

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

#### **A. Conclusions**

After analyzed the data, there are some similarities and differences of Relative Pronouns between English and Karonese. They can be concluded as below:

##### **The Similarities:**

1. Relative Pronouns in English and Karonese has the same class as Noun.
2. Relative Pronouns in English and Karonese has the same position in a sentence, it can be: 'after the subject or before the object'.
3. Relative Pronouns in English and Karonese have the same form, Si can be used as subject, object, prepositions and possessive for People and Things.
4. It is possible to omit the Relative Pronouns in some certain sentences in English and Karonese.

##### **The Differences:**

1. The use of comma in Relative Pronouns of English is important while in Karonese the use of comma will not change the meaning of sentence.
2. Relative Pronouns in English are used based on their function. *Who* is used as subject and refers into human beings, *whom* is used as the object and refers into people, *whose* is used in reference to possession, *which* is

used as the object and refers to things and that is used as subject or object.

While Relative Pronouns in Karonese “*si*” can be used as subject, object, and possession.

## **B. Suggestions**

In relation the conclusion, suggestions are presented as the following:

1. By knowing the similarities and differences of Relative Pronouns between English and Karonese for those who teach or learn English in Karonese regency and it can make better learning strategy to overcome the problems in teaching English Relative Pronouns.
2. It is suggest to the readers to know about contrastive analysis and Relative Pronouns between two or more languages.
3. This study can used for the others who want to do similar field of the research as a previous.