2. THE REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Language

Language is considered to be a system of communication with other people using sounds, symbols and words in expressing meanings, ideas or thoughts. Language can be used in many forms, primarily through oral and written communications as well by using expressions through body language. Edward Sapir (1949:8) says that, language is purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desiring by meanings of a system of voluntarily produced symbols. It’s because language is the most frequently used and most highly developed form of human communication. Language is a distinctly human instrument, although other animals produce sounds and noises, the human language itself is articulated into words and capable of expressing an infinite variety of thoughts.

Language is not just of symbols. They also often conform to a rough grammar, or system of rules, used to manipulate the symbols. David Nunan (2003:143) says that, “grammar is generally thought to be set of rules specifying the correct order of words at the sentence level.” Every human language include English has its own grammar. The grammar of a language is a complex and highly structured affair because it operates in term of concepts and categories which have to be defined in the same way. So we need grammar in using English and the understanding about grammar also influences our ability in English.

2.1.1. English

English is a language used in many countries, such as USA, England, Australia, and it is also recognized as the international language. Therefore, English has become the most
popular language in the world and the most widely used means of communication in many countries. Moreover, English has been used in the United Nations and European Nations.

2.1.2. Batak Toba Language

Indonesia is one of the big countries in the world consists of islands which are separated by ocean that have many tribes as well as their language. One of the tribes in Indonesia is Batak. The Batak society consists of a few tribes such as Karo, Pakpak, Toba, Simalungun, Angkola or Mandailing. The Batak Toba language is one of regional language in Indonesia. Batak Toba is a dialect of the Batak language. It is spoken by about one million people living on Samosir island and to the east, south, and south-west of Lake Toba and then in North Sumatra.

2.2. Contrastive Analysis

Contrastive Analysis is the differences and the similarities of two or more languages which are compared can be found by using the method Contrastive Analysis. Sapir (1921:8) says,” language is a purely human and non instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols”. This method has been used by many researchers who want to find out the differences and the similarities of two or more languages which are compared.

It has been pointed out that contrastive analysis has contributed to linguistics: linguistic typology, general linguistic theory, and grammatical description of particular language. It is generally recognized nowadays that obtain a full and adequate description of a given language it may not be enough to consider, only the evidence characteristic of that language. The construction of a general linguistic theory is no longer envisaged as consisting entirely of inductive generalizations of what has been found within the grammars of
particular languages. Instead, it is assumed that any attempt to formulate such grammars have to be closely tied to certain proposed concepts concerning the nature of language in general which to a considerable extent determines the form of particular descriptions.

Contrastive analysis is an activity in contrasting the first language structure with the second language structure in order to identify the correspondences and non-correspondences of the two languages, (Naibaho 2006: 2). Contrastive analysis has some purposes, such as to contrast the first language structure and the second’s; to predict the difficulties and the errors in learning language and to arrange and prepare the method in conveying the material. In this analysis, the writer wants to emphasize language structure between English as a source language and Batak Toba as a target language in interrogative sentences.

Correspondence means that there are similarities found between the source and target language of the writer analyze, for example, they are correspondence in form. Partly correspondence means that there are some similarities between the source and target language, but not in whole parts.

2.3. Linguistic

Since linguistic has been introduced by experts, linguistic become one of the discussions in the world, because linguistic are language. Linguistic is the study of language - how it is put together and how it functions. Linguistic is concerned with describing the rule-governed structures of languages. Lyons (1995:1) say that, Defines linguistic as a scientific language study. The point is the investigation of language through regular observations and empirically can be prove whether or not it refers to a general theory of language structure.

There are various branches of linguistic: The study of speech sound (Phonetics), the study of sound of language (Phonology), the study of sentence structure (Syntax), the study
of linguistic meaning (Semantics) and the study of language use (Pragmatics). In relation to
the title of this paper, there was an introduction in syntax that can be used in analyze sentence
in a language.

2.3.1. Syntax

Syntax is the branch of linguistic that deals with the grammatical arrangement of words
and morphemes in the sentences of a language. According to Ramlan (1981:1) Syntax is a
section or branch of linguistic that speak of the subtleties of discourse, sentences, clauses and
phrases.

2.4. Sentence

A sentence is a set of words that complete in itself, typically containing a subject and
predicate, conveying a statement, question, exclamation, or command, and consisting of a
main clause and sometimes one or more subordinate clauses.

Webster (2002:1672) Says, “a sentence is a word, clause or phrase or a group of clauses
or phrases forming a syntactic unit which express an assertion, a question, a command, a
wish, an exclamation, or the performance of an action, that in writing usually begins with a
capital letter and concludes with appropriate and punctuation, and that in speaking is
distinguished by characteristic patterns of stress, pitch and pauses.”

Thus a sentence is so called if it has the following characteristics:

1. All the words of sentence must have meaning

2. The words of the sentence must be arranged in the correct order for the sentence to
have meaning
3. The words of sentence must be arranged in order for the sentence to make sense
4. The sentence must be complete
5. The sentence must be grammatically correct
6. There must be a verb in a sentence
7. The sentence must begin with a capital letter and end with a period or any other terminal punctuation mark.

2.4.1. The Types of Sentence

1. Declarative Sentence

   A declarative sentence simply make a statement or expresses an opinion. In other words, it makes a declaration. This kind of sentence ends with a period. Examples:

   1. I want to be a teacher. (makes a statement)
      Au naeng gabe guru.

   2. My friend is a really good singer. (expresses an opinion)
      Dongan hu parende na malo.

   3. Blue is my favourite colour.
      Warna balau ma na las ni rohaku.

2. Imperative Sentence

   Imperative sentence a sentence which tells someone to do something. Imperative sentence, when framed strongly enough, can also be exclamatory. Imperative sentence can also be used to make a request and end with a period. For Example:

   1. Turn off the television, please! (Imperative as request)
      Tolong jo pamate TV i!

   2. Let's go to the party with me! (Imperative as invitation)
3. **Exclamatory Sentence**

Exclamatory sentence express strong emotion. It doesn’t really matter what the emotion is, an exclamatory sentence is the type of sentence needed to express it. Exclamatory sentence has initial phrase (exclamatory phrase) introduced by “how” or “what” followed by the subject and the balance of the predicate. Exclamatory sentences always end in an exclamation mark, so it’s pretty easy to spot them. Use exclamatory sentence to portray emotion but take care to use them sparingly. Otherwise, your writing will lack sincerity. For Example:

1. I don’t know what happened here!
   Dang huboto aha na masa ison!
2. Oh, I didn’t see you come in!
   Dang hubereng ho ro!
3. I can’t believe i win the contest!
   Dang husangka boi au monang di kontes i!

4. **Interrogative Sentence**

An interrogative sentence is a type of sentence that ask a question. Interrogative sentence was delivered with the intention got an answer in the form of information, explanations or statements. Interrogative sentence is generally divided between yes–no question, which ask whether or not something is the case (and invite an answer of the yes/no type), and wh-question, which specify the information being asked about using a word such as which, who, how, etc. For example:
1. What is your favourite colour?
   Aha do warna kesukaanmu?

2. How was your weekend?
   Songon dia liburanmu?

3. Which one do you prefer, orange or banana?
   Nadia na lomoni rohamu, jeruk do manang pisang?