HE CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND AMBONESE PERSONAL PRONOUN

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to find out the difference and similarity of the English and the Ambonese personal pronouns based on those standard grammatical literary sources. Type of research descriptive qualitative research. The data were collected using observation, interview and recording of native speaker speech. The findings showed that the form of personal pronouns in English and Ambonese languages have variation based on gender. In English, variations in the use of personal pronouns based on gender are found in the use of third singular person he and she. Whereas in Ambonese language, variations in the use of personal pronoun by gender are found in the use of second singular person, abang, caca, bu and usi. The differences between English and Ambonese in their function as subjective and objective pronoun are English personal pronoun is more varied than Ambonese personal pronoun because almost all of English personal pronoun is different according to the function except you and it. Unlike the English personal pronoun, all Ambonese personal pronouns are the same between subjective and objective pronoun. Ambonese personal pronoun is also based on considerations of gender, age and politeness distinction. The similarities between English and Ambonese personal pronoun is based on considerations of gender.

Keywords: Contractive study, Ambonese personal pronoun, English personal pronoun

Abstrak


Kata-kata kunci: Kajian kontraktif, kata ganti orang bahasa Ambon, Kata ganti orang bahasa Inggris
INTRODUCTION

Language serves as a crucial tool for communication within human society and its surroundings. It plays a significant role in enabling individuals to convey their thoughts and emotions. Each language possesses distinctive characteristics, functioning as an arbitrary system of vocal symbols employed by humans for communication. The fundamental element integral to language is the sentence, and it adheres to specific rules, which vary across different languages, even if they belong to the same language family. In various myths and religious beliefs worldwide, language is regarded as the origin of human life and power. For instance, in certain African cultures, a newborn is initially considered a "thing" (kintu) rather than a "person" (muntu), and it is only through the acquisition of language that the child attains full humanity. English is one important language used by people all over the world, because it is an international language.

Most Indonesians, aside from speaking the national language, are fluent in at least one of the more than 700 indigenous local languages; Javanese, Sundanese, Balinese, Buginese and Ambonese which are commonly used at home and within the local community. However, the writer feels interested to make a research about Contrastive Analysis of English and Ambonese Personal Pronoun.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Ambonese Language

The Ambonese, also referred to as South Moluccans, constitute an ethnic group in Indonesia with a heritage that blends Austronesian and Papuan origins. Predominantly practicing Christianity or Islam, they hail from Ambon Island in the Maluku archipelago, situated east of Sulawesi and north of Timor in Indonesia. Besides Ambon Island, they reside in the southwest of Seram Island, part of the Moluccas, as well as in Java, New Guinea (particularly on the West Papua side), and various other regions across Indonesia. Notably, there is a sizable Ambonese diaspora, with approximately 35,000 individuals residing in the Netherlands. As of the 2007 census, the population of Ambonese people in Ambon, Maluku, stood at 258,331 by the end of the 20th century.

The primary language spoken on the island is Ambonese Malay, also known as the Ambonese language. This language evolved as the trade language in central Maluku and is utilized as a second language in other parts of the Maluku region. Bilingualism is prevalent in Indonesian, particularly around Ambon City. The Ambonese people are an ethnic blend of Southeast Asians and the Melanesian population of New Guinea, and they communicate using a Malayo-Polynesian language.

Ambon Language is a language classified as a family or dialect of the Malay language spoken in the Maluku Province region which includes Ambon City, Ambon Island, Lease Islands namely Saparua, Haruku and Nusalaut, as well as Buano Island, Manipa Island, Kelang Island, Seram Island and also used as a trade language or trade language in Kei, Banda, Watubela Islands, Buru Island, Southeast Maluku to Southwest Maluku.

Ambonese Personal Pronoun

Certainly, the use of personal pronouns in Ambonese Malay reflects
typical features found in Austronesian languages. Personal pronouns often have full forms, as well as shortened or variant forms. These pronouns exhibit variations in terms of number (singular and plural) and clusivity, distinguishing between exclusive forms (excluding the addressee) and inclusive forms (including the addressee). This linguistic characteristic is common in Austronesian languages, contributing to a nuanced and context-specific communication structure. The following table provides a summary of all the pronouns found in Ambonese Malay:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal pronoun</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First-person</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>Beta (bet; be)</td>
<td>Beta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>Katong</td>
<td>Katong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second-person</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>ose (os; se) ale (al)</td>
<td>ose (os; se) ale (al)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>Kamong</td>
<td>Kamong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Third-person</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>Dia Ongtua; Antua; Angtua Akang</td>
<td>Dia Ongtua; Antua; Angtua Akang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>Dorang</td>
<td>Dorang</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**English Personal Pronoun**

Pronouns linked to distinct grammatical persons (first, second, or third) display changes in shape influenced by factors like number, gender, case, and formality. In this context, the term "personal" pertains solely to the grammatical dimension, as personal pronouns encompass entities beyond humans, encompassing animals and objects. These pronouns are vital in language, enriching communication by offering precision and flexibility across diverse linguistic contexts.

The utilization in certain languages of a single personal pronoun to represent a second personal pronoun with formality or social distance—often employing a second person plural to denote second person singular formal—is referred to as the T–V distinction, derived from the Latin pronouns tu and vos. Instances include the majestic plural in English and the substitution of "vous" for "tu" in French.

English personal pronouns exhibit diverse forms based on number, person, case, and natural gender. Despite Modern English being often characterized as an analytic language due to its minimal inflection of nouns or adjectives, the personal pronoun system retains some of the inflectional intricacies inherited from Old English and Middle English.

Unlike nouns, which are not inflected for case except for possession (woman/woman’s), English personal pronouns have a number of forms, which are named according to their typical grammatical role in a sentence.

- objective (accusative) case (me, us, etc.), used as the object of a verb, complement of a preposition, and the subject of a verb in some
constructions. The same forms are also used as disjunctive pronouns.
- case (*I, we, etc.*), used as the subject of a verb
- subjective (nominative)

Table 2
English Personal Pronoun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Personal pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First-person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>We</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second-person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>Standa rd (plural and later formal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonstandard</td>
<td>you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>y'all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>youse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>etc. (see above)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>She</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter</td>
<td>It</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>They</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RESEARCH METHODS
The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research which aims to analyze contrastively the English and Ambonese personal pronoun. The data is analyzed using descriptive qualitative method and contrastive method.

The population of this research was people of Negeri Batu Merah Ambon whose age about 20 – 40 years old while the sampling technique is accidental sampling. According to Sugiyono (2009: 85), accidental sampling is a technique of determining samples based on coincidences, ie consumers who incidentally meet with researchers can be used as samples, if it is deemed that people who happen to be met are suitable as data sources.

Instruments
In this study, there are three instruments used as the technique of data collection. They are observation, interview and recording of native speaker speech

DISCUSSION
The Form of Personal Pronoun in Ambonese and English Language

In order to predict the similarities and differences Ambonese learners of English will encounter, contrasting of the English and Ambonese language, personal pronouns in this respect, is needed. To do this, the procedures for contrastive analysis are done based on the suggestion given by Brown in Pateda (2010) below:

Table 3
The Form of Personal Pronoun in Ambonese and English Language
The chart above shows that, there are dissimilarity and similarity of the application of English and Ambonese language personal pronouns. On the other hand, the usage of Ambonese language personal pronoun is various. Because, there are some factors which need to pay attention to such as age, politeness distinction and gender.

### The Differences between English and Ambonese Personal Pronoun

#### a. First Singular Person

Based on the table above, we can see that there are some differences between English first singular
person and Ambonese first singular person.

1) The first difference is in English first singular person, subjective pronoun and objective pronoun are different. In its function as a subjective pronoun, the first singular person used is I while as the objective pronoun, the first singular person used is me. While in Ambonese language there is no difference in the use of a first singular person, whether in its function as a subjective pronoun or as an objective pronoun, both are using beta and be.

2) In English, the first personal pronoun does not vary as in Ambonese language. In Ambonese language, especially the one the writer found in Negeri Batu Merah, there are two first singular persons that are often used by residents, katong and katorang.

c. Second Singular Person

Based on the table above, we can see that there are some differences between English second singular person and Ambonese second singular person. Ambonese second singular person is more varied than English second singular person. If in English only use you as a second singular person, then in Ambonese language there are ose, os, abang, caca, bu, usi, kaka and ade. The use of Ambonese second singular person variations is based on considerations of gender, religion, age and politeness distinction.

d. Second Plural Person

Based on the table above, we can see that there are some differences between English second plural person and Ambonese second plural person.

1) In English, the first personal pronoun does not vary as in Ambonese language. In Ambonese language, especially

2) There are no considerations of age and politeness distinction in

3) using you as the second plural person in English. While there are considerations of age and politeness distinction in using
Based on the table above, we can see that there are some differences between English third singular person and Ambonese third singular person.

1) The first difference is in English third singular person, subjective pronoun and objective pronoun are different. In its function as a subjective pronoun, the third singular persons used are *he* and *she* while as the objective pronoun, the third singular persons used are *him* and *her*. While in Ambonese language there is no difference in the use of a first singular person, whether in its function as a subjective pronoun or as an objective pronoun, both are using *dia* and *antua*.

2) In English, the first personal pronoun does not vary as in Ambonese language. In Ambonese language, especially the one I found in Negeri Batu Merah, there are two third singular persons that are often used by residents, *dia* and *antua*. The use of the word *dia* and *antua* is based on consideration of age and politeness distinction.

f. Third Plural Person

Based on the table above, we can see that there are some differences between English third plural person and Ambonese third plural person.

The Similarities between English and Ambonese Personal Pronoun

a. First Singular Person

Based on the table above, we can see that the use of first singular person in English and Ambonese languages is not differentiated by gender. There is also no consideration of age and politeness distinction. In English, whether male or female, both use the first singular person *I* in its function as a subjective pronoun and *me* in its function as an objective pronoun. In Ambonese language, whether male or female, both use the first singular person *beta* or *be* in their function as subjective pronoun and objective pronoun.

b. First Plural Person
The table above shows us that the use of first plural person in English and Ambonese languages is not differentiated by gender. There is also no consideration of age and politeness distinction. In English, whether male or female, both use the first plural person we in its function as a subjective pronoun and us in its function as an objective pronoun. In Ambonese language, whether male or female, both use the first plural person katong or katorang in their function as subjective pronoun and objective pronoun.

c. Second Singular Person

Based on the table above, we can see that the use of second singular person you in English and ose or se in Ambonese languages is not differentiated by gender. In English, whether it refers to male or female, both use the second singular person you in its function as subjective pronoun and objective pronoun. In Ambonese language, whether it refers to male or female, both use the second person ose or se in their function as subjective pronoun and objective pronoun.

d. Second Plural Person

The table above shows us that the use of second plural person you in English and kamong or kamorang in Ambonese languages is not differentiated by gender. In English, whether it refers to male or female, both use the second plural person you in its function as subjective pronoun and objective pronoun. In Ambonese language, whether it refers to male or female, both use the second person kamong or kamorang in their function as subjective pronoun and objective pronoun.

e. Third Singular Person

From the table above, we can see that the similarity of the use of third singular person in English and Ambonese language can only be found in the third singular it of English and akang of Ambonese language. Both words refer to a thing or an animal, without any consideration of gender, age and politeness distinction.

f. Third Plural Person

From the table above, we can see that the use of third plural person in English and Ambonese languages is not differentiated by gender. There is also no consideration of age and politeness distinction. In English, whether it refers to male or female, both use the third plural person they in its function as a subjective pronoun and them in its function as an objective pronoun. In Ambonese language, whether it refers to male or female, both use the third plural person dong or dorang in their function as subjective pronoun and objective pronoun.

CONCLUSION

The form of personal pronouns in English and Ambonese languages have variation based on gender. In English, variations in the use of personal pronouns based on gender are found in the use of third singular person he and she. Whereas in Ambonese language, variations in the use of personal pronoun by gender are found in the use of second singular person, abang, caca, bu and usi. The differences between English and Ambonese in their function as subjective and objective pronoun are English personal pronoun is more varied than Ambonese personal pronoun because almost all English personal pronoun is different.
according to the function except you and it. Unlike the English personal pronoun, all Ambonese personal pronouns are the same between subjective and objective pronoun. Ambonese personal pronoun is also based on considerations of gender, age and politeness distinction. The similarities between English and Ambonese personal pronoun is based on considerations of gender. English personal pronoun use he and she while Ambonese personal pronoun uses abang, caca, bu, and usi. Kajian semantik merupakan bagian dari ilmu linguistik mempelajari tentang penggunaan makna dalam bahasa. Semantik digunakan untuk memahami bagaimana makna kata dan struktur bahasa dalam berkomunikasi. Salah satu kajian semantik yaitu gaya bahasa. Sarkasme termasuk kedalam bentuk gaya bahasa, sarkasme adalah jenis gaya berbicara yang ditujukan untuk menyindir atau menyinggung dengan penggunaan kata-kata yang kasar dan menyakitii hati. Hasil dari analisis yang telah dilakukan maka diketahui bahwa dalam lagu yang berjudul "Alay" terdapat unsur gaya bahasa sarkasme. Ditemukan terdapat 3 bait yang didalamnya terdapat majas sarkasme. Majas atau gaya bahasa sarkasme yang ditemukan yaitu, sindiran, ejekan, mengolok-olok, dan merendahkan. Kemudian diketahui bahwa makna sarkasme yang ada dalam lagu tersebut sesuai dengan realita kehidupan anak zaman sekarang yang suka nongkrong tanpa tujuan yang jelas dan ingin terlihat gaul namun tidak sesuai dengan kemampuan dirinya.

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