

## Adverbs in Karonese

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### ABSTRACT

This article describes about the use and functions of adverbs in Karonese language. Adverbs in Karonese language describes the meaning of the whole sentence and describes the meaning of the sentence elements in a sentence. The method of the research is library research. As the problems of the research are those which are described by the adverb in a sequence of the sentence. The result is that the adverb may explain (1) the finite function of it, (2) the doubtful meanings which are placed in the initial, medial, and final sentence. (3) the use of “ever” which is used to explain the ever acted event. (4) the use of “wish” and so on. This research can be concluded that the use and function of adverb in Karonese language can be divided into two, they are: (1) the adverb which may describe about the meaning of the whole sentence. (2) the adverb which may explain the sequence of elements in a sentence.

**Keywords:** adverb, Karonese, word

### INTRODUCTION

#### Background of study

Karonese is one of mother tongue that is used by Karo tribe. Karonese users are including Karo regency, Deli Serdang and Langkat. Researches about Karonese have been done by many linguists, from Indonesia and even abroad or foreigners. Karonese grammatical system has been published by a foreigner that is called Geoff Woollams in 2004 in Medan, but that doesn't mean problems in Karonese especially in adverbs have totally been solved.

Another side that needs an extra concern is there is a difference of meaning between adverb as kind of word with adverb as an element, a function in sentence, even though most of time the adverb works as the word that serves as adverb in sentence. These italic words below serve as adverb in sentence and don't serve as adverb in a word.

Example:

- Nandemulihkurumah  
'mothercomes back to home'.
- Aginulisalupinsil  
'brother writes in pencil'

Words that are used to give explanation to sentence or another part of it, that doesn't explain the circumstance or attribute are called adverb in Karonese. There are two adverbs in Karonese, they are:

- Adverb that explains the whole sentence.

Words those are included in this section, because it explains the whole sentence, its position that is changeable. For example, pala 'perhaps' in sentences below:

- Pala nuan page kitatahunenda  
'perhaps we will plant rice in this year'
- Tahunendapalanuan page kita  
'this year perhaps we plant rice'
- Tahunendanuan page kitapala  
'this year we plant rice perhaps'

- 1) Adverb that explains the element of sentence

Words that are included in this section, because it only explains one of the element of the sentence, therefore its position is bound to the element that is explained by it. For example word kal 'really' that always bound to the words that are come before it, for example:

– Mejjilekalsinguda-nguda e  
'this teen is really beautiful'

– Singuda-nguda e mejilekal  
That teen is really beautiful

Words that are included as adverbs will be elaborated more both in its classification and its function.

### PROBLEM OF STUDY

We need to pay attention to the difference between adverb as kind of word and adverb as one of the function element in a sentence even though mostly the adverb functions as the function of adverb in sentence. The Problems that happen due to the circumstances that are mentioned before can happen in any word class including adverb, how it works and functioning in a sentence.

### THE AIM OF STUDY

This research is aimed to fill or complete the elements of adverbs that are found in Karonese Grammatical System's book so the result is hoped can be considered as an input to complete the previous research.

### DISCUSSION

As what we have discussed in previous paragraphs, there are two kinds of adverbs in Karonese, they are :

- (1) Adverb that explains the whole sentence.

Words that are included in this section functioning to tell about :

#### A. Certainty

- (a) Word memang 'indeed'

This adverb serves to tell about the certainty and confirmation that can be used in front of

the sentence or even at the back of the sentence that serves as subject.

For example:

– Memanganakna e gutul  
'indeed his kid is naughty'

– anakna e memanggutul  
'his kid is naughty indeed'

- (b) adverb certainly 'pasti'

this adverb function is to tell about certainty usually used in front of the predicate, or even in front of the sentence.

For example:

– bapalengapastireh  
'father isn't certainly come'

– pastirehsendah  
'he is certainly come today'

– iapastimulihkukuta  
'he is certainly come back to the village'

- (c) adverb certain 'tentu'

this adverb's function is to tell about absolute certainty that is used in front of predicate, or even in front of the sentence.

For example:

– tentunandemerawaadigutulkam  
'certainly mother will get angry if you're naughty'

– kalak e tentu tutus erdahin  
'the people are certainly working hard'

#### B. uncertainty and doubt

- (a) pala 'perhaps'

this adverb is used to tell about uncertainty and doubt usually used in the beginning of the sentence, or even in the middle.

For example:

– pala kujumanandesendah  
'perhaps mother is at the field at the moment'

– kujumapalanandesendah  
'mother is perhaps at the field at the moment'

– kujumanandesendahpala  
'mother is at the field at the moment perhaps'

- (b) mungkin 'maybe'

this adverb is used to tell about uncertainty that mainly used in the beginning of the

sentence, or even in the middle and the back of it.

For example:

- mungkiniakalakJawa  
'maybe is Javanese'
- petiendamungkinisinauis  
'this box maybe contain clothe in it'
- laboiarehmungkin  
'he is not coming maybe'

(c) gelahna 'may'

this adverb is used to tell about uncertainty or nescience that is manily used in the beginning of the sentence or in front of predicate. For example:

- gelahnakutaendaulamelket  
'maythis village don't be dirty'
- udanperusurlabodalihgelahnaturah page  
e  
'it doesn't matter if it rains, these paddy may still grow'

(d) kuakap 'seem(s)'

this adverb is used to tell about doubt and mainly used in the beginning of the sentence or in front of the predicate. For example:

- kuakapdalanendalabodalankurumah ta  
'seems like this is not the way to our home'
- kalak e kuakapla mehuliukurna  
'these people seem to have bad intention'
- perbahanendu e labokuakapmehuli  
'your doing seems not good'

(e) kepe 'apparently'

this adverb is used to tell about doubt mainly used in the beginning of a sentence or in front of predicate.

For example:

- kepeia la rehsendah  
'apparentlyhe is not coming today'
- iakepesimuatbukundu  
'heapparently the one that took your book'

(f) words to tell wishes and hopes:

a) mbera-mbera 'hopefully'

This adverb is used to tell about hope mainly used in the beginning of a sentence, in front of predicate or even at the back of it. For example:

- mbera-mberakami lampas sehitiga

'hopefullywe can arrive earlier to the market'

- kerinakade-kadembera-mberabanci  
lampas sehkukerja e  
'all of the family hopefully can arrive in time to this party'
- kerinamuridbanci lulus mbera-mbera  
'all students can pass hopefully'
- b) ate min 'should'

this adverb is used to tell about hope and mainly used in the beginning of a sentence or in front of predicate. For example:

- ate min pagikamberkatku Jakarta  
'should we go to Jakarta tomorrow'
- dahinendaate minidungiwarendaka  
'this work should be done today'

(g) words of frequency

1. lalap 'often(ly)'

this adverb is used to tell about an event that happens frequently and mainly used in the beginning of sentence or in front of a predicate. For example:

- agilalapla nggiterlajar  
'brother often lazy to study'
- lalapiamulihkukuta  
'he comes back to villageoftenly'
- motu kin iaemakatinggalkelaslalap  
'he is stupid therefore he often can't pass his grade'

2. mawen-mawen 'rarely'

this adverb is used to tell about an event that is happen very seldom, mainly used in the beginning of sentence or in front o predicate.

For example:

- mawen-mawenkami gawah-  
gawahkuurukGundaling  
'werarely go to Gundaling'
- kami mawen-mawenndedah film I  
bioskop  
'werarely watch movie is the cinema'

3. mon-mon 'sometimes'

this adverb is used to tell about an event that happens not very often and mainly used in the beginning of sentence or in front of predicate. For example:

- mon-monndengoge Koran  
'sometimesmother reads newspaper'
- kaka mon-monnggiterbancimpa

'sister sometimes makes cimpa'

(2) Adverb that explains about elements in sentence. These words that are included in this section only explain about an element of it, so it's bound to the element that is explained by it. Words that are included in this section work to tell:

(A) Time

(a) Enggo 'already'

This adverb is used to tell about something that has occurred and mainly appears in front of verb. For example:

- Nandeenggoreh  
'motheralready come'
- Bapaenggo man  
'fatheralready eat'

2. to tell if an event has or still happening and mainly appear in front of adjective. For example:

- ninibulangkungometuakal  
'mygrandfather is already aged'
- Rumah kami nggogelapakal  
'our home has already murky'

(b) Sangana 'sedang' (English doesn't have any adverb that talks about this, but this kind of circumstance can be found in progressive tenses so in English we can only find it in its grammatical system.)

This adverb talks about events that are still going on and mainly found in front of the verb. For example:

- Dina sangananulissurat  
'dinais writing a letter'
- Kami sanganimaikerehenbapa  
'weare waiting for father'

(c) Tupung 'tengah' (English doesn't have such adverb, but we can closely translate it to 'while' because this adverb mainly used when there are two events that are going on in the same time.)

This adverb talks about there is event that is still going on and mainly used in front of subject. For example:

- Tupung kami jemur page rehudan  
'whilewe are drying the paddy, the rain comes'

- Tupunglaswari kaka njemuruis  
'whilethe sun is shining brightly, sister dries the clothes'

(d) Nandangi 'akan' (English doesn't have such adverb. But mainly this kind of circumstance is explained in its tenses: simple future tense or be + going to.)

This adverb is used under some regulations: To tell about something that is going to happen and used in front of verb. For example:

- Aginandanginaikkelas  
'sisteris going to pass to another grades'
- Kalak e nandangiberkatku Jakarta  
'theyare going to off to Jakarta'

To tell about something that is going to happen and used in front of adjective. For example:

- Sentisiknariianandangimalem  
'soon he will recover'
- Ianandangikertang me adi la ibere man  
'hewill become thin if you don't feed him'

(e) Lenga 'belum' (English doesn't have such adverb, but it can be found in its grammatical system and often called as 'not yet')

This adverb is used under some regulations: To tell about something that hasn't happened and mainly found in front of verb. For example:

- Guru lengareh  
'teacherisn't come yet'
- Ipenagilengaturah  
'brother's tooth isn't grow yet'

To tell about events that haven't happened and mainly found in front of adjective. For example:

- Buahmangga kami lengagalang  
'our mango fruit isn't grow yet'
- Tulisenagilengamejile  
'brother's handwriting isn't good yet'

a. Mbaru 'just'

This adverb is used to tell about something that is just happened and used in front of verb. For example:

- Bukuendambaruitukur

'this book was just being bought'

– Guru kami mbarudengareh Bandung nari

'our teacher just arrived from Bandung'

(3) Pernah 'ever'

This adjective is used under some regulations:

1. To tell about an event that ever occurred and used in front of verb.

For example:

– Iapernahrekurumahku

'heever came to my house'

– Kami lengapernahdatangkuSingapura

'we haven't ever been to Singapore'

2. To tell about an event that ever occurred and used in front of adjective. For example:

– Film enda la pernahmejile

'this movie hasn't ever been good'

– Kami la pernahbosan man sate

'we haven't ever got bored of eating satay'

(B) Sikapbatin

(a) Merhat 'want(s) (to)'

This adverb is used to tell about desire or willingness and used in front of verb. For example:

– Kaka merhatnukurbaju

'sisterwants to buy clothes'

– Ninimerhatman belo

'grandmotherwants to eat betel leaf'

(b) Nggit 'want (s) (to)'

This adverb is used to tell about willingness or desire and found in front of verb. For example:

– Akunggitnukurbaju

'I want to buy clothes'

– Ia la nggitreh

'she doesn't want to come'

(c) Approval

(a) Banci 'to be + allowed to'

This adverb is used to tell about approval and used in front of verb. For example:

– Kenabanciman nakansauk

'youare allowed to eat fried rice'

– Kami banciridiilau

'weare allowed to swim in the river'

(b) Ula 'don't'

This adverb is used to tell about prohibition and used in front of verb. For example:

– Ulakunduljenda

'don'tsit here'

– Ularawaiagindu

'don'tbe angry at your little brother'

(c) La banci 'don't'

This adverb is used to tell about prohibition and used in front of verb. For example:

– La bancingisapjenda

'don'tsmoke here'

– La bancigejek bas kelas

'don'tbe noisy in the class'

(d) Quantifier and amount

(a) Mbue 'a lot'

This adverb is used to tell about an action that has been done so often and found in front of verb. For example:

– Kaka mbuengogebukucerita

'sister read a lot of storybooks'

– Iarusurmbuengisap

'he smokes a lot'

(b) Sitik 'a little'

This adverb is used to tell about an action that is not supported by supporting circumstances and found in front of noun. For example:

– Sitikngencasenna la bias nukurbaju

'he just has a little amount of money that is not enough to buy any clothes.'

– Perbananennasitikpe la bujur

'there's no good in his doing, even just a little'

(c) Kerina 'all (of)'

This adverbs used to tell that all of something is included, no exception. Usually found in front of noun. For example:

– Kerinamuridtedisilebe-lebekelas

'allstudents stand in front of the class'

– Kerinabukundukususunilemari

'I put all your books in the bookcase'

(d) Piga-piga 'some (of)'

This adverb is used to tell about something that isn't available in great amount and used in front of noun. For example:

– Pigapigarumahcedadabuhilongsor

'somebuildings are broken after being hit by landslide'

– Lit piga-pigamurid la rehsendah

'there are some students that aren't come today'

(e) Denial

(a) Labo 'not'

This adverb is used to deny something and found in front of noun. For example:

– Laboakusimuatsendu

'it'snot me that took your money'

– Labokucingsi man nurung

'it's not the cat that ate the fish'

(f) Limitation

(a) Ngenca 'only'

This adverb is used to limit an amount of something and found in front of verb or noun. For example:

– Akungencaman nakan

'I only eat rice'

– Akungencanggiterdahin

'it'sonly me who is willing to work'

## CONCLUSION

Due to the explanations about adverbs in Karonese language above, we can finally conclude those into:

1. There are two adverbs in Karonese language, they are:

(a) Adverb that explains the whole sentence.

This adverbs explains the whole sentence and usually its position is movable whether it's in the beginning of sentence, in the middle or even at the back. Words that are included in this section functions to tell about:

– Words of certainty such as memang 'indeed', pasti 'certainly', and tentu 'absolutely'

– Words of doubt such as pala 'perhaps', mungkin 'maybe', kuakap 'seem (s)', kepe 'apparently'

– Words of wish or hope such as mbera-mbera 'hopefully' and ate min 'should'

– Words of Frequency such as rusur 'often (-ly) and sekali-sekali 'sometimes'

2. The second adverb explains about the element of sentence. Words that are included to this section are explaining only one of the elements of the sentence, so its position is bound to the element that is explained by it. Words that are included in this section are aimed to tell about:

– Time such as nggo 'already', lenga 'not yet', sangana 'to be + verb + ing', tupung 'to be + verb + ing', nandangi 'will or be + going to', pernah 'ever'.

– Sikapbatin such as merhat 'want (s) (to)', nggit 'want (s) (to)'.

– Approval such as banci 'to be + allowed to', ula 'don't ', la banci 'don't'.

– Quantifier such as mbue 'a lot', sitik 'a little', kerina 'all (of)', piga-piga 'some'.

– Denial such as labo 'not'

– Limitation such as ngenca 'only'

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