A CONTRATIVE STUDY OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS IN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN LANGUAGE

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I wish to thank God Almighty for His blesshing, which enables me to complete this research. This research is very simple, but had benefit for readers that want to know about art and science.

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My final debt is dedicated to my family for their moral. Without them I will not be able to complete my research.

Finally, I realize that this research is still far from being perfect; therefore, any constructive criticism and suggestion for the improvement of this thesis will be highly appreciated.

Medan,   September 2004

Writer

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Back Ground of The Problem

English is a tool of International communication all over the world. English has become a compulsory subject for Indonesian students, since it is source of knowledge. It is a fact that must scientific books are written English. Thus, by mastering English it is possible for Indonesian to transfer the knowledge for further development of the country. Besides, it is also required for those who seek a job in foreign company.

Dealing, with English pronoun is one of the language components, which needs to be mastered. Without mastering the pronoun it will be impossible for one to produce sentences since pronoun is the main element in sentences. Further, the essential elements s in a sentence is at least subject and predicate. Subject no doubt, belongs to pronoun. So, it is of importance to master the English pronoun in studying pronoun.

The writer, here who wants to study, analyzes a small aspect of linguistic under the title: "A CONTRATIVE STUDY OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS IN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN LANGUANGE".

The writer choose the title because to the following reason: first, the writer wants to know more about personal pronouns both in English and Indonesian language to master them better. Second, the writer is eager to know the similarities

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and the differences between English and Indonesian personal pronoun. Third, the writer is sure that Indonesian learners, learning English will face more difficulties due to differences rather than the similarities. That's why she tries to offer a help to any one who finds the difficulties in learning English, especially the personal pronouns.

1.2. The Problem of The Study

The problems of pronouns in English and Indonesian language most of find in sentences. Thy are also viewed from persons, numbers, forms, usages and functions are later be contrasted those of English personal pronouns, in this problem we can describe how the differences and similarities language have relation to other.

1.3. The Objective Of The Study

The writer to this thesis is a based on the purpose of the study, that is finding the similarities and differences between English and Indonesian personal pronoun viewed from the person, number, form, usage and function.

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CHAPTER II

THE METHODE OF RESEARCH

As a writer state before study in a contractive therefore, the method use for tracing the relation between English and Indonesian personal pronoun is contrastive method. The writer use library research to collect the data by study and reading some books from:

a. UNIVERSITAS MEDAN AREA library

b. USU library

c. RESORT library Medan.

The research in this thesis use primary method.

CHAPTER III

THEORITICAL OF THE STUDY

Generally, words in English can be classified in eight parts namely : noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, preposition, conjunction, adverb and interjection. This is pronoun is one of the part of speech.

From the account that was no been given the parts of speech maybe defined this.

1. A noun is a word used for <u>namely</u> some person or thing.

2. A pronoun is a word used <u>instead</u> of a noun or noun equivalent.

3. An adjective is a word used from <u>qualifying</u> a noun or pronoun.

4. A verb is a word used for saying something about a person or thing.

5. A preposition is a word used for <u>showing</u> what one person or thing has to do with another person or thing.

6. A conjunction is a word used for <u>joining</u> one to another sentence or one word to another word of the same or similar part of speech.

7. An adverb is a word used for qualifying any kind of work except a noun or pronoun.

8. Interjection is unlike all the rest, because it does nothing in the sentence, i.e. it does not help to make the sentences as the another seven do. (Nesfield 1953 ; 5)

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A pronoun is a word that takes place of a noun we used pronouns to refer person, place, thing or ideas without having to rename them. Since the pronoun takes of the place of a noun; it is better to know the kinds of noun is:

1. A proper noun is a name given to one particular person or thing and it is not inlanded to denote more then one person or thing a time; As James (person), new testament (book), York (city), France (country).

   The writing of a proper noun should be commanded with capital letter.

2. A common noun denotes no one person or thing in particular, but is common to all person or thing of the same kind; as "man", "book", "country". Here man doesn't point out any particular man such as James, but can be used for any and every man. Book doesn't point out only particular book such as the New Testament, but can be used for any and every book. Country doesn't point out only particular country such as France but can be used for any and every country in any part of world.

3. A collective noun denote a group collection or multitude, considered as a an complete whole. For instance. There may be many "sheep" is common noun because it may stand for any and every sheep; but "flock" is a collective noun, because it stands for all the sheep at one in that field, and not for any one sheep taken separately. (Nasfield, 1953 : 15 – 16).

   Nasfield further states that beside the kinds of noun given above, there is another kind of noun namely a noun of material and an abstract noun.

1. A noun of material denotes the naither or substance of which certain things are made. Example : - a cow eats grass.

    - seeds are grown in soil.

    - salt is necessary to life.

2. An abstract noun denote some quality states or action a part from any object or objects. Example : quality – cleverness, height, humilty, colour.

    State – poverty, manhood, bondage, pleasure.

    Action – loughter, movement, flight, choice.

This kind of noun named in all related to object of sence that to things which can be seen touched, heard, smelt or taste and all these kinds are concrete. But an abstract noun related to things which can not seen or touch etc., and which are touch of a part any object or objects of sence. All the nouns about can be replace by pronouns.

The kinds of pronoun. There are five kinds of pronoun:

1. Personal: I, thou you, he, she, it, they.

2. Possessive: mine, thine, his, hers, our, yours

3. Demonstrative: one, this, that, such

4. Relative or conjunctive: who, which, that,

5. Interrogative: who, which, what?.

Here, the writer to limits the problems how to used the person can be a pronoun as well as plural, and each person can be singular. There to grammartical number in English namely singular number and plural number. A noun with refer to only

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one things is classified as singular number and a noun which refer to more than one thing is classified as plural number. Persons are divided to three chategories, they are:

1. The first person is the speaker.

2. The second person is the listener or the reader.

3. The third person that is spoken about.

(Wren and Martin, 1990, 55).

3.1. The First Person

The first person indicates the speaker or writer either singular or plural.

3.1.1. The First Person Singular

The first person singular pronoun refers to the ownself consisting of one person, that is: I.

a. Form

The pronouns generally change their forms according to usage of function oin the sentences. We can trace a kind of transformation among: you, you, your ; it, it, and its. But we can not seed such a thing among : I, me, my and mine ; we, us, our and ours. It is therefore more practical to memorize all the different forms than finding out the transformation rule, if there is any.

Beside the forms due to to the cases, English has another from that is the reflexive from such as <u>myself,</u> themselves and <u>yourselves</u>. There first person singular pronoun has several forms namely, <u>I</u>, <u>me</u>, <u>my</u>, <u>mine</u> and <u>myself.</u>

b. Usage and Function

Nouns and pronouns have some functions. They accupy the function of object, the function of object – objects of verbs or objects of preposition and the function of complement. Nouns for all the functions they occupy never change forms. But pronouns change forms.

Therefore, pronouns have cases. Those serving as subjects such as <u>I</u> and <u>he,</u> are in the nominative case. And those serving as objects, such as <u>me</u> and <u>him,</u> are in the accusative case, while those denoting possessions, such as <u>my</u> and <u>his,</u> and <u>mine</u> and <u>his</u> are in the possessive case. The possessive case is divided into two sub-categories, namely possessive adjective such as are in the possessive case. The possessive case is divided into two sub-categories, namely possessive adjective such as <u>my</u> and <u>his,</u> and possessive pronouns, such as <u>mine</u> and <u>his.</u>

<u>I</u>   Pronoun <u>I</u> is only used nomatively, a occupying the function of subject.

        E.g. <u>I</u> go to the supermarket ones a week.

<u>me</u>   Pronoun <u>me</u> is only used accusatively, occupying the function of object. It can be the object of a verb.

        E.g. He <u>brings</u> <u>me</u> a cup of tea.

        It can be the object of a preposition

        E.g. <u>He</u> send a letter <u>to me.</u>

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my	Pronoun <u>my</u> is only used possessively, occupying the function of possessive adjective to modify a noun.

E.g. This is <u>my</u> <u>book</u>.

mine	Pronoun <u>mine</u> only used possessively, occupying the function of pronoun namely subject and object.

E.g. <u>Mine</u> is better than that.

<u>Myself</u>	Pronoun <u>myself</u> is only used reflexibely, occupying the function of the object of a verb which refers back to the subject.

E.g. I <u>defend</u> <u>myself.</u> It can be used for emphasizing the pronoun and place after the subject. E.g. I myself cook the mealt.

3.1.2. The First Person Plural

The first person pluran pronouns refers to the ownselves consisting of more thatn one person, that is : <u>we</u>.

a. Form

The form person plural pronoun has several forms namely, <u>we</u>, <u>us</u>, <u>our</u>, <u>ours</u> and <u>ourselves</u>.

b. Usage and Function

we	Pronoun <u>we</u> is used only nominatively, occupyinj the function of subject.

E.g. <u>We</u> play football every Sunday.

us	Pronoun us is only used accusatively, occupying the function of object. It can be the object of a verb.

E.g. They send us some money.

It can be object of preposition.

E.g. The plane flies over us.

our	Pronoun our is only used possessively, occupying the function of possessive adjective to modify a noun.

E.g. The woman in the library is our teacher.

ours	Pronoun ours is used possessively, occupying the functions of pronoun namely, subject and object.

E.g. Ours is larger than their garden.

ourselves	Pronoun ourselves is only used reflexively, occupying the function of the object of a verb which refers back to the subject.

E.g. We bought ourselves the book.

It can be used for emphasizing the pronoun. It is usually placed after the subject.

E.g. We ourselves bought the books.

3.2. The Second Person

The second person indicates the person or persons spoken to (fellow talker/s) with identical forms for singular and plural.

3.2.1. The Second Person Singular

The second person singular pronoun refers to the fellow talker consisting of one person, that is : you.

a. Form

The second person singular pronoun has several forms namely, you, your, yours and yourself.

b. Usage and Function

you   Pronoun you is used nomatively and accusatively. It may serve as the subject or as the object of the sentence.

E.g. You want to be a famous singer

your   Pronoun your is only used possessively, occupying the function of possessive adjective to modify a noun.

E.g. I found your money on the desk.

yours   Pronoun your is used possessively, occupying the function of pronoun namely subject and object.

E.g. Yours is on the table.

yourself   Pronoun yourself is used reflexively, occupying the function of the object of a verb which refers back to the subject.

E.g. You defend yourself.

It can be used for emphasizing pronoun. It usually placed after the subject. E.g. You yourlselves broke the window pane.

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3.2.2. The Second Person Plural

The second person plural pronoun refers to the fellow talkers consisting of more than one person, that is : you.

a. Form

The second person plural pronouns has several forms namely, you, your, yours and yourselves.

b. Usage and Function

you   Pronoun you is used both nominatively and accusatively and serve as the subject or the object.

E.g. All of you should do the assignment.

It can be the object a preposition.

E.g. Mother buy dresses for you.

your   Pronoun your is only used possessively, occupying the function of possessive adjective to modify a noun.

E.g. Please collect your paper.

Yours   Pronoun yours is used possessively, occupying the functions of pronoun namely as subject and object.

E.g. Your defined yourselves.

yourselves Pronoun yourselves is used reflexively, occupying the function of the object of a verb which refers back to the subject.

It can be used for emphasizing pronoun your. It is usually placed after the subject.

E.g. You yourselves broke the glass.

The second person pronoun, singular and plural do not distinguish genders.

3.3. The Third Person

The third person pronouns indicates the person or persons spoken or written about.

3.3.1. The Third Person Singular

The third person singular pronoun refers to the person/thing which is spoken/ written about consisting of a person or a thing. The pronouns of this type distinguishes genders namely the masculine, the feminine, and the neutral genders.

We know that living being are of either male or female sex. A noun that denotes a male belongs to the masculine gender, e.g. author, host, giant, poet, etc. Each of these can be replaced by pronoun 'he'. A noun that denotes a female belongs to the feminine gender, e.g. authoress, hostes, giantess, poetess, etc. Each of these can be repaced by pronoun 'she'. A noun that denotes either a male or female belongs to the common gender, e.g. baby, child, enemy, cousih, etc. Each of these can be replaced by pronoun 'it' because we do not know exactly what the sex is. A noun that denotes a thing that is neither male nor female or a thing without life belongs to the

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neuters gender, e.g. book, pen, milk, iron, gold, steel, etc. Each of these can be replaced by pronoun 'it'. The pronoun 'it' is also used for a single animal.

The following is the discussion of the third person singular pronouns.

The Masculine Gender

a. Form

The third person singular pronoun of masculine gender has several forms namely, he, him, his, and himself.

b. Usage and Function

he   Pronoun he is used nominatively, occpying the function of subject.

        E.g. He was playing guitar when I came.

him   Pronoun him is used accusatively, occupying the function of object. It can be object of a verb.

        E.g. I gave him a book.

        It can be object of a preposition.

        E.g. I received some money from him.

his   Pronoun his is used possively, occupying the function of possesive adjective to modify a noun.

        The hunter shoot the deer with his gun.

His   Pronoun his is used possesively, occupying the functions of pronoun namely as subject, object, and complement.

        E.g. He is still new.

himself   Pronoun <u>himself</u> is used reflexively, occupying the function of the object of a verb which refers back to the subject.

      E.g. He <u>hit</u> <u>himself</u>.

The Feminine Gender

a. Form

The third person singular pronoun of feminine gender has several forms namely, <u>she</u>, <u>her</u>, <u>hers</u> and <u>herself</u>.

b. Usage and Function

she   Pronoun <u>she</u> is used nominatively, occupying the function of subject.

      E.g. <u>She</u> goes to teather once a week.

her   Pronoun <u>her</u> is used accusatively, occupying the function of object. It can be object a verb.

      E.g. I <u>saw</u> <u>her</u> two days ago.

      It can be the object of a preposition.

      E.g. The motorcycle was bought <u>by</u> <u>her</u>.

her   Pronoun <u>her</u> is used possesively, occupying the function of possesive adjective to modify a noun.

      E.g. <u>Her</u> <u>sister</u> is very friendly.

hers   Pronoun <u>hers</u> is used possesively, occupying the functions of pronoun namely as subject, object and complement.

E.g. He lies on the chair.

Do not take <u>hers</u>.

The bag on the table is <u>hers</u>.

herself   Pronoun <u>herself</u> is used reflexively, occupying the function of the object of

a verb which refers back to the subject.

E.g. She <u>loves</u> <u>herself</u>.

It may used for emphasizing nouns and pronouns.

It is usually placed after the subject.

The Neutral Gender

a. Form

The third person singular pronoun of neuter gender has several forms

namely, <u>it</u>, <u>its</u> and <u>itself</u>. The neuter gender has no possesive pronoun.

b. Usage and Function

it   Pronoun <u>it</u> can be used nominatively, occupying the function of subject.

E.g. <u>It</u> barked all night.

it   Pronoun <u>it</u> can be also used accusatively, occupying the function of object.

It can be the object of a verb.

E.g. I <u>feed</u> <u>it</u>.

It can be also the object of a preposition.

E.g. Mr. Miller put the flower <u>on</u> <u>it</u> (the table).

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its	Pronoun its is used possesively, occupying the function of possesive adjective to modify a noun.

E.g. That is its tail.

itself	Pronoun itself is used reflexively, occupying the function of the object of a verb refers back to the subject.

E.g. The cat seated itself on the sofa.

It ca be used for emphasizing noun and pronouns.

E.g. It itself drinks the milk.

3.3.2. The Third Person Plural

The third person plural pronoun refers to the persons/things which are spoken/written about consisting of more than one. The third person plural pronoun does not distinguish genders, and it, therefore, has only one form for each function.

a. Form

The third person plural pronoun has several forms namely, they, them, their, theirs and themselves.

b. Usage and Function

they	Pronoun they is only use nominatively, occupying the function of subject.
E.g.	They stole the diamond by breaking the cupboard.
Them	Pronoun them is only used accusatively, occupying the function of object.
	It can be as the object of a verb.

E.g.   Mother gives them chocolate.

         It can be the object of a preposition.

E.g.   I sit between them.

their   Pronoun there is only used possessively, occupying the function of possessive adjective to modify a noun.

E.g.   The woman in the library is their teacher.

Theirs   Pronoun theirs is only used possessively, occupying the functions of pronoun namely as subject, object and complement.

E.g.   Theirs is more expensive than your car.

         You have lost your lawn mower. You may borrow theirs.

         Those bags are theirs.

Themselves Pronoun themselves is used reflexively,occupying the function of the object of a verb which refers back to the subject.

         E.g. The students helped themselves.

         It can be used for emphasizing nouns and pronouns.

         It is usually placed after the subject.

         E.g. Elizabeth and Caroline themselves water the plants.

             They themselves saw it.

    The third person pronouns involve considerations of numbers and genders as shown in the following table.

singular		plural
	nominative	nominative
1st person	I	we
2nd person	you	you
3rd person	he	they (all genders)
feminine	she	
neuter	it	

Having discussed the personal pronouns, we can summarize and classify all

the personal pronouns as at the following table.

Table 1) Personal, Reflexive, Possessive Pronouns.

			personal pronouns		possessive pronouns		Reflexive Pronouns
			subject case	object case	as adjective	as pronoun	
1st person	singular		i	me	my	mine	myself
	plural		we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2nd person	singular		you	you	your	yours	yourself
	plural		you	you	your	yours	yourselves
3rd person	singular	masculine	he	him	his	his	himself
		feminine	she	her	her	hers	herself
		neuter or non personal	it	it	its	-	itself
	plural (all genders)		they	them	their	theirs	themselves

1) Source : Randolph Quirk & Sidney Greenbaum "A university Grammar of English". London : Longman Group Ltd. 1973. Page 102.

From the table one we can see that the reflexive pronouns derive from the

possessive adjective such as myself, yourself, ourselves, atc. Except for the third

person himself and themselves which derive from the accusative forms.

3.4. Personal Pronoun in Indonesian

This chapter deals with personal pronouns in Indonesian. They are also viewer from persons, numbers, forms, usages and functions and are later be contrasted with those of English personal pronouns.

The following is a quotation that defines the personal pronouns in Indonesian. "Menurut pengertian, yang termasuk dalam jenis kata ganti adalah segala kata yang dipakai untuk menggantikan kata benda atau yang dibendakan" (Keraf, 1982 : 65).

From the quotation above we know that a pronoun in Bahasa Indonesia takes the places of a noun. The noun in Bahasa Indonesia is one of the parts of speech, and of course it has important function in sentence contructions. As in English, the noun in Indonesian can be the subject, the object of a sentence or the complement.

Menurut pengertian, "yang dinamakan kata benda ialah segala kata yang menyebutkan nama-nama benda yang konkrit maupun yang abstrak. Menurut fungsinya dalam kalimat kata benda adalah segala kata yang mungkin menjadi subjek maupun objek" (Alisyahbana, 1960 : 66).

Thus, from this defenition, we may state that Indonesian nouns are words which are used to name concrete and abstract things and which can function as subject or object in sentence.

Examples :

- sekolah   - kucing   - pohon

- kebaikan   - kesucian - kemauan, etc.

Nouns can be classified into : "kata benda konkrit" (concrete nouns) and "kata benda abstrak" (abstract nouns). Kata benda konkrit (concrete nouns) are words that refer to things which exist as tangible and definite substance. Kata benda abstrak (abstract nouns) are words that refer to thing which exist, but they can not be touched or felt by the organs of sense. These nouns denote some quality, state, action or concepts.

> "Kata benda konkrit berujud terbagi atas 4 golongan, yakni: kata benda nama diri ialah nama unutk benda tertentu, misalnya : Ali, Jakarta, Semeru, Maluku, Musi; kata benda nama jenis ialah nama benda yang macamnya/jenisnya bersamaan, misalnya: kitab, binatang, orang; kata benda nama zat ialah nama benda yang menjadi zat/bahan sesuau, misalnya : emas, perak, intan, besi, kayu, batu; kata benda himpunan sesuatu, misalnya : tentara, rakyat, lautan, daratan," (Wirjosoedarmo, 1985 : 162).

Feom the quotation above, we can see that concrete nouns in Indonesian are divided into proper nouns (kata benda nama diri), common nouns (kata benda nama jenis), material nouns (kata benda nama zat) and collective nouns (kata benda himpunan).

From the points of view or persons, persons in Indonesian are divided into three categories. They are the first person, the second person, and the third person. The first person is the speaker or the writer; the second person is the listener, reader or the person spoken to ; and the third is one that is spoken or written about. The person can be singular as well as plural and each can be replaced by a pronoun.

3.4.1. The First Person

The first person indicates the speaker or writer either singular or plural.

3.4.1.1. The First Person Singular

The first person singular pronoun refers to the ownself consisting of one person namely saya and aku.

Saya is the formal and used in formal written and spoken Indonesian.

a. Form

Indonesian has more pronouns than English. The first person singular has two pronouns, namely saya and aku. The second person singular has at least three pronouns, namely engkau, kamu and anda. The third person singular has two pronouns namely dia and beliau. The first person plural has two pronouns namely kami and kita. Kami does not include the listener but kita includes the listener. The second plural has two pronouns namely kamu and kalian. The third person plural has one pronoun namely mereka.

The pronouns in Indonesian show different characteristics. A number of them : saya (I), kamu (you), kita (we), kami (we) and mereka (they) do not change forms according to their functions in the sentences. While aku (I), engkau (you), kamu (you), dia (he, she) change forms according to their functions.

The change of form is due to morphophonemic processes. Aku, for example, changes into ku. It undergoes contraction. But then it can not stand by itself or it becomes a bound morpheme. If ku serves as the agent, it is cliticized to the verb and becomes a proclitic.

E.g. aku ambil → kuambil

If ku is objective it becomes an enclitic.

E.g. kepada aku → kepadaku

memukul aku → memukulku

If ku is possessive it becomes an enclitics.

E.g. rumah aku → rumahku.

The cliticization of the contracted forms is phonologically reasonable. The attachment of ku to the base word, such as rumahku, shifts the word stress 'rumah becomes ru'mah ku.

The other pronouns that changes forms do so in similar ways.

The first person singular pronoun saya has the same form for all functions. For the reflexive form it is usually added to the woed sendiri.

b. Usage and Function

In Indonesian as in English, nouns and pronouns have some functions. They occupy the function of subject, the function of objects – objects of verbs or object of prepositins. Nouns and some certain pronouns for all functions they occupy do not change forms.

Pronouns serving as subjects such as saya and dia are in the nominative case. And those serving as objects such as saya, dia and –nya are in the accusative case. While those denoting possession, such as saya, -ku, -mu and –nya are in the possessive case. Bahasa Indonesia has no possessive pronouns as English.

Pronouns are words that can replace nouns. But in Bahasa Indonesia not all the nouns be replaced by pronouns. Only proper nouns or persons can be replaced by pronouns. (Depdikbud, 1998 : 178).

Examples :   Ali tinggal di Jakarta. Ali can be replaced by dia. Dia tinggal di Jakarta.

Mary membeli buku. Mary can be replaced by pronoun dia. Dia membeli buku.

Tuty dan Tetty bermain di kebun. Tuty and Tetty can be replaced by pronoun mereka.

Mereka bermain di kebun.

Other noun such as common noun, material noun, collective noun, etc., can not be changed into pronoun because Bahasa Indonesia has no pronoun for things and animals. In Bahasa Indonesia the real non should be written and sometimes with the demostrative pronoun 'itu'.

Examples :   Sungai Musi berada di Sumatera Selatan.

Sungai itu berada di Sumatera Selatan.

* Dia/ * itu berada di Sumatera Selatan.

Lembu si Ali sedang memakan rumput.

Lembu itu sedang memakan rumput.

* Dia/ * itu sedang memakan

Emas adalah barang berharga.

* Dia/ * itu adalah barang berharga.

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In Bahasa Indonesia the personal pronouns do not have genders, male or female.

saya   Pronoun <u>saya</u> is used nominatively, occupying the function of subject.

saya   Pronoun <u>saya</u> is also used accusatively, occupying the function of object.

It can be the object of a verb.

E.g. Ibu <u>membelikan</u> <u>saya</u> sebuah radio.

    It can be the object of a preposition.

E.g. Tuty menceritakan kejadian itu <u>kepada</u> <u>saya</u>.

saya   Pronoun <u>saya</u> is also used possessively, occupying the function of possesive adjective to modify a noun.

E.g. Buku yang di atas meja itu adalah <u>buku</u> <u>saya.</u>

diri saya   This phrase may serve as a reflexive object which refers back to the subject.

E.g. Saya tidak pernah membohongi diri sendiri.

It may also emphasizes all pronouns regardless of their functions.

E.g. <u>Saya</u> <u>sendiri</u> tidak pernah berkata demikian.

Here <u>sendiri</u> emphasizes the subject.

Mereka memberitahu <u>saya.</u>

Ini gambar <u>saya</u> <u>sendiri</u>. Here <u>sendiri</u> emphasizes possessive <u>saya</u>.

The following is the discussion of the first person singular <u>aku.</u>

a. Form

Aku may retain its form for all functions. But many cases it tends to change form. It often contracts into –kuor ku-. When contracted it seems to be unable to stand by itself and is therefore cliticized to the neighbouring words.

b. Usage and Function

aku   Pronoun aku is used nominatively, occupying the function of subject.

      E.g. Aku membeli koran tadi pagi.

      Aku may contract into ku- and attach to the predicate.

      E.g. Aku kirimi di mangga → Kukirimi dia mangga.

      In the passive sentence where aku serves as the agent it may contract into ku-, and it is attached to the verb that follows.

      E.g. Buku itu aku beli semalam → Buku itu kubeli semalam.

aku   Pronoun aku is also used accusatively, occupying the function of object.

      It can be the object of a verb.

      E.g. Ayah mengantarkan aku ke sekolah.

        It can be the object of a preposition.

      E.g. Kakak membeli majalah untuk aku.

      Aku functioning as object may contract into –ku, and it is attached to the word that precedes it.

      E.g. Nina menjemput aku ke sekolah → Nina menjemputku ke sekolah.

        Susan menyampaikan berita itu kepada aku*.

Susan menyampaikan berita itu kepadaku.

* Indeed kepada aku sounds awkward.

aku   Pronoun aku is also used possessively, occupying the function of

possessive adjective to modify a noun that precedes it.

diriku   This form is used reflexively which tends to serve as an object.

E.g. Aku menyalahkan diriku sendiri.

Aku telah mempermalukan diriku sendiri.

Sendiri may emphasize all pronouns regardless of their functions.

E.g. Aku sendiri tidak tahu maksudnya. Here sendiri emphasizes the

object.

Ini bukuku sendiri. Here sendiri emphasizes possessive –ku.

3.4.1.2. The First Person Plural

The first person plural refers to the ownselves consisting of more than one

persons, namely kami and kita. Pronoun kami does not include the listener.

a. Form

The first person plural pronoun kami has the same form for all functions. For

the reflexive form it is usually added to the word sendiri.

b. Usage and Function

kami   Pronoun kami is used nominatively, occupying the function of subject

E.g. Kami pergi berenang sekali seminggu

kami	Pronoun kami ios also used accusatively, occupying the function of object. It can be the object a verb

E.g. Ibu menyuruh kami menyapu pekarangan.

It can be the object of a preposition.

E.g. Hal itu tidak menjadi masalah bagi kami.

kami   Pronoun kami is also used possessively to modify a noun.

E.g. Orangtua kami akan berangka ke Jakarta besok pagi

diri kami This phrase may serve as a reflexive object which refers back to the subject.

E.g. Kami selalu membela diri kami.

sendiri   Sendiri is an adjective that often emphasizes the reflexive object.

E.g. Kami tidak mau mengecewakan (diri) kami sendiri.

It may also emphasize all pronouns regardless of their functions.

E.g. Kami sendiri lupa dengan janji itu.

Here sendiri emphasizes the subject.

Mereka menyuruh kami sendiri. Here sendiri emphasizes to object.

Ini rumah kami sendiri. Here sendiri emphasizes prossessive kami.

The following is the discussion of pronoun kita. Pronoun kita includes the listener.

a. Form

Kita has the same form all functions. It is usually added to the word sendiri for the reflexive form.

b. Usage and Function

kita   Pronoun <u>kita</u> is sed nominatively, occupying the function of subject.

E.g. <u>Kita</u> bermain bola di sini saja.

kita   Pronoun <u>kita</u> is also used accusatively, occupyng the function of object.

It can be the object of a verb.

E.g. Mereka <u>membiarkan</u> kita kedinginan.

It can be the object of a preposition.

E.g. Dia selalu iri <u>terhadap</u> kita.

kita   Pronouin <u>kita</u> is also used possessively, occupying the function of possessive adjective to modify a noun

E.g. Kita tidak usah merepotkan <u>diri kita.</u>

sendiri   <u>Sendiri</u> is an adjective that often emphasizes the reflexives object.

E.g. Kita jangan mau menyusahkan (diri) <u>kita</u> <u>sendiri.</u>

It may emphasizes all pronouns regardless of their functions.

E.g. <u>Kita</u> <u>sendiri</u> tidak pernah memperhatikan mereka. Here <u>sendiri</u> emphasizes the subject.

Mereka membiarkan <u>kita</u> <u>sendiri</u> di sini. Here <u>sendiri</u> emphasizes the object.

Kertas <u>kita</u> <u>sendiri</u> yang tidak diperiksa guru. Here <u>sendiri</u> emphasizes possessive kita.

3.4.2.. The Second Person

The second person indicates the person or persons spoken to or fellow talker/s.

3.4.2.1. The Second Person Singular

The second person singular pronoun refers to the fellow talker or listener consisting of one person, namely kamu, engkau and anda.

a. Form

The second person singular pronoun kamu may retain its form for all functions. But in many cases it tends to change form. It often contracts into –mu. When contracted it seems to be unable to stand by itself and is therefore cliticized to the neighbouring word.

b. Usage and Function

kamu Pronoun kamu is used nominatively, occupying the function of subject.

    E.g. Kamu mencuci piring di kamar mandi.

kamu Pronoun kamu is also used accusatively, occupyng the function of object.

    It can be the object of a verb.

    E.g. Dia menyuruh kamu membuat kopi.

    It can be the object of a preposition.

    E.g. Kue yang di atas meja itu untuk kamu.

    Kamu functioning as object may contract into –mu, and it is attached to the word that precedes it.

E.g. Dia <u>menuduh</u> <u>kamu</u> mengambil bukunya. →

Dia menuduhmu mengambil bukunya.

Baju ini <u>untuk</u> <u>kamu</u>. → Baju ini untukmu.

kamu   Pronoun <u>kamu</u> is also used possessively, occupying the function of possessive adjective to modify a noun.

E.g. Dimana <u>rumah</u> <u>kamu</u>?

<u>Kamu</u> functioning as a possessive adjective may contract into $-mu$, and it is attached to the noun that precedes it.

E.g. Dimana <u>buku</u> <u>kamu</u>? → Dimana <u>bukumu</u>?

dirimu   This form is used reflexively which tends to serve as an object.

E.g. Kamu selalu membela <u>dirimu</u>.

sendiri   <u>Sendiri</u> is and adjective that often emphasizes the reflexive pronoun.

E.g. Kamu tidak boleh menipu <u>dirimu</u> <u>sendiri</u>.

<u>Sendiri</u> may emphasize all pronouns regardless of their functions.

E.g. <u>Kamu</u> <u>sendiri</u> tidak mengerti apa yang kamu tulis. Here <u>sendiri</u> emphasizes the subject.

Aku melihat <u>kamu</u> <u>sendiri</u>. Here <u>sendiri</u> emphasizes the object.

<u>Bukumu</u> <u>sendiri</u> yang tidak rapi. Here <u>sendiri</u> emphasize possessive $-mu$.

a. Form

<u>Engkau</u> may retain its form for all functions. But indeed it sounds awkward. It often contracts into <u>kau</u> and it can stand by itself.

b. Usage and Function

engkau   Pronoun engkau is used nominatively, occupying the function of subject.

         E.g. Engkau bermain-main saja sepanjang hari.

         Engkau functioning as subject may be contracted into kau.

         E.g. Kau bermain-maion saja sepanjang hari.

engkau   Pronoun engkau is also used accusatively, occupying the function of

         object. It can be the object of a verb.

         E.g. Ayah menyuruh kau membeli koran.

         It can be the object of a preposition may be contracted into kau.

         E.g. Kakak emmbawa kue untuk kau.

engkau   Pronoun engkau is also used possessively, occupying the function of

         possessive adjective to modify a noun.

         E.g. Berapa banyak buku engkau di sini?

         Engkau functioning as possessive adjective may be contracted into kau.

         E.g. Berapa banyak buku kau di sini?

diri kau   This pharase may serve as a reflexive object which refers back to the

         subject.

         E.g. Saya tidak pernah memburuk-burukkan diri kau.

sendiri   Adjective sendiri often emphasizes the reflexive object.

         E.g. Kau telah menghancurkan (diri) kau sendiri.

         It may also emphasize all pronouns regardless of their functions.

         E.g. Kau sendiri yang berkata demikian. Here sendiri emphasizes the

         subject.

Mereka menuduh <u>kau</u> <u>sendiri</u>. Here <u>sendiri</u> emphasizes the object.

Berikan saja uang <u>kau</u> <u>sendiri</u>. Here <u>sendiri</u> emphasizes possessive <u>kau</u>.

a. Form

The second person singular pronoun <u>anda</u> may retain its form for all functions.

b. Usage and Function

<u>anda</u>   Pronoun <u>anda</u> is used nominatively, occupying the function of subject.

E.g. <u>Anda</u> bekerja dimana?

<u>anda</u>   Pronoun <u>anda</u> is also used accusatively, occupying the function of object.

It can be the object of a verb.

E.g. Bapak Suryo telah <u>menghina</u> <u>anda</u>.

It can be the object of a preposition.

E.g. Dia berkorban <u>untuk</u> <u>anda</u>.

<u>anda</u>   Pronoun <u>anda</u> is also used possessively, occupying the function of possessive to modify a noun.

E.g. Ada oknum tertentu yang menghalangi kemajuan <u>perusahaan</u> <u>anda</u>.

<u>diri anda</u>   This phrase may serve as a reflexive object which refers back to the subject.

E.g. Anda perjuangkanlah <u>diri</u> <u>anda</u>.

<u>sendiri</u>   Adjective <u>sendiri</u> often emphasizes the reflexive object.

E.g. Anda boleh menghibur (diri) <u>anda</u> <u>sendiri</u>.

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It may also emphasize all pronoun regardless of their functions.

E.g. <u>Anda</u> <u>sendiri</u> yang berkata demikian. Here <u>sendiri</u> emphasizes the subject.

Beliau mengutus <u>anda</u> <u>sendiri</u>. Here <u>sendiri</u> emphasizes the object.

Tunjukkan SIM <u>anda</u> <u>sendiri</u>. Here <u>sendiri</u> emphasizes possessives <u>anda</u>.

3.4.2.2. The Second Person Plural

The second person plural pronoun refers to the fellow talkers or listeners consisting of more than person namely <u>kamu</u> and <u>kalian</u>. <u>Kamu</u> has the same form, usage and fucntion as <u>kamu</u> singular. They only differ in number.

a. Form

The second person plural pronoun <u>kalian</u> has the same form for all functions. For the reflexive form it is usually added to the word sendiri.

b. Usage and Function

<u>kalian</u> Pronoun <u>kalian</u> is used nominatively, occupying the function of subject.

  E.g. <u>Kalian</u> bermain layangan di lapangan.

<u>kalian</u> Pronoun <u>kalian</u> is also used accusatively, occupying the function of object. It can be the object of a verb.

  E.g. Ibu <u>melarang</u> <u>kalian</u> bermain di jalan.

  It can be the object of a preposition.

  E.g. Bapak Gubernur memberi piagam penghargaan <u>kepada</u> <u>kalian</u>.

kalian	Pronoun <u>kalian</u> is also used possessively, occupying the function of possessive adjective to modify a noun.
	E.g. Cuci tangan <u>kalian</u> sebelum makan.
diri kalian	This phrase may serve as a reflexive object which refers back to the subject.
	E.g. Kalian telah membohongi <u>diri kalian.</u>
Sendiri	Adjective <u>sendiri</u> often emphasizes the reflexive object.
	E.g. Kalian selalu menghargai (diri) kalian <u>sendiri</u>.
	It may also emphasizes all pronouns regardless of their functions.
	E.g. Kalian <u>sendiri</u> yang harus bertanggungjawab.
	Here <u>sendiri</u> emphasizes the subject.
	Kakek meninggalkan kalian <u>sendiri</u> di rumah.
	Here <u>sendiri</u> emphasizes the object.
	Rumah kalian <u>sendiri</u> dimana? Here <u>sendiri</u> emphasizes possessive <u>kalian</u>.

3.4.3. The Third Person

The third person indicates the person either singular or plural which is spoken or written about.

3.4.3.1. The Third Person Singular

The third person singular pronoun refers to the person which is spoken or written about consisting of one person namely <u>dia</u> and <u>beliau</u>.

a. Form

Dia may retain its form for all function. But in some cases it tends to change form. It can be changed into ia but more often contract into –nya. When contracted, -nya seems to be unable to stand by itself and is therefore cliticized to preceding word.

b. Usage and Function

dia   Pronoun dia is used nominatively, occupying the funtion of subject.

E.g. Dia berbelanja di pasar swalayan.

Dia functioning as subject, may contract into ia. It is able to stand by itself.

E.g. Ia berbelanja di pasar swalayan.

dia   Pronoun ia is also used accusatively, occupying the function of object. It can be the object of a verb.

E.g. Guru memarahi dia karena terlambat datang.

It can be the object of a preposition.

E.g. Berikan saja radio ini untuk dia.

Dia functioning as object may contract into –nya, and it is attached to the word that precedes it.

E.g. Tuty mencubit dia. → Tuty mencubitnya.

Paman membeli buku untuk dia. → Paman membeli buku untuknya.

Dia   Pronoun dia is also used possessively, occupying the function of possessive adjective to modify a noun.

E.g. Siapa yang mengambil tas dia?

Dia functioning as a possessive adjective may contract into –nya, and it is attached to the noun that precedes it.

E.g. Darimana kamu ambil buku dia?

Darimana kamu ambil bukunya?

dirinya   This form is used reflexively which tends to serve as an object.

E.g. Dia menyalahkan dirinya juga.

Diat tidak selalu membenarkan dirinya.

sendiri   Sendiri is an adjective that often emphasizes the reflexive pronoun.

E.g. Dia telah menghancurkan dirinya sendiri.

Sendiri may emphasize all pronoun regardless of their functions.

E.g. Dia sendiri tidak mengenal ibunya. Here sendiri emphasizes the subject.

Kami menyuruh dia sendiri untuk bekerja. Here sendiri emphasizes the object.

Yang berwarna biru itu mobil dia sendiri. Here sendiri emphasizes possessive dia.

Both dia and ia can be used nominatively, occupying the function of subject. But in many cases ia can not be used.

See the following example.

E.g.   - $\begin{bmatrix} \text{Dia} \\ \text{Ia} \end{bmatrix}$ setuju pergi bersama kami

- $\begin{bmatrix} \text{Dia} \\ \text{Ia} \end{bmatrix}$ pandai sekali.

- Buku itu sudah $\begin{bmatrix} *\text{dia} \\ *\text{ia} \end{bmatrix}$ dibacana minggu lalu.

- Memang, saya terpaksa memukul $\begin{bmatrix} \text{dia} \\ -\text{nya} \\ *\text{ia} \end{bmatrix}$

- Yang berwarna merah buku $\begin{bmatrix} \text{dia} \\ -\text{nya} \\ *\text{ia} \end{bmatrix}$

- Saya akan pergi bersama $\begin{bmatrix} \text{dia} \\ -\text{nya} \\ *\text{ia} \end{bmatrix}$

- Berikan uang ini kepada $\begin{bmatrix} \text{dia} \\ -\text{nya} \\ *\text{ia} \end{bmatrix}$

- Surat ini untuk $\begin{bmatrix} \text{dia} \\ -\text{nya} \\ *\text{ia} \end{bmatrix}$

The signal (*) in the examples above means that the word is not accepted in Bahasa Indonesia Baku.

Source : Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan

"Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesian", Jakarta : Perum Balai Pustaka. 1999 page 955.

The following is the discussion of beliau.

a. Form

The third person singular pronoun <u>beliau</u> has the same for all functions. For the reflexive form it is usually addded to the word <u>sendiri</u>.

b. Usage and Function

<u>beliau</u>   Pronoun <u>beliau</u> is used nominatively, occupying the function of subject.

         E.g. <u>Beliau</u> berpidato dengan panjang lebar.

<u>beliau</u>   Pronoun <u>beliau</u> is also used accusatively, occupying the function of object. It can be the object of a verb.

         E.g. Bapak Gubernur <u>mempersilahkan</u> <u>beliau</u> duduk.

         It can be the object of a preposition.

         E.g. Tolong sampaikan undangan ini <u>kepada beliau</u>.

<u>beliau</u>   Pronoun <u>beliau</u> is also used possessively, occupying the function of possessive adjective to modify a noun.

         E.g. Mobil yang berwarna biru itu adalah <u>mobil beliau.</u>

<u>diri beliau</u> This pharase may serve as a reflexive object which refers back to the subject.

         E.g. Beliau selalu menjaga <u>diri beliau</u>.

<u>sendiri</u>   <u>Sendiri</u> is an adjective that often emphasizes the reflexive object.

         E.g. Beliau tidak pernah menipu diri beliau <u>sendiri</u>

         It may also emphasize all pronouns regardless of their functions.

         E.g. Beliau <u>sendiri</u> yang berkata begitu.

         Here <u>sendiri</u> emphasizes the subject.

Mereka menentang beliau <u>sendiri</u>. Here <u>sendiri</u> emphasizes the object.

Ini mobil beliau <u>sendiri</u>. Here <u>sendiri</u> emphasizes possessive <u>beliau</u>.

3.4.3.2. The Third Person Plural

The third person plural pronoun refers to the person which is spoken or written about consisting of more than one namely <u>mereka</u>.

a. Form

The third person plural pronoun <u>mereka</u> has the same form for all functions. For the reflexive form it usually added to the word <u>sendiri</u>.

b. Usage and Function

<u>mereka</u>   Pronoun <u>mereka</u> is used nominatively, occupyng the function of subject.

       E.g. <u>Mereka</u> bermain layangan di tanah lapang.

<u>mereka</u>   Pronoun <u>mereka</u> is also used accusatively, occupying the function of object. It can be the object of a verb.

       E.g. Ibu <u>menyuruh</u> <u>mereka</u> belajar.

       It can be the object of a preposition.

       E.g. Kakak membagikan bon-bon <u>kepada</u> <u>mereka</u>.

<u>mereka</u>   Pronoun <u>mereka</u> is also used possessively, occupying the function of possessive adjective to modify a noun.

       E.g. Saya berkunjung ke <u>rumah</u> <u>mereka</u> tadi pagi.

<u>diri mereka</u> This phrase may serve as a reflexive object which refers back to the subject.

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E.g. Mereka tidak menyayangi diri mereka.

sendiri   Sendiri is an adjective that often emphasizes the reflexive object.

E.g. Mereka telah menghancurkan (diri) mereka sendiri.

It may also emphasize all pronouns regardless of their functions.

E.g. Mereka sendiri yang memulai pertengkaran ini.

Here sendiri emphasizes the subject.

Saya menyuruh mereka sendiri. Here sendiri emphasizes the object.

Ini pekerjaan mereka sendiri. Here sendiri emphasizes possessive mereka.

In Bahasa Indonesia, the third person plural mereka is generally used for person. The plural are expressed by repeating the noun.

Examples : - Teman-teman akan datang. Mereka akan membawa makanan mereka sendiri.

- Pak Rahmat mempunyai tiga orang anak. Mereka semua belajar di Gajah Mada.

- Bu Tini baru membeli empat buah buku. *Mereka ada di meja sekarang.

- Ide-ide yang dikemukakan Charles sangat baik. *Mereka merupakan ide yang segar.

- Ada beberapa ekor lembu di lapangan. *Mereka sedang memakan rumput.

"" means that the word can not be accepted in Bahasa Indonesia. The plural form of things and animals in Bahasa Indonesia should be written or spoken by repeating the noun.

So, the sentences should be :

- Bu Tini baru membeli empat buah buku. Buku-buku itu ada di atas meja sekarang.

- Ide-ide yang dikemukakan Charles sangat baik.

  Ide-ide itu merupakan ide yang segar.

- Ada beberapa ekor lembu di lapangan. Lembu-lembu itu sedang memakan rumput.

In fiction or other narations, sometimes mereka used to refer to animals or things thought alive.

E.g.   -   Sejak dulu anjing dankucing selalu bermusuhan. Setiap kali bertemu mereka berkelahi.

         -        Pohon mangga dan pohon rambutan ketakutan setelah mendengar bahwa pak tani akan menebangnya.

                  Mereka berjanji akan segera berbuah.

Now we can see all the personal pronouns in Bahasa Indonesia at the following table.

		Personal Pronouns		Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive
		Subject case	Object case	As adjective	
1st person	singular	saya, aku (ku-)	saya, aku (-ku)	saya, aku (-ku)	saya sendiri aku/ku-/-ku sendiri
	plural	kami, kita	kami, kita	kami, kita	kami sendiri kami sendiri
2nd person	singular	kamu, engkau (kau), anda	kamu (-mu) engkau (kau), anda	kamu (-mu) engkau (kau) anda	kamu sendiri engkau/kau sendiri anda sendiri
	plural	kamu, kalian	kamu (-mu) kalian	kamu (-mu)	kamu sendiri kalian sendiri
3rd person	singular	dia (ia), beliau	dia, -nya beliau	dia, -nya beliau	dia/ia sendiri -nya sediri beliau sendiri
	plural	mereka	mereka	mereka	
					mereka sendiri

CHAPTER IV

A COMPARISON BETWEEN PERSONAL PRONOUNS IN ENGLISH AND THOSE IN INDONESIAN

Having analyzed the personal both in English and in Indonesian, the writer finds some similarities and dissimilarities between them.

4.1. Similarities

4.1.1. Both English and Indonesian have the first person, the second person and the third person.

4.1.2 Both English and Indonesian have two grammatical numbers namely singular and plural.

4.1.3. Both English and Indonesian have the same cases functioning as nominative, accussative and possessive.

4.2. Dissimilarities

4.2.1. Indonesian has two pronouns to denote the first person singular, namely saya and aku. English has only one, that is I.

4.2.2. Indonesian has two pronouns to denote the first person plural, namely kita and kami. The former is used when the listener is include, and the latter when he is not. English has only one form i.e. we.

4.2.3. In English, pronouns can replace nouns. But in Indonesian Languange not all the nouns ca be replaced.

4.2.4. In English, common noun, material noun, collective noun, can be changed into pronoun. But in Indonesian Languange those words can not be changed into pronoun because Bahasa Indonesia has no pronoun for things and animals.

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