

## ADVERBIAL TIME INFORMATION IN TOBA BATAK LANGUAGE

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### Abstrak

Kata keterangan waktu atau *adverb of time* adalah bagian dari kelompok kata keterangan atau disebut dengan *adverb*. Dan *adverb* sendiri merupakan bagian dari *grammar* yang menerangkan tentang ketatabahasa. *Grammar* menerangkan tentang bagaimana sebuah bahasa digunakan oleh manusia dalam kehidupan sehari-hari sehingga dapat diucapkan dengan struktur-struktur yang cukup baik, dan tertata rapi dalam setiap kalimat atau kata yang disampaikan si pembicara kepada si pendengarnya. Keterangan waktu pada bahasa Inggris dapat mengubah bentuk kata kerja. Pembentukan kata kerja dalam bahasa Inggris terdiri dari tiga bentuk, yaitu: kata kerja bentuk pertama (*infinitive/verb1*), kata kerja bentuk kedua (*past tense*), dan kata kerja bentuk ketiga (*past participle*), sedangkan keterangan waktu dalam bahasa Batak Toba memiliki peran dan fungsinya sendiri. Keterangan waktu dalam bahasa Batak Toba selalu diletakkan di awal kalimat setelah predikat atau di awal setelah subjek. Keterangan waktu pada bahasa Batak Toba dapat juga diletakkan di akhir kalimat, jika kalimat itu menerangkan peristiwa atau kegiatan yang terjadi pada masa purbakala, dan pada waktu tak tertentu. Keterangan waktu pada bahasa Batak Toba tidak mengubah bentuk kata kerja apapun walaupun keterangan waktu tersebut menunjukkan atau menerangkan peristiwa atau kegiatan yang terjadi pada masa sekarang, masa lampau, dan masa yang akan datang seperti pada bahasa Inggris. Metodologi penelitian ini adalah menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif berdasarkan pemikiran Cresweel. Teori yang digunakan untuk temuan dan pembahasan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan teori Michael Swan yang merupakan ahli bahasa yang lebih cenderung memperhatikan bahasa Inggris asli Inggris (British English) dan mendefinisikan *grammar*. Dengan demikian, tujuan dari penelitian ini mengangkat permasalahan mengenai bentuk-bentuk keterangan waktu dan fungsinya dalam bahasa Batak Toba dan bahasa Inggris yang dituang dalam kalimat.

Kata Kunci: Keterangan Waktu Pasti dan Tidak Terbatas, Pola Kalimat, Bahasa Batak Toba

### Abstract

*Adverb of time is the part of adverb group. And adverb itself is consist in grammar to explain about linguistic. Grammar explain about how the language is used by people everyday until the people can use it with a good structure enough, and arranged neatly in any phrase or word that conveyed the speaker to the listener. Adverb of time in English also can change verb form. In English, the forming of verb consist of three forms, they are: infinitive, past, and past participle. Adverb of time in Toba Batak language also has its own role and function. In Toba Batak language, adverb of time always is put in the beginning of sentence after verb or subject. Sometimes adverb of time can be put in the end of sentence if the sentence was to explain the events or activities that occur in ancient time and at an unspecified time. Adverb of time in Toba Batak language cannot change any verbal form eventhough the adverb of time to show or explain events and activities happening in present, past or future as in English. The methodology of this research is use qualitative descriptive by Cresweel's thought. To find out and discuss the data in this research use Michael Swan's theory. Michael Swan is one of the linguist, he focused on original English and English (British English) and define the grammar. Thus, the purpose of this research is raised the problem regarding the form and the function of adverb of time in Toba Batak language and English are strung together in a sentence.*

Key Words: *Adverb of Definite and Indefinite of Time, Sentence Pattern, Toba Batak Language*

## BACKGROUND OF STUDY

Study English for Toba Batak society is not easy to understand because English language has a very different grammatical structure with the language of Toba Batak itself. The differences can be seen from the sentence structure, the forms of verb, pronunciation for every word and the phonetics, and also the form of adverb of time that used to explain a situation or an activity have occurred and are ongoing. The language of Toba Batak itself has a structure placement information and time forms are very different from English language.

Grammar also examines how to use time information or adverb of time in sentence structures to explain a situation or an activity according to the time and situation at which the event or activity took place. So, the word timing or the adverb of time has several types that can be divided into two forms in accordance with the occurrence of an event or activity. Thus to see the differences in the situation and the use of such time description structures can be explained using sentences.

The function of the adverb of time is very important to distinguish an event or an activity that occurred such as, events or activities that occur in the present, the future, and the past. The adverb of time is also very instrumental in other grammatical learning that is the formation of sentence patterns for example, placement of time information or adverb of time placed at the beginning of the sentence before the subject or at the end of the sentence after the object and description of the place. Besides of that, time information in English language also can change the form of verb in the sentence, but is not in Toba Batak language. The formation

of verbs in English consists of three forms that is infinitive verb, past tense, and past participle. Because of there is a difference between Toba Batak language and English, so the writer in this study wants to analyze the information of time on the structures of sentences in both of languages, and to know the extent to what and how the differences and the similarities contained in both.

There are some grammar definitions according to the experts such as Michael Swan (2005: xix) as a linguist who is more inclined to pay attention to English native English (British English) defines grammar like “The rules that show how words are combined, arranged or changed to show certain kinds of meaning. It means, grammar is *aturan yang menerangkan bagaimana kata digabungkan, disusun atau diubah untuk menunjukkan beberapa jenis makna.*

### The meaning of Grammar

Michael Swan says that ‘Grammar is the systematic patterning of linguistic resources that emerges as speakers undertake to achieve their communicative goals again and again throughout the interaction of day-to-day life’. Based on the opinion, that grammar is the part of the linguistic outcome that comes from the speaker to communicate again and again by interaction from day to day. Haliday (1994:1) says that grammar consists of three parts that are closely related to the senses they are, (1) Interpretation of texts. (2) Interpretation of the system. (3) Interpretation of the element of linguistic structures. These three parts can be explained that what is meant by Interpretation of the texts. Interpretation of the texts is the function is designed

based on how the language is used. Every text refers to what is said or to a non-repetitive text in some of the contents used. However, text using language of past generation that has its own form and system. What is meant by Interpretation of the system is the components of a fundamental understanding in a language that is a component of a function. All languages are grouped into two main types of meaning they are, 'ideational' or reflective, and 'interpersonal' or active. These components are called 'metafunction' in the terminology theory nowadays, manifestation in linguistic system that has two functions which is very common in all language usage. The last, what is meant by Interpretation of the element of linguistic structures is a language is explained by reference to each of its functions in the linguistic system. In the third section, function of grammar is one part of the whole language unit that is composed of sentences and phrases.

Coghill and Magendanz, (2003:xvi) defines grammar as follow: *“The grammar of a language is the set of rules that govern its structure. Grammar determines how words are arranged to form meaningful units. Grammar determines how the words are arranged in forming meaningful language units. It can be concluded that in the grammar arrangement of words that are part of the language units have been arranged and arranged which has its meaning and function respectively.*

#### **The meaning of Adverb of time.**

According to Menurut Novia (2008: 88), that adverb is a word is used to

explain verb, adjective or complimentary. According to Paradise Centre Team (2000: 6) that adverb has a function to explain how the way to do something, the place of event, time, and the frequency of doing something. In its book said that adverb consists of eight parts, they are:

1. Adverb of Manner, is a description about how to do something.
2. Adverb of Place, is a description of place.
3. Adverb of Time, is an description of time.
4. Adverb of Frequenc, is a description of the frequency of doing the work.
5. Adverb of Degree, is a description to explain level, degree or extent of something.
6. Adverb of Quantity, is a description to explain the number or number of times a job is done.
7. Adverb of Relative, is a word description that serves as a liaison in the sentence.
8. Adverb of Interrogative, is a word description is used to make a question.

From the above explanation, it can be concluded that adverb of time is a group or a part of adverb. Sinaga says that adverb of time is a function to explain about time (2002:146). While, according to Novia 'adverb of time is used to explain the timing of an action or event found in the sentence. Novia also says that adverb of time is divided into two parts they are, adverb of definite time and adverb of indefinite time. So, according to her explanation, it can be seen that adverb of time is divided into two parts.

#### **a. Adverb of time in English**

Adverb of Definite Time (*kata keterangan waktu tertentu*) and Adverb of Indefinite Time (*kata keterangan waktu tak tertentu*) for examples:

No	Waktu tertentu (Adverb of Definite Time)	Waktu tak tertentu (Adverb of Indefinite Time)
1	<i>now</i>	<i>always</i>
2	<i>today</i>	<i>ever</i>
3	<i>tonight</i>	<i>never</i>
4	<i>next week</i>	<i>generally</i>
5	<i>next month</i>	<i>usually</i>
6	<i>next year</i>	<i>sometimes</i>
7	<i>yesterday</i>	<i>seldom</i>
8	<i>last night</i>	<i>often</i>
9	<i>last week</i>	<i>soon</i>
10	<i>last month</i>	<i>immediately</i>
11	<i>last year</i>	
12	<i>at 7 o'clock/at....clock</i>	
13	<i>tomorrow....</i>	
14	<i>everyday/every.....</i>	
15	<i>in the morning</i>	
16	<i>in the afternoon</i>	
17	<i>in the night</i>	
18	<i>on Monday/ on..(day)</i>	
19	<i>in March /in..(month)</i>	

**b. Adverb of time in Toba Batak Language (TBL)**

Adverb of Definite Time (*kata keterangan waktu tertentu*) and Adverb of Indefinite Time (*kata keterangan waktu tak tertentu*) for examples:

No	Waktu tertentu (Adverb of Definite Time)	Waktu tak tertentu (Adverb of Indefinite Time)
1	<i>annon</i>	<i>muse</i>
2	<i>haduan</i>	<i>sogot</i>
3	<i>nantuari</i>	<i>manogot</i>
4	<i>nantoari</i>	<i>najolo</i>
5	<i>dung</i>	<i>nahinan</i>
6	<i>saonari</i>	<i>nasaingan</i>
7	<i>di ombas on</i>	<i>jotjot</i>
8	<i>di tingki on</i>	<i>rangkak</i>
9	<i>andorang</i>	<i>nagalia</i>
10	<i>andorang so</i>	<i>nang salpu</i>
11	<i>dung sae</i>	<i>nasailaon</i>
12	<i>mareak borngin/mareak...</i>	<i>jolo</i>

**RESEARCH  
METHODOLOGY**

The method used on this research is a qualitative descriptive. Cresweel (2003:18) says that *qualitative*

*approach is one in which the inquirer often makes knowledge claims based primarily on constructivist perspectives (i.e the multiple meanings of individuals experiences, meaning socially and historically constructed, with an intent*

of developing a theory or problem) or advocacy/participatory perspectives (i.e. political, issue-oriented, collaborative or change oriented) or both. Cresweel explains that in the qualitative research the knowledge is constructed through multi-perspective interpretation of the diverse inputs of all participants involved in the study and not just from research. The source of data is various like a observation notes, record an

individual experience interview and history.

This research use qualitative method because the data is described so as to obtain the data source needed to be analyzed. Amount of data not specified. All data obtained from some notes about adverb of time in Toba Batak language and in English as a comparison to see all the adverbs of time in Toba Batak language put in the sentence.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Adverb of Definite Time in Sentence of Toba Batak Language (TBL) and English

No	Adverb of Definite Time in Sentence of TBL	Adverb of Definite Time in Sentence of English
1	<b>Annon</b> a. <i>Annon do hami laho to Jakarta.</i> b. <i>Laho do hami tu Jakarta <b>annon</b>.</i>	<b>now/right now</b> a. <i>We go to Jakarta<b>now</b>.</i> b. <i><b>Now</b> we go to Jakarta.</i>
2	<b>haduan</b> a. <i><b>Haduan</b> masi Uli ro mamereng ahu.</i> b. -	<b>Today</b> a. <i>They go to school <b>today</b>.</i> b. <i><b>Today</b> theygo to school.</i>
3	<b>nantuari/nantoari</b> a. <i><b>Nnatoari</b> do ibana ro tu Jakarta.</i> b. <i>Ibana ro tu Jakarta <b>nantoari</b>.</i>	<b>Tonight</b> a. <i>She stay at home <b>tonight</b>.</i> b. <i><b>Tonight</b> she stay at home.</i>
4	<b>Dung</b> a. <i><b>Dung</b> mangan, ro ma hami tu jabum.</i> b. -	<b>next week</b> a. <i><b>Next week</b>Uli will visit me.</i> b. <i>Uli will visit me <b>next week</b>.</i>
5	<b>saonari</b> a. <i><b>Saonari</b> ma ibana ro mamereng ahu.</i> b. <i>Ibana ro mamereng ahu <b>saonari</b>.</i>	<b>next month</b> a. <i>He will visit me <b>next month</b>.</i> b. <i><b>Next month</b>He will visit me.</i>
6	<b>di ombas on</b> a. <i><b>Di ombas on</b> ma si Ms. Imel ro mamereng Mr. Uli.</i> b. -	<b>next year</b> a. <i>You will visit me <b>next year</b>.</i> b. <i><b>Next year</b> You will visit me.</i>
7	<b>di tingki on</b> a. <i><b>Di tingki on</b> ma ibana ro tu jabum.</i> b. -	<b>yesterday, last night</b> a. <i><b>Yesterday</b> She went to Jakarta.</i> b. <i>She went to Jakarta <b>yesterday</b>.</i>
8	<b>andorang</b> a. <i><b>Andorang</b> di jabu hami</i> b. -	<b>last week</b> a. <i>Ms. Imel visited Mr. Uli <b>last week</b>.</i>

		<i>b. Last week Ms. Imel visited Mr. Uli.</i>
9	<b>andorang so</b> <i>a. Andorang so borhat hami tu sikkola, ro ma hamu tu jabu da.</i> <i>b. -</i>	<b>last month</b> <i>a. She stayed at home last month.</i> <i>b. Last month she stayed at home.</i>
10	<b>dung sae</b> <i>a. Dung sae mangan borhat ma nasida.</i> <i>b. -</i>	<b>last year</b> <i>a. Last year we went to Jakarta.</i> <i>b. We went to Jakarta last year.</i>
11	<b>mareak borngin/mareak</b> <i>a. Mareak bodari ro ma udan.</i> <i>b. -</i>	<b>at 7 a'clock</b> <i>a. I go to school at 7 o'clock.</i> <i>b. At 7 o'clock I go to school.</i>
12	-----	<b>Tomorrow</b> <i>a. We will go to school tomorrow.</i> <i>b. Tomorrow we will go to school.</i>
13	-----	<b>everyday, every....</b> <i>a. Everyday they go to school.</i> <i>b. They go to school everyday.</i>
14	-----	<b>on/in Monday,on/in March</b> <i>a. We go to school on Monday.</i> <i>b. On Monday we go to school.</i>
15	-----	<b>In the morning/afternoon/night</b> <i>a. I wake up in the morning.</i> <i>b. In the morning I wake up.</i>

2. Adverb of Indefinite Time in Sentence of Toba Batak Language (TBL) and English

No	Adverb of Indefinite Time in Sentence of TBL	Adverb of Indefinite Time in Sentence of English
1	<b>muse</b> <i>Muse adong do ari parpudi.</i>	<b>always</b> <i>We always come to school.</i>
2	<b>Sogot</b> <i>Sogot do hami laho tu Jerman.</i>	<b>ever</b> <i>We ever come to this school.</i>
3	<b>manogot</b> <i>Manogot do hami borhat tu sikkola.</i>	<b>never</b> <i>We never come to this school.</i>
4	<b>Najolo</b> <i>Najolo do hami borhat tu sikkola dohot ibana.</i>	<b>Generally</b> <i>Generally we go to school with her.</i>
5	<b>nahinan</b> <i>Didok halak adong do Dinosaurus nahinan.</i>	<b>usually</b> <i>We usually go to school with her.</i>
6	<b>nasaingan</b>	<b>sometimes</b>

	<i>Nasaingan i adong do Dinosaurus.</i>	<i>Sometimes we go to school with her.</i>
7	<b>jotjot</b> <i>Jotjot do ibana ro tu sikkola nang pe marsahit.</i>	<b>seldom</b> <i>We seldom go to school with her.</i>
8	<b>rangkak</b> <i>Rangkak do hami ro tu sikkola rap ibana.</i>	<b>often</b> <i>We often go to school with her.</i>
9	<b>Nagalia</b> <i>Dang diboto hami na masa di tingki nagalia i.</i>	<b>Soon</b> <i>We go to school soon.</i>
10	<b>nang salpu</b> <i>Di tingki nang salpu nunga hea ro ibana tu huta on.</i>	<b>Immediately</b> <i>Immediatly we go to school with her.</i>
11	<b>nasailaon</b> <i>D tingki nasailaon nunga ro ibana tu huta on.</i>	-----
12	<b>Jolo</b> a. <i>Alap jolo pitolot di bagasan lamari i.</i> b. <i>Jolo maridi hita asa mangan.</i>	-----

All of the findings data are, adverb of definite time and adverb of indefinite time in TBL and English also which is arranged into several sentences according to the sentence structure or grammatical of each language, it can be found the differences and the similarities of adverb of time in both of languages. Based on the results of the analysis of the findings of data can be concluded the formulation of structure of the use of time description as follows:

1. Adverb of Definite of Time:

a. English:

- 1) **Subject + Infinitve + Object + Time**
- 2) **Subject + Past Tense + Object + Time**
- 3) **Time + Subject + Infinitive + Object**

4) **Time + Subject + Past Tense + Object**

b. Toba Batak:

1) **Time + Verb + Subject + Object**

2. Adverb of Indefinite of Time:

a. English:

1) **Subject + Verb + Object + Time**

2) **Time + Subject + Verb + Object**

b. Toba Batak:

1) **Time + Subject + Verb + Onject**

2) **Time + Verb + Subject + Object**

3) **Dang (negative sign) + Verb + Subject + Object + Time**

### 3. The Differences and The Similarities of Adverb of Time in English and Toba Batak Language.

**a. Adverb of Definite Time (Keterangan Waktu Tertentu)**

No	Bahasa Inggris	Arti	Bahasa Batak Toba	Arti
1	<i>Now</i>	Sekarang	<i>saonari di ombas on di tingki on</i>	sekarang di detik ini sekarang ini
2	<i>Today</i>	hari ini	<i>saonari di ombas on di tingki on</i>	sekarang di detik ini sekarang ini
3	<i>Tonight</i>	malam ini, nanti malam	-	-
4	<i>next week</i>	minggu depan	<i>minggu na (naeng) ro</i>	minggu depan
5	<i>next month</i>	bulan depan	<i>bulan na (naeng) ro</i>	bulan depan
6	<i>next year</i>	tahun depan	<i>taon na (naeng) ro</i>	tahun depan
7	<i>Yesterday</i>	Kemarin	<i>nantuari</i>	kemarin
8	<i>last night</i>	tadi malam, semalam	<i>nabodari</i>	tadi malam
9	<i>last week</i>	minggu yang lalu	<i>naung salpu</i>	minggu lalu
10	<i>last month</i>	bulan yang lalu	-	-
11	<i>last year</i>	tahun yang lalu	-	-
12	<i>at 7 o'clock</i>	pada pukul 07.00	-	-
13	<i>tomorrow/ tomorrow.....</i>	besok/ besok....	-	-
14	<i>Everyday</i>	setiap hari	<i>siapari</i>	setiap hari
15	<i>every morning</i>	setiap pagi	-	-
16	<i>every night</i>	setiap malam	-	-
17	<i>every week</i>	setiap minggu	-	-
18	<i>every month</i>	setiap bulan	-	-
19	<i>every year</i>	setiap tahun	-	-
20	<i>in the morning</i>	pagi itu	<i>sogot manogot</i>	pagi pagi-pagi (lebih dini)
21	<i>in the afternoon</i>	Sore itu	-	-
22	<i>in the evening</i>	Malam itu	-	-
23	<i>on Monday</i>	pada hari Senin	-	-
24	<i>in March</i>	pada bulan Maret	-	-

In the table above shows that adverb of time between TBL and English has the same meaning and function but there are some of adverb of time in English did not find in Toba Batak such as: tonight, last month, last year, at 7 o'clock, tomorrow, everyday, every morning, /every....., in the afternoon, and in the evening.

**b. Adverb of Indefinite Time (Keterangan Waktu Tak Tertentu)**

No	Bahasa Inggris	Arti	Bahasa Batak Toba	Arti
1	<i>Always</i>	Selalu	-	-
2	<i>Ever</i>	Pernah	-	-
3	<i>Never</i>	tidak pernah	-	-
4	<i>generally</i>	biasanya	-	-
5	<i>Usually</i>	biasanya	-	-
6	<i>sometimes</i>	kadang-kadang	-	-
7	<i>Seldom</i>	Jarang	<i>Rangkak</i>	jarang
8	<i>Often</i>	Sering	<i>Jotjot</i>	sering
9	<i>Soon</i>	Segera	-	-
10	<i>immediately</i>	segera, dengan segera	-	-
11	-	-	<i>muse</i>	kelak (akan datang)
12	-	-	<i>najolo</i>	dahulu (waktu lampau)
13	-	-	<i>nahinan</i>	dahulu (waktu lampau)
14	-	-	<i>nasaingan</i>	dahulu (waktu lampau)
15	-	-	<i>nagalia</i>	lampau/purbakala
16	-	-	<i>nang salpu</i>	masa lampau (seluruh masalampau)
17	-	-	<i>nasailaon</i>	masa lampau (seluruh masa lampau)
18	-	-	<i>Jolo</i>	sebentar, lebih dulu

In the table above shows that adverb of time between TBL and English has the same meaning and function but there are some of adverb of time in TBL did not find in English such as: *muse*, *najolo*, *nahinan*, *nasaingan*, *nagalia*, *nang salpu*, and *jolo*.

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the above discussion, it can be concluded that the structure of time placement in the sentence in the English are:

1. Adverb of time put on the beginning of the sentence before subject, or in the end of the sentence after object or adverb of place.
2. Adverb of time in English can change the verb. Verb formation in English consist of three form they are, infinitive (verb 1), past tense (verb 2), and past participle (verb 3).
3. Adverb of time can change the verb is the time describing events or activities that occurred in the past such as: yesterday, last night, last week, last month, and last year.

The structure of time placement in the sentence of Toba Batak are:

1. Adverb of time always put in the beginning of sentence after verb or in the beginning after subject.
2. Adverb of time in Toba Batak also can put in the end of sentence if the sentence describes events or activities that occurred in antiquity or at an unspecified time.
3. Adverb of time in Toba Batak cannot change any verb though the time describes events or activities occurred in the past time.

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