

**THE TRADITION OF VERBAL LITERARY IN KARO BATAK****Adelina Ginting****ABSTRACT**

*The tradition verbal literary of the batak karonese is Turi-turin as a fiction story, ende-enden as a song, perkolong-perkolong as a dancer, and a singer, cakap lumat as figurative language, kuning-kuningen as a puzzle game, and all of them are delivered by verbally from one person to other people and would be performed as a show and they still show until now.*

**Keywords :** *the verbal literary, turi-turin, cakap lumat*

**1. Introduction**

The literary term is not odd in Bahasa Indonesia. This term is in fact has been a society term which not come from the point of view of the class where they are from. When the term is mentioned then according in general and the association of common thoughts which sprang up are as a beautiful work, a imaginary work, and sometimes that is associated with the ability to use the language with a very meticulous and exquisite. Literature in this definition has function as convey about entertainment, teaching, and criticism.

In modern time, the literary term has mean as creative works, and works that are composed in contrast from the imagination of its author. Teeue (1984:23) states about "Sastra in Bahasa Indonesia". According to him :

"... sastra word in Bahasa Indonesia is from Sanskrit; word root sas- in a derivative verb as 'leading, teaching, give a instruction, or intruction. Suffix -tra usually to show tool. Therefore, sastra can as a tool for teaching, a guide book, instruction book, or learning such as silapasastra "a architecture book" ; kamasastra "a guide book about love art". Prefix su- means "kind, beautiful" until susastra can not be equal with belles letters. Susastra word seem to could not in Sanskrit, and Old Javanese (Gonda, 1952; Zoetmulder, 1982), therefore susastra is a creation from Javanese, and later Malay show up."

In the modern time, the literary term refers to the literary writing until that talks about literature will refer to the literary writing. The Literary writing is a modern product, and that is a print work with the truth author. In the reality, there is a literary work which produced by hand writing.

The Literary work had discussed in Philology, that is a knowledge which discussed about a hand writing work; with the term of philological object that called as the script (manuscript).

In the fact of society, there is a literary activity with a verbal media. Thus, the literary is composed, and then delivered in public by verbally. Indeed, It has learned verbally by a singer. And, It is called as the verbal literary.

Thus, we have known that there are 3 types in the literary of work. There are the verbal literary, the literary hand writing, and the literary print. The three types are still in with the society, even though that the literary hand writing is too rare for this time. But, Bali is a province where still productive to used the literary hand writing.

## **2. Review of Literature**

In modern writing, and the literary writing classic has discussed in many writings. In here, Its discussed will be center in the verbal literature. In this part, It would be given a limit for the verbal literary. In the literary, the verbal literary means to give clearly a comprehension.

If It is delivered by verbally, it is certain to accepted clearly also. Then, who is its messenger? How the text is delivered that it composed or arranged? Who is its listener? The verbal literary is showed from the early night time until the morning time, and then how a singer composed, and singing its text?

The verbal literary is brought or showed by an artist. The verbal literary show's complex, Its means there are a singer, instrument, and may be there is a dancer, and a speaker. The role must be chosen by its genre. Its caused many the verbal literary artists also as complex artists. It is means she or he might be a singer, a dancer, instrument, and a speaker.

Particularly about its language text, the verbal literary has changed into its general language with various literary. The various literary has known together by performers, and public. Therefore, the performer has changed its text as a various which they know together. The verbal literary is a wide world, the world is involved many people, the world for many people in the truth meaning word, when The verbal literary has served, when performer and public are sitting together in a place on the same time.

The performer changed, and sang to public who sitting together. Public who coming to a show place have a purpose for enjoying a show as an entertainment. It has said that the

performer and the public together have poetics, and aesthetic in their the verbal literary. Therefore, the public are coming with a hope which its known. When, it could not find out the public that would be disappointed. Its meaning that the public gave a judgment about attractive and not attractive.

The artist in the verbal literary is a person who has a skill, and professional. The skillfulness is shaped by practice, and it starts from your self that is continued with a practice from a teacher. Practice by your self would be started when we are interested to the verbal literary's genre. That started from listening, imitating, studying, and showing.

The next step, she or he is needed to studying from a senior performer for something softly, such as a composition.

When it has arrived to a performer level, a artist has developed, and created her/his selves. The verbal literary as a expression is a combination with literary, and verbal. Because, It could given a limitation literature which delivered, and enjoyed by verbally. The limitation is apparently.

Lord (1976 : 3) wrote his research result with together Parry that the verbal literature is a literature which learning, composing, and sharing by verbally. On certain, this definition is still not explain a literary. This definition is a new to given a technical explanation.

Suripan Sadi Hutomo (1991 : 1) given a limitation "The literature which included expression the literary people cultural which disseminated, and handed down by verbally (from one mouth to the other)". Thus, Hutomo was realized that contradiction the literary term in the verbal literary within the literary term in the literary writing (ibid : 2 ). However, He had suggested to used Barnet & Robert Frost 's opinion that literary is a performance in words, or also Maatje's statement was said that literature is *een wereld in woorden*.

If considered from its name, the verbal literary implied understanding that he must be verbal. Although in some circumstances the verbal literary has written terms, and the verbal literary is not lost, as the amount of rows in one verse, the number of syllables in each line, and rhythm. Or rather, a verbal literary, when it is written, it doesn't lose all its characteristics of reality. For instance, the tradition of the Minangkabau society in Kaba, although already written , the characteristics of its verbality is still plasticity, for example on its lyric, it is written in prose of the lyrics, using the formula, and the expression of formulations.

Then what is the verbal literary? The verbal literary is a language embodied in art performances by artists and enjoyed verbally by a wider audience, using language with poetic and aesthetic variety of the language community. With this we can mention the identity or characteristics of verbal literary about as what follow :

1. He is known to exist in the show, many events are accompanied by the instrument sounds, and even dances.
2. Entertainment and educational elements are dominant into it.
3. Using the local languages, regional languages, and the dialects.
4. Using the local poetic language.

#### A. *Turin-turin*

*Turin-Turin* is a fiction story. *Turin-Turin* is communicated to the listener (the public) By verbally. In the past this fictional story was shown through the show, and known as Tilhang. This art performance starring by some participants in following with the storyline. The show is like a theatre starring on the stage (stage) And usually a Tilhang show is performed at night. However, unfortunately due to the growth of this modern-day performances of this Tilhang is no longer there (lost). Because there are many electronics, medias and theaters.

The verbal literary into *Turin-turin* is still delivered to listener (public) by verbally at the night. *Turin-turin* is told by parents to children or grand children. There are some titles *turin-turin* as follows :

1. Kak Tangko Bunga “Burung Kak Pencuri Bunga”
2. Kucing Si Anak Biring “Si Anak Kucing Hitam”
3. Batu Renggang “Batu Renggang”
4. Legenda Lau Kawar “Asal-usul Danau Lau Kawar”
5. Beru partimar

#### B. *Ende-enden Tas Perkolong*

The verbal literary means *perkolong-kolong* ( a singer, and a dancer) is performed at the afternoon time or the evening time . *perkolong-kolong* can be performed on the stage, but there are times when only in the field or in *jambur* (a particular place of coolness festivities) *Perkolong-kolong* when singing and dancing are accompanied by instruments such as gongs, *penganak*, *sarune* (small), drums.

<p>Bagi si kutandai kam kuakap Ja ndia kita jumpa ja ndia kita simbel Kutatap pengodakndu, bagepe perciremndu La banci aku lupa</p>	<p>It is as if I have knew you Where had we met ? Or met each other too I look at you how you walking And your style's walking That's impossible I forget it</p>
<p>Adi bage kin turang beru apai Dange kena, rikut bere-berena Piga kena sembuyak, ija orang tuanta.</p>	<p>If like that (love/honey) beru what is your family's name?, and also <i>bere-bere</i>? (mother's family name) how many siblings do you have? Where do your parents live?</p>
<p>(-) Aku turang beru sembiring kal aku Ginting turang bere-berena kal aku Kami turang enem kel kami sembuyak Pepitukan ras kena adi la kena mela...</p>	<p>I (Love/honey) am <i>beru sembiring</i>, Ginting bere-bere (My mother's family name) turang ( Love/honey), We have six siblings, with you would be seven siblings If you are not too shy.</p>
<p>Orang tuanta turang adah ia I tanah karo, teruh daleng Sinabung Nggeluh erpala-erpala</p>	<p>If like that, what is your family name? Also, your mom's. How many siblings do you have?Where do your parents live?</p>
<p>Adi bage kin turang, kami apai Dage mergandu rikut bere-berena Piga kam sembuyak ija orangtuanta</p>	<p>My family name is ( Love/honey) <i>Karo-karo</i>. <i>Sembiring</i> is my mom's. We have siblings, and with you would be three siblings. If you are not too shy.</p>
<p>(+) Aku turang Karo-Karo mergangku Sembiring turang bere-berena kal aku Kami turang telu kel kami sembuyak Peempatkan ras kena adi la kena mela</p> <p>Orang tuanta turang Adah ia I kuta perbesi Kecamatan Tiga Binanga Nggeluh erpala-pala</p>	<p>My parents are in Perbesi, Tiga Binanga Our life is too simple</p>

\*(+)= Man

(-)= Woman

### C. Cakap Lumat

In according to the title 'Cakap Lumat' has meaning which is called as a smoothness language, then cakap lumat is used when communicating between a man with a woman, people who looking for their beloved, and people who dating.

According to (Tarigan 1983:22) *cakap lumat* is a man want to proposed a woman when at the night time, a man would go to woman's ture where meeting. They would be talking with each other. The language for this situation is called as *cakap lumat*.

#### D. *Kuning-kuningen*

In the verbal literary, *kuning-kuningen* is a puzzle, Karonese people often do puzzle by children, or parents with their children. There is a purpose for doing it, *sikuning-kuningen radu megersing*, *siageng-agengan radu biring* that meaning for learning or be educated to people which joining to play a puzzle or as a activity.

### 3. Conclusion

Description the verbal litery above can be concluded as follows :

1. *Turin-turin* (Fiction Story) tell verbally by parents to their children, and usually tell on the night time before sleeping.
2. *Enden-enden Perkolong-kolong* ( Voice and Singer) usually held in the show at the day time, or the night time, a show place held in Jambur (Wedding Party or profound sorrow). *Perkolong-kolong* show usually together with traditional musical instruments such as Sarune (related to wind instruments), Big gong, Penganak, and Gendang.
3. *Cakap Lumat* (Smothness language) usually delivered when a young man want to propose a young woman.
4. *Kuning-kuningen* (Teka-teki), this activity does when being relaxed for examined a person's memory.

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