

VERBS IN ENGLISH AND TOBA BATAK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study is restricted to investigating and describing similarities and differences of the two languages about verbs in English and Toba Batak Language, included in terms of types, functions, and forms. This study was applied by descriptive qualitative design. The data was taken an observe about Toba Batak language from some of informant and text book. The findings describied that there were some similarities and differences verbs in English and Toba Batak Language. Both the languages, the similarities describied the functions of verb has as predicates, noun phrase modifiers, adjective phrase complements, subjects, sujet complements and using to be as verbs. The analysis also shown the differences as how the pattern verbs using tenses in both of the languages, the verbs using affixes. In conclusion, there are similarities and differences of verbs in English and Toba Batak Language.

INTRODUCTION

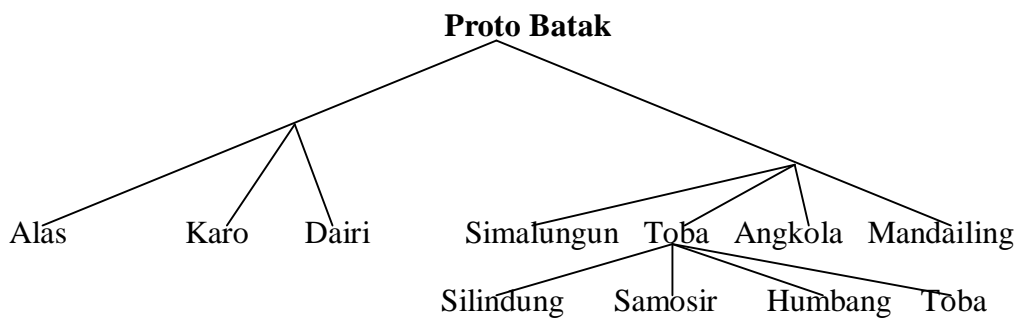
Background of Study

Appreciation of two or more languages is based on knowledge of similarities and differences or strengths and weakness of the languages. This study is done to attain the two aspects by which English and TBL are worth appreciating.

English is a most language that uses in whole of the world in this globalization or trade global such as ASEAN Free Trade Area and Asian Pasific Economic (APEC). English can be use as medium of communication in many different fields or activities between two or more people coming from different nations. All of nations learn English included Indonesia. Learn English is take the time. The fact that it is the world's most widely use English leads the Indonesian educational authorities in school or universities which have to learn English for 12 years now. Students have to know the grammar of the language, so that the meanings of words can be easily understood.

Indonesia is a country which has many island, ethnic and culture. Each ethnic has different languages. One of them is Toba Batak's ethnic. Toba Batak is an ethnic group in Indonesia which came from Sumatra Island, especially North Sumatra. In North Sumatra has many ethnic Batak, they are Batak Simalungun, Batak Mandailing,

Batak Toba, Batak Karo, Batak Pak-pak Dairi, Batak Angkola. This is a diagram of Proto Batak :



In this study, writer will search about language of Toba Batak include pattern of the language, the words which Batakness use as daily. Writer will analyze the use of verbs in Toba Batak Language which is very important to make a contrastive analysis with English to find out the similarities and differences verbs in both of the languages.

Therefore, this thesis would attempted to discover the similarities and differences of verbs in English and Toba Batak Language which are directed for the importance of the teaching-learning process in schools or universities.

METHODOLOGY

Contrastive Analysis

A method that uses to find the differences and similarities between two language is contrastive analysis. Contrastive analysis is a branch of linguistic learn two languages or more that aimed for languages can be compared. According to James (1980), contrastive analysis is a linguistic enterprise aimed at producing inverted two value typologies and founded on the assumption that language can be compared.

Before find out the differences and similarities of those language, the writer is able to undertand the theoretical characteristics of specific language. Ellis (1966) said, “while every language may have its individuality, all languages have enough in common for them to be compared and classified into types”.

Randal Whitman (1970) noted that Contrastive Analysis involves four steps in the procedure, they are description, selection, contrast, and prediction.

The researcher or linguist uses the formal grammar to describe the two languages. The contrastive description of the languages will have to be based on the same model of description. The second procedure is selection. The linguists must select what system of language that describe in detail. The third procedure is contrast. After the linguists made both of the procedure, the linguists can contrast all system which has describe between

two languages. The last procedure is prediction. This procedure formulate a prediction of difficulties of the two languages are analyzed.

By contrast analysis gets purpose the similarities of two languages, the description of the differences between two languages compared.

Grammar

Geoffrey Leech (1992) stated “verb is a large class of words which indicate events and states of affairs, or which help qualify of the reference of other verbs”. The theory show that verb is a main of class words which can classify a sentence in English by using tenses.

The rule of sentences in grammar of Indonesian states that verbs is word that expresses an action or event which do by subject or noun to the object (noun,pronoun). Verbs just divided as passive which the verb add prefix di- and active voice which the verbs add prefix me- .

In English, verbs divided into two main classes, they are the class of main verbs and the class of auxiliary verbs.

The class of main verbs are finite as regular, irregular verbs and non finite verbs as verb phrases. The class of auxiliary verbs are known as primary verbs, they can also act as main verbs. Auxiliary verbs are known as modal auxiliaries. Auxiliary verbs such as be, have, do, will, can, may, shall, would, should, might, must,could.

Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia means a verb from the Latin verbum meaning word, is a word (part of speech) that in syntax conveys an action (bring, read, walk, run, learn), an occurrence (happen, become), or a state of being (be, exist, stand).
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/verb_encyclopedia

Verb

Verb is word or phrase that expresses an action , an event, or a state which do by noun. Verb in English divided into 3 by the tenses, they are Verb 1 (infinitive), Verb 2 (past tense), Verb 3 (past participle). Verb in English is different with verb in grammar of Indonesian. Verbs in Indonesian just have active and passive verb. Marcella Frank (1972:47) defines the most complex in part of speech which has the grammatical properties of person, and number, properties which require agreement with the subject.

Forms of Verbs

Main verbs are also called lexical verbs. Main verbs (except the verb *be*) have only 4, 5 or 6 forms, there are : Verb 1 – Verb 2 - Verb 3 in **infinitive base , past simple, past participle, present participle, present simple, 3rd person singular**. "Be" has 9 forms. http://www.englishclub.com/grammar/verbs-verb-forms_main.htm

Forms of Verb by Tenses

The form verb in present simple tense (except 3rd person singular) is Subject + Verb 1 + Complement.

The form verb in Past simple tense is Subject + Verb 2 + Complement.

The form verb in Past participle tense is Subject + Verb 3 + Complement.

The form verb in Present participle tense is Subject + Verb-Ing + Complement.

The form verb by 3rd person singular in present simple tense is Subject + Verb 1 (+ s/es) + Complement.

Functions of Verb

2.3.2.1 Verbs as Predicates

The first grammatical function that verbs can perform is the predicate of clauses. A clause is defined as consisting of a subject and a predicate. The example is My puppy *drinks* milk.

Verbs as Noun Phrase Modifiers

The second grammatical function that verbs can perform is the noun phrase modifier. Noun phrase modifiers are defined as words and phrases that describe a noun or noun phrase. The example as My dog is the puppy *chewing under the table*. From the example shown the phrase “chewing under the table” as verb is modify the noun (the puppy).

Verbs as Adjective Phrase Complements

The third grammatical function that verbs can perform is the adjective phrase complement. Adjective phrase complements are defined as phrases and clauses that complete the meaning of an adjective phrase. The example is My childrens are sad *to see their grandfather leave*.

Verbs as Subjects

The fourth grammatical function that verbs can perform is the subject of clauses. Only in the form of present participles and infinitives verbs phrase can function as subjects. Traditional grammars generally use the term of gerund in present participles for show nominal functions, or the functions by nouns and noun phrases. The example such as *Swimming* is good exercise for health.

Verbs as Subject Complements

The fifth grammatical function that verbs and verb phrases can perform is the subject complement. Subject complements are defined as words and phrases that follow a copular verb and refer back to the subject. Predicate nominatives and predicate adjectives are both subject complements. Only verb phrases in the form of present participles and infinitives can function as subject complements.

The example is Her weekend chores are *buying some vegetables, fruits* and *cleaning the home*.

Types Of Verb

Auxiliary Verbs and Lexical Verbs

An **auxiliary verb** (known as a helping verb) determines the mood or tense of another verb in a phrase. The primary auxiliaries are *be*, *have*, and *do*.

A **lexical verb** (also known as a *full* or *main* verb) is any verb in English that isn't an auxiliary verb. It tells a real meaning and doesn't depend on another verb. Example : It *rained* all night.

Dynamic Verbs and Stative Verbs

A **dynamic verb** indicates an action, process, or sensation. In Functional Grammar subject, dynamic verb has in material process. Amrin Saragih (2010:7) said that material process indicate activities or events, which happen in the outside world of human being. This process refers to physical experience of human being, the verbs use such as : run, buy, write, work, hiking, swimming, etc. Example : I *bought* a new guitar.

A **stative verb** (such as *be*, *have*, *know*, *like*, *own*, and *seem*) describes a state, situation, or condition. Example : Now I *own* a Gibson Explorer.

Finite Verbs and Nonfinite Verbs

A **finite verb** expresses tense and can occur on its own in a main clause. Finite verb must followed by subject and can't stand its own.

Richard Hudson (2010) defines that reason finite verbs are so important is their unique ability to act as the sentence root. They can be used as the only verb in the sentence, whereas all the others have to depend on the other word, so finite verb really stand out.

Finite verbs can add -ed or -d at the end of verb to indicate time in the past. Examples : She walked to school.

Terry celebrated her birthday last week.

Finite verbs can take -s at the end of verb to indicate time in present when subject of the verb is third person singular.

Examples : She walks with her grandmother.

He coughs so hardly.

A **nonfinite verb** (an infinitive or participle) doesn't show a distinction in tense, subject, and can occur on its own only in a dependent phrase or clause. Nonfinite verb form is followed by **to** , the gerund or the participle.

<http://grammar.about.com/od/irregularverbs/a/Ten-Types-Of-Verbs.htm>

Example : I learn Economic to enrich my knowledge.

Regular Verbs and Irregular Verbs

A **regular verb** forms its past tense and past participle by adding *-d* or *-ed* (or in some cases *-t*) to the base form. Example : We *finished* the project.

An **irregular verb** doesn't form the past tense and past participle by adding *-d* or *-ed*.

Example : arise → arose → arisen

Do → did → done

Beat → beat → beaten / beat

Transitive Verbs and Intransitive Verbs

A **transitive verb** is followed by a direct object: "She *sells* seashells."

An **intransitive verb** doesn't take a direct object: Example : He *sat* there quietly.

Verbs In Toba Batak Language

In Toba Batak Language, there are a pattern of sentence but it's not same with the rule in English. In Toba Batak Language, verbs is not influenced by the time so there is no change meaning. There are two kinds of verb in Toba Batak grammar, they are verb "*adòng* ", verb by affix, Sinaga(2002:15). Sinaga (2002:15) states that *kata kerja adalah kata yang menggambarkan proses, perbuatan, atau keadaan yang bukan sifat atau kualitas* (verb is the word that describes a process, an action, or a situation which not an adjective or quality). The form sentence in Toba Batak language is verb + noun.

Verb *Adòng* in Toba Batak Language

Verb *Adòng* is a verb which can stand by it own without affixes. This verb is first appear than other verbs, so it states a thing.

Examples : *Adòng ma sáda jábu*. (There is a house.)

Adòng do gúru na bísuk. (There is a prudent teacher.)

Functions of Verb *Adong*

There are 3 functions infinitive *adong* :

a. Tell something

Examples : *Adòng tamuénàmi, úa léhon jòlo píngganmì pangkéonnàmi*.

(We have a guess, please give me your plate!)

Ndang adòng hudòk sòngon i !

(I haven't say it.)

b. Narrative Auxiliary

Infinitive *Adòng* is so helping for a narrative.

Examples : *Adòng ma na saíngan na saingan ni naròbi, na margòar Ompúnta Múlajàdi Nabòlon , i ma Débatà na sasádai...*

(A long time ago, there was a king, called God..)

c. Basic for word *mang- adòng-hon* (mengadakan)

Mang is a prefix and *-hon* is suffix in Toba Batak Language. That affixes need to make verb *mangadonghon* (mengadakan).

Examples : *Mengadonghon pésta do nasída mangolòphon hatutùbu ni anak na.*

(He celebrates a birthday for his son.)

Débatà do na mangadonghon langit dòhot táno on.

(God made the sky and the earth.)

Position of Verb *adong*

There are two position of *adòng* :

- The position verb *adòng* is in front of the sentences, such as the examples above.
- Position *adòng* is free in the sentence which state a pressure for words in front of the sentences.

Examples : *Jábu adòng di rúra i.*

Di rúra i adòng jábu.

(There is a house in the valley.)

The word of *jábu* (in the first sentence) and *di rúra i* (in the second sentence) are pressed by word *adòng*.

2.4.2 Verbs by Prefix

In Toba Batak grammar, verbs followed by affix such as prefix, infix, suffix. Prefixes that use in Toba Batak grammar are common prefixes such as *ma-* , *mar-* , *pa-* , *di-* , *tar-* , *ha-* , *hu-* , *tu-* , *um-* . There are use infixes like a *-in* , *-um* , *-ar* , *-al* . Suffixes that use are *-hon* , *-an* , *-i* , *-on* .

Verbs by Prefix *ma-*

- Prefix *ma-* forms an active transitive verb
- ma-* + infinitive by vocal (a , i , u , e , o) → *mang-*

example : *Ho dò na mangálap ibána sian sába?* (Do you take him from the field?)

- c. ma- + infinitive by g , h , k , w → mang-
- d. ma- + infinitive z , c , d , j , n → man-
- e. ma- + infinitive p → mam- (the p must be lost)
- f. ma- + infinitive s , t → man- (the s ,t must be lost)

Table 3. Prefix ma-

Prefix	Infinitive	Toba Language	Indonesian	English
ma-	<i>ángkat</i>	<i>Mangángkat</i>	Mengangkat	lift up
ma-	<i>Álap</i>	<i>Mangálap</i>	menjemput	to pick up
ma-	<i>Éak</i>	<i>Mangéak</i>	mengejar	Overtake / to take after
ma-	<i>Ìdo</i>	<i>Mangìdo</i>	Mencari	find out
ma-	<i>Gòmak</i>	<i>Manggòmak</i>	Mengambil	Taken
ma-	<i>Dòngan</i>	<i>Mandòngani</i>	Menemani	to accompany
ma-	<i>Námnam</i>	<i>Mannámnam</i>	Memakan	Eat
ma-	<i>Péop</i>	<i>Maméop</i>	Menyimpan	to save up
ma-	<i>Séat</i>	<i>Manéat</i>	Menyembelih / memotong	to cut
ma-	<i>Tìop</i>	<i>Manìop</i>	Memegang	bring out

g. Prefix ma- forms an active intransitive verb

h. Ma- + infinitive → become

Examples : ma- + *pítung* → *mapítung* (blind)

Mapítung anggína. (His brother be a blind.)

ma- + *ròbur* → *maròbur* (smash)

Maròbur artána. (His wealth has smashed.)

ma- + *híang* → *mahíang* (dry)

Núnga mahíang ème i . (The rice plant has dried.)

Prefix *ma-* in some infinitives that start by vocal will be prefix *m-* so that be intransitive verb.

Examples : *ma-* + *ondíng* → *mòndíng* (pass away)

ma- + *ágo* → *mágo* (gone / lost)

ma- + *ían* → *mían* (live in)

i. *ma-* + suffix *-hon*

The verbs are transitive active verb for :

a. do something to object

examples : *ma-* + *dànggur* + *-hon* → *mandanggùrhon* (throw in)

ma- + *tíham* + *-hon* → *manihàmhon* (to stab)

b. to direct an object to a something

example : *ma-* + *anggòni* + *-hon* → *manganggonìhon* (to direct)

c. take object to something

example : *ma-* + *hàjut* + *-hon* → *manghajùthon* (took something into)

d. make an object be a verb

example : *ma-* + *ùlos* + *-hon* → *mangulòshon*

e. *ma-* + verb/noun/adjective + suffix *-i*

In this pattern, the verb function as doing something , reduplication action, and giving.

f. Prefix *ma(m)-* + *pa-/par-* = *mampa-* / *mampar-*

Verb *mampa-* / *mampar-* means become and made an intensity.

g. Prefix *mampa-/mampar-* + *-hon*

2.4.2.2 Verbs by Prefix *mar-*

Prefix *mar-* is prefix *ber-* in Indonesian. Prefix *mar-* divided into : true prefix *mar-* and prefix *mar-* add other affixs.

The meaning of verb in true prefix *mar-* are :

For having , examples : *maràrta* , *marhòrbo* , *marmàs* ,*etc.*

Doing something , examples : *marènde* , *mardèmban* , *margùli* ,*etc.*

To use , examples : *marmòbil* , *marmàndar* , *etc.*

To find something , examples : *marsòban* , *mardèngke* , *marhamìnjon* , *marbèngkel* , *margùru* , *etc.*

As a profesion , examples : *markòde* , *martòko* , *martàni* , *marhòtel* ,*etc.*

Doing as directed by infinitive , examples : *maràgat* , *marlòjong* , *martònun* , *marbàu* ,etc .

Superlative , examples : *marbòlon* , *marràra* , *marbìrong* ,etc.

Produce a something , examples : *marànak* , *marpìra* , etc.

As adverb , examples : *marbùru* , *martùkang hàu* , *martigatiga bòras* ,etc.

The verbs use prefix *mar-* + other affix

mar- + *si-* + adjective

mar- + *si-* + verb

mar- + *si-* + adjective/adverb + *-i*

mar- + *si-* + verb + *-on*

mar- + *na* + adjective/verb/adverb

mar- + *ni-* + verb

mar- + infix *-in* + verb

mar- + infix *-um*

mar- + *si-* + adjective + *-i*

mar- + *si* + adverb

2.4.2.3 Verbs by Prefix *pa-*

The meaning of verbs use prefix *pa-* :

superlative = *pa-* + adjective

become = *pa-* + intransitive verb

show a process = *pa-* + transitive verb

passive voice = prefix *di-* + *pa-* + verb , *pa-* + infix *-in* + adjective

2.4.2.4 Verbs by Prefix *di-*

Prefix *di-* is same with prefix *di-* in Indonesian. The verb in this prefix has function as passive voice and it can add by other affixes.

2.4.2.5 Verbs by Prefix *tar-*

There are some meaning of verb that use prefix *tar-* :

- a. *tar-* + verb means ability ,
- b. *tar-* + adjective/noun/verb + *-hon* means ability and
- c. *tar-* + *ha-* + verb/adjective/noun + *-hon* means ability
- d. *tar-* + *par-* + transitive verb/noun + *-hon* means ability

2.4.2.6 Verbs by Prefix *ha-*

Prefix *ha-* is an affix that has in Toba Batak grammar. The verbs use prefix *ha-* mean *sanggup di* (ability), direction/place , as a noun. The forms of prefix *ha-* are :

- a. ha- + verb/adjective
- b. ha- + transitive verb
- c. ha- + adverb of place
- d. ha- + noun/verb
- e. ha- + -on
- f. ha- + transitive verb + -an
- g. ha- + adjective/noun + -an
- h. ha- + noun + -an
- i. ha- + adjective + -an

2.4.2.7 Verbs by Prefix hu-

Prefix *ha-* that means *ke* (to), is from prefix *hu-*. Sinaga (2002: 59) states that in Toba Batak grammar, the word of *hu* use as prefix in verb. There are some meaning of verb use prefix *hu-* :

a) become

- hu- + transitive verb
- hu- + intransitive verb

b) plural

- hu- + mar- + noun/verb + -an

2.4.2.8 Verbs by Prefix tu-

The pattern and meaning uses this prefix is same with prefix *hu-*. Prefix *hu-* in Simalungun language is become prefix *tu-* in Toba language.

2.4.2.9 Verbs by Prefix um-

Types of verb by prefix *um-* divided in singular and plural prefix.

1) Singular Prefix *um-* has function as comparative (*um-* + adjective) and process (*um-* + verb) .

2) Plural prefix *um-*

- c) *um-* + *pa-* + noun/adjective
- d) *um-* + *ha-* + *-hon* + adjective

2.4.3 Verb by Infix

Infixs divide in singular and plural. Singular infix is a infix that has one infix in a word while plural infix has many infix in a word, Sinaga (2002:67).

2.4.3.1 Verb by Infix –in-

Infix *–in-* made a passive voice. Infix *–in-* just can be give in active transitive sentences. the verbs that starts by vocal can't given an infix *–in-*. Infix *–in-* has between the first consonant and the next letter (vocal) of a word.

Table 4. Examples of Infix -in-

Infinitive	Active Verb	Passive Verb	Indonesian	English
<i>Tògu</i>	<i>Manógu</i>	<i>Tinógu = ditógu</i>	Hela (kkt)	Breathing
<i>Bòan</i>	<i>Mambóan</i>	<i>binóan = dibóan</i>	Bawa (kkt)	Bring
<i>Hándit</i>	<i>Manghándit</i>	<i>hinándit = dihándit</i>	Angkat (kkt)	carried out
<i>Súrat</i>	<i>Manúrat</i>	<i>sinúrat = disúrat</i>	Tulis (kkt)	Written

2.4.3.2 Verbs by Infix –um-

Verbs use infix –um- make a comparative by the adjective and active verb which the meaning same with prefix ma- . All infix –um- can be prefix um- , example : *tuba* → *tumába* → *umtába* = menebang (cut). Infix –um- can't take in the verb and adjective which start by vocal but prefix um- can take in that word. Example : *íngot* → *umíngot* = mengingat (reminded) n *íngot* ≠ *iumngot*.

2.4.3.3 Verbs by Infix –ar-

Infix –ar- has in verbs , nouns, adjectives, and adverbs which has different functions.

Infix –ar- in noun is formed plural or same with, for example : *déde* → *daréde* = meleleh (to melt) .

Infix –ar- in verb be a reduplication , for example : *margénggeng* → *margarènggeng* = menggonggong (barking) .

In verb or adjective, infix –ar- has function as noun , for example : *híar* (verb) → *hariár* (noun) = pengocok (mixer) .

In adjective, infix –ar- means a similar, for example : *gellók* → *gárellòk* = agak bengkok.

2.4.3.4 Verbs by Infix –al-

Function of verbs has changed by infix –al- , for example : *hèmbang* (berkembang/verb) → *halémbang* (kapas/noun).

2.4.4 Verbs by Suffix

Suffix is a part of affix that take at the end of the word. There are some suffix in Toba Batak language, such as –hon-, -an-, -i , -on.

2.4.4.1 Verbs Suffix –hon

Suffix –hon in Toba Batak language divided into singular and plural. Verbs in singular suffix –hon has 3 functions, they are:

e) change an intransitive verb be a transitive verb

example : *tálu* (intransitive) + -hon → *talúhon*.

f) Process by an adjective

Example : *tigòr* (adjective) + -hon → *tigòrhon*

Plural suffix –hon can followed by prefix *pa-* , *tar-* , *ha-* .

Table 5. Form of Verb by Plural Suffix Verb

Form	Meaning	Example	Verb	English
<i>pa-</i> + <i>adjective/verb</i> + <i>-hon</i>	- a process - a process by object	<i>sonáng</i> (adjective) <i>mòdom</i> (verb)	<i>Pasonànghon</i> <i>papodòmhon</i>	Make a happy Make a sleep
<i>tar-</i> + <i>adjective/verb</i> + <i>-hon</i>	ability	<i>timbò</i> (adjective)	<i>tartimbòhon</i>	Make a higher
<i>ha-</i> + <i>adjective/verb</i> + <i>-hon</i>	- as an action - as process for something	<i>halàs</i> (adjective) <i>bengèthon</i> (adjective)	<i>Tahalàshon</i> <i>habengèthon</i>	Give thanks To give up

Research Design

This research was applied by using descriptive qualitative design. The data was take observe about Toba Batak language from some of informant and text book. Writer was made some interview the data about the Toba Batak language, verbs that use in their language by some dialogue. Writer was classified the data in some tables to make the comparison about verbs in English and Toba Batak language.

Result

Based on the analysis, there was found the similarities and differences about the verb in terms forms, types, functions both English and Toba Batak Language. The similarities has in the functions of verb and types of verb, to be as verb both that language. The functions of verb included as predicates, noun phrase modifiers, adjective phrase complements, subjects, subject complements. Both that language, there are to be

uses as verbs. In English uses am, are, is, was, were, has, have, had as verb, and in TBL uses just one word that can called to be, *adong*. Infinitive *adong* is function as tell something, narrative auxiliary, and basic for word mang-*adong*-hon (*mangadonghon*). The position verb *adong* are in front of the sentences and free in the sentence which state a pressure for words in front of the sentences.

The differences about the verbs both those language has took in the table. The table would be show some differences between that language clearly.

Table 4.2 Differences between Verbs in English and Toba Batak Language

English	Toba Batak Language (TBL)
Almost all the sentences in English use grammar regularly. Subject + Verb + complement	Almost sentence TBL, verb is in front of the sentence. Verb + Subject/Object+complement
Modals uses by the time and can use in question tag.	Modals such as <i>jala</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>dung</i> , <i>ingkon</i> pair for complete some words.
Verbs has change by the tenses which the meaning will change too.	Verbs is not change by the tenses because in TBL there's no tense. if verbs in past time, it will be as passive verbs. if verbs in present time, it will be as active verbs.
Verbs is also change when use personal pronoun in the sentence.	Verbs is not change although uses third person in the sentence, except a word "married". Verb "married" in TBL is called different between male and female. for male, it called "mangoli" and for Female, it called "mangalua".
There is no verb add prefix and infix.	There are verbs add prefix, infix, suffix. There are many verbs using affix in TBL as verb, noun.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

There was found the similarities and differences about the verb in terms forms, types, functions both English and Toba Batak Language. The similarities has in the functions of verb and types of verb, to be as verb both that language. The functions of verb

included as predicates, noun phrase modifiers, adjective phrase complements, subjects, subject complements. Both that language, there are to be uses as verbs.

The differences verbs in English and Toba Batak Language are found in using tenses, modal auxiliary, affix, and third person.

As the conclusion above shown, it is suggested for :

English teachers and lecturers who teaching English in the region of Batak, North Sumatera must teach English as well as they've learn. Teachers must learn the verbs as well because verb is important thing use in pattern of language especially in English.

The readers and researcher who are interested in studying the verbs of two languages, especially about English and Toba Batak Language.

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