

ON VERB TYPES CAUSING PRONOMINAL ADVERBS IN GERMAN LANGUAGE

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Abstract

Pronominal adverbs in German language are formed by a combination of a locative adverb *da* 'there' and a preposition. The preposition emerges in a construction of a pronominal adverb coming from a preposition as a part of the prepositional verb. This study aims at describing verb types causing the pronominal adverb. Data are collected from German sentences containing pronominal adverbial taken from four famous German novels, namely *Winnetou I, II, III, Friede auf Erden* and a German short story *Herr der Diebe*. The analysis method used in the study is a distributional method with substitution technique and permutation. The classification of verb types is based on theory proposed by Quirk and Djajasudarma. The result of analysis shows that (prepositional) verb types causing pronominal adverbs in German language belong to (1) activity verbs, (2) verbs of inert perception and cognition, (3) relational verbs, and (4) verbs of bodily sensation.

Key words: verb types, pronominal adverb, German language audiovisual aids

INTRODUCTION

Verbs are one of the categories or known as parts of speech that usually serve to predicate in a clause or a sentence. In some languages, such as the Indo-European languages according to Sternemann and Urschmidt (1989), verbs have morphological features such as tenses, aspects, personal, or numbers. Most of the verbs represent a semantic element of action, state, or process.

Kridalaksana (2001: 226) reveals that verbs in Indonesian are characterized by the possibility of beginning with the word 'tidak' (not) and it is not possible to begin with 'sangat' (very), more. Example; *Saya pergi* "I go". *Saya tidak pergi*. 'I do not go' ; *Saya sangat pergi*.* 'I go more.*

The pronominal adverb *da + preposition* appears in German clauses or sentences due to its predicate is a particular verb followed by the preposition or usually known as a prepositional verb. Alwi et al. (2000: 95-97, see also Alliva et al., 1991: 301-302) reveal that a 'prepositional verb' refers to a particular verb governing a preposition.

In English, such a prepositional verb-construction can also be found, such as *wait for*, *(be) laughed at*, *(be) listened to* or *(be) interested in*. The construction of verbs with such prepositions in English is called prepositional verbs (Alwasilah, 1984; see also Jacobs, 1994: 246). Furthermore, Alwasilah claims that the preposition in such prepositional verbs has lost its function as a preposition and is considered to have merged with its verb.

Compared to Indonesian, prepositional verbs in German are not always intransitive verbs, for example the verb *warten* "to wait". In German, this verb always appears in a clause or a sentence together with a preposition *auf* 'on'. Without the preposition *auf*, the clause or the sentence is grammatically not accepted, example :

* *Ich warte den Bus.*
I wait that bus
'I wait bus'

For the clause or the sentence to be accepted, the grammatically preposition *auf* must be put after the verb *warte* as follows:

Ich warte auf den Bus.
I warte on that bus
'I wait for the bus'.

The word *verb* is originated from the Latin *verbum* meaning 'word'. In German, the verb has other names such as *Tätigkeitswort* 'word of activity' or *Zeitwort* 'a word that can be inflected in relation to tenses (Bußmann, 2002: 731).

A verb belongs to a category or part of speech that can be conjugated and should have a congruence based on following linguistic elements, namely:

- (a) personal pronoun (1st, 2nd, 3rd);
- (b) numbers (singular or plural);
- (c) tenses (past, present, future);
- (d) voice (active or passive);
- (e) mode (indicative, imperative, declarative sentence)

In German language, all finite verbs have always a suffixe '(e)n', for example *besuchen* 'to visit', *kommen* 'to come', *singen* 'to sing', *telefonieren* 'to call' and so on. Verbs are the core or the central of a clause or sentence. (Engel, 2004: 87). In line with Engel's contention, Schulte im Walde (2004: 1) puts forward that '*the verb is an especially relevant part of sentence, since it is central to the structure and the meaning of sentence. The verb determines the number and kind of the obligatory and facultative participants within sentence*'. In association with the role of verbs in determining participants which are obligatory and facultative within a sentence, Kars and Häussermann (1992: 9) agree with Schulte im Walde's notion and they reveal that *das Verb dirigiert den Satz* 'a verb is the conductor of clause or sentence'. Thus, a verb determines subject, objects, complements, and also adjuvants in a clause or sentence in German.

In addition, a verb is an important element because it occupies the predicative function in a clause or sentence. Hence, the number of clauses or sentences is determined by the number of verbs occupying the predicate function.

Furthermore, verbs can be identified by their characteristics, namely: semantic features, morphological features, and syntactic features. Based on its semantic features, verbs tend to describe experiences, events, and actions. In other words, verbs contain the inherent meaning of action, process or state that is not of character or quality. Next, the morphological features of the verbs are the addition to affixes which in the Indo European languages generally express modalities, aspects, tenses, disclaimer, and case markers. Finally, the most common syntactic features of verbs are predicates of sentences (Givón, 1984: 65-73; Alwi (editor) et al., 1998: 87).

VERB TYPES

Based on semantic features, verbs in German have been divided into some types. Engel (2004: 212) divides German verbs based on semantic features into three types:

- (a) verbs of state (*Zustandsverben*), example *sein* 'to be', *bleiben* 'to stay', *liegen* 'to lie', *sitzen* 'to sit'.
- (b) verbs of event (*Vorgangsverben*), example *sich ereignen* 'to happen', *rollen* 'to roll', *sinken* 'to sink'
- (c) verbs of activity (*Tätigkeitsverben*), example *fahren* 'go', *sehen* 'to see', *tanzen* 'to dance'

On the other hand, Quirk (1972: 95-96) and Djajasudarma (2003: 69) sort the verbs into two types, namely *dynamic verbs* and *stative verbs*. Dynamic verbs can be classified into: a) *activity verbs*; b) *process verbs*; c) *verbs of bodily sensation*; d) *transitional event verbs* and e) *momentary verbs*. Further, Quirk explains that the activity and process verbs are often used in the form of imperfective aspects which states a continuous event. The verbs of bodily sensation can be used in imperfective aspects and can have either simple or progressive aspects with little difference in meaning, for example the verb 'feel' in the following sentence:

John felt / was feeling better and decides to go to work.

Transitional event verbs occur in the progressive but with a change of meaning compared with simple aspects. Besides, transitional event verbs can occur in imperfective aspects and some cannot, whereas momentary verbs are in an imperfective aspect that requires other events to appear (simultaneous events) and have little duration, for example:

The thief was jumping when the policeman caught him.

Stative verbs can be sorted into two types: a) *verbs of inert perception and cognition* and b) *relational verbs*. According to Djajasudarma (2003:70) stative verbs of inert perception and cognition in the Indonesian can partially have an imperfect aspect, whereas this type of verb does not normally occur in progressive aspect in English.

I smelt perfume versus I am smelling perfume (activity verb).

The second type of the stative verbs is relational verbs. These verbs are usually impossible in progressive aspects.

He owns a big car.

**He is owning a big car.*

Based on the classification of the verbs that have been presented, there are differences in the classification of verbs between Engel (2004: 212) with Quirk (1972: 95-96), and Djajasudarma (2003: 69-71). Engel (2004) classified dynamic verbs, in this case verbs of bodily sensation and momentary verbs into the verbs of state (*Zustandsverben*) classification. While verbs innert perception and cognition and relational verbs has been grouped into activity verbs (*Tätigkeitsverben*) for example verb *hören* 'to hear', *sehen* 'to see', but others belong to the classification of state verbs (*Zustandsverben*), for example verb *sein* 'exist'. This can be seen in the examples of each type of verb that has been exemplified (see Djajasudarma, 2003: 72-75; Quirk, 1972: 95-96) and compared it to the classification of the verb type proposed by Engel (2004: 212).

Regarding the verb types, this study focuses on the verb types being put forward by Quirk (1972) and also being adapted in Indonesian by Djajasudarma (2003), and by Engel (2004) in relation to pronominal adverbs in German because the emersion of the pronominal adverbs are caused by the (prepositional) verbs.

METHOD

Related to the reseach objectives, this study employed descriptive qualitative method. Moleong (2007: 4) describes qualitative research as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words, about people being observed. He states further that the characteristics of qualitative method are natural setting in an entity context. Sudaryanto (1988:62) reveals that descriptive qualitative method analyzes data based on existing linguistic facts or phenomenon that empirically exists to speakers and the resulted data is a description that does not take into account the correct or incorrect use by its speakers. The use of this method is based on some of the following considerations (Bogdan and Biklen, 1982: 27-30).; Creswell, 1994: 35-37). *First*, the research data are sentences containing prepositional verbs that cause the emergence of pronominal adverbs in German. *Second*, the researcher is the key instrument in data collection and data analysis. *Third*, this research is descriptive but does not mean to test hypothesis. *Fourth*, this study tends to analyze data inductively.

In relation to the method of analysis or method of this study Djajasudarma and Citraresmana (2016: 46) suggests that methods and techniques of analysis are procedures pursued by researcher in analyzing data.

Furthermore, Djajasudarma and Citraresmana distinguish the method of analysis into two types, namely distributional method and compasative method (see also Sudaryanto, 1993: 13). In relation to the method of study or data analysis, this study used the method of translational analysis.

Data analysis techniques used in this study is a technique for direct elements as a basic technique by sorting or dividing lingual unit of data into several parts or elements. The researcher serves as the main instrument. The data is analyzed based on the language intuition of the researcher. The analysis technique used in this research is the technique of substitution (Sudaryanto, 1993: 48, see Djajasudarma, 2016: 52). In addition, this study also uses permutation techniques to move elements that already exist in an expression (Djajasudarma and Citraresmana, 2016: 54).

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

RESULTS

The corpus taken as a source of data has been taken from four novels by Karl May, *Winnetou I*, II, III (1908) and *Und Friede auf Erde* (1904, *Endfassung* 2004), and a story entitled *Herr der Diebe* by Cornelia Funke (2002). The selection of the four novels and storybooks on the basis of consideration of the written data sources contained many German sentences using adverb 'da' + preposition known as pronominal adverb that appears in sentences due to the influence of (prepositional) verb. In addition, German sentences using the pronominal adverb 'da' + prepositions in the data sources of the four novels and one story book have been original, meaning that they were really sentences written by the author and were neither adaptations nor translations of other languages and used by German native speakers. This means that the data has actually been used and existed among indigenouse people of Germany.

The collected corpuses of the five data sources of *Winnetou* I, II, III were further given initials WIN I, WIN II, and WIN III and *Und Friede auf Erde* given the initials UFE, as well as a story entitled *Herr der Diebe* and subsequently given the initial HdD with number total of 201 data. Based on the analysis of 201 data collected, (prepositional) verbs that resulted in pronominal adverbs of German included activity verbs, verbs of bodily sensation, verbs of innert perception and cognition, and relational verbs.

DISCUSSION

Activity Verbs

Of 201 data collected, there were 46 data found in German sentences containing activity verbs such as *fragen nach* 'to ask for'; *bitten um* 'to request'; *warten auf* 'wait for'; *sprechen von/ über* 'to speak/talk about'; *reden von/über* 'to talk/talk about'; *verzichten auf* 'to dispense with'; *teilnehmen an* and *sich beteiligen an* 'to participate'; *antworten auf* 'to answer'; *hören von* 'to listen'; *kommen zu* 'to come'; *aussprechen über* 'to speak about'. These prepositional verbs were used in different tenses in German sentences.

Verb of Bodily Sensation

From the results of data tracing from the five data sources used there is only one type of verb that includes the verb of bodily sensation, i.e *leiden* 'to suffer'. This verb of bodily sensation was written in simple past.

Verbs of Innert Perception and Cognition

Based on the written data collected, there were 150 data found concerning the verb of innert perception and cognition. Out of 150 data gained, there were 20 German sentences containing verb of innert perception and cognition, namely *sich freuen* 'feel happy / happy' that is always followed the preposition *auf* or *über* 'feel happy / happy'. Other verbs of innert perception and cognition were *denken an* 'to think of'; *sorgen für* 'care for'; *sich kümmern um* 'to care about'; *nachdenken über* 'to think about'; *sich erinnern an* 'be reminded of'; *zweifeln an* 'doubt about'; *achten auf* 'pay attention to'; *sich wundern über* 'wonder about'; *wissen von* 'to know of'; *beginnen mit* 'to start with', *erzählen von* 'to tell about'; *sich ärgern über* 'get angry about', *(be)danken für* 'to thank for', *hindern an* 'to prevent from'; *schließen aus* 'to close'; *zwingen zu* 'to force to'; *ersehen aus* 'to see from'; *trachten nach* 'search for'; *sich gewöhnen an* 'to get used to'; *knüpfte daran* 'to connect'; *sich verlassen auf* 'rely on'; *begnügen mit* 'be content with'; *folgen aus* 'follow from'; *sich interessieren für* 'to be interested in'; *hören von* 'hear from'; *meint dazu* 'to guess'; *verstehen von* 'understanding of'; *lachen über* 'laugh about'; *aufhören mit* 'stop'; *sich sehnen nach* 'to yearn for'; *anfangen mit* 'to start with'; *rechnen mit* 'expect'; *schwören auf* 'swear'. These verbs of innert perception and cognition were used in German sentences in different tense and also in different modes.

Relational Verbs

The results of the data collected showed that there were five (5) data using relational verbs, but the meaning tended to be idioms. Those relational verbs were *ankommen auf* 'to depend on'; *sich handeln um* 'be a matter of'; *gehören zu* 'belong to'. The relational verbs *ankommen auf* 'to depend on'; *sich handeln um* 'be a matter of' were found in the data using the form of simple past, while the rest were written in present tense.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The pronominal adverbs appear in German sentence because of the influence of the prepositional verbs that make them up. Based on the analysis of 201 data collected, (prepositional) verbs that result in pronominal adverbs of German include activity verbs, verbs of bodily sensation, verbs of innert perception and cognition, and relational verbs, while transitional verbs, momentary verbs, and process verbs are not found in the data.

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