WORD ORDER IN KARONESE LANGUAGE

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Abstract:
The problem of this research was finding the word order in Karonese Language. The research used qualitative to find the data. The data was taken from the native speakers from Karonese language. The instrument of this research was observation and interview. The result of this research was found that the most word order of Karonese language is VSO/PSO. The conclusions obtained from the data above are that Word orders contained in Karonese were SPO, VOS / POS, VSO / PSO, and OSV / OSP. In addition to regular sentences, there are also clause sentences in which the word order was in the form of VSO while compound sentences were equivalent to the word order in the form of S-P.

Keywords: word order, Karonese, language

1. Introduction

Word orders are needed in forming a sentence. Of course the sentence arranged using word order will develop into the language used by every culture in the world. Comrie (1989: 86) adds that typological grammar sequences played an important role in language development. This was confirmed by Greenberg in his writing which discussed the typology of the order of grammar. His research not only addresses universal language and typology, but how it is used. Comrie (1989: 86) grouped six word orders in a sentence. The six word orders are SOV, SVO, VSO, VOS, OVS, and OSV. See the formation of word orders in the sentence below:

1) Hasan buffalo buy SOV (Turki)
2) Hasan buys buffalo SVO (English)
3) Buy Hasan buffalo VSO (Welsh)
4) Buy buffalo Hasan VOS (Malagasy)
5) Buffalo buy Hasan OVS (Hixkaryana)
6) Buffalo Hasan buy OSV (Apurina)

Dominantly, Karonese language Predicate – Subject, execpt active langauge, Woolams (2004:382). Berikut tipe word order dalam bahasa Karo:

1) SVO /a napui rumah She sweep the house.
2) SOV/ a rumah napui She the house sweep.
Word order in Karonese which is dominantly appears is VSO / PSO type because Karonese language is generally a passive sentence which P is at the beginning of a sentence and the subject is a noun. Followed by SVO / SPO. Word orders that will be examined in this study are word orders which are classified based on syntactic typologies.

There some articles that had the same topic with the research. They were Tipologi Bahasa Karo (Surbakti 2012), Tata Bahasa Karo (Woollams, 2004), dan Fenomena Tipologi Gramatikal Bahasa Minangkabau: Akusatif, Ergatif, atau Campur (Jufrizal: 2008)

2. Method

The method of this research would be used in the research is qualitative methods. Qualitative methods are an easy method when dealing with multiple realities. This method presents the nature of the relationship between informants and researchers directly (Moleong: 2004). The approach used to the subject of this research is the language typology approach because the object of research was Karonese native speakers. Meanwhile the technique used in the research was observing and interviewing by recording directly.

3. Result Finding and Discussion

The result finding of this research would be elaborate below based on word order in Karonese sentence.

3.1 Word order Based on (S-P-O) Subject-Predicate-Object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>Glossary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Si Terbeluh lalap maba ranan</td>
<td>Terbeluh was warming up the conversation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Mehamat kuskas ndarami nakan man pangan.</td>
<td>Mehamat was busy finding the food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Mana ras kela paksana erban sumur.</td>
<td>Uncle and brother in law was digging the well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Ise pe la meteh perjabun sumbang.</td>
<td>Noone know their marriage as blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Aku rusur nampati nandeku erdakan.</td>
<td>I always help my mother cook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Ceda ate naring ngiani pusuhku.</td>
<td>Only disappointment is in my heart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Bolang peberkat kempuna ku Tiga Juhar.</td>
<td>Grandpa sent his grandson to Tiga Juhar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Peganci-ganci kami erbahanca ras njabab sa</td>
<td>Taking turns we made him answer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Nukur kai kam ku tiga?</td>
<td>What do you buy to market?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P O S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Ndahi ise kam ku Tiga?</td>
<td>Who do you visit to market?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P O S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P O S</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P O S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In each of the examples above, nouns that portray objects refer only to a type of object that is intended in general (non-referent) and did not refer to a particular number of nouns of the type of noun. According to the semantic aspect, the object in the sentence was actually included in the predicate. It was true that when viewed from the functional, such sentences were classified as intransitive sentences. The object of this sentence showed that to be non-referential because such objects cannot be changed using adjectives.
3.3 Word order Based on (VSO/PSO) Predicate-Subjek-Object
This arrangement was relatively rarely used and is only used for verbs that have meaning, cognitive, or communicative and companied by objects in the form of clauses.

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<td>1.</td>
<td>Ngarap kami maka teptep anggota maba luah guna idayaken</td>
<td>We hope all members bring souvenirs for sale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Gelah meteh kalak aku paksana i datas deleng</td>
<td>So that people know I'm on the top of the mountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>E maka nungkun ia kempek kalak entah i ja lit perik man bedilen.</td>
<td>He asked people where birds could be shot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Ngaku ia salahna.</td>
<td>He claimed his fault.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Mindo ia sen.</td>
<td>He asked the money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Meteh ia gelarku.</td>
<td>He knowed my name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The example of the above sentence taken from Neuman (1922: 37) was justified by the resource persons even though the object is not a clause, but examples 5 and 6 are not justified with reasons that were not clear at this stage (in this case it was thought to have something to do with the semantic aspects of the word work). Although further studies would certainly be very interesting to carry out, this is only a small aspect in connection with deviations from the general arrangement.

3.4 Word order Based on (OSP/OSV) Object-Subject-Predicate/Object-Subject-Verb

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sen lit ola kam mbiar pesan kopindu.</td>
<td>Much money, don't be afraid to order your coffee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Rimo mbue mama reh kam ku juma.</td>
<td>There were many Oranges but you did not come to field.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4.1 Word Order in Declarative
Declarative consists of two parts namely positive and declarative negative declarative, where the dominant pattern appears is the pattern / type VS / PS and followed by SP / SV. Negative declaratives are generally patterned PS / VS.

3.4.2 Word Order in Interrogative
The type of basic sentence could be changed to the "yes / no" question sentence. In the form of a "yes / no" question the predicate is always before the subject. Example: Labo nen wari niding enda? (V-S / P-S) no need to see niding day? In the most basic form, the interrogative sentence of Karonese for "yes / no" questions is similar to declarative sentences and only differs in terms of the contours of the intonation. In general, the "yes / no" question is characterized by an increase
in final intonation, while in the declarative sentence, the intonation decreases. In interrogative sentences it was common to find an interrogative particle located right after the predicate. This interrogative particle gave a subtle but important difference to the expectations of the speaker. Example:

*Beltu-beltu kai kin e?* (S-V/S-P).

‘beltu-beltu how this kin?’

*Kin*, that is, particles which indicate that the speaker was expecting the question to tend to answer positively. Interrogative Conclusions: Sentences Ask “yes / no” almost all have VS / PS arrangements in the Question content sentence, the question word generally appears as close as possible at the beginning of the sentence, while the intransitive sentence containing the question word experiences an almost all arrangement SV / SV.

### 3.4.3. Word order in Imperative Sentence

Imperative in Karonese language, especially the context of the recording sentence was addressed to the other person who is understood from the context, usually not expressed in sentences. Example:

1. *(1)*  
   *Uat kalender nen wari, piga bergei bulan!*  
   ‘take the calendar look at the day, how many nights and months.’

2. *(2)*  
   *Tama ku para tuhur!*  
   ‘put to the *para tuhur* (the storied people above the stove)’

The imperative in the Karonese language is also marked by the word ‘enda’, a marker of imperative requests or requests. Example: You can honestly suck me here! Orkan I offer cigarettes to grandma (ancestor) The imperative in this recording also has an ending -a marker to express urgency or hope for a desire. Example: *Caburen* basement *cabur* is my search! ‘Star studded in the sky, more scattered my fortune’.

### 3.5 Word Order in Clause

Surbakti (2012:62) found syntactic typologies based on grammar (word order). The typology of *Karonese* based on word order is:

#### 3.5.1 Sentence Based on Clause

1) **Singular Sentence**

1.1 *Tersinget-singet rulih niding enda.* (PSO)  
   P S O  
   ‘by the way this *niding* was luck’

1.2 *Labo nen wari niding enda?* (PSO)  
   Must *niding* look the day ?’

1.3 *Waja melala atendu perbalok gajah kuning nge teman.*(OSP)  
   ‘Bait a lot, the name is also the yellow elephant friend’s bandage’

   from the data above, could be concluded that the singular sentence was*V-S/P-S and it was followed by S-V/S-P.*
2) Compound Sentence

2.1 Multilevel Compound Sentence

2.1.1 *Adi lit kalender nen adi lalit lang.* (P)

‘Look If there was a calendar, ignore if there was not.’

From the compound sentence of ‘*adi*’ was the Dari kalimat majemuk bertingkat di atas *adi* adalah Characteristics of condition markers.

2.1.2 *Bangku kerina dahin ndai, sebab aku ngenca ngangkasa.*

S   S   P

‘All the responsibility was given for me because I understand it.’

2.1.3 *Adi ijenda kin ia tading, simehulina bereken man ia gupak enda.*

K   P   O

‘If he lives here it is better the knife is given for him’

‘*Adi*’ in sentence above was the complement character and if it written in the first sentence so it will be a clause develop of complement. The basic pattern of the developing complement used ‘*adi*’ geberally used K-P and K-P-S.

2.1.4 *Si mejinna perupana labo dali gelah ngit ertanggung jawab.* (+)

S   P   O

‘Ugly face is not problem the important thing is his responsibility’

2.1.5 *Si kertang-kertangna pe labo dali gelah mbue tabel-tabelna* (+)

S   P   O

‘The thin size is not problem the poin is patty’

From the two examples above, it found that multilevel compound sentence markers were distinguished from the use of the ‘who’. Internally, these clauses had a basic structure of clauses except if the position of the subject prefix in this clause was replaced by the relative character of the subject that is replaced with the main noun explained by the clause.

3) The Equivalent Sentence

3.1 *Soalna sangket ia je enggoh, saja ola nen.* (+)

S   P

P-S-K   K-P

‘The problem is stuck there, but don’t see it often’

3.2 *Berarti niding enda ras njala enggo seri kap warina e?* (+)

S   P

‘Means that this is niding and the date is the same as the day?’

3.3 *Cabur bintang bas langit, caburen lah pencarinku* (+)

S   P

P   S   K   P   S   O

‘star-studded in the sky, my fortune is more scattered’

The sentence was conected two clauses that had two pattern. The basic pattern of equivalent sentence was subject and predicate.
3.5.2 Word Order Based on Active and Passive

1) Active Sentence
   1.1 Buatken kalender (PS)
       
P S
   Nenken wari kai sendah! (PS)
       
P S
   ‘Take the calendar what day is today.’
   1.2 Buat kari nakanku si datas eja ena (PS)
       
P S
   ‘Take my meal on the table’
   From the active sentence above the dominant word order was subject and predicate. There were two constituent in Karonese sentence and the pattern was subject and predicate and others subject – predicate-object. Another constituent could be found in the point of the sentence. For example the complement that expressed the frequency, the addition complement between subject and predicate.
   1.3 Enda kududurken bandu isapku (SPOO)
       
S P O O
   ‘I give my cigarette for you’
   The finding of the example above could be seen that the type of active sentence also has an S-P-O pattern which was two sentences that have the same pattern but different types of objects. The active sentence of O-co-sufferer S-V-O and patient’s O-co-active sentence. This sentence occured because this sentence is an imperative sentence in the form of a very expected request and usually the word honesty is for the creator or kalimbubu (Dibata idah (God in sight) in Karonese customs.-time when viewed from different contexts the sentence can also be called a positive declarative sentence.

2) Passive Sentence
   The passive sentence of the Karonese language contains at least two types of constituents in general, namely P-S or V-S. The subject of passive sentences was typically played by a noun phrase and has a semantic role as a sufferer. Predicates were generally phrases containing a compulsory central element played by a passive verb coupled with complementary non-compulsory actors played by certain types of noun phrases that have semantic roles as actors.
   Example:
   2.1 Tersinget-singet rulih niding enda. (PSO)
       
P S O
   Remember this niding again
   2.2 La mbue bas ia tabas. (KSP)
       
The spell was not much.
   2.3 Enggom bene sie kerina. (PSO)
       
   Has lost all.
Generally, the pattern of VSO or PSO in Karonese ‘niding’ was passive sentence but it was not absolute, both in interrogative and declarative.

4. Recommendation

This research hopefully can give contribution to the further researcher especially for Karonese culture. The problem is most of the researchers from Karonese language is hard to find the references that the topic related to Karonese language. Finally the government of Karonese can help the researcher to develop their research so it can be useful for linguistics students.

5. Conclusion

The conclusions of this research can be concluded that the pattern of Word orders in Karonese were SPO, VOS / POS, VSO / PSO and OSV / OSP. In addition to regular sentences, there were also clause sentences in which the word order is in the form of VSO while compound sentences were equivalent to the word order in the form of S-P. At the end of the discovery of the data obtained active and passive sentences. Word order contained in the active sentence Karonese language was P-S and word order in passive sentences is SPO. The subject of passive sentences was typically played by a noun phrase and has a semantic role as a sufferer. Predicates were generally phrases containing a compulsory central element played by a passive verb coupled with complementary non-compulsory actors played by certain types of noun phrases that have semantic roles as actors.

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