QUESTION WORDS IN ENGLISH AND NORTH ACEH DIALECT OF ACEHNESE

Feenna Nuzula
Universitas Negeri Medan
feennanuzula@unimed.ac.id

Zainuddin
Universitas Negeri Medan
zainuddin@unimed.ac.id

Ade Aini Nuran
Universitas Negeri Medan
adeaininuran@unimed.ac.id

Abstract

This study dealt with Question Word in English and North Aceh Dialect of Acehnese. The objectives of the study were to investigate the similarities, differences, and implication of question words in English and Acehnese by using Paul's theory. This study was conducted by using descriptive library research. The data of this study were taken from some books of English and Acehnese grammatical structure. For collecting data, this study used the method of contrastive analysis. The findings showed that there were five similarities and seven differences based on form and function. Question word in English and Acehnese were partly-correspondences in terms of form. There were the question word in both languages can be placed at the beginning of question, while Acehnese question word can be placed in the middle of question after added a based word /tu-/ that can produce a new question word. In term of function, Question word in English and Acehnese were partly-correspondences because both languages were asking about informations, while in English there were two question words that can change the basic function after added the word "about".

Keywords: Question Word, English, North Aceh Dialect, Acehnese.

INTRODUCTION

As social creatures, human beings can not live without others. To make a good relationship among them, they need a language for communication. Siahaan (2008: 1) states that "Language is a unique human inheritance that plays the very important role in human's life." They use language to express their thoughts, emotions, feelings, and desires to others.

There are so many languages in this world. At least people have one language as their mother tongue. The differences of ethnics, regions, and the origin of people caused the variety of language itself. Indonesia consists of various ethnic groups, each of it has a local language such as Acehnese, Bataknese, Javanese, Balinese, Papuanese, and many more. Language is a part of culture and as local language becomes an important part of Indonesian culture.

Learning English is not easy because the Aceh learners are often confused to comprehend it because there are some differences between the English and Acehnese language system. Besides that, the Acehnese learners in learning English are influenced by Acehnese structure.

Talking about a communication of Acehnese, there is one of linguistic aspects concerns with language that called contrastive analysis.

Naibaho Jawasi (2006: 1) says that "Contrastive analysis is the method of analysis whereby the differences and the similarities of two or more languages (or subsystem of language) are made explicit." Based on this statement, it means that the main goal of Contrastive Analysis is to find out what the differences and similarities in analyzing language. And in this occasion the researcher was analyze the similarities, differences and implications of question words in English and Acehnese language.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Contrastive analysis is a study to find out the differences of two languages. Paul in Fisiak (1981: 83) states that "Contrastive analysis is meant the analysis of the similarities and the differences between two or more languages". Based on this statement, the learner will find out the difficulties in the foreign language acquisition. The difficulties occurs because learners tend to transfer their native language to the language they are learning that have different features or words.

According to Naibaho (2006: 20) Contrastive analysis is defined generally as a method which enables the differences and similarities between languages to be stated explicitly, its task can be approached in many different ways depending upon the theory of language to which the investigator adheres. The result investigation will differ to a considerable extent because the task itself especially the terms "difference" and "similarity", will be understood differently in two different theories. For instance, the structural linguist will apply these terms to the surface phenomena such as sentence structure, modifications structures, and the like.

Whitman in Kadir (2015) noted that contrastive analysis involved five different procedures. They are: (1) Description. The linguist or language teacher, using the tool of formal grammar, explicitly describes the two languages in question, (2) Selection. It is made of certain form-linguistic items, rules, structure-for contrast, since it is virtually impossible to contrast every possible faced in two languages, (3) Procedure. It is the contrast itself, the mapping of one linguistic system onto the other, and a specification of the relationship of one system to the other, (4) Prediction. Prediction of error or of difficulty on the basis of the first three procedures.

Question Words

Questions are great conversation starters. It seems everyone has a story to tell or an opinion to share. To create a good question that produce informations, we need question words that appropriate to its function. Question words are words used to open a question in a simple dialogue. They are very useful in daily routines and when it is necessary to meet someone else.

Azar (2008: 128) says "An information question is a question that asks for information by using question words". Commonly, it is named information question. The question usually is formed by question words. Greenbaum in Sahan, Anselmus and Darni Nopi Nokas (2017) defines question words as the questions which expect a reply that supplies the information that

the wh-word indicates as required. They are called wh-questions because they generally begin with wh-, the exception being how. Celce, Murcia and Freeman larsen state that wh-questions are used to request specific information. For instance, wh-questions are used in social interaction (what is your name?), for getting direction (Where is the post office?), for eliciting vocabulary (what is this?), and so on (as cited in Anselmus and Darni Nopi Nokas, 2017).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research was conducted by using a descriptive qualitative design. Depth analysis was conducted in order to reveal the similarities and differences between English and Acehnese Language issues in using question words.

The data were taken from English and Acehnese grammatical structure's books. This study was focused on the question words of English and also the question words of Acehnese.

The data were analyzed by using the method of contrastive study developed by Paul (1981). The method of analyzing the data of English and Acehnese were divided into six steps. They were: (1) Describing the grammatical patterns of English Question Words, (2) Describing the grammatical patterns of Acehnese Question Words, (3) Contrasting and Comparing the Question words in English and Acehnese, (4) Finding out the similarities and differences between English and Acehnese Question words. (5) describing the implications of the similarities and differences of question words in English and Acehnese, (6) Writing the conclusion.

FINDINGS

The similarities and differences between English and Acehnese question words

There were five similarities that found in English and Acehnese question word. The similarities were presented as follows:
1.   Generally the the function of Question words in english and Acehnese was same that was for ask the informations.
2.   Both of English and Acehnese language have the same form as Wh-Question. That was the position of Question words in both of languages were put in the initial position.

No	Question Words	Acehnese	English
1	Peue "what"	a. Peue yang neupeuget?	a. What are you doing?
		b. Peue yang geupeugah?	b. What does he say?
2	Pat "where"	a. Pat rumoh neuh?	a. Where is your house?
		b. Pat neupeuduek pena long?	b. Where did you put my pen?

3.   English and Acehnese question words were followed by noun. Example:
- How many cup of tea do you need?
- Padum glah te yang ka peurle?
4.   English and Acehnese question words were followed by adjective. Example:

- How big is your house?
- Padum rayeuk rumoh kah?

5. English and Acehnese question words were followed by preposition. Example:
- To who(m) should I talk?
- Keu soe long jeut peugah haba?

There were seven differences that found in English and Acehnese question word. The differences were presented as follows:

1. The number of question words between English and Acehnese. There were nine question words in English, while there were eight question words in Acehnese. Question word "whose" was not available in Acehnese question word.

2. Acehnese question words can be put in the middle of questions after added a based word /tu-/ and combine with the words /-pat/, /-peue/, /-soe/, /-töh/, /-ho/, /-né/, /-jan/, /-ban/, /-kri/, /-kön/, /-dum/, /-dum/ to make a new Question words. Example:
- Na ka**tu**kri cara ba moto nyoe?
- Do you know how to drive this car?

3. Acehnese question words has two based words that is /pa-/ and /tu-/ that can produced a new question word if combine with the words /-pat/, /-peue/, /-soe/, /-töh/, /-ho/, /-né/, /-jan/, /-ban/, /-kri/, /-kön/, /-dum/, /-dum/. Example, **pa**dum "how many", **tu**jan "when", **tu**kri "how", etc.

4. In English question words, the auxiliary verb can change according to time as in present or past while Acehnese question words does not change theh verb. Example:
- What did you do every morning?
- Peue yang ka peugot tip beungoh?

5. The placing of preposition in English and Acehnese were different. English preposition were placed at the end of questions while Acehnese preposition were placed at the beginning of questions. Example:
- **Keu** soe hadiah nyoe?
- Who is this present **to**?

6. In English, there were forms that can be placed after question word and produced a new function. Example:

No.	Question Word	Function	Sentences	Answer
1	What + form of do	Asking question about activities	a. What **does** Bob **do** every morning? b. What **do** you **want to do** tonight? c. What **did** you **do** yesterday?	He goes to class. I want to go to a movie I went downtown

7. There were two question words can change the basic function of question word after added the word "about" that were how about and what about. Example:

No.	Example	Function
1	A: We need one more player. B: **How about (what about)** Jack? Let's ask him if he wants to play	Making sugestion or offer
2	A: **What about** asking Sally over for dinner? B: Okay. Good idea A: What should we do this afternoon? B: **How about** going to the zoo?	

a. The implications of the similarities and differences of question words in English and Acehnese

The implication was the language learners know and understand the similarities and differences of English and Acehnese question word. So the language learners were able to memorize both language system and communication.

CONCLUSION

There were five similarities that found in this research. They were: (1) the the function of Question words in English and Acehnese was the same that was to ask the informations, (2) both languages put the question words at the beginning of questions, (3) English and Acehnese question words were followed by noun, (4) English and Acehnese question words were followed by adjective, (5) English and Acehnese question words were followed by preposition. There were seven differences that found in this research. They were: (1) the number of question words between English and Acehnese. It was found that there were nine question words in English and eight question words in Acehnese. The question word "whose" does not exist in Acehnese question word, (2) Acehnese question words can be put in the middle of questions after added a based word /tu-/ and combine with the words /-pat/, /-peue/, /-soe/, /-töh/, /-ho/, /-né/, /-jan/, /-ban/, /-kri/, /-kön/, /-dum/, /-dum/ to make a new Question words, (3) Acehnese question words has two based words that is /Pa-/ and /Tu-/ that can produced a new question word, (4) in English question words, the auxiliary verb can change according to time as in present or past while Acehnese question words does not change theh verb, (5) the placing of preposition in English and Acehnese were different. English preposition were placed at the end of questions while Acehnese preposition were placed at the beginning of questions, (6) in English, there were forms that can be placed after question word and produced a new function, (7) there were two question words can change the basic function of question word after added the word "about".

There are so many implications of similarities and differences of question words in Engliah and Acehnese. One of them is intended for language learning. The teachers are able to find the easiest way for the students to memorize the language system of both languages.

REFERENCES

Azar, Betty Schrampfer. 2008. *Fundamentals of English Grammar, Third Edition*. New York: Longman.

Fisiak, Jacek. 1981. *Theoretical Issues in Contrastive Analysis.* Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company

Kadir, Kadaruddin Abdul. 2015. Contrastive Analysis of Between Mekongga and English Syntax. *International Journal of Language and Linguistics*. Vol. 3, No. 3. Pages 110-115. ISSN: 2330-0221. doi: 10.11648/j.ijll.20150303.11.

Naibaho, Jawasi. 2006. *Contrastive Linguistics*. Medan: Program Pasca Sarjana UNIMED.

Sahan, Anselmus and Darni Nopi Nokas. 2017. The Descriptive Study on Question Words in Amanatun Dialect of Meto Language. *Journal of English Language, Literature, and Teaching*. Vol. 1, No. 2. ISSN: 2580-2720.

Siahaan, Sanggam. 2008. *Issues in Linguistic.* Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.