

Experiential and Logical Structures within Karo Batak Nominal Groups: A Study in Systemic Functional Linguistics*

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Abstract: *This article studies the ideational function within the Nominal Group (NG) in Karo Batak Language (KBL) which is dominantly spoken in Karo Regency, North Sumatra Province (Indonesia). This paper specifically discusses the experiential and logical structures in KBL. The perspective of this study is of course related to Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). Halliday (1986, 2004) argues ideational function can be divided into two subfunctions; the first is the experiential function which is concerned with deictic, numerative, classifier and epithet, thing, and qualifier. The second refers to logical one which is related to modifier, premodifier, and post-modifier. The objectives of the study are to describe the experiential and logical structures within NG and to describe word classes forming NG. The results show that experiential structures within NG have some formations and can be seen as follows: (1) Entity ^ Classifier ^ Deictic ^ Numerative ^ Epithet, (2) Entity ^ Classifier ^ Deictic ^ Epithet ^ Epithet ^ Numerative ^ Epithet, (3) Numerative ^ Entity ^ Classifier ^ Deictic ^ Epithet, (4) Entity ^ Classifier ^ Epithet ^ Deictic ^ Epithet, (5) Numerative ^ Entity ^ Classifier ^ Deictic, (6) Entity ^ Classifier ^ Deictic ^ Epithet ^ Epithet ^ Numerative ^ Epithet. Whereas, the logical structure owns some simple formations such as (1) Thing ^ Modification, (2) Modifier ^ Thing, (3) Thing ^ Modifier, (4) Modifier ^ Thing, and (5) Premodification ^ Thing ^ Post-modification.*

Keywords: *Experiential and logical structures, ideational functions, formations, KBL, nominal group*

I. Introduction

1.1 The Background of study

KBL is spoken by its native speakers living in highland Karo Regency (KR) which is administratively under North Sumatra Province. The native speakers of KBL are actually not only found in KR but do they also inhabit Tanah Pinem and Tigalingga subdistricts, Deli Serdang regency (Lubuk Pakam, Bangun Purba, Galang, Gunung Meriah, Sibolangit, Pancur Batu, Namo Rambe, Sunggal, Kutalimbaru, STM Hilir, Hamparan Perak, Tanjung Morawa and Sibiru-biru subdistricts), Langkat regency (Padang Tualang, Bahorok, Selapian, Kuala, Selesai, Sungai Bingai subdistricts), Binjai Municipality, Stabat subdistrict, Southeastern Aceh regency (Lau Sagala and Simpang Simadam subdistricts), and Medan Municipality (Prinst, 2004: 12-13). KBL may create intimacy, harmony and brotherhood. In addition, this language shows the identity of ethnicity and loyalty to Karo's social-cultural values. Nowadays, the use of KBL is in fact reduced in daily life with some reasons. Firstly, this is caused by the influence of Bahasa Indonesian (BI) as national and official language in schools, for sending SMS (Short Message Service), as formal and informal means of communication, and low interest of young generation to study the BI. However, in fact, studying and knowing KBL is necessary and this becomes one of efforts to defend its life. Since KBL is a cultural belonging and one of regional languages, therefore, this paper tries to conserve this language. Kridalaksana (1986 : 378) states ... the conservation and development of regional language including the maintenance of Indonesian language source can be implemented. It is in accordance with Constitution 1945 Chapter XV Article 36 stating that the languages are used as life connecting and should be maintained by the native speakers and protected by state as the part of culture. Seen from the function, KBL is the symbol of pride and identity of ethnicity as well as the facility for developing and supporting regional culture. As a part of culture, language has the role as a means of communication and of getting knowledge. Based on the quotation above, it is necessary to study language. After visiting some places I found Karo Batak people do not use KBL daily.

Sentences consist of a group, or some groups, hence, it is interesting to study the structure of the group and their inter-relationships among the groups, as well as the word classes in building the groups in sentences. The research in this paper is intended to study the NG of KBL as it is found in daily speaking and in mass media. The NG is discussed in the perspective of SFL such as experiential and logical structures. The discussion also means to include the theory of metafunction which regards with the simultaneous meaning built from the function of language, namely ideational and interpersonal function. Ideational function expresses physical and biological reality as well as the interpretation and representation of experience. In details, ideational function uses language to express experience. There are two points related to this re-

presentation, for example, experiential function to code experience and logical function to show up inter-relationship or elements relatedness based on logical such as the relationship of subject-predicator--complement, main sentence, and other relationship mentioned in those groups known as conjunction. Interpersonal function talks about the social reality related to the interaction among native speakers/writers and listeners/readers and related to the ways of creating the NG in clauses and sentences.

According to the concept of SFL, the writers or native speakers in using the language always choose lexicogrammar to express three metafunctional meanings. As the highest meaning, the meta-functional meaning configures the elements of lexicogrammatical in word group order, clause order, and text order in realizing the three meaning. This research, as I stated earlier, analyzes the NG found in clauses and sentences. The SFL approach has been used to analyze the NG in the following various languages, such as Mandarin, English, Spanish, France and other languages all over in world. However, there is no research discussing the NG using the perspective of SFL for KBL. The application of Halliday's theory is interesting since the NG previously studied is only related to head-modifier. Now, I do not talk only about Head-Modifier but much broader by involving the elements such as deictic, numerative, classifier and epithet, thing, and qualifier, and also modifier, premodifier, and post-modifier. Consider the example *juma jaung* 'corn farm' which can be extended into *juma jaung mama kendit mehumur telu ayan benih belangna* 'my uncle's farm is fertilized with three acre.' The data shows that *juma* is classified as the entity, *jaung* the classifier, *mama* 'uncle' the deictic, *kendit* 'flat' and *mehumur* 'fertilized' the epithets, *telu* 'three' the numerative, *ayan benih* 'a can of breed' the numeral, *belang* 'square' the epithet and *-na* 'his/her' the deictic. Seen from the logical structure the *juma* is the core, and the extended sentence becomes the modifier.

The SFL differentiates between the phrase as the reduction of a clause, and the group as the extension of other class. For instance, the *kami nukur rumah mbaru* 'we buy a new house' is a clause taken from the phrase *rumah mbaru* 'new house'; this group can not be broadened again. However, by taking the example of the NG *rumah mbaru* 'new house', this NG can of course be broadened into *melala rumah mbaru* 'there are some new houses', extended again into *melala rumah mbaru mama* 'my uncle's some new houses' or into *melala rumah mbaru mama i Medan* 'my uncle's some new houses in Medan.' The last sentence can again be widened into *melala rumah mbaru mama i Medan telu tingkat* 'my uncle's some new houses in Medan having three floors' and so on. The nominal group means a set of word group with one noun word to name person, place or object as the head, and it includes all additional information related to the object. As a means of representing experience, the noun group has a set of functional components. The component is called a thing with modification and specification. For example, the word *book* can be specified as which book, what type of book, and what the book looks like. Every element of a clause can be classified on the base of its function. However, this is not labeled as the group of word. Thus, the discussion of NG may include experiential and logical structures and parts of speech as they are found in either oral or written materials.

II. Theoretical Reviews

2.1. Systemic functional linguistics

The approach used in this research is Halliday's SFL (1973, 1978, 1985a, 1985b) which is then developed by the following linguists such as Benson & Greaves (1988), Martin (1985a, 1985b, 1986, 1991, 1992), Halliday and Martin (1993a), Matthiessen (1992, 1995), Martin, Matthiessen and Painter (1997), Martin and Veel (1998), Halliday and Matthiessen (1999) and Martin and Rose (2003). In order to get better understanding on SFL, the following is description of a brief history and basic principles of linguistic teaching compared to formal linguistics (FL), generative linguistics, transformation linguistics, and several models of SFL. Also, it is presented the description on lexical grammar and metafunctional meaning. The name of functional linguistics is obtained from the fact that language in its uses is functional and it is always in the context of its use. "It is functional in the sense it is designed to account for how language is used" (Halliday, 1985a: xviii).

2.2. Basic principles of SFL

Text means analysis-based unit and through the text, the meaning can be negotiated. In this sense, grammar would be the unit of meaning realization which is considered an understanding to the discourse. On SFL, the study on grammar (syntaxis, phonology, morphology and others) is related to semantic discourse because it has natural relationship between semantics and grammar and the two do not have autonomy relationship. With reference to the context, SFL focuses on solidarity relationship between text and social context, for example, the relationship between text and context can be stated in a simple statement as "put it into other side". Without knowing the context, it is difficult to understand the text.

According to SFL, every element of language can only be explained by referring to the function of the element in language system as a whole. Hence, text analysis can be focused not only on one language

order, for example, word order or clause, but also on all orders which support the meaning of the text. On analytical frame, there are three mutual principles, which is taken as the base for analysis activity of language according to SFL, namely (a) language should always be considered a text, and it is not only group of words or grammar, (b) the use of language implies the process of selection of words used in language to realize meaning, and (c) language is functional in case of the form of language used in depicting the idea, attitude, and ideology of its users.

2.3 Lexicogrammatical stratification

An interaction or communication purports a form of organization attached with language system employed to express in the frame of metafunction stratification (Matthiesen, 1992/1995:5). In the frame of lexicogrammatical stratification, communication sits between semantics and phonology/graphology. Stratification means the order of symbolic abstraction from subsystem in language covering semantics (meaning system), lexicogrammar (wording), and phonology/graphology (spelling system in written form). The highest level in the subsystem is semantics which supports the resources for meaning. It makes possible for language users to act through meaning and to reflect through experience so that language might become meaningful (Matthiessen, 1992/1995). As the source of meaning, semantics is related not only on meta-functional meaning in clause level, but also on discourse level.

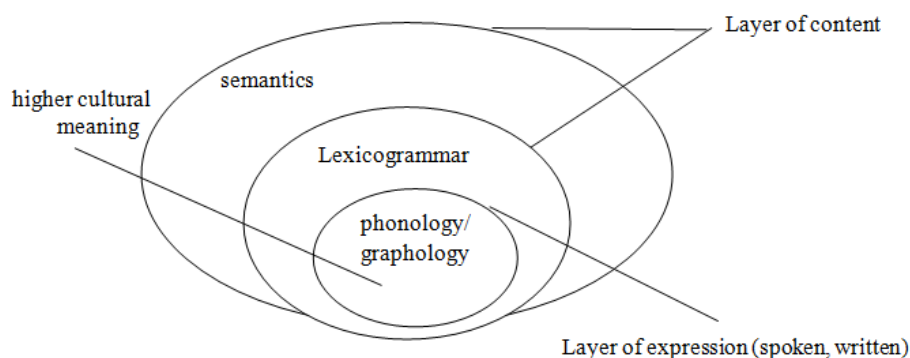


Figure 1. The Stratification of lexicogrammar

(Quoted from Matthiesen, 1992 and 1995:8; Halliday & Martin, 1993c:32).

Lexicogrammar lies in the strata under semantics and above phonology/graphology as the wording meaning, as it was stated in structure and wording meaning. Lexicogrammar covers lexis and grammar and both are unseparated system from morphology and sintaxis (Matthiessen, 1992/1995:7-8). On linguistics stream beside SFL, lexis is considered identical with lexicon, namely the words as found in dictionary and free from context (compare Santosa, 2004:65). However, on SFL, lexis is always in the context and with the role in expressing ideational meaning, interpersonal and textual meaning in text. Lexis is never separated from grammar. The grammar in other linguistics includes phonology, morphology, syntaxis and semantics (each has different domain).

Conversely, on SFL, grammar is part of lexicogrammar (beside lexis) consisting of morphology and sintaxis (each can not be separated from different domain). Grammar and lexis (on its combination in lexicogrammar) can be realized by phonology/graphology which lies in the bottom. Phonology is the resource of wording meaning such as voice-spelling. Phonology also refers to the intonation to realize the grammatical selection directly, and also as the rythme resource as well as articulation of syllable and phoneme. Besides, if the phonology relates to oral spelling, graphology is the expression in written words. Of the three subsystems in the stratification in Fig. 1, it can be summarized that phonology / graphology realizes the lexicogrammar and lexicogrammar conceives the semantics. Once it is not reversed, the semantics is realized by lexicogrammar and lexicogrammar is realized by phonology/graphology. As it is depicted in Fig. 1 above, phonology/graphology is considered the expression in form, whereas the lexicogrammatcs and semantics are related to the meanings of expression(s).

2.4 Metafunctional meaning

As it is described earlier, the metafunctional meaning can be diversified into three meanings, namely ideational, interpersonal and textual meaning. Regarding the position of the three meanings, Halliday says that functional components . . . are the components of the language system which correspond to the abstract functions of language to what I have called meta-functions, areas of meaning potential which are inherently involved in all uses of language. These are what I am referring to as ideational, interpersonal and

textual; generalized functions which have as it were become built into language, so that they form the basis of the organization of the entire linguistics system.” (Halliday, 1974a, 93-94). This quotation means that a text contains three meanings which are considered as one unity. Hence, determining the metafunction of meaning, analysis on the three meanings can be done simultaneously.

2.4.1 Ideational function

Ideational function of language builds the description of reality including human, concrete and abstract things, events, and environment. Reality is the human being's experience which is realized through language. Human being has the reflection to the phenomenon of the world either inside or outside and of the world in the awareness of someone, representation from the reflection in taking the form of language. Whereas, ideational meaning is the meaning created as the result of realization of lexicogrammatical elements used to understand surrounding world and to organize the experience of speaker or writer about real world or abstract on the ideational meaning. Elements of lexicogrammar has the function to tell people, events, action, condition and others. Logically, the ideational function can be realized by the lingual elements with its relationship to all parts in the interdependency structure. Experientially, the ideational meaning is realized by the elements of lexicogrammar and with relationship to the parts and to all structures of the constituency (Martin, 1992:10, 13,21).

2.4.2 Realization of ideational meaning

In the contextual frame of field relationship, realization of ideational meaning in clause order (including group word) can be expressed by describing interdependency relationship and logical semantic relationship, transitivity, lexis, versa group, and noun group. On discourse order, the realization of ideational meaning can be expressed by analyzing the conjunctive relationship, lexical order and reference connectedness and activity order.

2.4.2.1 Experiential function

Experiential function is the function of language to describe the human's experience. Language users describe their experience about universe, that is the experience of linguistics into the experience of semiotic-linguistics because it only represents the semiotic-linguistics which can be exchanged in social context by involving the interaction partner of 'addressee' of language who becomes opponent in the communication. Someone's experience has a direct connection to event, situation and condition. The speakers may express the difference by using language. In other words, language is able to unite the perception into reality once the speaker transfers and or expresses his/her experience in the form of language.

The experience of human being consists of some parts. The understanding on the parts of experience requires the relationship among the parts of the experience because in understanding something better, it is necessary to understand its relationship with others. The relationship of experience includes at least two clauses which are called as logical relationship. This logical relationship can be found not only in clause form, but also in word form, group and phrase.

Furthermore, language users form a set of experiences with inter-connectedness; one unit of experience in ideational meaning and interpersonal meaning which is relevant to the available experience and will be delivered before and after. It is what we call as textual functional (Halliday, 1978; Matthiesen, 1995).

2.4.2.2 Logical function

In the interpretation of compound clause, Halliday (1985b and 1994) has introduced the component of function as the logical component. The component of logical function is the meaning in functional semantics among clauses which form the logic of natural language. Logical structure of NG may consist of (i) single core, and (ii) the core with modifier. The core means the logical centre of the group and modifier means the adding modifier on the core. Modifier element may precede or follow the core. The preceding is called as pre-modifier, whereas the following is called post-modifier. The core in NG forming can be created by noun and pronoun, whereas the post-modification can be formed from words from various classes or groups (Sutjaja, 2001:5).

2.5 Library overview

2.5.1 Nominal group

The noun phrase is called nominal group (Halliday, 1985a, Martin, 1992). This term is not merely a new one for getting sensation of phrase or group. In fact, group is the extension of word, whereas, the phrase is the short form of clause. Group can be considered "complex word" (once it is analogized with complex clause), whereas the phrase is the construction of parallel words (Halliday, 1985a:159). On the

tradition of SFL, the term of phrase is only used on the preposition, and not on prepositional group. Once the term of group is used in prepositional phrase, the notion is then adverbial group and not prepositional group (Halliday, 1985:252-270). Adverbial group contains the implication, that is, it has the role in syntax and semantics, for instance, adverbial group can have the role as adverbial (place, time, manner and others).

NG contains (1) the core element which is called thing and (2) the elements of modifier such as (i) Deictic, (ii) Numerative, (iii) Classifier, (iv) Epithet, and (v) Qualifier.

2.5.1.1. Thing

The thing means the extended elements which can be located in left side and can also be extended in the right side.

2.5.1.2 Elements of Modifier

1. Deictic is realized by demonstrative this, that, the, just now, and genitive (possession) including the clitic -ku, -mu. Deictic of demonstration and deictic of genitive is usually located in the edge of right side.

2. Numerative

Numerative can be marked by numeral (one, two, three, four, and so on). One can be connected with a noun, for example the noun table, to form an NG. Numerative is as classifier in which its role is the determinant of quantity

3. Classifier

The adjective, noun or verb can be classified as classifier; its role is of course as the determinant of thing, denoting that thing can be classified into certain object.

4. Epithet

Adjectiva is grouped as epithet in which its role is to expand a thing. Descriptors can be located in the right side while epithet always stands as classifier.

5. Qualifier

Qualifier appears in adverbial group.

2.5.2 Nominal group in KBL

The role of NG in KBL is usually as the subjects in all kinds of sentences (except the sentences and various transitive sentences without subjects), as the objects of active transitive sentences, as the complements of passive transitive sentences, as the subject complements of passive transitive sentences, as the predicates of sentence identifiers and as the complements in prepositional groups. All of these NGs have their own structures as the followings: nominal group = UKUR H (POSS) (DES) (DET) (APO). One nominal group consists of at least one main word, which can be preceded by size gatra and also can be followed by possessive, descriptive, determinant, or opposition (Woolams, 2004:152).

2.5.3 Processing Approaches of NG in KBL

The NG in KBL can be observed with certain characteristics, for instance, from its semantic, syntactic, and morphological behaviours in nouns. The noun is different from other groups in regards with its semantic behaviours; the semantic behaviours of noun is seen from the meaning existed in the noun. Seen from its semantic meaning, the noun means a word in which either its basic forms or its complex forms refer to humans, animals, plants, things and concept or definition. There are some semantic features of noun (basic) in KBL which can ascribe to the names of places or geographical names, such as, Tigajumpa, Barusjahe, Kabanjahe and etc. The noun assigning the name of person includes the nicknames are, for examples, Meja Tarigan, Silih, Senina and etc. The noun can also attribute to the name of days, such as Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and etc. Beside its semantic characteristics, the Karo's NG can also be seen from its syntactic features. For example, in sentence, the NG has the role to fill in or occupy the function of subject, object and adverb. For instance, *mama man galuh ijuma* 'my uncle eats banana in irrigated agricultural field.' In the sentence, *mama* 'uncle' is the subject, *galuh* 'banana' the object, and *ijuma* 'in the field' the adverb of place. In the sentence *labo bapa nembah* 'my father is not angry' the negative word *labo* precedes its subject *bapak* 'father' while its position should be following its subject; however, the sentence is natural in KBL.

III. Research Methodology

3.1. Data sources

Some data are obtained from personal diary notes while the rest is taken from books and magazines. The data sources come from my personal diary notes when I took part in some adat festivals and rituals. Meanwhile, data is also found in some written materials such as Karo Grammar book (Woollams, 2004), Tenah Budaya Karo magazine (Yayasan Bengkel Seni, 2011-2012), Surat Ukat (Synulta, 1983), Turin-turin ngajarkan anak (Tarigan, 1995), Cerita nande masa kini (Sembiring, 1991). It should be explained that there are some folks that have been published in books by sorting out sentence by sentence containing nominal group. made data derived from relevant data with the needs of researcher, that is the data resource available in Karo society such as Karo Grammar, Turi-turin ngajarkan anak, Anding-andingen ‘proverb’, Surat ukat, Cerita nande Masa kini, and also Budaya Karo magazine using KBL and other books using KBL.

Data analysis primarily uses morphosyntax model proposed by Matthiesen. The steps in analysing the data are as follows:

1. Selecting and sorting out the texts into clause units and then into NGs.
2. The NGs are then tabulated in the form of corpus sentences.
3. Thence, the NGs are selected to determine their experiential and logical structures.
4. The two structures are thenceforth grouped in experiential and functions.
5. Analysing the word classes which form the NG.
6. Finaly, making conclusion.

The results should be systematic made in order it is easy to describe the experiential and logical structures of the NGs, and to detemine their word classes.

IV. Discussion

Categorization of the NGs in the experiential structures are specifically based on one or more element functions, such as, deictic, numerative, epithet, classifier and qualifier and on one entity; all of these acts are to mark the differences among the NG network systems. The same procedures are also applied for logical structures that include thing and modifier in which the rest consists of pre- and post-modifier.

4.1 Deictic in KBL

Deictic is realized by some demonstratives, for examples, enda 'this', ena 'that', ah 'that' (ah is used to show more distant than ena), oh 'that' (oh is even the furthest of all). The concept of object distance with speaker in KBL is known to have 4 classifications, namely; ndeher ‘close to’, ndauh ‘far/distant’, dauhen ‘more distant’, and oh ‘most distant’. Genitive has some elements such as ajangku 'mine' including enclitics kena 'your (PL)', ndu ‘your (SG)’, and na ‘his/her’. Consider the examples of deictic in (1) and genitive in (2):

(1) rumah enda ‘this house’

Table 1 rumah enda

| KBL | Experiential | Logical |
|---------------|--------------|----------|
| rumah ‘house’ | entity | thing |
| enda ‘this’ | deictic | modifier |

From the explanation above in table 1 it can be seen that experiential sturcture of nominal group rumah enda ‘this house’, rumah ‘house’ as entity, enda ‘this’ as deictic. This NG is acceptable in KBL.

(2) juma ajang nande ‘mother’s farm’

Table 2 juma ajang nande

| KBL | Experiential | Logical |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------|
| Juma ‘field’ | entity | thing |
| Ajang nande ‘mother’s possession’ | deictic | modifier |

4.2 Numerative in KBL

The numerative elements to identify in one subset of numerical can be done referring to the number and place (Halliday, 1985 : 163). Also, it is included the category of faset referring into the part or certain aspect from one entity.

(3) sekalak jelma ‘a person’

Table 3 sekalak jelma

| KBL | Experiential | Logical |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Sekalak ‘a person’ | Numerative | Premodifier |

| | | |
|---------------------|--------|-------|
| Jelma 'human being' | Entity | Thing |
|---------------------|--------|-------|

The NG *sekalak* is a combination of the article *se* and the noun *kalak* 'person' 'aFrom the experiential structure of nominal group *sekalak jelma* (a person), *sekalak* is as numerative and *jelma* (as entity), whereas seen from the logical structure of noun group *sekalak jelma* 'a person' as pre-modifier, whereas, *jelma* (human being) is considered the thing. So, the word *jelma* is numerative.

4.3 Numerals in KBL

Numeral is arranged on one obligatory word as it is shown by numeral, and followed by the noun of size. KBL has three kinds of numerals, namely, (i) simple numerals, (ii) complex numerals and (iii) fraction numerals.

a. Simple numeral

What simple numeral means here is referring to cardinal numbers, for instance, *sada* 'one', *dua* 'two', *telu* 'three', *empat* 'four', *lima* 'five', *enem* 'six', *pitu* 'seven', *waluh* 'eight', and *siwah* 'nine'. These numbers can be used to show quantity or be accompanied by the distribution factors such as *asakai buena* 'how many/how much' and *piga-piga* 'some'.

b. Complex numeral

Simple numerals above can be combined with prefix *se-* 'one' or with suffix *-an* 'plurals' to form complex numeral, such as *se-* + *puluh* 'ten' or *ribu* + *-an* 'thousands'.

c. Fraction numeral

Consider the example in (4).

(4) *Dua pertelu* 'Two third'

Once the nominator is 1, the word *sada* can be abbreviated into *se* (or sometimes *sa*) meaning 'one'. The fraction numeral may have the orthographic combination as in *sepertelu* 'one third'

d. Ordinal numeral

Ordinal numeral (or number) means the one which refers to the position of something in a series, for example, first, etc. In KBL this number is characterized by prefix *pe-* and suffix *-an*, except for one. To say first, KBL has *pemena* 'first', *peduaken* 'second', *peteluken* 'third', *peempatken* 'fourth', *pelimaken* 'fifth', etc.

(5) *sada ayan page* 'a bucket of rice'

Further, we may see the form of *pe-ken* which is added in ordinal numeral to show the intention of the order. For example:

(6) *jabu pelimaken* 'the fifth house'

Table 4 jabu pelimaken

| | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| KBL | Experiential | Logical |
| Jabu 'house' | Entity | Thing |
| Pelimaken 'fifth' | Numerative | Modification |

4.4 Measurement in KBL

4.4.1 Size

The category of *ukuran* 'size' can be created by a set of word groups to show the certain quantity. The amount can be uncertain, for instance, *sada tumba* '1.6 kg' or partitive such as *sempukul* 'a hand fist'.

4.4.2 Unit of measurement

a. Standard unit

(7) *sada guni page* 'one sack of rice'

Table 5 sada guni page

| | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|------|-------------|
| KBL | Sada guni 'one sack' | | Page 'rice' |
| Experiential | Numerative | | Entity |
| | Numeral | Size | |
| Logical | Premodifier | | Thing |

From the data in table 5, we can see that experiential structure of NG *sada guni page* 'one sack of rice' is considered numerative ^ entity. Numerative is divided into *sada* 'one' as numeral and *guni* 'sack' as size, and *page* 'rice' as the thing. Whereas, the logical structure of *page* is the modifier ^ thing.

b. Non-standard unit

(8) Sejemput ‘just a little’

c. Thing order

(9) Sentandan ‘a bunch of banana’

d. Part of thing

(10) Se siung rimo ‘a slice of orange’

e. All things in unity

(11) Jabu ‘rumah’

f. Unit of length

(12) Sedepa ‘one meter’

4.4.3 Exact size

The exact sizes include weight, length and content. For weight, we use kg, gram, ons and others. Meanwhile, the depa, metre, and span are used as length and litre, can, sack, and crate for contents..

a. Unexact size

Unexact size includes the notion of portion/part and collective as shown in (13).

(13) dua empukul nakan ‘two handfuls of rice’

4.4.4 Quantum

The quantum category is related to the measuring of permanent sizes (length, wide, contents and etc) as one of the accuracy. In other words, the measuring set varied according to situation, and they may also be based on general appearance and personal assessment. For example, the word a piece of quantum sejemput, sedepa and others are as the representative according to the size. However, the specific size of measuring can always be known. Consider the following.

(14) dua lumbar amak cur ‘two pieces of mat’

4.5 Classifiers

A classifier can be obtained from adjective, noun, or verb. The first one which follows the entity is classifier.

4.5.1 The classifier derived from nominal

(15) kudin taneh ‘earthen soil’

Table 6 kudin taneh

| KBL | Experiential | Logical |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| kudin ‘kettle’ | Entity | Thing |
| Taneh ‘soil’ | Classifier | Modification |

4.5.2 The classifier created from other word groups

a. Verbs

(16) ingan medem ‘sleeping bed’

b. Adjectives

(17) rimo acem ‘sour orange’

c. Numerals

(18) kempu pertama ‘first grandchild’

In (16), (17) and (18) the classifiers are the verb medem ‘to sleep’, the adjective acem ‘sour’, and the numeral pertama ‘first’ respectively.

4.6 Epithet

There are two indications of Epithets, namely (1) the objective property of the thing itself or (2) the expression of the speaker’s subjective attitude. In KBL, the elements which function as Epithets are considered parallel with English; hence, the writer uses the similar terms. As have been shown in classifiers, the Epithet in KBL follows its entity and this is different compared to English which does not follow its entity. However, the Epithet also follows its Classifier; hence, the structure becomes Entity ^ Classifier ^ Epithet.

In relation to the expressions of the speaker’s subjective attitude can be shown in the followings:

1. Colours.

There are six colours in KBL, for examples, megara ‘red’, mentar ‘white’, mbiring (hitam=black), mbulan kerem, megersing ‘yellow’, meratah ‘green’ and coklat ‘chocolate’; while, the expressions used to describe the forms of buildings are mereng ‘oblique’, pinter ‘straight’, geiduk ‘bent’, bulat ‘round’, meganjang ‘tall’, and gendek ‘short’.

2. Age/Time.

There are some common expressions to tell the age or time, for instance, metua ‘old’, and nguda ‘young’; the temperatures: melas/ngisah ‘hot’, mbergeh ‘cold’; the weight: memberat ‘heavy’, menahang ‘light’; the sizes, namely, dem ‘full’, la risi ‘empty’; the distance: ndauh ‘far’, ndeher ‘near’, gedang ‘long’ and gendek ‘short’. The types of the expressions above denote certain interpersonal characteristics.

3. Some miscellaneous expressions.

There are some various different expressions for the cognition: jago/beluh ‘clever’, mautu/longor ‘foolish’; the affection: bujur ‘thank you’, merandal/mehuli ‘kind’, merso/bual ‘liar’, mehamat ‘polite’; the evaluation: payau/tuhu ‘right’, salah ‘wrong’; the condition: madaan ‘healthy’, sakit ‘ill’; the taste: merim ‘fragrant’, mbau ‘bad smell’, macem ‘sour’, entebu ‘sweet’, pagit ‘bitter’, mecapet ‘astringet’; the texture: mbur ‘fat’, kertang ‘thin’, meledang ‘slim’; the assessment: mejile ‘beautiful’, mejin ‘ugly’.

4. Norm Reference.

The norms as the basis of word order can function as Epithet and they are related to the natural characteristics and biology such as colour and building (see note 1).

4.6.1 Qualifier of NG

The clauses consist of two NGs and one of them is Epithet. When there are two Epithets and they have relationship with similar entities, the two are preceded by si ‘the carrier’. Consider the example in (18).

(19) baju mbentar si mejile ‘the nice white cloth’

Table 7 baju mbentar si mejile

| KBL | Baju ‘cloth’ | Mbentar ‘white’ | Si mejile ‘the nice’ | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------|
| Experiential | Entity | Classifier | Qualifier | |
| | | | Carrier | Attribute |
| | | | Epithet | |
| Logical | Thing | Modifier | | |

The experiential structure of NG baju mbentar si mejile is that the baju is termed as entity, the mbentar as epithet, and the si mejile as classifier; whereas, the logical structure of NG mbentar si mejile is called modifier.

V. Findings

The followings are the findings of the research:

A. Experiential structure of NG in KBL have six specific orderings/structures: (1) Entity ^ Deictic ^ Epithet ^ Numerative, (2) Entity ^ Classifier ^ Deictic ^ Numerative ^ Epithet, (3) Entity ^ Numerative ^ Classifier ^ Epithet, (4) Entity ^ Classifier ^ Deictic, (5) Numerative ^ Entity ^ Numerative, and (6) Entity ^ Classifier ^ Deictic ^ Epithet ^ Numerative. Meanwhile, the logical structure has four different orderings such as (1) Thing ^ Modification, (2) Thing ^ Modifier ^ Pre-Modifier ^ Thing, and (4) Post-Modifier ^ Thing ^ Postmodifier.

B. Word classes forming the NG belong to the following five structures (1) Nominal ^ Adverb ^ Adjective ^ Pronoun ^ Demonstrative ^ Numeral ^ Adverb, (2) Nominal ^ Nominal ^ Pronoun ^ Demonstrative ^ Adjective ^ Adjective, (3) Numeral ^ Adverb ^ Nominal ^ Adverb ^ Pronoun ^ Demonstrative, (4) Numeral ^ Adverb ^ Adjective ^ Pronoun ^ Numeral ^ Adverb, (5) Noun ^ Adverb ^ Numeral ^ Adverb ^ Adjective.

VI. Conclusion

Based on the analysis and findings, we can conclude that the Experiential Structure of NG have some varieties of different orderings, such as, 1. Entity ^ Deictic ^ Epithet ^ Numerative, 2. Entity ^ Classifier ^ Diectic ^ Numerative ^ Epithet, 3. Entity ^ Numerative ^ Classifier ^ Epithet, 4. Entity ^ Classifier ^ Epithet ^ Diectic, 4. Numerative ^ Entity ^ Classifier ^ Diectic, 5. Entity ^ Classifier ^ Diectic ^ Epithet ^ Epithet ^ Numerative. In the meantime, there are only three orderings of the logical structure as shown in the followings: 1. Thing ^ Modification, 2. Thing ^ Modifier, and 3. Premodifier ^ Thing ^ Postmodifier. Word classes which form the NG come from some miscellanies: 1. Nominal ^ Adverb ^ Adjective ^ Pronoun ^ Demonstrative ^ Numeral ^ Adverb, 2. Nominal ^ Nominal ^ Pronoun ^ Demonstrative ^ Adjective ^ Adjective ^ Adjective, 3. Numeral ^ Adverb ^ Nominal ^ Adverb ^ Pronoun ^ Demonstrative, 4. Numeral ^ Adverb ^ Nominal ^ Adjective ^ Demonstrative, 5. Nominal ^ Adverb ^ Adjective ^ Pronoun ^ Numeral ^ Adverb, and 6. Nominal ^ Adverb ^ Numeral ^ Adverb ^ Adjective.

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* As part of my doctoral dissertation this article receives some comments from my promotor and co-promotors. I would personally like to thank Muhammad Ali Pawiro for his careful proofreading of an earlier draft of this article, as well as for his editing.