

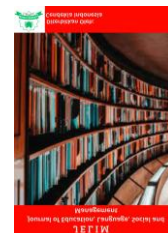


JELIM

Journal of Education, Language, Social and Management

| e-ISSN:3047-8413 |

<https://jurnal.rahiscendekiaindonesia.co.id/index.php/jelim/>



ANALYZE ADVERB ON THE FOLKLORE OF LAKE TOBA

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KEYWORDS

Analysis, Adverb, Lake Toba Folklore

A B S T R A K

This study aims to analyze adverbs found in Lake Toba folklore. This research is qualitative using a descriptive method, where the legend of Lake Toba is a folklore that originated from the Toba Batak people in North Sumatra. This legend tells of a couple who violated the understanding of the local community so that there was a very heavy rain to form a lake. This legend is also the center of attention of tourists. Based on the views of people in the Lake Toba environment, the story of the formation of Lake Toba is always associated with Golden Fish. By conducting a thorough analysis, this research can help students' understanding of adverbs found in Lake Toba folklore. It can also advance Indonesian literature through the use of data sources from Lake Toba folklore.

INTRODUCTION

The reason we chose to analyze this material was because we wanted to fulfill our English assignment and wanted to learn more about the use of adverbs in folklore. Adverb is a word that provides additional information on verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Adverb can also provide information about time, place, manner, frequency, etc. Types of adverbs include adverbs of time, adverbs of place, adverbs of manner, adverbs of frequency, adverbs of degree, adverbs of reason, interrogative adverbs, and sentence advocates. Some of the adverb types have suffixes -ly, such as quickly, slowly, and loudly, but others do not have such suffixes, such as here, now, and often. The most commonly used type of adverb is the adverb of manner.

In the development of tourism areas, Lake Toba is one of 88 included in the National Tourism Strategic Area (NTSA) based on Government Regulation No. 50 of 2011 concerning the Master Plan for National Tourism Development in 2010-2025, making it a priority in tourism development. Under Law No. 10 of 2009, the Tourism Strategic Area is an area that has the main function of tourism or has the potential for tourism development that has an

important influence on one or more aspects, such as economic, social and cultural growth, natural resource empowerment, and the development of tourism. environmental support, or defense and security. Regarding the development of Lake Toba tourism area as a priority tourism area, especially in the Toba Samosir Regency, there is a tourism regulation that supports the development of this area, namely Presidential Regulation Number 81 of 2014 on the Lake Toba Area Spatial Plan and its surroundings. The regulation contains aspects of the development and development of Lake Toba tourism areas.

As KSPN, Lake Toba tourism area is a priority for the development of tourist destinations in Indonesia that have a scale of national and international services. With this status, Lake Toba tourism area should be able to contribute, and tourism aspects should be more adequate than other tourism areas that do not include KSPN. Regarding this, it is necessary to identify aspects of tourism development that are still problematic to formulate efforts so that the number of tourist visits in Lake Toba tourism area can increase, especially in Toba Samosir Regency. This area is one of the entrances to Lake Toba tourism area with the least tourist visits compared to the entrances in the other two regencies such as Simalungun Regency and Samosir Regency (Siregar, 2017).

Lake Toba located in North Sumatra Province, has a surface area of 1,124 km² (112,400 ha), a lake volume of about 256.2 km³ (256.2 x 10⁹ m³) and a maximum depth of 508 m. With such physical characteristics, Lake Toba became the rarest lake in Indonesia, even Southeast Asia. Lake Toba is located at a geographical position of 2°41'N 98°53'E/2.68°N 98.88°E with elevation of 995° above sea level. A lake is a basin-shaped body of water surrounded by land, both naturally and artificially.

The large volume of water makes Lake Toba have multi-purpose potential, such as power generation, fishery cultivation, clean water raw materials, tourism and transportation. Currently, these various potentials have been utilized simultaneously, but since they are implemented sectorally, with one sector's own development plan, the success of one sector will result in the loss of other sectors' For example, it has been recognized that fish cultivation with the Floating Net Cages (FNC) can develop well and be shown to increase the income of the surrounding communities. The rapid development of the FNC and the lack of support and water capacity have resulted in excessive organic waste. The effect of such excessive organic waste is the decrease in dissolved oxygen as it is used for the decomposition and occurrence of H₂S, ammonia, and increased nutrients (N and P) as a result of decomposition. Decreased DO dissolved oxygen, increased concentrations of H₂S and ammonia clearly interfere with aquatic biota life, including fish; whereas increased nutritional eutrophication can trigger algae bloom or algae population explosion and mass death. (Winarto, 2021).

Tourist sites cannot attract tourists only depending on the external attraction of the site itself. Instead, they should be able to convey unique and interesting stories to give tourists special dreams, emotions and experiences by inviting tourists' attention, participation, and immersion while emphasizing their attractiveness, significance, and value. Thus, storytelling began to emerge as a marketing strategy to produce and maintain unique information in each tourist location. Stories have unique values as natural narrative features. It is important to understand how meaning is built through human experience, where travel and tourism experiences are an important part.

In Context in Indonesia, the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Industry emphasized the establishment of a strategy based on cultural property and is part of the promotion of tourist areas that will be carried out with storytelling narration, packaged in interesting content according to local culture. Therefore, this study suggests some important points in attracting tourists in Lake Toba's Siallagan Huta Cultural Tourism Area by examining the

impact of tourism storytelling on behavioral intentions that include word of mouth (WOM) and Revisit Intention (Wildani, 2022).

From the analysis of the above discussion it can be concluded that adverbs can help improve quality in providing a more specific description of verbs, adjectives or other adverbs. Adverbs can also be used to analyze folklore, for example in the legend of Lake Toba, the use of proper adverbs can help to attract attention and distinguish abilities and quality of work. In this study, Lake Toba became a good material for analysis of adverbs and the use of language in delivering messages. Because the story tells of the beginning of Lake Toba. Lake Toba is one of the largest lakes in the northern Sumatra region included in the National Tourism Strategic Area (NTSA). Where the story is also the focus of tourists. Based on story summaries and analysis, there are important moral messages, such as the importance of keeping promises and controlling emotions. Therefore, this story can be learned and from the analysis above it can be seen that analyzing adverbs requires precision.

METHODOLOGY

This research aims to determine the description of the use of adverbs in Lake Toba folklore. The research used is descriptive qualitative, such as analyzing the type, function and position of adverbs in research on adverbs. To study the behavior of people living around Lake Toba, the behavior of tourists during recreation, as well as the behavior of fish farmers in Floating Net Cages (FNC) around Lake Toba. This research involves reading and selecting journals in marking, recording sentences containing adverbs and further analysis. Which aims to understand the research subject regarding adverbs.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of a categorical analysis of aspects of Lake Toba tourism development Toba Samosir Regency is as follows:

Tourist Attraction

The aspect of tourist attraction in the opinion of 70% of respondents belongs to the high category. Only two indicators in this aspect have a moderate category, namely the cleanliness of attraction tourism (according to 75% of respondents), satisfaction with facilities for tourism attraction (71% respondents). This condition is affected by the lack of tourism management Lake Toba.

Accessibility

Accessibility aspects include moderate categories according to 80% of respondents. Tourists are still feel difficult and uncomfortable when traveling to attraction tourism. As many as 68% of respondents thought public transportation was still difficult. Availability road guidance within Lake Toba tourism area is also insufficient according to 66% respondent. Ease of achieving tourist attraction with the help of attraction guidance Online-based tourism is also inadequate (according to 72% of respondents). Road surface conditions Lake Toba tourism area is still insufficient, there is still a surface land to attain tourist attraction The road surface condition has a moderate category (74% of respondents). (Siregar, 2017).

Physical and Chemical Factors of Water

Measurement of abiotic factors The waters at the sampling site are shown in Table I. Water temperature values range from 23°C to 23°C. 25.5oC. This range of temperature values corresponds to water temperatures generally found in tropical

regions. From fluctuations in temperature values at different depths it is seen that on the surface layer (0 m) the temperature value is more than the temperature value. Be high compared to the temperature value of 5 m depth, and this applies to all three observation sites. Water temperature patterns are primarily influenced by the intensity of sunlight, so generally the surface layer of the water will have higher temperatures than the deeper layer of water. From the results of statistical tests of the observed environmental abiotic factors (Table 2), it is seen that the average temperature values on surfaces with values at depths of 5 m are real different.

Oxygen solubility (DO) values at all three observation sites range from 5.85 to 6.66 mg/l. The lowest value is obtained at the Parapat location (depth 5m) while the highest value at the Balige location (depth 5m). This range of oxygen solubility values indicates good water quality. Based on the saprobi system in determining the quality of a aquatic ecosystem, oxygen solubility values indicating good water quality are in the range of 68 mg/l. One factor that greatly affects the solubility of oxygen in water is the temperature of water. If the temperature rises then solubility The oxygen will decrease and vice versa. With Thus, especially for aquatic ecosystems in tropical regions that generally have relatively high temperatures will have limitations in absorbing oxygen.

From the results of the statistical tests it is apparent that the values to the oxygen solution are at different depths (between surfaces with a depth of 5 m) does not show any real different values. The main source of oxygen in water comes from photosynthesis and the presence of water contact with air. (used of water in the surface layer). It is This suggests that the oxygen supply to the surface layer of water is comparable to the rate at which photosynthesis still takes place at a depth of 5 m. Photosynthesis that takes place at a depth of 5 m occurs mainly due to the penetration of light that is still quite high considering Lake Toba's relatively clear water conditions at the observation site, accompanied by the presence of phytoplankton. (Barus, 2004).

Table 1. Value of several Environmental Parameters at Three Observation Stations in Lake Toba Waters

NO.	Parameter	Parapat		Simanindo		Balige	
		0 m	5 m	0 m	5 m	0 m	5 m
1	Temperatur Air (°C)	25,5	23,5	25,5	23,0	24,5	22,00
2	Oksigen Terlarut (mg/L)	6,09	5,85	6,22	6,55	6,43	6,66
3	BOD5 (mg/L)	4,49	4,55	1,95	1,86	3,11	2,87
4	COD (mg/L)	18,35	18,44	10,34	11,43	14,23	13,55
5	pH	7,8	7,9	7,9	7,8	7,7	7,8
6	Nitrit (mg/L)	0,187	0,165	0,111	0,089	0,152	0,150
7	Nitrat (mg/L)	0,542	0,611	0,245	0,234	0,441	0,398
8	Fosfat (mg/L)	0,441	0,472	0,222	0,213	0,314	0,332

Table 2. Significant Test Results (t test) against Environmental Abiotic Factors at Different Depths

		Paired Differences		Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation		Lower	Upper			
Pair1	T0-T5	2.3333	.28868	.16667	1.6162	3.0504	14.000	2	.005
Pair2	DO0- DO5	-.1067	.30436	.17572	-.8627	.6494	-.607	2	.606
Pair3	BOD0- BOD5	.0900	.15000	.08660	-.2826	.4626	1.039	2	.408
Pair4	CODO-COD5	-.1667	.88749	.51239	-2.3713	2.0380	-.325	2	.776
Pair5	PH0- PH5	-.0333	.11547	.06667	-.3202	.2535	-.500	2	.667
Pair6	NO2_0- NO2_5	.0133	.01155	.00667	-.0154	.0420	2.000	2	.184
Pair7	NO3_0- NO3_5	-.0033	.05859	.03383	-.1489	.1422	-.099	2	.930
Pair8	PO4_0- PO4_5	-.0133	.02082	.01202	-.0650	.0384	-1.109	2	.383

Ket.: A significant value smaller than 0.05 indicates a real different value

The water quality conditions in Lake Toba show that the water temperature at the time of the study ranged from 24.00 to 24.88 C, water drought of 0.61-1.50 FTU, and pH of water tended to be basal ranging from 7.59 to 8.18. In this study, some of the water quality parameters are still listed as good based on Indonesian Government Regulation No. 1. 82 Year 2001 Class III . Although some water quality parameters were still good, the average nitrate concentration in this study showed a high value of 1.66 mg/l. The concentration of nitrate >0.2 mg/l indicates that the water belongs to the eutrophic level. (Rahman, 2016).

In the Batak Toba customary law society, several sacred values are known in its customary system: 1. Kinship, the kinship value of Batak people is mainly realized in the implementation of Dalian Na Tolu customs, where one must find a mate outside their group, people in one group call each other Sabutua (brothers), for a group that accepts girls to be married called Hula-hula. The group that gives girls is called Boru; 2. Hagabeon, cultural value which means long life expectancy, childbirth, lots of fun, and good things; 3. Hamoraon, the honor value of the Batak people lies in the balance of spiritual and material aspects; 4. Uhum and Ugari, value uhum of Batak are reflected in the earnestness in enforcing justice while Ugari is seen in loyalty to a promise; 5. The Ayayoman, protection must be provided to the community environment, the task is carried out by three elements of Dalihan Na Tolu; 6. Marsisarian, is a value that means understanding, appreciating, and helping each other. (Lubis, 2019) In the folklore of Lake Toba, there are several examples of adverbs used to provide additional

information about time, place, manner, frequency, degree, purpose, question, affirmation, negation and certainty. Examples of adverbs used in Lake Toba folklore include : Adverb of time : now, yesterday, soon, the day after tomorrow. Adverb of place : here, there, somewhere. Adverb of manner : graceful, beautifully. Adverb of frequency : always, occasionally. Adverb of degree : very, quite, too, almost. Adverb of purpose : so, order to. Adverb of interrogative : where, when, how, why. Adverb of affiliation : yes, indeed, certifiably. Adverb of negation : not, never, no, nowhere. Adverb of comparison : more, less, as, than. Adverbs of credentials : e-mailly, obviously.

The analysis of adverbs in the context of Lake Toba and its significance in storytelling reveals several key insights. Adverbs play a crucial role in enhancing the quality of communication and providing a more nuanced understanding of actions, qualities, or other adverbs. In the case of folklore, such as the legend of Lake Toba, the careful selection and use of adverbs contribute to capturing attention and distinguishing the abilities and quality of the narrative.

a. Precision and Specificity in Communication:

Adverbs serve as linguistic tools that add precision and specificity to the description of actions and qualities. In folklore, the use of adverbs helps convey the nuances of events and characters. For example, in the legend of Lake Toba, adverbs may highlight the dramatic nature of certain events, emphasizing the importance of storytelling techniques in engaging the audience.

b. Influence on Tourist Perception:

Tourist sites, including Lake Toba, rely on effective storytelling to attract visitors. Adverbs, when employed strategically, contribute to the creation of unique and compelling narratives. The use of adverbs in describing the cultural and natural aspects of Lake Toba can enhance the emotional and immersive experience for tourists, influencing their perception and connection to the destination.

c. Cultural Significance and Behavioral Intentions:

In the specific context of Lake Toba's Siallagan Huta Cultural Tourism Area, storytelling is identified as a key strategy for attracting tourists. The analysis suggests that the impact of tourism storytelling extends to behavioral intentions, including word of mouth (WOM) and revisit intention. The use of adverbs in crafting these narratives becomes crucial in conveying the cultural richness and uniqueness of the destination.

d. Moral Messages and Story Analysis:

The legend of Lake Toba, as analyzed through the lens of adverbs, reveals important moral messages embedded in the storytelling. Adverbs contribute to the nuanced portrayal of characters and events, allowing for a deeper understanding of the conveyed moral values. For instance, the emphasis on the importance of keeping promises and controlling emotions emerges as significant themes in the story.

e.Importance of Precision in Adverb Analysis:

The study emphasizes the need for precision in analyzing adverbs, particularly in the context of storytelling. The selection of adverbs must align with the intended message and effectively contribute to the overall quality of the narrative. In the case of Lake Toba, the precision in the use of adverbs aids in delivering a rich and meaningful story that resonates with the audience. In conclusion, the analysis of adverbs in the Lake Toba context underscores their role in shaping the quality of communication, influencing tourist perceptions, conveying cultural significance, and contributing to the effectiveness of storytelling strategies. The precision in utilizing adverbs proves essential for crafting narratives that engage, inspire, and leave a lasting impact on the audience.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of adverbs in the folklore revealed their significance in providing a specific description of actions and qualities. The precision in the use of adverbs was deemed crucial, particularly in conveying moral messages present in the legend, such as the importance of keeping promises and controlling emotions.

The results of the research shed light on the role of adverbs in crafting narratives that attract tourists, enhance cultural understanding, and contribute to the overall quality of communication. The study recommends a meticulous approach to adverb analysis to ensure that their usage aligns with the intended message and contributes meaningfully to the storytelling process. In summary, the analysis of adverbs in Lake Toba folklore offers valuable insights into the linguistic and cultural dimensions of storytelling, emphasizing the importance of precision and cultural context in effectively conveying messages to diverse audiences.

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