

ARTIKEL

**CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS
BETWEEN ENGLISH AND KARONESE**

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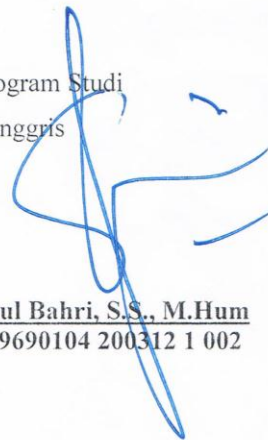
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CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND KARONESE

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ABSTRACT

This study deals with contrastive analysis of relative pronouns between English and Karonese. The objective of this study is analyzed the differences and the similarities of relative pronouns in English and Karonese. This study used qualitative research by doing the documentary technique. The data collected by reading some references which are related to the subject matters. The data which has been collected can be qualified to solve the problem of the research. After analyzing the data, found that the similarities in both languages: Relative Pronouns in English and Karonese has the same position in a sentence, it can be: 'after the subject or before the object'. Relative Pronouns in Ennglish and Karonese have the same form, Si can be used as subject, object, preposition and possessive for People and Things. And there are no differences of Relative Pronouns between English and Karonese as subject, object and possessive functions based on the position and form.

Keywords : *Contrastive Analysis, Relative Pronouns*

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INTRODUCTION

Language is like a tree. It can grow and die. It is also lie communities that have come and gone with 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. Knowledge will be gotten by learning the language. It is called linguistic. One of linguistic aspects is concerned to 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.

Indonesia is known for a wide variety of ethnic cultural and language. From the diversity, the author wants to examine one of the tribe in Indonesia, particularly in the area of North Sumatera, known as Karo tribe. Where, Karonese is one of the languages used by the public of the Karo tribe in daily conversation, at funerals, wedding ceremonies, organizations or meetings involving about Karo.

The use of phrase can be found in Karonese's grammar. Example "gundari" and in English we have "now" and in Bahasa Indonesia "sekarang". From this fact we can find that language is different from others. These variation 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 contrasring 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 of 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 research questions of the present study are; what are the similarities of Relative Pronouns between English and Karonese as a subject, object and possessive functions based on the positions and form?; And what are the differences of Relative Pronouns between English and Karonese as a subject, object and possessive functions based on the positions and form?.

Relative Pronouns and Its Types

Relative Pronouns in English and Karonese

Relative Pronouns is used to connect a dependent clause (relative) to a main clause (Yarbrough 1993:132). Relative Pronouns points to a noun to a main clause. But Relative Pronouns not only points to the previous noun but also connect the clause into one sentence. Noun or noun phrase appoints to the forth. Relative Pronouns is the conjunctive which serves to connect the clause or phrase to a noun or pronoun. The intent of noun here can be humans, animals, and thing. Relative Pronouns or relative clause, explain a word or sentences before. And, Relative Pronouns is usually known with relative clause because it has related the word and it modifies of relative clause. Relative Pronouns can refer into singular and plural. Relative Pronouns do not have the difference between male or female.

Types of Relative Pronouns in English and Karonese

In English language, there is some Relative Pronouns in English. As subject, for people is used “who and that” and for the things is used “that and

which”. As object for people is used “that” and for the things is used “that” too. As Preposition, for people is used “(That) Preposition” and for the things is used “(that)...preposition”. As Possessive, for people is used “whose” but for the things are used “Of which”. The Relative Pronouns in Karonese is “si”. The meaning of Indonesia language is “yang”. The Relative Pronouns in Karonese “si” is referred to noun phrase or antecedent. Relative clause in Karonese has function to seat nominal in the subject position relative clause as same as with subordinate relative.

Sentences and Its Types

Sentences

In traditionally, sentence is defined as “a combination of words, either in prose or verse, making complete sense” (in *Techne Grammatike* by Dionysius Thrax, some 2000 years ago). Time by time, the definition of sentences most popular.

Sentences is a group of words which express a complete though through the use of a verb, called the predicate, and a subject, consisting of a noun or pronoun about which the verb has something to say (Allen, 1950). And it can say that sentence is a group of words that express thoughts, ideas, meaning and purpose which can be established in the form of a statement, question or instruction. Sentence is stacking based on elements such as words, phrases, or clauses.

Types of Sentences

Based on the form, sentences divided into 4 types (Frank 1972:222). They are:

1. Simple Sentences: consist of an independent clause, and it contains a subject and a verb. It does NOT contain either a dependent clause or another simple sentence.

2. Compound sentences: consist of two or more simple sentences joined by a comma followed by a coordinating conjunction (and, but, or, nor, for, yet, so), a semicolon, a comma, but only when the simple sentences are being treated as items in a series.
3. Complex sentences: have two or more full predications. It consists of a combination of an independent clause (or, main clause) that is similar to the form of the simple sentence, and more is a dependent clause (or, subordinate clause).
4. Compund-Complex sentences: consist of a combination of a compound sentence and a complex sentence.

Contrastive Analysis

Contrastive analysis is a branch of linguistic, which studies language change and language relationship Naibaho (2002:1). By compare the language, it can direct change of the language and the connection between the languages to know what the speaker says. Contrastive analysis is a method to get a goal in compare the language. The goal is to get the differences and similarities in language. Contrastive analysis as a branch of linguistic study which compares two languages and it has the purpose to find the differences and the similarities both languages. The focus of Contrastive Analysis is to find out the differences and the similarities of two or more languages which are compared, and it is hoped that contrastive analysis can give the clear descriptions of the differences and the similarities of two or more languages which are compared.

METHODOLOGY

This study conducted by using descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is collecting data on scientific field, use scientific method to bulid researcher's view and describe it through complex words and holistic description about the object of the study (Moelong, 2005:6). Descriptive study sets out to collect organize and summarize information about the matter being studied (Punch,2000:38). The researcher codes the data into some categories, and identifies similarities and contradiction between relationships among the categories or knows the form. These studies conducted by describe and analyze the similarities and differences of English and Karonese.

The data took from some references which are related to the subject matters. The data which has been collected, it can be qualified to solve the problem of the research. The method of analyzing data compared and contrasted as the following : identifying the sentences of books which are related to the Relative Pronouns based on the function as subject, object, and possessive in English and Karonese, reducing the data which are not relevant to the Relative Pronouns based on the function as subject, object, and possessive in English and Karonese, classifying the data based on the Relative Pronouns, analyzing the similarities and the differences of Relative Pronouns between English and Karonese, and finally concluding the findings.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

After reading, reducing, classifying, analyzing, and concluding the findings. The Similarities of Relative Pronouns in English and Karonese where the Position: the use of the Relative Pronouns in the English language is before object and after the subject.

In Karonese, the used of Relative Pronouns is before object and after subject. Thus, the position of the Relative Pronouns usage in English and Karonese are the same. The Relative Pronouns used as subject before the verb. While, Relative Pronouns as the object used after verbs or preposition. And for the Form: There is the similarity of Relative Pronouns between English and Karonese in form.

Table 1. The Form of Relative Pronouns in English

As	People	Things
Subject	Who, That	That, Which
Object	That	That
Preposition	(That)...Preposition	(That)...Preposition
Possessive	Whose	Of which

In English language, there is some Relative Pronouns in English. As subject, for people is used “who and that” and for the things is used “that and which”. As object for people is used “that” and for the things is used “that” too. As Preposition, for people is used “(That) Preposition” and for the things is used “(that)...preposition”. As Possessive, for people is used “whose” but for the things are used “Of which”.

Table 2. The Form of Relative Pronouns in Karonese

As	People	Things
Subject	Si	Si
Object	Si	Si
Prepositions	Si	Si
Possessive	Si	Si

There is Relative Pronouns in Karonese and “si” can be used as Subject, Object, Prepositions and Possessive for People and Things.

Discussion

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. Where Lee (1968:186), Contrastive analysis is based on the assumption that the prime cause, or even the sole cause, of difficulty and error in foreign-language learning is interference coming from the learners' native language.

So, the differences of Relative Pronouns in English and Karonese: 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.

Relative Pronouns in English divided into two types, they are defining and non-defining. The use of comma in relative clause is important to make the meaning of the sentence clear. While, the used of comma in Karonese is not important. The similarities and differences of Relative Pronouns between English and Karonese as Subject, Object and Possessive functions based on form and position.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

After analyzed the data, there are some similarities and differences of Relative Pronouns between English and Karonese. They can be concluded that the Similarities: Relative Pronouns in English and Karonese has the same class as Noun; Relative Pronouns in English and Karonese has the same position in a sentence, it can be: ‘after the subject or before the object’; Relative Pronouns in English and Karonese have the same form, Si can be used as subject, object, prepositions and possessive for People and Things; it is possible to omit the Relative Pronouns in some certain sentences in English and Karonese.

And then for the differences; 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; 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.

Suggestions

In relation the conclusion, suggestions are presented as the following; y 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; It is suggest to the readers to know about contrastive analysis and Relative Pronouns between two or more languages; This study can used for the others who want to do similar field of the research as a previous.

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