

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

A Graduating Paper

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In English and Educational Department



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## 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.

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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.*

Consultant,

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**GRADUATING PAPER**

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

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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.

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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:

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2. Maslihatul Umami, S.PdI., M.A., as the head of English Departement.
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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<sup>th</sup>, 2012

The writer



Hera Wahyu Maninten  
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## ABSTRACT

Maninten, W. Hera. (2012): "DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN PERSONAL PRONOUN ON JAKARTA POST AND SUARA MERDEKA ARTICLE". Graduating Paper. Tarbiyah Faculty. English Major. State Institute of Islamic Studies. Consultant: Setia Rini, M.Pd.

Keywords: *Analysis, English, Indonesian Personal Pronoun*

There are differences between English and Indonesian personal pronoun. Therefore in this case, the research which is entitled Descriptive Analysis between English and Indonesian 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 forms 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 forms are neutral, 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 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, interrogative 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 funtion 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** (**feminime**) example: she is very dilligent, **it** (**for other person**) example: a chicken 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 onr 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 two sets of pronouns are sometimes distinguished as 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](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_personal_pronouns))

Kinds of personal pronoun and their functions, function as 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**

**The Classification Table of Personal Pronoun**

		Personal pronoun			Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Adjective
		Subjective	Objective	Reflexive / reciprocal		
<b>First Person</b>	<b>Singular</b>	I	Me	Myself	Mine	My
	<b>Plural</b>	We	Us	Ourselves	Ours	Our
<b>Second Person</b>	<b>Singular</b>	You	You	Yourself	Yours	Your
	<b>Plural</b>	You	You	Yourselves	Yours	Your
<b>Third</b>	<b>Singular</b>	He	Him	Himself	His	His



<b>Person</b>		She	Her	Herself	Her	Her
		It	It	Itself	Its	Its
	<b>Plural</b>	They	Them	Themselves	Theirs	Their

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-pronomina first persona, referring to people who talk to-pronomina second persona, or refers to a person who was talking about pronomina third person. Among pronomina, 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**

Persona	Meaning			
	Singular	Plural		
		Netral	Exclusive	Inclusive
<b>First</b>	Saya, aku, daku, ku-, - ku		Kami	kita
<b>Second</b>	Engkau, kamu, Anda,	Kalian, kamu (sekalian),		

	dikau, kau-, -mu	Anda sekalian		
<b>Third</b>	Ia, dia, beliau, -nya	Mereka, - nya		

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 akrab 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 menguban?* (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 pronomia 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 ke kantor 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 berwarna 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 Gadjag Mada.* (His sn is studiying at Gadjah Mada).

6. **Plural form third persona** is "*mereka*" in reference "*mereka*" differ by a single person pronouns. In general, "*mereka*" 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. Mereka akan membawa makanannya sendiri.* (Friends will come. They will bring their own food).  
*Pak sugi mempunyai tiga orang anak. Mereka 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. Mereka ada di meja sekarang.* (Mrs. Anik just bought three books. They are on the table now). *Ide dari Rio sangat baik. Mereka merupakan ide yang segar.* (The Rio's idea is very good. They are a fresh idea).

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

Example:

*Sejak dulu anjing dan kucing selalu bermusuhan. Setiap bertemu mereka 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 pronous 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:

1. Read the 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.
2. Select the English and 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

The writer classified the English and Indonesian personal pronoun 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.

#### 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 pronoun 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.

- â. Bringing **their** sparated waste to the bank-plastic, paper atc.
- ã. When the waste is sold, its cash value is written into the bank books.
- ö. 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 accomulate 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 neighboehod recycle **their** waste.
- jj. **We** make compost in each household.
- kk. **We** have changed **our** program from being based on rotating credit to a wate 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 membuahkan 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 succesly)

## 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 (sparate 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** sparated waste to the bank-plastic, paper atc.

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 accomulate 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)

ö. 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)

cc. **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)

ee. 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 water 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. *Ketekunanya berlatih mulai membuahkan 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)

- j. *PON XIII tahun 1985 dia meraih perunggu.*

(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

- l. *Ia tak mengalami perubahan nasib yang cukup baik.*

(He does not get a better destiny change)

Analysis: **Ia** as the third person singular, his position in front of the Verb

(tak mengalami)

- m. *Ia tak mendapat gaji seperti atlet saat ini.*

(He does not get salary like recently athlete)

Analysis: **Ia** as the third person singular, his position in front of the Verb

(tak mendapat)

- n. *Namun ada satu yang ia dapat.*

(But there is the one that he gets)

Analysis: **Ia** as the third person singular, his position in front of the Verb

(dapat)

- o. *Saya memang biasa kerja susah.*

(I usually a hard worker)

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

- p. *Saya jelas tidak mampu menghidupi istri saya, katanya.*

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

Analysis:

1) **Saya** as the first person singular

2) **Saya:** 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 succesly)

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 *pronomina 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 prnoun, 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 kesekolah* : 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 prnoun, 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 forty 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.

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[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/english\\_Personal\\_pronouns](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/english_Personal_pronouns)

## CURRICULUM VITAE









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 JUDUL : A Contrastive Analysis Between English and Indonesian Pronouns.

NO.	TANGGAL	ISI KONSULTASI	CATATAN PEMBIMBING	PARAF
1.	15/8/11	Proposal	- Clarify the title - what are the data ???	
2.	22/8/11	Proposal	- Method	
3.	30/8/11	Proposal	- clarify the title data	" "
4.	16/11/11	Proposal	- Clarify the data	
5.	22/11/11	Proposal	Method	
6.	29/11/11	Proposal - Chapter 2	OK - Revise!	
7.	12/12/11	Chapter 3	Revise	




**CATATAN:**  
 SETIAP KONSULTASI LEMBAR INI HARUS DIBAWA

Pembimbing

  
 .....Setra Rini, M. Pd. ....

### LEMBAR KONSULTASI SKRIPSI

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JUDUL : A Contrastive Analysis Between Indonesian And English  
Personal Pronoun in Article on Newspaper "Jakarta Post  
And Suara Merdeka"

NO	TANGGAL	ISI KONSULTASI	CATATAN PEMBIMBING	PARAF
8	16/12/11	Chapter III	1. Methodology is in chapter 3. 2. Revise your translation!	
9	21/12/11	Chapter II	1. Elaborate the theory!	
10	28/12/11	Chapter II/III	Revise	

CATATAN:  
SETIAP KONSULTASI LEMBAR INI HARUS DIBAWA

Pembimbing

Setia Rini, M.Pd

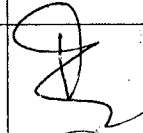
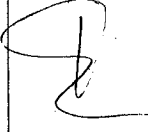
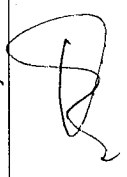


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JUDUL : A Contrastive Analysis Between Indonesian And English Personal Pronoun in Article on Newspaper "Jakarta Post And Suara Merdeka"

NO	TANGGAL	ISI KONSULTASI	CATATAN PEMBIMBING	PARAF
11.	9/1/12	Chapter 3	Reverse	
12.	17/1/12	- Chapter 3 - Chapter 4	OK 1. Translations focus on correct grammar (tense) 2.	 
13.	26/1/12	Chapter 0	Reverse	
14.	6/2/12	Chapter ✓	OK	

**CATATAN:**  
SETIAP KONSULTASI LEMBAR INI HARUS DIBAWA

**Pembimbing**

**Setia Rini, M.Pd**

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 NIM : 113 07 104 PA : Hammam M.Pd

No.	Jenis Kegiatan	Pelaksanaan	Ket.	Nilai
1.	OPSPEK STAIN Salatiga	28-31 Agustus 2007	Peserta	3
2.	Masa Penerimaan Anggota Baru (MAPABA)	16-18 November 2007	Peserta	3
3.	Certificate Had Participad in "Breaking The Fast and Bioskop Ramadhan" Communicative English Club (CEC)	25 September 2007	Peserta	2
4.	"Workshop Komputer" LPM Dinamika	11 September 2007	Peserta	3
5.	Dauroh Mar'atus Sho'ihah (DMS) "Muslimah Sejati Muslimah yang dinanti"	23 November 2008	Peserta	3
6.	Seminar Nasional "Kepemimpinan Demokrasi dan Politik Pendidikan untuk kesejahteraan Rakyat"	23 April 2008	Peserta	6
7.	Bedah Buku Pendidikan Multikultural dengan tema "Rekonstruksi system pendidikan berbasis kebangsaan"	30 Juni 2008	Peserta	2
8.	Had participated in the Seminar by Communicative English Club (CEC) entitled "Method of English Teaching" in State Institute of	31 Mei 2008	Peserta	2

	islamic studies (STAIN) Salatiga			
9.	Kursus Pembinaan Pramuka Mahir Dasar (KMD) Kwartir Cabang Kota Salatiga Tahun 2009	9-14 Pebruari 2009	Peserta	3
10.	Bedah Film "Laskar Pelangi" dan Penggalangan Dana untuk Korban Situ Gantung	4 April 2009	Panitia	2
11.	Seminar Nasional Ekonomi Syariah dengan tema "Upaya Membentuk Sistem Ekonomi Syariah Sebagai Arah Sistem Ekonomi Indonesia"	9 November 2009	Panitia	6
12.	Seminar Nasional dengan tema "Demokrasi, Kepemimpinan Nasional dan Masa Depan Indonesia"	22 April 2009	Peserta	6
13.	Kuliah Umum dan Dialog "Perkembangan Kerjasama ASEAN Bersama Direktorat Jenderal Kerjasama ASEAN Departemen Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia" di STAIN Salatiga	10 Februari 2009	Peserta	2
14.	Had Participated in the Seminar held by Communicative English Club (CEC) in cooperation with Indonesia International Work Camp (IIWC)	8 April 2009	Peserta	6
15.	Certificate Affairs English Education Study Program (STAIN) of Salatiga	20 Februari 2009	Peserta	2
16.	Seminar Regional dengan tema "Peran Lembaga Publik Sebagai Alat Kontrol Pemerintah Demi	22 Maret 2010	Peserta	4

	Terciptanya Good Governance”			
17.	Seminar Nasional Pendidikan “Aktualisasi Nilai-nilai Pendidikan dalam Upaya Membentuk Karakter dan Budaya bangsa” By Dewan Mahasiswa (DEMA) STAIN Salatiga	2 Juni 2010	Peserta	6
18.	Certificate In Participation ONE DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR On INTERNET-BASED ENGLISH LEARNING	9 November 2010	Peserta	6
19.	Pelatihan TOEFL	25 Januari-10 Februari 2011	Peserta	3
20.	Pelatihn ILAiK (Ikhtibar al- Lughah al-Arabiyah Ka Lughah Ajnabiyah)	11-26 Februari 2011	Peserta	3
21.	Sarasehan Nasional dengan tema “SIMPUL BUDAYA INDONESIA”	8 Mei 2010	Peserta	6
JUMLAH				79

Salatiga, 20 September 2011

Pembantu Ketua

Bidang Kemahasiswaan

  
H. Agus Waluyo, M. Ag

NIP. 19750211200003 1001

# Crazy

## about waste

Tea Jellinek  
CONTRIBUTOR/BANTUL, YOGYAKARTA

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 and recyclable 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 unsure how to allocate their financial and material resources, so officials sometimes end up using materials 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 motorcycles, 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: Public Works (PU), which deals with waste removal, and the Environment Agency (BLH), which deals with waste impacts and reduction. Most of the motorcycles 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 villages.

Junaidi trained as a community development worker and has striven to educate poor villagers to manage waste by lifting themselves out of poverty. His wife, Prita, a trained accountant, fully supports Junaidi's passions. She jokingly says, "I am the [waste] bank director."

"In 2003, my front room overflowed with 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 recycle 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. "They demanded I stand down as headman. In their minds, waste was not a problem," Junaidi says.

"The number of people living in the neighborhood had tripled by 2007 and the amount of garbage reached a crisis point. In the rainy season the road became an impassable quagmire, a sticky, stinking mess right in front of Junaidi's house."

Junaidi modified the waste management system of a nearby village to base it on women's rotating credit groups (*arisan*). "Forty households met every four weeks and people brought their separated waste," says Junaidi. "We held a lottery and the winner received everybody

else's waste, worth approximately Rp 30,000 [US\$3.40] per month."

The system worked for a year but then collapsed when the value of waste dropped from Rp 30,000 to Rp 7,000 per month. Junaidi had tried to instill a feeling that they were cleaning up the waste to save the environment, but it seems money was still a major motivator.

Waste usually travels through at least five hands, from the *trikang* (rubbish scavenger) to the *pengumpul* (collector) to the *pedagang* (higher level gatherer) and then to the distributor who brings it to the recycling factory. The *pengumpul* 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 Bandung pioneered by Bambang Suwenda in 2009, Junaidi started a similar system in his area. Indi-

viduals or groups could become members, bringing their separated waste to the bank — plastic, paper, bottles, metal, aluminum — where 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 had collected Rp 20,000,000. The Merapi refugees have accumulated between Rp 2,500,000 and Rp 3,000,000 in their bank books," says Junaidi.

"Bank Sampah in Badegan only allowed saving but we decided to allow our members credit. Junaidi continues, "People can borrow Rp 50,000 and pay it back over two months. They can receive a compost on credit 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 have to bring some at least three times a week. If a member fails to pay back the Rp 50,000 in waste in two months, they cannot borrow again."

Junaidi says, "Between 2007 and 2010 we started to get awards for clean and green environment and this encouraged our community to continue our programs." 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 rotating 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."

Courtesy of Venika Kumarianggah



# Dulu Pengumpul Medali, Kini Pencari Kepting

Kisah sedih dan memilukan masih saja menimpa atlet berprestasi di Tanah Air. Di saat pemerintah berusaha menggenjot pencapaian tertinggi di bidang olahraga namun masyarakat mereka tak jelas, sepele yang dialami atlet dayung, Jumain.

DI Kampung Tawangaglik Lor RT 01/RW 06 Kelurahan Tawangmas Semarang, seorang lelaki laki-laki bertubuh gempal, keluar dari rumah berukuran 6 x 10 meter. Sambil menggondong anak kecil berusia tiga tahun, lelaki itu memperkenalkan diri. Namanya Jumain, lahir di kampung itu 5 Agustus 1956. Jumain lahir ber cerita bahwa ia baru bangun tidur, setelah semalaman berjajati mencari ikan dari kepiting di sepanjang muara Sungai Bapir kanal Barat hingga Pantai Marina.

"Ini lagi sepi karena air sedang surut. Kalau pas rob,

saya bisa dapat tiga atau empat kilogram kepting dan ralongan. Kali ini sampai lepas subuh teri cuma dapat empat ekor. Mungkin satu kilogram saja," katanya.

Ia lalu meneruskan cerita mengingat waktu mudanya, sejak usia 10 tahun sudah mencari ikan dan kepting setiap hari. Bangku sekolah tak pernah dirasakannya, sehingga ia tidak bisa membaca dan menulis. Namun, sejak bertemu dengan Jumain seorang anggota Lan-tamal (dahulu Lanal) Semarang, dia bersemangat karena dilatih dayung.

"Saya tak tahu kalau beliau adalah pelatin olahraga dayung. Saya lalu diajak berlatih, dibayar untuk ikut lomba," kenang Jumain.

Ketekunannya berlatih mulai membuat karirnya ia menya-ber medali emas dalam keturda- sasar Jateringmas (Kali) Kota Semarang (Keresambumhlm13)

**TUNJUKKAN MEDALI!**  
Jumain menunjukkan medali yang diraihnya. (13)



## Dulu...

(Sambungan/hlm 1)

dalam kelas kano nomor 800 m dan 1.500 m, PON XIII tahun 1985 dia meraih perunggu. Setelah itu lolos seleksi nasional sehingga mengikuti SEA Games XV di Kuala Lumpur 1989. Di event itu, untuk kali pertama dia langsung mendapat emas di nomor perahu naga 800 dan 1.500 meter. "Rasanya seperti mimpi. Apalegi saat dapat emas, langsung bisa ketemu dan salaman dengan Pak Harto dan Pak Akbar Tanjung (Menpora saat itu - Rec)," kata 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,

pendapatan yang dikantongi dibandingkan saat menjadi nelayan malah lebih sedikit. Saat itu, Jumain hanya mendapat uang saku antara Rp 50 ribu - Rp 100 ribu tiap minggunya. Namun ada satu yang ia dape', kebanggaan. Kebanggaan dan kesempatan bepergian ke banyak tempat yang sebelumnya tak pernah dikunjungi. Naik pesawat, adalah salah satu kebanggaan yang teman-temannya di kampung merupakan kesempatan langka. Itu pula yang menginspirasi beberapa pemuda kampungnya mengikuti jejaknya sebagai atlet dayung.

Sambil mengikat kepting yang didapat, ia mengeluh bahwa selama ini tak pernah ada perhatian dari pemerintah. Mengingat pernah mendapat tawaran bekerja sebagai pegawai di Perkot Semarang sebagai tenaga harian lepas. Namun Jumain mengaku tak sanggup, karena bekerja sebagai kernet truk

sampah. "Saya memang biasa kerja susah, tapi kalau sebagai kernet truk, seribeh dengan penghasilan Rp 127.500 sebulan di tahun 1996, saya jelas gak mampu menghidupi istri saya," katanya.

Dan sebuah pilihan pun ditawarkan. Jumain menghamburkan sisa uangnya dengan mencari kepting. Tak lagi berani berharap pemerintah akan membent inisentif, secara teratur sebagai orah yang pernah membawa nama baik Indonesia bahkan di dunia internasional.

Kejutaran terakhir yang ia ikuti adalah Kelurnas Dayung di Waduk Gajahmungkur Woyun tahun 2001. Saat itu ia sukses masuk putaran final namun perahunya balik se-ting gagal mendapat medali. Dan setelah perahunya balik itu, Jumain lalu mencari kayu, dan kembali mencari kepting lagi. (Irawanto-13)