CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Contrastive Analysis Theory

Ridwan (1998:8) says that, contrastive analysis is a method of linguistic which tries to describe, prove and analyze the differences and similarities between two languages compared. Relating to this case, Naibaho (2005:23) defines contrastive analysis is used to compare two or more languages to find out the similarities and differences. Contrastive is a term used in linguistics to seek differences between units, especially one which serves to distinguish meaning in a language.

However, the term similar and dissimilar is a simple way in describing the whole process and achievement of the study because the two terms refer to circumstances in which the aspect being compared have to be absolutely the same or different. Comparative linguistic intends to know the correspondence and non-correspondences of the languages being compared in the two languages. But the correspondences are not so important. The correspondences are regarded as a general one. Then we conclude that contrastive analysis is the comparison of the two language systems, for example, the phonological and grammatical system. Contrastive analysis was developed and practiced in 1950s and 1960s as the linguistic application in the teaching language.

Actually, the comparison of the two languages could be made in some different ways, but contrastive analysis usually uses structural linguistics. Structural linguistics stresses on the description, different description category, and arranged inductively. The big differences between the two languages caused by the impossibility of
arranging the classification and can be applied for all the languages. The use of the structural linguistics in identifying the differences of the languages is sometimes doubtful. How to make the comparison effectively if in each language does not consist of category in general. Ideally, contrastive analysis is based on category equipment. The difference is only stated on the realization of a language to another one.

The theory of general language assumes that all the languages have the similarities, at least in theory. The sameness in theory can be used as the foundation of comparing languages. If it can be made, so the comparison of languages structure can be used by the same way. Though we have realized the lackness of structural grammar mode is consider better. The grammatical mode dominates the contrastive analysis.

There are still some linguists who give other definitions of contrastive analysis. Few of them are as follows:

• Seaton (1982:115) states, “Contrastive Linguistic is the scientific description of the similarities and differences between two or more languages and the speaker of one language will have in learning another”

• Hartman and Stark (1972:43) state, “Comparative and Contrastive have similarity that is they compare two or more languages”. It means that the comparative and contrastive linguistics are the branch of linguistics which compare two or more languages are made explicitly.

• Crystal (1992: 83) states, “Contrastive Linguistic is the identification of points of structural similarity and difference between two languages.
2.2 The Types of Sentences

Frank (1972:220) divided sentences into: interrogative sentence, and exclamatory sentence. The types of the sentences above are based on the function of the sentence.

In a short it can concluded systematic definition of the sentence as:

- A unit of grammar of one or more words
- Having its basic parts; the subject and predicate
- Consisting of phrases or clauses
- Expressing an assertion, a question, a command, a wish or an exclamation.

The sentences have many types in terms of meaning. The next discussion will talk about the types of sentences.

a) Declarative Sentences

In a declarative sentence, the subject and predicate has a normal word order beginning with a capital ending with a period in writing.

For example:

1. Mary is here
2. The race will start at three o’clock
3. I’m a Batak
4. He is my brother
5. I was born in Indonesia
A declarative sentence makes an assertion, either by starting a fact or by expressing an option. The assertion may be negative. The sentence ends with a period in writing and drop in pitch in speech.

For examples:

1. I do not seem a nice person
2. I can not see something
3. I can not do it.

b) Interrogative sentences

Interrogative sentence has direct question. In an interrogative sentence the subject and auxiliary verbs are often reversing. The sentence ends with a question mark (interrogative points) in writing. While in speech, an interrogative sentences begins with a fall intonation; yes-no question ends with a rising intonation.

For examples:

1. Where are my keys?
2. What you have got there?
3. Did the game start on time?
4. What is your name?
5. Do the birds lay eggs?

c) Imperative Sentences

The word “imperative” is derived from the term “emperor”. Emperor gives command. Imperative sentence is a sentence which contains commands, requests prohibitions, and soon addressed by the speaker to the addressed in order to do
something. Imperative sentences are generally terminated with an exclamation mark instead of period.

For examples:

1. Wait here!
2. Do not touch anything!
3. Help Yourselves!

d) Exclamatory Sentences

An exclamatory sentence expresses strong and instance emotion. Exclamatory sentences have initial phrase (exclamatory phrase) introduced by “how” or “what” followed by the subject and the balance of the predicate.

For examples:

1. What a beautiful day!
2. How stupid!
3. How funny the program was!
4. My God!
5. The building is on fire!