



## Gender-Related Vocabulary in English and Batak Toba: A Contrastive Analysis

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### ABSTRACT

English and Batak Toba language, although they have differences in culture and language, both also have similarities in gender-related vocabulary, such as in nouns and terms of address. This research aims to identify and classify gender related to vocabulary in English and Batak Toba language and to analyze the differences and similarities in English and Batak Toba language. The method of this research is descriptive qualitative methods, and to analyze the data, the writers used Trudgil's theory and Lado's theory. This research found gender-related vocabulary in English and Batak Toba consists of masculine, feminine, and neutral vocabulary in the context of occupations, nouns, terms of address, adjectives, pronouns, and animals. It provides theoretical benefits for the development of linguistics, as well as being a source of information for readers interested in this field. It also provides a new approach in documenting and maintaining local languages. This research can be a reference for further research, especially in the field of ethnolinguistics.

Keywords: *Batak Toba Language, Contrastive Analysis, Gender related, Vocabulary*

### ABSTRAK

Bahasa Inggris dan Batak Toba, meskipun memiliki perbedaan budaya dan bahasa, keduanya juga memiliki kesamaan dalam kosakata yang berkaitan dengan gender, seperti pada kata benda dan sapaan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan mengklasifikasikan kosakata yang berkaitan dengan gender dalam bahasa Inggris dan Batak Toba serta menganalisis perbedaan dan kesamaan dalam bahasa Inggris dan Batak Toba. Metode penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif deskriptif, dan untuk menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan teori Trudgil (1974) dan teori Lado (1957). Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa kosakata yang berkaitan dengan gender dalam bahasa Inggris dan Batak Toba terdiri dari kosakata maskulin, feminin, dan netral dalam konteks pekerjaan, kata benda, sapaan, kata sifat, kata ganti, dan hewan. Hal ini memberikan manfaat teoritis untuk pengembangan linguistik, serta menjadi sumber informasi bagi pembaca yang tertarik pada bidang ini. Penelitian ini juga memberikan pendekatan baru dalam mendokumentasikan dan melestarikan bahasa daerah. Penelitian ini dapat menjadi referensi untuk penelitian lebih lanjut, khususnya di bidang etnolinguistik.

Keywords: *Analisis Kontrastif, Bahasa Batak Toba, Kosakata, Relasi Gender*

## INTRODUCTION

In today's modern globalization context, people engage in numerous cross-cultural and cross-linguistic interactions in everyday communication, media, and education. Culture, as an identity, forms a social framework that guides individuals in socializing and carrying out existing

gender roles established by society. Furthermore, culture also determines the meaning and use of gender-related vocabulary, which greatly influences how people view their own culture and language, as well as those of other cultures and languages.

Language, as the primary medium is used to communicate and effectively express the exchange of ideas, knowledge, and social values. Language plays a crucial role in communication, reflecting social identity and reinforcing existing norms, stereotypes, and gender roles. The science that studies language is called linguistics.

Linguistics is defined as the scientific study of language. According to Gleason (1961: 2), Linguistics is a science that studies language from a scientific perspective. In analyzing linguistic forms, there are two aspects that can be considered, namely internal structure and external structure. The internal structure of language is divided into: phonology (the science that studies the structure and system of sounds), morphology (the science that studies morphemes in word formation), syntax (the science that studies words in the form of phrases, clauses, and sentences) and semantics (the science that studies meaning). The external structure is a structure that has a relationship between linguistics and other studies, including sociolinguistics (sociology and linguistics), psycholinguistics (psychology and linguistics) ethnolinguistics (ethno and linguistics).

This research is related to ethnolinguistics. Ethno linguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between language and culture from a social perspective. The main problem in this research is the relationship between language and gender with focuses on vocabulary. Gender comes from the Latin "genus" which means type or type. Etymologically, "gender" comes from English which means sex. In terminology, "gender" can be interpreted as local cultural expectations that apply to men and women.

In exploring gender-related vocabulary, it was found that Batak Toba speakers who learn English have difficulty understanding gender nuances that are too explicit or vice versa, and there are also English speakers who interact with the Batak Toba community who find vocabulary that is too implicit and strong gender stereotypes in local gender vocabulary related to patriarchal cultural values and the Batak

Toba kinship system known as Dalihan Na Tolu. English, as an international language, tends to use common gender vocabulary in many contexts, meanwhile the Batak Toba language has many variations of vocabulary related to gender, especially in the term of address / kinship system which is bound by the Batak Toba philosophy, which has many words related to the feminine gender. The gender vocabulary of the Batak Toba language tends to be more neutral compared to English which has many divisions of vocabulary for masculine and feminine.

English and Batak Toba language, although they have differences in culture and language, both also have similarities in gender-related vocabulary, such as in nouns and terms of address and etc. These similarities make both relevant for comparative studies because they can reveal how gender concepts are represented in different languages structurally and culturally. This analysis is important for understanding gender perceptions in everyday communication and how language plays a role in the formation of gender identity, making research on masculine, feminine, and neutral gender vocabulary in both languages equal and significant linguistically and culturally.

The English language belongs to the Indo- European language family, with about 325 million speakers, English is spoken in the British Isles, the United States, most of Canada, the Caribbean, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. In addition, there are numerous bilingual speakers of English and other language on the Indian subcontinent, in Eastern and Southern Africa, and Oceania. To these, we must add the countless speakers of English as a second language scattered around the globe. English is the second most populous spoken language in the world after Chinese, but it is unrivaled in terms of its geographical spread and popularity as a second language (Finegan, 2008: 438).

Batak Toba language is used as the language of instruction in the villages and towns that make up North Tapanuli Regency, North Sumatra. Batak Toba language is the language used by the Batak Toba tribe in Samosir, Toba, Humbang Hasundutan, Dairi, Karo, Pakpak Bharat, Asahan, and Labuhanbatu regency, North Sumatera, Indonesia. The distribution area of the Toba Batak tribe includes Samosir Regency, Toba Regency, Humbang Hasundutan Regency, North Tapanuli Regency, and Central Tapanuli Regency. In addition, they are also spread across several other areas such as Dairi Regency, Simalungun Regency, Pematangsiantar City, Sibolga City, Asahan Regency, and Medan City (Kozok 1999: 10).

Based on the explanation above the writer are interested in analyzing gender-related vocabulary in English and Batak Toba language to preserve local language and culture in this modern era. Many people now more interested in foreign/pop languages and culture. The widespread reach of the internet and the presence of modernization have a great influence on many people, especially Generation Z. Because the loose of knowledge and interest in local languages and cultures. By documenting gender related vocabulary in English and Batak Toba language, this research support to maintain linguistic diversity and provide a valuable resource for others interest the language. This work will serve as a reference for future studies and language preservation initiatives.

## METHODOLOGY

The method of this research is qualitative descriptive. Bendassolli, (2014; 8) stated that qualitative researchers often observe that themes can be identified in repeated ideas, sentences, concepts, words, images, and sounds in similarities among units that make up the analysis material (for example, among different interviewees). The writer used the qualitative descriptive method in this study, which entails explaining the analysis and result of differences.

### Preparation

The writer read several books, journal, thesis particularly those about gender related vocabulary in English and Batak Toba language. Additionally, the writer review articles and journal theses, which were obtain through the internet and some from the library. After reading a sufficient number of references, the writer identify a location for collecting data gender related vocabulary in Batak Toba language. The selected location was in Telling, Manado. The writer come to church to worship and look for people that potential to be the informants. The writer asks several people if they were willing to be the informants. After the writer find the informant who willing to interview, the writer ask where the informant live and then the writer will make an agreement with the informant for interview at the informant's house. The writer prepare material and tools for interview such as, book, pen, recorder, and list of questions for the informants that later the result used as the data for analyze the gender vocabulary in Batak Toba language.

### Data Collection

In this section, the writer come to the informant's house at the appointment time and for interview by asking several questions that the writer prepare before coming to the informants house. The writer also conduct an interview via Zoom meeting with an informant from Asahan, North Sumatera, who is a native speaker of the Batak Toba language who used the Batak Toba language as their daily language. During the interview, the writer records the all the conversation with her phone and the writer also write down every word from interview in a book as blurry notes. Before writing them into Microsoft Word, the writer listens to the interview to make sure about spelling and pronunciation. The writer collects gender-related vocabulary data in English language by reading journals, thesis, books, and articles then the writer writes down each English word data into blurry book, after that the writer look at phonetic transcription of each word in the English dictionary before write it into Microsoft Word.

### Data Analysis

To analyze the data by using Trudgil's theory (1974) to classify gender types in both languages, and theory of Lado (1957) to analyze the differences and similarities of gender in English and Batak Toba language.

## RESULTS & DISCUSSION

### Gender Related Vocabulary in English

#### *Occupation in Terms Masculine, Feminine and Neutral*

Occupation in English is used to identify a person's job or profession in a formal and broad context, not just the specific position or task a person performs.

TABLE 1  
Occupation in Terms Masculine, Feminine and Neutral

| <b>Masculine</b> | <b>Feminine</b> | <b>Neutral</b>   |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Waiter           | Waitress        | Server           |
| Steward          | Stewardess      | Flight attendant |
| Headmaster       | Headmistress    | Head teacher     |
| Groom            | Bride           | Bridegroom       |
| Host             | Hostess         | Professor        |
| Policeman        | Policewoman     | Police officer   |
| Newspaperman     | Newspaperwoman  | Newsperson       |
| Chairman         | Chairwoman      | Chairperson      |
| Salesman         | Saleswoman      | Salesperson      |
| Barman           | Barmaid         | Bartender        |
| Fireman          | Firewoman       | Firefighter      |
| Mailman          | Mailwoman       | Mail carrier     |
| Poet             | Poetess         | Poet             |
| Monk, Friar      | Nun             | Monastic         |
| Governor         | Governess       | Caregiver        |
| Salesman         | Saleswoman      | Salesperson      |
| Priest           | Priestess       | Priest           |
| Bellboy          | Bellwoman       | Bellperson       |
| Houseman         | Housemaid       | Housekeeper      |
| Councilman       | Councilwoman    | Councilor        |

Source: (Job and Occupation Word List - Enchanted Learning)

#### *Nouns in Masculine, Feminine and Neutral*

Nouns in English are subjects that perform actions, objects that receive actions or complements that provide further information about the subject or object in a sentence.

TABLE 2  
Nouns in Masculine, Feminine and Neutral

| <b>Masculine</b> | <b>Feminine</b> | <b>Neutral</b> |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| man              | woman           | person         |
| father           | mother          | parent         |
| boy              | girl            | child          |
| uncle            | aunt            | relative       |
| husband          | wife            | spouse         |
| actor            | actress         | actor          |
| prince           | princess        | royal          |
| waiter           | waitress        | server         |
| rooster          | hen             | chicken        |
| stallion         | mare            | horse          |

<https://www.ef.com/wwen/english-resources/english-grammar/noun-gender/>

### *Terms of Address in Masculine, Feminine and Neutral*

Term of address in English as a word or phrase used to call, greet, or refer to someone without using a direct name, usually to indicate politeness, status, or social relations in everyday communication, both in formal and informal situations.

TABLE 3  
Terms of Address in Masculine, Feminine and Neutral

| <b>Masculine</b> | <b>Feminine</b> | <b>Neutral</b> |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Father           | Mother          | Parents        |
| Grandfather      | Grandmother     | Grandparent    |
| Brother          | Sister          | Sibling        |
| Son              | Daughter        | Child          |
| Uncle            | Aunt            | Relative       |
| Grandson         | Granddaughter   | Grandchild     |
| Husband          | Wife            | Spouse         |
| Nephew           | Niece           | Cousin         |
| Son in law       | Daughter in law | Child in law   |
| Father in Law    | Mother in law   | Parent in law  |

<https://www.ef.com/wwen/english-resources/english-grammar/noun-gender/>

### *Adjective Terms in Masculine, Feminine and Neutral*

Adjective in English provide more specific description of an individual's nature, attitude, characteristics or behavior so as to help others understand a person's character more clearly.

TABLE 4  
Adjective Terms in Masculine, Feminine and Neutral

| <b>Masculine</b> | <b>Feminine</b> | <b>Neutral</b> |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Strong           | Weak            | Funny          |
| Good boy         | Good girls      | Polite         |
| Charismatic      | Charming        | Honest         |
| Boyish           | Girlish         | Generous       |
| Handsome         | Beautiful       | Good looking   |
| Rude             | Cute            | Silly          |
| Snooty           | Sweet           | Calm           |
| Brutal           | Shy             | Lazy           |
| Bad boy          | Bad girl        | Rich           |
| -                | Snobbish        | Fierce         |
| -                | -               | Jealous        |
| -                | -               | Happy          |
| -                | -               | Afraid         |
| -                | -               | Nervous        |
| -                | -               | Arrogant       |

(Lopez, M. G. (2024). Adjective to Describe Personality. Scribd, 1 3.)

### ***Pronouns Masculine, Feminine, and Neutral***

Personal pronouns in English are used to replace nouns so that we don't repeatedly mention the names of people, objects or certain things in conversation or writing.

TABLE 4  
Pronouns Masculine, Feminine, and Neutral

| <b>Masculine</b> | <b>Feminine</b> | <b>Neutral</b>   |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| He               | she             | Herself/ himself |
| His              | Her             | Him              |
| Himself          | Herself         | Himself/herself  |
| -                | -               | Them             |
| -                | -               | It/its           |
| -                | -               | They             |
| -                | -               | Theirs           |
| -                | -               | We               |
| -                | -               | Us               |

| <b>Masculine</b> | <b>Feminine</b> | <b>Neutral</b> |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| -                | -               | You            |
| -                | -               | Your/yours     |
| -                | -               | Ours           |
| -                | -               | Yourself       |
| -                | -               | Yourselves     |

Wayoli (Suatu Analisis Kontrastif). e.journal.unsrat.ac.id Vol 1, No 3 , 2- 26.)

### ***Animal Names in Masculine, Feminine and Neutral Forms***

Masculine, feminine and neutral animal vocabulary in English to name and identify various types of animals, including mammals, birds, insects, and other animals to facilitate communication about various types of animals in everyday life and language learning contexts.

TABLE 5  
Animal Names in Masculine, Feminine, and Neutral

| <b>Masculine</b> | <b>Feminine</b> | <b>Neutral</b> |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Rooster          | Hen             | Chicken        |
| Stallion         | Mare            | Horse          |
| Dog              | Bitch           | Dog            |
| Cock             | Hen             | Dove           |
| Drake            | Duck            | Duck           |
| Gander           | Goose           | Goose          |
| Lion             | Lioness         | Lion           |
| Tiger            | Tigress         | Tiger          |
| Reynard          | Vixen           | Fox            |
| Bull             | Cow             | Dolphin        |
| Boar             | Sow             | Aardvark       |
| Buck             | Doe             | Ibex           |

<https://www.infoplease.com/math-science/biology/plants-animals/animal-names-male-female-and-young>

### **Gender In Batak Toba Language**

#### ***Occupations in Terms Masculine, Feminine, and Neutral***

Occupation is a word used to refer to work, profession, or work activities that are part of daily life and also become an identity in the Batak Toba community.

TABLE 6  
Occupations in Terms Masculine, Feminine, and Neutral in Batak Toba Language

| <b>Masculine</b>                                                                 | <b>Feminine</b>                             | <b>Neutral</b>                                                                                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Amang sintua<br>[elder man]                                                      | Inang sintua [elder<br>woman]               | Sintua [elder]                                                                                   |
| Parhobas ama<br>[male helper at<br>party]                                        | Parhobas ina<br>[female helper at<br>party] | Parhobas<br>[helper at the<br>party]                                                             |
| Amang pandita<br>[priest]                                                        | Inang pandita<br>[priestess]                | Pandita [priest]                                                                                 |
| Paredang- edang<br>[men work<br>harvesting and<br>moving places<br>every season] | -                                           | Parsidapari<br>[people who<br>work every day<br>in people's fields<br>and get a daily<br>salary] |

### *Noun in Masculine, Feminine, and Neutral*

Nouns in the Batak Toba language refer to subjects, objects, or parts of sentences that are the focus of everyday communication or in the context of this writing, can be basic words or formed words that are formed through affixation processes such as prefixes or suffixes.

TABLE 7  
Noun in Masculine, Feminine, and Neutral in Batak Toba Language

| <b>Masculine</b>                                                                 | <b>Feminine</b>              | <b>Neutral</b>                                                                                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Amang [father]                                                                   | Oma [mother]                 | Natoras [parents]                                                                                |
| Ucok [boy]                                                                       | Butet [girl]                 | Gelleng [child]                                                                                  |
| Amang pandita<br>[priest]                                                        | Inang pandita<br>[priestess] | Pandita [priest]                                                                                 |
| Paredang- edang<br>[men work<br>harvesting and<br>moving places<br>every season] | -                            | Parsidapari<br>[people who<br>work every day<br>in people's fields<br>and get a daily<br>salary] |
| -                                                                                | -                            | Parnijabu<br>[spouse]                                                                            |
| -                                                                                | -                            | Parkarejo                                                                                        |

| <b>Masculine</b> | <b>Feminine</b> | <b>Neutral</b>                               |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------|
|                  |                 | [employ]                                     |
| -                | -               | Panuhor<br>[costumer]                        |
| -                | -               | Pasingot [remind]                            |
| -                | -               | Parnihuta sahuta<br>[fellow villager]        |
| -                | -               | Hinadenggan [all<br>good things]             |
| -                | -               | Panganan [our<br>food/ utensils]             |
| -                | -               | Paradian [place<br>to break]                 |
| -                | -               | Paniaran [wife<br>from have similar<br>clan] |

### *Terms of Address Masculine, Feminine and Neutral*

Term of address Batak Toba as a word or expression to mention, greet or call someone politely according to status, kinship, or customs to express respect and clarify a person's social relationship and status in communication.

Example:

a) Oppung doli ku nungga monding 'My Grandfather has passed away'

TABLE 8  
Terms of Address Masculine, Feminine and Neutral in Batak Toba Language

| <b>Masculine</b>                     | <b>Feminine</b>                       | <b>Neutral</b>                       |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Bapa</i> [father]                 | <i>Oma</i> [mother]                   | <i>Natoras</i><br>[parents]          |
| Amang boru<br>[uncle from<br>father] | Nambaru / bou<br>[sister from father] | Anggi<br>[sister/brother]            |
| Amang Simatua<br>[father in law]     | Inang simatua<br>[mother in law]      | Simatua<br>[father/mother<br>in law] |
| Oppung Doli                          | Oppung boru                           | Oppung                               |

| <b>Masculine</b>                            | <b>Feminine</b>                          | <b>Neutral</b>                         |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| [grandfather]                               | [grandmother]                            | [grandparents]                         |
| Ampara [boys<br>have similar<br>clan]       | Ampiri [gils have<br>similar clan]       | Pariban [cousin]                       |
| Anak<br>panggoaran<br>[oldest son]          | Boru panggoran<br>[oldest daughter]      | Iboto [sibling<br>brother/sister]      |
| Amangbao<br>[brother in<br>law']            | Inangbao [sister in<br>law from wife]    | Bao [sibling in<br>law]                |
| Amang<br>soripada<br>[biological<br>father] | Inang soripada<br>[biological<br>mother] | Natoras<br>[parents]                   |
| Lae [brother's<br>wife]                     | Eda [sister<br>husband]                  | Anggi<br>[brother/sister<br>youngest]  |
| Paranak [family<br>of our husband]          | Parboru [family of<br>our wife]          | Kale [friends<br>have similar<br>clan] |

### *Adjectives for Masculine, Feminine, and Neutral*

Adjectives in Batak Toba are used by both males and females. The adjectives in question are personality adjectives, and there are few adjectives for the masculine and feminine genders, most of which are neutral.

Example:

- a) Gatteng hian hubereng halletna. 'her boyfriend is handsome'

TABLE 9  
Adjectives for Masculine, Feminine, and Neutral in Batak Toba Language

| <b>Masculine</b>             | <b>Feminine</b>          | <b>Neutral</b>                  |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>Gatteng</i><br>[handsome] | <i>Bagak</i> [beautiful] | <i>Parsip</i> [quiet<br>person] |
| <i>Gogo</i> [strong]         | <i>Uli</i> [nice/best]   | <i>Panakko</i> [thief]          |

| <b>Masculine</b> | <b>Feminine</b> | <b>Neutral</b>                    |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| -                | -               | <i>Pangalo</i><br>[rebellious]    |
| -                | -               | <i>Pargabus</i><br>[dishonest]    |
| -                | -               | <i>Parmabuk</i><br>[drunkard]     |
| -                | -               | <i>Parisap</i> [smoker]           |
| -                | -               | <i>Gijjang roha</i><br>[snooty]   |
| -                | -               | <i>Parila</i> [timid]             |
| -                | -               | <i>Parbiar</i> [afraid]           |
| -                | -               | <i>Parjuji</i> [gambler]          |
| -                | -               | <i>Panganju</i><br>[persuasive]   |
| -                | -               | <i>Pargait</i> [joker]            |
| -                | -               | <i>Pamangus</i><br>[greedy]       |
| -                | -               | <i>Parillit</i><br>[hypocritical] |
| -                | -               | <i>Parekkel</i><br>[cheerful]     |
| -                | -               | <i>Pangidongido</i><br>[beggar]   |
| -                | -               | <i>Pamolamola</i><br>[divisive]   |

### ***Pronouns Masculine, Feminine and Neutral***

Personal pronouns in the Batak Toba to replace nouns that refer to people or living things in sentences. Personal pronoun used to indicate subjects, objects, or possessions without repeating the person's name, making communication more clear.

Example:

a) Saonari hami di jawa saonari. 'Today we are in jawa

TABLE 10  
Adjectives for Masculine, Feminine, and Neutral in Batak Toba Language

| <b>Masculine</b> | <b>Feminine</b> | <b>Neutral</b>       |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| -                | -               | <i>Au</i> [ I ]      |
| -                | -               | <i>Ho</i> [you]      |
| -                | -               | <i>Hita</i> [we]     |
| -                | -               | <i>Hami</i> [us]     |
| -                | -               | <i>Halaki</i> [they] |
| -                | -               | <i>Ibana</i> [you]   |
| -                | -               | <i>Sudena</i> [all]  |
| -                | -               | <i>Hamu</i> [you]    |
| -                | -               | <i>Nasida</i> [you]  |

### *Animal Names for Masculine, Feminine, and Neutral*

Animal names in the Batak Toba language are very classified as neutral. The animals identified include mammals, birds, insects, and others. No names are categorized as masculine or feminine.

Example:

a) Nabalgaan aili didapot si budi. ‘Budi get the big boar’

TABLE 11  
Animal Names for Masculine, Feminine, and Neutral in Batak Toba Language

| <b>Masculine</b> | <b>Feminine</b> | <b>Neutral</b>                  |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| -                | -               | <i>Huting</i> [cat]             |
| -                | -               | <i>Biang</i> [dog]              |
| -                | -               | <i>Manuk</i> [chicken]          |
| -                | -               | <i>Hoda</i> [horse]             |
| -                | -               | <i>Aili</i> [boar]              |
| -                | -               | <i>Rongit</i><br>[mosquito]     |
| -                | -               | <i>Arongga</i> [red ant]        |
| -                | -               | <i>Borongborong</i><br>[beetle] |
| -                | -               | <i>Ngitngit</i> [moth]          |
| -                | -               | <i>Asisibang</i><br>[centipede] |
| -                | -               | <i>Amporik</i> [bird]           |
| -                | -               | <i>Ranggiting</i>               |

|   |   |                   |
|---|---|-------------------|
|   |   | [wasp]            |
| - | - | <i>Tampiojung</i> |
|   |   | [spider]          |
| - | - | <i>Halipotpot</i> |
|   |   | [firefly]         |

### The Differences and Similarities Between English and Batak Toba Language

In the previous chapter, the writer has identified and classified English and Batak Toba language based on the form, gender related vocabulary. In this chapter the similarities and differences of gender related vocabulary in English and Batak Toba language would be analyzed using the theory Lado (1957). Contrastive analysis compares and contrasts two different languages to identify the similarities and differences between them by matching the two languages in terms of word groups, meanings, and usages, and then comparing the two languages to find their similarities and differences.

The analysis of contrast between English and Batak Toba languages found that there are some differences and similarities gender related vocabulary in terms of occupation, nouns, term of address, adjective, personal pronoun, and animal names masculine, feminine, and neutral between them. The differences and similarities are as follows:

There are many words found in the Batak Toba language that are not found in English because the use of English vocabulary is very common, while the vocabulary in the Batak Toba language is strongly influenced by social and cultural contexts. Feminine gender vocabulary in the Batak Toba language has special terms/calls that emphasize social and customary roles, such as their position in marriage and family relationships within the clan that we can see in the gender terms of address vocabulary, for example *Nattulang Rorobot*, *Inang naposo* in social and cultural context. In English data, the addition of the suffixes *ess*, *man*, and *trix* was found, but in Batak Toba language, only the addition of the prefixes *‘pa-‘* and *‘-‘par* was found. Batak Toba language excels in the complexity and specificity of kinship term of address while English excels in other categories such as adjectives and occupation.

#### *Occupation in Terms Masculine, Feminine and Neutral*

Gender vocabulary in the context of masculine, feminine, and neutral occupations is more varied and more common compared to the masculine and feminine gender vocabulary in the context of occupation, which is only found four gender vocabularies for masculine and feminine Batak Toba language and refers to neutral gender occupation. When explaining gender occupations, English add suffix *ess*, *ress*, and *rix* (example: actor and actress). Find several reduplications were

found in neutral vocabulary in the Batak Toba language, such as *partiga-tiga*, *paralong-along*, *paredang-edang*.

TABLE 12  
The Differences of Occupation in Terms Masculine, Feminine and Neutral

| English   |           |         | Batak Toba      |                    |                 |
|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Masculine | Feminine  | Neutral | Masculine       | Feminine           | Neutral         |
| Priest    | Priestess | Priest  | <i>Amang</i>    | <i>Inang</i>       | <i>Pandita</i>  |
|           |           |         | <i>pandita</i>  | <i>pandita</i>     | <i>[priest]</i> |
|           |           |         | <i>[priest]</i> | <i>[priestess]</i> |                 |

### Noun in Masculine, Feminine, and Neutral

Prefixes are found in the Batak Toba language, such as 'par-', 'sa-' which can indicate the owner or actor regardless of gender, which changes verbs into nouns, which are not always directly gendered such as *parjabu*, *sadalan*, and so on. While in English no prefixes or suffixes are found. nouns in the Batak Toba language can be added with the suffix '-on', '-an' to change the meaning and class of words, such as *pangananan*, *allangon*, and so on, while in English only suffixes can be added.

TABLE 13  
The Differences of Noun in Masculine, Feminine, and Neutral

| English   |          |         | Batak Toba |              |         |
|-----------|----------|---------|------------|--------------|---------|
| Masculine | Feminine | Neutral | Masculine  | Feminine     | Neutral |
| Man       | Woman    | Person  | Ucok       | Butet [girl] | Gelleng |
|           |          |         | [boy]      |              | [child] |

### Term of address masculine, feminine, and neutral

Terms of address in English and Batak Toba language indicate a level of formality, closeness, and respect. Terms of address in both languages include the category of words or phrases spoken directly

TABLE 14  
The Differences of Term of address masculine, feminine, and neutral

| English   |          |          | Batak Toba        |                           |                  |
|-----------|----------|----------|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| Masculine | Feminine | Neutral  | Masculine         | Feminine                  | Neutral          |
| Uncle     | Aunt     | Relative | Amangbao          | Inangbao                  | Bao              |
|           |          |          | [brother in law'] | [sister in law from wife] | [sibling in law] |

### Adjective Masculine, Feminine and Neutral

Adjectives in English and Batak Toba language have several similarities in masculine and feminine vocabulary such as handsome, beautiful, arrogant, etc. in Batak Toba language ganteng, bagak, ginjang roha, etc.

TABLE 15  
The Differences of Adjective Masculine, Feminine and Neutral

| English   |           |              | Batak Toba            |                      |                          |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Masculine | Feminine  | Neutral      | Masculine             | Feminine             | Neutral                  |
| Handsome  | Beautiful | Good looking | Gatteng<br>[handsome] | Bagak<br>[beautiful] | Parsip<br>[quiet person] |

### Pronoun Masculine, Feminine, and Neutral

English and Batak Toba language have personal pronouns for the first, second, and third person, both singular and plural. The function of personal pronouns in both languages is the same: they replace nouns that indicate the speaker, the person being spoken to, or the person being discussed in a sentence. Both languages use personal pronouns in both subject and object positions in sentences.

TABLE 16  
The Differences of Pronoun Masculine, Feminine, and Neutral

| English   |          |         | Batak Toba |          |         |
|-----------|----------|---------|------------|----------|---------|
| Masculine | Feminine | Neutral | Masculine  | Feminine | Neutral |
| He        | she      | I       | -          | -        | Au      |

### Animal Masculine, Feminine, and Neutral

There are several similarities in animal vocabulary in English and Batak Toba language, for example dog, snack, cat, etc. in Batak Toba language biang, ulok, huting, etc.

TABLE 17  
The Differences of Animal Masculine, Feminine, and Neutral

| English   |          |         | Batak Toba |          |                    |
|-----------|----------|---------|------------|----------|--------------------|
| Masculine | Feminine | Neutral | Masculine  | Feminine | Neutral            |
| Rooster   | Hen      | Chicken | -          | -        | Manuk<br>[chicken] |

## CONCLUSION

The Difference gender-related vocabulary in both languages found that in English the addition of the suffixes *ess*, *man*, and *trix* was found, but in Batak Toba language, only the prefixes *pa* and *par* were found. English greeting terms reflect the value of individual equality and avoid gender-based assumptions but in Batak Toba greeting terms reflect the patriarchal social structure of the Dalihan Na Tolu kinship system that each word refers not only to gender but also to one's position in clan and family relationships. In Batak Toba language, neutral adjectives are generally preceded or added with the prefixes *pa-* and *par-* for example: *panakko*, *pargabus*, etc. but in English, no prefixes were found in neutral vocabulary. English separates pronouns by gender (e.g., *he* for male, *she* for female), while Batak Toba does not differentiate between pronouns and is more neutral. Animal gender vocabulary in Batak Toba is neither masculine nor feminine, only neutral. In Batak Toba, animal names are quite long, and reduplication occurs without hyphens.

The similarities gender-related vocabulary English and Batak Toba is evident in the addition of suffixes at the end of words. For example, in English, the suffix (*ss*) is added to the words *actor* and *actress*, while in Batak Toba, the suffix (*boru*) is added to the words *anggi boru* and *akkang boru*, etc. English and Batak Toba language have the same vocabulary for masculine and feminine occupations, namely *priest - priest*, in Batak Toba language *amang pandita - inang pandita*. Terms of address in both languages indicate a level of formality, closeness, and respect. Adjectives in English and Batak Toba language have several similarities in masculine and feminine vocabulary such as *handsome*, *beautiful*, *arrogant*, etc. in Batak Toba language *ganteng*, *bagak*, *ginjang roha*, etc. English and Batak Toba language have personal pronouns for the first, second, and third person, both singular and plural. The function of personal pronouns in both languages is the same: they replace nouns that indicate the speaker, the person being spoken to, or the person being discussed in a sentence. There are several similarities in animal vocabulary in both languages, for example *dog*, *snack*, *cat*, etc. in Batak Toba language *biang*, *ulok*, *huting*, etc.

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