

CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

After the data were analyzed, there are some similarities and differences of Relative Pronoun between English and Simalungun Language. they can be concluded as below :

The Similarities:

1. Relative Pronoun in English and Simalungun Language has the same Position in a sentence, can be after the subject or before the object.
2. Relative pronoun in English and Simalungun Language have the same form, Na can be used as Subject, Object, Prepositions and Possessive for people and Things.
3. It is possible to omit the Relative Pronoun in some certain sentences in English and Simalungun Language.
4. Relative pronoun in English and Simalungun Language has the same class as noun.

The Differences:

1. Relative Pronouns in English are used based on their function. *Who* is used as subject and refers to human beings, *whom* is used as the object and refers to 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.

Meanwhile relative pronoun in Simalungun language *na* can be used as subject, object and possession.

2. In English, the use of comma in Relative clause is important meanwhile in Simalungun Language the use of comma will not change the meaning of a sentence.

B. Suggestions

Related with the conclusions above, suggestions are presented below:

1. By knowing the differences and the similarities of Relative Pronoun between English and Simalungun Language for those who teach English in Simalungun regency, can make better learning strategy to overcome the problems in teaching English Relative Pronouns.
2. It is suggest to the readers to know the contrastive analysis and Relative pronoun between two or more languages.
3. This study can be a way of the other researchers to analyze their language as the writer did.