A Contrastive Analysis between English and Batak Toba Language in Prefixes

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Abstarct

Indonesia is one of the big countries in the world consists of many islands which are separated by oceans and islands that has many tribes as well as their languages. One of the tribes in Indonesia is Bataknese. Batak are an ethnic group from North Sumatra. Most of Bataknese are living in North Sumatra. In this contrastive analysis, the writer chooses two languages, first, English as the source language and Batak Toba language as the target language. The writer contrast the form, distribution, function and meaning of those two language and focused on the prfixes. There is correspondence between English and Batak Toba prefixes in terms of form, that is no prefix in Batak Toba can be attached to cluster; There is partly correspondence between English and Batak Toba prefixes in terms of distribution that there is no prefix in English that can be attached to base form of Adverb, either does Batak Toba; There is correspondence between English and Batak Toba prefixes in terms of function; There is partly correspondence between English and Batak Toba prefixes in terms of meaning of both language is not similar in whole. Therefore, in generally, the writer concludes that English and Batak Toba language are partly correspondence in prefixes.

Keywords ; Prefixes , Batak Toba Language , English

1. Background

Language can be known as a tool of communication used by human being to express his thought, emotion, and desire to others y using sounds, gestures, and signals. Then, language is also essential for everyone that cannot be separated from human's life. Language is the most important aspect in the life of all beings. We use language to express inner thoughts and emotions, make sense of complex and abstract thought, to learn to communicate with others, to fulfill our wants and needs, as well as to establish rules and maintain our culture. When we define language we have to be careful not to exclude symbols, gestures, or motions. This is because if we exclude these from our definition, we will be denying the language of the deaf community. Santrock & Mitterer, (2001: p) said "All human languages share basic characteristics, some of which are organizational rules and infinite generatively".

In studying the language, the writer needs the knowledge called linguistics. Linguistics is a scientific study that can be applied to study many languages in the world. Hartley (1982: 3) says, "Linguistics has something to do with language, it also implies that linguistics relevant to the learning language". In the other view, Linguistics is the study of these knowledge systems in all their aspects: how is such a knowledge system structured, how is it acquired, how is it used in the production and comprehension of messages, how does it change over time. Linguists consequently are concerned with a number of particular questions about the nature of language.

In this occasion, the writer sticks to morphology in linguistics, as the scientific study of forms and structure of words in a language. Morphology is the branch of linguistics (and one of the major components of grammar) that studies word structures, especially in terms of

morphemes. The process of attaching a morpheme to a root or base form is called morphological process. And A morphological process is a means of changing a <u>stem</u> to adjust its meaning to fit its syntactic and communicational context.

One of linguistic aspects is concern to the contrastive linguistics. Contrastive analysis is the method of analysis whereby the differences and similarities of two or more languages (sub-systems of language) are made explicit (Jawasi Naibaho, 2001: 1). The interest in this analysis is merely the linguistic nature of languages compare without relating the differences and similarities to any speakers in the process of analysis. From the statement above, it means that the main goal of contrastive linguistics is to find out what the differences and similarities in analyzing languages. And this occasion, the writer tends to contrast prefixes in English and Batak Toba language.

Indonesia is one of the big countries in the world consists of many islands which are separated by oceans and islands that has many tribes as well as their languages. One of the tribes in Indonesia is Bataknese. Batak are an ethnic group from North Sumatra. Most of Bataknese are living in North Sumatra and they are Christian. But there are some of them have no religion, animism (in Batak called Parmalim). There are some sub-ethnics of Batak, such as Batak Toba, Simalungun, Karo, Pakpak, Mandailing, and every subs has their own cultures, and also languages. In this case, the writer tends to focus on Batak Toba language because he is a batak Toba.

Prefix is a part of affix that must be added to a base form in front o fit, and morphologically, prefix cannot stand alone because it is a bound morpheme.

English	Batak Toba	Process
disorder	**marende**	word
dis + order	mar + ende	prefix + root
dis-	mar-	prefix
hyperactive	**taralo**	word
hyper + active	tar + alo	prefix + root
hyper-	tar-	prefix

From the examples above, the writer considers that form of the base is started by vowel, and the prefix can be attached too. And in that case there is a unique concept of the process.

In prefix, there are four points that the writer needs to compare in both languages. They are in form, distribution, function, and meaning. Form talks about whether a prefix can be attached in the root of words, which began with vowel and consonant. Distribution concerns when a prefix can be distributed to any class of words whether it is noun, adverb, adjective, or etc. Function talks whether an attachment of a prefix can change the class of words, while meaning is concerned of the meaning of the base after attaching a prefix.

A Contrastive Analysis

Naibaho (2006: 2) stated that Contrastive analysis is an activity in contrasting the first language structure with the second language structure in order to indentify the correspondences and non-correspondences of the two languages. Contrastive analysis has some purpose, such as to contrast the first language structure and the second's; to predict the difficulties and the error in learning language and to arrange and to prepare the method in conveying the material. In this

thesis, the writer wants to emphasize language structure between English and Batak Toba by adding prefixes for each language.

Contrastive analysis (Guntur 1972:43) has two aspects of analyzing, they are:

1) Psychological aspect

Psychology aspect concerns on difficulties in learning, the way of arranging the teaching materials and how the way in giving the teaching materials

2) Linguistics aspect

Linguistics aspects concerns with the contrasted problem, what will be to be contrasted, and how to contrast them.

Contrastive study attempts to analyze the correspondences and non- correspondences between language in contact, at some or all expression levels. The primary objective is the examination of systematic correspondences and correspondences between aspects of languages concerned. The goal of contrastive analysis (Naibaho 2006: 1) is to find out whether the prefix:

1. Correspondent
2. Partly correspondent
3. Non correspondent

Correspondence means that there are similarities found between the source and target language the writer analyzes, for example, they are correspondence in form. Partly correspondence means that there are some similarities between the source and target language, but not in whole part. While non correspondence is there is no similarities found between the source and target language.

Morphology

Morphology is considered as a scientific study of details of words' building with the influence of words structure changes into a group and the meaning of words. A word can consist of two units or more that each unit has a meaning. For instance the word of *act, action, react, actor, etc.*, has different meaning each other although come from one word that is *act*, as the steam form. The vowel of *action, react, actor,* have two morphemes for each that is morpheme – *ion, re-, -or,* as affixes and the morpheme of *act* as the steam form.

There are some linguists' opinions about the definition of morphology, they are:

1) Nida (1974: 1) says, "Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words"

2) R.R.K. Hartmann and F.C. stork in their book *Dictionary of Language and Linguistics* state, "Morphology is a branch of grammar concerned with the study and analysis of the structure, form, and classes of the words".

3) J.W.M. Verhaar (1978: 52) saya, "Morfologi adalah bidang linguistik yang mempelajari susunan bagian-bagian kata secara gramatikal".

The writer can say that morphology is a linguistic field that learning of words' structures grammatically. For example, the words *bag* consists of three phonemes, but the word consist of only one morpheme. One morpheme can also consist of one phoneme only like *–is* in English language like: *looks, makes, etc.* From the definition above, the writer can conclude that

morphology is a branch of linguistics, which learns about details of word structure, the elements and form changes, function, and meaning that appear as the effect of a process.

Morpheme

There is a morpheme that has only one phonology structure, such as *beli* which consists of four phoneme; /b/, /e/, /l/, /i/. Besides that, there is a morpheme that has phonology structure, such as *ma-* morpheme has variety phonology structure; /mang-/, /man-/, /m-/ /n. morpheme may also be classified as derivational and inflectional.

The writer calls them derivational morphemes because when they are conjoined to other morphemes (or words), a new word is derived or formed. The derivation word may have a different grammatical class that the un-derived word or may even be in a different meaning that the original word. So, derivational morphemes can change the syntactic category of the word with which they combine for example, by adding *en-* to the noun *camp* derives verb. Inflectional morphemes are determined by the rules of syntax. Inflectional morphemes never change the syntactic category of the word.

2. Research Design

This is a descriptive qualitative research. The methodology research is aimed to solve the problem by describing the facts and data systematically based on the recent fact. The writer will do the library research, that is the method which is supplied by collecting data or information from references, which have been written by linguists or other experts. In addition to library research, the writer also use descriptive method. Nawawi (1995:67) states, *"Metode deskriptif dapat diartikan sebagai prosedur atau cara memecahkan masalah penelitian dengan memaparkan keadaan objek yang diselidiki (sesorang, lembaga, masyarakat, pabrik, dan lain-lain) sebagaimana adanya berdasarkan fakta-fakta yang actual pada saat sekarang.*

In writing this analysis, the writer tries to apply a systemic theory to describe prefixes in English and Batak Toba with types and examples. The purposes some examples of English and Batak Toba prefixes and finally takes the correspondence, partly correspondence and non correspondence of prefixes in both languages.

The Source of Data

The collecting data is very important. In this analysis, the writer analyzes English and Batak Toba in prefixes based on their categories in morphological process. The books that used by the writer are *Tata Bahasa Batak Toba, Meresapkan Jiwa dan Darah Batak* by Mrg. Dr. Anicetus B. Sinaga, OFM and from *Morphology: The Descriptive Analysis of Words* by Eugene A. Nida and *Morfologi Bahasa Edisi Kedua* by Jos Daniel Parera.

The Technique of Analyzing Data

The writer tries to analyze the data by collecting some references which are related to this research. These are some steps that the writer has done to analyze the data.

1. Collecting Data
2. Select The Data
3. After words, the writer identifies English and Batak Toba prefixes
4. Classify

5. Finally the writer analyzes the prefix which correspondence, partly correspondence and non correspondence between English and Batak Toba. The technique of analyzing data is carried out by collecting, selecting and comparing the data from the text book, dictionary and other sources that really related to the topic.

3. Data Analysis

In this contrastive analysis, the writer chooses two languages, first, English as the source language and Batak Toba language as the target language. This part will analysis four terms of words, there are form, distribution, function and meaning.

Form

In this case the write can devide prefixes that can be attached to base form by vowel, consonant, semivowel, and other parts of form.

ENGLISH	BATAK TOBA
Prefixes that can be attached to base form that beginning by vowel phonemes	
1. Under- + age = underage 2. Over- + act = overact 3. Dis- + appear = disappear	1. Mar- + eda = mareda 2. Pa- + oto = paoto 3. Ma- + angkat = mangangkat
• Prefixes that can be attached to base form that beginning by consonant	
1. A- + wake = awake 2. Dis- + honest = dishonest 3. Out- + door = outdoor	1. Mar- + tonun = martonun 2. Pa- + sae = pasae 3. Tar- + songgot = tarsonggot
Prefixes that can be attached to base form that beginning by semivowels	
1. En- + rich = enrich 2. Under- + wear = underwear 3. Re- + write = rewrite	1. Um- + roa = umroa 2. Ha- + ruar = haruar 3. Ma- + robur = marobur
• Prefixes that can be attached to base form that beginning by diphthong	
There is no prefix can be attached to.	There is no prefix can be attached to.

Distribution

In distribution, the writer analyzes what are the prefixes that can be attached of any word classes: such as noun, verb, adjective, adverb, numeral, and others in both of English and Batak Toba language.

ENGLISH	BATAK TOBA
• Prefixes that can be attached to base form of verb	
1. Under- + shoot = undershoot 2. Over- + sleep = oversleep 3. Be- + come = become	1. Mar- + tonun = martonun 2. Ma- + boan = mamboan 3. Pa- + hehe = pahehe
• Prefixes that can be attached to base form of noun	
1. Hyper- + market = hypermarket 2. A- + board = aboard 3. En- + list = enlist	1. Mar- + soara = marsoara 2. Mar- + ende = marende

	3. Ma- + itak = mangitak
• Prefixes that can be attached to base form of adjective	
1. Un- + happy = unhappy 2. Re- + fresh = refresh 3. Dis- + honest = dishonest	1. Ma- + hiang = mahiang 2. Um- + balga = umbalga 3. Pa- + toru = patoru
• Prefixes that can be attached to base form of adverb	
There is no prefix in English can be attached to adverb	1. Ha- + ruar = haruar 2. Ha- + jae = hajae 3. Ha- + duru = haduru
• Prefixes that can be attached to base form of preposition	
There is no prefix in English can be attached to preposition	There is no prefix in English can be attached to preposition
• Prefixes that can be attached to base form of numeral	
There is no prefix in English can be attached to numeral	There is no prefix in English can be attached to numeral

Function

In this part of discussion, the writer contrasts the grammatical function, including the changing/shift of word class of a base form caused by attaching the prefixes into base form. There will be a new word with different class if a certain prefix attached to the base form, but sometimes there is no changing as the following :

ENGLISH	BATAK TOBA
Prefixes that can change word class if attached to the base form	
1. Under- + age = underage (Noun-Adj) 2. Re- + place = replace (Noun-Verb) 3. Mis- + take = mistake (Verb-Noun)	1. Pa- + toru = patoru (Adj-Verb) 2. Mar- + huta = marhuta (Noun-Verb) 3. Ma- + tombak = manombak (Noun-Verb)
• Prefixes that cannot change word class if attached to the base form	
1. Dis- + honest = dishonest (Adj) 2. Dis- + order = disorder (Noun) 3. Dis- + appear = disappear (Verb)	1. Um- + pistar = umpistar (Adj) 2. Di- + bahen = dibahen (Verb) 3. Tar- + dege = tardege (verb)

Meaning

In terms of meaning, English and Batak Toba prefixes that analyzed are as follows :

ENGLISH	BATAK TOBA
Prefix a- has the meanings as follows: - In, at, on a- + shore = ashore	Prefix ma- has meaning: - To make or become Ma- + hiang = mahiang

a- + light = alight a- + board = aboard - In the state of, in the process of a- + wash = awash	- Use Ma- + hujur = manghujur - Act something Ma- + boan = mamboan - Has/have Mar- + eda = mareda - Doing Mar- + guru = marguru - Looking for Mar- + agat = maragat
Prefix be- has meaning, to become or make - Be- + quest = bequest	Prefix pa- has meaning make or become - Pa- + jonjong = pajonjong

In distribution, the writer analyzes what are the prefixes that can be attached of any word classes: such as noun, verb, adjective, adverb, numeral, and others in both of English and Batak Toba language.

ENGLISH	BATAK TOBA
• Prefixes that can be attached to base form of verb	
4. Under- + shoot = undershoot 5. Over- + sleep = oversleep 6. Be- + come = become	4. Mar- + tonun = martonun 5. Ma- + boan = mamboan 6. Pa- + hehe = pahehe
• Prefixes that can be attached to base form of noun	
4. Hyper- + market = hypermarket 5. A- + board = aboard 6. En- + list = enlist	4. Mar- + soara = marsoara 5. Mar- + ende = marende 6. Ma- + itak = mangitak
• Prefixes that can be attached to base form of adjective	
4. Un- + happy = unhappy 5. Re- + fresh = refresh 6. Dis- + honest = dishonest	4. Ma- + hiang = mahiang 5. Um- + balga = umbalga 6. Pa- + toru = patoru
• Prefixes that can be attached to base form of adverb	
There is no prefix in English can be attached to adverb	4. Ha- + ruar = haruar 5. Ha- + jae = hajae 6. Ha- + duru = haduru
• Prefixes that can be attached to base form of preposition	
There is no prefix in English can be attached to preposition	There is no prefix in English can be attached to preposition
• Prefixes that can be attached to base form of numeral	
There is no prefix in English can be attached to numeral	There is no prefix in English can be attached to numeral

Function

In this part of discussion, the writer contrasts the grammatical function, including the changing/shift of word class of a base form caused by attaching the prefixes into base form. There will be a new word with different class if a certain prefix attached to the base form, but sometimes there is no changing as the following :

ENGLISH	BATAK TOBA

Prefixes that can change word class if attached to the base form

ENGLISH	BATAK TOBA
4. Under- + age = underage (Noun-Adj)	4. Pa- + toru = patoru (Adj-Verb)
5. Re- + place = replace (Noun-Verb)	5. Mar- + huta = marhuta (Noun-Verb)
6. Mis- + take = mistake (Verb-Noun)	6. Ma- + tombak = manombak (Noun-Verb)

- Prefixes that cannot change word class if attached to the base form

ENGLISH	BATAK TOBA
4. Dis- + honest = dishonest (Adj)	4. Um- + pistar = umpistar (Adj)
5. Dis- + order = disorder (Noun)	5. Di- + bahen = dibahen (Verb)
6. Dis- + appear = disappear (Verb)	6. Tar- + dege = tardege (verb)

Meaning

In terms of meaning, English and Batak Toba prefixes that analyzed are as follows :

ENGLISH	BATAK TOBA

Prefix a- has the meanings as follows:

Prefix ma- has meaning:

ENGLISH	BATAK TOBA
- In, at, on	- To make or become
b- + shore = ashore	Ma- + hiang = mahiang
b- + light = alight	- Use
b- + board = aboard	Ma- + hujur = manghujur
- In the state of, in the process of	- Act something
b- + wash = awash	Ma- + boan = mamboan
	- Has/have
	Mar- + eda = mareda
	- Doing
	Mar- + guru = marguru
	- Looking for
	Mar- + agat = maragat

Meaning

In terms of meaning, English and Batak Toba prefixes that analyzed are as follows :

ENGLISH	BATAK TOBA

Prefix a- has the meanings as follows:

Prefix ma- has meaning:

ENGLISH	BATAK TOBA
- In, at, on	- To make or become
c- + shore = ashore	Ma- + hiang = mahiang
c- + light = alight	- Use
c- + board = aboard	Ma- + hujur = manghujur
- In the state of, in the process of	- Act something
c- + wash = awash	Ma- + boan = mamboan
	- Has/have
	Mar- + eda = mareda
	- Doing
	Mar- + guru = marguru

- Looking for

Mar- + agat = maragat

Prefix be- has meaning, to become or make
- Be- + quest = bequest

Prefix pa- has meaning make or become
- Pa- + jonjong = pajonjong

Prefix dis- has meaning to state negative
- Dis- + honest = dishonest

Prefix di- has meaning, make a passive clause
- Di- + bahen = dibahen

Prefix en- has meaning to add or do more
- En- + title = entitle

Prefix tar- has meaning that can be done
- Tar- + tuhuk = tartuhuk

Prefix hyper- has meaning more than normal
- Hyper- + tension = hypertension

Prefix ha- has meanings:
- Able

Ha- + ula = haula
- Show a direction or place

Ha- + julu = hajulu

Prefix over- has meaning to across
- Over- + sea = oversea

Prefix um- has meanings:
- Comparative degree (more)

Um- + pistar = umpistar
- Doing a base form

Um- + bolak = umbolak

Prefix mis- has meaning to state wrong
- Mis- + name = misname

Prefix re- has meaning to do again
- Re- + write = rewrite

Prefix un- has meaning to state negative
- Un- + happy = unhappy

Prefix under- has meaning to state below
- Under- + growth = undergrowth

4. Conclusion

From previous explanation and the analysis by using the terms of form, distribution, function and meaning with prefixes as the object of analysis, the writer concludes that:

1) There is correspondence between English and Batak Toba prefixes in terms of form, that is no prefix in Batak Toba can be attached to cluster;
2) There is partly correspondence between English and Batak Toba prefixes in terms of distribution that there is no prefix in English that can be attached to base form of Adverb, either does Batak Toba;
3) There is correspondence between English and Batak Toba prefixes in terms of function;
4) There is partly correspondence between English and Batak Toba prefixes in terms of meaning of both language is not similar in whole.

Therefore, in generally, the writer concludes that English and Batak Toba language are partly correspondence in prefixes.

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