

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF KINDS, FUNCTION, AND POSITION OF QUESTION WORDS IN ENGLISH AND BAHASA BATAK TOBA

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Abstract

Toba interms of kinds, functions and positions. The data were taken from the Holy Bible written on Matthew's book Chapter 1-28 with English and Bahasa Batak Toba Version. The question words found there were contrasted to see the similarities and differences. The research findings showed that English has nine types question words, they are: *Who, This study is about the similarities and differences of question words in English and Bahasa Batak Whom, What, Where, When, Why, How, Which, and Whose*. While in Bahasa Batak Toba, there are eleven types question words, they are: *Aha, Ise, Boha, Dia, Andigan, Nandigan, Piga, Sadia, Boasa, Mahua, and Marhua*. In terms of functions, Both English and Bahasa-Batak Toba's question words are used to ask for person, place, time, thing, reason, manner, activity and possession. The position of English question words occurred at the *beginning or in the middle* of an interrogative sentence, while Bahasa Batak Toba's question words take place *at the beginning, in the middle, and at the end* of interrogative sentences.

Keywords: Comparative study, Question words, English, Bahasa Batak Toba

INTRODUCTION

Indonesian country is one of nation that owing many languages and ethnics. Every ethnic have their language and used based on the context on their daily life. The varieties of languages become a wealth for Indonesian that the generation must defend the language to avoid from the extinction. One of the local language exists in Indonesia is Bahasa (language) Batak Toba. It is spoken by Tobanese around Tapanuli, North Sumatera, Indonesia. They use Bahasa Batak Toba e on their daily communication and their social interaction.

Bahasa Batak Toba and English have similarity and differences in many aspect of language. Huda (2018) stated that the similarities and differences in two languages become an important aspect when it is related to language learning. The similarities of two languages will make students are easier in acquiring target language, otherwise the differences will emerge the students' difficulties. Therefore

it is necessary to study the question-words in both English and Bahasa Batak Toba in terms of their similarities and differences, so English teaching and learning process might be easier. The willingness to know the similarities and the differences of the two languages motivates the writer to conduct research related to question words.

The basic field of contrastive analysis is the similarities and the differences. This is similar to what Naibaho (1991) stated that the fundamental objectives of contrastive analysis are: Providing insights into similarities and differences between languages, Explaining and predicting problem in second language, Developing course materials for language teaching. Contrastive analysis has lost much of its initial appeal.

Question words are very important in a number of contexts in any language. We use them for introductions, asking instructions, things. In relation to question words and marker, Saragi, et.al(2018)found that there are five types

of Interrogative questions in Bahasa Batak Toba they are (1) interrogative sentences asking for recognition. Markers of this type of interrogative sentences include Intonation, categorized and grammatical marker. (2) asking for one of sentence elements. The marker of this type of interrogative sentences are lexical markers with the question words: (*aha ahama, aha do, he, ise, dia, sadia, and andigan*) (3) asking for reasoning. The marker of interrogative sentence of this type are lexical markers in the form of question words: *beasaor boasa* (4) asking for an answer in the form of an opinion (regarding the question asked). The interrogative sentence marker of this type is a lexical marker in the form of a question word: *beha* (5) presenting interrogative sentence. Markers of this type are lexical markers with negative word form: *so or in da* followed by a statement.

Based on the background presented above, the problem of the study is formulated as follows: "What are the differences between English and Bahasa Batak Toba Question Words in terms of their kinds, functions and positions?" With reference to the previous problem, the objective of the study is to find out the differences between English and Bahasa Batak Toba question-words in terms of their kinds, functions, and positions.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research design used in this study was a descriptive qualitative. It is a research to describe about situation of events clearly, by describing a number of variables concerning with a subject research (Trianto 2010).

The data for this study were acquired by employing documentary techniques by contrasting question words of Holy Bible in English from New Testament in Matthew's book with King James Version Chapter 1-28 and Bible in Bahasa Batak Toba that also written on Matthew's book Chapter 1-28 (Mateus Bindu 1-28 in Bahasa Batak Toba). The reason for choosing the data from Holy Bible both in English version and Bahasa Batak Toba

version because it is found so many question words on Matthew Chapter 1-28. In addition, Holy Bible had been translated into English by the Missionaries hundred years ago. That's why it was assumed that perfect and correct translation has already done in translating Holy Bible into Bahasa Batak Toba.

In this analysis, the kinds, position, and function of both languages are contrasted to get the similarities and differences of Question words in English and Bahasa Batak Toba. The data were analyzed by identifying kinds, functions, and position and at the same time comparing the question words in English and Bahasa Batak Toba. The steps of analyzing data are formulated in the following:

1. Finding the question words both in Holy Bible in English and Bible in Bahasa Batak Toba on Matthew's book Chapter 1-28.
2. Identifying the kinds, functions and positions of question words in both languages.
3. Comparing the question words in both language, especially in their kinds, functions and positions.
4. Find out similarities and differences of question words in English and Batak Toba.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

From the data analysis, it is found that there were some differences between English and Bahasa Batak Toba in using question words in relation to types or kinds, position and functions. The basic differences in terms types, positions, and its functions of question words can be seen on the following description.

The two languages English and Bahasa Batak Toba have many kinds of question words. English as an International language has nine question words, they are: *What, Who, Whom, Whose, Where, When, Why, Which, How*. In contrast, Bahasa Batak Toba has eleven types of question words. They are: *Aha, Ise, Boha, Dia, Andigan, Nandigan, Piga, Sadia, Boasa, Mahua, and Marhua*. The following is the

description of kinds of question words in English and BahasaBatak Toba.

Table 1. Kinds of Question words in English and Batak Toba

Question Words	
English	Batak Toba Language
<p>What Therefore take no thought, saying, <i>What</i> shall we eat? or, <i>What</i> shall we drink? (Matthew 6:31)</p>	<p>Aha Antong unang ma holsoan rohamuna, mandok: Aha ma panganon nami? Aha ma inumon nami? (Mateus 6:31)</p>
<p>Who At the same time came the disciples unto Jesus, saying, <i>Who</i> is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven? (Matthew 18:1)</p>	<p>Ise Uju i didapot ho nang kasisean 1 i ma Jesus mandok: Ise ulaning naumbalga di harajaonbanuaginjang? (Mateus 18:1)</p>
<p>Whom And if I by Beelzebub cast out devils, by <i>whom</i> do your children cast [them] out? Therefore they shall be your judges (Matthew 12:27)</p>	<p>Ise Jala molotung Ahu pabali ho nang kasibolis mangasa hon si Besebul, naming asa hon ise do huroha angkaanakmunalah opabalihonsa? On pe, nasida do mang uhumi hamudisi. (Mateus 12:27)</p>
<p>Whose And he saith unto them, <i>Whose</i> [is] this image and superscription? (Matthew 22:20)</p>	<p>Ise Dung I didok Jesus ma tunasida “Gombaran dohot suratni ise do dison?”</p>
<p>When And as he sat upon the mount of Olives, the disciples came unto him privately, saying, Tell us, <i>when</i> shall these things be? and what [shall be] the sign of thy coming, and of the end of the world? (Matthew 24:3)</p>	<p>Andigan Dung i ujuhundullbana di dolok Jetun i, pulik ma didapot honing kasiseanna Ibana, mandok: Paboa ma tu hami: Andigan masa i, jala dia ma tanda ni harorom dohot ajal nihasiangan on? (Mateus 24:3)</p>
<p>When</p>	<p>Nandigan Dung i dohononniangka partigor i ma mangalusi: Tuhan, nandigan huidahami Ho male, gabe hulehon hami Ho mangang; manang mauas, gabe hulehon hami Ho minum? (Mateus 25:37)</p>
<p>Where Now the first [day] of the [feast of] unleavened bread the disciples came to Jesus, saying unto him, <i>Where</i> wilt thou that we prepare for thee to eat the passover? (Matthew 26:27)</p>	<p>Dia Alai di ariparho basan parjolon i pesta Paska i di dapothon siseanna ma Jesus, angkaninna ma: Tudia ma patureon nami di Ho panganon Paska i, dipangidoroham? (Mateus 26:27)</p>
<p>Which Therefore when they were gathered together, Pilate said unto them, Whom will ye that I release unto you? Barabbas, or Jesus <i>which</i> is called Christ? (Matthew 27:17)</p>	<p>Nadia/ise Jadi dina pungu I nasida, didoksiLatus ma tunasida: ”ise do dipangido hamu paluaon ho, si Barabas manang Jesus natargoar Kristus?” (Mateus 27:17)</p>

Why

And when the Pharisees saw [it], they said unto his disciples, *Why* eateth your Master with publicans and sinners?
(Matthew 9:11)

How

How think ye? if a man have an hundred sheep, and one of them be gone astray, doth he not leave the ninety and nine, and goeth into the mountains, and seeketh that which is gone astray?
(Matthew 18:12)

How much**How much****What for****What for****Boasa/Beasa**

Marnida i angkaParise, ninnanāsida ma mandok angka siseanna: **Boasa** tung mangan guru muna rap dohotangka sijalo beo dohot pardosa?
(Mateus 9:11)

Boha

Bohado rohamuna: Adong ma di sahalak saratus biru biru, gabemagosadasian i; n data ding kononna ma nasia pulusia i di tor, laho manga luluinamago i?
(Mateus 8:12)

Piga

Dung i didoksiPetrus ma mandok Ibana: Tuhan, sintap **pigahali** do sesaonk usalani dongan kunadompakahu? Pola do pituhali?
(Mateus 18:21)

Sadia

Dung i ninna Jesus ma mangalusi: E bangsona so porseajalan asumalin on! **Sadia** leleleng on angku panko hamu? **Sadia** lelelengna rianjuon kuhamu? Boanhamu ma ibana tuson!
(Mateus 17:17)

Mahua

Mahua gurumuna mangan rap dohotangka sijalobeodohotpardosa?
(Mateus 9:11)

Marhua

Alai ninna Jesus ma mandok ibana: **Marhua** ho tuson, anggia? Dung i ro ma nasida, dilaluhon ma tangannasidatu Jesus manangkap Ibana.
(Mateus 26:50)

Positions of Question Words

Question words in English are put at the beginning and in the middle of interrogative sentences while Bahasa Batak Toba's question words are placed at be-

ginning, in the middle and sometimes put at the end of interrogative sentences. The following is the description of position of question words in English and Bahasa-Batak Toba.

Table 2. The positions of Question Words in English and Batak Toba

No	English		BahasaBatak Toba	
	Position	Examples	Position	Examples
1	At the beginning	<i>What</i> lack I yet? (Matthew 19:20)	At the beginning	<i>Aha</i> <i>dope</i> <i>hahuan-ganku?</i> (Mateus 19:20)
2	At the middle	From <i>where</i> then hath it tares? (Matthew 13:27)	At the middle	<i>Huasoni ise dipagasahon Ho?</i> (Mateus 21:23)
3	At the end		At the end	<i>(Simaremeemeon I sian dia?)</i> (Mateus 13:27)

With reference to its position, English and Bahasa Batak Toba question words have marker. English has marker like *do*, *did*, *does* while Bahasa Batak Toba has *do* and *ma* as marker. In this case, it

seem that the two languages have similarities instead of differences. The using of the markers can be seen on the following table.

Table 3. Comparative Question Words in English and Bahasa Batak Toba followed by marker

N	English	Batak Toba Language
1	<i>Who</i> is my mother? <i>Who</i> are my brethren? (Matthew 12:48)	Ise do goaron dainang? Ise do do hononangingku? (Mateus 12:48)
2	<i>Why</i> do thy disciples transgress the tradition of the elders? (Matthew 15:2)	Boasa dilao siang k asiseanmi adat nasi anang kanatuatua? (Mateus 15:2)
3	<i>When</i> should we have so much bread in the wilderness, as to fill so great a multitude? (Matthew 15:33)	Sian dia ma dapoithita di halongonan roti natuk pabosurhalakna saitorop on? (Mateus 15:33)
4	<i>Why</i> did Moses then command to give a writing of divorcement, and to put her away? (Matthew 19:7)	Boasa patikkonon nisi Musa, lehon on surat sirang laho paulakkon? (Mateus 19:7)
5	<i>What</i> shall we have therefore? (Matthew 19:27)	Aha mabalosni i tuhami? (Mateus 19:27)
6	<i>What</i> will he do unto those husbandmen? (Matthew 21:40)	Aha ma bahenonnatuangka pangula i? (Mateus 21:40)
7	<i>How</i> can you escape the damnation of hell? (Matthew 23:33)	Beha ma bahenonmunama poruspasi dingkonu humannaroko? (Mateus 23:33)
1	Where will thou that we prepare for thee to eat the passover? (Matthew 26:17)	Tudia ma patureonnami di Ho panganon Paska i, dipangidoroham? (Mateus 26:17)
1	Who has warned you to flee from the wrath to come? (Matthew 3:7)	Ise do namangajarihamu, pasiding konrimas narosogot? (Mateus 3:7)

Functions of Question Words

English and Bahasa Batak Toba question words have several functions. The following table presents the function of

question words in English and Bahasa Batak Toba.

Table 4. Function of question words in English and Bahasa Batak Toba

Functions of Question words	English	Batak Toba Language
To ask about Person	<i>Who</i> is this? (Matthew 21:10)	<i>Ise do</i> halak i? (Mateus 21:10)
To ask about thing	<i>What</i> shall we eat? (Matthew 6:31)	<i>Aha ma</i> panganonnami? (Mateus 6:31)

To ask about place	<i>Where</i> will thou that we prepare for thee to eat the Passover? (Matthew 26:27)	<i>Tudia ma patureonnami di Ho panganon-Paska i, dipangidoroham?</i> (Mateus 26:27)
To ask about time	<i>When</i> shall these things be? (Matthew 24:3)	<i>Andiganmasa i?</i> (Mateus 24:3)
To ask for reason	<i>Why</i> call thou me good? (Matthew 19:17)	<i>BoasaAhusungkunonmutaringottunadengan?</i> (Mateus 19:17)
To ask about manner	<i>How</i> can ye escape the damnation of hell? (Matthew 23:33)	<i>Boha ma bahenonmunamaporuspasidingkonuhumannaroko?</i> (Mateus 23:33)
To ask about means (ways)	<i>How</i> came thou in hither not having a wedding garment? (Matthew 22:12)	<i>Boha do parmasukmutuson, amang, aindangmarpangkeanpesta ho?</i> (Mateus 22:12)
To ask about activities	<i>What</i> evil hath he done? (Matthew 27:23)	<i>Ahanajahatdibahen?</i> (Mateus 27:23)
To ask about quantity of countable noun	<i>How many</i> loaves have ye? (Matthew 15:34)	<i>Piga do roti dipeophamu?</i> (Mateus 15:34)
To ask about quantity of non-countable noun	<i>How much</i> money do you spent?	<i>Sadiagodanghepeng I dipasuda ho?</i>
To ask about something happened	<i>What</i> happened with your Master eaten with publicans and sinners?(Matthew 9:11)	<i>Mahuagurumunamangan rap dohotangkasi-jalobeodohopardosa?</i> (Mateus 9:11)
To ask about possession of something	<i>Whose</i> wife shall she be of the seven? (Matthew 22:28)	<i>Ise do siannasidanapitu i nampunaparompuan i?</i> (Mateus 22:28)
To ask about specific item of something	<i>Which</i> is the great commandment in the law? (Matthew 22:25)	<i>Na dia do patik raja sianangkapatik i?</i> (Mateus 22:25)
To choose one of something group	<i>Which one</i> of those dresses do you want to buy?	<i>Baju na dia giottuhoronmu?</i>

DISCUSSIONS

Interrogative sentence is a type of sentence that asks a question. It is a sentence for asking an information about something". Keraf (1991) says that interrogative sentences are divided to three kinds, they are (1) Total Questions. (*Total Questions are interrogative sentences or questions that ask complete information*). (2) Partial Questions. Partial Questions are

interrogative sentences or questions that are answered based on the question words. In general, English question words are used to ask question. Question words in English Consists of *Where, When, Why, Who, Whom, What, Which, Whose, How* (Azar, 1993). Furthermore, Aik and Hui (1992), and Wijaya (2002) said that question word in English consist of; *When,*

Where, Why, Who, Whom, Whose, How, What, Which.

Mother tongue was normally interfered by the second language or foreign language. Addaibani, Aref, Ali (2017) Stated that The learners' failure to mother tongue interference are dominantly caused by lack of motivation, lack of exposure, inadequate syllabus, improper teaching materials, tasks and methodology. The difference performance between monolinguals and bilinguals lies on the L2 and L3 learners' presentation were constant and the L3 learners did not act drastically higher than the mono-lingual learners even though their first language.

Huda (2018) elucidated that the similarities of languages make the students are easy to learn the languages as second or foreign languages. However, the differences of languages cause students face some difficulties to learn other languages. The differences between two languages are found, such as inplacing of question words, the use of "who", the form of interrogative sentences, tag questions.

The importance of question words was presented by Celce-Murcia and Larsen-Freeman (1996) assert that wh-questions are very important structures for English as a Second Language/English as Foreign Language (ESL/EFL) students. Wh-questions are used when the speaker is missing one specific piece of information. Similarly, Greenbaum (1996) defined question-words as the questions which expectareply that supplies the information that the *wh*-word indicates as required. They are-called *wh*-questions because they generally begin with *wh*-,the exception being *how*. So, question words are the questions which use the questions of what, where, when, why, who and how or-commonly named wh-Questions. They begin so me sentences with *wh*-questions and end with question mark (?). In another words, *wh*-questions are used to asking formation, get people to do

things, and just to make a rhetorical questions which do not need an answer.

English Question Words

In terms of types, English has some question words to ask question and have function for each word. The question words are: *What, Who, Whom, Where, When, Why, How, Which, Whose*. Position of English Question words can be placed in two position of interrogative sentence. According to Essberger (2007), Question words in English always come at the beginning and sometimes they are put in the middle of interrogative sentences. At the beginning they are put before auxiliaries or verbs and must be put in front of noun, adjective and adverb. While in the middle, they are put after preposition. Due to the functions of English Question words in general there are several functions of English question words, they are asking for information about something, activities, qualities, purpose, places, time, reason, manner.

Bahasa Batak Toba Question Words

Bahasa Batak toba is one of the dialect found in Indonesia. Question words in Bahasa Batak Toba are used to request for information or explanation. Sibarani (1997) stated that Bahasa Batak Toba language has question words, they are; *Aha, Ise, Andigan, Nandigan, Piga, Sadia, Dia, Boasa, Mahua, and Marhua*. In addition, Siahhaan (1975) states that kinds of Batak Toba Question Words are; *Aha, Ise, Dia, Piga, Sadia, Beha, Beasa, Nandigan, Andigan*. From the quotation above, It is inferred that question words in Batak Toba are: *Aha* (what), *Ise* (who), *Boha* (how), *Dia* (where/which), *Andigan* (when-future), *Nandigan* (when-past), *Piga* (how many), *Sadia*(how much), *Boasa* (why), *Mahua* (what happen), *Marhua* (what someone doing).

In terms of types, Batak Toba Language also has some Question Words to ask a question. It has many kinds of question words, they are: *Aha, Ise, Boha, Dia, Andigan, Nandigan, Piga, Sadia, Boasa (Beasa), Mahua, Marhua*. As a comparison

with reference to types of question words, Sahan et al (2017) found that question words in *Amanatun* dialect are only six types of question words in *Amanatun* dialect. They are *sa* (what), *sekau* (who), *etme/ esme/ mbime/ neome* (where), *leka* (when), *nansa/ neusa* (why) ,*onme* (how) and *fauk* (how many and how much) . This finding sources the writer to contrast English question words into Bahasa Batak Toba.

Aha is used in questions that ask about animals and things. *Sian aha* is used to ask about the materials or substances of something. *Ise* is used in question to ask person, *Ise* can be used as subject and object. *Boha* is used in questions to ask about adjective, condition, and manner *Dia* is used to ask for place, and also about specific items of person or things. *Andiganis* used to ask about time in the future. In addition, Siahaan (1975) says that *Andiganis* used to ask question about time in the future form. *Nandingan* is used in questions that to ask about time in the past. *Piga* used to ask about quantity (How many). *Sadiais* used to ask about quantity (How much)

Boasa (Beasa) is a question word that use to ask about reasons of something. states that *Beasa* is used to ask reasons. *Mahua* is used for asking something that occur to the subject. It can be used for things or person. In terms of positions, Question words in Bahasa Batak Toba occur at the beginning, middle, and at the end of interrogative sentences (Sibarani, 1997). Question words may take place in the middle of interrogative sentences, if it ask the object, so they are put after transitive or intransitive verb, noun, preposition and particle. While in the beginning position, the question words are put before intransitive verb, adjective and noun.

Talking about functions, Bahasa Batak Toba Question words have Similarities with English as what described that there are many functions of Bahasa Batak Toba question words, they are: Asking about things, purpose of something, quality person, possession, manner, condition,

person or things, places, time, frequency, length of time, distance, reason,

CONCLUSIONS

Having done the analysis of the data, it can be concluded that English and BahasaToba Batak question words have differences in some aspects. English has nine question words, they are: *Who, Whom, What, Where, When, Why, How, Which, and Whose*. While in Batak Toba, there are eleven question words, they are: *Aha, Ise, Boha, Dia, Andigan, Nandingan, Piga, Sadia, Boasa, Mahua, and Marhua*. English question words position occur at the beginning or in the middle, in contrary, Batak Toba question words takes place at the beginning, middle or the end of interrogative sentences. English and Bahasa Batak Toba have similarities in function asking for person, place, time, thing, reason, manner, activity and possession.

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