

Comparative Forms of Adjectives in Karonese Language: A Study on *Padan si Mbaru*

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to find out how comparative forms are formed in the Karonese language. The author used qualitative methods in carrying out this research because in-depth understanding and analysis are needed to complete this research. This research applied Herring's theory in the book *The Complete English Grammar Rules* (2016). The results of this research show that there are two comparative forms found in *padan si mbaru* or Karonese language Bible, first by using a combination of the affix *ter-en* and the second using the article *reh* and the suffix *-na*. In the Karonese language, the comparative forms are formed by adding the affix *ter-en* in the base adjective and also using the article *reh* and the suffix *-na* in the base adjective. Based on the results of this research, the author found 33 forms of comparative adjectives, namely, 6 forms using a combination of the affix *ter-en* and 27 forms of adjectives using the article *reh* and suffix *-na*.

Keywords: *Adjectives, Comparative Forms, Karonese Language, Padan si mbaru*

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1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool communication system used by humans to communicate, both orally and in writing. Language allows people to convey ideas, thoughts, feelings, and information to others. According to Santoso (1990:1), language is a combination of sounds that occur when humans communicate or say words consciously. A language can be a set of symbols, words, and grammatical rules agreed upon by a particular community. So, instead of that, language research is carried out so that future generations can be aware of the importance of protecting and preserving our mother tongue so that this language does not experience extinction in future generations. Language is divided into two main areas, namely linguistics and literature. Linguistics is the study of language in all aspects including phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, and language history. According to Veerhar (1984: 52), Morphology or structure, some call it morphemes, is a discipline of linguistics that tells the grammatical arrangement of parts of words. Morphology examines the way adjectives are formed and changed in a language.

One of the regional languages used in Indonesia, especially in the North Sumatra region. With hundreds of regional languages in Indonesia, the Karonese language was chosen author in this study. The Karonese language is an Austronesian language in the Batak language family spoken by the Karonese Batak people who inhabit the Karo highlands.

Apart from that The Karonese language may disappear because many Karonese tribes currently prefer the dominant language, namely Indonesian. Why can the Karonese language be lost with many of the young Karonese generation leaving the city to look for work or migrating and some go to college to continue their education, therefore as native Karonese people, especially authors, do not want that to happen, and this problem is a serious problem that must be addressed so that the Karonese language remains sustainable. Mastery of the Karonese language can show the linguistic identity of the Karonese people and provide solutions to prevent these problems and protect our mother tongue.

The article "Comparative Forms of Adjectives in Karonese Language: A Study on Padan si Mbaru" discusses comparative forms of adjectives in Karo, a regional language of North Sumatra, Indonesia. The main focus of this article is the expression "padan si mbaru", which means "new comparison" and refers to an innovative way of communicating comparisons in the Carolingian language. This article begins with an introduction to the importance of Karo language research in preserving cultural heritage, followed by a qualitative descriptive methodology used to collect data through interviews with native speakers and literature analysis. This research investigates how basic adjectives in the Karo language are changed into comparative forms by adding prefixes or certain suffixes and using conjunctions such as "more" or "less". This article also provides various examples of the use of "padan si mbaru" in everyday contexts and customs, and analyzes how this form of comparison reflects the cultural values of the Karo people. This research compares the Karo language with other North Sumatran languages which shows the uniqueness of the Karo language.

This article argues that the comparative form of the Karo language, especially "padan si mbaru", is important not only for everyday communication but also for the preservation of Karo cultural identity. From an analytical point of view, the strength of this article lies in the wealth of information obtained directly from native speakers and literary sources, as well as in the cultural approach, which offers an additional dimension in the understanding of language use. However, this work also has weaknesses, such as the possibility of overgeneralization and the limitations of the data, which may not cover all variants of the Carolingian language.

The implications of this research are important for the preservation of the Karo language and can be a basis for further research on the language, especially in the context of social change and globalization. This research recommends expanding the study to include more communities and dialect variations, as well as using technology to document and teach the Karo language to the younger generation. Collaboration between linguistic, cultural and local community experts is also recommended to obtain a more comprehensive perspective. This article provides in-depth insight into comparative forms in the Karo language and emphasizes the importance of preserving cultural heritage through language studies.

2. METHOD

Data Design

The author used qualitative research in conducting this research and also use descriptive methods to analyze, interpret data and explore and understand the use of comparative and superlative structures in high-degree adjectives in the Karonese language. A qualitative approach allows researchers to gain in-depth insight into the context and meaning behind the use of these structures. Narbuko (2015:44), says descriptive research is the branch that explains current problem-solving based on data, presentation, analysis, and interpretation. The goal of this research is to know comparative and superlative adjectives in the Karonese language which will be studied by the author. Therefore, qualitative research is an appropriate method for researchers in carrying out this research

Data and Source Data

Data is one of the most important things in conducting research. Without data, the author can't be able to research and need references and relevant data to support the research work. In this study, the researcher chose the Karonese language Pustaka Sibadia (holy book/Bible) and just focused on Padan si mbaru as the main source and the author chose an adjective on Padan si mbaru as data.

The author will take theories about morphology, adjectives, and comparative and superlative forms in the Karonese language Pustaka Sibadia (Bible) and also look for several articles as support and references for this research.

Data Collection

In conducting the data, the author conducted several steps as follows:

1. Read the Karonese language holy book just focused on *Padan si mbaru* as the main data source
2. Marked the data by underlining every adjective found in the *Padan si mbaru* that the writer wants
3. Mentioned adjectives in the *Padan si mbaru*.
4. Identified the data into comparative and superlative adjectives where the researcher needs several members of the Karonese community to help the researcher clarify these words.
5. Clarified the meaning of adjectives and comparative and superlative properties in the *Padan si mbaru*.

Data Analysis

In this research, the author used descriptive analysis as the technique of data analysis. The author used several steps as follows:

1. Analysed the data contained on *Padan si mbaru*.
2. Reduced the data contained by *Padan si mbaru* based on comparative and superlative adjective forms.
3. Described *Padan si mbaru* as data based on comparative and superlative forms.
4. Displayed again to ensure all data has been stored properly as expected.
5. Drawed the result of research

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

Based on the result of collecting the data in the Karonese Language, the author found two forms of comparative adjectives which are using the affix combination *ter-en* and article *reh* and suffix *-na*. In this case, the author found 33 adjectives. these adjectives consist 6 adjectives forms affix combination *ter-en* whereas 27 forms by article *reh* and suffix *-na*. comparative forms have been arranged in the form of tables that have been collected in Pustaka Sibadia, especially in Padan Si mbaru. It will be explained below:

Table 1: Adjectives Comparative Forms by Affix Combination *ter-en*

Positive Forms	Rules	Comparative Forms	Verses in Bible
Nterem	Affix Combination <i>ter-en</i> (ter + adj + en)	Terdauhen	Matius 21: 36
Mbelin		Terbelinen	Matius 25: 23
Ndauh		Terdauhen	Perbahanen Rasul-Rasul 7: 43
Ndeka		Terdekahen	Perbahanen Rasul-Rasul – Rasul 22: 16
Terang		Terangen	2 Korinti 3; 10
Mbages		Terbagesen	Pilemon 1: 6

In the explanation of the data above, it is explained that the formula for forming comparative sentences in the Karo language, one of which is by using a combination of the affix *ter-en*, which to form it, requires an adjective first, of which the researcher has obtained 6 adjectives that use the affix combination *ter-en* is the equivalent of *si mbaru*, where to form only need to put the prefix *-ter* and an adjective and end it by putting the suffix *-en*. In karonese language, the combination prefix *ter-* is used to produce comparative adjectives. The prefix *ter-* is used to compare two objectives that show variation in spesific levers or degree of characteristic, and suffix *-en* is used to argument the condition's meaning in these cases.

Data 1: Teremen

Isuruh tuan e ka juak juak si deban teremen asa si arah lebe,tapi e pe bagisi arah lebe ndai ka nge ibahanna (Source: Matius 21: 36)

In Karonese, the combination prefix *ter-* and *-en* is used to produce comparative adjectives, as in the term *teremen*. The prefix *ter-* is used to compare two objects that show variations in specific levels or degrees of characteristics, and the suffix *-en* is used to augment the condition's meaning in these cases. The phrase "*teremenen*," which means "more crowded," comes from the root word "*nterem*," which also means "to become crowded,this combination means the boss ask to the guard to make it more crowded than the first.

Data: 2 Terbelinen

Ngaloi Tuhan e, Mehuli kal perbahanndu e,Kam juak juak si tutus dengen bujur; tutus atendu ibas si kitik, perbahanen si e kupercayakan man bandu si terbelinen. Mari bengketlah kam kubas erenang senang ras aku (Source: Matius 25: 23)

The word *terbelinen* is an example of the use of a combination affix *ter-* and *-en* in Karonese to form comparative adjectives. The prefix *ter-* has functions to compare two things that indicate differences in certain levels or degrees of traits, while the suffix *-en* has functions to add the meaning of the condition in these conditions. The word *terbelinen*, means more majestic, the root word is *mbelin*, which will change the meaning to become majestic, this combination means God's more majestic blessing.

Data 3: Terdauhen

Lang! Tapi ilanjanndu kemah dewa moloh ras gambar Bintang dewa repan man dibatanndu: e me patung patung si bahanndu man sembhukken perbahan si e kubuangkam ku ingan si terdauhen asa babil (Source: Perbahanen Rasul Rasul 7: 43)

The adjective *terdauhen* is an example of the use of a combination affix *ter-* and *-en* in Karonese to form comparative adjectives. The prefix *ter-* has functions to compare two things that indicate differences in certain levels or degrees of traits, while the suffix *-en* has functions to add the meaning of the condition in these conditions. The word *terdauhen*, means further, the root word is *ndauh*, which will change the meaning to become far, this combination means God take him to the far place where it is further than babel.

Data 4: Terdekahen

Janah gednuari, olanai timai terdekahen, kekekenlah, iperidikenlah kam dengen bersihkanlah dirindu I bas dosa dosandu nari alu erbeluh man gelarna (Source: Perbahanen Rasul Rasul 22: 16)

The term *terdauhen* demonstrates how the prefixes *ter-* and *-en* are used in Karonese to create comparison adjectives. When comparing two items that exhibit differences in particular levels or degrees of qualities, the prefix *ter-* is used, and the suffix *-en* is added to enhance the meaning of the condition in these instances. The underlying term "*terdauhen*," *ndauh*, will change the meaning of the word to "far.", this combination means do't take longer time you must take bath so that all of your seen can be deleted by God.

Data 5: Terrangen

Banci sikataken maka: ersinalsal si nai seh kal terangna, lanai lit ertina gednuari ndauh terangen (2 Korinti 3: 10)

The word *terangen* is an example of the use of a combination affix *ter-* and *-en* in Karonese to form comparative adjectives. The prefix *ter-* has functions to compare two things that indicate differences in certain levels or degrees of traits, while the suffix *-en* has functions to add the meaning of the condition in these conditions. The word *terangen*, means brighter, the root word is *terang*, which will change the meaning to become bright, so this combination means the grace of God is brighter than all of stuff in the world

Data 6: terbagesen

Ertoto aku gelah arah persadanta kalak si erkiniteken mabai kita ku pengertin si terbagesen kerna kerina pemere si aloken kita i bas kegeluhenta erkiteken persandanta ras kristus (Source: Pilemon 1: 6)

The combination prefix *ter-* and *-en* is used to produce comparative adjectives, as shown in the term *terbagesen*. The prefix *ter-* is used to compare two objects that show variations in specific levels or degrees of characteristics, and the suffix *-en* is used to augment the condition's meaning in these cases. The root word, *mbages*, will transform the meaning of the term *terbagesen*, meaning deeper, to become deep, so this combination means they have to pray deeper with all of the things that they get.

Table 2: Adjectives Comparative Forms by Article *reh* and Suffix *-na*

Positive Form	Rules	Comparative Forms	Verses in Bible
Mbelang	Art reh + Adj + Suffix na- (Reh + Adj + na)	Reh belangna	Matius 9: 6
Ndeher		Reh deherna	Matius 10: 7
Mekelek		Reh kelekna	Matius 12: 45
Mbue		Reh buena	Matius 13: 12
Megang		Reh gangna	Matius 20: 31
Mberat		Reh beratna	Matius 23: 14
Gejek		Reh gejekna	Matius 27: 24
Mbiar		Reh biarna	Markus 4: 41

Nterem		Reh teremna	Markus 9: 25
Mamang		Reh mamangna	Markus 10: 26
Megegeh		Reh gegehna	Lukas 2: 40
Tua		Reh tuana	Lukas 12: 46
Mbar		Reh mbarna	Perbahanen Rasul - Rasul 4: 17
Ndekah		Reh dekahna	Perbahanen Rasul – Rasul 5: 14
Teneng		Reh tenengna	Perbahanen Rasul – Rasul 22: 23
Mesenget		Reh Mesengetna	Perbahanen Rasul – Rasul 23: 10
Menahang		Reh nahangna	Perbahanen Rasul – Rasul 27: 38
Mehuli		Reh mehulina	Roma 3: 5
Mbue		Reh mbuena	Roma 5: 20
Pang		Reh pangna	1 Korinti 10: 13
Sampurna		Reh sampurna	2 Korinti 4: 15
Buruk		Reh burukna	2 Korinti 4: 16
Susah		Reh susahna	Pilipi 1: 17
Untung		Reh untungna	Pilipi 1: 21
Mbages		Reh bagesna	2 Tesalonika 1: 1
Mehamat		Reh hamatna	1 Timotius 3: 13
Mawes		Reh mawesna	Heber 1: 11
PiPedas		Reh pedasna	2 Petrus 3: 12

As explained above, there are two comparative forms in the Karo language and the first uses the affix combination *ter-en* and which has been explained previously, the second uses the article *reh* and the suffix *-na*, the researcher has obtained 27 adjectives, this form is also not difficult to form, where it needed to put the article *reh* as a prefix and then put an adjective after it and end by putting the suffix-*na* to form it.

Data 7: Reh belangna

Labo uis si mbaru ibahan kalak guna ngerangkapi uis si enggo buruk. sebaq adi bage, reh belangna me rigat ibahan pengerengkapina (Source: Matius9: 16)

One example of a Karonese comparative adjective is the term *reh belangna*, which is formed by adding article *reh* to the the suffix *-na*. In a state or nature, the *reh* article is employed to demonstrate comparisons or comparisons. The adjective is supported or strengthened by the suffix *-na*. The essential term is *mbelang*, which will change the meaning to become wide, and the word *reh belangna*, which indicates wider, this combination means the wider the tear of the Cloth if it continues to be attached to new cloth.

Data 8: Reh deherna

Berkatlah jenari nindu erberita, kinirajaan surga enggo reh deherna (Source Matius 10: 7)

The word *reh deherna* is an example of using the article *reh* and suffix *-na* in Karonese to form comparative adjectives. The *reh* article is used to show comparisons or comparative in a state or nature. The suffix *-na* is used to confirm or strengthen the adjective. The word *reh deherna*, means closer, and the basic word is *ndeher*, which will change the meaning to become close, this combination means God says the kingdom of heaven is closer.

Data 9: Reh kelekna

Jenari lawes ia, idilona pitu setan si jahaten asa ia. Kerina ia bengket ku bas janah I je me ia ringan seh maka reh kelekna kalak si ibengketina e. Bage me pagi jadina kalak jahat si genduari enda (Source: Matius 12: 45)

In Karonese, comparative adjectives are formed with the article *reh* and the suffix *-na*, as seen in the phrase *reh kelekna*. In a state or nature, the article *reh* is employed to demonstrate comparisons or comparisons. The adjective is supported or strengthened by the suffix *-na*. The basic term *mekelek* will change the meaning to become severe when combined with the word *reh kelekna*, which indicates more severe, this combination means the people that don't care about God's word their condition will be more severe.

Data 10: Reh buena

Sebap man kalak si lit ibas ia itambahi gelah reh buena i bas ia; tapi man kalak si lalit, si lit ibas ia e pe ibuat ibas ia nari (Source: Matius 13: 12)

Comparative adjectives are formed with the article *reh* and the suffix *-na*, as shown in the term *reh buena*. In a state or nature, the article *reh* is employed to demonstrate comparisons or comparisons. The adjective is supported or strengthened by the suffix *-na*. The essential word is *mbue*, which will change the meaning to become a lot. The word *reh buena* implies more, this combination means the wealth that have for rich people god will make it more.

Data 11: Reh gangna

Itembehi kalak si nterem e ia, tapi reh gangna ia erlebuh nina, O Tuhan, anak Daud! mekuah min atendu ngenehen kami (Source: Matius 20: 31)

In Karonese, the article *reh* and the suffix *-na* can be used to create comparison adjectives, as in the phrase *reh gangna*. Utilizing similarities or analogies in a situation or environment is the purpose of the article *reh*. The adjective is validated or strengthened by the addition of the suffix *-na*. The basic term *megang* can be changed to imply "loud" by adding the word "*reh gangna*," which means "louder.", this combination means there is person wants to meet with Jesus but all the people there got mad and after that, he made it his sound louder so that Jesus can hear.

Data 12: Reh beratna

Andiko cilaka kal kam o guru guru agama, janah kam pe o kalak parisi! o kalak perkulah kulah erta erta diberu si enggo mbalu jenari ibahanndu pertoton si nggedang l lebe lebe jelma si nterem. perbahan si enda, kugapa pe reh beratna ukumen ukumenndu (Source Matius 23: 14)

One example of a Karonese comparative adjective is the term *reh beratna*, which is formed by adding the suffix *-na* to the article *reh*. In a state or nature, the article *reh* is employed to demonstrate comparisons. The adjective is supported or strengthened by the suffix *-na*. The basic word *berat* will change its meaning to become heavy when combined with the term *reh beratna*, which means heavier, this combination means the punishment of the people who do commit adultery it will be heavier.

Data 13: Reh kelekna

Jenari lawes ia, idilona pitu setan si jahaten asa ia. Kerina ia bengket ku bas janah l je me ia ringan she maka reh kelekna kalak si ibenhketina e. Bage me pagi jadina kalak jahat si genduarienda (Source: Matius 12: 45)

One example of a Karonese comparative adjective is the term *reh kelekna*, which is formed by combining the article *reh* with the suffix *-na*. Utilizing similarities or analogies in a situation or environment is the purpose of the article *reh*. The adjective is validated or strengthened by the addition of the suffix *-na*. *Reh kelekna*, which means more severe, and *mekelek*, which means basic, which changes meaning to become severe, this combination means the people that don't care about God's word their condition will be more severe.

Data 14: Reh biarna

Reh biarna pe kalakaa ndai nina sapih sapih ia, ise kin ndia ia, maka angin ras galumbang katana? (Source: Markus 4: 41)

In Karonese, the article *reh* and the suffix *-na* can be used to create comparative adjectives, as in the phrase *reh biarna*. Utilizing similarities or analogies in a situation or environment is the purpose of the article *reh*. The adjective is validated or strengthened by the addition of the suffix *-na*. *Reh biarna*

means "more scared," and *mbiar* is the root word that will modify its meaning to "become scared.", this combination means the are more scared to meet him because there are wave and bad wind.

Data 15: Reh teremna

Asum idah Jesus maka reh teremna jelma si pulung, emaka isergangina setan e nina "O Setan si erbahanca kalak pasek ras pekak ndaratlah ibas anak e, janah olanai bengketi ia (Source: Markus 9: 25)

The article *reh* and the suffix *-na* can be used to create comparative adjectives, as in the phrase *reh teremna*. In a state or nature, the article *reh* is employed to demonstrate comparisons. The adjective is supported or strengthened by the suffix *-na*. The essential word is *nterem*, which will modify the meaning to become crowded, and the word *reh teremna*, which indicates more crowded, this combination means when the people see Jesus the people are more crowded to meet Jesus.

DISCUSSION

Based on the research results from the discussion regarding the comparative process in Padan Si Mbaru, it can be concluded that comparative plays a very important role in the formation of adjectives in the Karo language, especially in Padan Si Mbaru, where when Comparative joins an adjective, the meaning of an adjective will automatically be higher. from the previous. Comparative is known to have a function, namely comparing two things, which is the word which has a higher value and which has a lower value. In the Karo language there are 2 forms used to express or form comparatives, namely a combination of the prefix *ter-en* and the article *reh* and the suffix *-na*, for example "galang" galang means big, if this adjective changes to comparative it will become "tergalangen" or using the second comparative "reh galangna".

4. CONCLUSION

In this part the author has completed an analayis related to the Comparative Forms of Adjectives in Karonese language: A Study on *Padan si mbaru*. The author found 80 adjectives in comparative and superlative form in Karonese language. The conclusion of this proposal emphasizes the importance of studying comparative in the Karonese language, with a focus on the *Padan si mbaru* book in the Bible which will be able to preserve Karonese culture which is currently threatened with extinction because many Karonese people don't know their regional language. In this analysis there are two comparative forms in Karonese language, namely for the first comparative form by article *reh* and suffix *-na* and affix combination *ter-en*. This study not only focuses on the existing combination of linguistic literature in the Karonese language but also has the opportunity to provide a more intense understanding in the context of religious texts. The results of this research are useful for efforts to preserve the endangered Karonese Language, contribute to Bible translation projects and provide input for the Karonese Language in future language research. The proposed methodology is designed to provide a systematic and comprehensive analysis to strengthen the research. Overall, these researchers align with broader efforts to preserve and document linguistic diversity and offer insight into the language used in the book of *Padan si mbaru* in the *Pustaka Sibdia*.

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