

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Language is one of the tools of human communication, It's understood that language is also a means of social interaction that can help us in various fields of learning, if you do not learn the language properly and correctly, there will be errors in understanding the language itself.

By studying language, it can be know what messages the speakers want to convey, as a social being, it is very important to know what language is, someone does not learn the language well then in the delivery there must be errors or language rules that are not understood by the listener. Language can not only be learned with fellow humans but with anything that can give an impression and understood in one situation, interacting with living things on this earth can also be said that are learning language.

In general, language function as important communication devive in siciety. Because every member of society could be not communicate or interact with one and another without the use of language, human can communicate with another human to the express the meaning or purpose. According to Keraf in Banasaru (1996;14). That *Bahasa adalah alat komunikasi antara anggota masyarakat yang berupa lambang bunyi suara yang dihasilka oleh alat ucap manusia.*

Based on the above statement, it can be understood that language is a system of sound symbols made by society to convey ideas. Communicating is the aftereffect of self-expression. When humans use language as a means of communication, it means that the reader or listener is the main target of a person. As creative social beings who need other social beings to communicate, namely verbal and non-verbal.

Local languages need to be maintained, and upheld for their authenticity and purity so that they are not affected by other languages and are not lost. Language conditions that will experience extinction are caused by several things. First, local languages are used together with Indonesian as the national language. Second, the local language itself has an internal problem, namely the local language is increasingly abandoned by its speakers, especially in cities, as a result of social changes in society. (Wurianto, 1998;234)." Local languages can also be influenced by foreign languages learned by the community as a necessity of life, especially English which really gives power to the daily language.

Sagea is one of the ethnic languages of Indonesia, in North Maluku Province, Central Halmahera Regency, North Weda District. Sagea is used by the community as a communication language in daily communication. Starting from children to adults. Sagea is an ethnic language that must be preserved and developed in line with the development of linguistics today.

Researchers think it is important to choose the title "The Comperasion Between English And Sagea Language Pronouns, North Weda Sub-District"

because researchers see a comparison of English and Sagea pronouns in words and sentences. That is, the addition of sounds to all the subjects that have been previously studied in speech with the dominance of pronouns, so that we can present ourselves to the interlocutor we are talking to and the other people we are discussing.

Pronouns are usually placed in the subject or object position in a sentence. in sage language as well. First person pronouns are pronouns that are used when you are the subject. First person pronouns are also divided into singular and plural. The singular refers to I and Me in Sagea's own language Ya and Ya. While the first person plural pronouns refer to We and Us in Sagea Ité and Amé. Second-person pronouns are used to designate interlocutors or other types. It is also distinguished by singular and plural types. The singular second person pronouns are You and You in Sagea Awé and Aw. While the plural second person pronouns in the form of You in Sagea are Méwe and Méw. Third person pronouns are pronouns used for other people who are not involved as interlocutors. Third person singular pronouns are He, Him, She and Her in Sagea I, I, I, and I. While the third person plural pronouns are They and Them. In Sagea, it is Si and Neste.

Menurut fungsinya adjective digunakan untuk menerangkan noun, dan letak dari possessive adjective berada sebelum noun. Possessive adjective sendiri ialah kata sifat yang menyatakan kepemilikan atas noun. Diantanya: My (anik, anak), Your (Anim, Anam), Their (Si riri, si rori), Our (Amam/Ité riri, ite rori), Her (I ni (Pr)), His (I ni (Lk)) and Its (Nje ni).

Sedangkan possessive pronouns digunakan untuk merujuk kepemilikan dari seseorang atau benda yang dimiliki oleh seseorang atau benda itu sendiri. Kata ini dapat berupa: Mine (Anak, anik), Yours (Menimi, anim, anam), Theirs (Si rori, si riri), Ours (Ite rori, ite riri), Hers (I no (Pr)), Him (I no (Lk)), and Its (Nje no).

Reflexive pronouns are subject pronouns used to show that the subject and object are the same person or thing. This pronoun has the addition of Self and Selves in Sagea which is "Ro".

Tabel personal pronouns

NO	PERSONAL PRONOUNS			
	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	SUBJECT	OBJECT	SUBJECT	OBJECT
<b>Orang Pertama</b>	I <u>YA/</u> (K)	ME <u>YA</u>	WE <u>Ité/</u> (T)	US <u>Amé</u>
	SAYA	AKU	KITA	KAMI
<b>Orang kedua</b>	YOU <u>Awé/</u> (M)	YOU <u>AW</u>	YOU <u>MéWe</u>	YOU <u>MéW</u>
	KAMU	ANDA	KALIAN	KALIAN
<b>Orang ketiga</b>	HE <u>I/</u> (N)	HIM <u>I</u>	THEY <u>SI/</u> (R)	THEM <u>NESTE</u>
	DIA Lk	DIA Lk	MEREKA	MEREKA
	SHE <u>I/</u> (N)	HER <u>I</u>		
	DIA Pr	DIA Pr		

For example:

Personal pronoun subject and object:

**Subject:**

Example:

❖ I like to play soccer

**Ya** niksuka kamongo balé/niksuka kamongo bale

Saya suka bermain bola

• I cook fried noodle/ kfamose mie goreng e

**Ya** kfamose mie goreng e/ kfamose mie goreng e

Saya memasak mie Goreng

• I walk to the park

**Ya** kfan po taman elo/ kfan po tamane elo/ kfan po taman elo

Saya berjalan ke taman

❖ Have **you** Graduated?

**Awé** re mwisuda?/ re mwisuda?

Apakah Kamu sudah wisuda?

• You are so beautiful

**Awé** mberahi tue/ Mberahi tue

Kamu sangat cantik

❖ What are **we** going to eat for dinner tonight?

**Ité** facici roreme bo to soi?

Kita sebentar malam mau makan apa?

- We are watching TV

*Ité* nte tñanaw TV/ tñanaw Tv

Kita sedang menonton TV

- We are playing football

*Ité* nte tamongo bale/ Tamongo bale

Kita sedang bermain bola

- ❖ They like to learn Sawai language

*Si* ririsuka rbalajar bahasa sawaié/ riri suka rbalajar bahasa sawaie

Mereka suka belajar bahasa sawai

- They know me

*Si* rfayal ya/ Rfayal ya

mereka mengenalku

- They have many treasures

*Si* riri harta fale

Mereka memiliki banyak harta

- ❖ She learn English

*I* Nbalajar bahasa inggris e/ Nbalajar bahasa inggris e

Dia (Pr) belajar bahasa inggris

- She loved dancing

*I* nisuka nkadayo

Dia suka menari

- She is going to leave this town in the day after tomorrow

night

*I* bo nfatolen kota nje taipeso roreme

Dia akan meninggalkan kota ini lusa malam

❖ *I npaket niwe nje/ Npaket niwe*

(Dia) Laki-laki yang membela kelapa

- He has been studying in the library

*I nbalajar po perpustakaan ne*

Dia sedang belajar di perpustakaan

- He likes hot black coffee with a little sugar

*I nisuka kofi bablate ta mfonos bongo gula facici*

Dia suka kopi hitam panas dengan sedikit gula

### **Object;**

Example:

- *Awé mfabalajar ya bahasa inggris è*

Kamu mengajari saya bahasa inggris

*You teach me english*

- *Ya nte kfabalajar aw bahasa inggris è*

Saya sedang mengajari kamu bahasa inggris

*I am teaching you English*

- *Awe bo mfabalajar amè bahasa inggris è*

Kamu sedang mengajari kami bahasa inggris

*You are teaching us english*

- *Ya mare kfaduke kde **neste***  
 Saya harus bertemu mereka  
 I need to meet **them**
- *Ya bo kfabalajar **i** nape*  
 Saya mau mengajari dia mendayung  
*I want to teach him to row*
- *Ya kamnaw **I** nkadayo*  
 Saya melihatnya di pesta dansa  
*I saw her at the dance*

**Possessive adjective:**

My (anik anak), Your (Anim, Anam), Their (Si riri, si rori), Our (Amam/Ite riri, ite rori), Her (I ni (Pr)), His (I ni (Lk)) and Its (Nje ni/ I ni).

- ***Anik** e mto ne pise/ nik e mto ne pise*  
 mata saya sedang sakit  
*My eyes are hurting*
- *Nce **anak** tantonem e*  
 Itu adalah tanaman saya  
*Those are my plants*
- ***Anim** pipis semester e ne rempoles e?/ Nim pipis semester e  
 ne rem mpoles e?*  
 Apakah uang semestermu sudah di bayar?  
*Has your semester fee been paid?*



- **Anam** e mnome ne nfasino ya ta kamyaki lefu ne  
Masakanmu mengingatkanku dengan masa kecilku  
*Your cooking reminds me of my childhood.*
- **Si riri** dukungan e ne ta npe ya se kmaju ne  
Dukungan mereka adalah salah satu hal yang membuatku maju.  
*Their support is one of things that keep me going.*
- **Si rori** loke ne re rwage ndime/ rori loke ne re rwage ndime  
Pisang mereka sudah habis terjual  
*Their bananas are sold out*
- **Amam** pedoman komunitas e ne nberlaku po samua anggota.  
Pedoman komunitas kami berlaku untuk semua anggota.  
*Our community guideline is applied to all of the members.*
  - **Ite riri** wyoma neste ta bo rfaturus bangsa nje  
Anak-anak kita adalah penerus bangsa ini.  
*Our children are the successor.*
- **Ini** lagu nje npe wyoma njese nanyenef e  
Lagu pengantar tidurnya membuat sang anak tertidur  
*Her lullaby makes the child sleeps.*
- **Ini** mamumen e ne npe ya se bo ktanges e  
Ceritanya membuatku terharu  
His story moved me.
- Anik oto **Nje ni** warna makote  
Aku memiliki sebuah mobil, warnanya merah.

*I have a car, its color is red*

- Amam um wobno, bongo **I ni** desain e ne minimalis e  
Kami memiliki rumah baru, dan desainnya minimalis.

*We have a new house, and its design is minimalis*

**Possessive pronoun singular and plural:**

Mine (anik/anak), Yours (Anim/Anam/menimi), Theirs (Si riri, si rori), Ours (Amam/Ite riri, ite rori), Hers (I ni (Pr)), Him (I ni (Lk)) and Its (Nje ni/ I ni).

- *Woe tancei **anak** e*  
Air minum itu milik saya  
*The drinking water is **mine***
- *Tas e nje **Anim** i?*  
Apakah tas ini milik kamu?  
*Is this bag yours?*
- *Tantonem po bet e lo nte **Anam** e?*  
Apakah tanaman di kebun ini milik kamu?  
*Are the plants in this garden yours?*
- *Vila ta njei **Menimi** i/ nimi i vila nje?*  
Apakah villa itu milik kalian?  
*Is the villa yours?*
- *Vila ta njei **Si riri** i? riri vila i?*  
Apakah vila itu milik mereka?  
*Is the villa theirs?*
- *nce **Si rori** niwe./ rori niwe*

kelapa itu milik mereka

*The coconut is theirs*

- **Amam** bet e/ mam bet e

Kebun itu milik kami

*The gargen is ours*

- **Ite riri** bet e nce / rir bet e nce

Kebun itu milik kita

*The garden is ours*

- Dendeng manjangan e nte **Ite rori**?

*Apakah dendeng rusa ini milik kami?*

*Is the deer jerky ours?*

- Kabaya nje **Ini (Pr)** i?

Apakah gaun ini miliknya?

*Is this dress hers?*

- Indri npo **Ini (Lk)** hadia

Indri memberinya sebuah hadia

*indri gave him a gift*

- nik tentangga **Nje ni** tusa nje npernah pa bo ntolen bo muka

*ne*

kucing tetanggaku tidak pernah tinggal di halamannya

*my neighbor's cat never stays in its own yard.*

### **Reflexive pronoun singular and plural:**

- I remind myself to the my assignments.

Ya kmau ne Ya ro ta kpe tugas e nte.

Saya menginginkan diri saya untuk mengerjakan tugas. Ini

- We must repair this village ourselves

Mare ité ro ta tfafie pnu e nje ne.

Harus diri kita sendiri yang memperbaiki kampung ini.

Here is an example sentence:

- Blame *Yoursel*

Mfasolo *awe ro*

Salahkan dirimu sendiri

- They get out of the way *themsel*

Si rfanap *Si ro*

Mereka menjatuhkan diri mereka sendiri

- She take a bath *hersel*

I nfasep *I ro*

Dia memandikan dirinya sendiri

- He make *himself*

*I ro* tan nfamose ne

Dia memasak sendiri.

Looking at some of the examples above, the researcher wants to examine the comperasion between of the pronoun in English and Sagea language.

## **1.2. Statements Of The Problems**

Based on the comperation between English and Sagea in pronouns, there are several problem statements, including the following:

1. What are the kinds of pronouns in english and sagea language.
2. The comperation between pronouns in english and sagea language

## **1.3. Objectives Of The Research**

Based on the above problems, this research aims to:

- 1.3.1 identify the kinds of pronouns in English and Sagean.
- 1.3.2 untuk mengetahui apa saja perbandingan antara kata ganti bahasa Sagea dan bahasa Inggris
- 1.3.3 To introduce to the sagea community, that the sagea language is one of the regional languages that has its own uniqueness.

## **1.4. Scope Of the Study**

There are many studies on pronouns, but this researcher focuses on personal pronouns, possessive pronoun, reflexive pronoun in English and Sagea, in Sagea Village. So in the researcher focuses on the comperation between personal pronouns, possessive pronoun, reflexive pronoun and how pronouns are used in Sagea.

## **1.5. Significance Of Research**

This research is expected to have benefits of theoretical and practical significance as they are as factors of theoretical significance and practical meaning.

### 1.5.1. Theoretical significance

The writer fully realizes that this research is very important for those people who like to get the corpus of the pronoun in Sagea language, especially for the subject of pragmatic study. The implication of the research is very useful for English teaching especially for the subject of semantics and pragmatics because the student will get information about pronoun in Sagea language.

### 1.5.2 Practical significance

To give the knowledge to the students of English Litters Program at the general and the specific to the students and the lectures of the english litters who extracted with the language that it is still many uniqueness of local language that has to be studied together.

## 1.6. Review Of Related Literature

Sagea language research has not been researched before, but the Sagea language is also inseparable from the sawai language. The sawai language itself has been researched a lot, such as *Mr. Ron Whisler* who researched the sawai language so that he could make a sawai language dictionary, a collection of fairy tales from the sawai tribe or in the sawai language called "*Mémumén Sawai*" which was told by several Sawai tribal communities.

Musa Mudakkar 2002 with the research title "*The pronouns in English and Sawai language (A Comperative Study)*". This study focuses on whether there are similarities and differences in specific structures in English and

Sawai language. Edwin Tjida (2008) *Pronouns in english and sahu language (Comperative Study)* This research focuses on the similarities and differences of interrogative pronouns in English.

Apart from the two studies above, there is also research on *Pronoun In Tidore Language with Study (A Pragmatics study)* prepared by Arifandi Abdullah. In this study, researchers focused on the kinds of pronouns in Tidore language and also how pronouns are used in Tidore language.

Based on the three preview studies above, it can be understood that in addition to having the same object, they also have the same research, namely both examining pronouns. However, I am very interested in how to research pronouns, especially personal pronouns, possessive pronouns, reflexive pronouns that exist in the Sagea language, which the Sagea people call the "*Sawai Mon Peto*" language. Researchers need to examine the existence of Sagea language as an object of research entitled "*The Comperation Between English And Sagea Language Pronouns, North Weda Sub-District*". Because the researcher sees that there are similarities and differences in pronouns in English and Sagea language that should be introduced to the community, especially researchers who try to research Sagea language, because this can make it easier for anyone in conducting Sagea language research.

### **1.7. Theoretical Base**

The object of this study is the type of English and Sagean pronouns in personal pronouns, possessive pronouns, and reflexive pronouns.

Thereforel researcher will try to use theories that have a correlation with the problems previously described.

### **1.7.1. Linguistic**

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. General (theoretical) linguistics includes all sub-fields, such as the study of language structure (grammar) and meaning (semantics). The study of grammar includes morphology (word formation and change) and syntax (the rules that determine how words are combined into phrases and sentences). Also part of this field is phonology, the study of sound systems and abstract sound units as well as phonetics, which deals with the actual properties of speech (phone) sounds, non-speech sounds, and how they are produced and perceived.

Linguistics compares languages (comparative linguistics) and traces their history to discover the universal nature of languages and explain the origins of their development (historical linguistics). Applying linguistic theory to practice in areas such as foreign language teaching, speech therapy, translation and speech pathology. Someone who engages in study is called a linguistic.

The word linguistics comes from the Latin *Lingua* which means language. It is also known in French *Linguistique* and in Dutch *Linguistiek*.

It should be noted that French has two terms, *langue* and *langage*, which have different meanings. *Langue* means a specific language such as English, Javanese or French. While *langage* means general language.

Linguistics is also said to be general linguistics, meaning that it does not only analyze a language, but also language in general, namely language which is a means of human social communication.

### **1.7.2. Syntactic**

Crystal defines syntax as to make sentences in analyses on the rules how the words are combined language, (1980 in Abdul Muis Badudu and Herman: 43)

Paul roberts defines syntax as a field of grammar that analyzes the relationship of words in sentences. (1964 in Abdul Muis Badudu and Herman: 43).

Syntax is:



- Grammatical arrangement of words in a sentence
- An orderly and systematic arrangement
- Study of the rules of permissible sentence formation ([www.wordnet.pangerantol.edu/perl/webwn](http://www.wordnet.pangerantol.edu/perl/webwn))

In linguistics, syntax from the ancient Greek *Ouv-syn-*, "together" and *taksis takik*, "arrangement" is the study of the rules that govern the way sentences are formed by the combination of lexical items into phrases. ([www.Wikipedia.org/wiki/syntax](http://www.Wikipedia.org/wiki/syntax)).

### **1.7.3. Word**

The smallest unit that we expect to have individual meaning is a word. Defined loosely, a word is the smallest language that can be used by itself (Bolinger and Sears, 1968: 43; in Mona Baker, 1992: 11).

Morphologically, the word is the largest unit (the smallest of morphemes), but syntactically it is the smallest unit which hierarchically becomes a component unit of syntax formation, namely phrases. Talking about words as fillers of syntactic units, we must first distinguish the types of words (Chaer, 2003: 219), namely complete words and function words;

A complete word is a word that lexically means the possibility of having a meaning process. Complete words are open classes that can stand alone as speech units. While function words are words that do not mean lexically, do not have morphological processes, but have closed classes and cannot stand alone.

### **1.7.4. Morphology**

Definition of morphology

Linguistics is the study of language. Studies that make language the object of knowledge, or specifically, as Martinet (1987: 19) says, the scientific study of human language.

According to Lyons (1979), morphology is concerned with the internal structure of words and syntax with the rules governing the combination of the two in sentences, on the other hand he states that such a minimal grammatical analysis, where many words are composed are usually referred to as morphemes. Morphology talks about how the process of forming words from morphemes and the relationship between one morpheme and word structure. Morphology is a field in linguistics that studies the internal structure of words.

According to Crystal, morphology is a grammatical field that analyzes the structure and form of words, especially the use of morphemes.

Morphology and syntax are branches of linguistics that are traditionally called grammar. Syntax talks about internal word structure. Whereas morphology talks about the word in relation to other elements as a unit of speech. This is relevant to the origin of the word syntax which comes from the Greek word "sun" which means with, and "tatein" which means place. So etymologically, this term means the place where words become word groups or sentences.

### **1.7.5. Pronouns**

Pronouns are words used to change the names of people and other things.

According to Riyanto in Friday (2008: 14), pronouns are words used to change people or things. This means that the pronoun used should not be a repetition of the name of the person or thing in the sentence or paragraph.

According to Novia (2010: 43) that personal pronouns are pronouns that refer to the speaker, listener, and the person being spoken to. That is, personal pronouns are words used to change people's names so that repetition does not occur. Pronouns are words used in place of nouns or equivalent nouns.

According to Taufik (2008: 20), pronouns are words used to modify nouns in a sentence or paragraph.

#### **1.7.5.1 Personal pronouns**

Personal pronouns refer to specific pronouns or objects in their possible forms indicating person, number, gender, and case.

Hariyono said that: *Kata ganti orang adalah kata ganti yang menunjukan orang berbicara, orang yang diajak bicara dengan orang yang dibicarakan (2003: 25).*

As the subject of a personal pronoun, it shows that the pronoun acts as the subject of the substences. The subject of a sentence in English is “*I, You, We, They, She, He*”. The following in Sagea language are “*Ya, Awé, Ité, Si, I, and I*”. Each italicized word is a subjective personal pronoun in English and Sagea. It acts as the subject of the sentence.

Objective personal pronouns show that the pronoun acts as the object of a verb, compound verb, preposition, or infiniti phrase. The objective personal pronouns are: “*Ya, Aw, Amé, Neste, I, P*”. In the following sentences each italicized word is an objective pronoun. The following are in English: “*Me, You, Him, Her, It, Us, You, And Them*”.

### 1.7.5.2 Possessive adjective

Tabel possessive adjective dan pronoun

Possessive		
No	Adjective	Pronoun
1	My <i>Anik/Anak (Nik/Nak)</i>	Mine <i>Anak/Anik (Nik/Nak)</i>
	Ku	Milikku
2	Your <i>Anim/anam</i>	Yours <i>Anim,anam/Menimi</i>

	<i>(Nim/Nam)</i>	<i>(Nim/Nam?Nimi)</i>
	Mu	Milikmu/ milik kalian
<b>3</b>	Our  <i>Amam / ite riri/Ite rori</i>  <i>(Mam/Riri/Rori)</i>	Ours  <i>Amam / Ite rori/Ite riri</i>  <i>(Mam/Riri/Rori)</i>
	Milik kami/kita	Milik kami/milik kita
<b>4</b>	Their  <i>Si riri/ Si rori</i>  <i>(Riri/Rori)</i>	Theirs  <i>Si riri/ Si rori</i>  <i>(Riri/Rori)</i>
	Milik mereka	Milik mereka
<b>5</b>	Her  I ni (Pr)	Hers  <i>I ni (Pr)</i>
	Nya (Pr)	Miliknya perempuan
<b>6</b>	His  <i>I ni (Lk)</i>	Him  <i>I ni (Lk)</i>
	Nya (Lk)	Miliknya laki-laki
<b>7</b>	Its  Nje ni/ <i>I ni</i>	Its  <i>Nje ni/I ni</i>
	Nya (benda/hewan)	Milik itu

Possessive adjective can be defined as an adjective that modifies the noun by identifying the possession or ownership of the noun. Possessive adjective is considered as a special adjective in English, because its function is to express the ownership of something.

The possessive adjective generally cannot stand alone, and is always followed by a noun behind it. Examples are My book *Anik buk* (My book), Her cat *I ni tusa* (Her cat (female)), His laptop *I ni laptop* (His laptop (Male)), and Their performance *Si riri penampilane* (Their performance).

### **1.7.5.3 Possessive pronouns**

Possessive pronouns show that they act as markers of ownership and define who owns a certain object or person. Possessive pronouns can be in the independent form. Where independent pronouns can stand on their own without an additional object behind them. Here are the forms of independent possessive pronouns.

Possessive pronouns can be divided into singular and plural forms. The singular possessive pronouns in English are: Mine, Hers, His, and Theirs. In the Sagea language, that is: *Anak, I no, I no dan Nje no*.

While the plural possessive pronouns in English are: Ours, Yours, dan Theirs. In the Sagea language, that is; *Amam/ ité rori, Anim,Anam/menimi dan Si rori*.

Theirs can be used as a singular possession if the gender of the subject is unknown or neutral.

And Yours or in sagea is called "Aname and Anime" has two different meanings of sentence placement, the word "Anim" is used when saying your possession of one item or object and "Anam" itself is used when saying your possession of many items or objects.

### **1.7.6 Reflexive pronouns**

Reflexive pronouns are used as the object of a verb when the action of the verb returns to the doer/subject. When the subject and object are the same person is used. (Prayitno. 2004:219). Reflexive pronouns in English are: "Myself, Yourself, Himself, Herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, and themselves. In Sagea language they are: “ *Ya ro, Awé ro, ite ro/ame ro, si ro/neste ro, I ro (pr), I ro (Lk), Nje ro.*

### **1.7.7 Comparative Analysis**

The definition of comparative analysis in general can be traced through these two meanings. Analysis is meant as a kind of description or account. What is meant description is a process or way two analyze aims to know a thing and to make a probability for finding the core of the problem. The problem is found then analyzed, criticized, and finally conclude to understand, whereas comparative is a different of comparison of two things.

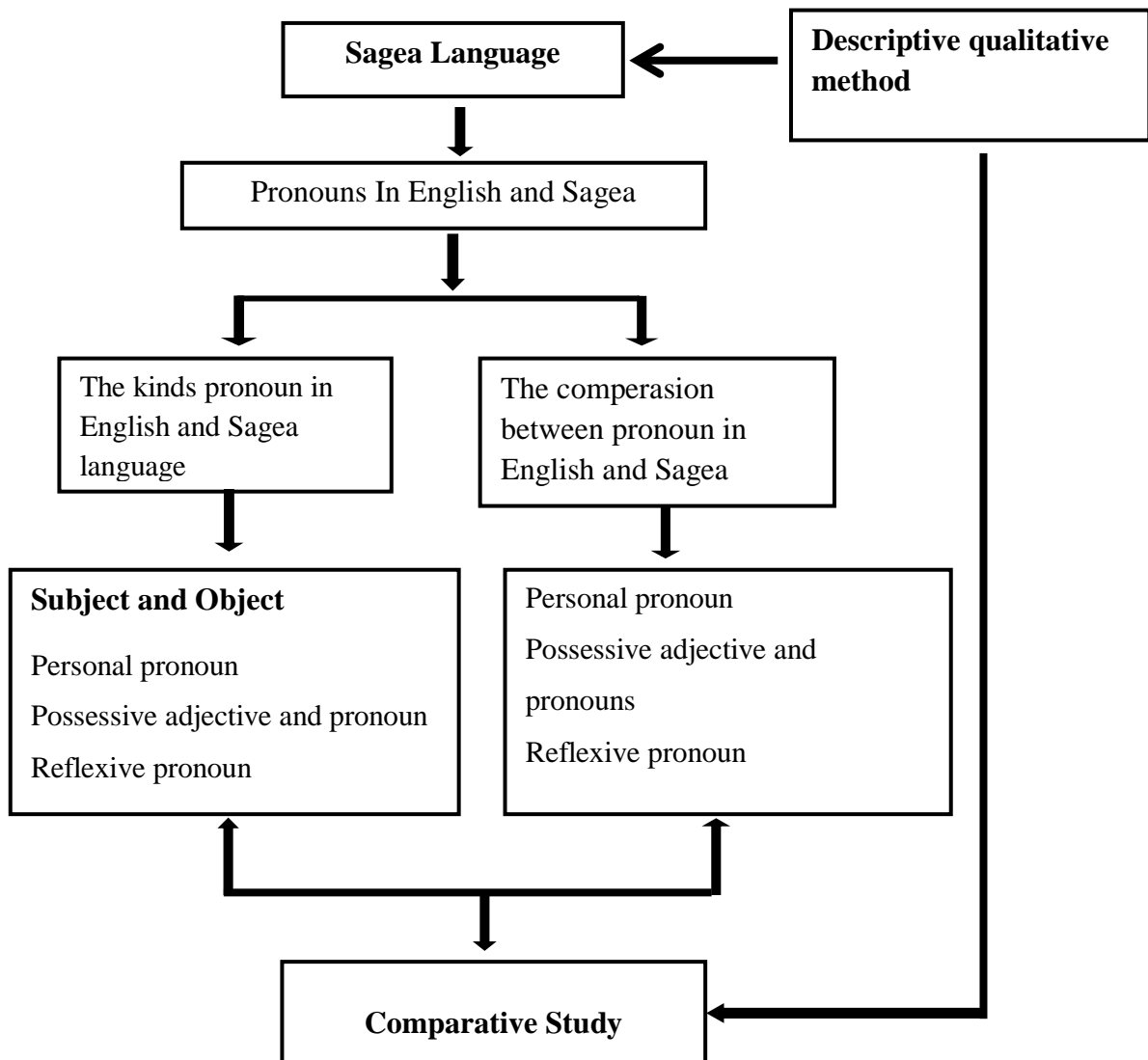
The term “comparative” is commonly known in linguistics. And from there is emerges the term of comparative linguistics which constitutes the branch of linguistics. Comparative linguistics compares two languages or all

components synchronically, so that it found their differences and similarities.

Comparative analysis is important if you want to understand a problem better or find answers to important questions. The comparative analysis technique is one of the qualitative analysis techniques used to test hypotheses regarding whether or not there is a difference between the variables or samples studied. If there is a difference, is the difference significant or is the difference just a coincidence. (*by chance*).

Comparative research can be carried out with various objectives, namely; comparing, making generalizations, determining variables, investigating possible relationships. The comparative research conducted can vary, depending on the variables and research topics conducted. There are four types of comparative research, namely: Individual comparison, universal comparison, variation discovery comparison, coverage comparison. In making comparative research, the thing that researcher need to pay attention to is not only the content of the research, but also the making of the title.

## Conceptual Framework





## **1.8. Methods And Techniques**

### 1.8.1. Type Of Research

In this study, researchers used qualitative descriptive methods. Qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomena experienced by the research subject holistically and through descriptions in the form of words and language, in a special natural context, and by utilizing various scientific methods (Moleong 2007: 6). The descriptive method is an approach that is carried out solely based on existing facts or phenomena, which empirically live for the speakers, so that what is produced or recorded in the form of language as it is.

### 1.8.2 Location and Informant

#### 1.8.2.1. Location of the research

This location was chosen based on native speakers and those living in Sagea village, North Weda District, Central Halmahera Regency who still use and preserve the local language, namely Sagea language.

#### 1.8.2.2. Informant

Informants are people who provide information to researchers about the data sought, eight or more informants were selected in this research, so that the data obtained was accurate and valid Mahsun, (2005: 141), said that to find informants in collecting data, the following criteria were used:

- a) Native speakers of Sagea language
- b) People with the age of 22-70, native to Sagea village

- c) Adults who still actively use Sagea language in speaking
- d) No disability in speaking and hearing
- e) Able to communicate in Indonesian

### 1.8.3. Techniques Of Collecting Data

#### 1.8.3.1. Observation

The researcher came directly to the research site starting immediately after the proposal examination. The researcher mingled directly with the community because the researcher was also a native Sagea speaker.

#### 1.8.3.2. Interview

In interviewing informants, researchers used a list of questions that had been arranged in sentences that could be understood by informants. Then the informants answered using the Sagea language so that the grammatical meaning can be identified as having words that change because they undergo a process of healing, repetition, fusion, which is adjusted according to language signs and bound by context (place, time, and environment).

#### 1.8.3.3. Note Talking

After conducting the interviews, the researcher took notes to obtain data, and the data obtained only concerned the aspect of address that has grammatical meaning that must be used in activities throughout the day. Especially in Sagea village.

#### 1.8.4. Kinds Of Data

##### 1.8.4.1. Primary Data

In this study, researchers also used data sources, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data was collected from interviews, namely with informants about grammatical meaning, namely the meaning of the word changes because it undergoes the process of affixing. Which is used by the Sagea community.

##### 1.8.4.2. Secondary Data

The second data in this study researchers took from books and internet media. These data are used to support primary data as a unified research data.

#### 1.8.5. Techniques Of Analysis Data

According to Bodgan (1975), says that data analysis is a process that details formal efforts to find themes and formulate hypotheses (ideas) as suggested by the data and in an effort to provide assistance to themes and hypotheses. The steps taken in analyzing the data are as follows:

##### 1.8.5.1 Transcription

Transcription is the conversion of speech into written form, usually by describing each sound with a symbol. In this study the interviews were converted into written form to make them easier to study.

##### 1.8.5.2 Translation

After making a transcription the researcher also translates the data, at the translation stage the data is transcribed, then translated into Indonesian. This is done to make it easier to analyze the data.

#### 1.8.5.3 Classification Of Data

Research data in the form of pronouns in English that have many words and similarities and differences that affect will be collected, then clarified in accordance with the sub-problems studied.

#### 1.8.5.4 Analysis Of Data

After conducting the transcription, translation, and clarification process, the next step is to analyze the clarified data to find solutions to the problems in the research plan.

#### 1.8.5.5 Conclusion

The data that has gone through the analysis process is then summarized to get a comprehensive picture of the pronouns and contexts that influence speakers in communicating in Sagea.