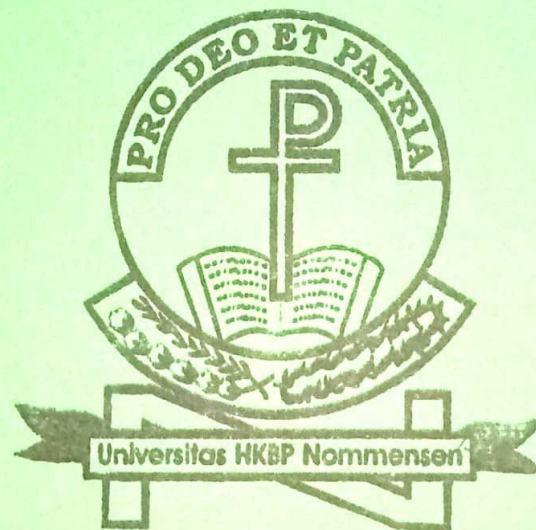


Laporan Penelitian

**AN ANALYSIS OF KINDS, FUNCTION, AND
POSITION OF QUESTION WORDS IN ENGLISH AND
BAHASA BATAK TOBA**

OLEH: SAHLAN TAMPUBOLON

**RIDHO PANGGABEAN
NPM 16120249**



FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

UNIVERSITAS HKBP NOMMENSEN

MEDAN

2020

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN HASIL PENELITIAN INTERN BIASA

1. Judul Penelitian : **An Analysis of Kinds, Function, and Position of Question Words in English and Bahasa Batak Toba**
- Jenis Penelitian : Penelitian Terapan
2. Ketua Peneliti
- a. Nama Lengkap dan Gelar : Dr. Sahlan Tampubolon, M.Hum
- b. NIDN : 0115086701
- c. Golongan Pangkat : IV / A
- d. Jabatan Fungsional : Lektor
- e. Jabatan Struktural : Wakil Kepala Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
- f. Fakultas/Program Studi : FKIP/ Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
- g. Alamat Surel : sahlantampubolon@gmail.com
3. Anggota Peneliti dari Mahasiswa : Ridho Panggabean
NIM : 16120249
4. Lokasi Penelitian : Tomok
5. Lama Penelitian : 3 (Tiga Bulan)
6. Biaya Penelitian : Rp. 4.000.000 (Empat Juta Rupiah)
7. Sumber Dana Penelitian : Universitas HKBP Nommensen Medan


Medan, 13 Maret 2020

Mengetahui,
Dekan FKIP

Peneliti,





Dr. Hilman Pardede, M Pd
NIDN : 0125056001


Dr. Sahlan Tampubolon, M.Hum
NIDN : 0115086701

Menyetujui
Ketua Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian pada Masyarakat




Dr. Janpatar Simamora, SH, MH
NIDN : 0114018101



**PROGRAM STUDI
PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN dan ILMU PENDIDIKAN
UNIVERSITAS HKBP NOMMENSEN**

Alamat No. 4-A Gedung Mayjen TNI A.E Manihuruk Lantai II Kantor FKIP Telp. 061-4522922; Fax. 4571426 Medan

**BERITA ACARA
SEMINAR HASIL PENELITIAN INTERN BIASA
SEMESTER GANJIL T.A.2019/2020**

Pada hari ini ... *Kamis* ... tanggal ... *12* .. bulan ... *Maret* .. tahun .. *2020* ... kami yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

1. Nama : *Sahlan Tampubolon*
Jabatan : *Kaprodi Penda. Bahasa Inggris*

Yang selanjutnya disebut sebagai PIHAK PERTAMA.

2. Nama : *Sahlan Tampubolon*
Judul Penelitian : *An. Analysis of kinds function, and position of question words in English and Bahasa Melayu Tabr.*
NIDN : *0115086701*
Prodi : *Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris*

Yang selanjutnya disebut PIHAK KEDUA

Pihak kedua telah selesai melaksanakan Seminar Hasil Penelitian Intern Biasa sesuai prosedur dan mekanisme dari Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian Masyarakat (LPPM) Universitas HKBP Nommensen

Demikian berita acara ini dibuat dengan sebenar-benarnya.

PIHAK KEDUA
Ketua Peneliti

Sahlan

Dr. Sahlan Tampubolon
NIDN *0115086701*

PIHAK PERTAMA
Ketua Prodi

Sahlan

Dr. Sahlan Tampubolon
NIDN *0115086701*



**PROGRAM STUDI
PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN dan ILMU PENDIDIKAN
UNIVERSITAS HKBP NOMMENSEN**

Sutomo No. 4-A Gedung Mayjen TNI A.E Manihuruk Lantai II Kantor FKIP Telp. 061-4522922; Fax. 4571426 Medan

**ABSENSI PESERTA SEMINAR HASIL PENELITIAN INTERN
JURUSAN PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS FKIP UHN MEDAN
SEMESTER GANJIL TAHUN 2019/2020**

JUDUL PENELITIAN : *An Analysis of kinds, function, and position of Question words in English and Bahasa Batak Toba.*

TIM PENELITI : *Sahlan Tampubolon*

Ketua : *Sahlan Tampubolon*

Anggota :

No	NAMA	TANDA TANGAN	KETERANGAN
1	<i>Sahlan Tampubolon</i>	<i>Sahlan</i>	<i>Peneliti.</i>
2.	<i>Kammes Sipanyu</i>	<i>Kammes</i>	<i>Reviewer I</i>
3.	<i>Harpen Silitonga</i>	<i>Harpen</i>	<i>Reviewer II</i>
4.	<i>Alida Simanjuntak</i>	<i>Alida</i>	<i>Monev LPPM</i>
5.	<i>Febrika D. Lestari</i>	<i>Febrika</i>	<i>Dosen</i>
6.	<i>Churhayati Sitrus</i>	<i>Churhayati</i>	<i>Dosen</i>
7	<i>NEMNI</i>	<i>NEMNI</i>	<i>Dosen</i>
8	<i>Fenty Napitupulu</i>	<i>Fenty</i>	<i>Dosen.</i>
9	<i>Usman Sidabutar</i>	<i>Usman</i>	<i>Dosen.</i>
10	<i>Rona</i>	<i>Rona</i>	<i>LPPM</i>

Medan, 12 Maret 2020

Dekan FKIP

Dr. Hilman Pardede, M.Pd

Laporan Penelitian

**AN ANALYSIS OF KINDS, FUNCTION, AND
POSITION OF QUESTION WORDS IN ENGLISH AND
BAHASA BATAK TOBA**

**OLEH: SAHLAN TAMPUBOLON
RIDHO PANGGABEAN
NPM 16120249**



**FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
UNIVERSITAS HKBP NOMMENSEN
MEDAN
2020**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1 The Background of the Study	1
1.2 The Problems of the Study	2
1.3 The Objectives of the Study	3
1.4 The Scope of the Study	3
1.5 The Significance of the Study	3
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE	
2.1 Question Words	4
2.2 Question Words in English	4
2.2.1 Types of English Question Words	5
2.2.2 Positions of English Question words	13
2.2.3 Functions of English Question Words	14
2.3 Bahasa Batak Toba Question Words	15
2.3.1 Kinds of Bahasa Batak Toba Question Words	15
2.3.2 Positions of Bahasa Batak Toba Question Words	22
2.4.3 Functions of Bahasa Batak Toba Question Words	24
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	
3.1 Research Design	25
3.2 The Source of Data	25
3.3 The Instrument of Collecting Data	25
3.4 The Technique of Analyzing Data	25

CHAPTER IV THE DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 The Data	27
4.2 Data Analysis	27
4.2.1 Kinds of Question Words	
.....	27
4.2.2 Positions of Question Words	29
4.2.3 Functions of Question Words	33
4.3 The Description of Data Analysis	37
4.3.1 Similarities	37
4.3.1.1 Positions	37
4.3.1.2 Functions	38
4.3.2 Differences	38
4.3.2.1 Kinds	38
4.3.2.2 Positions	39
4.3.2.3 Functions	39

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion.....	41
5.2 Suggestions.....	41
REFERENCES	43

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the study

There are many types of languages such as local languages, national languages, international languages which are based on their distribution and scope of use. Local languages are languages used by people in the local area, outside the national language. People usually use this language as a mother tongue. National languages are languages (or language variants, eg dialects) that have some relationship with people and perhaps with an expansion of the territory they occupy. National languages for example can represent the national identity of a nation or country. National languages can also be designations given to one or more languages used as the first language in a country's territory. International languages, sometimes called universal languages, are languages that are intended to be used by people from different linguistic backgrounds to facilitate communication between them and to reduce misunderstandings and antagonisms caused by language differences.

Indonesia is one of country that has many languages and ethnics. Every ethnic take their language and used it based on the context in their daily life. The varieties of languages will be a wealth for Indonesian, so the generation must defend the language to avoid from extinction of languages.

Bahasa Batak Toba language is one of the local languages spoken by Tobanese especially around Tapanuli, North Sumatera, Indonesia. They use

this language on their daily conversation. They also use Bahasa Indonesia (as second language) occasionally.

However, the similarities and differences in two languages become an important matter when it is related to language learning. When the writer regards their similarities and differences as a characteristic of one language, it will become a guideline in learning a language (such as English). The similarities of two languages will make students easier in learning target language, otherwise the differences will emerge the students' difficulties. Therefore it is necessary to study the question-words in both English and Batak Toba in terms of their similarities and differences, so English teaching and learning process can be easier.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the background presented above, the problems of the study are formulated as follows:

1. What types of question words are found in English and Bahasa Batak Toba?
2. What are the similarities between English and Bahasa Batak Toba Question Words in terms of their kinds, functions and positions?
3. What are the differences between English and Bahasa Batak Toba Question Words in terms of their kinds, functions and positions?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

With reference to the previous problems, the objectives of the study can be presented as:

1. To find out the types of question words in English and Bahasa Batak Toba
2. To find out the similarities between English and Bahasa Batak Toba question-words in terms of their kinds, functions, and positions.
3. To find out the differences between English and Bahasa Batak Toba question-words in terms of their kinds, functions, and positions.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

The scope of this study is limited only concerning about question words in both languages. This study is focused on the kinds, functions, and positions of question words between English and Bahasa Batak Toba on Matthew's book Chapter 1-28 in New Testament of Holy Bible.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

The Significances of this study are expected to be useful for:

1. It will have the benefit to the teacher who teach in Batak Toba regency in order that they can identify, predict, the difficulties and errors of students in learning English.
2. It will also expected give benefit to students of Tobanese, to enable them to know more about the question-words in both English and Batak Toba, so they can learn English easily.
3. To be used as reference to another researcher who are interested in doing further research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Question Words

Question words are words that used to ask questions (Aik and Hui, 1992:235). It is relevant to what Azar (1993:128) said that question words are used to get information about time, reason, manner, place, distance or person. From the opinions above, it is clear that question words are words that used to ask questions in order to get information about a person, time, thing, reason, manner, and something.

2.2 Question Words in English

There are many Question words in English such as *Where, When, Why, Who, Whom, What, Which, Whose, How* (Azar, 1993:128). In addition, Aik and Hui (1992:235) defined that question words in English consisting of; *When, Where, Why, Who, Whom, Whose, How, What, Which*.

For example:

1. *When* will they come here?
2. *Where* do you come from?
3. *Why* do you study hard?
4. *Who* came to the show yesterday?
5. *Whom* did you know?
6. *Whose* book is that?
7. *How* did you know it?
8. *What* are you doing?
9. *Which* girl do you like?

2.2.1 Types of English Question Words

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*.

What is used to ask for specific information about something as subject of question (Aik and Hui, 1999:236). According to Azar (1993:132) *What* can be used as either the subject or object in a question. Furthermore widjaja (2002:325) says that *What* is used to ask a thing.

Examples:

- a. *What* made you cry?
- b. *What* shall I write about?
- c. *What* will you buy?
- d. *What* is your name?
- e. *What* should I give for you?

In this case, there are kinds of *what* to ask some question, they are; *what-do, what kinds of, what-like, what look like, and what for*.

What with a form of *do* is used to ask questions about activities. Examples of forms of *do* are: *am doing, will do, are going to do, did etc*.

The examples of the sentences are:

- a. *What* are you *doing* here?
- b. *What* does he *do* every night?
- c. *What* did you *do* last night?
- d. *What* will you *do* next Saturday?

e. *What should I do for you?*

They are different with “*what do you do*”, because it use to ask about occupation, and job. Another way of asking the same questions is: *what do you do for a living?*

What kind of are used to ask the information about a specific type of kind in general category.

Examples:

- a. *What kind of* motor cycles did you buy?
- b. *What kind of* foods will you cook tomorrow?
- c. *What kind of* fruits that consist of many vitamins C?
- d. *What kind of* dresses did you sold yesterday?
- e. *What kind of* shoes she will buy?

What with be like is used to ask for a general description of qualities and can be used for things or person.

Examples:

- a. *What is* Dono *like?*
- b. *What is* the weather *like?*
- c. *What is* your sister *like?*
- d. *What* tina’s lips *like?*
- e. *What is* your dog *like?*

What with look like are used to ask for a physical description, and can be used for things or person.

Examples:

- a. *What does Jony look like?*
- b. *What does her car look like?*
- c. *What does your dog look like?*
- d. *What does your mother look like?*
- e. *What does his shoes look like?*

What...for is used to request for the reason of purpose of doing something.

It has same meaning with *why*

Examples:

- a. *What do you write this novel for?*
- b. *What do they go to America for?*
- c. *What did you punish your son for?*
- d. *What did you write the writer for?*
- e. *What do they draw the picture for?*

Who or *Whom* is used to ask about identify of people. *Who* can be used as the subject and object of the verb in a Question, while *whom* is used as the object of verb or preposition (Aik and Hui, 1999:335-236). Azar (1993:132) states that *Who* is used to ask someone as subject of question in a informal English, while *Whom* is used to ask someone as an object of question in a formal English. Furthermore Widjaja (2002:324) says that *Who* is used to ask people as the subject of question and followed by a singular verb, while *Whom* is used to ask people as the object of question.

Examples:

- a. *Who sold this ticket?*

- b. *Who* can answer that question?
- c. *Who* came to visit you?
- d. *Whom* did you see?
- e. *Whom* should I talk to?

Who is used in formal Standard English such as in conversation, letter for friends or relatives etc, while *Whom* is used in formal English such as in speech, formal writing, etc.

Examples:

- a. For *whom* should I give this? (Formal)
Who should I give for? (Informal)
- b. With *whom* should I go (formal)
Who should I go with? (Informal)

Where is used in questions that ask about places, directions or positions (Aik and Hui, 1999:235). According to Azar (1993:128) *Where* is to ask places. Furthermore widjaja (2002:323) says *Where* is to ask question about place.

Examples:

- a. *Where* do you live?
- b. *Where* shall we go?
- c. *Where* is Rado?
- d. *Where* does he study now?
- e. *Where* did you go?

When is used in questions that ask about time (Aik and Hui 1999:235). According to widjaja (2002:323) *When* is used to ask question about time. The questions with *when* are usually answered by using time expressions. It can be in the present, past and future. For example, today, now, yesterday, two days ago, tomorrow, next month, etc.

Examples:

- a. *When* does she type your paper?
- b. *When* did they come?
- c. *When* did she cut his hair?
- d. *When* will they sing?
- e. *When* will you finish her study?

Why is used in questions that ask about reasons, usually answer start with 'because' in the beginning of the sentence. Aik and Hui (1999:235). Azar (1993:131) states that *Why* is to ask about reasons. According to Widjaja (2002:323) *Why* is used to ask question about reason.

Examples:

- a. *Why* do you laugh?
- b. *Why* did he come late?
- c. *Why* do you love me?
- d. *Why* is she sick?
- e. *Why* did you choose him with you going to the party?

How is used to ask about condition or manner. The answer for the question how usually uses adverb of manner (Aik and Hui, 1999;235). According to widjaja (2002:323) *How* generally to ask question about manner. Furthermore Azar (1993:144) says that *How* has many uses, one use of *How* is to ask about means (ways), second one is used with adjective and adverbs.

Examples:

- a. *How* does he drive the car?
- b. *How* do you go to campus?
- c. *How* does she teach you in the class?
- d. *How* did you solve the problem?
- e. *How* did the students study in the class?

How is used with *many* and *much* to ask about quantity or amount. *How much* is used to ask uncountable noun, while *how many* is used to ask countable noun.

Examples:

- a. *How much* money does it cost?
- b. *How much* sugar do you need?
- c. *How many* books have you needed?
- d. *How many* apples are there?
- e. *How many* countries will you visit?

It can be used with adjectives and adverbs to ask different things. They are; *how long*, *how often*, *how far* (Aik and Hui, 1999:236).

How long is asks information about length.

Examples:

- a. *How long* did you spend your holiday?
- b. *How long* shall we wait?
- c. *How long* did you study at this university?
- d. *How long* will you stay in America?
- e. *How long* does the plan take off?

How often is used to ask information about frequency.

Examples:

- a. *How often* do they come to your house?
- b. *How often* shall we meet?
- c. *How often* did they do that?
- d. *How often* do you go to Bali?
- e. *How often* they go fishing?

How far use to ask information about distances.

Examples:

- a. *How far* is the campus to this house?
- b. *How far* is it from Parapat to Siantar?
- c. *How far* they walk to the hospital from here?
- d. *How far* the mountain from here?
- e. *How far* she drove from Medan to Siantar?

Those different from *how do you do*, it is used by both speaker when they are introduced to each other in a formal situation. Furthermore, *how about* is used to make suggestions of offers. How about are followed by a noun (or pronoun) or

the-ing form of a verb. It used informal spoken English, but they are usually not used in writing.

Examples:

A: I'm hungry. *How* about you?

B: Yes, I'm hungry too.

A: What should we do this weekend?

B: *How about* going to the Toba Lake?

Which is used in question to ask for a specific item (Aik and Hui, 1999:236). According to Azar (1993:139) *Which* is used when the speaker wants someone to make a choice. Speaker is offering: thus one or that one. It can be use in singular and plural noun. Furthermore Widjaja (2002:326) *Which* is used instead of *What* when a question concern choosing from a definite, known quantity or group.

Examples:

- a. *Which* pens do you want?
- b. *Which* books will you tomorrow?
- c. *Which* cars are you going to buy?
- d. *Which* novel do like?
- e. *Which* computer does he use?

Whose is used in questions that ask about possession of something (Aik and Hui, 1993:236). The answers for the question always use someone's name, possessive adjective pronoun (mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs, its). According

to Azar (1993:141) *Whose* is used to ask about possession. Furthermore Widjaja (2002:325) states that *Whose* asks questions about possessions.

Examples:

- a. *Whose* car is this?
- b. *Whose* hand phone is that?
- c. *Whose* book do you want to borrow?
- d. *Whose* laptop on the table?
- e. *Whose* jacket was hanging behind the door?

2.2.2 Positions of English Question Words

English Question words can be placed in two position of interrogative sentence. According to Josef Essberger, Question words in English always come at the beginning and sometimes they are put in the middle of interrogative sentences, it is taken from <http://www.englishclub.com>. 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.

Examples:

1. *What* is your name?
2. *Who* make it clear?
3. *Where* do you live?
4. *When* did you buy this car?
5. *Why* do you leave him?
6. *How* long did you stay there?

7. *Which* car do you want?
8. *Whose* paper is this?
9. To *whom* shall I send this money?
10. From *what* do you make this cake?
11. For *what* did you cut this wood?

2.2.3 Functions of English Question words

English Question words have some functions for each of them. Based on Josef Essberger's Theories that taken from <http://www.englishclub.com>, there are several functions of English question words, they are:

1. To ask about things asking for information about something
2. To ask about activities
3. To ask about qualities and physical description
4. To ask about variety of types of something
5. To ask about purpose of something
6. To ask for person
7. To ask for places or position
8. To ask about time in past, present and future
9. To ask about reason for something
10. To ask about manner and means (ways)
11. To ask about quantity or amount of noun
12. To ask about length of time
13. To ask about distance

14. To ask for frequency of doing action
15. To choose one of something group
16. To ask about possession (ownership) of something.

2.3 Bahasa Batak Toba Question Words

Question words in Batak Toba are used to request for information or explanation. Sibarani (1997:139) stated Batak Toba language has question words, they are; *Aha, Ise, Andigan, Nandigan, Piga, Sadia, Dia, Boasa, Mahua, and Marhua*. Furthermore Siahaan (1975:25) states that kinds of Batak Toba Question Words are; *Aha, Ise, Dia, Piga, Sadia, Beha, Beasa, Nandigan, Andigan*. From the quotation above, the writer should concluded 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)*.

2.3.1 Kinds of Batak Toba Question Words

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

Aha is used in questions that ask about animals and things. *Aha* can be used to ask an object and subject (Sibarani, 1997:144). According to Siahaan (1975:25) *Aha* is used to ask a thing.

Examples:

a. **Aha** ma boi diula ibana?

‘What things that you can do?’

b. Mangallang **aha** ho puang?

‘What are you eating friends?’

c. **Aha** do diusung hamu puang?

‘What are you brought friends?’

d. **Aha** ma na mangisombut tu roham?

‘What happened to your heart?’

e. **Aha** i?

‘What is it?’

Aha has three derivative question words, namely *songon aha*, *sian aha*, and *tu aha* (Sibarani, 1997:144).

Songon aha (what look like) is used for physical description and can be used for things or animals.

Examples:

a. **Songon aha** rumang ni begu i?

‘What does the ghost look like?’

Sian aha is used to ask about the materials or substances of something.

Examples:

a. **Sian aha** do dibahen hare on?

‘What does this porridge made from?’

Tu aha is used to ask about purpose of something.

Examples:

a. **Tu aha** bahenonmu bulu i?

‘For what will you make this bamboo?’

Ise is used in question to ask person, *Ise* can be use as subject and object (Sibarani, 1997:144). Furthermore Siahaan (1975:25) states that *Ise* is used to ask person.

Examples:

a. **Ise** mambuat hepenghu sian on?

‘Who took my money from here?’

b. **Ise** do namangkarejoi on?

‘Who did this?’

c. **Ise** goarna?

‘What is her/his name?’

Ise has four derivative question words, they are: *songon ise*, *di ise*, *sian ise*, *tu ise* (Sibarani, 1997:144).

Songon ise is used to use to ask about a physical and quality description. It can be use only for person.

Examples:

a. **Songon ise** do pangalaho ni anak na i?

‘What does his son’s behavior look like?’

Di ise is used to ask about something in or something for. It refers to person.

Examples:

a. **Di ise** hepeng on?

‘Who wants this money?’

Sian ise is used to ask for something from. It refers to person.

Examples:

a. *Sian ise kareta on dijalo ho?*

‘**From whom** did you get this motorcycle?’

Tu ise is used to ask about something for. It can be use for person.

Examples:

a. *Tu ise ho manghatai?*

‘To whom you are talking about?’

Boha is used in questions to ask about adjective, condition, and manner.

Sibarani (1997:147). Furthermore Siahaan (1975:25) states that *Boha* is used to ask about condition.

Examples:

a. *Boha do nuaeng?*

‘How are you?’

b. *Na boha pat mi?*

‘How about your foot?’

c. *Boha ho?*

‘How are you?’

Dia is used to ask for place, and also about specific items of person or things.

Sibarani (1997:148). According to Siahaan (1975:25) *Dia* is used to ask for place.

Examples:

a. *Na dia hajut mu?*

‘Which one is your bag?’

b. ***Dia horbom?***

‘Which one is your buffalo?’

Dia has 4 kinds of derivative question words in this case, namely; *Di dia*, *sian dia*, *tu dia*, *songon dia*.

Di dia is used to ask for place where something is found.

Examples:

a. ***Di dia marsingkola anggim?***

‘Where are your sister studies?’

b. ***Di dia ibana?***

‘Where are him?’

Sian dia is used to ask place where something is from.

Example:

a. ***Sian dia hamu mangusung tandok on nantoari?***

‘From where did you bring this tandok yesterday?’

Tu dia is used to ask for place where something is purposed.

Examples:

a. ***Tu dia laho angka dakdanak i nangkin?***

‘Where were going the child?’

Songon dia is used to ask about physical and quality description, it can be use for things and person.

Examples:

a. ***Songon dia do tahe saloarmi?***

‘What does your trousers look like?’

- b. *Songon dia gellengna na tubu i?*

‘What does her/his baby look like?’

Andigan is used to ask about time in the future (Sibarani 1997:145).

Siahaan (1975:25) says that *Andigan* is used to ask question about time in the future form.

Examples:

- a. *Andigan ma sidung singkola mi?*

‘When will your study finish?’

- b. *Andigan ho borhat?*

‘When will you go?’

Nandingan is used in questions that to ask about time in the past (Sibarani, 1997:145). Siahaan (1975:25) states *Nandingan* used to ask time in the past form.

Examples:

- a. *Nandingan ibana mate?*

‘When did he/she die?’

- b. *Nandingan hamu manuan hauma muna i?*

‘When did you plant the rice?’

- c. *Na nandingan do muli boruna siangkangan i?*

‘When did his/her eldest daughter marry?’

Piga is used to ask about quantity of countable noun (Sibarani, 1997:146).

According to Siahaan (1975:25) *Piga* used to ask about quantity (=How many)

Examples:

a. ***Piga*** *nari jabu ni amang borum?*

‘How many houses that your uncle has?’

b. ***Piga*** *halak nasida na namanghatai I ?*

‘How many people they are talking about?’

c. ***Piga*** *ma hamu tubu ni inanta?*

‘How many children your mother’s child?’

Sadia is used to ask about quantity of uncountable noun (Sibarani, 1997:146). According to Siahaan (1975:25) *Sadia* is used to ask about quantity (=How much).

Examples:

a. ***Sadia*** *arga ni honas on ?*

‘How much is the price of this pineapple?’

b. *Na ***sadia*** godang dibahen ho sira tu sayur on?*

‘How much salt do you put to this vegetable?’

c. ***Sadia*** *ganjangna?*

‘How much is the length?’

Boasa (*Beasa*) is a question word that use to ask about reasons of something. Sibarani (1997:149). According to Siahaan (1975:25) states that *Beasa* is used to ask reasons.

Examples:

a. *Boasa songon i?*

‘Why it happened?’

b. *Boasa ndang togihononmuna ibana tu son ?*

‘Why don’t you invite him to come here?’

c. *Beasa tung pasombuonmu ibana rot u son?*

‘Why did you let him to come here?’

Mahua is used for asking something that occurred to the subject. It can be used for things or person

Examples:

a. *Mahua simanjungmi oma?*

‘What happened to your head mother?’

Marhua is used in question to ask someone doing

Examples:

a. *Marhua ho disi?*

‘What are you doing here?’

b. *Marhua si Andul laho tu balian?*

‘What are Andul doing in the ricefield?’

2.3.2 Positions of Batak Toba Question words

Question words in Batak Toba come at the beginning and middle of interrogative sentences (Sibarani, 1997:140). Question words may be placed 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, they are put before intransitive verb, adjective and noun.

Examples for each positions:

1. **Aha** dituhor ibana sian onan?

‘What are she bought from the market?’

2. **Boha** kabar muna?

‘How are you?’

3. **Nandigan** huting i mate?

‘When did the cat die?’

4. **Mangalului ise** ibana tuson?

‘Who is he looking for here?’

5. **Dialap ise** ho?

‘Who was picking you up?’

6. **Kareta aha** dituhor hamuna?

‘What motorcycle did you buy?’

7. **Tudia** boanonmu solop hu?

‘Where will you carry my sandals?’

8. **Sian aha** do dibahen gula i?

‘What is sugar made from?’

9. **Nadia** motor mu?

‘Which one is your car?’

2.3.3 Functions of Batak Toba Question Words

Batak Toba Question words have Function for each of them. According to Sibarani (1997:143-150) there are many functions of Batak Toba question words, they are:

1. Asking about things
2. Asking about purpose of something.
3. Asking about quality and physical description.
4. Asking about materials or substances of something.
5. Asking about person.
6. Asking possession of something.
7. Asking about manner, condition and adjective and means (ways)
8. Asking about specific item of person or things
9. Asking about places
10. Asking about time in the past, and the future
11. Asking about quantity of countable noun and uncountable noun
12. Asking for order/sequence
13. Asking about frequency of doing action
14. Asking about length of time
15. Asking about distance
16. Asking about reason for something
17. Asking for choosing one of something group
18. Asking about something happened
19. Asking for activities

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

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 2010:197).

3.2 The Source of Data

The sources of data were taken from New testament of Holy Bible written on Matthew's book Chapter 1-28 with the King James Version.

3.3 The Instrument of Collecting Data

The data of this study were collected by applying documentary technique and observation. Documentary can mean that the data can be found by reading Matthew's book Chapter 1-28 in New Testament of Holy Bible King James Version. While the observation will be done by observing the question words existing on that Matthew,s book

3.4 The Technique of Analyzing Data

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 English and Batak Toba Bible, 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.
5. Inferering the interpretation

CHAPTER IV
THE DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 The Data

The data for this study were acquired by employing documentary techniques, so the data are Question words that are taken from holy bible in English and Batak Toba. It was taken from New Testament in Matthew’s book, Chapter 1-28.

4.2 Data Analysis

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 Batak Toba.

4.2.1 Kinds of question words

The two languages English and Batak Toba have many kinds of question words. English has nine question words, they are: *What, Who, Whom, Whose, Where, When, Why, Which, How*. While Batak Toba Question words are: *Aha, Ise, Boha, Dia, Andigan, Nandigan, Piga, Sadia, Boasa, Mahua, and Marhua*. It can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.1
The 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?</p>	<p>Aha <i>Antong unang ma holsoan rohamuna, mandok: Aha ma panganommami? Aha ma</i></p>

(Matthew 6:31)	<i>inumonnami?</i> (Matius 6:31)
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)	Ise <i>Uju i didapothon angka sisean I i ma Jesus mandok: Ise ulaning na umbalga di harajaon banua ginjang?</i> (Matius 18:1)
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)	
Whose And he saith unto them, <i>Whose</i> [is] this image and superscription? (Matthew 22:20)	
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)	Andigan <i>Dung i uju hundul Ibana di dolok Jetun i, pulik ma didapothon angka siseanna Ibana, mandok: Paboa ma tu hami: Andigan masa i, jala dia ma tanda ni harorom dohot ajal ni hasiangan on?</i> (Matius 24:3)
	Nandigan <i>Dung i dohonon ni angka partigor i ma mangalusi: Tuhan, nandigan huida hami Ho male, gabe hulehon hami Ho mangan; manang mauas, gabe hulehon hami Ho minum?</i> (Matius 25:37)
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)	Dia <i>Alai di ari parhobasan parjolo ni pesta Paska i didapothon siseanna ma Jesus, angka ninna ma: Tu dia ma patureonnami di Ho panganon Paska i, dipangido roham?</i> (Matius 26:27)
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)	
Why And when the Pharisees saw [it], they said unto his disciples, <i>Why</i> eateth your Master with publicans and sinners? (Matthew 9:11)	Boasa/Beasa <i>Marnida i angka Parise, ninna nasida ma mandok angka siseanna: Boasa tung mangan gurumuna rap dohot angka sijalobeo dohot pardosa?</i> (Matius 9:11)

<p>How <i>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?</i> (Matthew 18:12)</p>	<p>Boha <i>Boha do rohamuna: Adong ma di sahalak saratus birubiru, gabe mago sada sian i; nda tadingkononna ma na siapulu sia i di tor, laho mangalului na mago i?</i> (Matius 8:12)</p>
	<p>Piga <i>Dung i didok si Petrus ma mandok Ibana: Tuhan, sintap piga hali do sesaonku sala ni donganku na dompak ahu? Pola do pitu hali?</i> (Matius 18:21)</p>
	<p>Sadia <i>Dung i ninna Jesus ma mangalusi: E bangso na so porsea jala na sumalin on! Sadia lelung on angkupanku hamu? Sadia lelung nari anjuonku hamu? Boan hamu ma ibana tuson!</i> (Matius 17:17)</p>
	<p>Mahua <i>Mahua gurumuna mangan rap dohot angka sijalobeo dohot pardosa?</i> (Matius 9:11)</p>
	<p>Marhua <i>Alai ninna Jesus ma mandok ibana: Marhua ho tuson, anggia? Dung i ro ma nasida, dilaluhon ma tangannasida tu Jesus manangkup Ibana.</i> (Matius 26:50)</p>

4.2.2 Positions of Question Words

Question words In English are put at beginning or in the middle of interrogative sentences. While Batak Toba question words are put at beginning, in the middle and sometimes put at the end of interrogative sentences.

Table 4.2
The positions of Question Words in English and Batak Toba

No	English	Batak Toba Language
1	<i>What lack I yet?</i> (Matthew 19:20)	<i>Aha dope hahuranganku?</i> <i>(Hahuranganku aha dope?)</i> (Matius 19:20)
2	<i>From where then hath it tares?</i>	<i>Sian dia do simaremeeme i?</i>

	(Matthew 13:27)	(<i>Simaremeemeon I sian dia?</i>) (Matius 13:27)
3	<i>Whose wife shall she be of the seven?</i> (Matthew 22:28)	<i>Ise do sian nasida na pitu I nampuna parompuan i,?</i> (Matius 22:28)

English and Batak Toba question words are followed by verbs. In English, question words are followed by *auxiliary* and *verbs*. The verb is put after question words or after noun. While in Batak Toba the verb is put after and before question words.

Table 4.3
Question Words in English and Batak Toba followed by Verb

No	English	Batak Toba Language
1	<i>Who is my mother?</i> <i>Who are my brethren?</i> (Matthew 12:48)	<i>Ise do goaron dainang?</i> <i>Ise do dohonon angingku?</i> (Matius 12:48)
2	<i>Why do thy disciples transgress the tradition of the elders?</i> (Matthew 15:2)	<i>Boasa dilaosi angka siseanmi adat na sian angka natuatua?</i> (Matius 15:2)
3	<i>When should we have so much bread in the wilderness, as to fill so great a multitude?</i> (Matthew 15:33)	<i>Sian dia ma dapot hita di halongonan roti na tuk pabosur halak na sai torop on?</i> (Matius 15:33)
4	<i>Who is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven?</i> (Matthew 18:1)	<i>Ise ulaning na umbalga di harajaon banua ginjang?</i> (Matius 18:1)
5	<i>Why did Moses then command to give a writing of divorcement, and to put her away?</i> (Matthew 19:7)	<i>Boasa patikkonon ni si Musa, lehonon surat sirang laho paulakkon?</i> (Matius 19:7)
6	<i>What shall we have therefore?</i> (Matthew 19:27)	<i>Aha ma balos ni i tu hami?</i> (Matius 19:27)
7	<i>Why stand you here all the day idle?</i> (Matthew 26:6)	<i>Boasa ngongong saming hamu manipat sadari on?</i> (Matius 26:6)
8	<i>Who gave thee this authority?</i> (Matthew 21:23)	<i>Huaso ise dipangasahon Ho?</i> (Matius 21:23)
9	<i>What will he do unto those husbandmen?</i> (Matthew 21:40)	<i>Aha ma bahenonna tu angka pangula i?</i> (Mambahen <i>aha</i> ma tu angka pangula i?) (Matius 21:40)

10	<i>How can you escape the damnation of hell?</i> (Matthew 23:33)	<i>Beha ma bahenon muna maporus pasidingkon uhuman na roko?</i> (Matius 23:33)
11	<i>When saw we thee a hungred, and fed thee?</i> (Matthew 25:37)	<i>Nandigan huida hami Ho male, gabe hulehon hami Ho mangan; manang mauas, gabe hulehon hami Ho minum?</i> (Matius 25:37)
12	<i>Where will thou that we prepare for thee to eat the passover?</i> (Matthew 26:17)	<i>Tu dia ma patureonnami di Ho panganon Paska i, dipangido roham?</i> (Matius 26:17)
13	<i>When saw we thee sick, or in prison, and came unto thee?</i> (When we saw thee sick, or in prison, and came unto thee?) (Matthew 25:39)	<i>Nandigan huida hami Ho marsahit manang tarhurung, gabe hudulo hami Ho?</i> (Nandigan Ho huida hami marsahit manang tarhurung, gabe hudulo hami Ho?) (Matius 25:39)
14	<i>When saw we thee a hungred, or athirst, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not minister unto thee?</i> (Matthew 25:44)	<i>Nandigan huida hami Ho male, manang mauas, manang na buro, manang marsangkotbulung, manang marsahit, manang tarhurung, so hupatureture hami Ho?</i> (Matius 25:44)
15	<i>Who has warned you to flee from the wrath to come?</i> (Matthew 3:7)	<i>Ise do na mangajari hamu, pasidingkon rimas na ro sogot?</i> (Diajari ise do hamu na pasidingkon rimas na ro sogot?) (Matius 3:7)

English and Batak Toba question words are followed by nouns. In English the noun is put between the question words and auxiliary and it is put after the question words. While in Batak Toba, the noun is put after and before the question words, and can be preceded by particle ‘do’.

Table 4.4
Question Words in English and Batak Toba followed or preceded by noun

No	English	Batak Toba Language
1	<i>What rewards have you?</i> (Matthew 5:46)	<i>Dia ma upamuna?</i> (Upamuna I dia ma?) (Matius 5:46)
2	<i>What man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone?</i> (Matthew 7:9)	<i>Ise sian hamu jolma, na mangalehon batu tu anakna, molo indahan dipangido?</i> (Matius 7:9)
3	<i>What man shall there be among you,</i>	<i>Ise sian hamu na marbirubiru sada, na so</i>

	that shall have one sheep, and if it fall into a pit on the Sabbath day, will he not lay hold on it, and lift it out? (Matthew 12:11)	<i>laho manahopi i jala manaiti tu ginjang, ia tung targodung i di ari Sabbat?</i> (Matius 12:11)
4	<i>Whose wife shall she be of the seven?</i> (Matthew 22:28)	<i>Ise do sian nasida na pitu I nampuna parompuan i?</i> (Matius 22:28)
5	<i>What evil hath he done?</i> (Matthew 27:23)	<i>Aha na jahat dibahen?</i> (Matius 27:23)
6	<i>What lack I yet?</i> (Matthew 19:20)	<i>Aha dope hahuranganku?</i> (Matius 19:20)

English and Batak Toba question words are followed by adjectives. In English, the adjective is put between question word and noun and between question words and auxiliary. While Batak Toba the adjective is also put between question word and noun.

Table 4.5
Question words in English and Batak Toba followed by adjective

No	English	Batak Toba Language
1	<i>How long shall I be with you?</i> (Matthew 17:17)	<i>Sadia lelung on angkupanku hamu?</i> (Matius 17:17)
2	<i>How long shall I suffer you?</i> (Matthew 17:17)	<i>Sadia lelung nari anjuonku hamu?</i> (Matius 17:17)
3	<i>How many loaves have ye?</i> (Matthew 15:34)	<i>Piga do roti dipeop hamu?</i> (<i>Sadia godang do roti dipeop hamu?</i>) (Matius 15:34)

A preposition can be added to English and Batak Toba question words. In English the preposition comes at the beginning (before question words) and at the end of the interrogative sentences. While Batak Toba, it is put before the question words.

Table 4.6
Question words in English and Batak Toba followed by preposition

No	English	Batak Toba language
1	From <i>where</i> then hath it tares? <i>Where</i> then hath it tares from? (Matthew 13:27)	<i>Sian dia do simaremeeme i?</i> (Matius 13:27)
2	By <i>whom</i> do your children cast them out? (Matthew 12:27)	<i>Na mangasahon ise do huroha angka anakmuna laho pabalihonsa?</i> <i>(Dohot ise do huroha angka anakmuna laho pabalihonsa?)</i> (Matius 12:27)
3	For <i>what</i> is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? (Matthew 16:26)	<i>Ai aha ma antong gunana di jolma, nang liat portibi on diomo, anggo mago do tondina?</i> <i>(Tu aha ma antong gunana di jolma, nang liat portibi on diomo, anggo mago do tondina?)</i> (Matius 16:26)
4	By <i>what</i> authority does thou these things? (Matthew 21:23)	<i>Huaso dia dipangasahon Ho?</i> <i>(Dohot huaso dia dipangasahon Ho?)</i> (Matius 21:23)

4.2.3 Functions of Question Words

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

Table 4.7
Function of question words in English and 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 halak i?</i> (Matius 21:10)
To ask about thing	<i>What</i> shall we eat? (Matthew 6:31)	<i>Aha ma panganonnami?</i> (Matius 6:31)
To ask about place	<i>Where</i> will thou that we prepare for thee to eat the Passover? (Matthew 26:27)	<i>Tu dia ma patureonnami di Ho panganon Paska i, dipangido roham?</i> (Matius 26:27)
To ask about time	<i>When</i> shall these things be? (Matthew 24:3)	<i>Andigan masa i?</i> (Matius 24:3)
To ask for reason	<i>Why</i> call thou me good?	<i>Boasa Ahu sungkunonmu</i>

	(Matthew 19:17)	<i>taringot tu na denggan?</i> (Matius 19:17)
To ask about manner	<i>How can ye escape the damnation of hell?</i> (Matthew 23:33)	<i>Boha ma bahenonmuna maporus pasidingkon uhuman na roko?</i> (Matius 23:33)
To ask about means (ways)	<i>How came thou in hither not having a wedding garment?</i> (Matthew 22:12)	<i>Boha do parmasukmu tuson, amang, ai ndang marpangkean pesta ho?</i> (Matius 22:12)
To ask about activities	<i>What evil hath he done?</i> (Matthew 27:23)	<i>Aha na jahat dibahen?</i> (Matius 27:23)
To ask about quantity of countable noun	<i>How many loaves have ye?</i> (Matthew 15:34)	<i>Piga do roti dipeop hamu?</i> (Matius 15:34)
To ask about quantity of non-countable noun	<i>How much money do you spent?</i>	<i>Sadia godang hepeng I dipasuda ho?</i>
To ask about something happened	<i>What happened with your Master eateth with publicans and sinners?</i> (Matthew 9:11)	<i>Mahua gurumuna mangan rap dohot angka sijalobeo dohot pardosa?</i> (Matius 9:11)
To ask about possession of something	<i>Whose wife shall she be of the seven?</i> (Matthew 22:28)	<i>Ise do sian nasida na pitu i nampuna parompuan i?</i> (Matius 22:28)
To ask about specific item of something	<i>Which is the great commandment in the law?</i> (Matthew 22:25)	<i>Na dia do patik raja sian angka patik i?</i> (Matius 22:25)
To choose one of something group	<i>Which one of those dresses do you want to buy?</i>	<i>Baju na dia giot tuhoronmu?</i>

In English to ask quantity or amount of something, *much* must be added to the question word (for non-countable) and *many* (for countable noun). While in Batak Toba, there are two questions words that function to ask quantity or amount of something (countable or non-countable).

Table 4.8
Question Words in English and Batak Toba for asking Quantity or amount of something

No	English	Batak Toba Language
1	<i>How many baskets you took up?</i> (Matthew 16:9)	<i>Piga ni ebaeba pinapungumuna i?</i> (Matius 16:9)
2	<i>How many loaves have you?</i> (Matthew 15:34)	<i>Piga do roti dipeop hamu?</i> (Matius 15:34)
3	<i>How much money do you need?</i>	<i>Sadia hepeng I di ho?</i>

Question words in English and Batak Toba can be used to ask other things by adding adjectives.

Table 4.9
Function of question words in English and Batak Toba by adding other Adjectives

Function	English	Batak Toba Language
To ask for length of time	<i>How long</i> shall I be with you? How long shall I suffer you? (Matthew 17:17)	<i>Sadia leleng on angkupanku hamu?</i> <i>Sadia leleng nari anjuonku hamu?</i> (Matius 17:17)
To ask for frequency of doing action	<i>How often</i> shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? (Matthew 18:21)	<i>Piga hali do sesaonku sala ni donganku na dompak ahu?</i> (Matius 18:21)
To ask for distance	<i>How far</i> the museum from here?	<i>Sadia dao museum I sian on?</i>

English and Batak Toba question words with preposition can also be used to ask other things.

Table 4.10
The Functions of Question words in English and Batak Toba with prepositions.

Function	English	Batak Toba Language
To ask about purpose of something	For <i>what</i> is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? (Matthew 16:26)	<i>Ai aha ma antong gunana di jolma, nang liat portibi on diomo, anggo mago do tondina?</i> <i>(Tu aha ma antong gunana di jolma, nang liat portibi on diomo, anggo mago do tondina?)</i> (Matius 16:26)
To ask about materials or substances of something	From <i>where</i> then hath it tares? <i>(Where</i> then hath it tares from?) (Matthew 13:27)	<i>Sian dia do simaremeeme i?</i> (Matius 13:27)
To ask for something from whom	By <i>whom</i> do your children cast them out?	<i>Na mangasahon ise do huroha angka anakmuna</i>

	(Matthew 12:27)	<i>laho pabalihonsa?</i> <i>(Dohot ise do huroha angka anakmuna laho pabalihonsa?)</i> <i>(Matius 12:27)</i>
--	-----------------	--

In English interrogative sentences, the auxiliary or verb can be changed according to time (in past, present, or future), but not in Batak Toba. In asking time for instance, in English the auxiliary shows time when the event happened while in Batak Toba, there are two questions words which are used to ask time if it is in past, present or future, they are *Andigan* and *Nandigan*.

Table 4.11
Verb or Auxiliary changing and question words used to ask time in English and Batak Toba

English	Batak Toba Language
<i>When saw we thee a hungred, and fed thee? or thirsty, and gave thee drink?</i> (in past) (Matthew 25:37)	<i>Nandigan huida hami Ho male, gabe hulehon hami Ho mangan; manang mauas, gabe hulehon hami Ho minum?</i> (in past) (Matius 25:37)
<i>When saw we thee a stranger, and took thee in? or naked, and clothed thee?</i> (in past) (Matthew 25:38)	<i>Nandigan huida hami Ho na buro, gabe hujangkong hami Ho; manang marsangkotbulung, gabe huparulosi hami Ho?</i> (in past) (Matius 25:38)
<i>When saw we thee sick, or in prison, and came unto thee?</i> (in past) (Matthew 25:39)	<i>Nandigan huida hami Ho marsahit manang tarhurung, gabe hudulo hami Ho?</i> (in past) (Matius 25:39)
<i>When shall these things be?</i> (in present) (Matthew 24:3)	<i>Andigan masa i?</i> (in present) (Matius 24:3)
<i>When will these things be?</i> (in future)	<i>Andigan do masa i?</i> (in future)

In English and Batak Toba, there is more than one question word to ask one objective or have same meaning to ask reason.

Table 4.12
Others question words in English and Batak Toba used to ask reason

English	Batak Toba Language
For <i>what</i> is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? (<i>Why</i> the man is profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?) (Matthew 16:26)	<i>Tu aha ma antong gunana di jolma, nang liat portibi on diomo, anggo mago do tondina?</i> <i>(Boasa nang liat portibi on diomo, anggo mago do tondina?)</i> (Matius 16:26)
For <i>What</i> shall a man give in exchange for his soul? <i>Why</i> shall a man give in exchange for his soul? (Matthew 16:26)	<i>Tu Aha ma tarlehon jolma bahen tobus ni tondina?</i> <i>Boasa ma tarlehon jolma bahen tobus ni tondina?</i> (Matius 16:26)

5.3 The Description of Data Analysis

After classifying the data analysis, the writer describes the description of the data analysis into two parts; they are the similarities and differences in terms of kinds, positions and functions in English and Batak Toba question words.

4.3.1 Similarities

In this study, the writer finds out the similarities of both languages in order to know what the similarities of them are in term of kinds, positions, and functions.

4.3.1.1 Positions

The similarities of both languages in positions can be seen as below:

- English and Batak Toba question words are put at beginning or in the middle and used as subject or predicate of interrogative sentences.
- English and Batak Toba question words are followed by verb, noun, or adjective.

- Some English and Batak Toba question words are preceded by preposition.

4.3.1.2 Functions

The similarities of both languages in functions can be seen as below:

- English and Batak Toba question words are used to get specific information about person, thing, place, time, reason, manner, mean (way), activity, quantity, possession, specific item, something happened, and to choose one of something group.
- English and Batak Toba question words may have other function by adding any adjectives and prepositions.
- Two or more different question words of English and Batak Toba can be used for the same aim or the same meaning.

3.3.2 Differences

In this study, the writer finds out the similarities of both languages in order to know what the similarities of them are in term of kinds, positions, and functions.

3.3.2.1 Kinds

The differences of both languages in kinds can be seen as below:

- In English, there are nine kinds of 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, Nandigan, Piga, Sadia, Boasa, Mahua, and Marhua*.

3.3.2.2 Positions

The differences of both languages in kinds can be seen as below:

- English question words are put at the beginning or in the middle of interrogative sentence, while Batak Toba question words are put at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of interrogative sentences.
- English question words are followed by auxiliary but not in Batak Toba.
- English question words are followed by verb while Batak Toba question words are followed or preceded by verb.
- English question words are followed by noun while Batak Toba question words are followed or preceded by noun by adding particle 'do' and 'ni'
- Preposition can be added to question words of English and Batak Toba. In English preposition can be put at the beginning (before question words) and at the end of interrogative sentence, while in Batak Toba preposition can be put at the beginning (before question words) of interrogative sentence.

4.3.2.3 Functions

The differences of both languages in functions can be seen as below:

- In asking quantity or amount of something, in English, *much* must be added to the question word (for non-countable noun) and *many* (for countable noun). While in Batak Toba, there are two question words that function to ask quantity or amount of something (countable and non-countable noun).

- In asking time, English uses auxiliary to compare if it is in pas, present and future. While in Batak Toba, nandigan is used to ask time in the past and Andigan is used to ask time at present and future.

- In English interrogative sentences, the auxiliary or verb can change form according to time (in past, present or future) and noun (singular, plural, countable or non-countable noun), but Batak Toba can not change the word form of verb or another word form.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion:

Having done the analysis of the data, it can be concluded that English and Toba Batak question words have similarities and 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, Nandigan, Piga, Sadia, Boasa, Mahua, and Marhua*. English question words come at the beginning or in the middle and Batak Toba question words come at the beginning, middle or the end of interrogative sentences. In addition, there are changes of auxiliary or verb form according to the time (tenses) and form of the noun (singular/plural) but not in Batak Toba. It can also be concluded that English and Batak Toba are used to ask for person, place, time, thing, reason, manner, activity and possession.

5.2 Suggestions:

Having done the writing of this thesis, the writer would like to suggest as the following:

1. teacher of English especially who teach in Toba regency, should take the advantages of comparing the two languages and consider that before starting any teaching and learning process in the classroom.

2. readers who are interested in this matter of study may do further research and increase their enthusiasm about English and Batak Toba especially in question words.
3. students whose mother tongue is Toba Batak should pay attention to the similarities and differences between English and Toba Batak question word. So they can compare and know more about the question words of both languages.

REFERENCES

- Aik. Hui. 1999. *Longman Dictionary of Grammar and Usage*. London: Longman
- Azar. Betty Scampter. 1985. *Fundamental of English Grammar*. New Jersey.
- Essberger, Josef.2007. *English Question Words*. On line on
<http://www.englishclub.com>
- Frank, M. 1972. *Modern English*. Englewood Cliffs, New jersey: Prentice Hall.
- Nababan. 1981. *A Grammar of Bahasa Batak Toba*. Australia: The Australian National University
- Naibaho, J. 1991. *Contrastive Linguistics*. Medan
- Trianto. 2009. *Pengantar Penelitian Pendidikan bagi pengembangan profesi pendidikan dan Tenaga Kependidikan*. Jakarta: Prenada Media Group
- Siahaan, Nalom. 1975. *Morfologi Bahasa Batak Toba*. Jakarta: Fakultas Sastra Indonesia.
- Sibarani, Robert. 1997. *Sintaksis Bahasa Batak Toba*. Medan: USU press.
- Widjaja, Grace. 2002. *Complete English Grammar and The Exercises*. Salatiga: Bhuana Ilmu Populer.