

## **Chapter I**

### **Introduction**

#### **Background**

Language is the identity of nation or region which becomes one of cultures that should be preserved. To keep the preservation, people use language in their daily communication activity. In other way, some linguists' conduct some researches about the language so that people will be easy to learn it. Therefore, besides to preserve the language from extinction, someone also needs to study the uniqueness of other languages, when they learn a language they also had to learn their culture indirectly.

Language becomes the communication tool used by people in daily activity. As a communication tool, language also has several unique characteristics. Based on Hill (as cited in Pateda, 2004, p. 15), there are four characteristics of language, they are set of sound, arbitrary, systematic, and symbol. As one of the language characteristics, systematic is very important thing to understand because every language have different system.

According to Halliday (1973, p. 41) Study of linguistics has a system such as micro linguistics and macro-linguistics which help people to understand about the language. Micro linguistics is the branch of linguistics that studies about system of language without regard to the meaning. It means that micro linguistics turned to contextual meaning. In micro linguistics language consists of smaller units such as syntax, phonology, morphology. Inversely related to macro linguistics which more

concerned to the meaning that contained in language or science that examines the meaning of language such as sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, semantic, pragmatic.

Roberts (2012, p. 3) stated that in micro linguistics especially for Syntax which study about basic of sentence structure, he argued that sentences are made up of smaller phrases. There are several difference types of phrases that can be used in a sentence, they are noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase and prepositional phrase. But, the most important element which supposed to be exist in one sentences are Noun Phrase and Verb phrase. Both of these two phrases are phrases which the most commonly found in a sentence. According to Nguyen (as cited in Binh, 2011, p.2) a noun phrase is briefly defined as “a group of words with a noun or pronoun as the mainpart” and these phrases may “consist of one word”.

Atinggola language is one of regional language in Gorontalo. Atinggola language has own structure as English. Both languages have different structures that make them interesting to analyze. One of the research that discussed about the comparison between English and Atinggola language is *Contrastive Analysis of Derivational Prefixes Between Atinggola and English Language* (Abd. Razak, R. 2013). Those research is disscussed about similarities and differences of derivational prefixes between both language. The results of those research are English and Atinggola language have derivational prefixes which obviouslyly change the part of speech and those which does not change any part of speech. The examples of Derivational Prefixes in English which change the class of word are prefix en- and be-. However, in Atinggola are prefix mogi-, nogi-, pogi-, mopo-, nopo-, popo-, and po-. While,

prefixes that does not change the class of word in English language un-, re-, dis-.  
Atinggola language like mo-, nee-.

Whereas, this research will examine about Contrastive Analysis of Noun Phrase in English and Atinggola language. The researcher wants to observe this topic because the researcher curious about Atinggola language as a reseracher's mother tongue. This topic will be disscuss about the similarities and differences about noun phrase in English and Atinggola Language. Alwasilah (1985, p. 8) stated that sentence formed by words and phrases. The form of phrase for each languages are different order.

The following example of noun phrase in Atinggola and English language:

### **English**

A beautiful city in Gorontalo  
*indah kota di Gorontalo*

*(Kota yang indah di Gorontalo)*

### **Atinggola**

kota mogaga o Gorontalo  
*city beautiful in Gorontalo*

*(A beautiful city in Gorontalo)*

Phrase in English “*a beautiful city in Gororntalo*”, *a* is included as a determiner, *beautiful* is categorizied into the adjective (pre-modification), *city* is categorizied into noun (head noun), *in Gorontalo* categorizied prepositional phrase (post modification). In English, the structure of noun Phrase commonly build up by composing determiners + pre modifiers + noun + post modifiers.

Phrase in Atinggola “*kota mogaga o Gorontalo*”, *kota* is included as a noun, *mogaga* is categorized into adjective modifier, *o Gorontalo* is categorized into prepositional phrase. In Atinggola, the structure of noun phrase is composing to pre modifier + noun + post modifier.

The example above explained that adjective in this phrases added by prefix *mo*, it will become *mogaga*. Atinggola language, adjective is placed after noun like *kota mogaga*, contrasted with English language which adjective is located before noun, for example *beautiful city*.

Based on the explanation above, we can see that in English and Atinggola language has a different place of word classes in noun phrase. So that, the purpose of this sentence will be clearly defined from the place of preposition which is placed before noun (N) for example in English noun phrase *in Gorontalo* and Atinggola noun phrase *o Gorontalo* .

Based on the previous case researcher wants to see the similarities and differences between Atinggola and English language in noun phrase as more as specific, by formulating under the title “***Contrastive Analysis Of Noun Phrase In English and Atinggola Language***” to be a research.

### **Research Question**

Based on the previous case, researcher wants to formulate the research question:

What are the similarities and differences between English and Atinggola Language in Noun Phrase?

**Objective of Research**

The objective of this research is to find out the similarities and differences between English and Atinggola language noun phrase.

**Significances of Research**

The significances of this research are expected to have three contributions for the readers. Those are :

1. The result of this research would give information about the differences and similarities between Atinggola and English noun phrase.
2. This research will be benefit for the students from Atinggola, because it is discuss about the structure of Atinggola language which is comparative with English.
3. This skripsi purpose to make the readers easier to learn about Atinggola language, if they have some interesting point to be applied to their interesting content.

**Scope and Limitation of Study**

In this research, the researcher focuses on the similarities and differences between English and Atinggola language, and will limit this study on noun phrase in English and Atinggola language.