some data on culinary names that have this pattern in the Toba Batak language:

- (18) *Manuk lompa bumbu tolu* → *Manuk (N)+ lompa (V)+ bumbu (N) + tolu (Num)*  
 'ayam' 'dimasak' 'bumbu' 'tiga'  
 (chicken cooked in triple seasoning)

Data (18) *manuk lompa bumbu tolu*, consists of the first noun (N), namely *manuk* as the core, and has a component meaning object and as V (*lompa*) has a component meaning the action 'cook', while the third element, namely N (*bumbu*) has components of the meaning of material objects. Meanwhile, the word *tolu* is a numeralia, which means 'three', which is to emphasize the word spice, that the spices used for cooking consist of only three kinds (chilies, onions, tomatoes). This can be seen in the diagram above, so the overall meaning of the noun phrase is 'chicken cooked with only three types of spices (chilies, onions, tomatoes)'.

(f). *Verb + Noun Composition*

Culinary name in the BTL has a V + N structure. It also has the grammatical meaning of 'ingredient' which is composed if the first element is in the verb category which also has the meaning of action and the second element is in the noun category which has the component meaning of ingredients. Here are some examples of culinary names in BTL that has the structure of V + N.

- (19) *Tumis kol* → *tumis (V) + kol (N)* → FV  
 'tumis' 'sayur kol'  
 (stir-fried cabbage)

- (20) *Tumis jipang* → *tumis* (V) + *jipang* (N) → FV  
 'tumis' 'sayur jipang'  
 (stir-fried jeepang vegetables)

From data 19 and 20, it can be seen that those culinary names have a verb as the core and a noun as the supporting element and have one constituent, namely a verb phrase which is composed of two words as direct formers.

### B. Reduplication

This process shows the repetition of grammatical units, either in whole or in part, whether with phoneme variations or not (Chaer, 2008). In the formation of culinary names in BTL, there is also a reduplication process. Those processes are explained as the followings.

#### (a). Whole Reduplication

The process of reduplication throughout is a form of repetition of the basic word, without any changes in phonemes and does not combine with the process of adding affixes. This process can be seen from the data description below:

- (21) *ombus – ombus* → 'ombus – ombus'  
 [ombus]V + [Red]V [ombus-ombus] N

Data (21) *ombus-ombus* is a type of snack that is prepared from rice/glutinous flour then mixed with grated coconut or can be mixed with palm sugar according to taste, then wrapped in banana leaves in a cone shape then steamed until cooked, and served while still hot. In BTL, the verb *ombus* means blow, this is the basis for naming the *ombus-ombus* snack because usually the snack is served while it is still hot or just cooked, so you have to eat it while blowing.

- (22) *pohul – pohul* → 'pohul – pohul'  
 [pohul]V + [Red]V [pohul-pohul] N

Data (22) *pohul-pohul* is also a type of snack that is prepared from rice flour, finely chopped palm sugar, grated coconut and a little water, then all the ingredients are stirred until evenly mixed. Then the *pohul* are formed by squeezing them so that their shape follows the silhouette of a fist, namely the shape of the first of the maker's fingers. This is what underlies the name *pohul-pohul*, which in BTL, the verb *pohul* means to grasp or clench.

#### (b). Partial Reduplication

The form of partial reduplication is a form of repetition of the basic word, but it is not repeated in its entirety, only certain syllables or parts of the word are repeated. Almost all of the basic forms of repetition in this group are complex forms. The data description of culinary names in BTL can be seen as below:

- (23) *Aek sitio-tio* → *Aek* (N) 'sitio-tio' (A)  
 'air' 'jernih' {[aek] [sitio-tio]}N  
 (clear water)

In data (23), *aek sitio-tio*, the adjective *sitio-tio* is a repetition of the basic form only *tio* whose meaning is clear/clean, and describes its form. Then the rephrasing *sitio-tio* is to emphasize that the noun *aek* 'water' is really clean and clear.

#### (c). Dwilingga Reduplication (Copy Voice)

In the data, there is also *reduplication* of *dwilingga* copy sounds and more precisely vowel changes, described in the data below:

- (24) *sambal attar – ittir* → 'sambal' (N) + 'attar – ittir'  
 'sambal' 'rasa yang membuat lidah bergetar' {[attar] + [ittir]}A

Data (24) *sambal attar-ittir* consists of the noun *sambal* which means a type of processed spice that can be combined with various types of dishes to add to the taste of the food. Then, there is the adjective *attar-ittir* which is a reduplication of sound changes whose meaning states 'the taste that makes tongue vibrates'.

#### (d). Pseudo Reduplication

This type of reduplication generally has a basic word, but there are also forms of repeat words that do not have a basic word form or can be said to have no clear basic word form, which are generally referred to as pseudo-rewords. In line with this explanation, there are several examples of culinary name data in BTL are included in pseudo reduplication, as follows:

- (25) *dolung – dolung* → [dolung-dolung] N

Data (43) *dolung - dolung* is a type of round cake filled with palm sugar and wrapped in bamboo leaves. In terms of word formation, *dolung - dolung* is a noun and is a pseudo-word because the word *dolung* does not have its own meaning.

(26) *Inggir - inggir* → [inggir - inggir] N

Data (26) *Inggir - inggir* is a type of concoction made from herbal plants believed by BTC can be consumed to treat various diseases. In terms of word formation, *inggir - inggir* is a noun and is a pseudo-word because the word *inggir* has no meaning.

(e). *Reduplication That Changes Meaning*

Reduplication based on meaning is a model that changes the meaning of words. In this case, the word intended is intended to show the existence of similarity or identity for both subject and object. The following is a description of culinary name data in the Toba Batak language which is classified as reduplication, changing meaning:

(27) *tungir - tungir* → [tungir - tungir] N

Data (27) *tungir - tungir* is a rare type of fruit typical in BTC whose shape resembles a fat mite. The word *tungir* in Indonesian means 'mite animal'. This is what underlies the change in the meaning of *tungir* (mite) to reduplication of *tungir - tungir* which means the name of the fruit because of its shape.

C. *Affixation*

Affixes are bound grammatical units that are added to the basic form (word root) to form new words. Affixes are bound morphemes that cannot stand alone and must be added to the base form. In Toba Batak grammar, affixation is divided into; (a) *Prefix, namely; mar-, mang-, ni-, si-, pang-, par-, tar-, hu-, por-, nati-, and nani-*; (b) *Infixes (insertions), namely: -um-, -in-, -ar-, and -al-*; (c) *Suffixes (endings), namely: -hon-, -an-, -on-, -i-, -kan-, -hon-*; (d) *Confixes (Prefixes and Suffixes) namely par-...-an, pang-...-an, tar-...-an, hu-...-hon, and others* (Samin, 1988).

(a). *Prefix ni-*

In Batak Toba culinary, the prefix "ni-" in the Toba Batak language mainly functions to form passive verbs, nouns, and in some cases adjectives, with the accompanying grammatical meaning.

(28) bulung [ni- + gadong] → bulung nigadong (daun ubi)

(29) aek [ni- + bulung] bangun-bangun → aek nibulung bangun-bangun  
(air perasan daun bangun-bangun)

(b). *Infix -in-*

(30) gulamo na [tutung + -in-] → gulamo natinutung (ikan asin yang dibakar)

(31) jagal na [panggang + -in-] → jagal na pinanggang (daging yang dipanggang)

(c). *Prefix mar-*

In Toba Batak culinary, the prefix "mar-" mainly functions to form active verbs, express work/profession, and express the use of something in the Toba Batak language, with the accompanying grammatical meaning.

(32) Lapet na [mar- + gula] mera → Lapet na margula mera (Lapet yang bergula merah)

(33) Lapet na [mar- + kalapa] → Lapet na markalapa (Lapet yang berkelapa)

(d). *Prefix si-*

In Batak Toba culinary, the prefix "si-" in the Toba Batak language functions to express one/single, designate, form nouns, express events/circumstances, and express tools/places. Its use is very broad and varies according to the context of the sentence.

(34) [si- + torop] → sitorop (buah rambe)

(e). *Suffix -i*

In Batak Toba culinary, the suffix "-i" in the Toba Batak language functions to form transitive, benefactive, locative verbs, nouns and directional adjectives. Its meaning really depends on the context in which it is used in the sentence.

(35) sambal [gambir + -i] → sambal gambiri (sambal kemiri)

(f). *Confix ni- + -an*

(36) jagal na [ni + gota + an] → jagal na nigotaan  
(daging yang dimasak dengan campuran darah hewan)

(g). *Confix -in- + -an*

(37) [tombu + -in- + -an] → tinombuan (masakan campuran sayur yang ditumis/rebus)

## V. CONCLUSION

Word formation patterns were found in Toba Batak culinary names, namely six composition patterns including Noun + Noun, Noun + Adjective Composition, Noun + Verb Composition, Noun + Verb + Adjective Composition, Noun + Verb + Noun Composition, Verb + Noun Composition, then Reduplication and Affixation. Based on the conclusion, further studies are suggested to explore how culinary words are formed in other Batak languages (e.g., Batak Karo, Batak Mandailing) and compare them with Batak Toba. This can provide insights into linguistic similarities and differences across related languages. The other studies can investigate the sociolinguistic factors that influence the use and preservation of Batak Toba culinary terms, especially in younger generations or urban areas. This could also include attitudes toward traditional versus modern culinary vocabulary. Then, the other possibilities are to examine how language contact with Indonesian and other regional languages affects the formation of Batak Toba culinary words. This study could focus on loanwords and code-switching in culinary contexts. In relation to culinary lexicon in Batak Toba in media and literature, further study can analyze how Batak Toba culinary vocabulary is represented in local media, literature, and social media platforms, and investigate its role in cultural identity and modern communication.

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