

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of The Study

The language has a very important role since first. The goal is to communicate with each other, including in expressed particular objects, so they are also encouraged to pronounce certain sounds. Language is expressed by a word which we commonly translate temperance, but which might more properly be translated good temper, or sobriety and moderation of mind (Smith 1984:269) in his book *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*.

Language is like a tree. It can grow and die. It is also like the communities that have come and gone with them their language. There are some 6000 languages in the world, but of these about half are going die out in the cause of next century (Jakeman 2001:84) So, there are many kinds of languages in the world and they are created by their own.

To studying the language, we need to knowledge about it. It is called linguistic. Linguistics has something to do with language, it also implies that linguistics relevant to the learning of language (Hartley1982: 3). So, linguistic is scientific knowledge that can be applied to study many languages in this world.

One of linguistic aspects is concerned to the contrastive analysis. Contrastive analysis means the comparison of two languages by paying attention to differences and similarities between languages being compared; it was first

suggested by Whorf (1941) as contrastive linguistics, a comparative study which emphasizes on linguistic differences. From the statement above, it means that the main goal of contrastive linguistics is to find out what the differences and similarities in analyzing languages.

So many languages spread across the world, especially in Indonesia. Where, Indonesia is known for a wide variety of ethnic, cultural, and language. From the diversity, the authors want to examine one of the tribes in Indonesia, particularly in the area of North Sumatra, known as Karo tribe. Where, Karonese is one of the languages used by the public or the Karo tribe in daily conversation, at funerals, wedding ceremonies, organization or meetings involving about Karo.

In the grammar of Karonese, we can find on the use of the phrase, in Karonese we have “gundari” and in English we have “now” and in Bahasa Indonesia “sekarang”. From this fact we can find that language is different from other. These variations of language appear as the impact of variety of cultures the people have. Although we have so many languages as our medium of communication, we can still find some similarities and differences in each of them, and from these things encourage the researcher to find out the differences and the similarities by contrasting English and Karonese especially in Relative Pronouns.

Contrastive Analysis compares two or more languages with the aim of describing their similarities and differences, providing better descriptions and

better teaching materials for language learners. When we use a foreign language, we may make mistakes because of influence from our mother tongue, mistakes in pronunciation, grammar, and other levels of language. Being aware of the differences between the mother tongue (L1) and the target language (L2) is needed in order to learn the correct use of the foreign language.

The reason of the writer to choose contrastive analysis of Relative Pronouns between English and Karonese because Karonese is mother tongue of the researcher, and has been daily communication with parent, and friends who are Karo.

The previous researcher related to the Contrastive Analysis of Relative Pronouns has been done by Rohmaita Fitriani Saragih (2012). In her research, she analyzed contrastive analysis of Relative Pronouns in English and Simalungun titled "Contrastive Analysis of Relative Pronouns between English and Simalungun". This research discovered the similarities and the differences in English and Simalungun related from Relative Pronouns. She has been found that English and Simalungun have similarities in class, meaning and the use of Relative Pronouns. And she has been found the difference of both language is the function of Relative Pronouns in Simalungun language based on part while in English in Relative Pronouns base on five kinds and both Relative Pronouns Function as subject , possessive or object.

B. The Problem of The Study

There are two problems that need to be solved in this research. They are:

- 1) What are the similarities of Relative Pronouns between English and Karonese as a subject, object and possessive functions based on the positions and form?
- 2) What are the differences of Relative Pronouns between English and Karonese as a subject, object and possessive functions based on the positions and form?

C. The Scope of The Study

This research has limitation. In relation to this definition, the researcher should limit this research. This research only focuses on contrastive analysis between English and Karonese especially in Relative Pronouns as a subject, object, and possessive functions based on the positions and form.

D. The Objective of The Study

There are two objectives that should be achieved in this research. They are:

1. To find out the similarities of Relative Pronouns between English and Karonese as a subject, object, and possessive functions based on the positions and form.

2. To find the differences of Relative Pronouns between English and Karonese as a subject, object, and possessive functions based on the positions and form.

E. The Significance of The Study

The finding out of this study is expected to give both theoretical and practical contribution in contrastive analysis studies.

Theoretically, the finding out of this research is expected to develop the sources in contrastive analysis studies, particularly on the Relative Pronouns between English and Karonese.

Practically, the research will be useful for students who are interested to learning about contrastive analysis. And the research will be an addition material in studying the contrastive analysis in Relative Pronouns for the others who want to do similar field of the research as a previous.