

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, and scope as well as limitation of the study. Those are important to be explained because they will describe this generally.

1.1 Background of the study

Language is the most important thing in human's life. As a social creature, people need to communicate with others to make a living. To communicate each other, people need a language as a medium. Without a language, people will have difficulties in making relationship with others. For this reason, language becomes a crucial thing in humans' life. There are more than thousands languages in the world. Interestingly, each of them is unique. Every language has its own characteristics and patterns. Even though some languages come from the same root, they still have distinctive characteristics from one to the other.

According to Mayer (2006) a science that discusses a language and its usage in society is called Linguistics. Linguistics basically discusses about language and its aspects such as sounds, pattern, form etc. Linguistics is divided into two elements. First is micro-linguistics that discusses about language and its elements such as syntax, morphology, phonology etc. Second is macro-linguistics that discusses the relation between language and other parts outside language such as social (Sociolinguistics), psychology (Psycholinguistics), forensic (Forensic

Linguistics). One of the linguistic aspects that can be digged is Contrastive Analysis. According to Whitman (2002), Contrastive Analysis is the way toward depicting, demonstrating, and clarifying the distinctions and similitudes of language angles between at least two languages in linguistic side.

Indonesia is a country which is known as multicultural and multilingual country. It has thirty four provinces with their own cultures and languages. In some areas, some provinces have more than one local language. A local language which has the biggest number of speakers is Javanese language. Javanese language is basically a language that is spoken by Javanese people. Javanese language is one of unique languages in Indonesia because it has speech levels dealing with politeness. According to Purwadi (2005) Javanese has speech levels dealing with politeness which are generally divided to be two types namely *Unggah-unggah Ngoko* and *Unggah-unggah Krama* and if there are other form of speech levels, they are basically the variation of the two types. Javanese has two speech levels; the first is *Ngoko*. It is used to talk to people who are in the same age or to younger people, the second is *Krama*. It is used to speak with older and honored people. The thing that makes them difficult is that almost every vocabulary in each level are different. It makes them look like they are different languages. Javanese language also has several dialects and accents in which of those has different characteristics in which can make them unique. Besides that, Javanese language also has its own writing system influenced by Sanskrit Language.

English is one of universal languages in the world. It is spoken globally. It is also one of international languages that is used in United Nations. English is the most commonly spoken language in the world. There are 400 million native speakers and 2 billion people learning it as a second language. This means that there are approximately 2.4 billion people in the world who speak English. In present day, English turns into the language learnt by individuals in each nation over the world, for example, Indonesia

Every language has its own characteristics, grammar is one of big parts of language being compared. Of course apart from the difference, when making comparisons, it will be found some similarities. Difference and this equation can also be found in grammar comparisons. This is of course interesting if the grammar being compared comes from different languages spoken in adjoining areas, so that the interaction of the speakers between these languages often occurs. Since each language has their own uniqueness, people tend to find difficulties in learning other languages. People tend to have confusion with the difference in some aspects in their mother tongue and language they learn. Different structure from two languages can make some error in understanding or even translating. It can happen because the structures of noun phrases in Javanese and English are different.

Because of that condition, the researcher wants to dig more on similarity and dissimilarities of noun phrase of English and Javanese language. The differences definitely can lead misunderstanding for learners. The researcher in

this research focuses on identifying the similarities and dissimilarities of noun phrase in English and Javanese language.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Regarding to the background of the study above, the researcher formulates the research questions as follows :

1. What are the elements of noun phrase in English and Javanese?
2. What are the similarities and dissimilarities between noun phrase in English and Javanese?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Considering the research question above, this research is conducted to attain objectives study as follows :

1. To identify and discuss the elements of noun phrase in English and Javanese
2. To identify and discuss the similarities and dissimilarities between noun phrase in English and Javanese.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The result of the study is expected to give beneficial impacts both theoretically and practically especially in the field of Contrastive Analysis. Theoretically, this research provides knowledge of structure of noun phrases in

English and Javanese. This research is also expected to add and deepen research within the scope of Contrastive Analysis.

Practically, from this research, readers can get more understanding of Contrastive Analysis of noun phrases. By providing definition and examples of Contrastive Analysis of noun phrases, the readers especially English students are expected to be more aware of differences of noun phrases in the language being contrasted. Furthermore, this research can be the additional reference for other researchers to find new findings related to Contrastive Analysis in the future.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study:

Based on the objective of the study above, this research focuses in comparing noun phrase of English and Javanese language. Definitely, this study is under a scope of contrastive analysis study. This research is limited in contrastive analysis of comparing the noun phrase of the two languages in term of syntax and distribution. This study is also limited by noun phrases with simple structure and the usage of Javanese *ngoko* variation.