II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Review of Related literature

There is also research conducted by Aji Dwi Cahyono (2008) in his thesis entitled preposition Ing in the Java language. This research focuses on the use of prepositions in the Java language as a marker of semantic roles, whether prepositions in the Java language can only be accompanied by a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase alone. This study is related to research that will be conducted to see how the use of prepositions in the Java language.

As a human being, we communicate with one another by using language. The importance of language may be studied from the quotations as follows:

Tarigan (1984:50) said “the term is used to refer preposition in a category of words which is located in front of the other categories, especially nouns, to form a prepositional phrase”. It means preposition is located in front of the other categories.

Naibaho (2006:1) says “contrastive analysis is the method of analysis whereby the differences and the similarities of two or more languages (or sub-systems of languages) are made explicit”. It means contrastive analysis have method to analysisi the differences and the similarities.

H.L.B Moody (1970:15) says, “that use of language “came first” there is no doubt that a principal function of language is the transmission of information”. It means language have a principal function.

Sapir (1921:8) says, “Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communication ideas, emotions and desires” It means of voluntarily
produced symbols.” It means language consists of symbols, language is not innate, but need to be taught from one generation to another. In other words, the ability of using a language to communicate is obtained by learning.

Hartman and Stork (1972 : 43) says “Comparative and Contrastive have similarity that is they compare two or more languages, meaning that the comparative and contrastive linguistics which compare two or more languages explicitly”. It means linguistics which compare two or more languages.

Prepositions is called the biggest small words in English. They are usually quite short but they have very important function. The preposition can change the meaning of the sentence if the prepositions change. It means The preposition have more function.

Wishon (1980:288) says, “Mentions that noun or pronouns always follow prepositions. They are connective word that show relationship between the nouns following them and one of the basic sentence elements: subject, verb, object or complement'. It means Prepositions is connective word that show the relationship to be complex word.

George E.Wishon (1980:288) says, “nouns or pronouns always follow prepositions. They are connective word that show relationship between the nouns following them and one of the basic sentence elements: subject, verb, object or complement’. It means Prepositions always follow by noun and pronouns to be connective word.

Poerwadarminta (1953:105-110) Says, “preposisi tembung ancer-ancer maksudnya kata yang menghubungkan kata yang satu dengan kata lain”. (Preposition is called tembung ancer-ancer It means that the world that relates of one world to another world).
2.2 History of English Language

English Language is one of the major language of the world, indentified by Linguists as a member of the Germanic branch of the Indo-European family of language historically. Modern English is the result of a number of tribal migrations and invasions. This broad family includes most of the European languages spoken today.

The Indo-European family includes several major branches, such as:

- Latin and the modern Romance Language;
- The Germanic languages;
- The Indo-Iranian languages, including Hindi and Sanskrit;
- The Celtic languages; and
- Greek.

Old English or ANGLO Saxon period, starts with the coming of the Germanic tribes into England. It’s about 449 A.D and ending around 1100. Most of words in Old English were native words, though there were borrowings from other sources. Some words were coming in from Norse, and others had been taken over from Latin, such as cheese, kitchen, wine.

The Old English period-distributed stress existed spread over the world as whole, thus preserving the full inflectional endings. Middle English began about 1100 to about 1500. In Middle English, there were great changes in vocabularies. French words came into English, such as court, revenue, faith, etc. The use of French words came into English texts gradually increased. In the Middle period, the inflectional endings were no more heard clearly.
Finally, Modern period began about 1500 and has tested into Modern times. In this period, the language developed many of the features. We can see the relation of words in sentences and there are some changes of words such as the Latin endings of nouns-antia and –entia, in Modern English changes become –ance, -ence as in countence, concurrence, etc.

During all these periods, everything rather different in inflection, vocabulary and Pronunciation. The history of English language has changed in periods of time, namely, Old English, Middle English, and Modern English.

a. **Old English Period (500-1100 AD)**

In the fifth and sixth centuries AD, the Angles (which is the source of the words England and English), Saxons and Jutes, began populating the British isles. They spoke similarly to modern Frisian (the language of north eastern region of the Netherlands) that is called old English. Commonly, the old English is not similar the modern English. It is concerning with pronunciation and spelling, vocabulary and grammar. For Example the old English word name is the same word name in modern English.

The Vocabulary of old English is a synthetic language. Syntetic is a language which indicates the relation of word in sentence largely by means of inflection. Old English lasted until about 1100. This is last date is rather arbitrary, but most scholars choose it because it is shortly after the most important event in the development of the English language.
b. Middle English And Modern English (1500 – onwards)

1100 – 1500 is the middle English period. During this time various important took place in England. In this period, old English became middle English. In 1204 AD events, King John (the king of England at the time) lost the province of Normandy to the king of France, then English was modified by the nobility of France. That is why, middle English is the mixture of old English and France language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Middle English</th>
<th>Modern English</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[aː]</td>
<td>[eː], [eː]</td>
<td>make</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[eː] raised to [eː]</td>
<td>[iː]</td>
<td>beak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[eː]</td>
<td>[iː]</td>
<td>feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[iː] diphthongised to [ii]</td>
<td>[ai]</td>
<td>mice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ɔː]</td>
<td>[oː]</td>
<td>boat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[oː]</td>
<td>[uː]</td>
<td>boot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[uː]</td>
<td>[ao]</td>
<td>mouse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Language as changed from synthetic into analytic language during this period. Analytic language is language which indicates the relations of words, such as: auxiliaries, preposition, etc. The common pattern is used now being subject – predicate – compliment. At this time, thousand of words from Latin and Greek poured over. We can observe it of the terms of medicines, electronics and various branches of pure and applied science, such as: stratosphere, atsmosphere, telecast, etc.

Finally Modern period began about 1500 and has lasted into Modern times. In this period, the language developed many of the features. We can see the relation of words in sentences and there are some changes of words such as the Latin endings of nouns –antia and –entia, in Modern English change become –
ance, -ence as in countenance, concurrence, etc. During all these periods everything rather differed in inflection, vocabulary and pronunciation.

2.3 History of Karonese Language

Karo is one tribe in Indonesia. Karo is often called Merga silima, Rakut titelu, tutur siwaluh, perkaden –kaden sepuluh dua The Karo regency s one name in one of the areas they inhabit Karo. This tribe has its own language called Proficient Karo (Karo Language) Karo is located at the foot of Mount Sinabung. Karo Regency is located in Tanah Karo highlands. The town is famous in this region is Brastagi and Kabanjahe. Brastagi is a tourist town in North Sumatra which is very famous for its agricultural products are superior.

One is fruit juice and beverage products are well known as the producer of the famous passion fruit juice until the entire archipelago. The majority of the Karo tribe settled in the mountainous region, precisely in the area of Mount Sinabung and Mount Sibayak are often referred to as or "taneh Simalem Karo". There are a lot of uniqueness in the Karo people, both from the geographical, natural, and formsuisine. Cuisine Karo, a unique one is called trites.

Trites is presented at the time of the party culture, such as weddings, parties entering a new house, and the annual feast-called work-year. Trites is material taken from the stomach contents of cattle / buffalo, which have not been issued as kotoran. Bahan is processed in such a way that mixed with the aroma of spices so keen on the contents of the stomach is reduced and can be enjoyed. This dish is a favorite food treats given to the honored first.

In accordance with that stated in the decree # 118 of the Minister of the Interior in 1991 and a decree from KDH TKT No. I North Sumatra Province. 138/21/1994 dated May 21, 1994 about the data domain of government administration in Indonesia and North Sumatra regency of Karo and Regulation
No.04 on the Establishment of District Dolat Rayat, District News, District and Sub Tiganderket Naman Teran and transfer of the Capital District Umbrella, then in Karo district there are 17 districts, 248 villages and 10 urban villages. Karo area is divided into 17 districts, namely: Barusjahe, Berastagi, Juhar, Kabanjahe, Kuta Buluh, Laubaleng, Mardingding, Merek, Munthe, Payung, Simpang Empat, Tiga Binanga, Tiga Panah, Dolat Rayat, Merdeka, Tiganderket, Naman Teran.

Existence apart from the Karo tribe man surnamed Sembiring Karo people with nuanced submarga India. In contrast, the presence of Karo people with the surname Sembiring background the elements of India (if proven and generally accepted), proving that the Karo customs so old it has strong roots in the community and Karo since time immemorial that the new immigrants, with more tech record high because it is able mengharungi vast ocean, must be willing to recognize and adapt to the customs and traditions in favor of a life in harmony with the indigenous people.

That a lot of people with the surname Karo Sembiring has the same body characteristics with the Indians. This may happen because they are the descendants of immigrants from India who live in the area above. Because of the demands of the customs and traditions, they became naturalized Sembiring Karo people with surname and name names their origin in India is taken as submarga.

Words that are frequently used in daily activities by public karo like "horas" means "mejuah-juah" Our tribe karo, saying "Ulos" means "uis" , saying "lae" means "silih", saying "pariban" means "impal", saying "lapo" means "kedai ", saying “Tulang” means "kami", “kam camp” means "kamu", " la banci” means "can not" and many more.