

Adverbial Phrase Structure in Karo Language

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ABSTRACT

In this research, adverbial phrases in the Karo language will be discussed. This research aims to find out, analyze and describe phrases in the Karo language. Data collection techniques were carried out using reading techniques and recording techniques or listening notes and analyzed using formal and informal qualitative descriptive analysis techniques. This research examines the structure of adverbial phrases in the Karo language, using qualitative research. Data were analyzed using distributional studies, there were 4 stages, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation and conclusion of research findings and verification. The research results show that (1) there are three types of phrases found in the Karo language, namely: verb phrases (FV), adjective phrases (F Adj.) and adverb phrases (F. Ad).

INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the most important aspects of human life and with language communication will be established well. Language is used as a means to convey information by two or more people. Nusiha Kana (2017:86) explains that "Language is one of the most important aspects of human life, because of language, humans can interact with each other." The same statement was also explained by Devitt and Hanley (2006:1) that "Language is a message conveyed in the form of expression as a means of communication in certain situations in various activities." Apart from that, Pateda (2011: 7) also explains that language is a sound system whose system is a tool that replaces individuals in explaining something to the interlocutor, thereby giving birth to cooperation between the speaker and the interlocutor. Based on these opinions, it can be concluded that language is a tool or means that a person uses to communicate, language is also used to convey all forms of information from a speaker to the person he is speaking to. Heni Sulistyowati (2013:1) explains that in Indonesian there are four main syntactic categories, including verbs or verbs, nouns or nouns, adjectives or adjectives, and adverbials or adverbs.

Based on a survey conducted by Michael Page, it is stated that as many as 74% of employees in Asia Pacific plan to resign in 2022, and Indonesia is the second highest country in the survey, where 84% of employees plan to resign in the next six months (Nisaputra, 2022). So the phenomenon of turnover intention is a big challenge for companies, especially in Indonesia, because it has the potential to cause employee turnover which can cause losses for the company. Andriani (2020) emphasized that the losses that occurred included financial and moral losses for the company and employees who were still working, such as instability and uncertainty in employee conditions, as well as increased human resource costs within the company. Therefore, it is an important aspect for companies today to be able to retain employees.

In this research, adverbial phrases in the Karo language will be discussed. Karo language is the language used by the Karo people. All languages in Sumatra are considered the same, namely the language represented by the Toba Batak ethnic group. Even though North Sumatra has many tribes, especially the Batak tribe which has sub-tribes, including Toba, Karo, Mandailing, Dairi, and Simalugun. These tribes have their own unique language characteristics. This statement is in line with the opinion of Frida Dian Handini (2020:174) that the people of Karo land have their own language, namely the Karo language and its distinctive accent. The definition of a phrase itself is a linguistic unit consisting of two or more words that form a single unit or meaning. Seri Melani, et al. (2019:213) explains that "Broadly speaking, phrases based on categories or word classes are divided into noun phrases, verb phrases, adjective phrases, numeral phrases and adverbial phrases." Latifah Ayu Widyaningsih (2021:50) explains that "Phrases based on equality of distribution are divided into two, namely endocentric and exocentric phrases." According to Fortuna and Tinambunan (2021), endocentric phrases are phrases in which one component or element has the same syntactic behavior as the whole. Meanwhile, according to Eko and Faisal (2023:7), exocentric phrases are "divided into directive exocentric phrases

and non-directive exocentric phrases. Directive exocentric phrases are phrases that use a preposition as a couple, while non-directive exocentric phrases are phrases whose set is not a preposition. Some of these phrases have a complementary distribution, some have a parallel distribution with one element.

The adverbial phrases that are the focus of this research are phrases that are said to provide information on verbs, adjectives, predicative nouns or sentences, according to the syntactic structure of the adverb. Kridalaksana (2008:81) explains that adverbials are a category of phrases that can accompany adjectives, numerals or prepositions in syntactic construction. Another opinion was expressed by Alwi, et al (1998:197) that adverbials are included at the phrase and clause level. Didah and Lutfi (2018:18) explain that adverbials at the phrase level function as words that explain verbs, adjectives and other adverbials. Meanwhile, adverbials at the clause level explain syntactic functions and generally the word or part of the sentence described by the adverb functions as a predicate. It is hoped that this research can present data on the authenticity of the Karo language and become a reference for the younger generation to continue studying the Karo language as a heritage of the Indonesian state..

THEORETICAL REVIEW

The concept of a phrase according to Bloomfield (1933: 178) in Heny (2013: 2), namely a freeform which consists of two or more freeforms, ... is a phrase. This is in line with the opinion of Verhaar (1999:291) who explains that a phrase is a group of words which is a functional part of a longer utterance. Ramlan (1996:151) in Heny (2013:2) also explains that a phrase is a grammatical unit consisting of two or more words that do not exceed the function of a clause element. Based on this opinion, it can be concluded that a phrase is a grammatical unit consisting of two or more words that does not exceed the boundaries of a clause and is a functional part of a longer utterance.

Heny Sulistyowati (2013:3) explains that adverbial phrases are words that provide information on verbs, adjectives, prescative nouns, or sentences. Fedoruk (1958:86) An adverbial phrase is a phrase whose core phrase is in the adverbial word class. Based on its character, this phrase is similar to an adjective phrase because both phrases usually function as an adverb in a sentence. An adverbial phrase is a group of words formed with an adjective adverb. There are types of adverbial phrases, including adverbial phrases which are modifying or circumstantial and adverbial phrases which are coordinating or do not explain each other. Adverbials in Indonesian can be classified as follows: form, syntactic structure and meaning. The same opinion is also explained by Kridalaksana (1986:79), namely that adverbial phrases are a category that can accompany adjectives, numeralia or prepositions in syntactic construction. Ramlan (1985:53-54) also explains that adverbial phrases can also be called additional words, meaning words that tend to occupy the attribute function in phrases which are of the attributive endocentric construction type, where the central element is a verb. Based on several opinions, it can be concluded that adverbial phrases are a combination of words that provide information on verbs, adjectives, nouns or sentences in syntactic construction.

Alwi, et al (2010:208-2010) explain adverbials in terms of their syntactic structure, based on their position adverbials can be divided into four types of positions. First, the adverbial precedes the word being explained, such as *too strong*. Both adverbials follow the word being described, such as *just sitting around*. Third, adverbials precede or follow the word being explained, such as *go immediately, go immediately*. The four adverbials precede and follow the word being explained, such as *not only him*. This research focuses on the syntactic structure of adverbials in the Karo language by paying attention to the syntactic structure. It is hoped that this research can present data on the authenticity of the Karo language and become a reference for the younger generation to continue studying the Karo language as a heritage of the Indonesian state.

METHODOLOGY

This research examines the structure of adverbial phrases in the Karo language, using qualitative research. Eko Murdiyanto (2020:19) explains that "Qualitative research is descriptive in nature and tends to use analysis with an inductive approach. Qualitative research is research that emphasizes understanding problems in social life based on realistic conditions or natural settings that are holistic, complex and detailed." The data source in this research is primary data. Sugiyono (2016:308) explains that primary data is data that directly provides data to data collectors. This is also in line with the opinion of Edi Riadi (2016:48) that primary data is data with information that can be obtained from the first person and then collected directly from the source. Meanwhile, the primary data produced is in the form of sentences in the Karo language obtained from native speakers of the Karo community, then analyzed based on adverbial phrases by looking at the syntactic structure. This research was conducted in Munte village, Munte District, Karo Regency, North Sumatra Province, using proficient free-involved listening and note-taking techniques. Mahsun in (Wicka, 2011:12) explains that the skillful free-involved listening technique is a technique chosen by researchers by listening to the research object. In this research, the object studied is an example of the language used as a tool for daily interaction among the Karo people. After that, the technique used is note-taking technique. Mahsun (2005:15) explains that the note-taking technique is the activity of recording the contents of a research object by taking notes and then writing them down in written language.

Data were analyzed using distributional studies. Sudaryanto (1993:15) explains that the distributional method is a method of data analysis whose determining tool is elements of the language in question itself. This research procedure has four stages, including:

1. Data collection
2. Data reduction
3. Presentation of data
4. Conclusion of research findings and verification

Data collection is the activity of describing or collecting all data that has been obtained from the field in the form of observations, interviews and data in the form of certain documents without exception. Data presentation, efforts to present data to see the overall picture or certain parts of this research. Data reduction is a selection process, focusing on simplifying, validating and transforming data that emerges from written notes in the field. Conclusion and verification, namely efforts to find meaning in the data collected, by looking for patterns, relationships, similarities in things that often arise.

Data collection is the first step in research. The data collected is data related to research to answer the problems raised in the problem formulation. Data Reduction, Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono said that data reduction is defined as a selection process, focusing attention on simplifying, abstracting and transforming rough data that emerges from written notes in the field. Reducing data can mean summarizing, selecting the main things, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and patterns. The stages in data reduction include: summarizing, coding, exploring themes and compiling a complete and detailed report. The reduction stage was carried out to thoroughly examine the data collected from the field.

Data Presentation, Miles and Huberman in Suprayogo and Tobroni say that what is meant by data presentation is presenting a collection of structured information and the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. Presentation of data in this case is the delivery of information based on the data obtained. Drawing conclusions or verification, Miles and Huberman in Rasyid reveal that data verification and drawing conclusions are efforts to interpret the data displayed by involving the researcher's understanding. The conclusions put forward at the initial stage are supported by valid and consistent evidence when the researcher returns to the field to collect data, so the conclusion is a credible conclusion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Adverb Phrase with Adverb + Verb Structure (Adv. + V)

The structure of an adverbial phrase is found in the following example:

1. Boni and her family suddenly came home even though they only arrived at my house last night. Boni ras keluarga rempet kel mulih, e denga kalak enda seh irumahku ndai berngi (In Karo language)
2. Rani is a smart student, because she is always studying
Rani emkap siswa si pintar, perban lalap erlajar (In Karo Language)

Based on data (1) and (2), the phrase suddenly once (rempet kel) went home is an adverb phrase with the word structure suddenly once (rempet kel) as an adverbial marker and the word went home (rempet) is a verb. Likewise, data (2) Always (lose) seeing consists of adverbial and verb elements. Thus, the data shows that there is an adverbial phrase structure which is an adverb followed by a verb. As a marker of adverbial words or phrases as attributes followed by verb words or phrases as UP (central element). In sentence (1) the words suddenly (rempet kel) are the attribute followed by the word return (recover) as the core element. Likewise, in data (2), the word always (lalap) functions as an attribute followed by the word learn (erlajar) as the central element.

Adverb Phrase with Adverbial + Adjective Structure (Adv.+Aj.)

The structure of an adverbial phrase with adverbial and adjective elements is found in the following example.

3. Ayu fell in front of the campus, she was very embarrassed by that incident
Ayu ndaboh ilebe campus, ia (sehkel melana) perban kejadian ena (In Karo Language)
4. Mrs. Siti is very kind to her neighbors
Mrs. Siti (Sehkel mehuli) ras tetanggana (In Karo language)

Based on data (3) and (4), the phrase very embarrassed (sehkel melana) is an adverbial phrase with the word structure very (sehkel) as an adverbial marker and the word embarrassed (melana) is an adjective. Likewise, in data (4), very good (sehkel mehuli) consists of the element very (sehkel) as an adverbial marker and the word good (mehuli) is an adjective. Thus, the data shows that there is an adverbial phrase structure which is an adverb followed by an adjective. As a marker of adverbial words or phrases as attributes followed by verb words or phrases as UP (central element). In sentence (3) the words very (sehkel) are the attribute followed by the word shame (melana) as the core element. Likewise, in data (4), the word very (sehkel) functions as an attribute followed by the word good (mehuli) as the central element.

Verb Phrase with Verb + Adverb Structure (V+Ad.)

The structure of a verb phrase that has a central verb element and an adverbial attribute is found in the following example:

5. Tia and Tuti also went with their mother to the market
Tia and Tuti ikut lawes ka ras nande kupajak (In Karo Language)
6. Based on the belief, that night bathing is pamali for a Javanese girl.
Idasarkan kepercayaan ka, Adi Rido Tengah berngi latengka anak man singuda Jawa (In Karo language)

In data (5), it appears that the use of the phrase go too (lawes ka) consists of a verb element as the core followed by the word also as an attribute. As a core element of the verb attribute, the word go (lawes) is combined with the word also (ka). Likewise, in data (6), the phrase trust (belief ka) consists of a central verb element. Thus, the structure of the verb phrase is with the word trust (kepercayeen) as the central verb element followed by the word also (ka) as an attributive. The structure of a subordinate verb phrase consists of the word or phrase V occupy as UP followed by Adv as Atr. The attribute that is in front of the main verb is called the front attribute, while the attribute that is at the back is called the back attribute. The front attributes of verbs consist of three groups, namely: (1) auxiliary verbs, (2) modals or aspects, and (3) negators. The guard at the front is called the front guard while the one at the back is called the back guard.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that adverbial phrases in linguistics are combinations or groups of words formed from adjectives or also called adverbs. The syntactic function of adverbial phrases is to modify sentences or other expressions, which include verbs, adjectives or adjectives, and adverbs.

The structure of adverbial phrases in the Karo language is:

1. Adverbs precede verbs with the structure: Adverb + Verb (Adv. + V)

For example : Rani emkap siswa si pintar, perban *lalap erlajar*

↓ ↓
Adverb + Verb

2. Adverbials precede adjectives with the structure: Adverbial + Adjective (Adv.+Aj.)

For example : Mrs. Siti *shekel mehuli* ras tetanggana

↓ ↓
Adverb + Adjectiv

3. Adverbs follow verbs with the structure: Verb + Adverb (V+Ad.)

For example : Tia and Tuti ikut *lawes ka* ras nande kupajak

↓ ↓
Verb + Adverb

ADVANCED RESEARCH

Still carrying out further research to find out more widely the limitations of Adverbian Phrase Structure in Karo Language.

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