2.1 English

English is a language used in many countries, such as America, England, and Australia, and it is also recognized as the international language. Therefore, English has become the most popular language in the world and the most widely used means of communication in many countries. Moreover, English has been used in the United Nations and European Nations.

2.2 Karonese

Karonese is a language used by people who live in Tanah Karo. Tanah Karo locates in one of the highlands of Northern Sumatera in Indonesia, and it is not far from Medan City. It takes two hour drives from Medan City to Tanah Karo. Karonese people are often called as Kalak Karo. Many people are sure that Karonese comes from Batak. Therefore, Karonese are sometimes called as Bahasa Batak Karo or Bahasa Karo.

2.3 Morphology

Morphology is one of the branches of Linguistics that studies the word formation of language. Linguistics is the scientific study of language. This Analysis is related to Morphology, the reasons are that I analyze the verbs formation of English and Karonese verbs formed by affixation, and that affixation is one of the morphological processes.
2.4 Contrastive Analysis

The differences and the similarities of two or more languages which are compared can be found by using the method *Contrastive Analysis*. This method has been much used by researchers who want to find out the differences and the similarities of two or more languages which are compared.

Contrastive Analysis (CA) was developed in 1950s and 1960s, and there are a lot of definitions and theories of Contrastive Analysis according to Linguists. However, in this analysis, I focus on Naibaho’s theories. Naibaho (2006: 21) says:

In general, an adequate result of CA is expected

1. To show, at least in theoretical framework, the similarities of two languages as:
   i. features that characterize natural language; i.e language universal
   ii. similarities of languages compared particularly if these languages are related known as inter language similarities.

2. To give a detailed description of the differences between languages compared

3. To establish a linguistically hierarchy of difficulties

Based on this expectation, Naibaho (2006: 21) also says that there are the fundamental and applied objectives of Contrastive Analysis, they are:

1. Providing insight into similarities and differences between languages

2. Explaining and predicting problems in L2 learning

3. Developing course materials for language teaching
From the explanation above, it may be said that the focus of Contrastive Analysis is to find out the differences and the similarities of two or more languages which are compared, and it is hoped that Contrastive Analysis can give the clear descriptions of the differences and the similarities of two or more languages which are compared.

2.5 Affixation

Affixation is one of morphological processes, and it can happen when affixes are attached to base forms. In order to have a good understanding about affixes, I use the following theories.

1. Woollams (1991:46) says, “affixes in Karonese include prefixe (Examples er-), suffixes (Examples.ken-), confixes (Examples. er- -ken), and infixes (Examples. –in- ).”

2. Martinus (1984:32) says, “there are derivational suffixes that are typical of the class of verbs:
   -en : broaden, darken, lengthen
   -ify : glorify, nullify, simplify
   -ize/is : economize, nationalize, sandalize

3. Gleason (1961:59) says, “affixes may be added to roots or to constructions consisting of a root plus one or more morphemes.”

4. Coates (1999:47) says, “affixes are classified structurally by the position they occupy.”

5. Katamba (1993:44) says, “an affix ia a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morphemes or morphemes such as a root or stem or base.”
6. Coates (1999: 27) says, “when we look at words that have same internal structure, we may decide that the elements they consist of are not equal; that some are more central than others. In *sending*, for instance, we see the structure *send-ing*, and conclude that the free morphem *send* has had the bound morphem –*ing*, and not vice versa.”

From the theories above, it may be said that affixes are bound morphemes because they cannot stand alone as words and that words are free morphemes because they can stand alone without affixes. There are 2 types of affixes which are generally known. They are as follows.

2.5.1 Prefix

Prefixes cannot stand alone and must be attached to base words. Katamba (1993: 44) says, “a prefix is an affix attached before a root or stem or base like *re-*, *un-*, and *in-*”. Based on this definition, it may be said that a prefix is an affix which is attached to the beginning of base form.

Examples

In English

\[ \text{re-} + \text{ write} \Rightarrow \text{rewrite} \text{ ‘to write something again’} \]
\[ \text{mis-} + \text{ understand} \Rightarrow \text{misunderstand} \text{ ‘to interpret words, instruction, motives etc wrongly’} \]
\[ \text{dis-} + \text{ agree} \Rightarrow \text{disagree} \text{ ‘to have different opinion’} \]

In Karonese

\[ \text{er} + \text{ dalan} \Rightarrow \text{erdalan} \text{ ‘to walk’} \]
\[ \text{pe} + \text{ galang} \Rightarrow \text{pegalang} \text{ ‘to make something bigger’} \]
\[ \text{ng} + \text{ galar} \Rightarrow \text{nggalar} \text{ ‘to pay’} \]
2.5.2 Suffix

Suffixes can not stand alone as words and need to be attached to base words. Katamba (1993:44) says “a suffix is an an affix attached after a root or stem or base like –ly, -er, -ist, -s, ing, and –ed “. From this definition, it may be said that a suffix is an affix which is added to the end of base form.

Examples

In English

beauty + -ify => beautify ‘ to make something beautiful ‘
national + -ize => nationalize ‘ to transfer something from private ownership to ownership by the state ‘
dark + -en => darken ‘ to become dark, to cause something to become dark ‘

In Karonese

Kundul + -ken => kundulken ‘ sit..! ‘
ngisap + -ken => ngisapken ‘smoke..!’
pekpek + -i => pekpekî ‘ to hit someone or something repeatedly ‘
ema + -i => emâ ‘ to kiss someone repeatedly ‘

2.5.3 Infix

Infixes need to be attached to base word because they can not stand alone as words. Katamba (1993:44) says, “an infix is an affix inserted into the root itself “ in relation to this definition, it is understood that an infix is inserted into a base word
Examples

In Karonese

-em- + kuit => kemuit ‘ to move, be visibly alive ‘

2.5.4 Confix

Confixes must be attached to base words because they can not stand alone as words. Arifn (1978: 23) says, “a confix is an affix attached in front of and at the beginning of base form.

Examples

In English

im- -ity + mortal => immortality ‘ the state of being immortal ‘
dis- -ment + agree => disagreement ‘ lack of agreement, a difference of Opinion ‘
il- -ity + legal => illegality ‘ the state of being illegal ‘

In Karonese

pe- -ken + biring => pebiringken ‘ to blacken ‘
per- -ken + nipi => pernipiken ‘ to dream about ‘
per- -i + buru => perburui ‘ to hunt ‘

In analyzing affixes attached to base words, it is very important to recognize and to understand the forms, functions, distributions, and notions of affixes. Sibarani (2002: 76) says that in analyzing affixes, the forms, functions, distributions, and notions of affixes are necessary to be taken account of. The forms deal with the process of the change of the affixes after being attached to the bases. The functions deal with the process whether the affixes change or maintain the word-class category
of the word after being attached to the bases. The distributions deal with the types of
the word-class category of the bases which can be attached by the affixes. The notions
deal with the meaning of the affixes after being attached to the bases

a. The Forms in English

The forms deal with the process of the change of the affixes after being
attached to the bases.

The prefixes re-, mis-, and dis- do not change in the forms when attached to the bases
beginning with vowels or consonants

Examples

re- + write => rewrite ‘to write something again’

mis- + understand => misunderstand ‘to interpret words, instructions,

                     motives etc wrongly’

dis + agree => disagree ‘lack of agreement, a difference of

                     opinion’

The suffixes –ize and –en do not change in the forms when attached to the bases
beginning with vowels or consonants

Examples

national + -ize => nationalize ‘to transfer something from private

                     ownership to ownership by the state.’

dark + -en => darken ‘to become dark, to cause something to

                     become dark’
The prefixes `im-` and `il-` do not change in the forms when attached to the bases beginning with vowels or consonants.

Examples

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>im-</code></td>
<td><code>mortal</code></td>
<td><code>immortality</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>il-</code></td>
<td><code>legal</code></td>
<td><code>illegality</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

The suffixes `-i`, `-ken`, and `-en` do not change in the forms when attached to the bases beginning with vowels or consonants.

Examples

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>-i</code></td>
<td><code>pekpek</code></td>
<td><code>pekpeki</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-ken</code></td>
<td><code>kundul</code></td>
<td><code>kundulken</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-en</code></td>
<td><code>lawes</code></td>
<td><code>lawesen</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

b. The Forms in Karonese

The forms deal with the process of the change of the prefixes after being attached to the bases.

The prefixes `er-` and `ng-` do not change in the forms when attached to bases beginning with vowels and consonants.

Examples

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>er-</code></td>
<td><code>dalan</code></td>
<td><code>erdalan</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ng-</code></td>
<td><code>galar</code></td>
<td><code>nggalar</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

The suffixes `-i`, `-ken`, and `-en` do not change in the forms when attached to the bases beginning with vowels or consonants.

Examples

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>-i</code></td>
<td><code>pekpek</code></td>
<td><code>pekpeki</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-ken</code></td>
<td><code>kundul</code></td>
<td><code>kundulken</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-en</code></td>
<td><code>lawes</code></td>
<td><code>lawesen</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
The infix –em- does not change in the form when inserted into the bases containing vowels and consonants.

Examples
-\text{-em-} + kuit \rightarrow \text{kemuit} ‘to move, be visibly alive’

The confixes pe- -ken, per- -ken, and per- -i do not change in the forms when attached to the bases that begin and end with vowels and consonants

Examples
pe- -ken + biring \rightarrow \text{pebiringken} ‘to blacken’
per- -ken + nipi \rightarrow \text{pernipiken} ‘to dream about’
per- -i + buru \rightarrow \text{peburui} ‘to hunt’

c. The Functions in English

The functions deal with the process whether the affixes change or maintain the word-class category of the word after being attached to the bases.

The functions of the prefixes en- and mis- may be explained as follow:

To form the verbs from the adjectives

Examples
en- + large (Adj) \rightarrow \text{enlarge} (V) ‘to become or make something larger’
en- + able (Adj) \rightarrow \text{enable} (V) ‘to make someone able to do something by giving them the necessary authority’
The prefixes *re-*, *mis-* and *dis-* do not change the word-class when attached to the base form of the verbs.

**Examples**

- *re-* + write (V) \(\Rightarrow\) *rewrite* (V) ‘to write something again’
- *mis-* + understand (V) \(\Rightarrow\) *misunderstand* (V) ‘to interper words, instructure, motives etc wrongly’
- *dis-* + agree (V) \(\Rightarrow\) *disagree* (V) ‘to have difference opinion’

The functions of the suffixes *-ify*, *-ize*, *-able* may be explained as follow:

**To form the verbs from the adjectives**

- *beauty* (Adj) + *-ify* \(\Rightarrow\) *beautify* (V) ‘to make something beautiful’
- *national* (Adj) + *-ize* \(\Rightarrow\) *nationalize* (V) ‘to transfer something from private ownership to ownership by the state’

**b. To form the adjective from the noun**

- *marriage* (N) + *able* \(\Rightarrow\) *marriageable* (Adj) ‘suitable for marriage in term of age’

**d. The Functions in Karonese**

The functions deal with the process whether the affixes change or maintain the word-class category of the word after being attached to the bases.

The function of the prefixes *er-* and *pe-* may be explained as follow:
To form the verb from the noun

Examples

er- + dalan ( N ) => erdalan ( V )’ to walk ‘

To form the verb from the adjective

Examples

pe- + galang ( Adj ) => pegalang ( V ) ’ to make something larger ‘

The function of the suffixes – ken and – i may be explained as follow:

The suffix –ken and –i does not change the word-class when added to the base form of the verb

Examples

kundul ( V ) + -ken => kundulken ( V ) ‘ sit…! ‘
lawes ( V ) + -ken => lawesken ( V ) ‘ go…! ‘
pekpek ( V ) + -i => pekpeki ( V ) ‘ to hit someone or something repeatedly

The function of the infix –em- may be explained as follow:

The infix –em- does not change the word-class when inserted into the base word

Examples

-em- + kuit ( V ) => kemuit ( V ) ‘ to move, be visibly alive ‘

The function of the suffixes pe- -ken, per- -ken , and per- -i may be explained as follow:

To form the verbs from the adjectives

Examples

pe- -ken + biring ( Adj ) => pebiringken ( V ) ‘ to blacken ‘
To form the verb from the noun

Examples

per- ken + nipi (Adj) => *pernipiken* (V) ‘to dream about’

To form the verb from the noun

Examples

per- i + buru (N) => *perburui* (V) ‘to hunt’

e. The Distributions in English

The distributions deal with the types of the word-class category of the bases which can be attached by the affixes.

The prefixes *re-, mis-, and dis-* may be attached to the verbs

Examples

re- + write (V) => *rewrite* ‘to write something again’

mis- + understand (V) => *misunderstand* ‘to interpret words, instruction, motives etc wrongly’

dis- + agree (V) => *disagree* ‘to have different opinion’

The suffixes *–ize* and *–en* may be attached to the adjectives

Examples

national (Adj) + -ize => *nationalize* ‘to transfer something from private ownership to ownership by the state’
dark (Adj) + -en => darken ‘to become dark, to cause something to become dark’

The confixes im- -ity, dis- -ment, and il- -ity may be added to the verbs and adjectives

Examples
im- -ity + mortal (Adj) => immortality ‘the state of being immoral’
dis- -ment + agree (V) => disagreement ‘lack of agreement, a difference of opinion
il- -ity + legal (Adj) => illegality ‘the state of being illegal’

f. The Distributions in Karonese

The distributions deal with the types of the word-class category of the bases which can be attached by the affixes.

The prefixes er-, pe- and ng- may attached to the noun and adjective

Examples
er- + dahin (N) => erdahin ‘to work’
ng- + galar (N) => nggalar ‘to pay’
pe- + kitik (Adj) => pekitik ‘to make something smaller’

The suffixes –ken and –i may be attached to the verbs

Examples
kundul (V) + -ken => kundulken ‘sit…!’
ngisap (V) + -ken => ngisapken ‘smoke…!’
ema (V) + -i => emai ‘to kiss someone repeatedly’
The infix –em- may be inserted to the verb

Examples
-em- + kuit (V) \(\Rightarrow\) kemuit ‘to move, be visibly alive’

The confixes pe- -ken, per- -ken, and per- -i may be attached to the adjective and noun

Examples
pe- -ken + biring (Adj) \(\Rightarrow\) pebiringken ‘to blacken’
per- -ken + nipi (N) \(\Rightarrow\) pernipiken ‘to dream about’
per- -I + buru (N) \(\Rightarrow\) perburui ‘to hunt’

g. The Meanings or notions in English

The nations deal with the meaning of the affixes after being attached to the bases

The meaning of the prefixe mis- is to indicate the meaning of ‘badly’ or ‘wrong’ of what is mentioned in the base form.

Examples
mis- + inform \(\Rightarrow\) misiform ‘to give wrong information’
mis- + direct \(\Rightarrow\) misdirect ‘direct wrongly’

The meaning of the suffix -able is to indicate ‘it can be done’ of what is mentioned in the base form.

Examples
enjoy + -able \(\Rightarrow\) enjoyable ‘can be enjoyed’
accept + -able \(\Rightarrow\) acceptable ‘can be accepted’
The Meanings or Notions in Karonese

The nations deal with the meaning of the affixes after being attached to the bases.

The meaning of the prefix *per-* is to indicate ‘to become one or to devide into’ of what is mentioned in the base form.

Examples:

*per-* + sada => *persada* ‘to become one’
*per-* + dua => *perdua* ‘to devide into two parts’

2.6 Verb

Verbs express actions in sentences. Hacker (1976:649) says, “the verb of a sentence usually express an action (think) or being (is, become)“. However, Foresman (1997:202) says, “a verb tells what action is taking place is called action verb.” In relation these two definitions, it may be concluded that verbs have actions.

2.6.1 Transitive Verb

Transitive verbs need objects. Foresman (1997:202) says, “a transitive verb is one that expresses an action done to someone or something that is named in the sentences “. However, Riyanto (2008:78) transitive verbs are verbs that express actions and require one or more objects. From these two definitions, it may be understood that transitive verbs need one or more objects.
2.6.2 Intransitive Verb

Intransitive verbs do not require objects. Riyanto (2008: 79) says, “intransitive verbs are verbs that do not require objects, for example; come, arrive, run, lie, work etc.” But Foresman (1997: 202) says, “an intransptive verb expresses an action in which no receiver is named. Based on these two definitions, it may be said that intransitive verbs express actions without objects.”