

THE PHRASES IN KARO LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This study describes the various types and the function of phrase in Karo language. Based on the form, phrase can be distinguished into coordinative phrase, modifier phrase, and exocentric phrase. Based on the function, phrase can be distinguished into (1) noun phrase which function as a subject or an object, (2) verb phrase as a predicate, (3) adjective phrase as a noun modifier, (4) adverb phrase or prepositional phrase as a verb modifier

Keywords: phrase, karo

ABSTRAK

Ilmu ini membahas tentang tipe-tipe bentuk frasa dalam bahasa Karo dan kegunaannya di beberapa konteks. Berdasarkan bentuknya, frasa di dalam bahasa Karo dibagi menjadi frasa setara, frasa bertingkat dan frasa terpadu. Berdasarkan fungsinya, frasa dibagi menjadi (1) frasa kata benda yang berfungsi sebagai subjek dan objek (2) frasa kata kerja sebagai predikat, (3) frasa kata sifat sebagai pengubah kata benda dan (4) frasa kata keterangan sebagai pengubah kata kerja

Kata Kunci : frasa, karo

I. INTRODUCTION

Phrase is one of linguistics branch that potentially constitutes the combination of two or more words that don't have any clause feature (Tarigan,

1984), or the one that doesn't cross the border between the subject or the predicate with other words that tend to be predicative. Theoretically, sentences are formed by subject (S), predicate

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(P), object (O) and adverb (Adv.) Subject is the main part of the discussion in a sentence, predicate is part of the sentence that explains about why, how or what happens to the subject. Object is part of sentence that gives explanation to occurrence that involves the subject, and adverb is part of sentence that gives additional explanation about when, where or in what circumstance the event that occurs to the subject happens (Chaer, 1998). Each of S, P, O and Adv constituent can create a word as in this sentence:

Ibu membeli bajukemarin
S P O Adv.

But it can also appear in two or more words that comes in one formation.

Example:

Ibu Nanisudahmembelibaju
barukemarin sore
S P
O Adv.

The subject consists of two words: *Ibu* and *Nani*, the predicate consists of two words: *sudah* and *membeli*, the object consists of two words: *yesterday* and *afternoon*.

The merger of two or more words to be one unity is aimed to accommodate the more typical meaning concept or more specific meaning that can't be reached by using only one word. For instance, the compound meaning of *Ibu Nani* is more typical than using only *Ibu*, the combination of *sudahmembeli* words are more specific than using only *membeli*; the combination of *baju baru* are more specific than using only *baju*; and so as the combination of *kemarin*

sore has a more specific meaning than using only *kemarin* word.

Theoretically, the unification of these words is always done to the two elements for instance, *Ibu* is joined with *Nani* so they'll become *Ibu Nani*, *sudah* is joined with *membeli* so they'll become *sudahmembeli* and so on.

The combination of two or more words is unity that becomes one of the sentence functions' elements (subject, predicate, object, or adverb) is well known as phrase (Chaer 1998:301). So, in *Ibu Nani sudahmembeli baju barukemarin sore* sentence, the subject is *Ibu Nani* phrase, the predicate is *sudahmembeli* phrase, the object is *baju baru* phrase and *kemarin sore* phrase is the adverb.

Based on the explanation above, this study will help people to understand more about phrase especially in Karo language.

II. DISCUSSION FORMS OF PHRASE

Based on its function and the element that formed them the phrase can be classified into several forms, they are: Coordinative phrase, Modifier phrase and terpadu phrase.

Coordinative Phrase

Coordinative phrase is a phrase that both of its elements are equal, they are not relying on each other so they can substitute each other in a sentence. For instance, *Nande rasBapaphrase* or 'ayah dan ibu' (mother and father) in a sentence:

Nande
rasbapaenggolaweskujuma

‘ibu dan ayah sudahpergike ladang.’ (Mother and father went to the field)

Modifier Phrase

Modifier phrase is phrase that both of its elements are not equal. One of the elements has a very important rule so it can’t be omitted while the other element only act as a compliment so it can be omitted (Chaer 1998:302). For instance, *enggomajekken* ‘sudahmendirikan’ phrase in a sentence:

Kaka enggomajekkenrumahi Medan

‘kakaksudahmembangunrumah di Medan’ (sister has bought a house in Medan)

Majekken word is the important element in that phrase so it can’t be omitted because if it is, the sentence will become unacceptable as we can see below:

Kaka enggorumahi Medan

‘kakaksudahrumah di Medan’ (sister has arrived in Medan)

Otherwise, word *enggo* ‘sudah’ can be omitted because it only acts as a compliment, so the sentence will become:

Kaka majekkenrumahi Medan

‘kakakmendirikanrumah di Medan’ (sister build a house in Medan)

Exocentric Phrase

Exocentric phrase is the phrase that both of its elements can’t be omitted at all because if they are separated, the sentence will be unacceptable (Chaer 1998: 302). For instance, the *itiga* ‘di pasar’ phrase in this sentence:

Nande nukuruisitiga

‘ibumembelikain di pasar’ (mother bought clothes at the market)

The *i* ‘at’ or *tiga* ‘market’ word can’t be separated from each other because if we separate them, the sentence will become unacceptable:

Nande nukuruisi

‘ibumembelikain di’ (mother bought cloth at) or

Nande nukuruistiga

‘ibumembelikain pasar’ (mother bought cloth market)

KINDS OF PHRASE

Based on its function and kinds, phrases can be distinguished into four kinds, they are:

1. Noun phrase (NP)
2. Verb phrase (VP)
3. Adjective phrase (Adj. P)
4. Adverb phrase (Adv. P) and
5. Prepositional phrase (PP)

Noun Phrase

This phrase is commonly used to be the subject or object in sentence. For instance, *joungrasberas* ‘jagung dan beras’ (corn and rice) phrase.

Bibi

ndayakanjaungrasberaskutiga (Aunt sells corn and rice at the market)

'bibi menjual jagung dan
beras ke pasar'

S P O

Adv.

There are three kinds of noun phrase in

Karonese:

- a. Coordinative noun phrase
- b. Modifier noun phrase
- c. Terpadu noun phrase

Coordinate Noun Phrase

This phrase is formed by two elements of nouns that have an equal meaning.

For example:

Aku raskamlabosibekbek

‘aku dan engkautidaklahsebaya’ (I and you are not equal)

Modifier Noun Phrase

This phrase is formed by two elements, the first element contents of one word that acts as the main idea that cannot be omitted and the second element can be verb, noun, adjective or adverb that explains the main idea.

The main idea often the one that is explained so it is commonly called the head (H), while its complement acts

as the explainer so it's called the modifier (M). For instance, *galohmacik* ‘pisang busuk’ phrase.

Galoh in *galohmacik* phrase is the main idea (H) so it is explained by the modifier (M). As we can see below:

Galoh macik, ‘pisang busuk’
(rotten banana)

(H) (M)

Based on head and modifier's sequence, there are two kinds of noun phrase, they are head-modifier structured noun phrase and modifier-head structured noun phrase. H-M structured noun phrase meaning is the head is placed in front of the phrase while the M is placed at the back.

The meaning that is gained from the combination of those two words will become Modifier noun phrase that has functions to declare: *possession*.

Possessive Modifier noun phrase is formed by two elements. The first acts as the head is the noun and the second acts as the modifier that states a person or become a person such as:

Baju agi, ‘brother's clothes’

Modifier noun phrase is formed by two elements.

The first element as the head element is the noun that state invented object and the second word as the modifier element states material object such as:

Pinggan batu, ‘Stone plate’

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Modifier noun phrase with original meaning is formed by two elements. The first element as the head contains noun phrases that state common nouns and the second element contains noun phrases that state places (country, city, area and so on), such as:

Rimo surbakti, ‘Orange from surbakti’

Modifier noun phrase with ‘place’ meaning is formed by two elements. The first is head, contains nouns that state places and the second as the modifier element is verbs or nouns that need place.

Kanan potong, ‘cut the lane from the right’

Modifier noun phrase with ‘location’ meaning is formed by two elements. The first is as the head element contains common nouns and the second element as the modifier that contains nouns that state directions or location.

Juma kenjahe, ‘west field’

Modifier noun phrase with ‘character’ meaning is formed by two elements. The first is the head element as the noun or become a person and the second is the modifier element as the adjective that states the character or noun that has per- prefix that is formed by adjective such as:

Kalak motu, ‘stupid person’

Modifier noun phrase with ‘circumstance’ meaning is formed by two elements. The first as the head elements is noun and the second as

modifier element is adjective or verb that state circumstance such as:

Baju melket, ‘dirty clothe’

Modifier noun phrase with ‘quantity’ meaning is formed by two elements. The first as head element contains noun, the modifier element contains adjective or adverb that states ‘quantity’

Amakbelang, ‘wide mat’

Modifier noun phrase with ‘shape’ meaning is formed by two elements. The first is head element that contains noun and the second as modifier element contains adjective or adverb that states shape.

Batu pipih, ‘flat stone’

Modifier noun phrase with maknaunsur or age is formed by two elements. The first as Eelement contains noun while the second as modifier element contains adjective or adverb that states age.

Page usang, ‘worn paddy’

Modifier noun phrase with ‘aim’ meaning is formed by two elements. The first as head element contains noun and the second as modifier contains verb or noun.

a. Verb

Baju medem, ‘sleeping dress’

b. Noun

Karangmanuk, ‘chicken cage’

Modifier noun phrase with ‘actor’ meaning is formed by two elements. The first as head element contains noun with pe- prefix or pe-en affix

while the second noun as modifier element that contains pronoun or become a person, such as:

Pemampatnande, ‘mother’s help’

Modifier noun phrase with ‘sector’ or ‘specialization’ meaning is formed by two elements. The first as the head contains pronoun while the second word as modifier element:

- a. Noun that states sector of activity

Guru sekolah, ‘school teacher’

- b. Special verb

tukangjahit, ‘tailor’

Modifier noun phrase with ‘part of something or bigger’ meaning is formed by two elements. The first as the head contains noun and the second as modifier contains also noun of place.
Duru dalam, ‘the side of the road’

Modifier noun phrase with ‘already’ meaning is formed by two elements. The head contains noun while the modifier contains verb.

Nakan sauk, ‘fried rice’

Modifier noun phrase with ‘sequence’ meaning is formed by two elements. The first as head element is noun while the second as modifier is number words.

Jelmapemena, ‘the first person’

Modifier noun phrase with ‘gender’ meaning is formed by two elements. The first as head is pronoun and the second as modifier element is word that states the gender.

Polisidiberu, ‘female police’

Modifier noun phrase with ‘border’ meaning is formed by two elements. The first as the head contains

noun and the second as modifier element contains the hints that state the border.

Kita benda, ‘this book’

Modifier-Head Structured Noun Phrase

In this noun phrase the noun that becomes the modifier element is placed in front of the word that acts as the head element. The head element always comes in the form of noun while the modifier can be number, negate or limit words. These are the rules of its formation:

1. Modifier noun phrase with ‘quantity’ meaning is formed by two elements. The first as modifier element is number words (usually completed by complement), while the second element as the head is noun. *Lima iket ranting*, ‘five bunches of chunk’
2. Modifier noun phrase with ‘the set’ meaning is formed by two elements. The first as the modifier is number words and the second as the head is noun.

Duana pinangko (e), ‘(that) both of thieves’

3. Modifier noun phrase with ‘negate’ meaning is formed by two elements. The first as the modifier is adverbial negate *labo* ‘not’ while the second as the head is the noun.

Labo perik, ‘not bird’

Verb Phrase (VP)

Verb phrase commonly acts as the predicate in a sentence and has two kinds of structure, they are:

1. modifier-head verb phrase
2. head-modifier verb phrase

Modifier-head Verb Phrase

The form of this structure is the modifier is placed behind the modifier. The head always comes in the form is verb while the modifier comes in adverb form.

- a. Verb phrase with ‘negate’ meaning is formed by two elements. The first as modifier is the negate word *la* ‘tidak’, *la lit*, ‘none’, while the second word as the head element is commonly as verb. *La mulih*, ‘not coming home’
- b. Verb phrase with ‘frequency’ meaning is formed by two elements. The first as the modifier is adverb that states frequency while the second as head element is verb. *Jarangmulih*, ‘rarely go home’
- c. Verb phrase with ‘immediate’ meaning is formed by two elements. The first as the modifier contains adverb that state immediate sense while the second as the head element contains verb. *Minter muliuh*, ‘soon go home’
- d. Verb phrase with ‘attitude’ sense is formed by two elements. The first as the modifier is adverb that states inner attitude while the second as the head element is verb. *Merhetngeteh*, ‘willing to know’

- e. Verb phrase with ‘approval’ sense is formed by two elements. The first as the modifier element contains the approval state while the second as the head element contains the verb. *Bancikundul*, ‘allowed to sit’
- f. Verb phrase with ‘time aspect’ is formed by two elements. The first as the modifier contains adverb that states the aspect while the second as the head element contains the verb. *Sanga ridi*, ‘(to be) bathing’
- g. Verb phrase with ‘the finished or not’ sense is formed by two elements. The first as the modifier that contains adverb that states whether the errands have or haven’t done yetwhile the second as the head element that contains the verb. *Enggominem*, ‘(has/have) drunk’

Head-modifier Verb Phrase

This phrase means that the head element is placed in front and the modifier is at the back. This verb phrase is formed by two elements. The first as the head element that contains verb while the second as the modifier that contains adverb.

- a. Adverb that states ‘border’ or continuity.
Makan saja, ‘keep eating’
- b. Adverb that states repetition.
Man ka, ‘eat again’

Note:

1. Theoretically a verb that acts as the head element can be matched with any modifier element based on certain rules so they will form a verb phrase. For instance,
 - a. Kenca man, 'after eating'
(time aspect) the head
 - b. Kenca dung man, 'after finished eating'
(time aspect) the head
 - c. Kencaenggo dung e lah man, 'after has finished eating'
(time aspect) the head
2. Coordinative phrase which its elements consist of two verbs that opposed such as:
Man medem, 'makantidur'
3. Coordinative phrase which its elements consist of two verbs that aren't oppose including verb phrase with 'while', 'for', 'and.'
Lawes kedaram, 'go to seek'

Adjective Phrase (Adj. P)

Adjective phrase usually acts as predicate in a sentence that has two kinds of elements, the modifier-R and head-modifier.

Modifier-head structured Adjective Phrase

This phrase is formed by two elements. The first as the modifier

contains degree information while the second as the head contains adverb.

Lebihkumpulna, 'thicker'

Head-modifier Adjective Phrase

This phrase is formed by two elements. The first as the head and the second is:

- a. 'really' adjective
Mejilekel, 'really beautiful'
- b. Specific noun that has 'comparison' grammatical meaning.
Mbiringmanggis, 'as tan as mangos teen'

Coordinative phrase that is formed by two adjectives that are opposed to each other isn't considered as adjective phrase but it's considered as noun phrase. It contains 'and' grammatical sense, for instance:

Musil rasbayak I lebe-lebeDibata la lit obahna

'the poor and the rich are the same in God's eyes'

Coordinative phrase that is formed by two adjectives that aren't opposed can be considered adjective phrase. It contains 'and' grammatical sense, for instance:

Gedangmelayah, 'slim and tall'

Adverb Phrase

Preposition phrase that commonly has adverb element in a sentence has structure, the first contains preposition and the second contains noun or noun phrase, for instance:

Ku tiga, 'to the market'

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