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CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF PREFIXES IN ENGLISH AND BATAK TOBA LANGUAGE

Abstract

This study deals with the a contrastive analysis of prefixes between English and Batak Toba Language. The objectives of this study were to investigate the differences and similarity of prefixes in English and Batak Toba to elaborate the morphological process containing prefixes in both language the descriptive qualitative method was used in this study the data collected were analysis based on analysis model including data, reduction, data display and conclusion the research finding ,showed that the English and Batak Toba Language prefixes are sometimes different and similar in terms of form, distribution, function and meaning . in this case ,those were not totally different or some for each aspect it was also found that English and Batak Toba prefixes have the same morphological process to produce or form a word.

Keyword: Contrastive Analysis, prefixes in English, Batak Toba Language.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas tentang analisis kontrasif prefiks antara Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Batak Toba. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui perbedaan dan persamaan prefiks dalam bahasa Inggris dan Batak Toba untuk menguraikan proses morfologi yang mengandung prefiks dalam kedua bahasa tersebut. Metode deskriptif kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini data yang dikumpulkan adalah analisis berdasarkan model analisis termasuk data, reduksi, penyajian data dan kesimpulan hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa awalan Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Batak Toba terkadang berbeda dan serupa baik bentuk, sebaran, fungsi dan maknanya. dalam hal ini tidak berbeda sama sekali atau ada perbedaan untuk setiap aspeknya juga ditemukan bahwa awalan bahasa Inggris dan Batak Toba mempunyai proses morfologi yang sama untuk menghasilkan atau membentuk suatu kata.

Kata Kunci: Analisis Kontrasif, Awalan dalam Bahasa Inggris, Bahasa Batak Toba.

INTRODUCTION

Language can be known as a tool of communication used by human being to express thought, emotion, and desire to others 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. Writer uses 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 writer defines language have to be careful not to exclude symbols, gestures, or motions. This is because if writer exclude these from our definition, writer will be denying the language of the deaf community Richards, et al., (2002) say "language was the system of human communication which consists of the structural arrangement of sound (their written representation) into large units, e.g. morphemes, words, sentences, utterances, etc".

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In studying language, the writer needs knowledge called linguistics. Linguistics is a science that can be applied to study many languages in the world. Krisdallasana (2009:144) says "Linguistics has to do with language, it also implies that linguistics is relevant to language learning". In another view, Linguistics is the study of these knowledge systems in all their aspects: how they are structured, how they are acquired, how they are used in the production and understanding of messages, how they change over time. Consequently, linguists are concerned with a number of specific questions about the nature of language.

One of linguistic aspects is concerned to the contrastive linguistics. Contrastive analysis is the method of analysis whereby the differences and similarities of two or more languages (or sub-systems of languages) are made explicit Jawasi Naibaho (2006:1). 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 purpose of contrastive linguistics is to find out what are the differences and agreements in analyzing language and this occasion the writer tends to contrast prefixes in English and Toba batak language.

Contrastive analysis is the systematic study of two languages to identify structural differences as well similarities usually used for translation or teaching purpose modern contrastive linguistics shows how the two languages differ to find a solution to this problem. The trick is to compare the two languages with the aim of helping foreign language learners (b2) by identifying possible difficulties that will be encountered in learning the foreign language. Contrastive analysis is also used as a tool in translation theory to address the problem of equivalent (the existence of similarities in meaning in the mother tongue and the foreign language) and contrastive analysis is also only used for languages that exist today according to Brown (2007) says :A contrastive analysis was language approach that contrast between two language in this case contrastive analysis was to compare between two languages prefixes English and Toba Batak language.

We will take English and Batak Toba language according to Bourka (2002:139) prefixes is a form added in front of word root to change its meaning and suffix is a combination of letters added to the end of word root English and Toba batak Language. . 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.

This research is very important because there are differences between English and Toba Batak language in this case word prefix and chosen by the researcher as the topic of analysis because it is considered that there are still few people who are interested in analysis and researching it and also there are still many people who don't understand prefixes between the two different languages. The particular language that will be studied is the Toba Batak Language because it is used as an everyday language that we often speak and hear in this study and can find that there are some differences between the two English and Toba Batak language for example: the word "come" in English stands as a verb and then turns into a noun after affixing the prefixes change to "income". When in the Toba Batak language (mang) which is verb turns into a noun afterwards prefixes with mang- becomes manginjak (stepping on). So in this study it is focus and contrast using prefixes in English there are: un-, re-, pre-, over-, dis-, while at the prefixes of the Toba Batak Language there are: ma-, mar-, pa-, di-, tar-, ha-, and um to find out the two differences languages namely prefixes in English and Batak Toba Language.

The topic has been chosen because I want to know deeply about the differences between English and Toba Batak language. I know about Toba Batak language well because I have spoken the language at home with my parents since my birth therefore I am interested in contrasting the two language aspects. It will help me to master English especially about the use of prefixes both in spoken and written the above facts are actually some reasons underlying the idea of the writer trying to write a thesis title Contrastive analysis of prefixes in English and Toba Batak language.

METHOD

This research was conducted with descriptive qualitative research. It was based on the consideration that this study mainly aims to expand the knowledge of prefixes on a contrastive analysis of English and Batak Toba languages. The descriptive qualitative method was used to obtain the best result for the research. Moleong (2010) explain that qualitative research is the research to understand the phenomom of what is experienced by the subject for example behaviors, perceptions, motivations, action, and others, holistically, and by mean of description in the form of words and language a special natural context and by utilizing a variety of natural method. Researchers use documentation analysis as a data collection instrument in qualitative research. Documentation studies are carried out by identifying prefixes to collect data information about the subject under study. The suspected problem in this study is to distinguish between English and which Toba Batak language focus on prefix Document analysis contributed a lot to determine the differences between the two languages. In this research, the researcher conducted a qualitative descriptive analysis of the contrastive analysis of prefixes in English and Toba Batak languages.

RESUL AND DISCUSSION

In this part of discussion ,the writer contrast the grammatical function, including the changing /shift of words class of a base form caused by the prefixes that attached to the words. There will be a new words with class if a certain prefixes attached to the one word. But sometimes there is no chang

Table 1. Prefixes that can be change words classes if they are attached to base form.

English Language	Batak Toba Language
1. Over+sight(n)=oversight(n)	1. Mar+pangalaho(adj)=marpangalaho(adj)
2. Dis+missing(V)=dismissing (v)	2. Di+boto(adj)=diboto(adj)
3. Dis+order(n)=disorder(n)	3. Di+paboa(adj)=dipaboa(adj)
4. Dis+belief(n)=disbelief (n)	4. Di+dalani(adj)=didalani(adj)
5. Re+minded(v)=reminded(v)	5. Di+pamanat(adj)=dipamanat(adj)
	6. Di+tutup(adj)=ditutup(adj)
	7. Di+pabotohon(adj)=di pabotohon(adj)

This contrastive analysis of grammatical function between english and batak toba shows that the prefixes are correspondence because they are similarities in whole whether because changing of word class.

Prefixes In Batak Toba

In this case there is no change of the base form even no attaching a prefixes in Batak Toba. It is on prefixes ma-

1. Ma-attached to base form that started with vocal phoneme,wil have change to ma-
For example:
Ma+dabu=madabu
Ma+mora=mamora
2. Mar- attached to base form that started with s,k,d,p,h phonemes mar wil have change to mar-.
Example:
mar+siajar=marsiajar
mar+karejo=markarejo
mar+dongan=mardongan
mar+pangalaho=marpangalaho
mar+husor=marhusor
3. Di- attached to base form that started with b,p,d,t,h di wil have no change to di-.
Example :
Di+boto=diboto
Di+paboa=dipaboa

Di+dalani=didalani
 Di+tutup= ditutup
 Di+pamanat=dipamanat
 Di+pabotohon
 Di+horhon=dihorhon
 Di+haporseai=dihaporseai

Based on example above there is changing of base form after attaching a prefixes in batak toba and in english base form also has a changing after attaching a prefixes ,for example: prefixes dis-/dis, it is called as an **allomorph** ,because it has changing the prefixes dis- just in the pronunciation of the word after attaching prefixes dis-.

prefixes In English Language

1. Dis- attached to Bilabial consonant
 For Example:
 Dis+perse- disperse= //dɪ' spɜ:s/
 Dis+miss- dismiss= //dɪs' mɪs//
1. Dis - attached to Velar consonant, in will changing in to dis
 For example:
 Dis+belief-disbelief= dɪsbɪ' li:f
2. Un- attached to velar consonant and Alveolar
 Example:
 un+like-unlike= ʌn' laɪk//
 Un+toched-untoched= ʌn' tʌtʃt//
 Un+less-unless= ʌn' les//
3. Re- attached to Bilabial consonant
 Example:
 Re+minded-reminded= rɪ' maɪnd//
4. Over-attached to consonant Alveor and Bilabial
 Example:
 over+sight-oversight= /' əʊvəsait/
 over+weight-overweight= / ,əʊvə' wert//

Findings

There were some points found as listed below:

1. English and Batak Toba Language prefixes are sometimes different and similar in terms of form, distribution, function and meaning
 Prefixes English Language : un-, re-,pre-,over-, dis-, and Prefixes Batak Toba Language : ma-, mar-, pa-, di-,tar-, ha-, and um. In this case those were not totally different or same for each aspect. Prefixes in English are attached to nouns ,verbs and some use adjectives And prefixes in Batak Toba Language are attached using adjectives.
2. English and Batak Toba language have the same morphological process to form or produce a word; any prefixes is always followed by any base form.

Discussion

Based on the research findings, The discussion of prefixes in terms of the differences, similarities and morphological process of prefixes between English and Batak toba languages. The difference in terms of form In English prefix, any prefix appears before base does not have any change of its form. Meanwhile, in batak toba language prefix it sometimes has the changes of its form depending on initial of the base attached to the prefix. And the similarity of prefixes in English and batak toba langugae languages are every prefix of both languages must be paired with the base to form different forms and different meanings. The difference in terms of distribution in English prefixes were not able to distribute with the numerals. In contrast, there was some batak toba prefix distributed to numerals.

While the similarity is every prefix of both languages was distributed into word classes like a noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. The difference in terms of function in English prefix, every prefix cannot change function into numerals. In contrast, the Batak Toba prefix it was changed function into the numerals. Meanwhile, the similarity of English and Batak Toba Language prefixes is equally able to change its function depending on the word classes. And the difference in terms of meaning English and Batak Toba prefixes is clearly different. Because each prefix shows its own meaning. While the similarities in English and Batak Toba Language prefix is to have more than one meaning of each other.

CONCLUSION

From the previous explanation and analysis using form, distribution, function and meaning with the prefix as the object of analysis. 1. The prefixes in English and the Toba Batak language are a correspondence in terms of form. There are prefixes in both languages that can be attached basic forms that begin with consonant and vowel phonemes. 2. Both languages can also be attached to base forms that end in a consonant and vowel phonemes. Dealing with distribution, Toba Batak language. Language prefixes can be attached to nouns, verbs and adjectives, while English prefixes can only be attached to nouns, verbs, and adjectives. So, there is partial correspondence in the terms of distribution There is a correspondence between prefixes and suffixes in English and Batak Toba language in terms of its function There is a partial correspondence between prefixes and suffixes in English and In terms of understanding the Toba Batak language and the meaning of the two languages are not the same intact. Therefore, in general, the author concludes that some of it is correspondence.

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