Chapter I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Research

A language is very important for human beings to keep their lives in the world. Language serves as a communication tool that is very important to mankind in order to sustain life. Many people do not realize how important language is to humans because language can not be seen like a container of other concrete objects often seen by a person in everyday life, for example horses, food, money, etc. In fact, a language is the only thing that can be stated clearly. Thus it can be said that if someone did not think then he will not be there, only because he was there he could think by using his brain. Therefore, it is true that language is a cultural product and source of thought process through the brain. If language do not exist, neither do man because men could not think without any language. It is very true and can be realized that even just to perform a very easy task and little activity, one must use the brain and language, including when one dreams, one has to speak a language. Without the presence of the language in the dream the wildest dreams can not happen

English is one of the world languages or in other words it can be stated that English is one of the international language. English is the most welknown lanuae in the world. Sometimes educated people agree that English is the widows to the world.

The Karonese is one of the regional languages belongs to the Western Austronesian language group, in general used by the Karo community. The majority of the Karo people domiciled in the province of North Sumatra. People who are not Karo commonly assume that all Karo are originated from the Karo
Highland, but in fact that there are Karo ethnic communities originated from Deli Serdang, and Langkat Regencies as well. In addition, there are also the Karo ethnic who are originated from Simalungun, Dairi, East Aceh, Tapanuli, Pakpak, Aceh Tenggara, and Medan.

English and Karonese are two different languages. Each of these languages owns its structures. Between these two languages there are some similarities and so differences. On this occasion the author discusses the differences and similarities deal with the possesive pronouns.

The questions to the problems are the differences and similarities of the possesive pronouns on these two different language. A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun in a sentence. Pronouns are used so that our language is not cumbersome with the same nouns being repeated over and over in a paragraph. Some examples of:

English pronouns are:

*I, me, mine, myself; she, her, hers, herself; we, us, ours, and ourselves.*

You may have noticed that they tend to come in sets of four, all referring to the same person, group or thing.

Karonese are:

*aku, engko, kam, kena, ndu, mu, ia, and kalak,*

Man cannot live alone. Human beings need to have groups in society. The group of individu beome a society. Human beings need to communicate with each other. Even the time a man or a woman was born into this world, he or she needs other people to give him or her a hand, in this case their parents. Human beings need language to communicate with each other. There are many languages in
human life such as body language, code, mark, etc. Language makes human beings to act, a God’s creation that has an intellect which makes human beings different to the rest of God’s creations.

With the passage of human time, language becomes fundamental in all aspects not only the means to communicate but to express an idea. It can be observed from numerous literary works like poem, novel, even the scriptures also use language itself. Language has the form of science which is called linguistics.

Hartman & Stork (1972:132) say, “Linguistics is the field of study, and its object is language”. Furthermore, linguistics is the scientific study of language. Linguistics is divided into some parts of discipline knowledge. The part of linguistics that is concerned with the structure of language is divided into a number of subfields: **Phonetics** is the study of speech sounds in their physical aspects. **Phonology** is the study of speech sounds in their cognitive aspects. **Morphology** is the study of the formation of words. **Syntax** is the study of the formation of sentences. **Semantics** is the study of meaning. **Pragmatics** is the study of language use.

Contrastive analysis is the systematic study of a pair of languages with a view to identifying their structural differences and similarities. Historically it has been used to establish language genealogies. Contrastive analysis is the systematic study of a pair of languages with a view to identifying their structural differences and similarities. Historically it has been used to establish language genealogies.
1.2 The Problems of the Research

1). What are the differences between English and Karonese possessive pronouns?

2). What are the similarities between English and Karonese possessive pronouns?

1.3 The Objectives of the Research

1). To find out the differences between English and Karonese possessive pronouns.

2). To find out the similarities between English and Karonese possessive pronouns.

1.4 The Scopes of the Analysis

When one researcher wants to write something there will be a tremendous things to be written, but in remembering that the time and resources are limited a limitation of writing is necessary to be made. A limitation of a writing also useful to reach the goal of the writing. Therefore on this circumstances the author of this Skripsi gives the scope which is useful to avoid confusion in taking out the research and so to the readers in understanding the interpretation of the report to this kind of research. It can be undertood that there the varieties of pronouns that owned by the English and Karonese. Therefore the researcher wants to limit his analysis deal with the possesive pronouns.
1.5 The Significance of this Research

Anybody or any researcher who is interested in doing a project deals with the aspects of language can use this Skripsi as the addition to the resources of the data required for further analysis in general, but specifically if his writing is dealing with contrastive linguistics: pronouns.

1.6 Methods of the Analysis

When someone want to do a research he or she can apply some different methods, for instances field research, liberary research, experiment. This kind of research is a qualitative research, and methods applied in writing this Skripsi is both the liberary and field research. Libeary research is firstly used as the guide line to write it. The objects of this research are two different languages which belong to different family languages. As it is already understood that English is spread all over the world for it is one of the international languages ofcourse there are tremendous books written in English, whereas the Karonese is one of the regional or local languages in North Sumatera province. And there is a small number of books written in Karonese. Karonese writing can be found in the Bible and the letter of invitations for the traditional ceremonies. Therefore the additional resources of the required data for further analysis has to use some infrmants. The informants are the native speakers of Karonese. The informants are not very young people and so not very old. The age of the informants who were choosen as the resources of the addition data for Karonese are between fourty to fifty years old.
In order to collect the data for the Karonese, the researcher also went to attend a traditional ceremony that the society of Karo people practice. For examples, the wedding, dead body, and joined the sermon in the church, therefore he could listen to the preacher while e or she is preaching.