

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Basic Consideration

People usually use a language to signal their membership of particular groups. As presented in Holmes (2000:123) social status, gender, age, ethnicity and the kinds of social networks are important for the identity in many communities. Therefore, when everyone answers the telephone, we can make some pretty good guesses about various characteristics of the speakers. It can be described in the following conversation:

- Speaker 1 : Wei nunu..... wololo habari kou????
(*how are you today?*)
- Speaker 2 : Bae-bae utii... Te uti pe kabar bagaimana olo?
(*I am fine,, and what is your life?*)
- Speaker 1 : piyo-piyohu olo juw..
(*I am very well*)

The conversation illustrated on December 24th, 2011 is an example that is done between Student A and Student B when both talked on the phone. It was occurred when student A was in the class, and called his friend (Student B) in Buntulia Utara. Both were Gorontalo people who are able to speak Gorontalone. They have similar regional accent, so that their regional origins will be evident even from a short utterance.

However, some features of speech are shared by groups, and become important because they differentiate one group from another. Just as different languages often serve a unifying and separating function for their speakers, so do speech characteristics within languages. The pronunciation, grammar, and vocabularies of American speakers are in some respects quite distinct from that of people from England, for example. It also occurred in Gorontalone and English as having differences and similarities in grammatical rule. It has ever been

researched in Fitry Uti (2010) entitled “*Contrastive Analysis between Gorontaloese and English Present Continuous Tense*”. In this research, she proved that there are differences and similarities between Gorontaloese and English Present Continuous Tense. The similarities of them are seen from the morphological process, the present verb position in the sentence, and the present verb indicates the present continuous time without the adverbial of present continuous time. Furthermore, the differences of them are related to the prefixes and suffixes in the present verb which the use of prefixes /he/, /hipo/, and /hi/ to indicate the present continuous tense.

However, in this research, the writer would like to contrast the English and Gorontaloese future tense. It is almost similar with Uti’s research, but this research is really focused on the future tense. They have different and similar roles in the morphological process. Pateda (1999:161) states that the prefixes /mo-/ , /mo?o-/ , /moti(ti)/, and /mopo-/ are put on the Gorontaloese verb words form the future tense. He said that the tenses are not only found in English, but they could also be described in Gorontaloese. Therefore, the writer would like to describe and answer the prediction by comparing them, particularly in future tense.

Furthermore, are there the differences and similarities between English and Gorontaloese future tense either in morphological or in another aspect?. This question has been basic point to do this research. There are some examples that capture Gorontaloese and English future tense.

For example:

Gorontaloese and English future tense

1. Ti Sima//**mohama**//buku//to//bele tio
Sima// **will** take// book// in// her house
[Sima **will** take book in her house]
2. Te Rahmat//**mobalajari**//to//bele’u

Rahmat//**will** study//at// my house

[*Rahmat will study at my house*]

(adapted from Pateda, 1999:147)

From the example above, it describes that tense is not only owned by English, but it is also clearly found in Gorontalo. In this case, Gorontalo in the future is just added by prefix /mo-/ for instance. It is basically started from the word 'hama' means as 'take', then it is preceded by prefix /mo-, so that it changes to be 'mohama' means as 'will take'. In English, to form the future tense, it is just added by modal 'will/shall' before verb.

From the theory explained above, the writer would like to analyze Gorontalo and English future tense based on the differences and similarities. This research aims to help students in learning English, especially describe the difference and similarity between Gorontalo and English future tense.

Many Gorontalo persons cannot use English because the regional language has put on their dialects. Therefore, the implication of this research can be used as the interferences in learning English. It means that by knowing the difference and similarity between Gorontalo and English future sentence, teachers can use it for teaching English subject to students, especially to Gorontalo persons.

To differ between English and Gorontalo, the writer would like to carry out the approach by using contrastive analysis. Els et al (1984:38) defines that contrastive analysis is a systematic comparison of specific linguistics of two or more languages. Tarigan (1989:4) state the contrastive analysis is a comparison of linguistics system on two languages such as system or grammatical structure.

Based on definition above, it can conclude that contrastive analysis is an activity which try to compare the sound pattern or grammatical of first language and second language for

identification the differences between them by using some procedures. That is why, the writer takes the title *Contrastive analysis on Gorontalonese and English Future Tense*.

1.2. Focus of research

This research would like to be focused on describing Gorontalonese and English Future Tense that analyzed on documentary research, and supported by the result of interview. Therefore, the sub focus of this research is formulated as follows:

1. What are the similarities on Gorontalonese and English future tense?
2. What are the differences Gorontalonese and English future tense?

1.3. The objective of research

The objectives of study in this research are

1. To describe the similarities on Gorontalonese and English future tense.
2. To describe the differences Gorontalonese and English future tense.

1.4. Scope and Delimitation of Research

The research has a broad scope and it is impossible for the writer to handle the study consisting of so many complicated problems. Therefore, in this research, this study is limited to:

1. This research is just concerned on the contrastive analysis of Gorontalonese and English future tense in which it is differentiated and equalized on related references
2. To support this research, the result of data is not only from the reference, but it is also acquired from the result of interview with some informants. Basically, some informants implied in this research are adjusted with criteria involved. The writer would like to take four informants where they are divided into two parts are: two informants for Gorontalonese, and two informants for English.

3. Buntulia Utara, Kabupaten Pohuwato is the object of this research to do interview. The writer is going to interview two Gorontalo informants from this country, because the writer considers that this area is far from the city. Most people in this country still use Gorontaloese when they do communication. In addition, this area is seldom found to use modern technology such internet and phone. It is because most people state there is no networking found there. It is reason why this area could be the object of this research.
4. This research is limited on English future tense in which the writer just uses the modals 'will/shall' and expression 'to be going to' to compare between English and Gorontaloese future tense
5. Using Gorontaloese future tense, the writer uses five prefixes namely: 'mo-', 'mohi-', 'mo?o-', 'mopo-', and 'moti(ti)-' as the form of certain action in the future, and uses 'ma' as the form of uncertainty.

1.5. Significance of research

The significance in this research that is expected as follow:

1. To describe the differences and similarities between Gorontaloese and English future sentences. In this case, for the readers, especially Gorontalo people and English teachers can take this research to teach the English material about future sentence to the students especially Gorontalo persons. It is also used to help teacher in finding the better ways to teach English future sentence to Gorontalo native speaker.
2. As writer's contribution to Gorontalo society especially and general society in learning English future tense
3. To help the teacher in order to describe the interferences of the Gorontalo in using English especially in future tense. This research is not only useful for English teachers, but it is also

used for Gorontalo teachers to teach about language. In this case, the research will give description for them that there are difference and similarity between them in morphological process.

1.6. Outline of the Skripsi

In writing the skripsi, there is variation in terms used, but the sequence indicated below is adhered to:

Chapter I is Introduction. It consists of Basic Consideration, Focus of Research, The Objectives of Research, Significance of Research, and Outline of Skripsi.

Chapter II is Review of Related Literature. It sequentially discusses about Theoretical Bases and Previous Study. In Theoretical Bases, there are Contrastive Analysis (Types of Contrastive Analysis and the Procedures of Contrastive Analysis), Tenses (Simple Future Tense in English and Simple Future Tense in Gorontaloese)

Chapter III is Methodology of Research. It consists of Research Design, Source of the Data, Technique of Collecting the Data, and Technique of Analyzing the Data.

Chapter IV is Research Findings and Discussion. In research findings, there are similarities and differences

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion.