DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN PERSONAL PRONOUN ON "JAKARTA POST AND SUARA MERDEKA" ARTICLES

A Graduating Paper

Submitted to the Board of Examiners in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan Islam (S.Pd.I)

In English and Educational Department

By:
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113 07 104

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STATE ISLAMIC STUDIES INSTITUTE (STAIN)
SALATIGA
2012
DECLARATION

In the name of Allah, The Most gracious and The Most Merciful.

Hereby the writer declares that this graduating paper entitled "Descriptive Analysis of English and Indonesian Personal Pronoun on Jakarta Posr and Suara Merdeka articles" is made by the writer herself, and is not containing materials written and have been published by other people and other peoples’ idea except the information from the references.

The writer is capable to account to her graduating paper if in the future it can be proved of containing others’ idea or in fact, the writer imitates the others’ graduating paper.

Likewise, this declaration is made by the writer, and she hopes that this declaration can be understood.

Salatiga, January 20\textsuperscript{th}, 2012

The writer,

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NIM: 11307104
ATTENTIVE COUNSELOR NOTES

Case: Hera Wahyu Maninten’s Graduating Paper

Dear
The Head of State Institute of Islamic Studies Salatiga

Assalamu’alaikum Wr. Wb.

After reading and correcting Hera Wahyu Maninten’s graduating paper entitled “DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN PERSONAL PRONOUN ON JAKARTA POST AND SUARA MERDEKA ARTICLES”, I have decided and would like to propose that if it could be accepted by educational faculty, I hope it would be examined as soon as possible.

Wassalamu’alaikum Wr. Wb.

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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN PERSONAL PRONOUN ON JAKARTA POST AND SUARA MERDEKA ARTICLES

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Head of STAIN Salatiga

Dr. Imam Sutomo, M.Ag
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MOTTO

"The difficulty is not intended to make us BITTER but BETTER"
DEDICATION

This graduation paper is dedicated to:

1. My beloved mother and parents, thank you for the love, trust, finance and encouragement.
2. My Grandmother
3. My Uncle and aunty
4. My cousin and nephew
5. My best friends all members of PnG and TBI-D class... thanks for your support and pray... keep on friendship and togetherness
6. My ‘someone’ who always gives me support thanks for everything you give to me.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praises due to Allah, the Most Gracious and Most Merciful because of His wonderful blessing and His mercy, the writer can finish this thesis successfully. His incredible blessings realize that nothing is difficult in His eyes. Thanks for You will and endless blessing in my life.

Peace and salutation always be given to our beloved Prophet Muhammad SAW that we hope his blessing in judgment day.

However, this success would not be achieved without the supports, guidance, advice, help, and encouragement from individuals and institutions, the writer would like to express the deepest gratitude to:

1. Dr. Imam Sutomo, M.Ag, as the head of State Islamic Studies Institute (STAIN) of Salatiga.
2. Maslihatul Umami, S.PdI., M.A., as the head of English Departement.
3. Setia Rini, S.Pd., M. Pd., thanks for suggestion and guidance for this graduating paper from beginning until the end.
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5. All of my teachers who have taught and guided me.
6. All of my friends who have helped me to finish this graduating paper.
7. All of my classmates in TBI-D '07 thanks for making my times colorful.
8. All of TBI-D '07
9. Those that cannot be mentioned one by one
Finally this graduating paper is expected to be able to provide useful knowledge and information to the readers, and the writer is pleased to accept more suggestion and contributions from the reader for the improvement of this graduating paper.

Salatiga, January 20\textsuperscript{th}, 2012

The writer

\[\text{\underline{Hera Wahyu Maninten}}\]
NIM: 11307104
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ABSTRACT


Keywords: Analysis, English, Indonesian Personal Pronoun

There are differences between English and Indonesian personal pronoun. Therefore in this case, the research which is entitle Descriptive Analysis between English and Indinesian personal pronoun on Jakarta Post and Suara Merdeka articles is aimed to compare and analyze between personal pronoun in English and indonesian. This research used qualitative method in analyzing data of research. After analyzing, the researcher got the finding which mentioned that both English and Indonesian personal pronoun. The purpose of the research to compare differences in kinds; English personal pronoun has kind as subjective, objective, reflexive/reciprocal, possessive pronoun, and possessive adjective. But in Indonesian personal pronoun just have two formed singular and plural, in singular: saya, aku, daku, ku-, -ku, engkau, kamu, anda, dikau, kau-, -mu, ia, dia, beliau, -nya and plural, in plural has three form are netral, exclusive: kami, and inclusive: kita. Thus, there are similarities and differences between English and Indonesian personal pronoun.
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Languages have important roles in intellectual, emotional, and social life time of human life. Language is the institution where human communicate and interact between each others by means of habitually used oral auditory arbitrary symbols. Language as a communication mean is necessary to be mastered. In the era of globalization the need of mastering foreign language, especially English as an international language, Indonesian is need as a developing country to communicate with others countries that use English language. It is clear that many learner need to speak and interact with English multiplicity situation, as for foreign travel business or other professional reason.

In teaching learning process ultimately the grammatical aspect analysis parsing may be good as intellectual exercise, but are not much valuable. This is hopefully at the later stage, but the students should be more concerned with the sentence construction. Through this they become acquainted with the patterns of English sentences. They need to know words collocate, to know where certain classes of the words and which of those words have their normal places in sentences. So, they need to know for example; pronouns and the alternative position of them.
Knowledge of how to put words together in the right order is as important as knowledge of their meaning. In order to be clearer, the following are the examples: Billy lost Billy’s bag when Billy was going to the school. *(Billy kehilangan tas milik Billy ketika Billy sedang pergi ke sekolah)*. Correct. Billy lost his bag when he was going to the school. *(Billy kehilangan tas miliknya ketika dia sedang pergi ke sekolah)* (Drs. Rudy Hariyono & Andrew Mc. Carthy, 2008: 61).

The teaching learning process of foreign or second language mainly consists of special difficulties. It is caused by the fact not all the systems of the language and another is exactly similar. It is needs some efforts to understand the characteristics of the two languages. The effect appearing expected is to determine an appropriate way in teaching it easily.

Newspaper is one of information sources, it is a kind of written mass media issued daily or weekly that consist of several issue. It is to make indirect communication and interaction between the information source and the receivers. Newspaper has important role and position in our daily life because it is able to provide many events around the world.

Mass media have some functions; they are informing, influencing, entertaining, educating, and to linkage social phenomenon in a country. After reading newspaper, there is a lot of information that can be accessed. The information about entertaining is one of the categories that are available in newspaper.
Jakarta Post is one of some Indonesian English newspapers which are published daily. There are many articles in Jakarta Post, such as national, archipelago, opinion, business, world, special issue, etc.

Suara Merdeka is one of some newspaper in Indonesian which is published daily. There are many articles in Suara Merdeka, such as national, archipelago, opinion, business, world, special issue, etc.

For that reason, the writer is going to analyze about personal pronoun in the sentence on article from Jakarta Post and Suara Merdeka newspaper in a research entitled “Descriptive Analysis between English and Indonesian Personal Pronoun on Jakarta Post and Suara Merdeka Articles”

B. Statement of the Problem.

In this graduating paper, the writer formulates the problems as follows:

What are the differences and the similarities between English and Indonesian personal pronouns viewed from kinds and function in sentence from article “Crazy about waste” in Jakarta Post newspaper and "Dulu pengumpul medali kini pencari kepiting" in Suara Merdeka newspaper?

C. Limitation of the Problem

The researcher analyzes about personal pronoun which taken from sentence on article “Crazy about waste” in Jakarta Post newspaper, edition Tuesday October 25, 2011 twenty-eight pages vol.29 no.176 and "Dulu pengumpul medali kini pencari kepiting" in Suara Merdeka newspaper, edition Monday October 31, 2011 year 62 no.254 published 32 pages. In this discussion,
to limit the analysis the researcher focuses on analyzing viewed from kinds and function in sentence.

D. Objective of the Study

The object of the research is English and Indonesian personal pronoun in sentences from article "Crazy about waste" in Jakarta Post newspaper, edition Tuesday, October 25, 2011 twenty-eight pages vol.29 no.176 and "Dulu pengumpul medali kini pencari kepiting" in Suara Merdeka newspaper, edition Monday, October 31, 2011 year 62 no.254 published 32 pages.

E. Benefit of the study

The benefit of the study is as follows:

1. For the researcher/teacher.
   a. To give more understanding about English and Indonesian personal pronouns.
   b. To improve the writing ability in English by comparing the two languages (English and Indonesian personal pronouns).
   c. To be one of source information to the next researcher that is the problem related to this research for instance research about personal pronouns.

2. For the students.

The result of the research can stimulate the students in studying linguistic, especially about personal pronoun and it can be used as additional knowledge in grammar and other.
F. Definition of Key Terms

To understand this study easier, the writer gives some description and explanation about the key term. They are following in this line.

1. Analysis is study of something by examining its parts. (Oxford Learner's Pocket, 2004:13).

2. Personal is private, individual, of a particular person (Hornby, 1974:625).

3. Pronoun is noun word used in place of a noun or noun phrase (Hornby, 1974:670).

4. Newspaper is printed publication, issued daily or weekly, with news and advertisement. (Hornby: 287).

5. *Jakarta Post* newspaper is one of the English newspapers which are published in Indonesian everyday. There are many article in *Jakarta Post* such as about national, archipelago, opinion, bissiness, world, special issued etc. there are 28 pages in *Jakarta Post* newspaper, this newspaper is established by PT. Bina Media Tenggara and the publisher address in PT. Bina Media Tenggara Jl. Pal Merah Barat 142-143 Jakarta 10270 (*Jakarta Post*, 2011:6).

6. *Suara Merdeka* newspaper is one of the Indonesian newspapers which published Suara Merdeka Daily Newspaper in Semarang. There are many article in *Suara Merdeka* such as about national, archipelago, opinion, bissiness, world, special issued etc. there are 32 pages in Suara Merdeka newspaper, this newspaper is established by Haji Hetami and the first edition
was published on 11 January 1950. *Suara Merdeka* Group Media formerly is known are PT Suara Merdeka Press. (*Suara Merdeka*, 2011).

G. **Thesis Organization**

In this research the writer gives some out lines to make easy to understand this thesis. Chapter I is introduction. In this chapter discusses about background of the study, statement of the problem, limitation of the problem, objective of the study, benefit of the study, definition of key term, thesis organization. Then in chapter II is theoretical frame work which definition of personal pronoun, English and Indonesian personal pronoun. In chapter III is discussion of Research methodology. In chapter IV is data presentation and data analysis, this chapter describes data analysis the similarities and differences between English and Indonesian personal pronouns. In the last chapter V is closure that consists of conclusion and suggestion. And the last part is bibliography and appendixes.
CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

A. Definition of Pronouns

Pronoun is a word used in place of noun. It may stand for a person, place, thing, or idea (Jhon E. Warriner, 1973:34). Pronoun has the function to order that in each sentence or paragraph not occur repeating same the word.

Example:

"Bill is good boy. He is friendly. Actually, I like him”. In this example words He and him said pronouns because substitute noun Bill.

Pronoun is a word used to replace the noun in a sentence. The function is that each sentence or paragraph is not occur repeat the same word (Haryono and Andrew, 2008:61). In English linguist, pronoun classification be some classes. There are personal pronoun, possessive pronoun, introgative pronoun, relative pronoun, demonstrative pronoun, reflexive pronoun, reciprocal pronoun and indefinite pronoun.

B. Types of Pronoun

Here, the writer would like to give example one by one as follow:

1. Personal Pronoun is a pronoun used to replace the first person, second and third person (Haryono and Andrew, 2008:61).

Example: She is my mother

They go to school every morning
We back home together

2. Possessive Pronoun is pronoun are used to indicate ownership of something
   (Haryono and Andrew, 2008:64).

   Example: This book is mine

   Those book are yours

3. Interrogative Pronoun is pronoun are used to indicate a question, or pronoun
   that is used to initiate a question, whether direct or indirect questions
   (Haryono and Andrew, 2008:71).

   Example: What is your name?

   Which is your car?

   Where is your car?

4. Relative Pronoun is pronoun that function to combine two sentences into one
   by removing the same word (Haryono and Andrew, 2008:74).

   Example: The man who is standing under the tree, is my boy friend.

   The cat that runs fast is mine

   The girl, whose car is very expensive, is my friend

5. Demonstrative Pronoun is pronoun are used to indicate objects, animals or
   people who are considered (Haryono and Andrew, 2008:65).

   Example: This my pencil

   That is her sister

   Those are our bags
6. Reflexive Pronoun is pronoun which indicates that the acts committed by the subject about the subject itself (Haryono and Andrew, 2008:64).

Example: She bought a new car for herself
They hurt themselves
We look at ourselves in the mirror.

7. Indefinite Pronoun is pronoun that do not have a specific antecedent which indicates objects, animals or people, as well as indicating quality (Haryono and Andrew, 2008:67).

Example: No one can reach it
Most of the books are expensive
Do any want to run?

8. Intensive pronoun or emphatic pronoun is pronoun that functions to confirm or gives emphasis on the subject statements in order to be firmly and strong (Haryono and Andrew, 2008:65).

Example: You yourself must go to her house
We ourselves saw him in the park yesterday

C. English and Indonesian Personal Pronoun

1. English Personal Pronoun

Pronouns are words that are used to replace people or things. Personal Pronoun is pronouns that used as substitutes a persons who spoken, a person who while hearer or a person who is talked about somethings. Personal pronoun is classified into three:
a. The speaker, called the first person. Singular: I (spelled with a capital letter) example: I want singing (I refer the speaker only) Plural: we (includes the speaker and one or more others) example: we go to school every morning (we includes the speaker/writer).

b. The person speaker to, called the second person. Singular: you example: you have study hard to get a good grade. Plural: you example: you all get into trouble sometimes.

c. The person or thing being spoken of called the third person. Singular: he (masculin) example: he smiles everyday, she (feminine) example: she is very dilligent, it (for other person) example: a chiken is lying on the street. It is collided by truck. Plural: they example: they go to party to night (Marcella, 1992:27).

English pronouns has a number of forms, depending on their grammatical role in a sentence:

a. Subjective case (I, we, you, they, he, she, it) used as the subject of verb.

b. Objective case (me, us, you, them, him, her, it) used as the object of a verb or preposition.

c. Two possessive form (adjective: my, our, your, their, his, her, its. And pronoun: mine, ours, yours, theirs, his, hers, its). These are used to stand for the possessor of another noun or that is used as a determiner, and one that is used as a pronoun or a predicate adjective. The former are sometimes not include among the pronous, since they do not act as nouns,
but have a role to both, at least informally. The to sets of pronouns are sometimes distinguished possessive pronouns and possessive adjectives.

d. Reflexive form (myself, ourselves, yourself, selves, themselves, himself, herself, itself) which replaces the objective case form in referring to the same entity as the subject.

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_personal_pronouns)

Kinds of personal pronoun and their functions, function a subject (Subject pronouns), as an object (object pronoun), as an adjective (possessive adjectives), to express possession (possessive pronouns), and to declare self-reflection (reflexive or reciprocal pronouns). Fifth pronoun is presented in the table below:

**Table 2.1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Classification Table of Personal Pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal pronoun</th>
<th>Subjective</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Reflexive / reciprocal</th>
<th>Possessive Pronoun</th>
<th>Possessive Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First Person</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>Myself</td>
<td>Mine</td>
<td>My</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>We</td>
<td>Us</td>
<td>Ourselves</td>
<td>Ours</td>
<td>Our</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second Person</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>Yourself</td>
<td>Yours</td>
<td>Your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>Yourselves</td>
<td>Yours</td>
<td>Your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Third Person</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>Him</td>
<td>Himself</td>
<td>His</td>
<td>His</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person</td>
<td>She</td>
<td>Her</td>
<td>Herself</td>
<td>Her</td>
<td>Her</td>
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<td>--------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It</td>
<td>It</td>
<td>Itself</td>
<td>Its</td>
<td>Its</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>They</td>
<td>Them</td>
<td>Themselves</td>
<td>Theirs</td>
<td>Their</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The detail information about the Personal Pronoun will be described below:

1. Use of Subject Pronouns

   Subject pronouns are pronouns that function as subject. Here is some kinds of subject:

   a. I, We, You, They, He, and She used to replace people. "They" are also used to replace plural nouns. "He" and "She" can also be used to replace animals. Special "She" can also be used to replace salts ships.

   b. "It" to replace a single inanimate objects and plants.

   c. "He, she, it" is the singular subject (third person singular) which is always followed by a singular verb.

2. The use of Object Pronouns

   Object pronoun is a pronoun that serves as an object and placed after the verb

   Example:

   a. Mother gave me a piece of cake

   b. Mother gave you a piece of cake.

   c. Mother did not give him a piece of cake
3. The use of Possessive Adjective

Pronoun is functioning as an adjective, to explain the possession of nouns. (The nouns belong to whom?)

Example:

a. This is my house
b. This is your dictionary
c. That is our television

4. The use of Possessive Pronoun

This pronoun is also claimed ownership of an object. The difference with the possessive adjective is located on the noun is not mentioned again because it is implicit in this pronoun.

Example:

a. This house is mine
b. This dictionary is yours
c. This dictionary is his

5. The use of Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive or reciprocal pronoun is used to reflect and to harden the meaning person or thing to which it refers.

Example:

a. You only love yourself
b. She must be angry to herself
c. They are proud of themselves
2. Indonesian Personal Pronoun

Pronomina persona is pronomina used to refer to a person. Pronomina can refer to self-pronomia first persona, referring to people who talk to-pronomia second persona, or refers to a person who was talking about pronomina third person. Among pronomia, there is a reference to the number one and there is a reference to the amount of more than one. There are forms of exclusive, inclusive and netral (Moeliono, 1997:172).

### Table 2.2

The Table of Pronomina Persona

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persona</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Netral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>First</strong></td>
<td>Saya, aku,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>daku, ku-, -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ku</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second</strong></td>
<td>Engkau, kamu,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anda, (sekalian)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dikau, kau-, -mu</td>
<td>Anda sekalian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Third</strong></td>
<td>la, dia, beliau, -nya</td>
<td>Mereka, -nya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The detail information about the Pronomina Persona will be described below:

1. **Singular form first persona** (*saya, aku and daku*) that all of raw and used different forms.
   
   a. "Saya" is the form commonly used in formal and official writings such as speeches.
   
   b. "Aku" is more widely used in formal situations and further demonstrates the intimacy between readers, writers and listeners are found in poetry, stories and everyday conversation. "Aku" has some forms (*-ku and ku*) word "ku-" attached in front of verbs, such as: kupakai, kukirimkan. While "-ku" is used in formation ownership such as: kawanku, sepedaku.
   
   c. "Daku" is generally used in literature.

2. **Plural form first persona** there are two; *kami* and *kita*. (Moeliono, 1997: 174) The differences can be seen as follow:
a. "Kami" means exclusive, pronomina as refers to the speaker / writer and other people on his side, but it does not cover other people in the listener / reader.

Example:

*Kami akan berangkat pukul enam pagi* (We will leave at six in the morning).

b. Instead the word "kita" is inclusive, that pronomina appertaining for the speaker / writer, the listener / reader and possibly other parties.

Example:

*Kita akan berangkat pukul enam pagi.* (We will leave at six in the morning).

3. **Singular form second persona** has some form, they are: *engkau, kamu, anda, dikau, kau-, and –mu.* (Moeliono, 1997:174) Here’s the using:

a. Second persona (*engkau and kamu*) used by.

1) Parent to a young person who is well-known and long.

Example:

a) *Kamu sudah bekerja, Kan?* (Are you working, right?)

b) *Pukul berapa kamu berangkat kesekolah, nak?* (What time do you go to school, son?).

2) A higher social status.

Example:
a) *Apakah hasil rapat kemarin sudah kamu ketik, Lisa?* (Have you type the result of the last meeting, Lisa?)

b) *Kenapa engkau kemarin tidak masuk?* (Why you did not go yesterday?)

3) People who have a relationship that akrap regardless of age and social status. (In certain respects the situation conversations come into play).

Example:

a) *Kapan sapimu akan kamu carikan rumput?* (When you will seek grass for your cow?)

b) *Baru jadi direktur sebulan, kenapa rambutmu sudah mengubah?* (Just has been being director for a month, why your hair has been being gray?)

b. Second person "Anda" is intended to neutralize the relationship. Although this word has begun to widely used, the structure of our cultural and social values still limit the use of pronomina it. Pronomina "anda" is used.

1. In relationships that are not individual so "Anda" are not directed at a specific person.

Example:
a) Sebentar lagi kita akan mengudara. Anda kami mohon menggunakan sabuk pengaman. (We will take off in a minute, use your seat belt please!).

b) Pakailah sabun ini; kulit anda akan bersih. (Use this soap; your skin will be clean.)

2. In relationship face to face, but the speaker does not want to be too formal or too intimate.

Example:

a) Anda sekarang tinggal dimana? (Where do you live now?)

b) Apa anda sudah mendengar berita itu? (Have you already heard the news?)

c. “Dikau” is also used in a variety of languages; especially in various kinds of literature that sastra. moreover pronomina “dikau” is not often used anymore.

Example:

1) Yang kurindukan hanya dikau seorang. (Only you who I missed)

2) Percayalah, dikaulah satu yang ada dihatiku. (Believe me, just you the one in my heart).

d. “kau-and-mu” is a bound form of “engkau and kamu” the entire second person in the form of intact can be used to express a relationship of ownership by placing it behind the noun that refers to
the property. Only "-mu" can also refer to the owner but only represent "engkau and kamu". Here's an example of ownership:

a)  *Adikmu dimana sekarang?* (Where is your brother now?).

b)  *Apa istrimu sudah melahirkan?* (Has your wife giving born?)

4. **Plural form second persona**, there are two kinds(Moeliono, 1997:176):

a.  "*Kalian"*

Example:

*Kalian mau kemana liburan mendatang?* (Where are you going next holiday?)

b. The second persona coupled with the word "*sekalian"*

Example:

*Kamu sekalian harus datang kekantor pada waktunya.* (You must come to the office on time); *hal ini terserah pada anda sekalian.* (It is up to you all).

5. **Singular form third persona** there is two kinds (Moeliono, 1997:176) there are:

a.  "*Ia, dia or -nya"*

(*Ia and dia*) have the same function, but there are certain constraints that are owned by each. *"Ia and dia"* can be used in the position as subject or in front of the verb.

Example:

1)  *Dia pandai sekali* (He is very smart)
2) *Ia setuju dengan pendapat kami* (He agrees with our opinion)

But if it serves as an object only form (*dia* and *-nya*) that may arise.

Example:

a) *Yang berwarna merah itu buku dia.* (The red was his book).

b) *Yang bewarna merah itu bukunya.* (The red was his book)

b. And *"Beliau"*

(Beliau) expressed his respect, because he was used by a person younger or lower social status than the third person.

Example:

1) *Presiden baru saja menelpon bahwa beliau tidak dapat hadir.*

   (President has just called that he can not be present).

2) *Saya rasa beliau tidak akan menolak usul ini.* (I think he will not reject this suggestion).

   Of the four third person pronouns, only *"dia, -nya, and beliau"* that can be use to explain the property.

Example:

1) *Rumahnya di daerah Kebayoran Baru.* (His home at Kebayoran Baru).

2) *Saya tidak tahu alamat dia.* (I do not know her address).

3) *Anak beliau masih belajar di Gadjah Mada.* (His sn is studying at Gadjah Mada).
6. **Plural form third persona** is "merekanya" in reference "merekanya" differ by a single person pronouns. In general, "merekanya" were only used for human being. As a plural object or concept is expressed in other ways, for example by repeating the noun or by it sintaksis like in the example sentence (a) can be accepted but in sentence (b) does not. (Moeliono, 1997:178)

Example:

a. *Teman-teman akan datang. Merekanya akan membawa makanannya sendiri.* (Friends will come. They will bring their own food). *Pak sugi mempunyai tiga orang anak. Merekanya semua belajar di Gadjah Mada.* (Mr. Sugi has three children. They all is studying at Gadjah Mada University).

b. *Bu Anik baru membeli tiga buah buku. Merekanya ada di meja sekarang.* (Mrs. Anik just bought three books. They are on the table now). *Ide dari Rio sangat baik. Merekanya merupakan ide yang segar.* (The Rio’s idea is very good. They are a fresh idea).

But in fiction, the word "merekanya" are also sometimes used to refer to animals or inanimate objects are considered.

Example:

*Sejak dulu anjing dan kucing selalu bermusuhan. Setiap bertemu merekanya berkelahi.* (Since for the time being dogs and cats are always hostile. Each meets their fight).
"Mereka" do not have the variety of types so that in any position that only the form that is used: "usul mereka, rumah mereka, kepada mereka".
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research method is very important in conducting a research, it is necessary for researcher to apply an appropriate method. In order to get some data that are required in this study, the writer has conducted library research. In this chapter, the writer would like to explain the methodology of this research. It consists of research approach, type of research, object of the study, source of data, data collection method, technique of data analysis.

A. Research Approach

Concerning the research problems and objectives, the writer used a descriptive qualitative approach in this research paper. Descriptive qualitative approach does not apply the detail arithmetic calculation or statistic is contains sentences or description of the objects.

In this research, the writer used a descriptive method to analyze the data. According to Saifuddin Azwar (1997:6), in a descriptive method, the researcher analyzes and presents the fact systematically therefore it can be understood and concluded easily.

B. Type of the Research

The researcher used a qualitative research, which is defined as a research of which the data in the form of written or oral words that is descriptively analyzed. Moleong (2003:3) says that a qualitative research deals with a kind of
research which does not use statistic procedures in analyzing the data. In a qualitative research, the researcher tends to prior in accurate explanation to analyze and present what have been found.

C. Object of the Study

The object of the research was English and Indonesian personal pronoun in sentences from article "Crazy about Waste" on Jakarta Post newspaper, edition Tuesday October 25, 2011 vol.29 no.176 and "Dulu Pengumpul Medali, Kini Pencari Kepiting" on Suara Merdeka newspaper, edition Monday October 31, 2011 year 62 no.254 published 32 pages.

D. Source of Data

For this case, the researcher looked for the source data from article "Crazy about waste" and finds forty-two personal pronouns in sentence from this article on page:28, which was taken from newspaper Jakarta Post, edition Tuesday October 25, 2011 vol.29 no.176 and finds seventeen data of personal pronouns in sentence from this article "Dulu Pengumpul Medali, Kini Pencari Kepiting" page:1&13, which was taken from newspaper Suara Merdeka, edition monday october 31, 2011 year 62 no.254 published 32 pages. The writer chose this newspaper because this is the most popular newspaper in Indonesia.

E. Data Collection Method

Data collection is very important in this research. According to Azwar (2010:36) there are many ways to collect the data, such as observation, instrument of collecting data and documentation.
In this case the writer used documentation as the way to collect the data. Documentation is getting the data about case or variable as note, transcripts, book, magazine, etc (Suharsimi Arikunto, 1990:321).

To obtain the data, the writer used *Jakarta Post* and *Suara Merdeka* newspaper as the data source and focus on the English and Indonesian personal pronoun in sentence from article “*Crazy about Waste*” on *Jakarta Post* edition Tuesday, October 25, 2011 vol.29 pages no.176 and “*Dulu Pengumpul Medali, Kini Pencari Kepiting*” on *Suara Merdeka* newspaper edition Monday, October 31, 2011 year 62 no.254 published 32 pages. In order to collect the data, the writer ran observation through these steps as follows:


2. Select the English an Indonesian Personal Pronoun.

3. Write the data.

4. Arrange data into some part based on classification.

**F. Technique of Data Analysis**

In analyzing the data, the writer applied descriptive method which does not need hypothesis formulation. The steps taken by the writer in analyzing data was as follows:
1. Data collection

Through this steps the writer red the entire article of “Crazy about Waste” in Jakarta Post edition Tuesday, October 25, 2011 vol.29 pages no.176 and Dulu Pengumpul Medali, Kini Pencari Kepiting” and Suara Merdeka newspaper edition Monday, October 31, 2011 year 62 no.254 published 32 pages and puts them as the data.

2. Identification

After collect the data the writer identifies the appropriate and inappropriate data.

3. Classification


4. Data Analysis

After classifies the English and Indonesian personal pronoun the writer analysis the data. In analyzing the data, the writer takes the steps are as follows firstly, the researcher reads the sentence on article “Crazy about Waste” in Jakarta Post edition Tuesday, October 25, 2011 vol.29 pages no.176 and “Dulu Pengumpul Medali, Kini Pencari Kepiting” in Suara Merdeka newspaper edition Monday, October 31, 2011 year 62 no.254
published 32 pages and books both English and Indonesian that consists of personal pronouns. The researcher looked for English and Indonesian personal pronouns in sentence on article “Crazy about Waste” in Jakarta Post edition Tuesday, October 25, 2011 vol.29 pages no.176 and “Dulu Pengumpul Medali, Kini Pencari Kepiting” in Suara Merdeka newspaper edition Monday, October 31, 2011 year 62 no.254 published 32 pages. The researcher writes all the collected data into papers and classifying them based on contrastive analysis. Finally, the researcher analyses the English and Indonesian personal pronouns. Then looks for the similarities and the differences of them and takes the conclusion.
CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

In this chapter, the writer analyzes the data. Suitable with the purpose of contrastive analysis to find out the similarities and the differences of the language, the writer analyzes English and Indonesian personal pronoun which the writer studied and discusses the research finding.

In analyzing the data, the writer takes the steps are as follows firstly, the researcher reads the sentence on article “Crazy about Waste” in Jakarta Post newspaper edition Tuesday October 25, 2011 vol.29 no.176 and “Dulu Pengumpul Medali, Kini Pencari Kepiting” in Suara Merdeka newspaper edition Monday October 31, 2011 year 62 no.254 published 32 pages and books both English and Indonesian that consists of personal pronouns. The researcher looks for English and Indonesian personal pronouns in sentence on article “Crazy about Waste” in Jakarta Post newspaper edition Tuesday October 25, 2011 vol.29 no.176 and “Dulu Pengumpul Medali, Kini Pencari Kepiting” and Suara Merdeka newspaper. The researcher writes all the collected data into papers and classifying them based on contrastive analysis. Finally, the researcher analyses the English and Indonesian personal pronouns. Then looks for the similarities and the differences of them and takes the conclusion.
A. Data Presentation

There are many kinds of research data, one of them is linguistic data. In this research, the researcher analyzes English and Indonesian personal pronoun. The researcher looks for the data from article "Crazy about waste" and finds forty-two personal pronouns in sentence from this article on page:28, which is taken from newspaper "Jakarta Post, edition Tuesday October 25, 2011 twenty-eight pages vol.29 no.176" and finds seventeen data of personal pronouns in sentence from this article "Dulu pengumpul medali, kini pencari kepiting" page:1&13, which is taken from newspaper "Suara Merdeka, edition monday October 31, 2011 year 62 no.254 published 32 pages.

1. The article from Jakarta Post:
   
   a. He may be the first person in the world to pioneer waste management.
   
   b. I decided to teach them how to deal with the waste accumulating at their refugee centers.
   
   c. Refugee looked on in horror as we dug through the waste.
   
   d. They could not imagine what we were doing, junadi says.
   
   e. We taught them how to make money from waste.
   
   f. Started to support our efforts.
   
   g. Government agencies are often unsure how to allocate their financial.
   
   h. for their own purpose.
i. He is the link between the villages.

j. To manage waste while lifting themselves out of poverty.

k. His wife, prita, a trained accountant.

l. She jokingly says, I am the waste bank director.

m. In 2003, my front room over looked a pile of rubbish.

n. This troubled him and his family but his neighbours were not prepared to do anything about it.

o. There was no assigned place for rubbish disposal in their low-income housing estate.

p. In 2005, junaidi put himself forward as neighbourhood (RT) chief.

q. People were pleased that I wanted to be (RT) chief.

r. My primary goal was to clean up the mess in front of my house but none of my neighbors knew this.

s. But his neighbours soon opposed the program.

t. They were used to tossing or burning their rubbish and felt it was too much work to collect.

u. They demanded I stand dows as head man.

v. In their minds, waste was not a problem, junaidi says.

w. People brought their separated waste.

x. We held a lottery.

y. Because otherwise they get too low a price.

z. Junaidi started a similar system in his area.
a. Bringing their separated waste to the bank-plastic, paper etc.

a. When the waste is sold, its cash value is written into the bank books.

b. Members normally withdraw their savings only once a year.

aa. Between 2009 and 2010 we found that our banks had collected Rp.20,000,000.

bb. The merapi refugees have accumulate between Rp.2,500,00 and Rp.3,000,000 in their bank books, says junaidi.

cc. We decided to allow our member credit.

dd. People can borrow Rp.50.00 and pay it back over two months.

ee. They can receive a composter on credit worth Rp.50,000.

ff. They cannot borrow again.

gg. We started to get awards for our clean and green.

hh. This encouraged our community to continue our programs.

ii. Junaidi's neighborhood recycle their waste.

jj. We make compost in each household.

kk. We have changed our program from being based on rotating credit to a waste bank.

ll. Because of our preparedness to change and innovate.

mm. The young are interested and want to join us now.
2. The article from Suara Merdeka:

a. *Jumain lalu bercerita bahwa ia baru bangun tidur.* (The Jumain told about him who has just wake up)

b. *Saya bisa dapat tiga atau empat kilogram kepiting dan rajungan.*  
(I can get three or four kilograms of crabs and rajungan)

c. *Ia lalu meneruskan cerita mengingat waktu mudanya.* (Then, He continued the story about his young)

d. *Sehingga ia tidak bisa membaca dan menulis.* (So he can not writing and reading)

e. *Dia bersemangat karena dilatih dayung.* (He is conscious because has been taught pedal)

f. *Saya tak tau kalau beliau adalah pelatih olahraga dayung.* (I do not know if he is the pedal sport trainer)

g. *Saya lalu diajak berlatih.* (Then I have been invited to train)

h. *Ketekunanya berlatih mulai membukahkan hasil.* (His perseverance on train makes a result)

i. *Ia menyabet medali emas dalam kejuaraan daerah sehingga mewakili kota semarang.* (He got gold medal in regional championship and represent Semarang city)

j. *PON XIII tahun 1985 dia meraih perunggu.* (He got bronze medal at PON XIII, in 1985)
k. Untuk kali pertama dia langsung mendapat emas di nomor perahu naga 800 dan 1500 meter. (For the first time he got gold medal in dragon boat 800 and 1500 meter)

l. Ia tak mengalami perubahan nasib yang cukup baik. (He does not get a better destiny change)

m. Ia tak mendapat gaji seperti atlet saat ini. (He does not get salary like recently athlete)

n. Namun ada satu yang ia dapat. (But there is the one that he gets)

o. Saya memang biasa kerja susah. (I usually a hard worker)

p. Saya jelas tidak mampu menghidupi istri saya, katanya. (I can not give better live for my wife, his said)

q. Saat itu ia sukses masuk putaran final. (At that time, he comes to final successly)

B. Data Analysis

1. The article from Jakarta Post:

   a. He may be the first person in the world to pioneer waste management.

      Analysis: He as a subject pronoun, third person singular pronoun

   b. I decided to teach them how to deal with the waste accumulating at their refugee centers.

      Analysis:

      1) I as a subject pronoun, first person singular pronoun, which is located before the verb (taech)
2) **Them** as an object pronoun, third person plural pronoun, which is located after the verb (teach)

3) **Their**: a possessive adjective, the third person plural pronoun, which serves more to emphasize and explain the ownership of the Noun.

c. Refugee looked on in horror as we dug through the waste.

   Analysis: **We** as a subject pronoun, first person plural pronoun, which is located before the verb (dug).

d. **They** could not imagine what **we** were doing, Junadi says.

   Analysis:

   1) **They** as a subject pronoun, third person plural pronoun, which is located before the verb (Could not imagine)

   2) **We** as a subject pronoun, first person plural pronoun, which is located before the Verb (doing)

e. **We** taught **them** how to make money from waste.

   Analysis:

   1) **We** as a subject pronoun, first person plural pronoun, which is located before the verb (taught)

   2) **Them** as an object, third person plural pronoun, which is located after the verb (make)

f. Started to support **our** efforts.

   Analysis: **Our** as a possessive adjective, the first person plural pronoun.
g. Government agencies are often unsure how to allocate their financial.
   Analysis: Their a possessive adjective, the third person plural pronoun, which serves more to emphasize and explain the ownership of the Noun (Financial).

h. for their own purpose.
   Analysis: Their a possessive adjective, the third person plural pronoun.

i. He is the link between the villages.
   Analysis: He as a subject pronoun, third person singular pronoun.

j. To manage waste while lifting themselves out of poverty.
   Analysis: Themselves the reflexive pronoun, third person plural pronoun, which serves to reflect and affirm something that is referred to as "out of poverty".

k. His wife, prita, a trained accountant.
   Analysis: His as a possessive adjective, the third person singular pronoun, which serves more to emphasize and explain the ownership Noun (Prita)

l. She jokingly says, i am the waste bank director.
   Analysis:
   1) She as a subject pronoun, third person singular pronoun, which is located before verb (says)
   2) I as a subject pronoun, first person singular pronoun.

m. In 2003, my front room over looked a pile of rubbish.
Analysis: **My** as a possessive adjective, pronoun first person singular, which serves more to emphasize and explain the ownership against each Noun (front room)
n. This troubled **him** and **his** family but **his** neighbours were not prepared to do anything about **it**.

Analysis:
1) **Him** as an object pronoun, third person singular pronoun, which is located after the verb (troubled)
2) **His** as a possessive adjective, third person singular pronoun.
3) **I** as a subject pronoun, first person singular pronoun, which is located after the verb (do anything)

o. There was no assigned place for rubbish disposal in **their** low-income housing estate.

Analysis: **Their** a possessive adjective, the third person plural pronoun, which serves more to explain and emphasize to the Noun (low-income housing estate)

p. In 2005, Junaidi put **himself** forward as neighbourhood (RT) chief.

Analysis: **Himself** as a reflexive pronoun, third person singular pronoun, which serves to reflect and affirm something that is referred to as "RT chief"

q. People were pleased that **I** wanted to be (RT) chief.
Analysis: I as a subject pronoun, first person singular pronoun, which is located before the verb (wanted)

r. My primary goal was to clean up the mess in front of my house but none of my neighbors knew this.

Analysis:

1) My as a possessive adjective, pronoun first person singular, which serves more to explain and emphasize to the Noun (mess)

2) My: as a possessive adjective, pronoun singular orangpertama, which serves more to explain and emphasize to the Noun (house)

3) My: as a possessive adjective, pronoun first person singular, which serves more to explain and emphasize to the Noun (neighbors)

o. But his neighbours soon opposed the program.

Analysis: His as a possessive adjective, the third person singular pronoun, which serves more to explain and emphasize to the Noun (neighbors)

p. They were used to tossing or burning their rubbish and felt it was too much work to collect.

Analysis:

1) They: as a subject pronoun, third person plural pronoun, which is located before the verb (used)

2) Their a possessive adjective, the third person plural pronoun, which serves more to explain and emphasize to the Noun (rubbish)
3) **It** as a possessive adjective, third person singular pronoun.

q. **They** demanded i stand dows as head man.

Analysis:

1) **They** as a subject pronoun, third person plural pronoun, which is located before the verb (demanded)

2) **I** as a subject pronoun, first person singular pronoun, which is located before the verb (stand)

r. **In** their minds, waste was not a problem, junaidi says.

Analysis: **Their** a possessive adjective, the third person plural pronoun, which serves more to explain and emphasize to the Noun (Minds)

s. People brought **their** separated waste.

Analysis: **Their** a possessive adjective, the third person plural pronoun, which serves more to explain and emphasize to the Noun (separate waste)

t. **We** held a lottery.

Analysis: **We** as a subject pronoun, first person plural pronoun, which is located before the verb (held)

u. Because otherwise **they** get too low a price.

Analysis: **They** as a subject pronoun, third person plural pronoun, which is located before the verb (get)

v. **Junaidi** started a similar system in **his** area.

Analysis: **His** as a possessive adjective, the third person singular pronoun, which serves more to explain and emphasize to the Noun (area)
w. Bringing their separated waste to the bank-plastic, paper etc.

Analysis: Their a possessive adjective, the third person plural pronoun.

x. When the waste is sold, its cash value is written into the bank books.

Analysis: Its a possessive adjective, third person singular pronoun.

y. Members normally withdraw their savings only once a year. Analysis:

Their a possessive adjective, the third person plural pronoun, which
serves more to explain and emphasize to the Noun (savings)

z. Between '2009 and 2010 we found that our banks had collected

Rp.20,000,000.

Analysis:

1) We as a subject pronoun, first person plural pronoun, which is located
   before the verb (found)

2) Our: as a possessive adjective, the first person plural pronoun, which
   serves more to explain and emphasize to the Noun (banks)

â. The merapi refugees have accumulate between Rp.2,500,00 and

Rp.3,000,000 in their bank books, says junaidi.

Analysis: Their a possessive adjective, the third person plural pronoun,

which serves more to explain and emphasize to the Noun (bank books)

ä. We decided to allow our member credit.

Analysis:

1) We as a subject pronoun, first person plural pronoun, which is located
   before the verb (decided)
2) **Our**: as a possessive adjective, the first person plural pronoun, which serves more to explain and emphasize to the Noun (member credit)

6. People can borrow Rp.50.00 and **pay it** back over two months.

   Analysis: **It** as an object pronoun, third person singular pronoun, which is located after the verb (pay)

aa. **They** can receive a composter on credit worth Rp.50,000.

   Analysis: **They** as a subject pronoun, third person plural pronoun, which is located before the verb (receive)

bb. **They** cannot borrow again.

   Analysis: **They** as a subject pronoun, third person plural pronoun, which is located before the verb (can not borrow)

c. **We** started to get awards for **our** clean and green.

   Analysis:

   1) **We** as a subject pronoun, first person plural pronoun, which is located before the verb (started)

   2) **Our** as a possessive adjective, the first person plural pronoun, which serves more to explain and emphasize to the Noun

dd. This encouraged **our** community to continue **our** programs.

   Analysis:

   1) **Our** as a possessive adjective, the first person plural pronoun, which serves more to explain and emphasize to the Noun (community)
2) **Our** as a possessive adjective, first person plural pronoun, which serves more to explain and emphasize to the Noun (programs)

ece. Junaidi's neighborhood recycle **their** waste.

Analysis: **Their** a possessive adjective, the third person plural pronoun, which serves more to explain and emphasize to the Noun (recycle)

ff. **We** make compost in each household.

Analysis: **We** as a subject pronoun, first person plural pronoun, which is located before the verb (make)

gg. **We** have changed **our** program from being based on rotating credit to a waste bank.

Analysis:

1) **We** as a subject pronoun, first person plural pronoun, which is located before the verb (have change)

2) **Our** as a possessive adjective, the first person plural pronoun, which serves more to explain and emphasize to the Noun (rotating)

hh. Because of **our** preparedness to change and innovate.

Analysis: **Our** as a possessive adjective, first person plural pronoun, which serves more to explain and emphasize to the Noun (preparedness)

The young are interested and want to join **us** now.

Analysis: **Us** as a subject pronoun, first person plural pronoun, which is located before the verb (join)
2. The article from Suara Merdeka:

a. *Jumain lalu bercerita bahwa ia baru bangun tidur.*

(The Jumain told about him who has just wake up)

Analysis: *ia* as the third person singular, his position in front of the Verb
(bangun tidur)

b. *Saya bisa dapat tiga atau empat kilogram kepiting dan rajungan.*

(I can get 3 or 4 kilograms of crabs and rajungan)

Analysis: *Saya* as the first person singular

c. *Ia lalu meneruskan cerita mengingat waktu mudanya.*

(Then, He continue the story about his young)

Analysis:

1) *Ia*: as the third person singular, his position in front of the Verb
(meneruskan
cerita)

3) *-nya*: as the third person singular, the function is used to declare the
property.

d. *Sehingga ia tidak bisa membaca dan menulis.*

(So he can not write and read).

Analysis: *ia* as the third person singular, his position in front of the Verb
(membaca, menulis)

e. *Dia bersemangat karena dilatih dayung.*

(He be conscious because to teach pedal).
Analysis: Dia as the third person singular

f. *Saya* tak tau kalau beliau adalah pelatih olahraga dayung.

(I do not know if he is the pedal sport trainer).

Analysis: *Saya* as the first person singular. *He* as the first person singular

g. *Saya* lalu diajak berlatih.

(Then I have been invited to train)

Analysis: *Saya* as the first person singular

h. *Ketekunannya* berlatih mulai membuka hasil.

(His perseverance on train makes a result)

Analysis: -nya as the third person singular, the function is used to declare property

i. *Ia* menyabet medali emas dalam kejuaraan daerah sehingga mewakili kota semarang.

(He get gold medal in regional championship and represent Semarang city).

Analysis: *Ia* as the third person singular, his position in front of the verb (menyabet)


(He got bronze medal at PON XIII, in 1985).

Analysis: *Dia* as the third person singular

k. *Untuk kali pertama dia* langsung mendapat emas di nomor perahu naga 800 dan 1500 meter.
(For the first time he get gold medal in dragon boat 800 and 1500 meter).

Analysis: Dia as the third person singular

1. **l**a **tak mengalami** perubahan nasib yang cukup baik.

(He does not get a better destiny change)

Analysis: **l**a as the third person singular, his position in front of the Verb (tak mengalami)

m. **l**a **tak mendapat** gaji seperti atlet saat ini.

(He does not get salary like recently athlete)

Analysis: **l**a as the third person singular, his position in front of the Verb (tak mendapat)

n. **N**amun ada satu yang **i**a **dapat**.

(But there is the one that he gets)

Analysis: **i**a as the third person singular, his position in front of the Verb (dapat)

o. **S**aya **memang biasa kerja susah**.

(I usually a hard worker)

Analysis: **S**aya as the first person singular

p. **S**aya jelas tidak mampu menghidupi istri saya, katanya.

(I can not give better live for my wife, his said)

Analysis:

1) **S**aya as the first person singular

2) **S**aya: as the first person singular
3) -nya: as the third person singular

q. *Saat itu ia sukses masuk putaran final.*

(At that time, he comes to final successfully)

Analysis: *ia* as the third person singular.

C. **The Similarities Between English and Indonesian Personal Pronoun**

English and Indonesian personal pronoun have similarity in the function of person. In English there is first person, second person, and third person. Whereas in Indonesian personal pronoun said *pronomena persona* there is first persona, second persona and third persona. Both English and Indonesian personal pronoun has plural form and singular form.

D. **The Differences between English and Indonesian Personal Pronoun**

There are varieties in English personal pronoun, they are: subjective pronoun, objective pronoun, reflexive or reciprocal pronoun, possessive pronoun, and possessive adjective. Mean while, Indonesian personal pronoun just has two formed: singular and plural. Singular consist of: *saya, aku, daku, ku-, -ku, engkau, kamu, anda, dikau, kau-, -mu, ia, dia, beliau, -nya*. Plural there are netral, exclusive and inclusive. Exclusive consist of *kami*. Inclusive consist of *kita*. Both English and Indonesian kinds' personal pronoun has different use. English personal pronoun used for person, animal or thing, *difference with*. Indonesian personal pronoun are only used for person.

Example:
a. English personal pronoun
   1) She is a nurse (person)
   2) It is very good (animal or thing)

b. Indonesian personal pronoun
   1) *Saya pergi ke sekolah* : I go to school
   2) *Kambing makan rumput* : Goat eat the grass
CHAPTER V
CLOSURE

A. CONCLUSION

Based on the analyzed of the English and Indonesian personal pronoun taken from English and Indonesian article “Crazy about Waste” in Jakarta Post newspaper edition Tuesday, October 25, 2011 vol.29 pages no.176 and “Dulu Pengumpul Medali, Kini Pencari Kepiting” in Suara Merdeka newspaper edition Monday, October 31, 2011 year 62 no.254 published 32 pages the writer presents the conclusion and the suggestion of the research. The writer draws some conclusion as follows:

English and Indonesian personal pronoun have similarities in the function of person. In English there is first person, second person, and third person. Whereas in Indonesian personal pronoun said pronomina persona there is first persona, second persona and third persona. Both English and Indonesian personal pronoun has plural form and singular form.

In English and Indonesian personal pronoun have differences kinds. In English Personal pronoun has kinds as subjective pronoun, objective pronoun, reflexive or reciprocal pronoun, possessive pronoun, and possessive adjective. In Indonesian personal pronoun just have two formed singular and plural. Singular form consists of: 
saya, aku, daku, ku-, -ku, engkau, kamu, anda, dikau, kau-, -mu, ia, dia, beliau, -nya
and plural form has three form are netral, exclusive, and inclusive. Exclusive consist
of *kami*, and inclusive consist of *kita*. Both English and Indonesian kinds' personal pronoun has different use. English personal pronoun used for person, animal or thing, difference with Indonesian personal pronoun are only used for person.

The writer finds fifty five from fourty two sentences and twenty one from seventeen sentence personal pronoun from sentence in article "*Crazy about Waste*" on *Jakarta Post* edition Tuesday, October 25, 2011 vol.29 pages no.176 and "*Dulu Pengumpul Medali, Kini Pencari Kepiting*" on *Suara Merdeka* newspaper edition Monday, October 31, 2011 year 62 no.254 published 32 pages.

**B. SUGGESTION**

Based on the conclusion above, the writer would like to give some suggestion for both the teachers and learners of English, especially in teaching and learning English personal pronoun.

1. For the teachers

   The teaching personal pronoun should be in a sentence.

2. For the learners

   a. The learners should pay attention to the rules of personal pronoun.

   b. The learners should do many exercises in order to be able to use personal pronoun correctly.

   c. To memorize the classification personal pronoun.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


CURRICULUM VITAE

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**NIM**: 1120704

**PEMBIMBING**: Setia Rini, M.Pd.

**JUDUL**: A Contrastive Analysis Between English and Indonesian Pronouns

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NIM : 11307104
PEMBIMBING : Setia Rini, M.Pd
JUDUL : A Contrastive Analysis Between Indonesian And English Personal Pronoun in Article on Newspaper "Jakarta Post And Suara Merdeka"

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Salatiga, 20 September 2011

Pembantu Ketua

Bidang Kemahasiswaan

H. Agus Waluyo, M. Ag

NIP. 19750211200003 1001
Junaidi is known as "orang gila sampah" — the man who is crazy about waste.

He may be the first person in the world to pioneer waste management as a gift to a people in crisis.

"The Merapi volcano victims were sitting around, feeling lost and sad with nothing to do, so I decided to teach them how to deal with the waste accumulating at their refugee centers. Visiting government ministers and refugees looked on in horror as we dug through the waste, separating biodegradable items. At first, they could not imagine what we were doing," Junaidi says.

"We taught them how to make money from waste. The refugees have now set up eight waste banks. Government officials have seen how to deal with waste and started to support our efforts."

One of Junaidi's self-appointed tasks is to check on government allocation of resources for village-level waste management. Government agencies are often uncertain how to allocate their financial and material resources, so officials sometimes end up using microfinance which are supposed to go elsewhere for their own purposes.

Many villages in Bantul, Yogyakarta, working with waste have been assisted by Junaidi to get money to buy microfinance, bins and sacks for separating rubbish and mulch machines for compost making. He is the link between the villages and two main government agencies concerned with waste, the Public Works Department (PUR), which deals with waste removal, and the Environment Agency (LH), which deals with waste management and reduction. Most of the motorcyclists would never have been delivered to the villages if Junaidi wasn't there, monitoring the situation and checking that the right equipment goes to the right people.

Junaidi trained as a community development worker and has striven to educate poor villagers to manage waste who, for fear of poverty, were shunning their passions. She jokingly says, "I am the waste bank director."

In 2003, my front room overlooked a pile of rubbish that neighbors dumped there. Junaidi says. This troubled him and his family, but his neighbors were not prepared to do anything about it. There was no assigned place for rubbish disposal in their low-income housing estate.

In 2005, Junaidi put himself forward as neighborhood (RT) chief. "People were pleased that I wanted to be RT chief. It is unpaid and the tasks are onerous. My primary goal was to clean up the mess in front of my house but none of my neighbors knew this."

Junaidi tried to reconcile and reduce the volume of waste, but his neighbors soon opposed the program. They were used to tossing or burning their rubbish and felt it was too much work to collect, separate, and transport waste. "The system I tried to install was actually a second-best. It was more work than what the waste was worth," Junaidi says.

The number of people living in the neighborhood was reported by 2017, and the amount of garbage increased a great deal. In the rainy season the road became impassable, a dirty, smelly mess right in front of Junaidi's house. Junaidi modified the waste management system of a nearby village group (arisan). "Forty households met every four weeks and people brought their separated waste," says Junaidi. "We held a lottery and the winner received everything else's waste, worth approximately Rp.30,000 (US$2.40) per month."

The system worked for a year but then collapsed when the value of waste dropped from Rp 30,000 to Rp 20,000 per month. Junaidi had tried to install a system that they were cleaning up the waste to save the environment, but it seems money was all a major issue.

Waste usually travels through at least five banks, from the collection (consumer) to the recycling (collectors) to the pulper (higher level gatherer) and then to the distributor who brings it to the recycling factory. The prevailing pays 50 percent less than the distributor. Junaidi only sells to a distributor because otherwise they get too low a price.

After studying a waste bank in Badegan pioneered by Bambang Soetriso, Junaidi started a similar system in his area. Individuals or groups could become members, bringing their separated waste to the bank. - plastic, paper, bottles, metal, plastic, and rubber. It is weighed and entered into each member's bank book. When the waste is sold, its cash value is written into the bank books. Members normally withdraw their savings only once a year.

"Between 2009 and 2010 we found that our banks and collectors paid Rp 20,000,000. The Merapi refugees have accumulated between Rp 2,000,000 and Rp 3,000,000 in their bank books," says Junaidi.

"Bank Sampah in Badegan only allowed some but we decided to allow our members credit," Junaidi continues. "People can borrow Rp 50,000 and pay it back every two months. They receive a computer contract worth Rp 50,000. Members pay back the Rp 50,000 by bringing waste to the bank three times a week for two months. It does not matter how much waste they bring each time, but they will have to bring some at least three times a week. If the member fails to pay back the Rp 50,000 in waste in two months, they cannot borrow again."

Junaidi says, "Between 2007 and 2019 we started to get awards for our clean and green environment and this encouraged our community to continue our program."

Today, 58 households (90 percent of Junaidi's neighborhood) recycle their waste.

"We make compost in each household and are learning to make briquettes out of leaves. We have changed our program from being based on recycling credit to a waste bank and now a cooperative. Because of our preparedness to change and innovate, the young are interested and want to join us now."
Balada Jumain, Peraih Emas SEA Games

Dulu Pengumpul Medali, Kini Pencari Kepiting

Kisah sedih dan menimbulkan masih saja berpresa di Tanah Air.
Di saat pemerintah berusaha menggenjot pencapaian tertinggi di bidang olahraga, namun masih adapan mereka tak jelas seperti yang dialami atlet dayung, Jumain.


Hanya Kebanggaan

Sejak menjadi atlet nasional spesialisasi kano dan perahu naga (dragon boat), ia tak mengalami perubahan nasib cukup berarti. Ia tak mendapat gaji seperti atlet saat ini. Bahkan ...

