A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND KARONESE LANGUAGE QUESTION WORDS

A THESIS

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ABSTRAK

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Medan,
The writer

HARTALINA
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CHAPTER I

1.1. The Background of Analysis

Human beings are social beings who lead and perform social lives. They live together and form a social group, or in a larger scope of society. Members of a society interact with one another in many fields. One of the primary means used in the interaction is language. They communicate one another by using language. One can fully understand others, and makes oneself understandable by means of language.

One of kind of word that is frequently used in communication is question words that are used to ask information about time, place, reason, people, things and etc. This kind of words is found in English and Karonese language. This means that question word constitute a word that is used by any language user to make communication longer. A question word, in particular, was chosen as the substance topic of this thesis because it has high frequency of use in speaking and writing activities.

To use English as a foreign language is not easy. In learning English generally learners may encounter many kinds of difficulties. One of them is learning question words and its function and position.

From the methodological point of view, we know that there are many ways of studying language. One of them is by contrasting two or more language. Contrastive linguistics is one of the areas of applied linguistics which has a significant role in the teaching of second language. The writer wants to contrast
“English and Karonese Question-Words”. It means that the writer wants to find out similarities and dissimilarities of English and Karonese question words.

According to Robert Lado (1957:2) “the teacher who has made a comparison of the student will know better what real learning problems are and can provide teaching for them. Knowing about the contrast of question words might help the teacher solve the student” difficulties in studying English. Learning about it, will be of great value for teacher who wants to improve their English and to promote the teaching.

Some people, who learn English, do not know what question words and its classification, formation, and function are. It might be due to many factors. So whether or not English and Karonese has different structure should be known in order to progress the knowledge, science and technology.

1.2 Scope of the Analysis

This analysis will be bordered in scope of Question words in English and Karonese. The Question words in English are who, whom, what, when, where, which, why, whose and how while the Question words in Karonese are Ise, Kai, Ngkai, Ndigan, Ija, Uga, Siapai and then to analyze the function of English and Karonese Question Words.

1.3 Problem of the Analysis

Base on the Scope and limitation previously stated. The following statement is the formulation of the problem.
1. To what extent are English and Karonese Question words similar or different.

2. How are the function of Question words in English and Karonese?

1.4 The Objective of Study

The objective of this study will be expected as follow:

1. To find the similarities and differences of English and Karonese question words. Particularly those of asking information.

2. To find the functions of Questions words in English and Karonese.

1.5 Significance of Analysis

The Result of this research are expected to:

1. Give detailed description of the difference and similarities between the language contrasted.

2. To provide insights into similarities and differences between English and Karonese question words.

3. To provide some information as well as useful contribution to the students and the teacher.

1.6 Method of the Analysis

One of the essentials of scientific studies in analyzing problem is to have a method of analysis. In this thesis, I apply Descriptive Qualitative method, in language research, Descriptive qualitative method is used to make description accurately and systematically. Then the technique of analysis is Synchronic
Approach (Pendekatan Sinkronik). Synchronic Approach focused on contemporar from in both language compared. After collecting the data through reading and studying some written materials and informations related to study. The sources of data are taken from some references in English and Karonese book. The Question words of English are: What, Who, Whom, Which, Whose, Where, When, How. The Question Words of Karonese are ise, kai, ngkai, ndigan, ija, uga, siapai. Then to analyze the position and the function of English and Karonese Question Words.

The goal purpose of this analysis is the function of English and Karonese question words to find out whether they are correspondence, partly correspondent or non correspondence.

1.7. Review of Related Literature

In writing this thesis, I consult some books which are relevan to the topic which give large contribution in writing this thesis. Some of the theoritical statements are quoted from the book. Such as: Hartman and Stork (1972:43) Say comparative and contrastive have similarity that is they compare two or more language it means, that the comparative and contrastive linguistic are the branch of linguistic which compare two or more language. Bangun Tarigan (2006) has done Question words in Karonese language. He finds Karonese interrogative sentences formed by using the question words. Lestari, Mista,(2002) in a A contrastive study of Question words between English and Karonese. This thesis deals with the similarities and differences of question words in English and Karonese language. Naibaho, I can find some theories that deal with descriptive linguistics that really
help me to analyze language compared. The theories give me the understanding about specific system that will be analyzed.

An interrogative sentence usually contains a question word. According to Azar (1993:128) question words are words used to get information about time, place, reason, distance, things or person. The question words are who, whom, what, when, where, which, whose, why, and how.
CHAPTER II
THEORITICAL FRAME WORK

2.1 A Brief Description of Contrastive Analysis

One of the Linguistic aspects is concerned with the contrastive analysis. Richards (1994:63) state that “Contrastive analysis is comparison of linguistic system of two languages, for example the sound system or the grammatical system.

Webster (1975:126) say that contrastive is compare by observing differences places in immediate relation is order to higher an effort by emphasizing differences thing belonging to the same science or study.

Hanafiah (2008 : 8) state that analisis kantrastif adalah suatu metode penganalisisan linguistic yang berusaha mendeskripsikan, membuktikan dan menguraikan perbedaan atau persamaan aspek-aspek kebahasaan dari dua bahasa atau lebih yang dibandingkan contrastive analysis attempts to analyze the correspondences of languages compared especially the aspect of language compared in conducting contrastive analysis there must be at least two language that are going to be compared. The first language is called source language, and the second language is called target language. In this analysis that I am going to compared are the question words between English as the sources language and Karonese language question words as the target language.
2.2. A Brief Description of Question Words


An interrogative sentence usually contains a question word according to Azar (1993:128) question words are words to get information about time, place, reason, distance, thing, reason.

Question word is used by question, according to chear (1988:222) said that question words are words that used as supporting by interrogative sentences. Interrogative sentence is sentence that asked something or someone. Someone can use question sentence. Some one can use question sentence to look for information or know problem or situation.

English Question Words are:

Karonese Language Question Words are:
Ija, Ise, Kai, Piga, Uga, Siapai, Ndigen

**English Question Words**

1. **Who**

   *who* is used as the subject of a question

2. **Whom**

   *Whom* is used is object in a question. *whom* is used in formal English, in every day spoken English, *who* is usually instead of *whom*
Examples:

a. **Whom** did you see? (Formal)

b. **Who** did you see? (Informal)

3. **What**

   **What** can be used as either the subject

Examples:

a. **What** does Bob do every morning

b. **What** he goes to class

c. **What** did you do yesterday

d. **What** is your room mate doing

e. **What** are you going to do tomorrow

4. **Which**

   **Which** is used when the speaker wants some one to make a choice, when the speaker is offering alternatives: this one or that one, these or those. Which can be used with either singular or plural nouns.

Examples:

a. **Which** pen do you want

b. **Which** ones are you going to buy?

5. **Whose**

   **Whose** is used to ask about possession

Examples:

a. **Whose** book is this?

b. **Whose** is that?
6. How

**How** generally ask about the manner. The question is start with “is answer with adverb of manner (e.g., slowly, politely, well, fluently etc).

Examples:

a. **How** does he speak English? He speaks English fluently
b. **How** did they treat you? They treated me politely
c. **How** does he drive? He drives carefully
d. **How** are teacher teaching in your school? He is teaching slowly

How many uses. One of them, it is used to ask question about means (way) of transportation. For example.

a. **How** did you get here? I took a train
b. **How** can you come to school? By bus
c. **How** did they back to their house? By bicylcle
d. **How** will he arrive there soon? He will take a plane
e. **How** should they climb that mountain? By on their foots

How is used with much and many. How much is followed uncountable noun and how many is followed plural form. For example:

a. **How** much money do you have?
b. **How** much sugar do you need?

**How** often is used to ask question about frequency. The word of frequency consists of always, usually, sometimes, seldom or never. They always used all of the time, usually used most of the time, often used much of the time, sometimes used some of the time, seldom used almost never of time or nearest never and never didn’t at they any time. These words
refer that something spend all of time or instead didn’t any time. The following sentences are some examples from how often is used.

a. How often do you go shopping?
b. How often does she take her breakfast?

Other ways of asking how often. The following are some other examples of sentences using how many times that has same meaning with how often.

a. How many times a day do you eat?
b. How many times a week did she go to shopping?

c. How far is used to ask question about distance. The following sentences are some examples how far is used.

a. How far is your house to college?
b. How far is school to market?
c. How far do you walk to your house from here?
d. How far is hospital from post office?
e. How far must she run forward there?

Other ways to ask how far are how many miles, how many kilometers, how many blocks. The following are some other examples of sentence using how many miles, how many kilometers or how many blocks.

a. How many miles is Jakarta to Bogor?
b. How many blocks is museum to college?

c. How long asks for information about length of time. The following sentences are some examples how long is used.

a. How long should you wash clothes in the bathroom?
b. How long did you study last night?

Other ways of asking how long are how many minutes, how hours, how many days, how many weeks, how many months, how years. The following are some other examples of sentences using them:

a. How many minutes do you do exercise everyday?

b. How many hours do you clean your house?

How do you? has special meaning. It is used by speakers when they are introduced to each other in the same formal situation. How about and what about have the same meaning and usage. They are used to make suggestions or offers. They are used informal spoken English frequently, but they are usually not used in writing. They are followed by a noun (or pronoun) or the-ing from a verb.

Examples:

a. A: We need one more player.
   B: How about (what about) Jack? Let’s ask him if he wants to play.

b. A: What time should we meet?
   B: How about (What about) three o’clock?

From the statement shown that the question immediately is preceded.

How about you? has same meaning are you tired? in the first conversation. And what about you? has same meaning Are you hungry? in the second conversation.

7. Where

Where is used to ask questions about place
Examples:

a. Where do you live now?

b. Where is the book?

8. **When**

When is used to ask question about time in present, past and future time.

Examples:

a. When did David arrive?

b. When do you finish your tasks?

A question with when can be answered by any time expression: next week, last night, in a few days, yesterday etc.

9. **Why**

Why is used to ask question about reason. The answer usually used word form of because.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Why does the baby cry?</td>
<td>Because he is hungry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Why did he leave early?</td>
<td>Because he is ill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Karonese Language Question Words**

1. Kai /kɔ:i/ “What’

The Question word kai meaning what is used to ask information about something.

Ex:

- Kai kin dahin bapandu? /kɔ:i ɪ kɪn dʌhin bʌpʌndu/
“What is his father job?”

2. Ija / I : ja / “Where”

The question word ija meaning where is used to ask information about location or the place of something.

Ex:
- Ija kin tamakendu bukuku? / ija tΛmΛ kəndu: bu:kuku /
  Where did you put my book?


The Question word Ndigan meaning where is used to ask about the time when a certain activity is performed.

- Ndigan nai pagit sereh? / η di : gn nΛi Pagit Səreh /
  “When did pagit marry”

4. Ise / i : sə / “Who”

The Question Word use meaning, Who is used to find out the information about person.

Ex.
- Ise gelar gurundu / i : sə gəLR gurundu /
  “Who is your teacher name?”

In Karonese. To ask, name of some body we use the Question word ise / i : sə/ Meaning “Who” rather than kai / kΛ : i /
Meaning What. It is considered impolite when some one uses the Question Word Kai / kΛ : i? “What” is asking someone’s name.

Ex.
- Ise gelarndu? / i : sə gəLRndu :/

“Who name you”?
“What is your name”?

5. Siapa / Si: ΛηΛ / “Which”

The Question Word, Siapa meaning Which is used when Question is concerned with choosing or when the speaker offering alternatives this one or that one, these or those.

Ex.

Siapai Rumahndu ? / Si: ΛηΛAi ru : mAndu /
Which is your house?

6. Piga / Pi: gΛ / “how many”

The Question Word Piga meaning how many is used to ask the amount or the quality of something that is countable.

Ex.

- Piga wari kena ujian / Pi: gΛ wΛri kηΛ ιji : Λn / “How many days will you have the exam?”

7. uga / u: gΛ / “how”

The Question Word uga meaning how is used to ask about the state or condition of something or the way to perform a certain action.

Ex.

- Uga kin akapndu / u: gΛ kin ΛkΛpndu /
“How do you think”?”
CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Method

In completing this thesis, I apply Contrastive Analysis Method as the research method because I am not only going to describe the data but also analyze them. According to Naibaho (2006 : 1) “Contrastive analysis is the method of analysis whereby the differences and similarities of two or more languages (or sub-system languages) are made explicit”.

As an explicit analysis in dealing with language concerned, contrastive analysis can be concluded that it is a way to compare the first language structure with the second language structure to find out how far the similarities and differences of both languages compared.

3.2 Data Collecting Method

To make the method work properly, I apply library research method to support the data description. Library research method is a way to support the analysis through providing data in written materials. The data are collected to be read and studied. The sources of data are taken from some references in English and Karonese language books.

3.3 Data Analysis Method

The way that I am going to analyze the data of English and Karonese language can be divided into 2 steps. They are:

1. I am going to describe the function of Question Words in English and Karonese language.
2. I am going to compare English and Karonese language Question Words. In the end of each term will be found the correspondence whether English and Karonese Question Words are correspondent, partly correspondent, or non-correspondent.
CHAPTER IV
THE DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

4.1. The Description of Data

4.1.1 English Question Words

1. The function of Question word **What** is asking about something and asking for repetition or confirmation.

   Examples:
   a. What is your name?
   b. What I can hear you?

2. The function Question word **When** is asking about time

   Examples:
   a. When did he have?

3. The function Question word **Where** is asking in or at what place or position

   Examples:
   a. Where do they live?

4. The function Question word **Which** is asking about choice

   Examples:
   a. Which colour do you want?
   b. Which one do you want?

5. The function Question word **Who** is asking what or Which person or people (subject).
Examples:

a. **Who** wants to come with me?

b. **Who** are you?

6. The function Question word **Whom** is asking what or which person or people (object).

   Examples:

   a. Whom did you see?

7. The function Question word **Whose** is asking about ownership.

   Examples:

   a. Whose book is this?
   
   b. Whose car did you borrow?

8. The function Question word **Why** is asking for reason.

   Examples:

   a. Why do you say that?

9. The function Question word are asking about manner, condition or quality.

   Examples:

   How does this work?

How for is asking about distance

Example:

How far is Brastagi from Medan?

How long is asking about length (time or space)

Examples:

How long will it take?

How many is asking about quantity (countable)
Examples:

How many cars are there?

How much is asking about quantity (uncontrollable)

Example:

How much money do you have?

How old is asking about age

Examples:

How old are you?

4.1.2 Karonese Language Question Words

Below is a list of the karonese Question words.

1. kai / KΛi / “what”

2. ngkai / ngkΛi / “why”

3. kai sebabna / KΛisabΛanΛ / “why”

4. asakai / λsΛkΛI / “how”

5. man kai / mΛnkΛi / “for what”

The Question Words /kai sebabna/ and /man kai/ contain the same base word /kai/. In morphophonemic process, these can be analyzed as:

- kai sebabna / kΛisabΛanΛ / kai + sebabna

- man kai / mΛnkΛi / man + kai

The preposition /man together with the base word /kai/ from the Question Word /man kai/. Whereas, the form /sebabna/meaning “the reason” is another independent word used in combination with the basic Question Words /kai/.
Thus, the Question Words /kai sebabna/ has the meaning of “what is the reason for” or simply stated as “why”.

6. ija / I : ja / “where”
7. kuja / ku : ja / “where to”
8. ija nari / I : ja nari / “where from”

In this group, all of the Question Words contain the same base word /ja/.

From morphophonemic point of view, we can analyze them as:

- ija / I : ja / I + ja
- kuja / ku : ja / ku + ja
- ija nari / I : ja nari / I + ja + nari

The prepositions /i/, /ku/ and /nari/ are used in combination with the base word /ja/, a locative word to from other Question Words.

9. ise / I : so / “who”
10. jang ise / JAng i : so / “whose”
11. man ise / mAn i : so / “for whom”
12. ise punana / I : so punAnA / “whose”

All of the Question Words in this group contain the base morpheme /ise/. This base morpheme is glued to the prepositions /jang/ and /man/ meaning “own” and “for”, respectively. Whereas the word /punana/ is another independent nominal word which means “posses”. Thus the Question Word /ise punana/ can be translated directly as “who possesses”. Morphophonemically, the Question Word above can be analyzed as:

-/jang ise/ /jang/ + /ise/
-/man ise/ /man/ + /ise/
Form the above descriptions, we can conclude that there are seven basic Question Words in Karonese, namely:

1. kai / kAi /
2. ise / i - sə /
3. Ija / i -jΛ /
4. piga / pi : gΛ /
5. uga / U g Λ /
6. siapai / si : ApΛi /
7. ndigan / ndigΛn /

The existence of the relative pronouns /si/ and /ndigan/ in Karonese sentence, is one the special characteristics of the language. The other outstanding fact can be seen from the data is that the Question Words can be inserted or followed directly or indirectly by the enclitic from /kin/ as an emphaser. The enclitic from /kin/ takes the medial and the final positions in the sentences, but the most general positions is that it directly comes after the Question Word.

When the enclitic from /kin/ stands alone, it has no meaning, but when it exists in the interrogative sentence, it has the function to emphasize the questions. It also exists as an emphaser in the affirmative and the negative sentences.
In the description of the structure of the interrogative sentence later, the enclitic from /kin/ will not be included, since the use is optional. Below is the data on the Karonese interrogative sentences and the description of their meanings, functions and positions.

Direct (word by word) translation is given underneath each Karonese word. This is done to help the non-Karonese readers understand them more easily.

4.2. Analysis

4.2.1. The Function of English Question Words

The data acquired as shown below were gathered form the library. They might be classified into same ways of classifications based on the categories found in similarities and differences between English and Karonese question words.

English and Karonese question words have same meaning but they have differences. In English question words are usually put at the beginning or the middle and have function as subject or predicate in interrogative sentences. Meanwhile, Karonese question words can be put at the beginning or middle and sometimes at the end in interrogative sentences.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Karonese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who (m) will you invite to come to your wedding party ?</td>
<td>I se si undangandu bas pesta adat ndu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/I : sə si undAngndu bΔs pəstɔ AdAt ndu ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What newspaper do you read ?</td>
<td>Kai si bacandu ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ KAI si bAndu /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Question</td>
<td>Karonese Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where size is your shoes?</td>
<td>Nomor pigA sepatundu ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where do you come from?</td>
<td>Ija nan kutandu ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whose book is this?</td>
<td>Buku ise enda ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why the baby cries?</td>
<td>Engaki bai ah ngandung ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who (m) did you meet at the party last night?</td>
<td>I : sA kAm jumpA bas karjA ndorbih /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When did you post the letter?</td>
<td>Ndiganai kam ngeposken surA Ah /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What did you watch last night?</td>
<td>Kai sitontondu erbinai ? /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where will you spend your holidays?</td>
<td>Kuja kam gawah-gawah ? /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What has he done today?</td>
<td>Kai sidahikendu siedah ? /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How does he walk?</td>
<td>Uga ia erdalan ? /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For what do you the work?</td>
<td>Man kai kam ndahiken dahin ah ? /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With whom did you go?</td>
<td>Ras ise kam lawes ? /</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
English and Karonese question words are followed by noun. In English noun is put between question word and auxiliary verb while in Karonese, noun is put before question word and can be added by the word “yang “ after of before question word.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Karonese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What are you reading ?</td>
<td>Buku siapai sangana bacandu ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What flower does she like ?</td>
<td>Bunga siapai singena akundu ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What time do you usually have lunch ?</td>
<td>Jam piga biasana kam man ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whose car will she borrow ?</td>
<td>Motor siapai sipinjamndu ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which novel have you ever read ?</td>
<td>Novel siapai sienggo ibacandu ?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

English and Karonese question words are followed by an adjective. In Karonese, adjective is put between question word and noun. In English, adjective is put after question word.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Karonese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How high is the tree ?</td>
<td>Uga gedangna bata kay ah ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ U: gA gødAngnA bAtnAng kAy u Ah ? /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Karonese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How tall is he ?</td>
<td>Uga gedangna ia ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How big your apartement ?</td>
<td>Uga gedangna rumahndu ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How long is this table ?</td>
<td>Uga gedangna meja enda ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How far is the city here ?</td>
<td>Uga dauhna kota ah jenda nari ?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In English and Karonese, more than one question word to ask one objective or have same meaning to ask reason. Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Karonese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What did you kill him for = Why did you kill him ?</td>
<td>Engkai maka bunuhndu ia ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What do you study English for ? = Why do you study English</td>
<td>Mankai kam erlajar bahasa Inggris ?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In English question sentence, the auxiliary or verb can change from according to time (in present, past or future) and noun (singular, plural, uncountable of countable) and Karonese not change the verb.
### Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Karonese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When does the semester end?</td>
<td>Ndigan semester dungo?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ ndigAn səməstər dʊŋ /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When did you post the letter?</td>
<td>Ndiganai paskendu surat ah?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ ndigAn pAskəndu surAt Ah /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who will water the plant?</td>
<td>Ise niram sinuan ah?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ Isə nirim sinuən Ah /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many books do you have at home?</td>
<td>Piga buku silit bas rumahndu?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ Pigə buku silit bAs ruməndu /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why was he late?</td>
<td>Engkai kam terlambat?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ EŋkΛi kΛm tərlAmbAt /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who invited to come here?</td>
<td>Ise singundang kam kujenda?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ I : sə sɨnundəŋ kΛm kujəndə /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are you doing?</td>
<td>Kai sidahikendu?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ KΛI sɨdəhikəndu /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What has he done today?</td>
<td>Kai sienggo idahikendu?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ KΛI siəŋgo idəhikəndu /</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

English and Karonese can be followed by the preposition. In English it comes at the beginning or the end and in Indonesian it is put before question words.
Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Karonese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who (m) will you give this present ?</td>
<td>Man ise berkendu hadiah ah ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ Man i:sɔ bɔrəkəndu hʌdiʌh ʌh /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To who (m) should I talk ?</td>
<td>Man ise harus kubereken ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ Man i:sɔ harus kubɔɾəkɔn /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With who (m) did you go ?</td>
<td>Ras ise kam lawes ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ RΛs i:s kΛm lΛwɔs /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are you thinking about ?</td>
<td>Kai sipikirkendu ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ KΛi sipikirkɔn /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For what do you let them ?</td>
<td>Engkai pediandu kala ah ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ əŋkΛi pədiʌntu kΛlΛkΛh /</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In English two or more different question words can be used to give same meaning but Karonese question words cannot. Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Karonese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How long is this table = What length is this table ?</td>
<td>Uga gedangna meja ah ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ U: gΛ gɔdʌŋənΛ məjΛ ʌh /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How wide is this river ? = What width is this river ?</td>
<td>Uga belangna sungai ah ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ U:ɡΛ bəlʌŋnΛ kΛyu ʌh /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How high is that tree ? = What height is that tree ?</td>
<td>Uga gedangna batang kayu ah ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ U: gΛ gɔdʌŋənΛ kΛyu ʌh /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How far is the city from here ? = What distance is the city from here</td>
<td>Uga dahna kota ah jenda nari ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ U: gΛ ɗʌhʌnΛ kutΛ ʌh ku jɔndΛ /</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A part of English question words, one question word has two or more meanings in Karonese question words and instead. Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Karonese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What time is it now?</td>
<td>Jam piga gundari ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ JAmpigajgundari ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What day do you study English?</td>
<td>Wari kai kam erlajar bahasa Inggris ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ WarikAmaramlarbahasaInggris ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whose car will she borrow?</td>
<td>Motor siapai sipinjamdu ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ Motorsiapaisipinjamdu /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who is absent today?</td>
<td>Ise si la reh sendah ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ Issi larahsandalh /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How does she speak English?</td>
<td>Uga ia ercakap bahasa Inggris ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ UgaiarcapbahasaInggris /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many days will you stay here?</td>
<td>Piga wari kam tading ijenda ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ Piga wari kAm tAdinijendal /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where is the book?</td>
<td>Ija buku ndai ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ Ijabaaku ndal /</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Similarities

English and Karonese question words are put at the beginning or middle and have usage as subject or predicate in interrogative sentence. Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Karonese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who is absent today?</td>
<td>Ise siabsen sendah ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Karonese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is that ?</td>
<td>Kai ei ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When will your father go to America ?</td>
<td>Ndigan Bapandu lawes ku America ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where do you study English ?</td>
<td>Ija kam erlajar bahasa Inggris ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which do you want ?</td>
<td>Siapai asendu ngena ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why do you take my pen ?</td>
<td>Engkai buatandu pulpenku ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How did they treat you ?</td>
<td>Uga kalah ai petandakendu ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For what do you the work ?</td>
<td>Man kai dahikendu dahin ah ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To whom should I talk ?</td>
<td>Man ise aku harus ngerana ?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both English and Karonese question words are followed by noun or adjective. Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Karonese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How big is you apartment ?</td>
<td>Uga galangna rumahndu ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What films do you like best ?</td>
<td>Kai film sikam sorna ?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A part of English and Karonese question words are followed by preposition. Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Karonese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who will you give this present to ?</td>
<td>Man isi hadiah enda berekendu ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who should I talk to ?</td>
<td>Ras ise kam ngerana ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With whom did you go ?</td>
<td>Ras ise kam lawes ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are you thinking about ?</td>
<td>Kai sipikerkendu ?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A part of English Karonese question words used two or more different question words to say same aim or have same meanings.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Karonese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For what did you kill him ? Why</td>
<td>Engkai bunuh ndu ia ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ ηŋkAi bunuhndu iaΛ ? /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What do you study English for ?</td>
<td>Man kai kam erlajar bahasa Inggris ?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A part English Karonese question words, one word has two or more meaning in English and Karonese question words. Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Karonese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What time is it now ?</td>
<td>Jam piga gundari ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ Jam pī : gʌndʌri ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What day do you study English ?</td>
<td>Wari kai kam erlajar bahasa Inggris ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ Wʌri kAi kʌm ərlʌjrʌ bʌhʌsʌ ɪŋgrɪs ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whose car will she borrow ?</td>
<td>Motor ise sipinjamndu ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ Motor i : sə sipinjʌmndu /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who is absent today ?</td>
<td>Ise silarch sendah ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ I : sə sɪlʌrʌh səndʌh ?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Differences

The position of English question word are at the beginning and Karonese question words are put in initial, medial or final position.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Karonese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What newspaper do you read ?</td>
<td>Surat khabar siapai sibacandu ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ Surat kʌbʌr sɪəpʌɪ sibəkʌndu ?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Both English and Karonese question words can be followed by noun. But in English, noun is put after question words while in Karonese, noun is put before the question words in interrogative sentences.

### Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Karonese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What flower does she likes ?</td>
<td>Bunga apai atendu ngena ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ Buŋa ɐpΛ1 Λtəndu ηənΛ ? /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which novel have ever read ?</td>
<td>Novel apai sienggo bacandu ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ Νoνəl ɐpΛ1 ɓΛcΛndu / /</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In English question words, the auxiliary or verb form can change according to time (in present, past or future time) and noun (singular or...
plural, uncountable or countable etc). however, Karonese question words do not change the verb or another form.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Karonese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What are you doing?</td>
<td>Kai sangana idahindu?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who invited him come to here?</td>
<td>Ise nuruh kam reh ku jenda?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What has he done today?</td>
<td>Kai si enggo idahikendu?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When did you post the letter?</td>
<td>Ndigan nai kirimndu surat enda?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How will water the plant?</td>
<td>Ise niram sinuan-sinuan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How much sugar do you need?</td>
<td>Uga lalana gula kam perlu?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many books do you have at home?</td>
<td>Piga buku siperlukendu?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In English two or more different question words can be used to give the same meaning in Karonese but Karonese question words cannot. Examples:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Karonese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How far is the city from here ? = What</td>
<td>Uga dauhna jenda nari kutandai ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distance is the city from here ?</td>
<td>/ U: gΛ dΛuhnΛ jΛندΛ nΛ Ari kutΛndΛI ? /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How high is that tree &gt; = What height</td>
<td>Uga gedangna batang kayu ah ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is that tree ?</td>
<td>/ U: gΛ gedΛηΛna bΛΤΛng kΛyu Λh ? /</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Corespondence Form Of Question Words
### English And Karonese Language

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Repetition or Confirmation</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Choice</th>
<th>Amount/Manners</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>English Question Words</strong></td>
<td><strong>What</strong></td>
<td><strong>Where</strong></td>
<td><strong>When</strong></td>
<td><strong>Whose</strong></td>
<td><strong>Who</strong>/<strong>Whom</strong>/<strong>What</strong></td>
<td><strong>Which</strong></td>
<td><strong>How</strong>/<strong>How many</strong>/<strong>How much</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Karonese Language Question Words</strong></td>
<td><strong>Kai</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ija</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ndigan</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ise punana</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ise Kai Man ise</strong></td>
<td><strong>Siapai</strong></td>
<td><strong>Piga</strong>/<strong>Asakai</strong>/<strong>Uga</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kai</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ise</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2.2. Analysis of Karonese Language Question Words

By analyzing all of the sentences selected from the collected data it can be seen that Karonese has 16 question words use in the Karonese interrogative sentences.

Below is a list of the karonese Question words.

1. kai /Kai/ “what”
2. ngkai /ngkai/ “why”
3. kai sebabna /Kai sebabna/ “why”
4. asakai /asakai/ “how”
5. man kai /man kai/ “for what”

The Question Words /kai sebabna/ and /man kai/ contain the same base word /kai/. In morphophonemic process, these can be analyzed as:

- kai sebabna /kai sebabna/ kai + sebabna
- man kai /man kai/ man + kai

The preposition /man together with the base word /kai/ from the Question Word /man kai/. Whereas, the form /sebabna/meaning “the reason”is another independent word used in combination with the basic Question Words /kai/. Thus, the Question Words /kai sebabna/has the meaning of “what is the reason for” or simply stated as “why”.

6. ija /ija/ “where”
7. kuja /kuja/ “where to”
8. ija nari /ija nari/ “where from”

In this group, all of the Question Words contain the same base word /ija/.

From morphophonemic point of view, we can analyze them as:
The prepositions /i/, /ku/ and /nari/ are used in combination with the base word /ja/, a locative word to form other Question Words.

9. ise / I : sə / “who”
10. jang ise / JAng i : sə / “whose”
11. man ise / mAn i : sə / “for whom”
12. ise punana / I : sə punAnA / “whose”

All of the Question Word in this group contain the base morpheme /ise/. This base morpheme is glued to the prepositions /jang/ and /man/ meaning “own” and “for”, respectively. Whereas the word /punana/ is another independent nominal word which means “possesses”. Thus the Question Word /ise punana/ can be translated directly as “who possesses”. Morphophonemically, the Question Word above can be analyzed as:

- /jang ise/ /jang/ + /ise/
- /man ise/ /man/ + /ise/
- /ise punana/ /ise/ + /punana/

13. uga / u : gA / “how”
14. piga / pi : gA / “how many”
15. siapai / si : ApAi / “which”
16. ndigan / ndigAn / “when”
The following is a list of Karonese interrogative sentences showing the use of the Question word /kai/. The Question word /kai/ meaning “what”, is used to ask information about something. It occupies both the initial and the medial positions.

kai kin dahin bapana? / kAi / kin dAhin bApAndu /
“What is his/her father’s job?”

In this sentence, the Question word /kai/ takes the initial position and stands as the subject of the interrogative sentence, followed by the enclitic from /kin/ and the noun /dahin/ meaning “job”. The word /bapana/ consists of the noun /bapa/ meaning “father”, and the enclitic pronoun /na/ meaning “his/her”.

kitab kai si ogendu kin? / Ki tAb kAi si : ogendu /
“What book is read by you?”

Here, the Question Word /kai/ takes the medial position preceded by the noun /kitab/ “book”, followed by the relative pronoun /si/ and the verb /oge/ meaning “read” with the enclitic from /ndu/ plus the enclitic from /kin/.

In this sentence, the Question Word /kai/ functions as an interrogative adjective, asking for the information about something “concerning the book. The Question Word /kai/ with the noun /kitab/ “book”, stands as the subject of the sentence.

The question word /kai/ together with the noun functions as the subject of the sentence. When the question word is in the medial position, it is an interrogative adjective, that is, the question inquires the choice of the noun rather than simply asks for information about something when the question word is used...
in the medial position, it will be preceded by noun, and is followed by the enclitic from /kin/, then comes the relative pronoun /si/ and the verb, plus the noun or the enclitic pronoun and the rest of the predicate; or as in sentence no.6, the question word is preceded by the noun and then followed by the enclitic from /kin/ and the adverb of time /sendah/ which means “today”. Thus, when the question word takes the medial position, the interrogative sentence takes either one of these structures.

2. The Question Word /ngkai/

The question word /ngkai/ means “why”. This is used to ask the information about the motive or the reason for an action. Below is a list of the Karonese interrogative sentences showing the use of the Question Word /ngkai/ meaning “why”.

ngkai kin maka la kena reh nderbih?

/ ngkai ki : n mAkA lA kAnA reh nderbih ? /

“why didn’t you come yesterday?”

Here, the question word occupies the initial position, followed by the enclitic from /kin/ as an anclitic from and the word /maka/ “so that”, then comes the negativer /la/ plus the noun /kena/ “you” plural and the verb /reh/ meaning “come” with the adverb of time /nderbih/ “yesterday”.

/ngkai maka ntangkondu sen bapa?/

Why so that steal your money father?

Why did you steal father’s money?

This sentence has a different structure from the first one above. The Question word takes the initial position, follow directly by the verb /tangko/
meaning “steal” with the enclitic from /ndu/ “you” the object noun /sen bapa/ meaning “father’s money”.

ngkai kin maka rawaindu ia? / NgkΛi  kinn mΛkΛ rΛwΛindu i : Λ /

“why did you scold him/her?”

From this data sentence, we can see that the Question word /ngkai/ occupies the initial position only. The Question Word /ngkai/ is always followed by the word maka meaning “so that”. The enclitic from /kin/ takes place between the question word maka, or is put at the end of the interrogative sentence. A conclusion can therefore be made, that the structures of the Karonese interrogative sentence with the Question Word /ngkai/.

The pronoun “you” takes two forms. When it precedes the verb, it takes the /kam/ form. Whereas if the pronoun is put after the verb, it will become an enclitic pronoun and changes into /ndu/.

3. The Question Word /kai sebabna/

The Question Word /kai sebabna/ means “what is the reason for”, or simply translated as “why”. This question word has the same meaning and function with the question word /ngkai/, thus it is used to ask about the motive or the reason of an action or an event. The Question word /kai sebabna/ is always followed by the word /maka/ “so that”. Below is a list of the interrogative sentences with the question word /kai sebabna/.

kai kin sebabna maka la kam reh nderbih?

/ KΛi kin sσbΛbnΛ mΛkΛ lΛ kΛm rΛh nδrΛbih /

“why didn’t you came yesterday?”
The enclitic form /kin/ takes place in between the morpheme /kai/ and /sebabna/. Followed by the word /maka/ meaning “so that”, plus the pronoun /kam/ meaning “you” and the negativizer /la/ “not”, with the verb /reh/ “come” and the adverb of time /nderbih/ meaning “yesterday”.

/kai kin sebabna maka pelaweskendu kalaka?/

why did you cause them to go?

Here, the enclitic form /kin/ is inserted in between the morphemes /kai/ and /sebabna/ followed by the word /maka/ “so that”, plus the verb /pelawesken/ which means “cause to go”, with the enclitic form /ndu/ and the noun object /kalaka/ meaning “they”.

kai kin sebabna maka la kam ndungken ndahindu?

/KAi kin sebAbnΛ mAkΛ la kAm ndukungkΛ ndAnindu /

why didn’t you finish your work?

From the sentences above, it is clear that the interrogative sentences with the question word /kai sebabna/ takes two kinds of structure.

The question word /kai sebabna/ can be emphasized by inserting the enclitic form /kin/ in between the morphemes /kai/ and /sebabna/, producing /kai kin sebabna/.

4. The Question Word /asakai/

The Question Word /asakai/ means “how much”. When it is followed by an adjective and the enclitic pronoun /na/, it will be equivalent to the English “how + adj”. Below is the list of the data sentence showing the use of the Question word /asakai/ in the Karonese interrogative sentence.
asakai kin gendangna nali enda? /AsAkAi kin gəndAngnΛ nΛi əndΛ /

“how long is this rope?’

Here, the question word takes the initial position, followed by the enclitic pronoun /na/ “it”, plus the object noun /nali/ “rope” and the relative pronoun /enda/ “this”.

/asakai lalana gula si tamakendu ibas kopiku?/

How much sugar did you put in my coffee my?

Here, the question word is followed directly by the enclitic form /kin/ and the verb /tukur/ “buy”, with enclitic pronoun /ndu/ “you” and the rest of the predicate.

From the data sentences, it can be seen that the Question Word /asakai/ occupies only the initial position, and it can be followed by adjective, a noun or verb. The interrogative sentence with the question word /asakai/ follows either one of these structures.

The question word /asakai/ is used to ask the price of something, the measurement of something, the quality of something, and so on.

In some cases, the question word /uga/ can substitute the question word /asakai/ without any change of the structure or the meaning of the interrogative sentence. When the speaker uses the question word /asakai/, he expects a quantitative answer, on the contrary, when he/she uses the question word /uga/, he expect a qualitative answer more than the quantitative answer. For example, take one of the sentence above.

asakai lalana gula si tamakendu ibas kopiku?

/ AsAkAi lΛ: lΛ: nΛ gu : lΛ si tΛmAkəndu ibΛs kopiku /
How much sugar did you put in my coffee?

The answer may be:
- dua senduk saja / du : sənduk səjə / two spoon only
- sitik saja / sətik səjə / little only

The interrogative sentence above can also be uttered in this way:
- uga lalana gula si tamakendu ibas kopiku?
  Ugə lələnənə gula sə təməkəndə u : bas kopiku / How much sugar did you put in my coffee?
  Here, the answer can be:
- sitik saja / sətik səjə / little only?
  A little only

Both of the interrogative sentences have the same meaning, that is:
- how much sugar did you put in my coffee?, but different answers can be given to the interrogative sentences, due to the selection of the question words.

5. The Question Word /man kai/

The question word /man kai/ means “what for” this question word is rarely used since it is considered vulgar and impolite when used in asking questions. It is uttered in a rather emotional way.

man kai kam reh kujenda? / mən kəi kəm rəəkənəndə / for what you come to here?

What did you come here for?
This reflects that the questioner feels regretful or impatient that “you” come. In this sentence, the question word /man kai/ takes the initial position followed by the noun subject /kam/ meaning “you” and the verb /reh/ “come”, and the rest of the predicate.

\[
\text{man kai kin tukurndu lembut enda? / ㎝ካ㎝ี่ kìɬɭɒɭ怎么会 ɬɪɭɒɭ ɚɭɿɭɬɭ ɬɭɒɭ} \\
\text{what did you but this blanket for?}
\]

This sentence has a different structure from the first one above. Here, we can observe that the enclitic form /kin/ is put directly after the question word /man kai/, producing /man kai kin/, followed by the verb /tukur/ “buy” with the enclitic pronoun /ndu/ “you” and the rest of the predicate.

\[
\text{man kai berekendu sen enda? / ㎝ｶ㎝ｉ ɨɬɚɘɭɛɭɗɭ sɛɭ ɚɭɿɬɭ ɬɭɒɭ} \\
\text{what did you give this money for?}
\]

From the sentence above, it is obvious that the question word occupies only the initial position.

6. The Question Word /ija/

This question word is derived from the base word /ja/ preceded by the preposition /i/. The question word /ija/ meaning “where” is used to ask the information about the location or the place of something.

\[
\text{ija kin tamakendu mbentingku? / I jɄ ɭɬɭɭɭɭɭɭ ɬɭɒɭ ‘bɭɬɨɭɭɭ’} \\
\text{where did you put my belt?}
\]

In this sentence, the question word /ija/ occupies the initial position followed by the enclitic form /kin/ plus the verb /tamakan/ which means “put”, and the enclitic pronoun /ndu/ “you” with the object noun /mbenting/ “belt” and the English pronoun /ku/ “my”.

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ija rumah-sekolahndu? / ija ru : mAh sakolAhndu’ /

Where is you school?

In this sentence, the question word /ija/ is followed directly by the noun /rumah-sekolah/, a compound noun meaning “school” and the enclitic pronoun /ndu/ “you”.

ija kin ingandu tading? / ija kin ingAndu tAding /

Where is the place where you live?

Or where do you live?

In this sentence, stands another relative pronoun, that is, /ingan/ meaning “place”

In this sentence, the question word is followed directly by the noun /kitab/ meaning “book” and the enclitic pronoun /ku/ “my”.

The question word /ija/ takes only the initial position the interrogative sentences.

In Karonese.

7. The Question Word /kuja/

The question word /kuja/ meaning “where to”, is used to ask about destination or direction of an action.

kuja kin kena lawes nderbih? / KujA kin kənA lawes ndərbih /

Where did you go yesterday?

Is this sentence, the question word /kuja/ takes the initial position followed by the inlctic form /kin/ plus the noun /kena/ “you(plural)” with the relative pronoun /enda/ “this”, and the verb /lawes/ “go”, followed by the adverb of time /nderbih/ “yesterday”.

kuja tenahkendu surat ah? / KujA tenAh kəndu surAt Ah /
“Where did you deliver the letter to?”

The structure of the school sentence is different from the first one above. The question word /kuja/ is followed directly by

kuja kin surya berkat? / KujΛ kin suryΛ børkΛt /

The question word /kuja/ which means “where to” occupies only the initial position, from the sentences above.

8. The Question Word /ija nari/

The question word /ija nari/ meaning “where from” derives from the base locative word /ija/, attached by the preposition /i/ and /nari/. Below is a list of interrogative sentence using the question word /ija nari/.

ija nari kam reh ndai? / i : jΛ nΛri kΛm rΛh ndΛi /

“Where have you been?”

ija nari mbuatndu galuh enda? / i : jΛ nΛri buΛntdu gΛluh əndΛ /

“Where did you take this banana (from)?”

Here the question word /ija nari/ is followed directly by the verb /mbuat/ “take”, with the enclitic pronoun ndu “you” plus the object noun /galuh/ “banana” and the directly by the pronoun /enda/ “this”.

From the interrogative sentence above, it is clear that the question word /ija nari/ occupies only the initial position.
9. The Question Word /ise/

The Question word /ise/ meaning “who”, is used to find out the information about person. When the question word takes the medial position, it will function as an interrogative possessive, equivalent to “whose” in English.

ise gelarndu?  / I : sə ɡəlʌɾndu /

“What name you?”

“What is your name?”

In Karonese, to ask the name of somebody, we use the question word /ise/ meaning “who” rather than /kai/ meaning “what”. It is considered impolite when someone uses the question word /kai/ meaning “what” in asking someone’s name.

In this sentence, the question word /kai/ functions as the subject of the sentence, followed by the noun /gelar/ and the enclitic form /ndu/.

- ise gelar gurundu?  / isə ɡəlɬəɾ gurundu /

“Who is your teacher’s name?”

- ise sir eh pepagi enda?  /isə ɬəɾ əh pəpɬɪəŋəndɬə /

“Who came this morning?”

Here, the question word is followed by the RP /ise/ and the verb /reh/ meaning “come” plus the adverb of time /papagi/ “morning” and the directly by the pronoun /enda/ “this”.

kitab ise kin enda?  / Kiɾɬə bə sə kɪn əndɬə /

“Whose book is this?”
In this sentence, the question word /ise/ takes the medial position, preceded by the noun /kitab/ meaning “book”, followed by the enclitic form /kin/ and the directly by the pronoun /enda/ “this”.

The other Karonese question words which also function as the possessive interrogative are the question word /ise punana and the question word /jang ise/.

ise si ntading ibas rumah enda? / isə si ntʌding ibʌs rumʌh ʌndə /

“Who lives in this house?”

In this sentence, we find a new relative pronoun, namely /sa/, which has the function to emphasize the noun object.

sepatu ise si megersing ah? / Səpʌtu isə si megersing ʌh /

“Shoes who that yellow that?”

Whose shoes are the yellow one?

The question word /ise/ occupies the initial.

10. Question Word /jang ise/

The question word /jang ise/ is used to ask about the possession or the ownership of something. Here is a list of the interrogative sentences showing the use of the question word /jang ise/.

jang isekin mangsi enda? / Jʌŋg isəkin mʌŋgi ʌndə /

“whose pencil is this?”

In this sentence, the question word takes the initial position, followed by the enclitic form /kin/ and the noun /mangsi/ “pencil” and the directly by the pronoun /enda/ meaning “this”.

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11. The Question Word /man ise/

The question word /man ise/ meaning “for whom” is derived from the base morpheme /ise/, attached with the preposition /man/. Below is a group of interrogative sentences with the question word /man ise/.

man ise berekenndu surat ndai? / mΛn i:sə bərəkəndu su: tΛt ndΛI /
“whom did you give the letter to?”

In this sentence, the question word takes the initial position, followed by the verb /mbereken/ meaning “give” with the enclitic form /ndu/ “you” plus the object noun /surat/ “letter” the directly by the pronoun /ndai/ “this”.

man ise ntaruhkendu manuk ndai? / mΛn i:sə ntarukəndu mΛnuk ndΛI /
“whom did you give the chicken to?”

Here, the question word is followed by the pronoun /kam/ “you” plus the verb /kirim/ “send” and the object noun /surat/ “letter” with the directly by the pronoun /nda/ “this”.

man ise kirimkenndu sen ndai? / mΛn i:sə kirimkəndu sən ndΛI /
“whom did you send the money to?”

sen enda man ise? / sən əndΛ mΛn i:sə /
“whom is this money for?”

Here, the noun /sen/ meaning “money” begins the sentences, followed by the directly by the pronoun /nda/ “this” and the question word in the final position.

man ise isap enda? / mΛn i:sə i:sΛp əndΛ /
“whom are these cigarettes for?”
In this sentence, the question word takes the initial position, followed by the noun /isap/ meaning “cigarettes” and the directly by the pronoun /enda/ meaning “this”.

12. The Question Word /ise punana/

The question word /ise punana/ meaning “whose”, is used to ask the information about the ownership or the possessor of something. Below is a list of Karonese interrogative sentences showing the use of the question word /ise punana/.

Ise kin punana mangsi enda? / I : sə kin punənə mangsiə ndə / “whose pencil is this?”

/Kaca mata enda ise punana kin? / KΛcΛ mΛtΛ endΛ  isə punΛnΛ kin /

“whose spectacles are these?”

The question word /ise punana/ and the question word /jang ise/ have the same meaning and function, but the use of the question word /jang ise/ is considered more vulgar than the question word /ise punana.

The question word /ise punana/ occupies the initial and the final position in the sentences, when the enclitic form /kin/ exists, it is inserted in between the morphemes /ise/ and /punana/, or directly follow the question word.

13. The Question Word /uga/

The question word /uga/ meaning “how” is used to ask about the state or condition of something or the way to perform a certain action. Besides that, when the question word /uga/ is followed directly by an adjective and the enclitic
pronoun /na/, it is used to ask about the amount of something, and usually, a qualitative answer is expected.

ugā kīna kāpndu? /UgΛ kīn ΛkΛpndu /

“how do you think?”

“Or what do you think?”

In this sentence, the question word takes the initial position, followed by the enclitic form /kin/ and the noun /akap/ “opinion” with the enclitic form /ndu/ “you”.

ugā perbinaganta nārdibih? /UgΛ pərbΛnΛgΛntΛ nārdibih /

“how was our business yesterday?”

ugā kīna nāmnna? /UgΛ kīn nΛnΛmnΛ /

“How does it taste?”

ugā kīna kārana suankan sā galūh enda? /U : gΛ kīn cΛrΛnΛ suΛnΛnΛ sΛgΛluΛh ΛndΛ /

“how do you grow this banana?”

These sentences have a different structure from the first sentence above. Here, the question word takes the initial position followed by the enclitic form /kin/ and the noun /kara/ “way” with the enclitic form /na/, plus the verb /suankan/ “plant” with the enclitic form /sa/ and the noun /galuh/ “banana” with the directly by the pronoun /enda/ “this”.

ugā kīna kārana hidupken sā computer enda?

/U : gΛ kīn cΛrΛnΛ hidupΛnΛ sΛ computΛr ΛndΛ /

“how do you which-on ths computer?”

ugā melasna kopi enda? /U : gΛ məΛsΛnΛ kopi ΛndΛ /

“how much hot is this coffee?”

The structure of this sentence is different from those of the two above, here, the question word is put initially, followed by the adjective /melas/ “hot” with the enclitic pronoun /na/ plus the noun /kopi/ “coffee” and the directly by the pronoun enda “this”.

uga carana rendeken sa lagu si mbaru enda?
/U : gA cArAAnA rAndAknA sA lAgu si mbAru əndA /

“How do we sing this new song?”

uga kin gendangna nali enda?  /U : gA kin gAndAngnA nAΛi əndA /

“How long is this rope?”

uga dauhna kantor posi jenda nari? /U : gA dΛuhnA kA_ntor posi jAndA nAri /

“How far is the post office from here?”

By observing the data above, it is clear that the question word /uga/ occupies only the initial position, and it can be followed by a noun or an adjective.

14. The Question Word/piga/

The question word /piga/ “how many”, is used to ask the amount or the quantity of something that is countable. Below is the data sentences showing the use of the question word /piga/.

piga kalak kin si la reh nnderbih?  /Pi : gA kAlAk kin si lA rh ndərbih /

“How many people didn’t come yesterday?”

In this sentences, the question word /piga/, the numeral marker takes the initial position, followed by /kalak/ “person”, and is emphasized by the existence o
the enclitic form /kin/, then comes the relative pronoun /si/ with the negativizer /la/ and the verb /reh/ “comes” and the adverb of time nderbih “yesterday”.

/piga goni page si ndayakenna mbarenda?/
How many sacks of rice did he/she sell?
piga wari kena ujian       / Pi : gΛ wÀri kønΛ ujiΛn /
“How many days will you have the exam?”
Jam piga Harun seh ijenda?    / JAmpi : gΛ HÀrun søh iøndΛ /
“What time did Harun arrive here?”

In this sentences, the question word /piga/ takes the medial
/Piga jam enggo timaindu?/
How many hours have you been waiting
Tanggal piga kena reh?       / TÀnggΛl Pi : gΛ kønΛ reh /
“What date will you come?”

By analizing the data above, it is obvious that the question word takes both the initial and the medial positions.

When it is put in the initial position, it is used to ask the amount of the Countable noun.

15. The Question Word/ siapai/

The QW /siapai/ equivalent to “which” in English. Here a list of Karonese interrogative sentences with the question word /siapai/.

Siapai kin jangndu?       / SìÀpΛI kin jÀngndu /
“Which is yours?”
In this sentences, the question word takes the initial position, followed by the enclitic form /kin/, with the abstract noun /jang/ “own” and the enclitic form /ndu/ meaning “you”.

Baju siapai kam pet? / BΛju si : ApΛi kΛm pΩt /

“Which is your house?”

In this sentences, the question word takes the initial position, followed by the enclitic form /kin/, with the abstract noun /jang/ “own” and the enclitic form /ndu/ meaning “you”.

Siapaikin rumahndu? / Si : ApΛikin rumhΛndu /

“Which is your house?”

Siapai si galangna? / Si : ApΛi si gΛΛngnΛ /

“Which is the biggest one?”

The question word occupies the initial position in this sentences, followed by the relative pronoun /si/ and the adjective /galang/ “big” with the enclitic form /na/.

This structure: Relative Pronoun-Adj-Enclitic Form /na/, forms the superlative degree of the adjective.

Siapai kin si tergalangen ? / Si : ApΛI kin si tørgΛΛngnΛ /

“Which one is bigger?”

The this sentences, the question word occupies the medial position, preceded by the noun /Pulpen/ “pen” and followed by the superlative degree of the adjective expensive /Si mergana/ the most expensive.

Amak siapai si terkapalen? / ÅmΛk si : ApΛI si tørkΛΛλΛn /

“Which mattress is thicker?”
The question word takes the medial position in this sentences, preceded by the noun /ak/ “mattress”. And followed by the comparative degree of the adjective thick /siterkapalen/ “thicker”.

The question word takes the medial position in this sentence, preceded by the noun /amak/ “matress”, and followed by the comparative degree of the adjective thick /si terkapalen/ “thicker”.

Pelajaran siapai si kam la mengerti?
/ PәlΛjлΛn si : АпΛİ si kΛм İΛ mёŋětι /
“which subject don’t you understand?”

Ibas juma siapai kam erdahin? / IbΛs jumΛ Si : АпΛİ kΛм ηrдΛahun /
“In which field do you work?”

The question word /siapai/ occupies both the initial and the medial position in the interrogative sentences.

16. The Question Word /ndigan/

The question word /ndigan/ meaning “when”, is used to ask about the time when a certain activity is performed. Below is a list of Karonese interrogative sentences showing the use of the question word /ndigan/.

Ndigan nai kin kam reh ku jenda? / NdίgΛn ηΛAI kΛm rєh ku jєndΛ /
“When did you come here?”

The question word takes the initial position in this sentence, followed by the past tense marker /ndai/, plus the enclitic form /kin/ with the noun /kam/ “you” and verb /reh/ “come”.

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Plus the preposition /ku/ “to” and the adverb of place /jenda/ meaning “here”

Ndigan nai kin kam tammat? / NdigΛn ΛNi kΛm tΛmmΛt /

“When did you graduate?”

Here, the question word is not followed by the past tense marker /nai/, thus it does not refer to the past, but to the present or to the future. From the data sentence above, we can see that the question word /ndigan/ occupies only the initial position in the interrogative sentences.

From the descriptions a book we can conclude that there are seven basic question words in Karonese namely:

1. kai / kΛi /
2. ise / i - sɔ /
3. Ija / i - jΛ /
4. piga / pi : gΛ /
5. uga / U gΛ /
6. siapai / si : ΛpΛi /
7. ndigan / ndigΛn /

The Question Word /kai/ meaning “what” is function asking information about something.

Examples:

Kai kin dahin bapandu?

“What is his/her father’s job?”

Kai si cakapken kena ei?

“What are you talking about?”
1. The Question Word /ise/ meaning “who” is function to find out the information about person when the question word takes the medial position, it will function as an interrogative possessive, equivalent to “whose” in English.

Examples:
Ise gelarndu?
What is your name?

In Karonese, to ask the name of somebody we use the question word /ise/ meaning “who”, rather than /kai/ meaning “what”, it is considered impolite when some one uses the question word /kai/ meaning “what”. In asking some one’s name, in this sentence the question word /kai/ function as the subject of the sentences.

2. The Question Word /ija/ meaning “where” is function to ask the information about location or the place something.

/Ija kin ingan tading?/
where is the place where do you live?
/Ija ingan kena erlajar?/
where do you study?

3. The Question Word /piga/ meaning “how many”, is function asking the amount or the quantity of something that is countable.

Examples:
/Piga wari kena ujian?/
How many days will you have the exam?
/Piga senduk kam inem ntamar ndai?/
How many spoons of medicine did you drink?

4. The Question Word /uga/ meaning “how”, is function to ask about the state or condition of something or the way to perform a certain action. 

Examples:

/Uga kin akapndu?/  
how do you think?

/Uga kin nanamna?/  
how does it taste?

5. The Question Word /siapai/ meaning “which”, the function is concerned with choosing or when the speaker is offering alternatives; this one or that one; these or those.

Example:

/Siapai kin jangndu?/  
which is yours?

/Siapai si galangna?/  
which is the biggest one?

6. The question Word /Ndigan/ meaning “when” is function to ask about the time when a certain activity is performed.

Examples:

/Ndigan nai kin kam reh ku jenda?/  
when did you come here?

/Ndigan nai kin kam tammat?  
When did you graduate?
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

After doing a contrastive study between English and Karonese question words some conclusions are drawn as follows:

1. English question words have nine there are Who, Whom, What, Where, Which, Whose, How and Karonese language question words have seven basic they are Kai, ise, ija, piga, uga, siapai, Ndigan.
2. The function of question words in English and Karonese language can used for asking about repetition or confirmation, place, time, ownership, person, choice amount/manners, reason.
3. - Asking for repetition or confirmation can be used the question word what in English and Kai, ise in Karonese language.
   - Asking for place can be used the question word Where in English and ija in Karonese language.
   - Asking for time can be used the question word When in English and Ndigan in Karonese language.
   - Asking for ownership can be used the question word Whose in English and isepunana in Karonese language.
   - Asking for person can be used the question word Who, Whom, What in English and ise, kai, man ise in Karonese language.
   - Asking for Choice can be used the question word Which in English and Siapai in Karonese language.
Asking for amount/manners can be used the question word How, How many, How much in English and Piga, Asakai, Uga in Karonese language.

Asking for Reason can be used the question word Why in English and Kai sebabna or Engkai in Karonese language.

4. In partial term of question words may used English and Karonese language question words as follow:
   - In English question words are found in initial, medial position.
   - In Karonese language question words have variation than English it’s found in initial, medial, and final position (partly correspondence).

B. Suggestios

Having finished the writing of thin thesis, the writer would like suggesting the following.

1. She would like readers or these who are interested in this field of study to do further research, such as nation and distribution of question word from between English and Karonese.

2. The writer also expects that this thesis could be a reference for those who want to do research in English and Karonese and students who have knowledge a both languages can deepen their sienes to both languages.

3. The writer believes that this thesis is still far from being perfect so, constructive, criticism will be we comed and thanked.

4. As language is international languange, the writer want k Karonese people interest in learning English, espessially in question words
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GEOGRAPHICAL OF KAROLAND

Karonese people is one of the so-called Batak. Batak is usually as a collective name for several linguistically and culturally related people Toba, Karo, Simalungun, Pakpak and Mandailing of North Sumatera. Karonese people speak karonese language included Austronesia parent language. It is spoken originally in karoland. According to Masri Sinagrimbun (1975 : 1) “The area of karoland (taneh karo) is approximately 5000 square km, stretching between $3^\circ$ and $2^\circ30'$ north latitude and $1^\circ30'$ and $2^\circ30'$ western latitude”.

Karoland can be divided into two main areas. Karo highlands and Karo lowlands. Karo highland is also called Karo gugung included karo regency that regarded as the original homeland and the main cultural center of karonese people. In this district, there is no significant effect toward the language. Thar’s why Karonese language in Karo highlands is still original. The district of Karo highlands in the south are from Kabanjahe as the capital city of Karoland until Taneh Pinem and Tiga Lingga and in the sext until subdistrict of Silima Kuta. Most of people in Karo highlands earn living from agricultural aspect. They work as farmers. Before they plantes rice, vegetables, and fruits just for themselves. But now they plant commercial plantation especially fresh fruits and vegetables for domestic and international market. Meanwhile Karo lowlands is usually called Karo jahe (Karo Hilir). This district can be divided into two regencies, they are Langkat regency is plantation area to the west of Medan, consisting of alluvial doastal plains and rising footfills and Deli Serdang regency which is ecologically and demographically similar to Langat, in that Karo population of these two
regencies is concentrated in the interior and the coastal strip is inhabited largely by Malays. The district of Karo lowlands in the north are from Bahorok, Namo ukur, Pancur Batu, dan Namo rambe and in the east there are Bangun Purba, Tiga Juhar, and Gunung Meriah.

Total population in Karo highland is 316,207 people (Statistics BPS 2006). Total population age between is up to 64 is 198,109, and total of population under 15 is 103,698 and age 65 year old is 14,400 people.

The geographic neighbors of Karoland are the East coast Malays to the north, Simalungun to the east, Pakpak to the south and Alas to the west (see map 1) Karonese people have close bonds of language, cultural, and dlanship with the latter three peoples. But traditionally there was no common boundary between Karoland and Tobaland (see also map 1).