

THE COMPARISON QUESTION SENTENCES BETWEEN KARONESE AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE: TEORY X-BAR

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Abstract: The objective of this study is to find the comparison question sentences between Karonese and English language. The method of this study was Chomsky Theory X bar to discussed the syntax and semantic writes a diagram tree and NP, VP, PP, AP, Adv.P in questions in sentences. It showed that the dominant questions sentences in Karonese use; Wh-Q + NP?. It written 15 times sentences in question. The second position was Wh-Q + NP + C. English has tenses to mention something. It would be different auxiliary when the time in the present, past and future. The second was found that most English questions have the same formula when asking something. The formula used Wh-Q + Aux + S + V + C ? It conclude that there were a different way to arrange questions sentence in Karonese and English language.

Keywords: Comparison, Karonese, English, Language, X-Bar

INTRODUCTION

This research discussed about the comparison question sentences between Karonese and English language. Here the writer tried to find the grammatical question in Karonese and English. As the references the writer also tried to find previous study that discussed about the topic, but there was a little researchers that have observed this research. The first researcher was Fitriani dan Mulyadi (2017). They discussed about Minagkabau Sentences. They found that For wh-question, the question words (*sia, apo, dima, kama, bilo, manga, baa, and bara*) has two syntactic representations depending on their position in the sentence. The first representation is as specifier, when it is placed in the front position. The second representation is as complement, when it is as a complement. The second researcher was Revita (2007). She also observed Minagkabau sentence. Her research finding was Minagkabau sentences constructed by declarative, interrogative and exclamative.

Aqad (2013) on his research “Syantactic Analysis of Arabic Adverb’s between Arabic and English: X bar Theory” was found that The results of this study found that applying X-bar theory on Arabic sentences shown changeable positions of adverbs between Arabic and English. Also, it shows the subject position of Arabic in X-bar theory which is initially. Arabic language has a lot of transferable constituents. In this paper, the order of the sentences easily changes from SVO to other states. The applications of X bar theory on Arabic language sentences show the differences and indiscernible constituents structures among languages. The previous researchers has observed the sentence in Minagkabau and Arab language and they have found the result finding. Their result finding would be aa refernces for the writer to observe the comparison between Karonese and English language with X-Bar Theory. There have not Karonese conducted this research before was a backgroud for the writer to discuss this study.

Here the examples of phrase according to Haegeman (1992).

Writing a letter (FV)

FV → V + FN

FV

V'

V FN

nulis surat

Beautiful doll

FA → N + FA

FN

N'

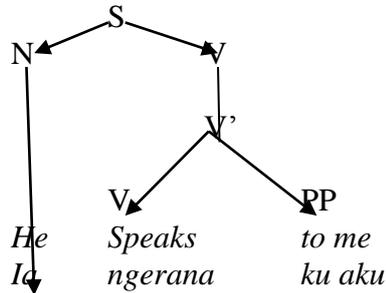
N FA

Boneka simejile

writing letter

Beautiful doll

To support this phrase that has given from Haegeman (1992) so Newson (2006:87) tried to explain the phrase in sentences. The examples of phrase in sentences is *He Speaks to me*. So the teori X-Bar in sentence can be describe as below:



RESEARCH METHOD

This research use Chomsky Teory X bar to discussed the syntac and semantic with draw a diagram tree and NP, VP, PP, AP, Adv.P in questions in sentences. It would be explain the sentences in Karonese and English language. This research would be describe the Wh-Question, NP, VP, PP, Complement in Karonese and English language. There some steps used to collecting the data. First the writer collected the Karonese language and comphare to the English language.

RESULT FINDING AND DISCUSSION

a. Wh-Q in Karonese and English Language

Karonese language has also Wh-Question dand Yes-No Question. Below the questions.

Tabel.1 The Comrehending Wh-Question Between Karonese and English Langugae

No.	Wh-Question In Karonese Language	Wh-Question In English
1.	<i>Ise dilaki si make baju megara ah?</i>	Who is the man with the red shirt?
2.	<i>Ise gelar diberu ena?</i>	What is the girl's name?
3.	<i>Ise si pang ngelawan Singa ena?</i>	Who braves to fight with the lion?
4.	<i>Ise si pegeluh lampu ena?</i>	Who turns the light?
5.	<i>Ise si nukur tipi enda?</i>	Who buys the Television?
6.	<i>Ise si erdalan ras nande ndai?</i>	Who walks with mother?
7.	<i>Ise gelarndu?</i>	What is your name?
8.	<i>Ise temanndu ku jenda?</i>	Who is your friend to come here?
9.	<i>Ise gelar nandendu?</i>	What is your mother name?
10.	<i>Ise si nokohi kam?</i>	Who lies with you?
11.	<i>Ise sitading ndeher rumahndu ena kak?</i>	Who is the person live near your house?
12.	<i>Ise gundari si tading i jenda?</i>	Who is living here?
13.	<i>Ise gelar diberu si mejile ena?</i>	What is the beatiful girl name?
14.	<i>Ise nge sipuna rumah mejile enda?</i>	Whose house is it?

15.	<i>Ise nge danci ngapuli kita?</i>	Who can give us wise word?
16.	<i>Ise si jadi pemenang na i bas pertandingan ndai?</i>	Who is the winner?
17.	<i>Ise ena nak ku?</i>	Who is he?
18.	<i>Sora ise ena?</i>	Whose sounds it?
19.	<i>Ise si danci nampati aku enda nake?</i>	Who could help me?
20.	<i>Ise si mbaru reh ena?</i>	Who does just arrive?
21	<i>Ndigan kam mulih?</i>	When will you come home?
22	Ndigan kam reh?	When do you come?
23	Ndigan kam sereh?	When do you come?
24	Ndigan ia empo?	When will you marry?
25	<i>Ndigan ia pasu-pasu?</i>	When she/he will be blessed of her/his married?
26	<i>Ndigan kam lawes?</i>	When will you go?
27	Ndigan tasakken gulen ena?	When the curry will be cooked?
28	Ndigan kerja tahun kutandu?	When a thanksgiving will be held in your hometown?
29	Ndigan nge buniken Bp. Sope ndai?	When will be the corpse burried?
30	Ndigan i benai acara enda?	When will be event started?
31	Ndigan tangkihndu tualah ena?	When will you climb the coconut tree?
32	Ndigan kam reh?	When did you come?
33	Ndigan danci ku pinjam senndu?	When can I borrow your money?
34	Ndigan nge reh udan enda?	When the rain will come?
35	Ndigan nge kena mulih ku kuta?	When you will go home?
36	Ndigan nge reh bapak ndai mak?	When our father will come home?
37	Ndigan nge rumah enda i bersihkan?	When the house will be clean?
38	Ndigan nge kena erlajar nakku?	When will you learn my son?
39	Ndigan i dayaken durin enda?	When the durian will be sold?
40	Ndigan kam jumpa ras temanndu?	When will you meet with your friend?
41	Uga beritandu?	How are you?
42	Uga beritana?	How are she?

43	Uga kerja rani ndai?	How is thanksgiving?
44	Uga maka danci bage?	How can be happened?
45	Uga mpegeluh kreta enda?	How is to on this motorbike?
46	Uga maka melas kulandu?	Why your body is fever?
47	Uga maka meseng gulenndu ena?	Why your curry is burnt?
48	Uga makana merawa nandendu?	Why your mother was angry?
49	Uga mejinna kam e?	How ugly are you?
50.	Uga jilena kam e?	How beautiful are you?
51.	Ija kam tading?	Where do you live?
52.	Ija sen ku ndai?	Where is my money?
53.	Ija nge tukuren baju kebaya?	Where can buy a kebaya?
54.	Ija rumah Bapak ena?	Where is his house?
55.	Ija nge danci erlajar rende?	Who can teach me to sing?
56.	Ija nge tading ndeharana ena?	Where is her wife live?
57.	Ija nge tambarku ndai?	Where is my medicine?
58.	Ija ban kena bajuku si megara nake?	Where did you put my red cloth?
59.	Ija nge ingan man sintabehna?	Where can we find the best restaurant?
60.	Ija nge tading bulang ena?	Where is grandfather's living?
61.	Kai kin siterjadi?	What does happen?
62.	Kai ka kin enda?	What is going on?
63.	Kai makana kena mulih?	Why do you go home?
64.	Kai kin man cakapken?	What will we be talking about?
65.	Kai baju ta ku kerja pagi?	What will our uniform tomorrow?
66.	Kai kin sebabna makana jadi sibagenda?	What is the reason?
67.	Kai kin alasanndu?	What is your reason?
68.	Kai gealarna pangan si pan enda?	What is the food name that you eat?
69.	Kai kin maksudndu e?	What do your mean?

70.	Kai makana kena reh?	Why do you come?
71.	La kin kam si tading i Brastagi.	Don't you live in Brastagi.
72.	Jenda kin tading bibi si Beru Ginting.	Ginting's aunty living here.
73.	Ndube kena reh.	It's long tome you come here.
74.	Kurumah kena kari ya	Come to my home.
75.	Enda kin rumahndu.	It is your home.

Who, what, when, where, why, how were using in arrange the question sentences in the table. The table also availabel the yes and no question. For example *La kin kena temanna?* Don't you her/his friend? There were some question which did not use question mark or declarative sentence. For examples 1). *La kin kam si tading i Brastagi.* (Don't you live in Brastagi.). 2) *Jenda kin tading bibi si Beru Ginting.*(Ginting's aunty living here.) 3) *Ndube kena reh.*(It's long tome you come here.). 4) *Kurumah kena kari ya.* (Come to my home.) and *Enda kin rumahndu.* (It is your home.). The five number of the questions were shown the declarative sentences.

In Bahasa Karo to ask Who was not the same with English. For examples;
Ise gelar diberu ena? (What is the girl's name?)
Ise gelardu? (What is your name?)
 Karonese language do not use tobe or auxiliarry if the subject use adjective, adverb, and verb. The form of question in Karonese language directly use subject and class of word.

DISCUSSION

To arrange the X' bar theory the researcher tried to make the Grammatical Pattern to make the sentences in question.

Table 2. Wh-Question in Karonese Language

No.	Wh-Question In Karonese Language	Grammatical Pattern Qestions in Karonese Language
1.	<i>Ise dilaki si make baju megara ah?</i>	Wh-Q + NP + VP + C
2.	<i>Ise gelar diberu ena?</i>	Wh-Q + NP + C
3.	<i>Ise si pang ngelawan Singa ena?</i>	Wh-Q + VP + C
4.	<i>Ise si pegeluh lampu ena?</i>	Wh-Q + VP + C
5.	<i>Ise si nukur tipi enda?</i>	Wh-Q + VP + C
6.	<i>Ise si erdalan ras nande ndai?</i>	Wh-Q + VP + NP + C
7.	<i>Ise gelarndu?</i>	Wh-Q + NP + C
8.	<i>Ise temanndu ku jenda?</i>	Wh-Q + NP + C
9.	<i>Ise gelar nandendu?</i>	Wh-Q + NP + C

10.	<i>Ise si nokohi kam?</i>	Wh-Q + VP + C
11.	<i>Ise sitading ndeher rumahndu ena kak?</i>	Wh-Q + NP + C + NP
12.	<i>Ise gundari si tading i jenda?</i>	Wh-Q + C
13.	<i>Ise gelar diberu si mejile ena?</i>	Wh-Q + NP + C
14.	<i>Ise nge sipuna rumah mejile enda?</i>	Wh-Q + NP + Adj.P
15.	<i>Ise nge danci ngapuli kita?</i>	Wh-Q + NP + C
16.	<i>Ise si jadi pemenang na i bas pertandingan ndai?</i>	Wh-Q + NP + Adj.P + C
17.	<i>Ise ena nak ku?</i>	Wh-Q + NP
18.	<i>Sora ise ena?</i>	Wh-Q + AP + C
19.	<i>Ise si danci nampati aku enda nake?</i>	Wh-Q + VP + NP + C
20.	<i>Ise si mbaru reh ena?</i>	Wh-Q + NP + VP + C
21.	<i>Ndigan kam mulih?</i>	Wh-Q + NP + C
22.	<i>Ndigan kam reh?</i>	Wh-Q + NP + C
23.	<i>Ndigan kam sereh?</i>	Wh-Q + NP + C
24.	<i>Ndigan ia empo?</i>	Wh-Q + NP + C
25.	<i>Ndigan ia pasu-pasu?</i>	Wh-Q + NP + C
26.	<i>Ndigan kam lawes?</i>	Wh-Q + NP + C
27.	<i>Ndigan tasakken gulen ena?</i>	Wh-Q + VP + NP + C
28.	<i>Ndigan kerja tahun kutandu?</i>	Wh-Q + NP + C
29.	<i>Ndigan nge buniken Bp. Sope ndai?</i>	Wh-Q + VP + NP + C
30.	<i>Ndigan i benai acara enda?</i>	Wh-Q + NP + Adj.P + C
31.	<i>Ndigan tangkihndu tualah ena?</i>	Wh-Q + VP + NP + C
32.	<i>Ndigan kam reh?</i>	Wh-Q + NP + C
33.	<i>Ndigan danci ku pinjam senndu?</i>	Wh-Q + VP + NP + C
41.	<i>Uga beritandu?</i>	Wh-Q + NP?
42.	<i>Uga beritana?</i>	Wh-Q + NP?
43.	<i>Uga kerja rani ndai?</i>	Wh-Q + NP?
44.	<i>Uga maka danci bage?</i>	Wh-Q + NP?
45.	<i>Uga mpegeluh kreta enda?</i>	Wh-Q + NP?
46.	<i>Ija kam tading?</i>	Wh-Q + NP?
47.	<i>Ija sen ku ndai?</i>	Wh-Q + NP?
48.	<i>Ija nge tukuren baju kebaya?</i>	Wh-Q + NP?
49.	<i>Ija rumah Bapak ena?</i>	Wh-Q + NP?
50.	<i>Ija nge danci erlajar rende?</i>	Wh-Q + NP?
51.	<i>Kai kin siterjadi?</i>	Wh-Q + NP?
52.	<i>Kai ka kin enda?</i>	Wh-Q + NP?
53.	<i>Kai makana kena mulih?</i>	Wh-Q + NP?
54.	<i>Kai kin man cakapken?</i>	Wh-Q + NP?
55.	<i>Kai baju ta ku kerja pagi?</i>	Wh-Q + NP?
56.	<i>La kin kam si tading i Brastagi.</i>	Aux + NP+ PP + C.
57.	<i>Jenda kin tading bibi si Beru Ginting.</i>	Aux + C + NP.

58.	<i>Ndube kena reh.</i>	C + NP
59.	<i>Kurumah kena kari ya</i>	C + NP
60.	<i>Enda kin rumahndu.</i>	Aux + NP
61.	<i>Reh kam kari ya</i>	VP + NP

From the table showed that the dominant questions sentences in Karonese use; Wh-Q + NP?. It written 15 times sentences in question. The second position was Wh-Q + NP + C. There were 12 times written in questions in Karonese Language. If they were compare between Karonese and English language so the grammar patern in question would diferent. Most Karonese language use auxiliary verb, but there were not based on time. It meant that Karonese language did not have tenses to mention something. The pattern was same in present, past and future. In Karonese language was found that question that was asking something but did not use question patern. Examples;

Ndube kena reh. = C + NP
Kurumah kena kari ya = C + NP
Reh kam kari ya= VP + NP

English has tenses to mention something. It would be different auxiliary when the time in present, past and future. The second was found that most English questions has the same formula when ask something. The formula used Wh-Q + Aux + S + V + C ? (see table 1)

CONCLUSION

The question sentences in Karonese Language is constructed by Wh-Question, Noun Phrase, Verb Phrase and Complement. It depends on the position is sentences if the yes and no question the question sentences do not need Wh-Q. The second found that there is no same pattern to arrange sentences in Karonese language. Karonese language do not use auxiliary in tenses to arrange the questions in a sentences. It also find that there is question sentence that do not use question patern. For example; *Reh kam kari ya*= VP + NP. The question sentences in English is constructed by Wh-Question, Auxiliary, Subject that can be use as NP, Verb that can be use as VP and Complement. The auxiliary is based on time. So there will different auxiliary when the time in present, past and future (It showed in tabel 1). In English also find the same patern in asking something but do not use question patern. For example; I will be waiting for you = NP + VP + C. To ask the patern usually with the condition. That condition shows that the her loving waiting for the coming of her boy.

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