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CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND BATAK TOBA LANGUAGE IN QUESTION WORD

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Abstract

This research intends to establish the similarities and differences in question words when using English and the Toba Batak language. It used a qualitative descriptive research design. Documentation techniques were used to collect the data. The researcher used descriptive analysis to analyze the data. The question words in English consist of 9 question words, which are as follows: "What", "Who", "Whose", "When", "Where", "Which", "Why," and "How." And in the Batak Toba language, consists of 11 question words, which are as follows: "Aha", "Ise", "Andigan", "Nandigan", "Dia", "Boasa/Beasa", "Boha", "Piga", "Sadia", "Mahua," and "Marhua." The results show that there are six similarities or equations between English and Toba Batak language in question words. However, there are also six differences between English and Toba Batak language in question words. Question words in English can occur and be put in the beginning and in the middle of interrogative sentence, whereas question words in Batak Toba language can be put in the beginning, in the middle, and at the end of interrogative sentence. English functioning question words similarly to Batak Toba, requesting the following: a person, an object, place, a manner, an activity, time, reason, and possession/ownership.

Keywords: *Batak Toba, Contrastive Analysis, English, Language, Question Word*

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an archipelagic country that has various ethnic groups, cultures, customs, habits, and regional languages in each region. Every region in Indonesia has its own regional language. Language is a symbol of sound between social, in the construction of a sound symbol that is produced by the human speech apparatus (Keraf, 2001; Sereno, 2014). This regional language is used in the daily life of the local community to communicate and socialize. One of the regional languages owned by the Indonesian people is the Batak Toba language. Batak Toba language is the language used by most of the people of North Sumatra, Indonesia. Batak Toba language be used as a tools of communication in society in everyday life.

English is an international language used to communicate around the world (globally). There are even some countries that make English the official language. English and the Batak Toba language have similarities and differences in many linguistic aspects. According to Huda (2018) “when it comes to language learning, the similarities and contrasts between two languages are crucial factors”. The two languages' commonalities make it easier for students to learn the target language. Preferably, the differences between the two languages make it difficult for students to acquire the target language.

Contrastive analysis is a concept that is connected to this research. Contrastive analysis is a technique for describing how challenging or simple it is for language learners to pick up a second language and a foreign tongue (Gairon, 2018). Contrastive analysis (CA) is a technique for separating what a student of a target language (TL) should learn from what is not necessary (Selinker & Gass, 2008). Contrastive analysis is a technique used to compare the L1 and L2 structures in order to pinpoint the differences between the two languages (Khansir, 2012; Rasier & Hiligsmann, 2007). Based on the definition of contrastive analysis from some experts above, finally it can be said that contrastive analysis is a means of comparing or differentiating the source language to the target language and that every language has its own characteristics. The purpose of contrastive analysis is to describe various similarities and differences about linguistic objects contained in two or more different languages (Ke et al., 2019; Rasier & Hiligsmann, 2007). This is connected to Naibaho (1991) assertion that the main goals of contrastive analysis are to shed light on the similarities and differences between languages, explain and foresee issues that may arise when learning a second language, and create lesson plans for language instruction.

Question words, in the opinion of Aik and Hui (1999), are words that are employed to pose inquiries. In addition, query words are utilized to find out information concerning time, reason, manner, place, distance, or people (Azar, 1985). Based on the two theories above, it can be concluded that a question word is the word used to ask a question to get information or an answer about things, time, reason, manner, place, distance, or person.

English has a lot of question terms, including Where, When, Why, Who, Whom, What, Which, Whose, and How (Azar, 1985). Aik & Hui (1999) also provided an English definition of the question words, which included When, Where, Why, Who, Whom, Whose, How, What, and Which. When is used to ask about time, *(**When** would they go to Bali?)* Where is used to ask about place/position, *(**Where** do you live now?)* Why is used to ask about reason, *(**Why** do you come here?)* Who is used to ask person that can be as a subject or object, *(**Who** is your girlfriend?)* Whom is used to ask about specific individual, *(**Whom** did you meet yesterday?)* Whose is used to ask about ownership/possesion, *(**Whose** mine is this pen?)* How is used to ask about manner, quality/ammount, and condition, *(**How** do you get there?)* What is used to ask about something, *(**What** time is it now?)* Which is used to ask about specific item/choice, *(**Which** dresses do you like the most?)* (English Club, n.d.).

Question words in the Batak Toba language include *"Aha", "Ise", "Andigan", "Nandigan", "Piga", "Sadia", "Dia", "Boasa", "Mahua", and "Marhua"* Sibarani (1997):139. Siahaan (1975:25) adds that there are several other categories of Batak Toba question words, including *"Aha", "Ise", "Dia", "Piga", "Sadia", "Beha", "Beasa", "Nandigan", and "Andigan".* Based on the theories above, we can conclude that question words in Batak Toba are: "*Aha" (what), "Ise" (who), "Boha" (how), "Dia" (where/which), "Andigan" (when-future form), "Nandigan" (when-past form), "Piga" (how many), "Sadia" (how much), "Boasa" (why), "Mahua" (what happen), "Marhua" (what someone's doing).*

Siahaan (1975) stated that question word *"aha"* is used to make requests. You can use Aha to query both an object and a subject (Sibarani, 1997). From the theories above, it can be concluded that Aha is a question word that is used to ask about object and subject that can be things (animals, plants, etc) *(**Aha** ma na boi tarbahen au?)*

Ise can be used as both a subject and an object in questions to people (Sibarani, 1997). Based on the theory above, it can be concluded that the question word Ise is used to ask person as subject and object. *(**Ise** do na mangalap au?)*

According to Sibarani (1997) *Boha* is used to inquire about an adjective, condition, and way. Furthermore, Boha is used to inquire about condition, according to Siahaan (1975:25). Based on the two theories above, it can be concluded that the question word Boha is used to ask about condition. *(**Boha** ma ta baen sonari?)*

Meanwhile, *Dia* is used to inquire about a location as well as individual people or things (Sibarani, 1997). Furthermore, Siahaan (1975:25) states that the question word Dia is used to ask for place. Based on the two theories above, it can be concluded that the question word Dia is employed to inquire about places and particular things. *(Di **dia** ibana saonari?)*

Andigan is used to ask about time in the future. Furthermore, Siahaan (1975) says that *Andigan* is employed to pose questions regarding time in the future. Based on the two theories above, it can be concluded the question word Andigan is used to ask time in the future. *(**Andigan** do ho tammat?)*

Moreover, when asking a question concerning the past, *Nandingan* is applied (Sibarani, 1997). Furthermore Siahaan (1975) says Nandigan used to ask for the time in the past time. Based on the two theories above, it can be concluded that the question word *Nandingan* is used to ask time but in the past time. *(**Nandingan** ro halak i?)*

Question word *Piga* is a question word that asks how many of a countable noun there are (Sibarani, 1997). Furthermore, Siahaan (1975:25) explains that Piga used to inquire about quantity. Based on the two theories above, it can be concluded that the question word Piga is used to ask about quantity/ammount but only for countable noun. *(**Piga** hari ma hamu i son singgah?)*

Sadia is the question word for uncountable noun quantities (Sibarani, 1997). Furthermore, Siahaan (1975) explains that Sadia is employed to inquire about quantity/amount. Based on the two theories above, it can be concluded that the question word Piga is used to ask about quantity or ammount but only for uncountable noun. (***Sadia** godang do i pamasuk ho sira tu arsik on*?)

Boasa/Beasa is a question word which is used to inquire as to why something is the way it is (reason) (Sibarani, 1997). Furthermore, Siahaan (1975) states *Beasa* is employed to ask for explanations about something (reason). Based on the two theories above, it can be concluded that the question word *Boasa* is used to ask for reasons of something that happen. *(**Boasa** tangis ho?)*

Mahua is used to ask something or what happened to the subject (Sibarani, 1997). The subject can be a person or things. *(**Mahua** pamangan mi, kak?)*. Meanwhile, *Marhua* is a question word that is used to ask what someone is doing. *(**Marhua** ho ro tu inganan na?)* (Tampubolon & Panggabean, 2020).

As a result of the problem described above, the purpose of this research is to determine the similarities and dissimilarities between the question words used in English and in the Toba Batak language.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Descriptive qualitative research is used to complete this study. A descriptive qualitative method will describe the context of events or occurrences (Rukajat, 2018). According to Nimehchisalem (2018) by using a non-experimental approach or real-time recording, descriptive qualitative research creates data that naturally arises. The method of this research was qualitative research by using descriptive design**.** In this study, we used a qualitative descriptive method because this method involves describing and interpreting events, conditions, or situations.

The data source is obtained from the New Testament Scriptures in the Gospel of Matthew Chapters 1–28 and the Bibel which is also written in the Gospel of Matthew Chapters 1–28 (Mateus Bindu 1-28) in the Toba Batak language. The writer's reason for taking data from the Bible from the English and Batak Toba versions is that every question word is found in both the English and Toba Batak languages. Besides that, the Holy Scriptures have been translated into several languages and have been used officially by Christians. Therefore, it can be considered and assumed that the correct and perfect translation has been carried out in translating the Holy Scriptures in various languages, especially in the Batak Toba language as the target language in this study.

In this contrastive analysis research, similarities and differences in question words in English and Batak Toba will be found by distinguishing question words in the two languages. The following steps were followed to analyze the data:

1. Reading the Holy Bible Gospel of Matthew Chapters 1–28 and find out the question words.
2. Identifying and determining question words in English and Batak Toba language.
3. Comparing and separating the question words in both two languages.
4. Determining the similarities and differences between English and Batak Toba language.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Result Research

Table 1 Comparison of Question Words in English and Batak Toba Language based on New Testament Scriptures in the Gospel of Matthew Chapters 1–28

QUESTIONS WORDS	
English	**Batak Toba Language**
What And when they were going away, Jesus, talking of John, said to all the people, ***What*** went you out into the waste land to see? a tall stem moving in the wind? Matthew 11:7	***Aha*** Jadi dung laho nasida, ditaringoti Jesus ma si Johannes tu natorop i: ***Aha*** do na naeng idaonmuna, umbahen na laho hamu tu halongonan? Arung na meoleol na niullus ni alogo do? *Mateus 11:7*

Who Now when Jesus had come into the parts of Caesarea Philippi, he said, questioning his disciples, ***Who*** do men say that the Son of man is? Matthew 16:13	***Ise*** Jadi sahat ma Jesus tu luat Kaesarea Pilippi, gabe disungkun ma angka siseanna: ***Ise*** do Anak ni jolma i, didok halak? *Mateus 16:13*
Whom He says, Yes. And when he came into the house, Jesus said to him, What is your opinion, Simon? from ***whom*** do the kings of the earth get payment or tax? from their sons or from other people? Matthew 17:25	
Whose And he said to them, ***Whose*** is this image and name on it? Matthew 22:20	
When And while he was seated on the Mountain of Olives, the disciples came to him privately, saying, Make clear to us, ***when*** will these things be? and what will be the sign of your coming and of the end of the world? Matthew 24:3	***Andigan*** Dung i uju hundul Ibana di dolok Jetun i, pulik ma didapothon angka siseanna Ibana, mandok: Paboa ma tu hami: ***Andigan*** masa i, jala dia ma tanda ni harorom dohot ajal ni hasiangan on? *Mateus 24:3*
	Nandigan Dung i dohononnasida ma mangalusi Ibana: Tuhan, ***nandigan*** huida hami Ho male, manang mauas, manang na buro, manang marsangkotbulung, manang marsahit, manang tarhurung, so hupatureture hami Ho? *Mateus 25:44*
Where Now on the first day of unleavened bread the disciples came to Jesus, saying, ***Where*** are we to make ready for you to take the Passover meal? Matthew 26:17	***Dia*** Alai di ari parhobasan parjolo ni pesta Paska i didapothon siseanna ma Jesus, angka ninna ma: ***Tu dia*** ma patureonnami di Ho panganon Paska i, dipangido roham? *Mateus 26:17*
Which And why do you take note of the grain of dust in your brother's eye, but take no note of the bit of wood ***which*** is in your eye? Matthew 7:3	

Why Then the disciples came to Jesus privately, and said, ***Why*** were we not able to send it out? Matthew 17:19	***Boasa/Beasa*** Dung i pulik ma ditopot angka sisean i Jesus mandok: ***Boasa*** so tarpabali hami ibana? *Mateus 17:19*
How But ***how*** does it seem to you? A man had two sons; and he came to the first, and said, Son, go and do work today in the vine-garden. Matthew 21:28	***Boha*** Alai ***boha*** do di rohamuna? Adong ma dua anak di na sahalak; jadi ditopot ma sihahaan, didok ma tu ibana: Laho ma ho, anaha, sadari on mangula tu porlakta! *Mateus 21:28*
	Piga Dung i didok Jesus ma tu nasida: ***Piga*** do roti dipeop hamu? Jadi didok nasida ma: Pitu do, angkup ni dengke otik. *Mateus 15:34*
	Sadia mandok: ***Sadia*** ma lehononmuna tu ahu, asa hupasahat Ibana tu hamu? Gabe tolupulu rupia ma dibilang nasida tu jolona. *Mateus 26:15*
	Mahua ***Mahua*** gurumuna mangan rap dohot angka sijalobeo dohot pardosa? *Matius 9:11*
	Marhua Dung i joujou ma nasida, ninna ma: Oe, ***marhua*** Ho tu hami; Ho, Anak ni Debata? Na ro do Ho hape mangarsahi hami, di na so tingkina dope? *Mateus 8:29*

3.2 Discussion

From the analysis process that has been carried out, it can be found that there are some similarities and differences in the use of question words in English and Batak Toba language. The question words in English consist of 9 question words, which is as follows: "What", "Who", "Whom", "Whose", "When", "Where", "Which", "Why", and "How." Meanwhile, in the Batak Toba language consists of 11 question words, which is as follows: *"Aha", "Ise", "Andigan", "Nandigan", "Dia", "Boasa/Beasa", "Boha", "Piga", "Sadia", "Mahua", and "Marhua"* (Tampubolon & Panggabean, 2020).

The equations/similarities that can be found is that question words in English have the same use as some question words in the Batak Toba language, namely in the following explanation:

1. "What" and *"Aha"* have the same usage, namely to ask information about something.
2. "Who" and *"Ise"* have the same usage, namely to ask person.
3. "When" and *"Andigan, Nandigan"* have the same usage, namely to ask about time.
4. "Where" and *"Dia"* have the same usage, namely to ask about place or position.
5. "Why" and *"Boasa/Beasa"* have the same usage, namely to ask about reason.
6. "How" and *"Boha"* have the same use of ask about manner, condition, and quantity/amount.

The differences that can be found between Question words in English and Batak Toba language are as follows:

1. In English, to ask for specific information about something, only one question word is used, namely "What", while in Batak Toba, to ask for specific information about something, use three question words, namely *"Aha* (to ask about things or animals)", *"Mahua* (to ask about something what happened)", and *"Marhua* (to ask about what someone is doing)."
2. In English, to ask who (to ask a person) use question word "Who", to ask who as a object in the sentence use question word "Whom", and to ask who (ownership) use question word "Whose". While in the Toba Batak language, to ask the three of them only use one question word, namely *"Ise"*.
3. In English, to ask about time use question word "When", either in the future form or in the past form. To ask the time in the future form the modal verb "will" is used and in the past form the modal verb "would" is used. Meanwhile, in Batak Toba language, asking for time is divided into two, namely *"Andigan"* for future form and *"Nandigan"* for past form.
4. In English, to ask about place only used one question word namely "Where" and to ask about choice used question word "Which". While in Batak Toba language, used question word *"Dia"* to ask both of them (place and choice)
5. In English, to ask condition, manner, and quantity, used question word “How”. The use of question word “How” to ask quantity is divided into two, namely: "How" followed by many is used to ask countable noun, and "How" followed by much is used to ask uncountable noun. While, in Toba Batak language, to ask about condition and manner, is used question word *"Boha"*. And to ask quantity, it is separated and divided into two, namely: to ask for countable noun used question word *“Piga”* and to ask for uncountable noun used question word *“Sadia”*.
6. English question words are put in front and in the middle of the interrogative sentence or in other words, English question words are not used at the end of the interrogative

sentence. While the question word is placed in the beginning, in the middle, and at the end of the interrogative sentence in Batak Toba language.

4. CONCLUSION

After doing a data analysis, it was found that there are certain similarities/equality and differences/distinctions between English and Batak Toba language in question word terms. There are nine question words in the English language, including: "What", "Who", "Whom", "Whose", "When", "Where", "Which", "Why", and "How." Batak Toba Language has eleven question words, including: *"Aha", "Ise", "Andingan", "Nandingan", "Dia", "Boasa/Beasa", "Boha", "Piga", "Sadia", "Mahua", and "Marhua."* The positions of English questions word can occur and be put in the beginning and in the middle of interrogative sentence. While in Batak Toba question words can be put in the beginning, in the middle, and at the end of interrogative sentence. English functioning question words similarly to Batak Toba requesting the following: a person, an object, place, a manner, an activity, time, reason, and possession/ownership.

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