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Comparison of Passive Construction *Kena* in Indonesian and *Hona* in Angkola: X-Bar Theory Analysis

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze and describe the structure of passive sentences with the construction ofkena in Bahasa Indonesia (BI) and hona in Bahasa Angkola (BA). The theory used is X-bar, which is one of the areas of study in Transformative Generative Grammar examining the structure of phrases. This research is qualitative since it emphasizes the information and data collection in the form of words or pictures in order that it does not emphasize on numbers. The data and data sources in this study are passive sentences BI and BA using the wordkena and hona. The data analysis technique used is the 'agih' technique in which the data analysis method whose determining tool is actually part of the language. Then the sentence as data formed from the data source is analyzed using X-bar theory. The results of this study indicate that the sentence structure in BI is formed with the pattern of Subject + Predicate + Object (SPO) and in BA is Predicate + Object + Subject (POS). The passive has to show the pattern: 1) FI = Spes + I; 2) Spes = NP – N; 3) I = appears/not appear; 4) I = FV + FN; and 5) FV = kena + N. The passive construction hona in BA has the pattern: 1) FI = I + Spes; 2) I = appears/not appear; 3) I = FV + FN; 4) Spes = NP – N; and 5) FV = hona + N. Another conclusion is that the verbkena and hona will always be followed by noun phrase (FN) or noun (N), although it seems that the words appearing afterkena and hona are considered as verb or adjectives.

Keywords
Indonesian Language; Angkola Language; X-bar theory; passive construction *kena* and *hona*

I. Introduction

Sentences are the smallest collection of words that contain complete thoughts. Sentences are also referred to as groups of words that have a certain meaning, consist of a subject and a predicate and do not depend on a larger grammatical construction. Sentences are called passive sentences if they meet the morphological, syntactic, and semantic requirements. Morphologically, there are affixes to verbs, syntactically, that is, the noun/noun phrase that fills the subject is a non-subject in its active construction, and semantically, if the actor is no longer the topic of a sentence.

The Indonesian sentence structure (BI) has the basic pattern of SPO (Subject-Predicate-Object) and passive sentences are formed using this basic pattern. Meanwhile, passive sentence markers are found in affixes attached to verbs. The verb affixes are prefixes *di-*, *ter-*, *ke-*, and clofixes *di-kan* and *ke-an.* In addition to affixes as passive markers, the semantic role of passive sentence structure functions looks like: 1) The subject is not the doer of the action, but the target of the action; 2) Subjects can act as sufferers, recipients and the results of the actions stated by the predicate. Subjects can be

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inanimate objects or living things; 3) Predicates always contain passive prefixes (*di-, ter, ke-, di-kan, ke-an);* 4) Objects always act as actors for actions; 5) Objects can be living things or inanimate objects that have the ability to move; and 6) Before the object in the passive sentence, the preposition *"Oleh"* can be given as a marker for the actor being arbitrary.

In general, it can be described that the form of passive sentence patterns in BI can be detailed as follows: 1) Subject + Predicate *di- + (oleh)* Object; 2) Subject + Predicate *ter- + (oleh)* Object; 3) Subject + Predicate *ke- + (oleh)* Object; 4) Subject + Predicate *di-kan*+ Object + Complement; and 5) Subject + Predicate *ke-an.*

However, not all active sentences can be made passive, what can be changed into passive sentences are active sentences that have an object. Commands and exclamations cannot be made passive either. In changing active to passive, there are several patterns that are commonly used and the first way is to exchange the subject with the object. Then replace the prefix *me-* with *di-* in the predicate. Then, add the word *oleh* in front of the element that was the subject.

Passive sentences are sentences that are predicated as passive verbs, or which consist of verbal phrases whose central element is a passive verb. In line with that, passive sentences are subjects in the passive form in the form of sufferers/targets which are in active form in the form of gatra in the form of objects. And the passive voice dBI natureoften used in communication. This happens because the speaker's focus is only on the predicate and sometimes does not really pay attention to who is the culprit.

On the other hand, passive sentences can also be found in various regional languages in Indonesia. There are many regional languages in Indonesia with different forms, both morphologically, syntactically or semantic, and even pragmatically. One of the regional languages that will be reviewed in this study is Angkola (BA).

In addition to the *di-/ter-/ke-/di-kan/ke-an* patterns which are common and common in BI as explained above, there are also sentence forms that fall into the passive category and use the verb *"kena"*. The passive construction of *"kena"* in BI is commonly found in everyday language, especially for BI and BA speakers. In the Angkola language, the word *kena* is translated into the word *hona*. For example, the BI sentence is *"Kepalanya kena lempar "* and if translated to BA it would be *"Ulunia hona ramban"*.

The frequent use of the words *"kena"* and *hona* in conversation and based on the above description of the intensity of the use of passive construction, this study will focus on analyzing the use of the words *"kena"* and *hona* in the passive constructions of BI and BA. The theory used in analyzing the phenomenon of passive sentences is the X-bar theory as a study of generative syntax.

This study describes the structure of passive sentences with the constructions of *"kena"* and *hona* which is studied using X-bar theory to determine what types of words appear after the words *"kena"* and *hona*. This study also observes how the syntactic structure of passive sentences as a whole is.

Research on passive construction has not been done before. This research is deemed necessary to analyze the pattern of passive sentences in everyday language, especially what words are formed after the words *"kena"* and *hona*. Thus, this study focuses on determining and analyzing the syntactic pattern of passive construction in BI and BA with the use of the words *"kena"* and *hona* through X-bar theory.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 X-Bar Theory

X-bar theory is one of the areas of study in Transformative Generative Grammar. The X-bar theory is one of the theories proposed by Chomsky, namely transformational generative grammar. But the idea of the X-bar theory originated with Zellig Harris, and then Noam Chomsky as a student of Harris adopted it in the 1950s while studying at the University of Pennsylvania.

The X-bar theory was initially only applied to the phrase level (with the symbol X") and the intermediate category, which is a category that is larger than a word, but smaller than a phrase (symbol X'). Thus, it is clear that the X-bar theory is a theory of phrase structure, where aThe structure of the phrase is:

(for any lexical category X, X0 = Head)

XP □Specifier X'

X' □X0

Complements (=YP*)

In the tree diagram generated by this X-bar rule, the top node (corresponding to the left side of the rule) is known as the "mother", with the two "daughters" on the right side of the phrase structure. At the node of the same level known as the "sister", dThe basic structure of an X-bar is:

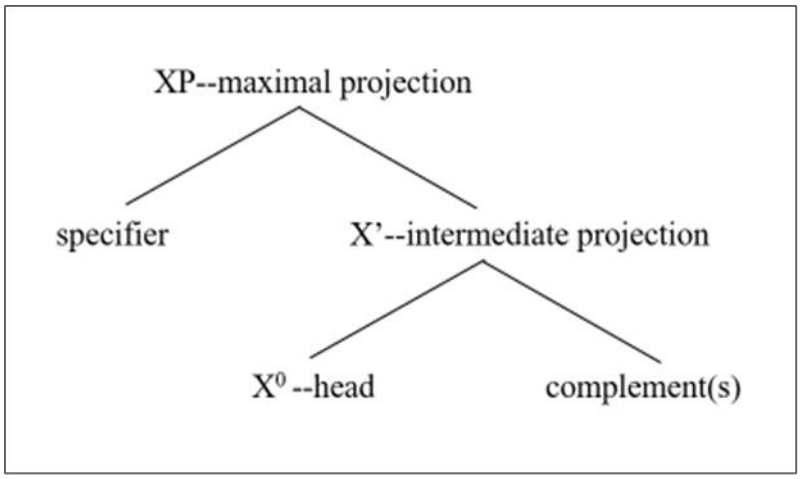

Figure 1.*X-bar Basic Structure*

Haegeman (1994) stated, "According to X-bar theory, all phrases are headed by one head. In the terminology of traditional linguistics, we say that all phrases are endocentric. The head of the projection is a zero projection (X0). Heads are terminal nodes: they dominate words. X' theory distinguishes two further levels of projection".The meaning is that all phrases are in an endocentric form, i.e. they have a head or a nucleus and an explanation. Phrases are projections from the core, if the core is a verb, then the phrase is a verb phrase (FV). In X-bar theory, all phrases have a lexical core. The nucleus is the end node that dominates the word, or the lexical projection of a word category.

Specifier (Spec) in X-bar theory is an object reinforcement that is emphasized in a noun phrase. In the phrase structure, the specifier is the argument directly under the double X-bar or X phrase and results in maximum projection.

Many studies have studied X-bar Theory, especially research in Indonesian. For example, Mulyadi has applied this theory to two types of phrases, namely 1998 for Indonesian noun phrases and 2010 for Indonesian prepositional phrases. The research concludes that the deviant case is in the specifier where in the X-Bar theory this category together with the P-bar forms a maximum projection of FP and is not iterative as well as the description.[8]. However, in the Indonesian prepositional phrase (FP) structure, the specifier appears repeatedly so that in the X-bar scheme there are two maximum projections that are formed. The structure of Indonesian FP can be formulated in the following three rules;

1) FP = P', Spes.; P'= P', Comp.
2) FP = P', Spes.; P'= P', Note; P'= P, Comp.
3) FP = P', Spes.; FP = P', Spes.; P'= P', Note; P' = P, Comp.

2.2 LanguageAngkola

The Angkola Batak tribe is one of the sub-ethnics of the Batak ethnic group, in addition to the Toba Batak, Karo Batak, Pakpak Batak, Simalungun Batak, and Mandailing Batak. and bAngkola (BA) languageis one of the regional languages which is mainly spoken in North Sumatra Province in the Southern Tapanuli area including: 1) South Tapanuli; 2) Padangsidimpuan; 3) North Padanglawas; 4) Padanglawas; and 4) a small part of Mandailing.

BA's grammatical pattern is different from BI's, where if BI is Subject + Predicate + Object, then BA becomes Predicate + Subject + Object. So the translation in the example above changes its grammatical position.

The Angkola language as part of the Batak language in general has a different sentence structure in general from the Proto Malayan language. If in a sentence construction such as Indonesian with an SPO pattern, then the construction of a sentence in Batak language has a POS pattern and the verb (verb) will always precede the subject of the sentence.[9].

If normally BI and several other regional languages have a SPOK structure, then Batak Language, in this case including BA, generally has a PSOK structure. The uniqueness of the basic pattern of Batak sentences with the PSOK structure may mean that the speakers prioritize their activities over the actors.

2.3 Passive Construction of *Kena* and *Hona*

Typologically passive construction is a category of diathesis and is generally associated with verbal forms. Diathesis here refers to an oppositional system in which there is a change in the role of semantics and is connected with the relation of the subject.

Passive predicates are usually marked with affixes *di*, *di-i* and *di-kan*, as well as in BA which has the same diathesis, namely a change from the active to the passive form. This change is indicated by the affixes *di*, *di-i*, *di-on*, and *di-kon.* The process that occurs in sentences in BA is different from the structure in BI. However, the use of the word *"kena"* in BI is no different from the word hona in BA itself. Only the BA structure does not start with the subject when viewed from its construction but dominantly begins with the predicate.

The word *"kena"* in BI will not be syntactically different from the word hona in BA. The word *"kena"* in Indonesian language is a control verb and at first the word *"kena"* only

had use as a normal transitive verb with the meaning of physical touch, namely the word 'touched'. There is no big change in terms of semantics for the passive voice *"kena"* or the passive sentence suffering/adversative. And the subject of the passive sentence is usually an entity that is affected, affected, or influenced by something.

Nomoto and Wahab in 2011 in their research entitled "*Kena* Passive Construction in Indonesian: Comparison with Malay" provides examples of passive construction with the word *"kena"* as follows:

1) *Ali ditipu oleh wanita itu.* → *pemarkah di-*
2) *Ali [kena (VP)] [tipu (VP)] (oleh) wanita itu.* → *verba kawalan*
3) *Tanganku tersayat pisau* → *pemarkah ter-*
4) *Tanganku [kena (VP)] [sayat (VP)] pisau.* → *verba kawalan*

Passive sentences can also be marked by a prefix ter- and one form of passive sentence is marked by a passive verb prefix with a prefix *ter*- where in this passive sentence the subject is subjected to the action stated by the predicate, while the meaning is *'tidak sengaja'*. It looks like the following example:

5). Kaki saya terinjak orang.
6). Telunjuknya teriris pisau.

Furthermore, Sugono explained that the passive meaning of the unintentional sentence is also marked by the word *kena* like the following example.

7). Mereka kena tipu orang.
8). Adik kena pukul temannya.

Therefore, the passive sentence with the passive construction of *kena* is semantically "accidentally" the subject is *kena* by the word after *kena*.

The use of the word *kena* is very common and occurs in the community of BI speakers as well as BA speakers. In everyday speech, sentences such as; *Sepeda mahal kena pajak; Mereka kena tilang polisi tadi pagi; Maling itu sudah mampus kena keroyok*. In BA the sentence above can be translated into *Hona pajak sipeda godang arga; hona tilang polisi ia manyogoti; madung mate hona bal-bal panangko i*.

BA's grammatical pattern is different from BI's, where if BI is Subject + Predicate + Object, then BA becomes Predicate + Subject + Object. So, the translation in the example above changes its grammatical position. And JIf the sentence above is analyzed using distributional methods and substitutional techniques used to identify lexical and grammatical functions as follows:

1. *Sepeda mahal kena pajak.*
   N Adj V N
2. *Mereka kena tilang polisi tadi pagi.*
   Pro V N N Adv
3. *Maling itu sudah mampus kena keroyok.*
   NP V V N
4. *Hona pajak sipeda godang arga*
   V N N Adj
5. *Hona tilang polisi halai manyogoti i.*
   V N N Pro Adv
6. *Madung mate hona bal-bal panangko i.*
   V V NP N

The use of the words *kena* and *hona* also appears when forming passive sentences. It can be seen from the 6 examples above; it can be seen that the types of words that appear

after the word *kena* are noun phrases. Although it looks like a verb (verb phrase), some of the words in the example are actually nouns, such as: tax, ticket, *keroyok/bal-bal.*

In analyzing and identifying data, X-bar theory is used which is expected to be able to explain whether phrases or clauses can provide the function of each word category and clearly prove the types of words that are after passive construction *kena* in BI and hona in BA. The tree diagram in X-bar theory is used to see the structure of the passive sentence.

III. Result and Discussion

This study is a qualitative study where this qualitative research emphasizes more on information and data collected in the form of words or pictures so that it does not emphasize numbers. And this research also leads to a detailed and in-depth description of the condition portrait of what actually happened in accordance with the research conditions.

The data and data sources in this study are BI and BA sentences using the words *kena* and *hona*. The data was obtained from a speaker of BI and BA who lives in Medan City and the researcher chose informants who were proficient in these two languages. Informants are also speakers who are accustomed to using the word *kena* in sentence construction in everyday conversation. The researcher also uses his intuitive data as native speakers of BI and BA when the informants form sentences with the words *kena* and hona so that the sentences are in accordance with their natural conditions.

The data analysis technique used in this research is the agih technique. The agih method is a data analysis method whose determining tool is part of the language. The determining tool in the framework of the agih method is always a part or element of the language of the object of the research itself, such as words (denial words, prepositions, adverbs), syntactic functions (subjects, objects, predicates), clauses, word syllables, pitch, and another. Sentences as data formed from data sources, then analyzed using X-bar theory.

IV. Result and Discussion

Passive sentences with *kena* and *hona* constructions are not much different from active sentences. If in BI the grammatical arrangement is NP + VP, while in BA the arrangement is VP + NP. This can be proven in the following BI and BA sentences;

7. *BI: Anak itu kena pukul (NP + VP)*
8. *BA: Hona dorap danak i (VP + NP)*
9. *BI: Anak itu membaca buku (NP + VP)*
10. *BA: Manyesa buku daganak i (VP + NP)*

What is often a syntactically asked question is what word comes after the words *kena* and *hona* in a sentence. Many sentences that are formed with the passive construction of *kena* and *hona* are as if they are types of nouns, verbs, and even adjectives.

Passive sentences can be formed by specifiers as internal structures which is occupied by NP and joins I' to form IP. Then I' forms I and VP, then VP forms V' and then to V. Here will also form the NP from V', the words that come after the words *kena* and *hona*. And the following is an analysis of the example sentences above using the X-bar theory;

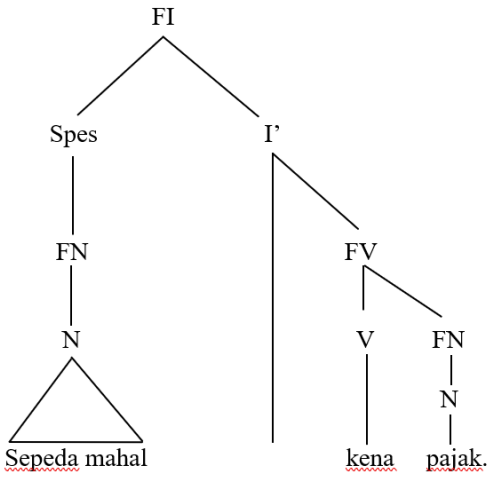

Figure 2. *Taxable Construction Passive Sentence*

In Figure 2, the sentence Expensive bicycle is taxable formed from an inflectional phrase (FI) which consists of Specifier (Spes) and Inflectional (I). The phrase expensive bicycle is formed from a noun phrase (FN) and the sentence above does not have an inflectional (I) because the subject in the sentence directly meets the predicate, which is *kena*. The verb phrase forms taxable, and the subject here is a verb (V), and tax is a noun phrase (FN). Next, consider the example sentences in Figure 3.

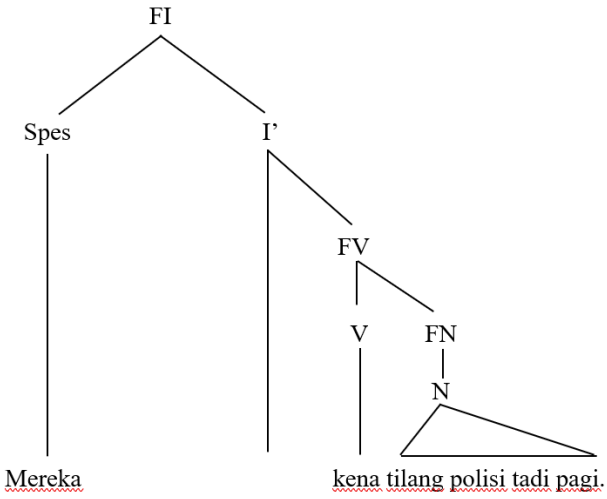

Figure 3. *Construction Passive Sentence Gets Fine*

The sentence They got a police ticket this morning in Figure 3 is made up of inflectional phrases (FI) which consist of Specifier (Spes) and Inflectional (I). Their subject can be said to be a direct specifier (Spes) and it can also be said to be a pronoun. The sentence above does not have an inflectional (I) because the subject is followed directly by the predicate of subject as the verb of the verb phrase (FV). The verb phrase forms a police ticket this morning. In the structure of the Indonesian language, the word tilang seems to be a verb (verb), but after being analyzed with this X-bar theory, it can be

seen that all words after *kena* are nouns (nouns). Another example is the sentence in Figure 4 below.

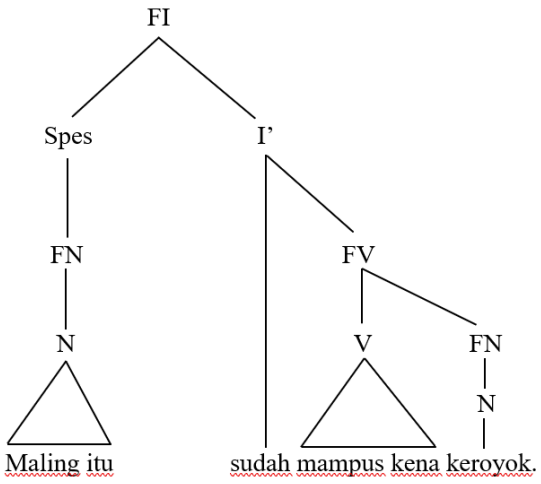

Figure 4. *Construction Passive Sentences kena*

Figure 3 shows an example of a thief who was killed by a gang and formed from Inflectional Phrases (FI) then formed Specifier (Spes) and Inflectional (I). Specifier (Spes) forms a noun phrase (FN), namely the Maling phrase. Inflectional (I) is a word already and if in English it is called a helping verb. Inflectional also forms a verb phrase (FV) namely the verb to die and the verb here there are 2 pieces. Capable is synonymous with the word die or die. The word *keroyok* is a noun phrase (FN) and not a verb (verb). Consider the example of X-bar analysis in the translation of the sentences above into Angkola (BA) as shown in Figure 5 below.

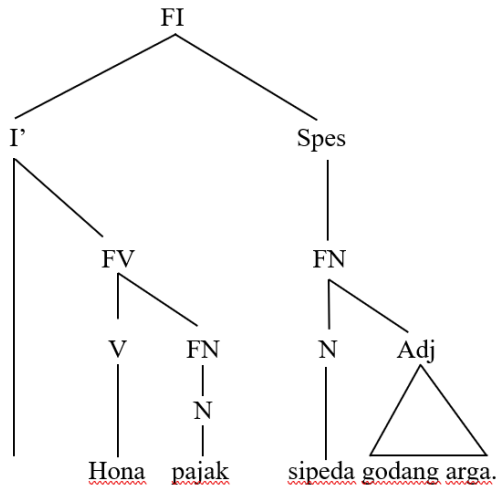

Figure 5.*Passive Sentences of Tax Hona Construction*

Figure 5 above is a natural translation from BI to BA. It can be seen that there is a change in sentence structure from BI in the form of S+P+O to P+S+O in BA. This changes the shape of the X-bar as shown in figure 4. Inflectional phrases form Inflectional (I) + Specifier (Spes). The sentence above does not have a direct inflectional (I) but inflectional

form into a verb phrase (FV). Then the verb phrase (FV) forms a bar verb (V') and forms a verb (V) and a noun phrase (FN), namely *Hona* tax. Next, the Specifier (Spes) forms a noun phrase (FN) and then becomes a noun (N), namely sipeda godang arga. Seen differences in the grammatical pattern in BI compared to BA. The following is an explanation for other sentences as shown in Figure 6 below.

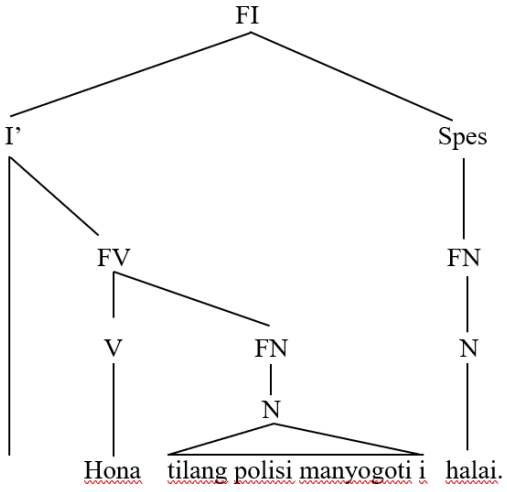

Figure 6. *Passive Sentences of Hona Tilang Construction.*

Picture 6 is the translation of the sentence They got a police ticket this morning from BI to BA to *Hona*, the police ticketed for i halai. Seen changes in the grammatical arrangement of sentences from BI in the form of S + P + O to P + S + O in BA. Inflectional phrases form Inflectional (I) + Specifier (Spes). The sentence above also does not have direct inflectional (I) but inflectional (I) forms into a verb phrase (FV) *Hona tilang poliSI manyogoti i.* Then the verb phrase (FV) forms a verb (V) namely the word Hona, and the noun phrase (FN) is a police ticket manyogoti i. Next, the Specifier (Spes) forms a noun phrase (FN) and then becomes a noun (N), namely *halai* in BI is translated as *'Mereka'*. The next explanation for the last example in figure 7 below.

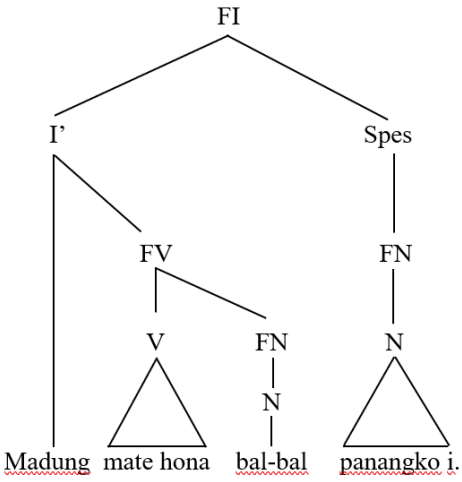

Figure 7. *Hona Bal-bal Construction Passive Sentences.*

Figure 7 is a translation of the sentence The thief was killed and beaten. Inflectional (FI) phrases form Inflectional (I) + Specifier (Spes). The sentence above has a direct inflectional (I) namely the word Madung which in BI is 'already', and the inflectional (I) also forms a verb phrase (FV) mate *hona.* Then the verb phrase (FV) forms a noun phrase (FN) and a noun (N) namely *bal-bal.* From the Specifier side (Spes) it forms a noun phrase (FN) and then becomes a noun (N), namely *panangko i alai* in BI which translates to 'the thief'.

V. Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion above, it can be concluded that the passive construction of *kena* in Indonesian (BI) is common and commonly used by Angkola (BA) speaking people.

The sentence structure in BI which is formed with the Subject + Predicate + Object (SPO) pattern will be reversed in BA to become Predicate + Object + Subject (POS), or it can be said to be in the form of an inverted sentence (reverse).

Passive construction is *kena* in BI. Some of the data above show the following patterns: 1) FI = Spes + I; 2) Spes = NP – N; 3) I = appears/does not appear; 4) I = FV + FN; and 5) FV = *kena* + N. However, the passive construction of *hona* in BA has the pattern: 1) FI = I + Spes; 2) I = appears/does not appear; 3) I = FV + FN; 4) Spes = NP – N; and 5) FV = *hona* + N.

As the results of research by Nomoto and Wahab in 2011, that the word *"kena"* in Indonesian is a control verb and at first the word *"kena"* only had use as a normal transitive verb with the meaning of "touched" physically. With this explanation and the results of the analysis using X-bar theory, it can be concluded that the verbs kena and *hona* will always be followed by noun phrases (FN) or nouns (N). Although at first glance it seems that the words that appear after *kena* and *hona* are considered verbs or adjectives, but all of them are nouns/nouns. For example: *kena sayat (adalah: sayatan), kena pukul (adalah: pukulan), kena coret (adalah: coretan), dll.*

Although X-bar theory is widely used in analyzing phrases, it is hoped that this theory can be widely used in analyzing sentence construction. So that it gives an explanation to micro linguistics, namely the study of morphology and syntax, especially in sentences that often appear in everyday conversation, both in Indonesian and other regional languages.

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