

The Analysis Between Batak Toba and English In Question Words

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ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi persamaan dan perbedaan antara istilah pertanyaan bahasa Inggris dan Batak Toba. Metod penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Metode pengumpulan data termasuk dokumentasi. Analisis deskriptif digunakan oleh peneliti untuk memeriksa data. Ada 5 kata tanya dalam bahasa Inggris: "What", "Where", "Who", "How", dan "Why". Ada tujuh kata tanya dalam bahasa Batak Toba: "Aha", "Ise", didia, "Boasa", "Boha, Piga, Beha." Temuan penelitian ini adalah mengungkapkan enam korelasi atau persamaan antara bahasa Inggris dan Batak Toba dalam kata-kata tes. Namun, ada juga perbedaan antara kata tanya dalam bahasa Inggris dan Batak Toba.

Kata Kunci: Kata tanya, Batak Toba, Bahasa Inggris, Analisis Kontrastif

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to identify the similarities and differences between English and Toba Batak question terms. Qualitative descriptive research method. Methods of data collection including documentation. Descriptive analysis is used by researchers to examine the data. There are 5 question words in English: "What", "Where", "Who", "How", and "Why". There are seven interrogative words in the Toba Batak language: "Aha", "Ise", didia, "Boasa", "Boha, Piga, Beha." The findings of this study are to reveal six correlations or similarities between English and Toba Batak words. test. However, there are also differences between question words in English and Toba Batak.

Keyword: Question words, Batak Toba, English, Contrastive Analysis

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1. INTRODUCTION

Contrastive analysis is a linguistic theory and methodology that aims to compare and contrast the linguistic elements of two or more languages. Its primary focus is on identifying similarities and differences between the languages in question, especially with regards to their grammar, vocabulary, phonetics, and other linguistic features. According to Stevan Harnad (in Pasaribu, 2022) says: "Languages are said to be arbitrary because there is no necessary or natural relationship between the words of a given language and the concepts that they represent". The main objective of contrastive analysis is to predict potential difficulties or errors that learners may encounter when learning a second or foreign language based on the differences and similarities between their native language and the target language (Scheibenzuber, Hofer, & Nistor, 2021). By understanding the areas of divergence and convergence between the languages, teachers can design more effective language teaching materials and strategies, taking into account the specific needs of the learners. Contrastive analysis has been widely used in the field of language teaching and language acquisition, particularly during the mid-20th century when it gained prominence. The purpose of contrastive analysis is to describe various similarities and differences about linguistic objects contained in two or more different languages (E. O. Sianipar, Herman, & Purba, 2022).

Indonesia is a country known for its rich cultural diversity, with a vast array of regional languages, cultures, customs, and various ethnic groups. As an archipelago comprising thousands of islands, Indonesia's diverse geography has given rise to a wide range of local traditions, languages, and unique ways of life. Language is a symbol of sound between social, in the construction of a sound symbol that is produced by the human speech apparatus (Tampubolon & Panggabean, 2020). Indonesia is home to hundreds of languages and dialects, reflecting the linguistic diversity of its people. While the official language is Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia), which serves as a common language for communication, there are numerous regional languages spoken throughout the country (Karaaslan, Kilic, Guven-Yalcin, & Gullu, 2018). Javanese, Bataknese, Sundanese, Balinese, and Acehnese are some examples of major regional languages (Choudhary & Arora, 2021). Toba Batak language is one of the regional tongues spoken by the Indonesian people. In North Sumatra, Indonesia, the majority of the population speaks Toba Batak. In everyday living, the Toba Batak language is utilized for communication (Tampubolon, 2020).

English is a global language that has spread and evolved over centuries through colonization, trade, and cultural interactions. As a result, English is spoken and used as a first or second language in many parts of the world. The use of English in diverse regions has led to the development of various regional language variations, cultural adaptations, customs, and influences on different ethnic groups and their habits. There are significant linguistic parallels and distinctions between English and the Batak Toba language. According to Huda (2018) "when it comes to language learning, the similarities and contrasts between two languages are crucial factors" (Simanjuntak, Lumingkewas, & Sutrisno, 2021).

Question words, as interrogative words or *wh*-words, are words used to form questions in a language. These words are typically used to inquire about specific information and are often placed at the beginning of a sentence. Question words, also known as interrogative words or *wh*-words, are words used in a language to form questions (Cristy, Lubis, & Chunliu, 2023). These words are essential in constructing inquiries because they specify the information being sought. They typically include words such as "What", "Where", "Who", "How", and "Why."

In English, question words are often placed at the beginning of a sentence to indicate that a question is being asked. By using question words, speakers can seek information, gather details, and engage in meaningful conversations with others. According to Aik and Hui (1999), are words that are employed to pose inquiries (T. N. Fitria, 2021). 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 (Simanihuruk & Mulyadi, 2020).

"What", "Where", "Who", "How" and "Why." are only a few of the many question words found in the English language (Azar, 1985). The question words, which comprised, Where, Why, Who, , How, What, and, were also defined in English by Aik & Hui (in H. M. Sianipar, 2022). When used to inquire about the time, Where is a question used to inquire about location, Why is a question regarding a cause, Who is the individual who is used as the subject or object of a question, Whose is used to inquire about possession or ownership, What is a question used to ask, Which is employed to inquire regarding a certain item or selection (Lumbanbatu, Jufrizal, & Wahyuni, 2018).

"Aha," "Ise," "Beasa," "Boasa," "Didia" "Piga", "Boha." are some of the question words in the Batak Toba language. The Batak Toba inquiry words "Aha", "Ise", "Didia", "Piga", "Beha", "Boasa", " " are just a few examples listed by Siahaan (1975:25) of the additional categories. According to the aforementioned theories, it can be deduced that the following question words are used in Batak Toba: "Aha" (what), "Ise" (who), "Boha" (how), "Didia" (where/which), "Piga" (how many), and Beha (" how things),, "Boasa" (why), "Mahua" (Sibarani, 2018).

The goal of this research is to identify the parallels and differences between the question terms used in English and the Toba Batak language as a result of the difficulty mentioned above.

2. METHOD

This study's conducted with descriptive qualitative method. The background of events or occurrences will be described using a descriptive qualitative method (Rukajat, 2018). According to Nimeh chisalem (2021), descriptive qualitative research generates data organically through the use of a non-experimental methodology or real-time recording. This study used a qualitative research methodology with a descriptive design (Zulaikah, Agustina, & Muklas, 2018). Because a qualitative descriptive method involves describing and analyzing events, contexts, or situations, we employed it for this study (H. M. Sianipar, 2022).

The Gospel of Genesis Chapters 3-20 and the Bibel, which is also written in the Gospel of Genesis Chapters 3-20 (1 Musa Bindu 3-20) in the Toba Batak language, serve as the data source for this article. Every question phrase in the Bible is present in both the English and Toba Batak versions, which is why the author used data from both the English and Batak Toba versions. The Holy Scriptures have also been formally used by Christians and have been translated into a number of languages (Mariana, Purnomo, & Firdaus, 2018). Therefore, it may be claimed that the Holy Scriptures have been translated accurately and perfectly into many languages, especially the Batak Toba language used as the study's target language (R. A. Fitria, Sabarun, & Miftah, 2022).

By contrasting question words in the two languages, this contrastive analysis study will identify parallels and contrasts between question words in English and Batak Toba (Yuni, 2021).

To analyze the data, the following procedures were used:

1. Locate the question words by reading Genesis Chapters 3-20 in the Holy Bible.
2. Recognizing and classifying English and Batak Toba question terms.
3. Distinguishing and comparing the words in the question in the two languages.
4. Identifying the connections and contrasts between English and the Batak Toba language.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Finding

Table 1. Comparison of Question Words in English and Batak Toba Language based on New Testament Scriptures in the Gospel

English	Batak Toba language
Abimelech again said to Abraham; what do you mean, then you do this? Genesis 20:10	Angkup ni didok si Abimelek tu si Abraham: Aha ma diida ho, ala dibahen ho songon i? 1 Musa 20 :10
But the LORD God called the man and said to him: "Where are you? Genesis 3:9	Dung i joujou ma Debata Jahowa di si Adam, ninna ma mandok ibana: Didia do ho? 1 musa 3 :9
He said, "Who told you that you were naked? Have you eaten of the tree of which I commanded you not to eat? Genesis 3:11	Dung i ninna Debata ma: Ise na paboahon tu ho, na marsaemara i ho? Nda tung dipangan ho sian hau na hupatikkon i mangorai panganonmu? 1 musa 3:11
Then Pharaoh summoned Abram and said, "what have you done to me? Why didn't you tell her that she was your wife? Genesis 12:18	Jadi dijou raja Firaun ma si Abram, didok ma; dia do na binahenmi tu ahu? boasa so dipaboa ho tu ahu jolmam ibana hape? 1 musa 12:18

Then the Lord said to Cain, "Why are you angry? Why is your face downcast?" Genesis 4:6	Dung I ninna Jahowa ma mandok si Kain : boasa tung pusu roham ,jala boasa rupi bohim? 1 musa 4:6
The LORD said to Kain, "Where is Abel your brother?" He replied: "I don't know! Am I my brother's keeper?" Genesis 4:9	Jadi ninna jahowa ma tu si Kain: Didia do si Abel anggim i? ndang huboto ,ninna ,tung ahu ma siparorot angggingki? 1 musa 4:9
Jesus asked them: "How many loaves do you have?" They answered: "Seven." Matthew 15:34	Gabe disungkun ma nasida :piga do roti di hamu?jadi didok nasida ma : pitu do Markus 8 : 5
"Then I asked my master, 'What if the woman will not come back with me?'" Genesis 24:39	Alai ningku do nian tu rajangki; Beha ia so oolo boru boru I mangihutton ahu? 1 musa 24 :39

Discussion

From the analysis process that has been carried out, it can be seen some similarities and differences in the use of question words in English and Toba Batak Language (Jayanti, 2019). Question words in English consist of 5 question words, which are as follows:

"What", "Who", "Where", "Why", How

Whereas in the Toba Batak language it consists of 7 question words, namely as follows:

"Aha", "Ise", didia, "Boasa", "Boha, Piga, Beha

The equations that can be found are those owned by question words in English (S. Fahmi & Rachmijati, 2021). its use is the same as some question words in the Toba Batak language, namely as follows

explanation:

1. "What" and "Aha", have the use of interrogative words to ask about an event, name, type, nature, something.
2. "Who" and "Ise" have the same use, namely to ask for information about someone.
3. "Where" and "Didia" have the same use, namely to ask for a place or position.
4. "Why" and "Boasa" have the same use, namely asking for causes, reasons, or actions.
5. "How" and "Boha", "Beha" have the same use to ask about ways, circumstances, actions and quantity/amount.

The following are the differences between English and Toba Batak question words:

1. In English, the only word for asking for detailed information about something is "what", meanwhile in the Toba Batak language "What" "Aha" or an expression of asking for something is various depend on event or utility (M. A. Fahmi & Cahyono, 2021).
2. In English, the question word "Who" is used to ask someone who is involved (to ask a person). whereas to ask who in the Toba Batak language use the word "ise"
3. In English, "Where" is the only word for requesting information that can be used to ask for a place and uses the modal verb "which" in relation to choice. Meanwhile, in the Toba Batak language, the word "didia" is only used to ask about (location)
4. In English, to ask about the situation and clarity of something, use the question word "How" followed by many is used to ask countable nouns, and "How" followed by many is

used to ask questions amount or unit, and " How " followed by things are used to ask how the state of an object. Whereas in the Toba Batak language, there are 2 ways to ask how, namely the question word "boha" (ask how things are, right or wrong for an object) and to ask about the size of an object, use the question word "piga".

5. in English, the question word "why" is used to ask for an action, or a reason or action. Meanwhile, in the Toba Batak language, the question word " boasa " asks for an event, action, or reason (Fitriana & Nurazni, 2022).

4. Conclusion

After analyzing the data, we found certain similarities and the difference between English and Toba Batak in terms of question words. There are five question words in English, including: "What", "Who", Where, How, and Why while in the Toba Batak language it has seven question words, namely: "Aha", "Ise", "Boasa", "Beasa", "Boha", "Piga", "Mahua". The place of the question word in English can be present and located at the beginning and at the end of the sentence. Whereas in the Toba Batak language the question word is located in the initial position, in middle, and at the end of the question word. Another contrast we found is that the use of the question word "what" in English might change in the Batak Toba language based on the situation or when the word is used. As in the first column of our data analysis table, the word "What" in English has a translation with the same meaning in the Toba Batak language, namely the word "Aha" to ask something to other people. While in the eighth column of the table, the word "what" in English changes to "Beha" in the Toba Batak language because it shows the question of supposition or not being ongoing. So the word "what" in English then if translated into Toba Batak language, some may not be the same depending on the situation and use.

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