

Contrastive Analysis Of Various Speech Events In English and Batak Toba

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini untuk membandingkan dan mengkontraskan dengan menganalisis berbagai peristiwa ujaran dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Batak Toba. Untuk menunjukkan bahwa dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Batak Toba terdapat perbedaan bahasa formal dan informal dalam kehidupan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan bagaimana ekspresi yang ditemukan dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Batak Toba. Metode kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Membandingkan sembilan ekspresi dalam bahasa Inggris dan Batak Toba, mereka memiliki kesamaan ekspresi, yaitu dalam "kesenangan" dan delapan ekspresi memiliki perbedaan. Dalam tulisan ini, fokus utama menyoroti analisis kontrasif dari berbagai peristiwa tindak tutur dalam bahasa Inggris dan Batak Toba berkenaan dengan jangkauan, frekuensi, struktur, formalitas, dan kesopanan.

Kata Kunci: Matematika, kesulitan, tes diagnostik, kinerja siswa, persepsi

ABSTRACT

This research to compares and contrasts by analyzing various speech events in English language and Batak toba language. To show that in English and Batak toba language there are formal and informal language differences in life. This study aims to compare how the expressions are found in English and Batak toba language. Qualitative method was used in this research. Comparing the nine expressions in English and Batak toba language, they have similarities in expression, namely in "pleasure" and the eight expressions have differences. In this paper, the main focus is highlighting the contrastive analysis of various speech acts events in English and Batak Toba with regard to range, frequency, structure, formality, and politeness.

Keyword: Contrastive Analysis, Speech Events, English, Batak toba



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1. INTRODUCTION

Language is an important element in communicating as a means of communication used by humans in expressing ideas, thoughts, and feelings towards other people through sounds and gesture. Everyone can have their own perception of the meaning of the language, with language we can convey various kinds of intentions, ideas and other opinions (Fitria, 2021b). According to Finocchiamo (in Khoiriyah, 2020) language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols, allowing all people in a particular culture, or other people who have studied that cultural system to communicate or interact. Furthermore, Pei & Gaynor (in Hiklová, 2020) define language as a communication system with sound, namely through speech and hearing, between people from certain groups or communities by using vocal symbols that have arbitrary and conventional meanings (Attardo, 2020).

Language has variations, which are referred to as dialects or geographic, social, or even situational variations. English is an official international language and it is agreed to be used to communicate between people from backgrounds all over the world. but it is inseparable from the regional language, the Batak language is the language that is the basis of culture and society in North Sumatra through the Batak language, values, norms, traditions, and cultural identity are passed on from one generation to the next (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021). These two languages have differences (between English language and batak language) In either in the area of the Batak tribe, people often practice using communicative expressions such as expressions of thanks, asking sorry, asking for help, asking permission, Congratulating, Greeting, etc. So also in everyday life of course there are many expressions that we convey, including expressions to praise other people (Chattoo, 2019).

Contrastive Analysis, in the form of work procedures, is an activity or activities who tries to compare the structure of B1 with the structure of B2 for identify the differences between the two languages. The differences between the two languages acquired and generated through Anakon, can used as a basis for forecasting or predicting difficulties language learning difficulties or obstacles that will be faced by students in school, especially in learning B2 (Indahsari, 2020).

In this paper, the researchers focus is highlighting the contrastive analysis of various speech acts events in English and Batak toba. To compare the differences and similarities between of the two language (English and Batak toba) (Zahoor, 2020). The effectiveness of speech events function as a language learning strategy and the way of achieving communicative competence. To do the contrastive analysis of various speech Events in English and Batak toba, Mohammad Akram's (in Cowie, 2018) contrastive methodology of speech acts is followed.

According to Lado (Simatupang, Fadhilah, & Barokah, 2021), contrastive analysis is a way to describe difficulty or ease of language learners in learning a second language and foreign language. Contrastive analysis is not just for comparing elements language and language systems in the first language (B1) with language second (B2), but at the same time to compare and describe the setting cultural background of the two languages so that the results can be used second or foreign language teaching. Contrastive analysis is a comparative study between two or more languages to identify differences and similarities. The main objective of contrastive analysis is to understand how languages differ in their structures and systems. It seeks to determine the areas of overlap and divergence between languages, which can help in language teaching, translation and cross-linguistic research. By comparing the linguistic structures and systems, researchers can gain insight into how languages differ and how these differences may impact language acquisition, learning, and communication (Abdulameer & Suhair, 2019).

Contrastive analysis is often used in the field of second language acquisition to predict and explain the difficulties and errors that learners might encounter when learning a second language. By identifying the areas of contrast between the native language and the target language, teachers can design instructional materials and activities that address the specific needs of learners and facilitate the learning process.

According to Chaer (in Fitria, 2020) speech event is the occurrence or ongoing linguistic interaction in one form of speech or more involving two parties, namely the speaker and the interlocutor, with one subject of speech, in a time, place, and situation certain. Therefore, the interaction that takes place between a seller and a buyer in the market at a certain time by using language as a means of communication is a speech event. We also find similar incidents in discussions in lecture halls, official meetings in offices, court hearings, and so on. According to Hymes, situations are not purely communicative and do not regulate speech rules, but refer to contexts that produce speech rules. Meanwhile, a speech event occurs in a speech situation and the event contains one or more speech acts. In these events, we encounter factors that play a role, among others, the place of discussion; discussion atmosphere; discussion participants or participants; discussion purposes; speaking opportunities; rule of the game; tone of voice or sound; variety of languages; and type of activity or genre.

The closeness of the relationship in question is related to the level of familiarity and the intimacy of the relationship between the speaker and the speech partner he encounters (Jayanti, 2019). For facilitate the discussion, the closeness of the relationship in this study classified into four classifications, namely the classification of very relationship close, relatively close relationship classification, relatively distant relationship classification, and very distant relationship classification (Zulaikah, Agustina, & Muklas, 2018).

The social status in question is the position and role of the individual in family or the surrounding environment compared to the partner said. Meanwhile, the element type gender, personality, and power are not considered because they are not relevant enough to be linked to the studies in this study (Fitriana & Nurazni, 2022).

2. METHOD

In this paper the researchers use the qualitative research analyzes a quality of relationships, activities, situations, or various materials. The researches choose English and Batak Toba expression(formal and informal) to finding conclusion which one more and lower speech events used. In the way to choose the English speech events, Akram's (in Fahmi & Rachmijati, 2021) selected English questionnaires are followed to get the best results. The data have collected according to the following aspects or speech events: a) Greeting, b) Gratitude, c) Drawing attention, d) Surprise, e) Pleasure, f) Forgiving, g) Apologizing, h) Disappointment and i) Fear or worry.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

From the analysis,subsequent expressions are found as results with reference to English- Batak Toba speech acts in various events.

Greeting

Greeting is have an important meaning in social life and human culture. In general, greetings are a sign of respect, friendliness and politeness given when meeting or communicating with other people.

Tabel 1. Greeting

Speech acts in English	Speech acts in Batak in English Letter
Good Morning	Horas
Good Afternoon	
Good Evening	
Good Night	

The number of speech acts in English is wider than that of the Batak Toba language, which means that the range of the Batak Toba language is lower than English. English has four expressions of greeting, but in Batak Toba there is only one greeting (Horas) expression. In English, these four greetings are general in nature and are often known and used by everyone from the community (Mariana, Purnomo, & Firdaus, 2018). All of these expressions are formal and polite so they can be used in a variety of situations or places. In the Batak Toba language, 'Horas' is one of the expressions of familiarity typical of the Batak Toba tribe which is widely known by the people of Indonesia. The meaning of "Horas" is congratulations which is generally used as a greeting of good morning or welcome and so on.

Gratitude

Gratitude is an attitude or action expression that shows appreciation and appreciation for the good things that have happened in one's life. Saying gratitude is a way of acknowledging benefits, opportunities, assistance, or blessings received, whether from God, other people, or the environment (M. A. Fahmi & Cahyono, 2021). It is an important part of culture and ethics in many religions and beliefs, as well as in everyday life.

Tabel 2. Gratitude

English Speech Acts	Speech Acts in Batak Toba in English Letter
Thank You	Mauliate
Thank you so much	Mauliate Godang
I don't know how to thank you	Danghuboto songondia mandok mauliate
How can I thank you?	Boha do ahu mandok mauliate?
You have been so kind	Nunga tung burju ho
You have been most helpful	Nunga mangurupi hian ho
Thanks/Many Thanks	-
Thanks a lot	-
Thank you very much/so much	-
I'm really most/really/very	-

In English and Batak Toba, every expression of thanks is formal and polite. But expression of Thanks in English is bigger than Batak Toba language. The range of English is rather wide in comparison Batak Toba language

Drawing attention

A sentence used to get the attention of people we want them to pay attention to what we are going to say.

Tabel 3. Drawing attention

Speech Acts in English	Speech Acts in Batak Toba in English Letter
Hello	-
Excuse me	Sattabi
Can I talk to you?	Boi do ahu makkatai dohot ho?
May I have your attention	Boi do ahu tangihonon mu?
Attention please	Marsitangihon Hohom Marsianturean

Words used to attract attention in the Batak Toba language are generally broader than English and so on expression was polite. English expressions no.1 and 4 are formal expressions and the others are often used informally.

Surprise

Surprise is a sudden feeling or reaction that arises as a result of an unexpected or unexpected situation or event. This is an emotional reaction that occurs when a person feels shocked, astonished, or unprepared for something new or unexpected. Surprise can be positive, negative or neutral depending on the context and individual perception of the situation (Fitria, 2021a).

Tabel 4. Surprise

Speech Acts in English	Speech Acts in Batak Toba in English Letter
Really!	Situtu!
Impossible!	Dang toho!
Incredible	Mangalonganghon
I can't believe it	Dang porsea ahu
You must be joking	Namargait do ho kan
Good god/Heavens	
Well, This is a surprise!	Songgotsonggot
Did you really!	Situtu do i!
Have they really!	Situtu do hamu!
Surely not!	
Honestly	Benget
What! (All question words)	Aha!
Oh my God	Amang jo Tuhan

In both English and Batak Toba expressions are polite. From no. 1 to 13 Batak Toba speech acts are formal in their usually to usage. In English language, no. 1 to 13 are formal expression on the other hand (Tenriuji, Maca, & Abeng, 2021). All these expressions are used frequently and same to use.

Pleasure

Pleasure is a form of pleasure consisting of basic feelings and a strong sensory component.

Tabel 5. Pleasure

Speech Acts in English	Speech Acts in Batak in English Letter
How happy to meet you.	Las roha pajumpang dohot ho
I am so delighted to hear that.	Las roha mambege i
I am so excited.	Las rohakku
I am so happy.	Sonang situtu au
I am very delighted to hear that.	Las situtu roha mambege i
I am very happy.	Las situtu rohakku
It is good news.	Barita na denggan
It is my pleasure.	Dohot las roha
It is really delightful.	On mansai sonang
It is wonderful.	Mangalonganghon
It's a pleasure.	I ma hasonangan
That is awesome.	Mangalonganghon do i
That is good!	Denggan do i

That is great!	Sintong do i
That is terrific	Ni ruar somal
I'm very pleased.	Au mansai las

In both English and Batak Toba expressions are polite. Same between from two language (English and Batak Toba) was sixteen expression to used in government.

Forgiving

Forgiving means to forgive, Forgiving is a verb that gets the affix -ing, where the word Forgiving can be used in the present continuous, past continuous, present perfect continuous and past perfect continuous tenses (Maslo, 2019).

Tabel 6. Forgiving

Speech Acts in English	Speech Acts in Batak Toba in English Letter
Excuse me interrupting.	-
Excuse me for interrupting.	-
Excuse my interrupting.	Santabi mangugai
Excuse the interruption	-
I can't forgive him lying to me	Ndang boi au umbolus ibana margabus tu au
I can't forgive him for lying to me	Ndang boi au marsombusombu mida ibana alani margabus tu au
I can't forgive his lies	Ndang boi au mangampini hagabusonna
I can't forgive	Ndang boi au mangampini Dang pola bohai Baenma Salpuhonmai Dang pambahenanmu i

Through the expressions of Batak Toba speech events are larger in number than English, Number 9 and 10 in Batak Toba speech events familiar used in conversation environment, but English expressions are formal and commonly used by the users.

Apologizing

Apologizing usually mentioned when feeling guilty or doing someone else's mistake, not being able to fulfill someone else's request, or feeling bad for someone else.

Tabel 7. Apologizing

Speech Acts in English	Speech Acts in Batak Toba in English Letter
Sorry	-
I'm sorry	-
I'm so sorry	-
I apologize	-
Forgive me	-
My apologies	Mangido salah ma au
Sorry about that	Santabi taringot i
Please accept my apology	Molo bo nian jalo ma pangidoan parsantabi niba
It's my fault	Hasalahanhu ma i
My bad	Au ma na sala/pilit

All of the English expressions are formal and these are used frequently in daily life. In the case of Batak Toba language, all expressions are formal and polite but rarely to use in daily life. Can that remember in Batak Toba language "Sorry" is called still sorry/maaf. Batak Toba language haven't identic word to say sorry (Antoniak, Mimno, & Levy, 2019).

Disappointment

Disappointed is a natural feeling that arises when something expected does not actually materialize.

Tabel 8. Disappointment

Speech Acts in English	Speech Acts in Batak Toba in English Letter
How disappointing!	Manaritahon
What a shame!	Asi nai
What a disaster!	Gurgar
It is a little disappointing.	Sahirahira manaritahon nian
That was such a disappointment!	Mansai manaritahon nian
Honestly, I was a bit disappointed.	Sabonarna au saotik manarita
I had high hopes.	Adong pangidoanku na sun
It really didn't live up to my expectation	Sasintong na ndang adop ni rohahu
It is so bummer for me.	Nion mansai mansogohon di au Unang datdati

Dang pola mahua i

All of the English expressions are formal and these are used frequently in daily life. In Batak Toba language all expressions polite, Number 10 and 11 are used informal based on the speaker where to use it. But each other sentence is formal in daily life.

Fear or worry

Tabel 9. Fear or worry

Speech Acts in English	Speech Acts in Batak Toba in English Letter
I am a bundle of nervous	Holsoan ahu
What if I make a mistake?	Boha molo au mangulahon hasalahan?
I become very anxious when they are late.	Au gabe mansai lomos andorang hurang tibu
I am concerned with your healthy.	Mabiar au ho marsahit
It makes me feel uneasy	Dang sonang roha hu
There is something not quite right about	Adong na so ture
I have got a nasty/strange/uneasy feeling that	Dang tabo panghilalanhu

All of the expressions have formal exposure and they are polite. Both of the English and Batak Toba expressions are used in day to day life of the users.

Findings

After the researchers analysis the expression in English language and Batak Toba language, than present in the table to understand the difference between two languages between two language and their various speech events. These are categorized with regard to formality politeness and Informal politeness. These are categorized with regard to range, frequency, structure, formality politeness etc.

Range

Table 10. Range of expressions in English and Batak Toba

Speech Events	Range	
	English	Batak Toba
Greeting	4	1
Gratitude	10	6
Drawing attention	5	6
Surprise	13	11
Pleasure	16	16
Forgiving	8	9
Apologizing	10	5

Disappointment	9	11
Fear or worry	7	7

From the table it is clear that the range of English Language speech acts is broader than Batak Toba language speech events. In the case of 'Greeting', the range of English is larger than Batak In English, the range of Forgiving is lowest and in Batak Toba the range of Disappointment is lowest. Than in the English Language surprise more speech event then Batak Toba Language (11).

Structure

Table 11. Structure Of Expressions In English And Batak Toba

Speech Events	Structure			
	Word		Sentences	
	English	Batak Toba	English	Batak Toba
Greeting	-	1	1	-
Gratitude	1	1	4	5
Drawing attention	1	3	4	3
Surprise	5	3	8	8
Pleasure	-	-	16	16
Forgiving	-	1	8	8
Apologizing	1	-	9	5
Disappointment	-	-	9	11
Fear or worry	-	-	7	7

In both languages between English language and Batak Toba Language there is a mixed the sentences giving the maning use. Some expressions use only the word and some are used as complete sentences. In English Language and Batak Toba Language sometimes nothing finding only one word to say something but needed the compound sentences to know the meaning of the speaker.

Formality

Table 12. Formality Of Expressions In English And Batak Toba

Speech Events	Formality	
	English	Batak Toba
Greeting	All	All
Gratitude	All	All
Drawing attention	All	All
Surprise	All	All
Pleasure	All	All
Forgiving	All	All
Apologizing	All	All
Disappointment	All	All

Fear or worry	All	All
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In the English Language and Batak Toba Language there is the high level of formality of expressions can use in daily life of the human environment and was a polite.

Politeness

Table 13. Politeness Of Expressions In English And Batak Toba

Speech Events	Formality	
	English	Batak Toba
Greeting	All	All
Gratitude	All	All
Drawing attention	All	All
Surprise	All	All
Pleasure	All	All
Forgiving	All	All
Apologizing	All	All
Disappointment	All	All
Fear or worry	All	All

Politeness so important in every language is the way when speak in showing respect for others. This depends mainly on the speaker’s way of expression. Here, in the table we find that in both of the languages (English and Batak Toba Language) there is the presence of politeness in various speech events (Schubert, 2018).

4. Conclusion

The mean, median and mode of the performance of the student-respondents in annual entrance examination manifested a normal distribution of scores and the scores were concentrated around the means. The distribution is positively skewed. The student-respondents’ level of interest in Mathematics was interested to usually not interested. The student-respondents’ level of motivation in Mathematics was motivated to very motivated. The mean score of student-respondents’ performance in annual entrance examination is lower than the median and the mode. The distribution was negatively skewed. Among the topics/areas, the algebraic expressions, algebraic fractions, and linear equations were easy for the students. Exponents and radicals, quadratic equations, and systems of linear equations were moderately difficult for the student-respondents. Overall, the topics in Mathematics I were moderately difficult for the student-respondents. Student-respondents agreed that teacher-related, student-related, and other related factors affected their difficulties in Mathematics I. The student-respondents believed that to solve the difficulties in Mathematics I, students should be given more exercises on quadratic equations; develop good study habits; and set their minds towards learning Mathematics. Teacher should provide more exercises in radicals and derivation of formulas; should give simple to complex problems; should sustain the interest and attention of students in learning Mathematics.; should eliminate the students’ negative notion towards then subject; keep themselves abreast with the innovations in teaching Mathematics and establish a good relationship among students. There is no significant relationship between the performance in diagnostic examination and performance in the annual entrance examination of the students. There is no significant relationship

between the performance in diagnostic examination and level of interest of the students. There is no significant relationship between the student-respondents' students' performance in the diagnostic examination and their perception on the factors which affect the difficulties in Mathematics I.

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