

An Analysis of Verb Phrases in English and Karonese

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Abstract

This study explores verb phrases used in English and Karonese based on transformational grammar. Specifically this study tries to find out the similarities and differences of verb phrase in both languages and the implications to the teaching English as foreign language. The subject matter on the syntactical process, namely, the formations, the functions and the meanings of verb phrase in both languages. The data that support this study was obtained by conducting with documentary technique. The data was identified and analyzed to explore the similarities and differences between English and Karonese verb phrase by applying contrastive analysis. To complement the data from library research interview some native speakers of Karonese also done by translating the utterances, sentences. The finding shows some aspects are different in both languages. The findings have contribution to language teaching field especially to those who speak Karonese as their mother tongue.

Keywords: syntactical process, tree diagram, verb phrase, contrastive analysis

1. Introduction

Language is a systematic means of communicating ideas or feeling by the use of conventionalized signs, sounds, gestures or mark having understood meanings (Nikolas, 1988:3). People in whole world with their own native language would have no problem to communicate with people surround them in their circumstance. But, they would have difficulties to communicate with people came from different native languages, so that is communication people often make mistakes because of the different languages.

The differences in two languages are regarded as one of the causes of the learner's difficulties in language learning process. As linguist states that the habit in using one's native language will interfere his second language learning (Wardough: 1970). In acquiring the second language people do not immediately change their habit in using their native language. Actually the differences in languages can be regarded as the uniqueness of one language.

The writer chose Karonese speakers as the source of data is interested to analyze the verb phrase that is used in English and Karonese and to answer what are the similarities and differences between English and Karonese verb phrases in terms of forms, functions and meanings.

The scope of the study is limited in verb phrase and deals with contrastive analysis between English and Karonese.

Related to the problem above, the objective of the study is to describe the similarities and differences between English and Karonese verb phrase in terms of forms, functions, and meanings.

The research finding would be useful to the English teachers so that they are more ready to complete materials in order to avoid making error by learners while the similarities will guide them in teaching students. To English learners, the similarities will help the learners study verb phrase easily while the differences will motivate to study the subject in order to avoid making error. To linguists, the study of verb phrases in English and Karonese would enrich their comprehension of local languages in Indonesia.

Contrastive Analysis

Contrastive analysis is aimed at producing inverted two valued typologies and found on the assumption that languages can be compared. Contrastive analysis used tools of structural linguistics to describe two languages accurately in questions to match those two descriptions that differ each other.

In learning language, behaviorism contributed human behavior as the smallest components. In acquisition process, the learners often got interferences because of learner's difficulties in learning target language. This interference caused problems and learners experienced they can solve the problems. Since no interference could be predicted. No difficulty would be experienced since one could transfer positively all other items in a language. The writer may conclude that the differences between native language and target language become the problem and second language should be involved to overcome the problem

The predictive use of CA has been proposed by Lado (1957), Stockwell and Bowen (1957). Lado advocated the use of CA as a basis for selecting the content of language teaching materials. A careful comparison of the native language to target language will result in predictable problems for the native language learners. Stockwell presented a hierarchy of difficulty of learning problems based on types of differences between languages.

Grammar Development

The theory of linguistic description shows the different assumptions of language which each of underlies the theories. Every language has its own linguistic arrangement and uniqueness. There are three theories which are supposed to be able to show different assumptions and perceptions.

Traditional Grammar

Traditional grammar was proposed by Plato (427-347 BC). Traditional grammarians are concerned with formulating and fixing rules for the correct usage of language. It means that it prescribes norms (rules) how to use language correctly and appropriately. Traditional grammars classified eight part of speech which are still use: noun, verb, pronoun, adjective, adverb, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjection and they are classified into two classifications: meaning (noun and verb) and function (adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection). The traditional grammarians also developed techniques and terminology for explaining the syntactic units of language (phrases, clauses and sentences) and parts of sentence, subject and predicate.

Structural Grammar

Structural grammar was proposed by Bloomfield (1933). In their study, structuralisms concern with the description of the structures of the spoken language. On the level of syntactic unit, the structuralists study how the words are combined into higher level of structural units that words themselves, phrases, clauses, and sentences.

Generative Transformational Grammar

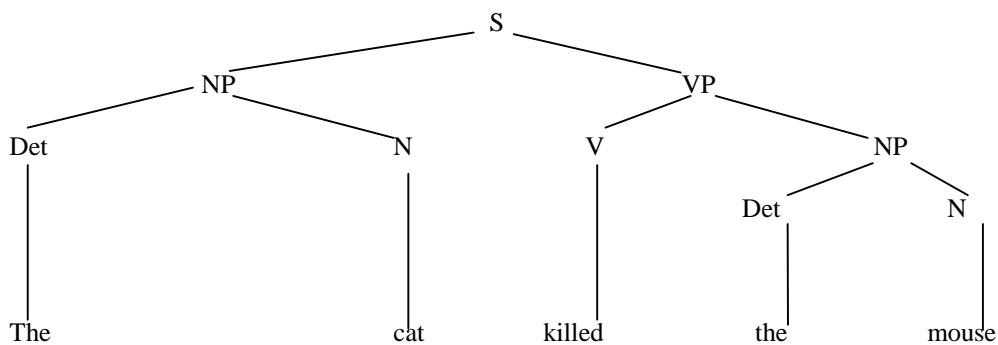
Generative transformational grammar is two grammars that firstly divided into generative grammar and transformational grammar but on 1960 was proposed by Chomsky. He defined

grammar language as a set of grammatical sentence, a grammar as a finite set of rules that generate the infinitive set of grammatical sentence and non sentence. On the level of syntactic unit, grammarians study about deep and surface structure and syntactic structure. In syntactic structure, Chomskian view grammar in three parts: phrase structures (base component), transformational component, and morphonemic (semantic component).

Syntactical Process

The word syntax is derived from a Greek word meaning arrangement. Words are as the object that covered the process words arrangement. Nikelas (1988:167) stated that syntactical process is a linguistic process of how to arrange words in order to get the meaning relation in a sentence. It studied the way which words are arranged together in order to make larger units. In syntax, words are the smallest unit in which the relation to arrange wider grammatical constituents; phrases, clauses, and sentences. Syntax tries to explain the forms and the rules (Chomsky: 1974) stated that syntax is the way words combine to form a sentence. A complex sentence can be represented most clearly by a tree diagram. It is called tree diagram because it resembles the branches of a tree and the branches known as a phrase marker.

Example: The cat killed the mouse



Rewrite rules

Rewrite rules is a way to grasp the information that has been written in the tree diagram. A rewrite rules is a replacement rule by using an arrow. A symbol in the left is replaced by expensing from the right of the arrow.

Example: The cat killed the mouse

S → NP + VP

NP → Det + N

VP → V + NP

Det → the, a

Noun → cat, mouse

Verb → killed

By using rewrite rules we can produce a perfect English sentence even though we do not know any English because it analyzes the form explicitly (Chomsky: 1965)

Verb

Leech (1982:24) states that a verb is a doing word that refers to an action, such as went, give, move, sit, etc. verb is the most complex parts of speech because its varying arrangements with nouns determine the different kinds of sentences-statements, questions, commands, exclamations (Frank, 1942:47)

Verb can be divided into two classes (Frank, 1972:47)

- A. Classified by Complement of verb
 1. Linking Verb: the chief word in the predicate that says something about subject. e.g. She looked naïf, they are cowards, he seems happy
 2. Transitive Verb: a verb that needs objects. The object can be direct or indirect object. e.g. He *gave* his wife a present, I *wish* you a happy graduation
 3. Intransitive Verb: a verb does not need objects. e.g. The baby *cried* along day. The cat *died* yesterday.
 4. Reflexive Verbs: A verb requires one of the compounds with –self as its object. E.g. He washed himself, she cuts herself, I did myself.

- B. Classified by Form of Verb
 1. Auxiliary: The auxiliary acts as a helping verb to the lexical verb, e.g. be, have, and do
 2. Lexical Verb: a lexical verb acts as main verb, such as: open, talk, want, etc
 3. Finite: A lexical verb with or without auxiliaries that act as full verb in the predicate. e.g. He *arrives* in Medan, she *sits* on the sofa, they *throw* the waste
 4. Non Finite Verbs

Non finite verbs are incomplete forms that function as other parts of speech then verbs. They consist of infinitive forms (to +simple form of verb) and other participial –ing and –ed forms. e.g. He likes talking to his friends, they need smoked cigarette.

Phrase

A phrase is a group of words forming a syntactic unit, which is not complete sentence (Hartman: 1972), e. g “in the house”, “gave a book”, “work hard”. (Bhatia, 2000:6) notes that a phrase is a group of words, which in itself does not make complete sense. Bollinger (1982: 74) states a phrase has the phrasal system which the order of words becomes grammatically significant. The sentence can be define as a noun phrase (NP), plus a verb phrase (VP), and there are smaller units such as adjective phrase (AP), prepositional phrase (PP), and adverb phrase (Adv. P). NP is a nominal group with a noun as the head word, VP is a verbal group with a verb as the head word, AP is an adjectival group with an adjective as the head word, and PP is a prepositional group with a preposition as the head word, Adv. P is an adverbial group with adverb as the head word.

e.g.

NP = the car, she, a house

VP = smoke, is smoking, smoked

AP= handsome man, cruel creature, wise man

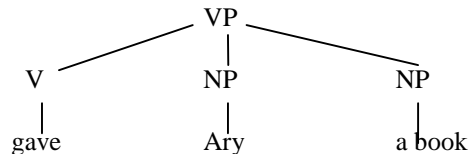
PP = on the table, at school, to office

Adv. P = slowly, bitterly, tomorrow

Verb Phrase

Verb phrase is a verbal group with a verb as the headword. A verb has the relationship between the head of phrasal category and its sister (sub categorization). Crystal (1980) states that verb phrase is a phrase that has syntactic role of simple verb is composed of a main verb or verbal participles related to the verbs. Generative grammar claimed that a verb phrase is a syntactic unit that compounds to the predicate. In addition verb, this includes auxiliaries, object, object complements, and other constituents apart from the subject.

e.g



Verb Phrase in English

The formation of verb phrase in English can be divided into six verbs classes which are each distinguished in terms of environment in which members of the class occur.

1. Copular or Linking verb is a verb “be” that is functioned to form noun. Within the verb phrase these occur in environment.

VP V cop +

NP, VP → V cop + AP, VP → V cop + PP →
2. Intransitive Verb is a verbal word, which is the only constituent of a verb phrase. Within VP this occur as the sole constituent of the VP

VP → IV = cried, died, sits

VP → IV + Adverb = wept bitterly, walk slowly, ran quickly
3. Transitive Verb is verbal which is followed by noun phrase.

VP → TV + NP = bite the man, kill the obstacle, took a chance
4. Ditransitive Verb means the VP is followed by two noun phrases.

VP → DV + NP+NP = gave Mary books, bought Bill a precious gift
5. Transitive Locative Verb is verb which is followed by NP and PP

VP → TLV + NP+ PP = hang the picture on the wall, throw the ball into the basket
6. Intransitive Locative Verb is a verb that is followed by prepositional phrase.

VP → ILV+ PP = stood on the table, cried near the river bank

The meaning of verb phrase in English is categorized into 8 parts;

- a. Verb phrase which is formed by Verb + NP, whereas the verb is copula (a, b, and c). It means that the second word as the object of the first word. Examples: He is a lecturer, I am a scientist.
- b. Verb phrase which is formed by Verb + Adjective, it means the second word explains the subject. Examples: Michael is gentle, I am stingy, China is superior
- c. Verb phrase which is formed by Verb + PP, it means that the second word explains the location of subject. Examples: They are from England, I am on the roof.
- d. Verb phrase which is formed by VP itself, it means that the subject does not have an object. Examples: She works, I went, We sat
- e. Verb phrase which is formed by Verb + NP+NP, it means the second word as the object of the verb transitive. Examples: Paul sent a mobile phone, Jude filled the marker.

- f. Verb phrase which is formed by Verb + NP+PP, it means that the first NP as the indirect object and the second NP as the direct object. Examples: She gives me a car, I wish you merry Christmas.
- g. Verb phrase which is formed by Verb + PP, it means to show the location of a subject. Examples: The rain falls to the earth, The scientists laughed at me.

Verb Phrase in Karonese

The formation of verb phrase in Karonese is divided into six parts.

1. VP \longrightarrow V + N : ridiken kuda /ridik n kuda/ (bath the horse),
naruhken gulen /naruhk n gulen/ (deliver the vegetables)
2. VP \longrightarrow V + NP + NP : mulihken bukuna /mulihk n bukuna/ (return his book)
3. VP \longrightarrow V + V : lawes ridi /law s ridi/ go bath,
panken inemken /pank n in mk n/ eat drink
4. VP \longrightarrow V + AP: man besur /man b sur/ eat full
5. VP \longrightarrow V + Adv : buat kari /buat kari/ take later
6. VP \longrightarrow Particle II + V : lenga reh /le a reh/= not arrive, enggo lawes /e go lawes/ = has gone

The Function of Verb Phrase in English

The function of verb phrase in Karonese is to form the head phrase becomes verb phrase.

V + N \longrightarrow VP nuani + sabah = nuani sabah

V + N + N \longrightarrow VP nukur + kitab + anakna = nukur kitab anakna

V + V \longrightarrow VP reh + mindo = reh mindo

V + A \longrightarrow VP mulih + meter = mulih meter

V + Num \longrightarrow VP mbuat + sada = mbuat sada

The Meaning of Verb Phrase in Karonese

1. Verb phrase which is formed by V + NP explains that the second word as the object of the first word. Example: ndarami dahin /ndarami dahin/ = look for a job
2. Verb phrase which is formed by V + V explains that the second word explains the first job. Example: reh man /reh man/ = come lunch
3. Verb phrase which is formed by V + NP + NP explains that the second word as the object and the third as a participant. Example: nukur baju na /nukur baju na/ = buy her dress.
4. Verb phrase which is formed by V + AP explains that the second word has the character of the first word. Example: kiam meter /kiam meter/ = run fast
5. Verb phrase which is formed by V + Num P, means that the second word states the quality of first word. Example: ambekken kerina /ambekkn kerina/ = dispose all.
6. Verb phrase which is formed by Participle II + V means that the first word states the process of the second word. Example: paksana erdahin /paksana erdahin/ = is working.

2. Methodology

This method was conducted with descriptive method. Nazir (1988:34) stated that a descriptive qualitative method is one which is used to make descriptions of situations, events or occurrence. This method intends to accumulate the data. The description is conducted by comparing and contrasting English and Karonese verb phrases and attempting to find out the similarities and differences in both languages.

The writer collects the data by using documentary technique. Documentary technique means that the data were gathered by reading all references which were related to the study that is English books and Karonese books and others books. To support the data furtherer the writer uses the field research by interviewing the native speakers.

The data are collected by applying the documentary technique. The data will be analyzed and compared to find out the similarities and differences of verb phrase in English and Karonese. The steps are taken after collecting the data are describing the verb phrase based on their forms, functions, and meanings in English and Karonese, comparing and contrasting the verb phrase in English and Karonese, and finding out the similarities and differences of verb phrase in English and Karonese.

3. Data Analysis

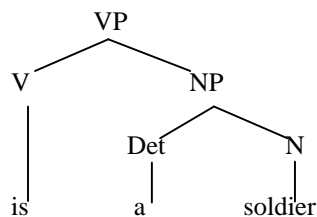
The data for this study are taken from books that are related to verb phrase in both languages English and Karonese.

Classifying the Data

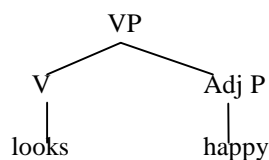
The data are analyzed to find out the similarities and differences in English and Karonese that concerns with the forms, the functions, and meanings.

Figure 1 Verb Phrase Forms in English

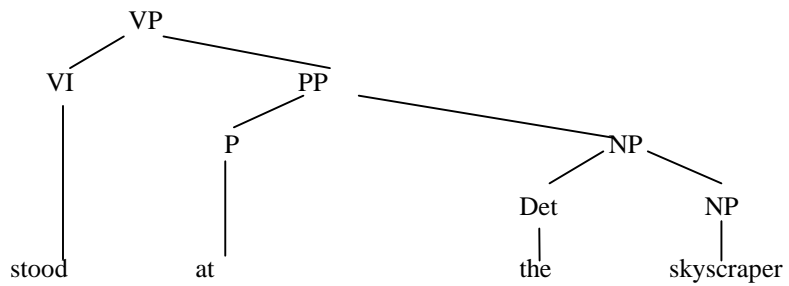
1 a. VP → Cop + NP



b. VP → V-cop + Adj



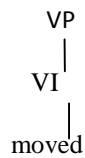
c. VP → VI + PP



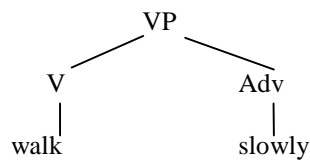
Rewrite rules:

- a. VP → V Cop + NP
 V Cop → is
 NP → DET + N
 DET → a
 N → soldier
- b. VP → V Cop + AP
 V Cop → looks
 AP → happy
- c. VP → VI + PP
 VI → stood
 PP → P + NP
 NP → DET + N
 P → on
 DET → the
 N → table

2. a VP → VI



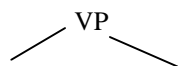
b. VP → VI + ADV

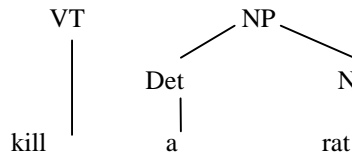


Rewrite rules:

- a. VP → VI
 VI → V
 V → cried
- b. VP → VI + ADV
 VI → V
 V → walk
 ADV → slowly

3. VP → VT + NP

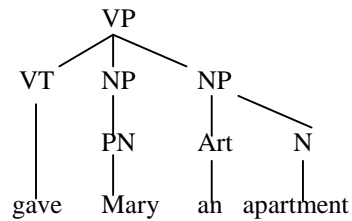




Rewrite rules:

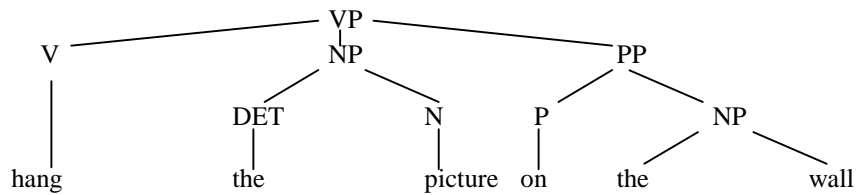
- VP → VT+ NP
- VT → V
- V → kill
- NP → DET + N
- DET → a
- N → rat

4. VP → VD + NP+NP



Rewrite rules:

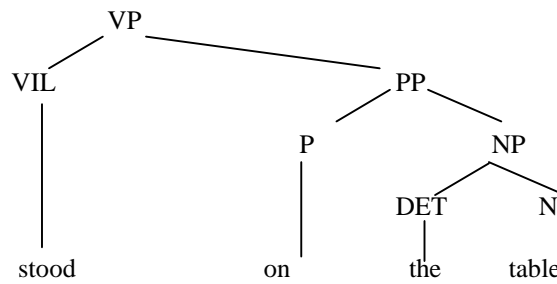
- VP → V + NP + NP
 - V → V (past)
 - NP → PN (Marry)
 - V (past) gave →
 - ART → an
 - N → apartment
5. VP → V + NP + PP



Rewrite rules:

- VP → VTL + NP + PP
- VTL → V
- NP → ART+N, P+NP
- V → hang
- ART → the
- P → on
- N → wall

6. VP → VIL + PP



Rewrite rules:

VP → VIL + PP

VIL → V

PP → P + NP

NP → DET + N

V (past) stood →

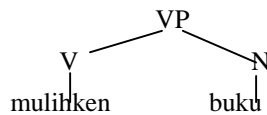
P → on

DET → the

N → table

Figure II. Verb Phrase in Karonese

1. VP → V + N



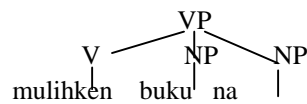
Rewrite rules:

VP → V + N

V → mulihken

N → buku

2. VP → V + NP + NP



Rewrite rules:

VP → V + NP + NP

NP → N

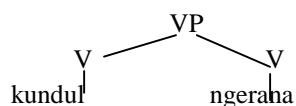
V → mulihken

N → buku

N → na (possessive)

3. VP → V + V

4.

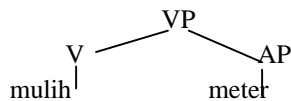


Rewrite rules:

VP → V + V

V → kundul, ngerana

5. VP → V + AP



Rewrite rules:

VP → V + AP

V → mulih

AP → meter

6. VP → V + Num P

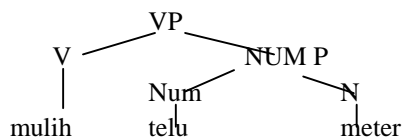


Table 1 The Functions of Verb Phrase in English and Karonese

N O	ENGLISH	KARONESE
To form the head phrase into verb phrase.		
1.	V Cop + NP → VP is + a + soldier → is a soldier	V + N → VP nuani + sabah → nuani sabah
2.	VI → VP cry → cry	V + N + N → VP nukur + kitab + na → nukur kitab na
3.	VT + NP → VP bite + the + man → bite the man	V + V → VP reh + mindo → reh mindo
4.	VDis + NP + NP → VP gave + Mary + a book gave Mary a book	V + A → VP man + besur → man besur
5.	VTL + NP + PP → VP Hang + the picture + on + the wall → hang the picture on the wall	V + Num P → VP Muat + sada bagin → muat sada bagin
6.	VIL + PP + VP → VP Stood + on + the + table → stood on the table	

Table 2 The Meanings of Verb Phrase in English and Karonese

N O	ENGLISH	KARONESE

1.	a. NP as the object of the verb b. Adjective explains the subject c. Showing location of subject e.g He goes to Italy for studying	NP as the object of verb. e.g Minjami kitab Dramai gulen
2.	Subject doesn't have an object e.g I work She sits	First NP as the object and the second NP as the participants. e.g Nukur uis agi Nulis buku bulang
3.	NP as the object of the verb transitive. e.g Uncle sent him a mobilephone.	Second verb explains the first verb e.g Ikut erjuang Reh erdahin
4	First NP as the indirect object and the second NP as the direct object e.g Father asked Peter a question	Adjective has the character of the verb e.g Kiam meter Mulih lampas
5	Showing the location of an object e.g Father asked John a question	Numeral states the quality of verb e.g Buat telu rimo Ambekken kerina
6	Showing the location of subject e.g The nurse came to her room	Particle II shows the process of the verb e.g Paksana erdahin Nandang dung

Similarities and Differences of Verb Phrases in English and Karonese

The similarities that can be found in verb phrases formation in English and Karonese:

- Both English and Karonese verb phrase can be formed with verb+noun
e.g English: Teach English
Karonese: Mulihken kitab
- Both English and Karonese verb phrases can be formed with V+NP+NP
e.g English: Harry asks his children questions.
Karonese: Buatna perciduren itingna.
- Both English and Karonese verb phrases can be formed with V+Adj
e.g English: Tastes delicious
Karonese: Lawes meter
- The function of verb phrases in English and Karonese is similar that is to form the head phrase into verb phrase.
e.g English: hang+the+picture+on+ the+ table hang the picture on the table
Karonese: nuani+sabah+na nuani sabah na
- The meaning of verb phrase in English and Karonese is NP is as the object of the verb.
e.g English: Told him a story
Karonese: Buatna sada kitab

The differences of Verb phrase in English and Karonese are:

- English verb phrase can be formed by adding prepositional phrase and adverb phrase. Karonese verb phrase can be formed by adding numeral phrase, Verb+Verb and Particle II.
Examples: English: He is in the bed. Walk slowly
Karonese: Kiam telu kalak. Ambek kena lima tualah.

2. The meaning of verb phrase in English: adjective explains the subject, showing location of a subject, and showing the location of an object. The meaning of verb phrase in Karonese: second verb explains the first verb, adjective has the character of verb, numeral states the quality of verb, particle II shows the process of verb.
Examples: English: She is pretty woman (adjective explains the subject). Mike went to Jakarta (location of subject). Karonese: ikut erjuang (second verb explains the first verb). Mulih lampas (adjective has the character of verb). Taruhkan kerina (numeral states the quality of verb). Sangana medem (particle II shows the process of verb).

3. Conclusion and Suggestion

The writer concludes that verb phrases in English and Karonese are analyzed from the formation, the functions, the meanings and the similarities and differences.

1. The formation of verb phrases in English and Karonese are:

No	English	Karonese
1.	V Cop + NP V Cop + AP V Cop + PP	V+N
2.	VI	V+NP+NP
3.	VT+NP	V + V
4.	VDis + NP+NP	V + AP
5.	VTL + NP + PP	V + Num P
6.	VIL + PP	Particle II + V

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