 **THE CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND AMBONESE PERSONAL PRONOUN**

**Jurnal Lingue**

Bahasa, Budaya, dan Sastra

Volume 5 , No. 2, Desember 2023, hlm. hal.

**ANALISIS KONTRASTIF KATA GANTI ORANG DALAM BAHASA INGGRIS DAN AMBON**

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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 finding 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***

*Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui perbedaan dan persamaan kata ganti orang dalam bahasa Inggris dan kata ganti orang dalam bahasa Ambon berdasarkan sumber-sumber kepustakaan tata bahasa. Jenis penelitian yaitu kualitatif deskriptif. Pengumpulan data menggunakan observasi, wawancara dan rekaman pembicaraan penutur asli. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa bentuk kata ganti orang dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Ambon mempunyai variasi berdasarkan jenis kelamin. Dalam bahasa Inggris, variasi penggunaan kata ganti orang berdasarkan jenis kelamin terdapat pada penggunaan kata ganti orang ketiga tunggal he dan she. Sedangkan dalam bahasa Ambon, variasi penggunaan kata ganti orang berdasarkan jenis kelamin terdapat pada penggunaan kata ganti orang kedua tunggal, abang, caca, bu dan usi. Perbedaan bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Ambon dalam fungsinya sebagai kata ganti subjektif dan objektif adalah kata ganti orang bahasa Inggris lebih variatif dibandingkan kata ganti orang bahasa Ambon karena hampir semua kata ganti orang bahasa Inggris berbeda sesuai fungsinya kecuali you dan it. Berbeda dengan kata ganti orang bahasa Inggris, semua kata ganti orang Ambon sama antara kata ganti subjektif dan objektif. Kata ganti orang Ambon juga didasarkan pada pertimbangan pembedaan jenis kelamin, umur dan kesopanan. Persamaan kata ganti orang bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Ambon didasarkan pada pertimbangan jenis kelamin.*

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

**PENDAHULUAN**

Language is a means of communication. In the human life, language has an important meaning in society and its’ surrounding. By using languages, people are able to express their ideas and feelings. Each language has its’ own characteristics. It is a system of arbitrary from vocal symbol where human being uses for their communication. The most important inevitable thing when we are talking about a language is a sentence. Of course, the sentence here always has rules. The rules, of each language are different from others although the languages are in same family. According to the philosophy expressed in the myths and religions of many peoples, language is the source of human life and power. To some people of Africa, a newborn child is a kintu, a "thing," not yet a muntu, a "person." Only by the act of learning language does the child become a human being.

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.

**LANDASAN TEORI**

**Ambonese Language**

The Ambonese, also known as South Moluccans, are an Indonesian ethnic group of mixed Austronesian-Papuan origin. They are mostly Christians or Muslims. The Ambonese are from Ambon Island in Maluku, an island group east of Sulawesi and north of Timor in Indonesia. They also live on the southwest of Seram Island; which is part of the Moluccas, Java, New Guinea; on the West Papua side and other regions of Indonesia. Additionally, there are about 35,000 Ambonese people living in the Netherlands. By the end of the 20th century, there were 258,331 (2007 census) Ambonese people living in Ambon, Maluku.

The predominant language of the island is Ambonese Malay, also called Ambonese language. It developed as the trade language of central Maluku, and is spoken elsewhere in Maluku as a second language. Bilingualism in Indonesian is high around Ambon City. They are an ethnic mixture of Southeast Asians and the Melanesian people of New Guinea and they speak 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

In Ambonese Malay, personal [pronouns](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pronoun) typically have a full form, as well as another one or more shortened and/or variant forms. The pronouns vary in terms of [number](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Number) - singular and plural, as well as [clusivity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clusivity%22%20%5Co%20%22Clusivity), such as exclusive forms which exclude the addressee and inclusive forms which include the addressee. Such distinction is relatively typical of [Austronesian languages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austronesian_language). The following table provides a summary of all the pronouns found in Ambonese Malay:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Personal pronoun** |
| **Subject** | **Object** |
| **First-person** | **Singular** | *Beta* *(bet; be)* | Beta |
| **Plural** | *Katong* | *Katong* |
| **Second-person** | **Singular** | *ose (os; se)**ale (al)* | *ose (os; se)**ale (al)* |
| **Plural** | *Kamong* | *Kamong* |
| **Third-person** | **Singular** | *Dia**Ontua; Ongtua; Antua; Angtua Akang* | *Dia**Ontua; Ongtua; Antua; Angtua Akang* |
| **Plural** | *Dorang* | *Dorang* |

## English Personal Pronoun

Personal pronouns are pronouns that are associated primarily with a particular grammatical person – first person (as I), second person (as you), or third person (as he, she, it, they). Personal pronouns may also take different forms depending on number (usually singular or plural), grammatical or natural gender, case, and formality. The term "personal" is used here purely to signify the grammatical sense; personal pronouns are not limited to people and can also refer to animals and objects (as the English personal pronoun it usually does).

The re-use in some languages of one personal pronoun to indicate a second personal pronoun with formality or social distance – commonly a second person plural to signify second person singular formal – is known as the T–V distinction, from the Latin pronouns tu and vos. Examples are the majestic plural in English and the use of "vous" in place of "tu" in French.

The personal pronouns in Englis take various forms according to number, person, case and natural gender. Modern English has very little inflection of nouns or adjectives, to the point where some authors describe it as an [analytic language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Analytic_language), but the Modern English system of personal [pronouns](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pronoun) has preserved some of the inflectional complexity of [Old English](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_English) and [Middle English](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_English).

Unlike nouns, which are not [inflected](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Declension)  for [case](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammatical_case)  except for  [possession](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Possessive%22%20%5Co%20%22Possessive) (*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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object_pronoun) (*me*, *us*, etc.), used as the [object](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object_%28grammar%29) of a verb, complement of a [preposition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Preposition), and the subject of a verb in some constructions. The same forms are also used as [disjunctive pronouns](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disjunctive_pronoun).
* [case](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subject_pronoun) (*I*, *we*, etc.), used as the [subject](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subject_%28grammar%29) of a [verb](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Verb)
* subjective (nominative)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Personal pronoun** |
| **Subject** | **Object** |
| **First-person** | **Singular** | I | Me |
| **Plural** | We | Us |
| **Second-person** | **Singular** | **Standard (plural and later formal)** | You | You |
| **Standard** | You | You |
| **Plural** | **Nonstandard** | *you all**y'all**youse*etc. (see above) | *you all**y'all**youse* |
| **Feminine** | She | Her |
| **Third-person** | **Singular** | **Masculine** | he\* | him\* |
| **Neuter** | It | It |
|  | **Plural** |  | They | Them |

**METODE PENELITIAN**

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.

**PEMBAHASAN**

**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:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Pronoun** | **Male** | **Female** | **Neutral** |
| **English** | **Ambonese Language** | **English** | **Ambonese Language** | **English** | **Ambonese Language** |
| First Person | Singular | Subjective Pronoun | I | BetaBe | I | BetaBe | I | BetaBe |
| Objective Pronoun | Me | BetaBe | Me | BetaBe | Me | BetaBe |
| Plural | Subjective Pronoun | We | KatongKatorang | We | KatongKatorang | We | KatongKatorang |
| Objective Pronoun | Us | KatongKatorang | Us | KatongKatorang | Us | KatongKatorang |
| Second Person | Singular | Subjective Pronoun | You | OseSeAbangBuAdeBapaTete | You | OseSeCacaUsiAdeMamaNene | You | OseSeKakaAde |
| Objective Pronoun | You | OseSeAbangBuAdeBapaTete | You | OseSeCacaUsiAdeBapaTete | You | OseSeKakaAde |
| Plural | Subjective Pronoun | You | KamongKamorang | You | KamongKamorang | You | KamongKamorang |
| Objective Pronoun | You | KamongKamorang | You | KamongKamorang | You | KamongKamorang |
| Third Person | Singular | Subjective Pronoun | HeIt | DiaAntuaAkang | SheIt | DiaAntuaAkang | --It | DiaAntuaAkang |
| Objective Pronoun | HimIt | DiaAntuaAkang | HerIt | DiaAntuaAkang | --It | DiaAntuaAkang |
| Plural | Subjective Pronoun | They | DongDorang | They | DongDorang | They | DongDorang |
| Objective Pronoun | Them | DongDorang | Them | DongDorang | Them | DongDorang |

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, *beta* and *be*.

b. First Plural Person

 There are some differences between first plural person in English and Ambonese language showed in the table above.

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 *we* while as the objective pronoun, the first singular person used is *us*. 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 *katong* or *katorang.*
2. In English, the first personal pronoun does not vary as in Ambonese languange. 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 languge 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 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 languange. In Ambonese language, especially the one the writer found in Negeri Batu Merah, there are two second plural persons that are often used by residents, *kamong, kamorang and dong*. While in English is only one, *you*.
2. There are no considerations of age and politeness distinction in using *you* as the second plural person in English. While there are considerations of age and politeness distinction in using *kamong, kamorang and dong* athe second singular person in Ambonese language. Third Singular Person

e. Third Singular Person

 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 languange. 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.

1. The first difference is in English third plural person, subjective pronoun and objective pronoun are different. In its function as a subjective pronoun, the third plural person used is *they* while as the objective pronoun, the third plural person used is *them.* 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 *dong* and *dorang.*
2. In English, the third plural pronoun does not vary as in Ambonese languange. In Ambonese language, especially the one the writer found in Negeri Batu Merah, there are two third plural persons that are often used by residents, *dong* and *dorang*.

**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.

**PENUTUP**

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*.

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