A Contrastive Analysis Study Between English and Batak Toba in Request Sentence

by Ezra Octania Sianipar, Herman, Ridwin Purba

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the English and Toba Batak language request sentence. The imperative phrase of both languages from its form, purpose, and category in a sentence was studied in this analysis. The research used descriptive approach and contrastive analysis in terms of methods, the entire data were gathered by observing and interviewing the native speakers of Toba Batak dialects who still speak in their everyday communication. In the analysis, the authors outlined and compared the differences and similarities in request sentences. The result that we saw from the position of the subject In Toba Bataknese, the position of subject was flexible, they could change without changing the meaning. While in English the position of subject was stable. In the request sentence, Batak Toba is less harsh and Batak people rarely use the word please, and usually the intonation seems strong and there is emphasis, while the request sentence is more likely to be smooth and polite, and the intonation is smoother.

Keywords: constrative analysis, English, Toba Batak, language, request

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji kalimat permintaan bahasa Inggris dan Batak Toba. Ungkapan imperatif kedua bahasa dari bentuk, tujuan, dan kategorinya dalam sebuah kalimat dipelajari dalam analisis ini. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif dan analisis kontrastif dari segi metode, seluruh data dikumpulkan dengan mengamati dan mewawancarai penutur asli dialek Batak Toba yang masih berbicara dalam komunikasi sehari-hari. Dalam analisisnya, penulis menguraikan dan membandingkan perbedaan dan persamaan dalam kalimat permintaan. Hasil yang kita lihat dari posisi subjek Dalam bahasa Batak Toba, posisi subjek fleksibel, mereka dapat berubah tanpa mengubah makna. Sedangkan dalam bahasa Inggris posisi subjek stabil. Dalam kalimat permintaan, bahasa Batak Toba kurang kasar dan orang Batak jarang menggunakan kata tolong, dan biasanya intonasinya terkesan kuat dan ada penekanan, sedangkan kalimat permintaan lebih cenderung halus dan sopan, dan intonasinya lebih halus.

Kata kunci: *analisis kontrastif, Inggris, Batak Toba, bahasa, permintaan*

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INTRODUCTION

The most basic form of communication is language. Every day, it is used and required. Language allows people to express whatever that is on their minds (Purba et. al., 2021). Language is present in all human endeavors and actions. Due to differences in aspects of culture and behavior, those who live in a society without understanding the language may experience significant communication challenges (Galingging and Tannuary, 2022). Languages and human activities go hand in hand. Users of the language have more experiences, which means they have more opportunities to learn about the many cultures throughout the world. Manullang et. al., (2022) defined that English is now taught to pupils as a required subject from the primary through the university levels since it has grown in importance as a global language (Sitorus et. al., 2020). Students have difficulties when learning English, particularly those who speak Batak Toba. Since no two languages are exactly alike, the issues are mostly brought on by the variances in linguistic features.

Students encounter difficulties when studying English, particularly those who speak Batak Toba. Since no two or more languages are exactly the same, the issues arise from the disparities in the norms of the two languages. While this is going on, the differences in English and Batak Toba grammar, vocabulary, and sentence structure may interfere. The Toba people, also known as Batak Toba people, make up the bulk of the Indonesian province of North Sumatra's Batak population. The Batak Toba people are typically mentioned when the word "Batak" is used. This error resulted from the Toba people being the largest subgroup of the Batak ethnic group and their distinctive social habit of self-identification as simply Batak instead of "Toba" or "Batak Toba," in contrast to the habit of the Karo, Mandailing, Simalungun, and Pakpak communities who frequently self-identified with their respective subgroups.

Toba Samosir Regency, Humbang Hasundutan Regency, Samosir Regency, North Tapanuli Regency, a portion of Dairi Regency, Central Tapanuli Regency, Sibolga, and its environs are home to the Toba people. The Batak Toba people are concentrated on and speak the Toba Batak language.

Considering the significance of English, the authors applies constrastive analysis, especially in request sentences, between English and Bataknese. People always find someone to do something in everyday affairs, but in making demands, a simple imperative must be respectful.

Wijayanto (2019) defined that imperative sentence is a sentence that used by people to express their mind like instruction or command, some requests, asking permission, giving advice, doing invitation, ban, requirements or compulsion, and warning among them. Imperative sentence in Toba Batak is used to give command, request, permission, advise, invitation, prohibition, compulsion, and warning which quite same with English language (Patterson, 2022). In Doloksanggul Toba Batak language has a little difference in imperative sentence than Batak language commonly. For example, in Batak language, the sentence "ro ho tu jabu nami!" (come to my house), and in Doloksanggul Toba Batak language the sentence becomes "ro ma ho tu jabu nami!" (come to my house).

In accordance with the background above, two research questions were drawn: what are the differences and the similarities between English and Toba Bataknese request sentence. The Research objectives are to know the pattern of request sentences form in English and Toba Bataknese and also those function, to discover the differences and the similarities between English and Toba Bataknese request sentence. The researchers hope that this research will be useful for students to know regional language, especially to request sentences in English and Toba Bataknese.

METHODOLOGY

This section described research design, population and sample, procedure of collecting data and technique of analysis data. The authors used descriptive technique and contrastive analysis Accrording to Wollacott (2022), Contrastive analysis is the study and comparison of two languages. For example, this can be comparing English with Latin or Basque with Iroquois. This is done by looking at the structural similarities and differences of the studied languages. There are two central aims to contrastive analysis; the first is to establish the inter-relationships of languages in order to create a linguistic family tree. The second aim is to aid second language acquisition. The contrastive reveal the differences between English and Toba Bataknese request sentences. The data are taken from native speaker of Toba Batak language as the informan by interviewing.

The steps to collect the data, are: (1) Choose the informans as source data by random sampling from population of the native speaker of Toba Batak language in Medan Simpang Limun North Sumatera; (2) Ask the informans to make simple conversation in Toba Batak Language (TB); (3) The data was taken by conversation with native speaker and recording the data; and (4) Written the data in the transcript dialogues (Simanjuntak et. al., 2021)

After taken the data, the collecting data will be analyzed. It is the way to organize the data before they are analyzed. The ways of data analysis are: (1) Reduce the data by choose the data based on the objective of this research; (2) Make the code of each of kinds of data; (3) Find the characteristics of data; (4) Make classification the data; (5) Describe the classified data into kinds of imperative sentence as request; (6) Analyze the data from the transcript based on the theory of imperative sentence as request; and (7) Make conclusion from the analysis.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Finding

The Imperative Sentence as a Request in Bataknese

(1)   TB: *Hambiranghon jolo sigaret i!*
      Eng   : Take the cigarette, please!
      In sentence number (1),the structure can be analyzed as follows in TB language
      "*Hambiranghon jolo sigaret i!!*". The imperative sentences as a request can be showed with word "*Hambiranghon*" as a request, "*jolo*" is the particle, "*sigaret*" is the object, "*i*" is adverb of direction.

(2)   TB : *Lehon hamu ma jolo tuak on tu ibana*
      Eng   : Please, give this palm wine to him
      In sentence number (2), the structure can be analyzed as follows in TB language
      "*Lehon hamu ma jolo tuak on tu ibana.*"
      The imperative sentences as a request can be showed with word "*Lehon*" as a request, word '*please*' is written '*lehon*' as a request, '*him*' is the subject, '*ma*' is the particle, '*jolo*' is the particle, '*tuak*' is the object , '*on*' is the adverb, '*tu ibana*' is the object.

(3)   TB   : *Sip jolo!*
      Eng   : Be quiet !
      In sentence number (3), in TB language generally, "*Sip jolo.*" The imperative sentences as a request can be show with word "*Sip*" as a request; "*jolo*" is the particle.

(4)   TB : *Santabi di jabu jolo hamu ate*
      Eng : Sorry, I want to pass here
      In sentence number (4), the structure can be analyzed as follows in TB language, "*Santabi, di jabu ma hamu.*" The imperative sentences as a request can be showed with word "*Santabi*" as a request, "*di*" is the particle, "*jabu*" is the object, "*jolo*" is the particle, and "*hamu*" is the object.

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The Imperative Sentence as a Request in English

1) Eng : *Turn off the television, please!*
   TB : Pamate hamu ma jolo tipi i!
   In sentence number (1), the structure can be analyzed as follows in Eng language, "Turn off the television, please!" The imperative sentences as a request can be showed with word "*please*" as a request

2) Eng : *Can I borrow your book?*
   TB : Injam jo bukum i ?
   In sentence number (2), the structure can be analyzed as follows in Eng language, "Can I borrow your book?" The imperative sentences as a request can be showed with word "*can I*" as a request.

3) Eng : *Could you pass the sugar, please!*
   TB : Hambiranghon jolo gula i!
   In sentence number (3), the structure can be analyzed as follows in Eng language, "*Could you pass the sugar, please!*" The imperative sentences as a request can be showed with word "*could you*" as a request.

4) Eng : *Hang the picture, please!*
   TB : Arbing jo gombarna !
   In sentence number (4), the structure can be analyzed as follows in Eng language, "*hang the picture, please!*" The imperative sentences as a request can be showed with word "*please*" as a request. Word "*hang*" is predicate, and "*the picture*" is object.

The authors can learn the differences and similarities between the form of request sentences in English and Toba Bataknese, based on the data presented above. The variations that we saw from the position of the subject. In Toba Bataknese, the position of subject was flexible, they could change without changing the meaning. While in English the position of subject was stable. In the request sentence, Batak Toba is less harsh and Batak people rarely use the word please, and usually the intonation seems strong and there is emphasis, while the request sentence is more likely to be smooth and polite, and the intonation is smoother.

This research results presented in this paper were related with some papers that have been published before which consist of some similarities and differences from the previous research. The previous research was by Pasaribu et. al. (2022) in their research entitled Contrastive analysis between English and Batak Toba language in question word. In the research, the goal of this study is to identify the parallels and discrepancies between English and Toba Batak question terms. A qualitative descriptive research design was employed. Data collection methods including documentation. Descriptive analysis was employed by the researcher to examine the data. There are nine question words in the English language: "What," "Who," "Whose," "When," "Where," "Which," "Why," and "How." There are 11 question words in the Batak Toba language, which are "Aha," "Ise," "Andigan," "sNandigan," "Dia," "Boasa/Beasa," "Boha," "Piga," "Sadia," "Mahua," and "Marhua." The findings reveal six correlations or equations between English and Toba Batak in the test words. However, there are also six distinctions between question words in English and Toba Batak. In contrast to how question words in English can be used at the beginning and middle of an interrogative statement, question words in Batak Toba can be used at the beginning, middle, and end of the sentence. English question terms that function like Batak Toba ask for the following: a person, an item, a setting, a style, an activity, a time frame, a motive, and possession or ownership.

The similaries from the previous research and this research are both research focus to the analysis of contrastive from English and Batak Toba language. Hence, the method used is descriptive qualitative research for both researches. While, the differences are to the object. The previous research used question word, while this research uses request sentence. By adopting the contrastive analysis for both languages (English and Batak Toba), the researchers are sure that this research can give contribution to learners who want to learn English (as foreign language), especially for students with mother tongue of Batak Toba language. By identifying differences and similarities, the readers (learners) will become easier to learn other language.

CONCLUSIONS

The Functions of Imperative Sentence in English are six; they are as command, request, invitation, suggestion, advice, prohibition. The function of Imperative Sentence in Batak Toba language are eight they are as command, request, invitation, suggestion, advice, prohibition, warning, compulsion. Both in English and Batak Toba language commonly signaled by certain words or markers. In English commonly signaled by the presence of question tag, and modals, and hortatory words, while in Batak Toba language by the presence of particle ma, jo/jolo, da, ate, it is used to emphasis the meaning of imperative sentence. Imperative sentence can be used to show polite request, in English it is usually signaled by question tag, hortatory words, while in Batak Toba language signaled by words ate, da.

The end result of this Analysis offers a few beneficial notion as provided; a) The instructor have to invite their college students to be greater energetic in coaching getting to know as an example through evaluating the fabric in English and Batak Toba language that have similarities, b) The college students have to offer in addition studies approximately the similarities and variations among English and Batak Toba language in different types.

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