

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of study

Language is purely important as a tool of communication. We, as human beings, need it as a medium of communication through which we express our emotions, ideas, feelings and thoughts to our fellow people. We, as the member of the society or social group, use language to convey our needs, desires, and everything what we want to express to the society. And also, it indicates the existence of human beings. It means that we, as human, cannot do our activities without using language. Whatever we do in this world, we use language to express our mind, for example: warning someone or requesting something, etc. We can also express it by using gesture or body movement, action, signal, and sound. Example: if we want to say “no” we can move our head from side to side. So, it can be concluded that language is the means of communication or sounds, signs, symbols that have meaning.

Comparing two languages is interesting to do because by that way we can find the differences and the similarities of them, including the function and the types. Language is one part of culture, which plays role in our lives. A language is created by the agreement with creativity of the people who live in certain places. Language is a system of sound used by human to communicate thoughts and feelings. There are many types of language in this world, they can be classified as international language, national language and local language based on their spread and scope of uses. Simalungun Language is one of local languages in Indonesia, especially around North Sumatera. Simalungunese use Simalungun Language in

their daily conversation besides the national language. They use their local language in various ceremonies such as marriage, buried, and others.

Contrastive analysis is the systematic study of a pair of languages with a view to identifying their structural differences and the similarities. English and Simalungun Language are two different languages because they do not belong to the same family background. English belongs to the great Indo-European family. Whereas, Simalungun Language as a local language belongs to the Austronesian which is of one ethnic group languages in Indonesia. But all languages are similar in their basic structure. (Wikipedia, 28 January 2012).

Nababan (2007) in her thesis A Contrastive Analysis Study Of Relative Pronoun in English and Batak Toba Language, she concludes that there are similarities and differences in some classification of Relative Pronoun Between English and Toba Language. They have similarities in class, meaning and the use of Relative Pronoun. The difference of both languages is the function of Relative Pronoun in Batak Toba language based on one part while in English in relative Pronoun based on five kinds and both Relative pronoun function as subject, possessive or object.

The writer plans to discuss the comparison between Relative Pronoun in English and Relative Pronoun in Simalungun Language. In this study, the writer wants to find out the differences and the similarities of English and Simalungun Language dealing with Relative Pronoun.

B. The Problem of The Study

The problem of this study are :

- 1) What are the similarities of Relative Pronoun in both Languages?
- 2) What are the differences or Relative Pronoun in both Languages?
- 3) What are the differences of Relative pronoun between English and Simalungun Language as a subject, object and possessive functions based on the positions and form?

C. The Scope of The Study

Macfadyen (2011:1) Pronoun in English can be divided into 8 subclass. They are : personal pronouns, relative pronoun, indefinite pronoun, reciprocal pronouns, demonstrative reflexive, intensive and interrogative pronouns. The scope of this study is to limit, to list and to categorize the functions of Relative Pronouns as subject, possessive and object in English and Simalungun language. It aims to know whether there are significant differences or similarities of them” who, whose, which, that, whom” and “na” based on the positions and form.

THE
Character Building
UNIVERSITY

D. The Objective of The Study

1. To find out the differences of relative pronoun in both languages
2. To find out the similarities of relative pronoun in both languages
3. To find the similarities of relative pronoun in both languages as a subject, object, and possessive functions based on the positions and form.

E. The Significance of the Study

The result of this research will provide some informations and give some useful ideas for :

1. English Teachers or lecturer who wants to know Relative Pronoun deeply.
It is hoped that this research will provide useful information for them.
2. The readers, will adding their information about contrastive analysis and Relative pronoun in the two languages.
3. The next researchers will enable them to conduct the further research.

THE
Character Building
UNIVERSITY