

The Use of Adverbials of Time in Bimanese Language: A Case Study in Bajo Village

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Abstract: This study aims to determine the category of using adverbs of time in Bimanese language and how the Bimanese use adverbs of time in the sentences. The samples of this study were eight participants, the native speakers of Bimanese language in Bajo Village. The data research were obtained by means of interviews, observation, audio recording, and taking note. The category of using adverb of time in Bimanese language consists of three categories. First was present category. The researchers found three categories used by Bimanese people, namely: simple present, present continuous, and present perfect. The second category was past tense. There were three categories used by the Bimanese people, namely: simple past, past continuous, and past perfect. The third category was future. In this category the researchers only found one category, namely future time.

Keywords: *Adverbials of Time, Bimanese Language*

INTRODUCTION

Language is the most important tool in social life because the language has become a means of human communication. According to Suhendra, et al (2018, p. 12) and Rahayu (2015, p.1), language is a medium of communication that is commonly used between people living in an area. So it can be seen that language is an element that is needed by society or mortal, especially humans. Language is also a differentiator between humans and other creatures. Language ability is an ability possessed by humans that can distinguish humans from other creatures.

Indonesia is a country which is rich in culture and languages, in this case is local language. According to Ahmadin (2017, p.1), Indonesian has approximately 418 regional languages (Marsono, 2011, p.1). one of them is Bimanese. Satyawati (2014, p.168) states that Bimanese is one of the languages in West Nusa Tenggara which shares some features of the languages in East Nusa Tenggara Region. Bimanese itself is the mother tongue of Bima and Dompu regions.

Talking about language cannot be separated from linguistic science. Linguistic is a science that introduces language scientifically. linguistics is divided into several parts, including syntax. According to Chaer (2009) in Suhendra, et al (2018, p.12), syntax is a subsystem that examines the structure of words and groupings into a larger one. Parts of syntax science are: learns grammar, includes the form of sentences, structure and the smallest elements of a sentence. This is in line with the opinion Zahro (2018, p.38), studying syntax is studying the sentences. Sentences can be in the form of expressions, questions or statements. Sentence divide into several parts which are divided into 2 parts of word namely open class (consist of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs) and closed class (consist of prepositions, articles,

numbers, conjunctions, pronouns, and interjections) (Aarts and Aarts, 1982, in Palenewen, 2015, p.3).

Based on explanation above adverbs is one of part of class word. Katupayan (2016, p.3) states that in general, adverbs consist of adverbs of manner, adverb of place, adverb of time, and adverb of frequency.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research used qualitative research. This research aims to find categories (include present, past, and future time) and structure of sentence (include function and position) of adverbs of time used by Bima community. The research was conducted in Bajo village, Soromandi subdistrict of Bima regency. In collecting the data, the researcher executed using procedures namely: (1) Interview. In the research, researcher conducted direct interviews with research informants. Researcher used instruments in the form of interview guidelines, audio recorder (cellphone), and take notes. The interview lasted for approximately 20-50 minutes. (2) Observation. In this research, researcher made observations directly in the community. Seeing and listening directly to the conversations carried out by the Bajo community in the context of sit-down activities, deliberations, and other events. The instruments used by the researcher were in the form of observation sheets, audio recorders, and take notes.

The data obtained were processed and analyzed using the following steps: (1) data obtained first from the interview. Data were obtained from four language teachers (Indonesian and English) and four of the top non-language scholars (native speakers of Bimanese). Researcher conducted direct interviews by visiting the homes of each informant to obtain direct data. Both data were obtained through observation. Here the researcher observe their activities first and then follow their conversations. From these two stages, researcher directly obtain data and information from participants to support data collection; (2) Data in the form of audio recordings were transcribed by researcher; (3) The data from the recording were compiled by the researcher in the form of text; (4) Then the researcher classified the categories (present, past, and future time) and structure of sentence (function and position) adverbs of time in Bimanese to answer the research questions as stated in the previous point.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The researcher presents the result categories of the use of adverbs of time in Bimanese and people in Bajo village used adverbs of time in sentence. The result of this research can be seen in the section below:

1. Categories In The Use Of Adverbs Of Time In The Bimanese

In Bima there are three categories of time, namely: '*ake*' (present), '*ntoi na*' (past), and '*pede si*' (future).

a. *Ake (Present)*

1) Kinds of adverbs of time in present time in Bimanese

Based on the results of interviews and observations made by researcher, researcher found 16 markers in the use of adverbs of time for present time in



Bimanese, such as: *ake / ke* (now), *sanai-nai* (every day), *wura ake* (this month), *ainaina ake* (today), *boe ake* (at now), *mba-a na ake* (this year), *niki wura* (this year), *niki mba-a* (every year), *wakatu ake* (in this moment/time), *sakali sa wura* (once a month), *dua kali sa minggu* (fortnightly), *sakali sa nai* (once a day), *niki na ainaina selasa* (every tuesday), *niki na ainaina jama-a* (every friday), *niki na aru raja to-i* (every eid al-fitr), and *niki na aru raja na-e* (every eid al-adha).

2) Categories in Present Time

a) Simple present

Generally, there are three form of adverbs of time in sentence used by Bima community, as follow:

[1] Positive sentence

Sa doho lao sekolah sanai-nai.

(They go to school every day).

The sentence above is included in the positive sentence category of simple present, marked by adverb of time '*sanai-nai*' (every day). Which indicated that the activity of 'lao sekola' (going to school) is repeatedly done, and it is included in one of the criteria of simple present.

[2] Negative sentence

Ibu Ika watipu iuna lao lampa-lampa niki wura

(Miss Ika never goes out every months)

The sentence above is included in negative sentence category of simple present, marked by adverb of time '*niki wura*' (every month). Then it is also marked by word '*watipu iuna*' (never), which indicated that the activity of '*lao lampa-lampa*' (goes out) is not done, and it is included in one of criteria of the simple present.

[3] Interrogative sentence

Na sambea aka lapangan niki na aru raja na-e dou mbojo?

(Do Mbojo people prayer at ground every eid Al-adha?)

The sentence above is included in interrogative sentence category of simple present, marked by adverb of time '*niki na aru raja na-e*' (every eid Al-Adha). Then also marked by clitics '*na*' (does / do) in front of the sentence, which questions whether the activity is often carried out in every Eid, and it is included in one of criteria of the simple present.

b) Present continuous

Generally, there are two form of adverbs of time in sentence used by Bima community, as follow:

[4] positive sentence

Sia wunga karawina waktu ake.

(She is working at this time).

The sentence above is included in positive sentence category of present continuous, marked by time marker '*wunga*' (is / are / am) between subject '*sia*' and verb '*karawi na*' (working) indicating ongoing activity. In addition, it is also marked by the appearance of adverb of time '*wakatu ake*' (at this time), which it is one of the criteria of present continuous.

[5] interrogative sentence

Wunga tabe mu nggomi ke?

(Where are you now?)

The sentence above is included in interrogative sentence category of present continuous, marked by time marker '*wunga*' (are / is / am) in front of the sentence followed by the word question '*tabe*' (where) which asked for an activity that was currently underway. In addition, it is also marked by appearance of adverb of time '*ke*' (now), which it is one of the criteria for present continuous.

As long as the researcher conducted interviews and observations, in present continuous category the researcher did not find any form for the negative sentence used by the research participants.

c) Present perfect

Generally, there are three form of adverbs of time in sentence used by Bima community, as follow:

[6] positive sentence

Ibu Ida waura lao aka uma Ibu Yuwana ake.

(Miss Ida has gone to Miss Yuwana's house now).

The sentence above is included in positive sentence category of present perfect, marked by time marker '*wau-ura*' (has / have) between the subject '*Miss Ida*' and the verb '*lao*' (to go) indicating an activity was carried out in the past, but is still ongoing in until now. In addition, it is also marked by appearance of adverb of time '*ake*' (now), which it is one of the criteria of present perfect.

[7] negative sentence

Ibu Yuwana watipu tarimana gaji wura ake.

(Miss Yuwana has not gotten pay this month).

The sentence above is included in negative sentence category of present perfect, marked by the word '*wati pu*' (has not / have not) between the subject '*Miss Yuwana*' and the verb '*tarima na*' (gotten) indicating an activity that was not done in the past, until still not done now. In addition, it is also marked by the appearance of adverb of time '*ake*' (now), which it is one of the criteria for the present continuous.

[8] interrogative sentence

Wa-ura lao mu aka uma Ibu Mariah sanai ake?

(Have you gone to Miss Mariah's house today?)

The sentence above is included in interrogative sentence category of present perfect, marked by time marker '*wa-ura*' (has / have) at the beginning of the sentence followed by the verb '*lao*' (gone) which questions activities that may have been done in the past, until they are still being carried out in present. In addition, it is also marked by the appearance of adverb of time '*sanai ake*' (today), which it is one of the criteria of present perfect.

While done research used data collection techniques by interview and observation. The researcher found a difference in the use of present perfect between Bimanese and English. In English there is a change in the verb used, namely using verb-3. Whereas in

Bimanese, there is no change at all because in Bimanese it only has one form of verb.

b. Ntoina (past)

1) Kinds of adverbs of time in present time in Bimanese

Based on results of research that in this part the researcher found 27 markers in used adverbs of time in Bimanese for past time, such as: *awi na* (yesterday), *minggu ma-ulu* (last week), *awi didi na* (day before yesterday), *ntoi na/ ma ulu/ aiedewauna/ akande na* (ago), *ntoi wa-ura* (long time), *ntoi wa-u na* (immemorial), *didi na* (before yesterday), *dua nai ma ulu* (two days ago), *boup ede* (barely), *akande na* (earlier/ just now), *ntoi poda* (very long), *tolu minggu ma ulu na* (three weeks ago), *aka na sarai na* (last noon), *akana sangadi na* (last night), *akana sambia na* (last evening), *awi sidi na* (yesterday morning), *ainaina ma ulu na* (last day), *jama-a ma ulu na* (last friday), *bou-boupu ake* (lately), *'upa wura ma ulu na* (four month ago), *awi sarai na* (yesterday noon), *awi sambia na* (yesterday evening), *awi sangadi na* (yesterday night), *akana sidi na* (last morning), *akana subu na* (this was down), *ainaina selasa ma ulu na* (last tuesday), and *ainaina jama-a ma-ulu na* (last friday).

2) Categories in past Time

a) Simple past

Generally, there are three form of adverbs of time in sentence used by Bima community, as follow:

[9] positive sentence

Ratnah ra weli na sabua apel awina.

(Ratnah bought an apple yesterday).

The sentence above is included in positive sentence category of simple past, marked by adverb of ime '*awi na*' (yesterday). Then with the emergence of the time marker '*ra*' between the subject '*Ratnah*' and verb '*weli*' (bought), where this word does not have a specific meaning, but word '*ra*' in general often appears when the people of Bima talk about past times or events happen in the past. Therefore, the sentence is included in one of criteria of simple past.

Based on the research, the researcher found in positive sentences of past time you can see the difference between English and Bimanese in verbs. In Bimanese adverb of time does not affect to verbs at all as in English adverbs time always affects to verbs. As in past time, English always uses the second form of verb. While not in Bimanese.

[10] negative sentence

Ibu Mariah upa wura ma-uluna wati ra lao na aka rasa ina na.

(Miss Mariah four months ago did not go to her mother's house).

The sentence above is included in negative sentence category of simple past, marked by the word '*wati*' and time marker '*ra*' (did not) between adverb of the time '*'upa wura ma-uluna*' and the verb '*'lao na*' (go). Based on interviews and observations made by researcher, the word '*wati*' and time marker '*ra*' is most often used when research



participants talk about an event that is not carried out by the subject or the perpetrator of an activity. Then another thing, marked by adverb of time '*dua wura ma-ulu na*' (four months ago), which describes the incident was not done in the past. Therefore, the sentence is included in one of the criteria of simple past.

[11] interrogative sentence

*Ra lao mu sambea subu aka sigi **aka na subu**?*

(Did you go to dawn prayers at the mosque earlier this morning?)

The sentence above is included in interrogative sentence category of simple past tense, marked by the time marker '*ra*' (did) appearing in front of the sentence. Based on interviews and observations made by researcher, the time marker '*ra*' most often appeared in front of research participants when they questioned an event that was carried out by the subject or the perpetrator of an activity in the past. Then another thing, marked by adverb of time '*aka na subu*' (earlier this morning), which questions activity carried out in the past. Therefore, the sentence is included in one of the criteria of simple past

b) Past continuous

Generally, there are two form of adverbs of time in sentence used by Bima community, as follow:

[12] positive sentence

Aka na sarai na mada wunga maruku wakatu lao rongga ita.

(Last noon I was sleeping when you went to visit).

The sentence above is included in positive sentence category of past continuous, marked by time marker '*wunga*' (was / were) between subject '*mada*' (I) and verb '*maru*' (sleeping) indicating ongoing activity. In addition, sentence combines two activities that occurred simultaneously in the past. The two activities are connected by word '*wakatu*' (when). Then it is also marked by the appearance of adverb of time '*aka na sarai na*' (last noon), which is one of the criteria of past continuous.

[13] interrogative sentence

*Wunga tabe ta ita wakatu mada lao aka uma ta **tolu nai ma ulu na**?*

(Where were you when I went to your house three days ago?)

The sentence above is included in interrogative sentence category of past continuous, marked by the time marker '*wunga*' (was/were) at the beginning of the sentence. In addition, sentence combines two activities that occurred simultaneously in the past. The two activities are connected by the word '*wakatu*' (when). Then it is also marked by the appearance of adverb of time '*tolu nai ma ulu na*' (three days ago), which is one of the criteria of past continuous. Based on the research results, the researchers did not find a negative form of past continuous in Bimanese.

c) Past perfect tense

Generally, there are three form of adverbs of time in sentence used by Bima community, as follow:



[14] positive sentence

Ana mori Ibu Ida wa-ura eda angi na labo Ibu Ika minggu ma ulu na.

(Miss Ida's student had met Miss Ika last week).

The sentence above is included in positive sentence category of past perfect, marked by the time marker '*wau-ura*' (had / have) between subject '*ana mori Ibu Ida*' (Miss Ida's student) and verb '*lao*' (to go) indicating an activity carried out in past, and finished in past. In addition, it is also marked by the appearance of adverb of time '*minggu ma ulu na*' (last week), which is one of the criteria of past perfect.

[15] negative sentence

Awī sidi na mada wati pu lao tio ku uma Ibu Yuwana.

(Yesterday morning I had not gone to see Miss Yuwana's house).

The sentence above is included in negative sentence category of past perfect, marked by word '*wati pu*' (had not / have not) between the subject '*mada*' (I) and verb '*lao*' (to go) indicating an activity that was not done in the past, and is finished talked about in past. In addition, it is also marked by the appearance of adverb of time '*awī sidi na*' (yesterday morning), where it is one of the criteria of past perfect.

[16] interrogative sentence

Wa-ura mai ta aka uma Ibu Ida awi na?

(Had you came to Miss Ida's house yesterday?)

The sentence above is included in interrogative sentence category of past perfect, marked by the time marker '*wa-ura*' (had / have) in front of the sentence, which asks for an activity that might have been done by the person being asked in the past. In addition, it is also marked by the appearance of adverb of time '*awi na*' (yesterday), which is one of the criteria of past perfect.

c. Kento (future)

1) Kinds of adverbs of time in present time in Bimanese

Based on results of research that in this part the researcher found 24 markers in used adverbs of time in Bimanese for future time, such as: *kento* (future), *nai si* (tomorrow), *dima akamai* (later), *sawau ba ede* (after that/it), *nai nai si* (tomorrow), *didididi si* (after tomorrow), *mba-a na ma kento* (a year later), *ainai na ma kento* (a day later), *wura ma kento* (a month later), *pea* (later), *pede si* (later), *didi si* (after tomorrow), *jama-a ma kento* (next friday), *selasa ma kento* (next tuesday), *pea sa mbia* (this afternoon), *pea sa rai* (this noon), *nai sidi si* (tomorrow morning), *nai sarai si* (tomorrow noon), *nai sa mbia si* (tomorrow evening), *nai sa ngadi si* (tomorrow night), *pea sa ngadi* (tonight), *pea sa boha* (later at midnight), *nai sa boha* (tomorrow at midnight), and *pea subu* (later at dawn).

2) Categories in future time

Generally, there are three forms of adverbs of time in sentence used Bima community in future time, as follow:



[17] positive sentence

Ndaiku pede si hoe ciwi ka lao ipa mbojo.

(I will go later at 9th o'clock to Bima city).

The sentence above is included in positive sentence category of future tense, marked by clitics 'ka' (will) between adverb of time 'pede si hoe ciwi' (later at 9th o'clock) and verb 'lao' indicates an activity that will be carried out in the future. Then it is also marked by adverb of time 'pedesi hoe ciwi' (later at 9th o'clock), which is one of the criteria of future.

Based on result of research, the researcher found in positive sentences future time is always marked with the clitics 'na', ku, and 'ka' which both have the meaning of 'will' in English. Generally clitics 'na' is used for third person subjects 'sia, and sia doho' (she, they, and it). Then 'ku' and 'ka' is generally used only for subject 'mada' or 'ndaiku' (I).

[18] negative sentence

Sia wati mai na tio ndaiku naisi.

(She will not come to see me tomorrow).

The sentence above is included in the negative sentence category of the future tense, marked by the word 'wati' (not) and clitics 'na' (will) appear after verb, indicating an activity that will not be done in future. Then it is also marked by adverb of time 'nai si' (tomorrow), which is one of the criteria of future.

Based on the research results, the researcher found that in negative sentences in future tense there are markers that have different uses, such as the clitics 'na' which generally appears when the subject is third person (she, it and they). Meanwhile, the clitics 'ku' is used when the subject is the first person (I). Then these clitics, appearing after the verb, difference with positive sentence coming after the subject

[19] interrogative sentence

Na ne'e nika sawa-u ba nggori kuliah na la Ida?

(Will Ida want to get married after finishing college?)

The sentence above is included in interrogative sentence category of future, marked by the clitics 'na' (will) appear in front of the sentence, indicating a question for the third person about activities that might be carried out in the future. Then it is also marked by adverb of time 'nai si' (tomorrow), which is one of criteria of future.

Based on research results, the researcher found in interrogative sentence of future tense there are several notes that need to be considered, for example in the use of the clitics Bimanese. There are differences in their use influenced by the subject to be asked. The clitics 'ma' is usually used for the subject 'nggomi' (you). In general, the clitics 'ma' is only used for someone of equal age, and the use of the clitics 'ma' in Bima has a low level of politeness. The second clitics 'na'. In general, the clitics 'na' is used for a third person subject in Bima 'sia, sia doho' (she, they), and sumi (person's name). And



the clitics 'ta', in general clitics 'ta' is used for the subject 'ita' (you). Generally clitics 'ta' is used to ask questions of people who are older than us, and the level of politeness in Bimanese is very high.

CONCLUSION

The researcher can concluded the answers to the questions of adverb of time in Bimanese: First, there are three categories of adverbs of time used by people in Bajo village those are present time, past time and future time. In present time there are several kinds of adverbs of time that indicate the sentence is included in present time, such as: *ake*, *niki mba-a*, *niki wura* etc. Then in present time, there are several categories used by community in Bajo village, namely: simple present, present continuous, and present perfect. Same with present time in past time there are several kinds of adverbs of time that indicate the sentence is included in past time, such as: *awi na*, *dididi na*, *mba-a ma-ulu na* etc. Then in this category, there are several categories used by Bajo village community, namely: simple past, past continuous, and past perfect. In future time there are several kinds of adverbs of time that indicate the sentence is included in future time, such as: *pea sangadi*, *nai sidi si*, *ma kento* etc. In this category there is one category used by Bajo village community, namely: future.

Second, there are three positions of adverbs of time used by people in Bajo village, namely: final position, generally when adverb of time is at the end of a sentence it often follows a noun or complement. Mid position, in general when adverb of time is in the middle of a sentence, it always appears between the subject of the sentence and verb. Initial position, generally when adverb of time is at the beginning of a sentence, it is always followed by the subject of the sentence. Then people in Bajo village in using adverbs of time have a function, namely to inform information about when an event is going to happen, has occurred or is happening.

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