The Use of Word "*Ganz*" in German Language Textbooks *Netzwerk* A1, A2, and B1

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ABSTRACT

The word "*ganz*" in German can be categorized into three types of word classes, namely adjectives, adverbs and particles. One adjective can function attribute (as substantive attribute), it can also be predictive (as a complement to the predicate). The word "*ganz*" as an attributive functioning adjective undergoes a declination process that is adjusted to the case that accompanies it and is used in standard languages on singular substantive. According from its function in the sentence, "*ganz*" also carries different functions. This study aims to analyse the words "*ganz*" in teaching books *Netzwerk* A1, A2, and B1. In textbooks with these three levels, he word "*ganz*" which includes the type/class of adjective, adverb and particle words; functioning as attributive, adverbial adjectives, and meaning *vollständig* 'whole; complete '*ziemlich* 'somewhat / tolerable*' völlig* 'whole', and *sehr* 'very', Superlative 'the most; truly'. However, there is no explanation of the word "*ganz*" from the type/class of words, functions in the sentence and semantic meaning in teaching books *Netzwerk*. Therefore, in textbooks there should also be an explanation of the word "*ganz*", so that learners can understand the meaning of the word "*ganz*" well, so there is no misunderstanding of the meaning of the word.

Keywords: *Adjectives, Adverb, Particles of German, Type/class of words, Word "ganz".*

1. INTRODUCTION

The word "*ganz*" in German can be categorized into three classes of words, namely adjectives, adverbs (Duden, 2022; Eisenberg, 2013) and particles (Helbig & Buscha, 1986). One adjective can function attributive (as a substantive attribute), it can also be predicative (as a complement to the predicate). In Duden the word "*ganz*" as an adjective function only attributively and undergoes a declination process that is adapted to the accompanying case and is used in standard language on singular substantives. Meanwhile, in the *Langenscheidt* electronic dictionary (Haensch, Götz, Redaktion Langenscheidt, & Wellmann, 2010), and Wahrig (Wahrig-Burfeind, 2006, p. 572) the word "*ganz*" is categorized into adjectives and adverbs. As an adjective "*ganz*" can be attributive and can also be predicative and adverbial. There are four meanings of "*ganz*" that function attributively in Langenscheidt. There are some meanings of particles. Vural (2000, p. 13) collected the following meaning of particles: "Flickwörter" 'meaningless additional words' (Gabelentz, 1901, as cited in Vural, 2000), "*Läuse im*

Pelz unserer Sprache" 'fleas in the animal fur of our language' (Reiners, 1944, as cited in Vural, 2000), "*farblose Redefüllsel*" 'small-word filler without color' (Lindqvist, 1961, as cited in Vural, 2000), "*Würzwörter*" 'spice words' (Thiel, 1962, as cited in Vural, 2000; Schröder 1965, as cited in Vural, 2000), "*Füllwörter*" 'filler words' (Adler, 1964, as cited in Vural, 2000), "*Sprachhülsen*" 'language chaff', "*Färbewörter*" 'color-giving words' (Colditz, 1966, as cited in Vural, 2000) and "*unscheinbare Kleinwörter*" 'inconspicuous small words'. It's means that "*ganz*" as particle can have some meaning too. Métrich and Faucher (2009) talked about function, position, context, word pressure, synonyms, equivalents of particle „*ganz*" in French,. Hecht (2002) wrote about *Aspekte der Intensivierung - Die Einzelfälle ganz und „höchst"* 'Aspects of Intensity – Special cases of *ganz* and "höchst".

Observing the meaning and use of *ganz*" from the the books and dictionaries above (Duden, Langenscheidt, & Wahrig-Burfeind), it can be seen that the variations in the meaning of the word *ganz*" - both as an adjective and as an adverb are quite diverse.

However, none of the three dictionaries mentions that the word "*ganz*" is also a particle. The mention of the word "*ganz*" as a particle can be found in German grammar books, for example Helbig and Buscha (1986, pp. 499-745; & 2004, pp. 419-429). According to Pusch (1981) the word "*ganz*" as a particle needs to be researched and revealed in the teaching of German.

Some of the meanings of the adverb "*ganz*" put forward in Langenscheidt are categorized by Helbig and Buscha (1986) as meaning the word "*ganz*" as a particle, if syntactically it cannot stand alone as an answer to the question (meanings 1, 3, 4). So it can be said that the word "*ganz*" has a unique phenomenon.

There are many German textbooks that can be used to support learning German as a foreign language in secondary schools, course institutions and universities, both published by German and Indonesian publishers. One of the textbooks used in Indonesia is the *Netzwerk*level book A1, A2 and B1 which is in accordance with the European Language Competency Standards Reference Framework. This book is also used at the Department of German Language Education as the main teaching material to support language skills lectures in semesters I, II and III from the 2017/2018 academic year to the present (2021/2022). Previously, Studio textbooks at levels A1, A2 and B1 which at this time used as companion teaching materials.

In German textbooks, including in the *Netzwerk* textbook, the word "*ganz*" appears with different types/classes of words, which also have different functions and meanings in sentences. Therefore, it is the task of the teacher to help students understand the phenomenon of the word *ganz*". Based on the above background, the researchers are interested in analyzing the word "*ganz*" in the *Netzwerk* textbooks A1, A2 and B1. The word "*ganz*" will be analyzed based on the

type/class of the word, its function in the sentence and its semantic meaning.

2. METHOD

The implementation of this research is from May to November 2021 at the Department of German Language Education. In this study, the word "*ganz*" contained in the *Netzwerk* textbooks A1, A2 and B1 will be analysed based on the type/class of the word. Its function in the sentence and its semantic meaning.

The corpus or source of research data is the German textbook *Netzwerk* A1, A2 and B1 Kursbuch from Klett-Langenscheidt-Verlag Munich – Germany, by Stefanie Dengler, Paul Rusch, Helen Schmitz and Tania Sieber in the 2016 edition. The data collection instrument consisted of a description table of the word *ganz* found in the *Nerzwerk* textbooks A1, A2, and B1, tables, and field notes.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1. The Type/Class of the Word "Ganz" Found in the Netzwerk A1, A2 and B1

Based on the theory above that has been concluded from Helbig and Buscha (1986), Hecht (2002), Pusch (1981), Duden's online dictionary (Duden, 2022), electronic Langenscheidt dictionary (Haensch et al., 2010), and Wahrig's dictionary (Wahrig-Burfeind, 2006, p. 572), the word "*ganz*" in German can be categorized into three word classes, namely adjectives, adverbs and particles. An adjective can function attributively (as a substantive attribute), can also be predicative (as a complement to the predicate) and adverbial. In the Table 1 can be seen the results of the analysis for each level of textbooks.

Table 1. Word *ganz* in three German textbooks

No.	Textbook	Types of word *ganz*	Function	Number of occurrences
1	*Netzwerk* A1	adjective	attributive	9
			predicative	-
		adverb	adverb	2
		particle		12
	Total number			23
2	*Netzwerk* A2	adjective	attributive	10
			predicative	-
		adverb	adverb	5
		particle		25
		Not included in the category		-
	Total number			40
3	*Netzwerk* B1	adjective	attributive	19
			predicative	-
		adverb	adverb	7
		particle		27
		Not included in the category		-
	Total number			53

Table 2. Examples of sentences containing word of *ganz* in Nettzwerk A1

No	Type/ Class of Words *ganz*	Function	Sentence	The meaning of the word *ganz* (and the word that accompanies it)	Page
1	Adjective	Attributive	*2 Terminals, 60 Airlines und 125 Ziele auf **der ganzen Welt**, das ist der Hamburger Flughafen.*	the whole world	Chapter 3 P. 28
2	Adjective	Attributive	*Flughafen : 2 Terminals und 125 Ziele auf **der ganzen Welt**.*	the whole world	Chapter 3 P. 29
3	Particle		*Nach dem Weg fragen und einen Weg beschreiben: "Das ist **ganz einfach**. Gehen Sie rechts/links/geradeaus und dann...."*	very easy (strengthen)	Chapter 3 P. 33
4	Particle		*Nach dem Weg fragen und einen Weg beschreiben: "Das ist **ganz einfach**. Gehen Sie rechts/links/geradeaus und dann...."*	very easy (strengthen)	Chapter 3 P. 37
5	Adjective	Attributive (without declination)	*Populär ist er aber in **ganz Deutschland**.*	*all over Germany*	*Plattform 1* P. 41
6	Adjective	Attributive	*Und Kaffee trinke ich immer viel, **den ganzen Tag**.*	all/all day	Chapter 4 P. 44

3.1.1. Analysis Results of Netzwerk A1

From the data sources, 23 data have been found containing the word *ganz*. The data is grouped into three types of words, namely adjectives, adverbs, and particles (see Table 2).

1) Adjective

From the data sources, there are nine data belonging to the adjective class. The data is an adjective that has an attributive function only.

2) Adverb

There are two *ganz* words that belong to the adverb word class and function adverbially.

3) Particle

From the data sources, it was found that there were 12 data containing the word *ganz* as a particle, most of which meant strengthening and some of them weakened (four data).

In the Table 2, some examples of sentences containing *ganz* from *Nezwerk A1* are presented.

3.1.2. Analysis Results of Netzwerk A2

In the *Netzwerk* A2 textbook, 40 data were found containing the word *ganz*. *Ganz* words are categorized into particle word types/classes according to Duden online dictionary (Duden, 2022), electronic

Langenscheidt dictionary (Haensch et al., 2010), and Wahrig dictionary (Wahrig-Burfeind, 2006). Of the 40 data found, ten of them are adjectives with attributive functions, five adverbs with adverbial functions and 25 data are Particles that are mostly meant to strengthen the adjectives that follow them. The following data were found in the data source (see Table 3 & Table 4):

1) Adjective

From the data source, the word *ganz* which is included in the adjective class is found as many as 10 data, and 10 of these data function as attributive substantives.

2) Adverb

There are five adverbs that function as adverbials in the *Netzwerk* A2 textbook.

3) Particle

From the data source, it was found that as many as 25 data contained the word *ganz* as a particle which mostly strengthened the adjectives that followed it.

3.1.3. Analysis Result of Netzwerk B1

In the *Netzwerk* B1 textbook, 53 data were found containing the word *ganz*. *Ganz* words which are categorized into particle word types/classes according to Duden online dictionary (Duden, 2022), electronic Langenscheidt dictionary (Haensch et al., 2010), and Wahrig dictionary (Wahrig-Burfeind, 2006, p. 572)

found as many as 27 data, while the remaining 19 of them function as attributive, and seven data including the types of adverbs The following data were found in the data source:

1) Adjective

From the data sources, 19 data were found attributive adjectives.

2) Adverb

From the data source, the word '*ganz*' which was included in the adverb class found as many as five data.

3) Particle

From the data source, it was found that 27 data contained the word *ganz* as a particle, most of which functioned to strengthen the adjective that followed it.

In Tabel 4 can be seen examples of sentences containing *ganz* in *Netzwerk B1*.

Table 3. Examples of sentences containing word of *ganz* in Netzwerk A2

No	Type/ Class of Words *ganz*	Function	Sentence	The meaning of the word *ganz* (and the word that accompanies it)	Page
1	Particle		***Ganz schön mobil***	really busy (strengthen)	P. 5
2	Particle		*Der Weg ist **ganz einfach...***	very easy (strengthen)	P. 5
3	Particle		*Ein Restaurant ohne Licht – es ist **ganz dunkel.***	very/ completely dark (strengthening)	Chapter 1 P. 14
4	Adverb	adverbial	*Jetzt sehe ich das natürlich **ganz anders***	Very different	Chapter 2 P. 20
5	Particle		*Und danach wieder Jeans tragen und **ganz normal** an der Uni lernen ...*	very normal (strengthen)	Chapter 2 P. 23
6	Particle		*Das Internet macht es auch möglich, dass ich mit Leuten an **ganz anderen Orten** zusammenarbeite.*	Very different (strengthen)	Chapter 3 P. 32
7	Particle		***Ganz gut**, aber nicht mehr. Der Film ist **ganz gut**, aber kein Highlight.*	somewhat/pretty good (weaken)	Chapter 3 P. 34

Table 4. Examples of sentences containing word of *ganz* in Netzwerk B1

No	Type/ Class of Words *ganz*	Function	Sentence	The meaning of the word *ganz* (and the word that accompanies it)	Page
1	Particle		*Ich höre einerseits gerne laute Musik, andererseits stört sie mich manchmal auch, dann mag ich es **ganz ruhig.***	very slowly (strengthen)	P. 3
2	Adjective	Attributive	*Wir sind **den ganzen Tag** auf dem Wasser. Erholsam, viel Ruhe und tolle Landschaft, aber wir langweilen uns auch ein bisschen – **den ganzen Tag** auf einem Boot ...*	all day/ full day	Chapter 1 P. 8
3	Particle		*Urlaubstyp 1: **Ganz spontan***	completely spontaneous (strengthen)	Chapter 1 P. 9
4	Particle		*Sie wollen sich im Urlaub um nichts kümmern? Dann sind Sie bei uns **ganz richtig**.*	very precise (reinforce)	Chapter 1 P. 12
5	Adjective	Attributive	*Wie ihr wisst, habe ich mich für diesen Aufenthalt entschieden, weil Freunde **den ganzen Winter** begeistert von ihrem Almsommer erzählt haben. Und danach sind wir eigentlich **die ganze Zeit** draußen.*	all winter all the time	Chapter 1 P. 15

3.2. The Function of the Word "Ganz" in Sentences Found in the Netzwerk Textbooks A1, A2 and B1

Based on the conclusions of several opinions regarding the word *ganz*, such as in the Duden online dictionary (Duden, 2022), the electronic Langenscheidt dictionary (Haensch et al., 2010), Wahrig (Wahrig-Burfeind, 2006), and Helbig and Buscha (1986), the word *ganz* is categorized into adjectives, adverbs, and particles. As an adjective "*ganz*" can function as an attributive, predicative and adverbial.

Table 2, 3 and 4 shows an example of *ganz* word data which is categorized into adjectives and adverbs with attributive functions. In the data source found 10 data that *ganz* as an adjective that functions as an attribute, and there is one data of the word *ganz* as an adjective that functions as an attribute (without declination).

3.3. The Semantic Meaning of the Word 'Ganz' in the Netzwerk Textbooks A1, A2 and B1

3.3.1. The Meaning of the Word 'Ganz' in the Netzwerk A1

The word *ganz* found in the *Netzwerk* A1 textbook has several meanings, namely vollständig 'whole/whole', sehr 'very', ziemlich 'somewhat/fair', and völlig 'really'. The two meanings of the word *ganz* can be observed in the following two sentences:

1) *Vollständig*

   Ich koche etwas schönes, trinke Tee und lese with ganzen Tag.
   "I cook something delicious, drink tea and read all day long."

The word *ganz* in this sentence becomes an attributive adjective of the noun Tag (day).

2) *Vollig*

   Im Flur der Wohnung ist alles ganz normal.
   'In the corridors of that house everything is completely normal'.

The word *ganz* in this sentence becomes a particle.

   Aber in drei Wochen kaufe ich mir meine Lieblingsschokolade und esse sie ganz allein.
   'But in three weeks I will buy my favorite chocolate and will eat it completely myself.'

The word *ganz* in the sentence above is an adverb whose function is adverbial allein (alone).

3) *Ziemlich*

   Der Film ist *ganz* gut, aber kein Highlight.
   'The film is pretty good, but nothing stands out'.

In this sentence the word *ganz* is a particle that weakens the adjective "*gut*".

4) *Sehr*

   Dieses Braun steht Ihnen ganz ausgezeichnet.
   'This brown color looks absolutely amazing on you'.

The word *ganz* in this sentence is a particle that reinforces the adjective "*ausgezeichnet*" that follows it.

   Der Ball war nicht im Aus, ich weiß es ganz genau.
   'The ball wasn't out, I know for sure.'

3.3.2. The Meaning of the Word 'Ganz' in the Netzwerk A2

The meaning of the word *ganz* in examples (1), (2), (3), and (4) in the *Netzwerk* A1 textbook is also found in the *Netzwerk* A2 textbook. In addition to these meanings, there is also the word *ganz* which belongs to the adverb word class which means to strengthen the adverb.

   Wer braucht am kurzesten? Er/Sie steht ganz hinten.
   Who is the fastest? He stood at the very back.

The word *ganz* in the sentence above is an adverb that strengthens the adverb hinten (behind).

3.3.3. The Meaning of the Word 'Ganz' in the Netzwerk B1

The meaning of the word *ganz* in examples (1), (2), and (3) in the *Netzwerk* A1 textbook, is also found in the *Netzwerk* textbook B1. In addition, the word *ganz* is found which belongs to the adverb class which means völlig 'whole' and functions adverbially, and the word *ganz* which follows the noun which is assumed to mean vollständig' complete'. The word *ganz* means *völlig* and *vollständig* referred to in point 3 can be seen in the following sentences.

   Er verkaufte sein erfolgreiches Unternehmen und begann tatsächlich ganz von vorn.
   He sold his successful company and started over completely from scratch.

The word *ganz* in the sentence above is an adverb which means völlig 'whole'.

   Das muss doch nicht so laut sein! Ich konnte die ganze Nacht nicht schlafen.
   It doesn't have to be so noisy! I couldn't sleep all night.

The word *ganz* in this sentence is an attributive adjective which means *vollständig* 'complete'.

The word *ganz* is one of the most productive words used in German. In the *Netzwerk* textbooks A1, A2 and B1 the word *ganz* is found which is an attributive adjective, adverb, and particle, but unfortunately there is no explanation about the word *ganz* either in terms of word type/class, function in sentences, or its semantic

meaning. With this unique phenomenon, there should be a discussion or explanation about the word *ganz* in the textbook, both in terms of the type/class of the word; its function in the sentence; as well as in terms of its semantic meaning, so that the learners can understand the difference of its semantic meaning.

The word "*ganz*" in German can be categorized into three classes of words, namely adjectives, adverbs and particles. An adjective can function attributive (as a substantive attribute), can also be predicative (as a complement to the predicate) as well as adverbials, and particles. The word "*ganz*" as an adjective in a sentence can function only attributively and undergo a declination process that is adapted to the accompanying case and is used in standard language on singular substantives. The word *ganz* which is an adjective and has a predicative function is not found in the *Netzwerk* textbooks A1, A2, and B1. The meaning of the word *ganz* in the *Netzwerk* textbooks A1, A2, and B1 includes vollständig 'whole/whole', 'complete', ziemlich 'somewhat/fair', völlig 'whole', sehr 'very', and Superlativ 'most; truly'. An explanation of the types/classes of words, their functions in sentences and the semantic meaning of the word "*ganz*" in the *Netzwerk* textbooks A1, A2 and B1 in the *Netzwerk* textbooks A1, A2 and B1 found the word *ganz* which is an attributive adjective, adverb, and particle, but there is no explanation about the word *ganz* either in terms of word type/class, function in sentences, or its semantic meaning.

4. CONCLUSION

The results of the study showed that the word *ganz* is a word with a unique phenomenon. This is evidenced from the results of the analysis which show that the word *ganz* can be categorized into three word classes, namely: adjectives, adverbs, and particles. As an adjective the word *ganz* can function both attributively and predicatively; as an adverb function adverbial; and as a particle can mean to strengthen or weaken the adjective that follows it. In the data corpus, there are no adjectives that have a predicative function. The results of this study are expected to be useful for both students and German language teachers. Based on these findings, the researchers suggest to textbook writers to include a little explanation about the word *ganz* in the textbook, so that students who use the textbook can understand the meaning of the word *ganz* well, so that there is no misunderstanding of the meaning of the word. This explanation can also be useful for German teachers who are not native German speakers.

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