A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF

SUBJECTIVE PERSONAL PRONOUNS OF

ENGLISH AND BAHASA INDONESIA

A thesis

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The Department of English

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SANATA DHARMA

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A partial fulfilment

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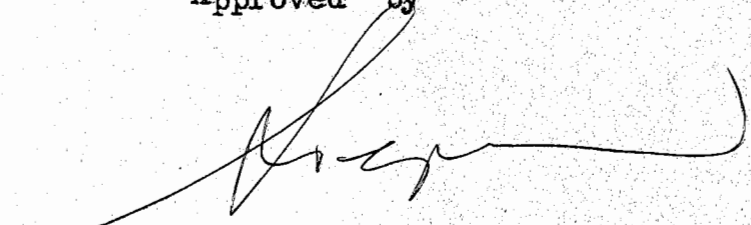Sarjana Degree

(S 1)

by

Endy Surtiyono

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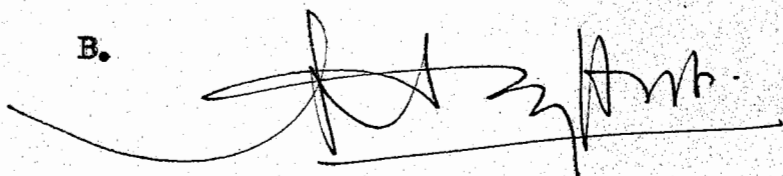YOGYAKARTA, FEBRUARY 1981

Approved by

I.

(Soepomo Poedjosoedarmo, Ph. D.)

II. A.

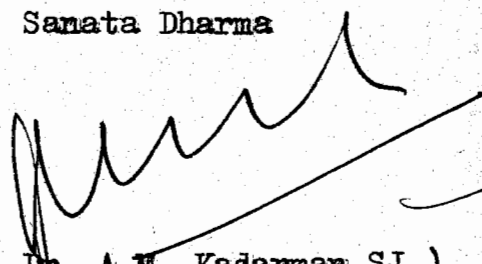(Drs. P. G. Purba)

B.

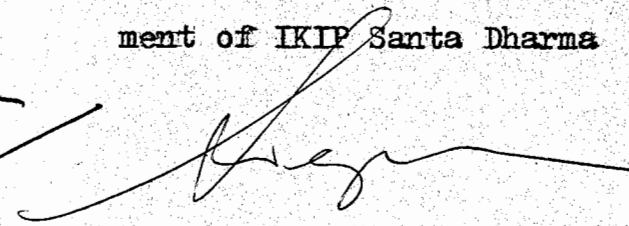(Drs. A. Aryanto, M. A.)

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The writer believes that this thesis is still far from being perfect and hopes for the reader's criticism and suggestions.

Endy Surtiyono

I. 1121

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Background of Study

English is taught as a foreign language to
Indonesian students since they are in the SMP (Ju-
nior High School). English as a subject is taught
for three more years in the SMA and one or two more
years at the university. The reason why English is
taught to the Indonesian students since they are in
the SMP is that English, as an international language,
is very important for them since many books are written
in English.

People who learn a foreign language will always
find difficulties no matter how clever they are. It
will not be sufficient for them to learn the four
skills which always exit in every language, reading,
- writing- listening- speaking, if they want to have
good mastery on the language they learn. People who
learn a foreign language also have to learn the cul-
tural background of the people who have the language.
They have to learn their way of thinking, the way to
view the world, the way they give response or react-
ion upon what had happed, what is happening and what
will happen in their society and circumtances. They
have to do so because language reflects the culture
of the people who have the language.

As stated above the errors the students make are caused by many factors. One of the factors is the knowledge of how English words are. We all knew that the knowlegde of how words are is very important and that Indonesian students have great trouble in mastering the knowledge of how English words are.

Based on the facts above, the writer will try to discuss one small part of how English words are, namely the subjective personal pronoun of English. We all know that there are so many students who have difficulties on this. For example, it is not an easy thing for the Indonesian students to distinguish the English subjective personal pronouns ' He ' and 'She' because Bahasa Indonesia has one pronounthat can be used either to refer 'He' or 'She ' , that is 'Dia' or 'Ia'. In this thesis, the writer try to present the contrastive analysis of the English subjective person- al pronouns and also some suggestions how to teach these to the Indonesian students.

Aim of Study

The aim of presenting this study is to under- stand the nature of the English subjective personal pronouns so that the Indonesian students would be able to understand well the different categories and functions between the subjective personal pronouns of English and the subjective personal pronoun of Ba- hasa Indonesia.

Secondly, this study is done to give reference about English subjective personal pronouns to teachers of English in Indonesia when they are going to teach English subjective pronouns to their students.

Scope of Study

The scope of this study is all of the English subjective personal pronouns and all of the Indonesian subjective personal pronouns.

    A. The following are the English subjective personal pronouns :

       1. First personal singular

          - ' I '

       2. First personal plural

          - ' We '

       3. Second person singular

          -' You '

          - 'Thou '

       4. Second person plural

          - ' You '

          - ' ye '

       5. Third person singular

          - ' He '

          - ' She '

          - ' It '

       6. Third person plural

          - ' They '

B. The following are the Indonesian subjective
personal pronouns:

1. First person singular

- ' Saya '

- ' Aku '

- ' Kami '

- ' Beta '

- ' Hamba '

- ' Abdi '

- ' Patik '

2. Second person singular

- ' Kamu '

- ' Anda '

- ' Engkau '

- ' Saudara '

- ' Saudari '

- ' Dinda '

- ' Kanda '

- ' Bapak '

- ' Ibu '

- ' Tuan '

- 'Nyonya '

- ' Nona '

- ' Paduka '

-'' Bung '

- ' Abang '

- ' Adik '

- ' Mas '

- ' mBak '

- ' Kakak '

- ' Nenek '

- ' Kakek '

- ' Paman '

- ' Bibi '

- ' OM '

- ' Tante '

4. Second person plural

- 'Kamu '

- ' Anda '

- ' Kalian '

5. Third person singular

- ' Ia '

- ' Dia '

- ' Beliau '

6. Third person plural

- ' Mereka '

Methodology

The data of this study are taken three dictiona-
ries. Those dictionaries are :

1. 'Kamus moderen Bahasa Indonesia'

written by Moh Zain and published by 'Pener-
bit Grafica Jakarta '.

2. 'Kamus Umum Bahasa Indonesia '

written by W.J,S. Poerwadarminte and pu-
blished by 'PN Balai Pustaka' in 1976.

3. ' <u>The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of</u>
<u>Current English</u> '
written by A.S. Hornby, E.V. Gatenby and
H. Wakefield. This is published by 'Oxford
University Press ' in 1963.

The technique of analysis of the data of this
study is contrastive analysis. English subjective per-
sonal pronouns are contrasted to those of the Indone-
sian language. The reason of doing the contrastive
analysis is to determine the distinctive features of
each of the personal pronouns.

Procedure

The procedure of this discussion is first, p
presenting the data which consist of the list of the
English subjective pronouns and the Indonesian sub-
jective personal pronouns including their definitons,
then secondly, each of the persona l pronouns is analized
contrastively to find the distinctive features of
each of the subjective personal pronouns.

Aplication

It is also presented in this study the suggest-
ions on how to teach the English subjective personal
pronouns to the Indonesian students. The examples of
teaching techniques and the exercises are based on
the analysis of the English subjective personal
pronouns on this thesis.

Difficulties in writing this thesis

In trying to present this thesis the writer feels that discussing this topic is not an easy thing to do. The writer found it difficult to find good references on the use of the English subective personal pronouns. Books on grammar seldom discuss this topic completely, and neither do the English dictionaries. The result is that it is very difficult to find the distinctive features of each of the English subjective personal pronouns; features that distinguish one pronoun from the others. It is not difficult for the writer to find the distinctive features of Indonesian subjective personal pronouns or discuss them because Bahasa Indonesia is his national language though Indonesian books of grammar seldom discuss their subjective personal pronouns either.

Some English grammar books discuss it rather completely. It is also written intthose books the various usage of ' He ' , ' She ' or ' It ', those that are regarded as difficult pronouns. For example the use of ' He ' with reference to lifeless things such as sun, river, mountain etc. or the use of 'She' with reference to plants and an artificial objects such as ships, aeroplanes etc. However, the writer still finds difficulties especially when he has to make his various examples of the use of those

difficult pronouns above because English itself does not have the strick rules on the extra uses of these personal pronouns. This is due to the fact that English writers or English native speakers themselves sometimes face vacillation to use the right personal pronouns. For words like Paris and Britain, for example, almost all of the English writers or native speakers are not capable to decide what personal pronoun they have to use; ' She ' or ' It '.

English writers or native speakers usually use their leterary instinct to decide whether they have to use ' He ', ' She ' or ' It ' for a certain object. Those people actually hardly intend to use personification, but slip unconsciously. A matter like this is, of course, another difficulty for the writer since he has different cutural background from English writers or speakers.

Finally the writer realizes that this thesis is far from being perfect and hopes for the readers' criticism and suggestions.

CHAPTER   II

D A T A

The data of this paper consist of the English subjective personal pronouns and also of the Indonesian subjective personal pronouns. These data are taken from three dictionaries, namely :

1. Kamus Moderen Bahasa Indonesia

   written by Moh Zain and published by ' Penerbit Grafica Jakarata '

2. Kamus Umum Bahasa Indonesia

   written by W.J.S Poerwadarminta and published by ' PN Balai Pustaka ' in 1976 '

3. The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English

   written by A.S Hornby, E.V. Gatenby and H. Wakefield. This dictionary is pu blished

   by ' Oxford University Press '

These pronouns are presented here together with their definitions which are also taken from those three dictionaries and from the writer's knowledge especially for those that are not found in the dictionaries.

A. The following is list of English

subjective personal pronouns with their

definitions.

1. First person singu lar

      " I "   =personal pronouns used

              a speaker or a writer

              to refer to himself.

              (The Advanced Learner'S

                Dictionary of Current

                English)

2. First Person plural

      " We " a.=personal pronoun used by

              a speaker or a writer

              referring to himself and

              to another person or

              others.(The Advanced

              Learner's Dictionary of

              Current English)

        b. = used by a royal person

              in proclamations instead

              of " I ", and by the

              writer of an unsigned

              article in a newspaper,

              etc. (The Advanced

              Learner's Dictionary of

              Current English)

3. Second person singular

"You" = personal pronoun refer-
ing to the person
addressed (The Advanced
Learner's Dictionary of
Current English)

"Thou" = old or literary form of
"You", singular (The
Advanced Learner's
Dictionary of Current
English)

4. Second person plural

"You" = personal pronoun refer-
ring to the persons
addressed (The Advanced
Learner's Dictionary of
Current English).

"Ye" = personal pronoun, old
form of "You", plural
(The Advanced Learner's
Dictionary of Current
Englsih)

5. Third person singular

"He" = personal pronoun refer-
ring to male person or
animal (The Advanced
Learner's Dictionary of

Current English)

" She " =personal pronoun for female

person, etc, already referred

to. (The Advanced Learner's

Dictionary of Current English)

" It " = a. pronoun (plural they)

used of lifeless things,

of animals (when sex is

unknown or unimportant),

and of a baby or a small

child when sex is unknown

or a matter of indifference

b. used to refer to a group

of words which follows

c. used to refer backwards

or forwards to identify

someone or something

d. used as a formal or mean-

ingless subject

(The Advanced Learner's

Dict ionary of Current

English)

6. Third person plural

" They "=personal pronoun,plural

form of " He "," She " and

" It " (The Advanced Learn-

er's Dictionary of Current

Englsih)

B. The following is list of Indonesian sub-
jective personal pronouns with their de-
finitions.

1. First person singular

" Saya " =pronoun, the first per-
son and it is more
common than " Aku " (Ka-
mus Umum Bahasa Indone-
sia)

" Aku " = first person singular
It is usually used in in-
timate coneversation (
Kam us Moderen Bahasa In-
donesia)

" Kami " = the plural form of "Aku"
or " Saya " but it is
sometimes used to refer
to first person singular
(Kamus Moderen Bahasa
Indonesia)

" Beta " = first person singular used
by im portant people. In
Ambon, it is used in the
same way as " Saya " or
" Aku ".(Kamus Moderen Ba-
hasa Indonesia)

" Hamba" =first person singular, softer and more respectful than " Saya / Aku ". Used when speaking to older or honourable people (Kamus Moderen Bahasa Indonesia)

" Abdi " =pronoun, used in the same way as " Hamba ". In Sundanese, it is used in the same way as " Saya / Aku " (the writer's definition)

" Patik " =first person singular, used when speaking to a king or a queen. (kamus Moderen Bahasa Indonesia).

2. First person plural

" Kami " =the plu ral form of " Saya/ Aku ", the audience/ readers are not included (Kamus Moderen Bahasa Indonesia)

" Kita " =the plural form of " Saya / Aku ", the audience/ readers are included (Kamus Moderen Bahasa Indonesia)

3. Second person singular

" Kamu " =pronoun used among inti-
mate friends, seldom used
by old people (the writer's
definition)

" Engkau" =used by people who are of
the same status or even low-
er, this can be used to re-
fer to God. (the writer's
definition)

" Anda " =pronoun referring to people
in general, all age and
ranks (Kamus Umum Bahasa
Indonesia)

"Saudara" = used for male person, used
in formal situation (the
writer's definition)

"Saudari" = used to refer to female
person and the situation is
formal (the writer's
definition)

" Bapak " =used when the addressee is
an old or middle aged per-
son, male. This can be
used for male teachers too.
(Kamus Moderen Bahasa In-
donesia).

" Ibu " =second person personal
      pronoun that is u sed
      to address a female per-
      son, old or middle aged.
      This can be used to
      address female teachers
      too. (the writer's de -
      finition)

" Tuan " =second person singular per-
      sonal pronoun that is used
      to address male persons.
      This is usually used for
      noble people or foreigners.
      (the writer's definition)

" Nyonya " = second person singular
      personal pronoun that is
      used to address married wo-
      men. This is not as frequent
      as " Ibu ". (Kamus Umum Ba
      hasa Indonesia)

" Nona " =second person singular per-
      sonal pronoun that is used
      to address unmarried woman,
      young women (Kamus Moderen
      Bahasa Indonesia)

" Paduka " =second person singular per-
      sonal pronoun that is used

to address kings or very
important persons, male.

◊ the writer's definition)

" Bung" = pronoun used to address male
persons, young or middle aged
(the writer's definition)

" Abang " =pronoun used for male persons
or the speaker's husband.
Usually the addressee is old-
er than the speaker. (the
writer's definition)

" Adik " =pronoun used to address people
(male and female) who are
younger than the speaker. It
is used to show kin relation-
ship (the writer's definiton)

" Mas " =second person singular perso-
nal pronoun used for male pe
persons, it is used to show
kin relationship and this is
chiefly used in Central and
East Java.(the writer's de-
finition)

" mBak " =pronoun used to addfess fema-
le persons, young or of middle
aged. (the writer's definition)

" Kak&k " =pronoun used to address
older brother or husbands
(Kamus Moderen Bahasa In-
donesia)

" Kakek " =pronoun used to the speaker's
grandfather. It can be used
to address old male people
too. (the writer's defini-
tion)

" Nenek " =personal pronoun used to
address the speaker's
grandmother. This can also
be used to refer to old fe-
male people. (the writer's
definition)

" Paman " =personal pronoun used to
address the brothers of the
speaker's father or mother.
(the writer's definition)

" Bibi " =personal pronoun used to
address the sisters of the
speaker's father or mother.
(the writer definition)

" Om " =personal pronoun used to
address the brothers of the
speaker's father or mother
or to male people of middle

aged. (the writer's definition)

" Tante "=personal pronoun used to address
the sisters of the speaker'S
mother of father or to middle
aged people, female. (the
writer's definition)

4. Second person plural

" Kamu " =personal pronoun used to
address the speaker's intima-
te friends. This is never used
to address old people or among
old people.(Kamus Umum Baha-
sa Indonesia)

" Anda " =personal pronoun used to
address people in general
and it is used in formal
situation (Kamus Umum Ba-
hasa Indonesia)

" Kalian "=personal pronoun used to
address people in general
(male or female). It can
be used to address you ng
people or people having about
the same age as the speaker.
(the writer's definition)

5. Third person singular

" Ia "   =personal pronoun used to

refer to third person sin-

gular and it is used for

male and female persons.

(Kamus Moderen Bahasa In-

donesia)

" Dia "   =personal pronoun which has

the sam e function as " Ia".

It sounds more intimate than

" Ia ". (the writer 's

definition)

" Beliau" =personal pronoun having the

same function as " Ia ". It

is used to refer to very im-

portant people, middle aged

or old. (Kamus Moderen Ba-

hasa Indonesia)

6. Third person plural

" Mereka " =the plu ral form of " Ia "

and it is only used to refer

to human, plural. This is

never used to refer to

things or animals.(Kamus

Moderen Bahasa Indonesia)

CHAPTER III

THE ANALYSIS OF THE ENGLISH SUBJECTIVE
PERSONAL PRONOUNS

English subjective personal pronouns consist of seven categories. They are " I ", " You",(singular and plural), " We ", "They", " He ", " She" and " It ". These pronouns are divided into three larger categories, namely the first person subjective personal pronoun (the person(s) speaking), the second person subjective personal pronoun (the person(s) spoken to) and the third person subjective personal pronoun (the other person(s) or thing(s).

To clarify this the writer will discuss them one by one, so that we can see what each of them stands for and when we have to use each of them.

A. The first person subjective personal pronoun

In English, the first person subjective personal pronoun is divided into two parts; the first person singular " I " and the first person plural " We ".

1. " I "

This is the only first person singular subjective personal pronoun in English.

There is no other pronoun that can be used instead of ' I ', such as in Bahasa Indonesia which I will discuss later. This subjective personal pronoun is used in any situation; formal and informal. The speaker and the person (s) spoken to can be people of all age and all ranks.

The distinctive features that are found here are as follows :

    a. number ; singular

    b. sex   : female;male

    c. human

    d. case   :

            subjective   : I

            objective   : me

            possessive adjective: my

            possessive pronoun : mine

            reflexive pronoun   : myself

2. **' We '**

    Just as ' I ' , there is only one sub-jective personal pronoun which indicates the first person plural. This pronoun 'We' can be used to denote the speaker or the writer and those associated with him (his audience,readers, etg) . The speaker and the person (s) spoken to can be people of all of age and all of ranks. The situa-tion can be formal and informal.

' We ' is sometimes used to denote a single person. This is especially found in the style of authors, editors and critics. These people use ' We ' instead of ' I ' in their articles or editorials for they think that 'I' would sound too assertive.

<u>Example</u> :

We are convinced that this book supplies comfort.

The distinctive features which are found here are as follows :

a. number   : plural

b. sex   : female ; male

c. human

d. case   ;:

        subjective   : we

        objective   : us

        possessive adjective : our

        possessive pronoun : ours

        reflexive pronoun : ourselves

B. <u>The second person subjective personal pronoun</u>

The most common subjective personal pronoun which indicates the second person is ' You '. This pronoun can stand for either the second person singular or the second person plural. We can use ' You ' in a formal and informal situation. Both the speaker

the addressee (s) can be male or female and
they can be people of all age and of all ranks.

In prayers (as in the Bible and the
Liturgy), and sometimes in poetry we use '<u>Thou</u>'
to denote the second person singular subject-
ive personal pronoun. The similar style ' <u>Ye</u> '
occurs for the second person plural.

The distinctive features of ' You ' :

 a. number : singular ; plural

 b. sex : male ; female

 c. human

 d. case :

  - subjective : you

  - objective : you

  - possessive adj. : your

  - poss. pro. : yours

  - refl. pro. : yourself

The distinctive features of ' Thou ' :

 a. number : singular

 b. sex : male ; female

 c. human

 d. case :

  - objective : thee

 e. archaism

 f. literary

The distinctive features of ' Ye ' :

 a. number : plural

b. sex   : male ; female

c. human

d. archism

e. literary

C. The third person subjective personal pronoun

English has also two kinds of the third person subjective personal pronouns. The first one is ' They ' which stands for the third person plural and the second one is ' He, She and It ' which stand for the third person singular.

1.'They'

This is the only third person plural in English. This pronoun can refer to people , animals and things . When this is used to refer to people, the people to whom this refer can be people of all age and of all ranks. The speaker can also be a person of all age and ranks. This pronoun can be used at any situation, formal and informal.

Examples :

- The boys are going home. They are going together.

The word 'They' refers to people (the boys)

- I have seven cats. They are all nice.

'They' refers to animals (seven cats)

- Those chairs look very expensive.

'They' are all strong too.

'They' refers to things (those chairs)
'They' can also be used to refer to
people in general, not only the people
that have been mentioned before.

Example :

They say it is going to be another
cold winter.

The distinctive features of 'They ' :

a. number   : plural

b. sex   : male ; female

d. human; animal; thing

e. case   :

- subjective   : They
- object,   ; them
- poss. adj.   : their
- poss. pro.   : theirs
- refl. pro.   : theirselves

2. ' He '

This pronoun is used especially to
refer to male persons.

Example : Where is John ? He is in his room.

This pronoun can be used in any situation,
formal and informal. Both the speaker and
the addressee can be person of all age
and all ranks.

' He ' can be used to refer to a child
or a baby when the sex is unknown or when
it is a matter of indefference. It is
frequenlly found in books about baby-care.
Here, 'It8 is regarded to be too impersonal.
Example :

A baby should have one bath every day
and if he is stong he may have two.
'He' may also refer to male animals and
to animals whose sex is a matter of
indefference.
Example :

_ The horse was rather restive at first,
but he soon became wild.
- I must try to kill that fly. He makes
me angry.
'He ' is sometimes used with reference
to plants or artificial objects. The purpose
of doing is to expbess affection or familiar-
ity.
Example :

The railway engine still looks strong.
He was built in 1897.
In literary English 'He' is sometimes used
with reference to lifeless things such as
sun, river (and names ofnriver), mountain
(and names of mountains), love, Death,
Time, War etc. This implies a greater or

smaller degree of personification, which
in the case of abstract nouns isoften in-
dicated by a capital letter.

Example :

   - Look, the _sun_ is shining now. _He_ will
     give the world the brightest light.

   - Death will come when _he_ is least
     expected.

The distinctive features of 'He' are as
follows :

a. number : singular

b. sex   ; male

c. human,animal; thing

d. case   :

       - subj.   : he
       - obj.   : him
       - poss. adj.   : his
       - poss. pro   : his
       - refl. pro   : himself

3. ' She '

Just as ' He ' this pronoun is the only
third person singular subjective pronoun which
refers especially to female persons. In some
cases, 'She' has some similarities with 'He'.
Just as 'He' , this pronoun is also used in
any situation, formal and informal. The speak-
er can be people of all age and ranks. The

addressee can be a female person at any age
and any rank or social status.

Example :

- <u>Rina</u>, my sister, is ten years old. <u>She</u>
  is going to be eleven next month.
- Mrs. Anwar is sixty years old now. <u>She</u>
  lives nextdoors to mine.

'She' can also ^{be} used to refer to female
animals. This is merely uded for animals whose
sex is not a matter of indefference. The
animals which this pronoun refer to can be
small or big.

Example :

- Look at <u>the hen</u>, <u>she</u> is sleeping with
  a dozen chickens around her.
  ---There is only <u>one female lion</u> in this
  zoo. <u>She</u> has been here for ten years.

This third person singular subjective p
personal pronoan is occasienally used with
reference to plants and artificial objects
to express affection or familiarity. Among
the artificial objects are ships, by what-
ever names they are called (boat, frigates/
schooners, submarines ets.); also engines,
trains, motors, ballonns, aeroplanes, ets ,
whose main characteristic feature is movement.

Examples :

- <u>The Good Hope</u> was really a good ship.
  <u>She</u> was built in 1952.
- <u>The aeroplane</u> is going to take off soon.
  <u>She</u> is full of old passangers.
- <u>Seaview</u>, the popular submarine, was
  built in 1967. <u>She</u> was lost in the
  Atlantic ocean.

This pronoun is sometimes used in literary
English. Here this pronoun is used to refer
to lifeless things such as <u>moon</u>,<u>sea</u>, <u>earth</u>,
country (and names of countries), city (and
names of cities). the church , and itnis
also used to refer to abstract ideas such as
<u>Nature</u>, <u>Furtune</u>, <u>Science</u>, <u>Liberty</u>, <u>Mercy</u>,
<u>Peace</u> etc.

Examples :

- We have to make our <u>country</u> peaceful for
  <u>she</u> is the place where we live.
- <u>The Pacific ocean</u> is very large and deep.
  She would always look wild.
- Look at the beaty of <u>the nature</u>. <u>She</u>
  would never stop giving people comfort
  and joy.

If someone asks why the sun shuold be masculine
and the moon should be feminine, the answer is
that it is influenced by the corresponding

latin nouns. In the Latin language, natura, fortuna, libertas etc. are all feminine. But Death is masculine because it is thought of as something terrible and strong like War. That is why 'He' is used instead of 'She'.

The distinctive features of this pronoun are as follows :

a. number : singular

b. sex   : female

c. human; animal; thing

d. case   :

   - subj.   ; she
   - obj.   : her
   - poss. adj.   : her
   - poss pro   : hers
   - refl pro   : herself

4. ' It '

This third singular subjective pronoun can refer to three things , namely animals, babies, and things. However, this pronoun is especially used for lifeless things.

Examples :

   - John, your shirt looks good on you.
     How much does it cost ?
   - Please close the door . It is opened.

In the two sentences above , 'It' is used to refer to things (your shirt and the door).

As stated above , 'It' is also used to refer
to animals. In this case the use of this pronoun
usually suggests less familiarity than either
'She' or 'He'.

Examples :

- We found a dog with a long snake in his
  mouth. It (the dog) looks very dangerous.
- The cat is very funny. It has a long tail.

In this two sentences, 'It' is used to refer
to animals.

When people use 'It' to refer to babies the
only aim is to avoid mistakes. This pronoun is
used to refer to a child or a baby by when the
sex is unknown or it is a matter of indefference.

Example:

- The baby looks very funny. Look, it is
  crying now.

People sometimes use 'It' to refer to plants
and artificial objects. This is usually done
by those whose native language is not English,
or is done for there is no occasion for familiar-
ity. Even ship and its synonyms are sometimes
treated as 'neuter'.

Example :

The big ship is very expensive. It costs
one million dollars.

This third singular subjective pronoun may
be used to refer to nouns denoting a number
of persons when the group is thought of collect-

ively.

Examples :

- Give the public full information so
   that it may judge for itself.
- The football team of Yogyakarta seems
   to be able to win the match. It seems
   stronger than the team of Surakarta.

The next use of 'It' is that 'It' can
be used to refer forwards in sentences be-
ginning with " It is " or " It was " in or-
der to give prominence to some part of them.

Examples :

- It is the work of these ten years which
   give her a place to live happily.
- It was Paul who ate your soup.

This pronoun, " It ", can also be used
to refer backwards in sentences which give
a person name or identity.

Examples :

My bag was carried for me by a young
man. I wonder if it Tony, the young
man I love very much.

This pronoun is also very often used in
expressions of time, distance, weather and
other impersonal statements.

Examples :

- What time is it now ? It is ten o'clock.

- <u>It</u> was early in the morning.

In these two sentences " It " refers to time.

- <u>It</u> is six miles to the airport.
- How far is <u>it</u> ? <u>It</u> is about five minute walk.

" It " in these two sentences refers to distance.

- <u>It</u> is very cold now.
- <u>It</u> is raining.

In the two sentences above, " It " is used to refer to weather.

After discussing " It ", we can make a conclusion that the distinctive features which are found here are as follows :

a. number   : singular

b. sex   : ---

c. animate; inanimate

d. case   :

- subj.   : It
- Obj.   : It
- poss. adj.   : Its
- poss. pron.   : Its
- refl.pron.   : itself

CHAPTER IV

THE ANALYSIS OF THE INDONESIAN
SUBJECTIVE PERSONAL PRONOUNS

As what English does, Bahasa Indonesia divides
its subjective personal pronouns into three large
categories. They are :

      I. The first person subjective personal pronoun

      II. The second person subjecyive personal pronoun

      III. The third person subjective personal pronoun
The three categories above are then divided into six
smaller categories. They are :

      1. The first person singular

      2. The first person plural

      3. The second person singular

      4. The second person plural

      5. The third person singular

      6. The third person plural

They will be discussed one by one, so that we can
see kinds of Indonesian subjective personal pronouns
and the way they are used.

I. The first person subjective personal pronoun

      Looking at the explanation above, we know that
Bahasa Indonesia has exactly the same way in dividing

this pronoun into smaller categories; it is divided
into two parts, namely the first person singular and
the first person plural.

1. The first person singular

It is not the same as English, which only
has one pronoun referring to the first person singu-
lar subjective personal pronoun, Bahasa Indonesia
has several kinds of pronouns which indicate the
first person singular. They are :

A. " Saya "

" Saya " is the common first person singu-
lar that is used in Bahasa Indonesia. When the speak-
er and the addressee do not know each other well, this
pronoun will be used. When a young man is speaking to
a person who is older than he is and who is consi-
dered as a highly respected person, he also has to
use " Saya ".

" Saya " is also used when the speaker is
a servant and the addressee is his master or when the
speaker is a common worker and the addressee is his
boss or manager, though the manager or the boss is
younger than the servant or the common worker. In other
words, we can say that the reason of using " Saya "
is to give respect to other people.

There is another reason of using " Saya ",
namely when the situation is formal. In a formal situat-
ion such as, in a meeting, discussion, classroom, con-
ference or in delivering a speech, " Saya " will still
be used though the speaker has known the addressee well.

After discussing " Saya ", we can conclude that the distinctive features of " Saya " are as follows :

    a. Number   : singular

    b. Situation : formal

    c. Purpose   : Giving respect

B. " Aku "

" Aku " is another first person singular that is used in Bahasa Indonesia. This first person subjective personal pronoun is used in an informal situation. When the speaker and the addressee know each other well or when they are of the same age, " Aku " will be used. Writers and poets prefer to " Aku " in their poems and novels since " Aku " sounds more intimate than " Saya ".

The distinctive of " Aku " are as follows :

    a. Number   : singular

    b. Situation   : informal

    c. Purpose   : showing intimacy

    d. Literary

C. " Kami "

" Kami " is actually a personal pronoun which stands for the first person plural, but some people sometimes use this as a pronoun referring to the first person singlar. " Kami " is used in this way when the situation is formal.

Nowadays, those who usu ally use " Kami " functioning as " Saya / Aku " tend to avoid saying

" Kami " for " Saya / Aku " , since Bahasa Indonesia Baku, the standard language, says it is wrong to say so.

The distinctive features of " Kami" are as follows :

    a. Number   : singular

    b. Situation : formal

D. " Beta "

" Beta " is another first person singular subjective personal pronoun that is sometimes used Indonesian people. This pronoun is regarded as an uncommon one. This comes from the dialect of Ambonese people and it is usually used in an informal situation. This pronoun is sometimes used by poets in their poems to show intimacy between the poets and the readers.

The distinctive features of " Beta " are as follows :

    a. Number   : singular

    b. Situation   : informal

    c. Purpose   : showing intimacy

    d. Literary

    e. Dialect   : Ambonese

E. " Hamba "

" Hamba " is actually a word which has the meaning of a slave or in some cases it means a worker of a king who gets no payment.

Then people use this word as a pronoun which stands
for the first person singular. They usually use this
when they speak to their kings or to people who are
considered as very highly respectful. They use this
pronoun because they want to give respect and to
show that they are humble people. People of Indone-
sia seldom use this pronoun in their every day con-
versation recently. This is due to the fact that the
old Indonesian kingdoms have all been changed into
provinces. However, some Indonesian poets, writers
and composers still enjoy putting this word in their
poems and songs for they think that their poems and
songs will look intimate and more poetical.

The distinctive features of " Hamba " are as
follows   :

    a. Number   : singular

    b. Situation : formal

    c. Purpose   : - showing respect

                   - showing intimacy

    d. Literary

F. " Abdi "

This word has exactly the same meaning as
" Hamba " namely, slave. A speaker uses this word as
a personal pronoun which refers to himself, first per-
son singular, when they speak to their king or to
those who are considered as very highly respected
people. It is similar as " Hamba ", this personal pro-
noun is used to show the speaker's great respect and

their low rank or social status. This pronoun is also sometimes used in poems and songs.

In " Sundanese ", the language of people of Sunda, this pronoun is however not used like what has been explained above. " Abdi " is used in every day conversation having the same function as " Saya" or " Aku " in Bahasa Indonesia . In " Sundanese ", " Abdi " can be used by people of all age and class.

The distinctive features of " Abdi " are as follows :

    a. Number   : singular

    b. Purpose   : showing respect

    c. Dialect   : Sundanese

    d. Literary

    G. " Patik "

" Patik " is also similar with " Hamba" or " Abdi ". It is a word which means 'slave '. People also have the same reasons why they use " Patik " as a personal pronoun referring to the first person singular, namely, to show their great respect and their low rank or position. This pronoun is also usually used when the speaker speaks to his king.

The distinctive features of " Patik " are as follows :

    a. Number   : singular

    b. Situation   : formal

    c. sex   : male

d. Purpose   : showing respect

e. Frequency: low

2. The first person plural

English only has one personal pronoun which
stands for the first person plural, that is " We ",
while Bahasa Indonesia has two words which stand
for the first person plural subjective personal
pronoun. They are " Kami " and " Kita ".

A. " Kami "

" Kami " is used by the speaker when he
speaks for a group of people to refer to themselves.
" Kami " can be used either in an informal situation
or in a formal one. The speaker can be younger or
older than the addressee(s). " Kami " can also be
used though the speaker and the group of people to
whom this pronoun refers are of lower rank or high-
er rank than the addressee(s). It should be noted
that when a speaker uses " Kami " for a group of
people referring to themselves, the addresee(s)
is not included.

The distinctive of " Kami " are as follows:

a. Number   : plural

b. general

B. " Kita "

" Kita " is almost the same as " Kami ".
We can use this personal pronoun in any situation,
formal and informal. This pronoun can also be used

by old and young people, people of low social
status and people of high social status. When a
speaker uses this subjective personal pronoun for
a group of people referring to themselves, the
addressee (s) is included in that group of
people.

The distinctive features of this personal
pronoun are as follows :

     a. Number : plural

     b. general

In addition to the explanation of " Kita "
the writer wants to say that some people, especial-
ly those who come from Jakarta, sometimes use this
pronoun as a pronoun which stands for the first
person singular.

To close the discussion of the first person
subjective personal pronoun, the writer wants to
add some information about them, namely the inform-
ation about the agents or the speakers. The information
is that these pronouns can be used by male or female
people and the addressees can also be male and fema-
le.

II. <u>The second person subjective personal pronoun.</u>

It is different from English which only has
one subjective personal pronoun that can stand for
either the second person singular or plural. Bahasa
Indonesia has more and various kinds of pronoun which

refer to the second person singular or the second
person plural. They will be discussed one by one
so that we can clearly see what they and how they
are used in sentences.

1. The second person singular

Bahasa Indonesia has about twenty four words
that can be used as the second person singular person-
al pronoun. Almost all of them are still common and
are still frequently used.

The second person singular subjective personal
pronouns are as follows :

A " Kamu "

This pronoun isa actually the plural form
of " Engkau " but people nowadays use this
pronoun both for the second singular and the
second plural. " Kamu" is finer that " Engkau ".
This pronoun is very commonly used in an in-
formal situation rather than in a formal one.
This pronoun can be used both female and male
people and the addresses can be both kinds of
sex as well. " Kamu " is used when the speaker and t
the addressee know each other well and usually
they are about the same age. Old peolpe can
also use this to address to young people , but
not the othrer way around. " Kamu " is used
to show intimacy between the speaker and the
addessee or close relationship between them.
Example :

1. Pak Prapto berkata kepada Endy, " Kamu dari
   mana, En ?

2. Parjan berkata pada Paijo , " sudah mandikah
   Kamu ? "

This pronoun is sometimes used in formal situation
too, If " Kamu " is used in a formal situation, the
speaker is usually older than the addressee, for example
when a head master is delivering a speech.

The distinctive features of " Kamu " are as
follows :

a. number	:	singular ; plural
b. situation	:	formal ; informal
c. purpose	:	showing respect
		showing intimacy
d. frequency	:	high

B. " Engkau "

" Engkau " is used to replace " Kamu " at
the condition where the speaker and the
addressee know each other very well. They are
usually about the same age. This can be used
to refer to male o r female people and the
speaker can be female and male too. " Engkau "
can also be used though the speaker is much
older than the addressee.

Example   :

Mr. Purwo, the teacher at an elementary
school. addresses hisn student , " Tok,
sudahkah engkau mengerti ? "

" Engkau " is not as common as " Kamu ". However, the short form of " Engkau ", that is " Kau " ,is very commonly used. " Kau " is usually used in an informal situation and is sometimes used as passive indicator.

Example :

" Mengapa jerukku kau makan , Rin ? "

In addition to the explaination of the pronoun above I would say that composers and poets prefer to use " Engkau or Kau " , rather than " Kamu ", in their songs or poems for " Engkau " or " Kau " sounds more intimate.

The distinctive features of " Engkau " are aas follows :

a. number   : singular
b. situation   : informal
c. purpose   : showing intemacy
d. literary

C. " Anda "

This second person personal pronoun is used in a formal situation. It sounds intimate but formal. It id used in meetings, speeches, discussions, etc. This can be used too, among people who do not know each other well and the speaker can be about the same age or older than the addressee. Both the speaker and the addressee can be female and male people. In some cases " Anda " is used for the second plural.

The distinctive features of " Anda " are as

follows :

      a. number   : singular ; plural

      b. situation   : formal ; informal

      c. purpose   : showing intimacy

      d. speech level

D. " Saudara "

    This pronoun has also exactly the same function as " Kamu " . " Saudara " really sounds very formal, thus, it is always used in a formal situation, such as meeting, discussion , lectures or in giving a spéch. The speaker can be a male or female person. He (she) is usually older or at about the same age as the addressee. " Saudara " is never used to a ddress children and it is never used among children either.

    " Saudara " is used to address a male person. It should be noted that " Saudara " is usually used to address people who are still single or unmarried.

    The distinstive features of " Saudara " are as follows :

      a. number   : singular

      b. sex   : male

      c. situation : formal

E. " Saudari "

    This pronoun has exactly the same function as " Kamu ". " Saudari " really sounds very formal,

thus , it is always in formal situation, such as a
a meeting, discussion, lectures or in giving a speech.
The speaker can be a male or female person and he (she)
is usually older than or about the same age as the
addressee." Saudari " is never used to address children
and it.is never used among children either. " Saudari "
female persons. It should be noted that " Saudari "
is usually used to address. people who are still single
or unmarried.

The distinctive features of " Saudari " are as
follows :

     a. Number : singular

     b. Situation: formal

     c. Sex   : female

F. " Bapak "

" Bapak " is used to address a male person.
The speaker can be younger, at the same age or older
than the addressee. " Bapak " is used by the speaker to
show the speaker's respect toward the addressee. In
other words we can say that " Bapak " is used by the
speaker to indicate politeness.

" Bapak " can be used in formal and informal
situation. This can be used in meetings, speeches etc.
This can also be used to address a person whom the speak-
er does not know yet and also in houses. A son or
daughter can use " Bapak " instead of " Bapa ".

It should be noted that the addressees cannot be young
people or children. The addressees are usually people
who are over thirty years and they can be married people
or unmarried ones. " Bapak " is also commonly used by
students to address their male teachers. Students usually
address their teachers by saying " Bapak " although they
are still very young.

The distinctive features of " Bapak " are as
follows :

    a. Number   : singular

    b. Sex   : male

    c. Purpose :- showing intimacy

                -showing kin relationship

G. " Ibu "

" Ibu " is used to address a female person.
The speaker can be younger or older of the same age than
the addressee. " Ibu " is used by the speaker to show
the speaker's respect toward the addressee. In other
words, we can say that " Ibu " is used by the speaker to
indicate politeness.

" Ibu " can be used in formal and informal
situation. This can be used in meetings, speeches etc.
This can also be used to address a person whom the speak-
er does not know yet and also in houses. A son or daughter
can use " Ibu " instead of " Mama ".

It should be noted that the addressees cannot be young people or children. The addressees are usually people who are over thirty years and they can be married or unmarried people. " Ibu " is also commonly used by students to address their female teachers. Students usually address their female teachers by saying " Ibu " although they are still very young.

The distinctive features of " Ibu " are as follows :

a. Number   : singular

b. Sex   : female

c. Purpose   :- showing intimacy

               - showing kin relatioship

H. " Tuan "

This pronoun is used to address a male person while the speaker can be male or female person. The addressee is usually an old or middle age person marreied and unmarried people. This can be used when the speaker and the addressee do not know each other well. However this pronoun is usually used by servants to address their masters. They use this for they want to show their respect toward their masters and to show that they are of lower social status than the addressees.

The distinctive features of " Tuan " are as follows :

a. Number   : singular

b. Situation   : informal
c. Sex   : male
d. Purpose   :- showing respect

I. " Nyonya "

This pronoun is used by a speaker to address a female person. Just as " Tuan " , the addressee is usually an old or middle aged person, but they are already married. This can be used when the speaker and the addressee do not know each other well. It is also the same as " Tuan ", this pronoun is commonly used by servants to address the housewives whom they work for. The speaker uses this second person subjective personal pronoun for he (she) wants to show his (her) respect toward the addressee and to show that they are of lower social status than the addressee.

The distinctive features of " Nyonya " are as follows :

a. Number   : singular
b. Situation : informal
c. Sex   : female,
                 married
d. Purpose   : showing respect

J. " Nona "

This pronoun has almost the same characteristics as " Nyonya ", but this used to address a female person who is not married yet. The speaker can be older or younger than the addressee.

The distinctive features of " Nona " are as follows :

     a. Number   : singular

     b. Situation   : informal

     c. Purpose   :- showing respect

     d. Sex   : female,

                       unmarried

K. " Paduka "

" Paduka " can also stands for the second person singular. " Paduka " is used to address a king. This also sometimes used to address a very important person such as a president or prime minister. This pronoun is used by the speaker to show their respect.

The distinctive features of "Paduka " are as follows :

     a. Number   : singular

     b. Situation   : formal

     c. Purpose   : showing respect

     d. Sex   : male

     e. Frequency : low

L. " Bung "

" Bung " is a kind of the second person singular subjective personal pronoun that can be used among male people only . The speaker and the addressee are usually over fifteen years. Perhaps the speaker and the addressee have known each other well and perhaps they have not. " Bung " is used in informal situation

and this pronoun sound intimate.

This pronoun was very popular and commonly used when the Indonesian people were struggling and maintaining their independence. It was about the year 1940 - 1950. Nowadays we still sometimes hear this pronoun used by young male people who are familiar to each other.

The distinctive features of " Bung " are as follows :

a. Number   : singular

b. Situation : informal

c. Sex   : male

d. Purpose   : showing intimacy

To close the discussion of the second person subjective personal pronoun, I would like to say that Bahasa Indonesia still have several kinds of pronoun which stand for the second person singular subjective personal pronoun. Those are : " Abang " , " Adik ", " Mas ", " mBak ", " Kakak ", " Nenek ", " Kakek " , " Paman ", " Bibi ", " Om ", and " Tante ". These are used in informal situation and they are also commonly used. Just as " Bapak / Ibu ", these are used in sentences to show kin relationship between the speaker and the addressee. Further information of why the speakers use these pronouns is that they want to avoid doubtful feeling whether or not the speakers make the addressees feel offended.

Example :

      1. Paman, paman sudah makan ?

      2. Nek, nenek mau kemana ?

2. The second person plural subjective personal pronoun

In Bahasa Indonesia, there are three kinds of pronoun that refer to the second person plural. They are " Kamu ", " Anda ", and " Kalian ".

A " Kamu "

This pronoun is very commonly used in informal situation rather than in formal situation. The speaker can be female and male person, and so can the addressee. " Kamu " is used among people who are familiar to each other. The speaker can be older or about at the same age as the addressee. " Kamu " is used to show intimacy or close relationship between them.
" Kamu " is also sometimes used formally, for example, when a teacher is doing his duty, teaching, he uses " Kamu " to address his students.

The distinctive features of " Kamu " are as follows :

      a. Number   : singular, plural

      b. Situation   : formal, informal

      c. Purpose   : showing intimacy

      d. Frequency   : high

B " Anda "

As it is explained before, " Anda " is actually stands for the second person singular, but this

can also be used to refer to the second plural. It sounds formal and also intimate. It is used between the speaker and the addressee who know or do not know each other well. Both male and female person can use this and the addressee can be male and female too. The speaker is usually about the same age or older than the addressee.

The distinctive features of " Anda " are as follows :

  a. Number : singular, plural
  b. Situation : formal, informal
  c. Purpose : showing intimacy,
         show ing familiar

C. " Kalian "

This pronoun is used by a speaker who is about the same age or older than the addressees. Both the speaker and the addressees can be male or female people. This pronoun can be used formally, for example, a teacher w ho uses this to address his students, and informally among people who are familiar to each other. Sometimes it is also used though the speaker does not know the addressees well yet.

The distinctive features of " Kalian " are as follows :

  a. Number : plural
  b. Situation : informal
  c. Purpose : showing intimacy

C. The third person subjective personal pronoun

Like what English does, Bahasa Indonesia also divides its third person subjective personal pronoun into two parts, namely the third person singular and the third person plural.

1. The third person singular

English has " He ", " She ", and " It " for its third person singular, Bahasa Indonesia has " Ia ", " Beliau " and " Dia ".

A. " Ia "

English distinguishes the sex of its third person singular subjective personal pronoun, and it also has a third person singular that can be used to refer to an animal, a thing and a baby. Bahasa Indonesia is different from English. " Ia ", the most common third person singular, cannot be used to refer to a thing or an animal. It is just used to refer to a person or an animate being. " Ia " can be used in formal and in informal situation. Both the speaker and the addressee can a male or a female. The speaker is usually about at the same age or older than the addressee.

The distinctive features of " Ia " are as follows :

      a. Number   : singular

      b. Situation   : formal, informal

      c. Sex   : male , female

B. " Dia "

" Dia " has almost the same features as " Ia ". This pronoun is usually used in informal situation. This will especially be used when the speaker and the person whom this pronoun refers to have known each other well. People sometimes use this pronoun in poems and songs. The reason why they use this in poems or songs is that " Dia " sounds more intimate than " Ia ".

The distinctive features which are found here are as follows :

        a. Number   : singular

        b. Situation   : informal

        c. Purpose   : showing intimacy

        d. Literary

C. " Beliau "

" Beliau " is the third person singular subjective personal pronoun that is usually used to address a person who is considered as a very highly respected . Those who are usually considered as very highly respected people are presidents, ministers, governors, managers, etc.

The speaker can be a male person or a female one, but the person to whom this pronoun refers is always a male one. The speaker is usually younger or at the same age as the addressee, but it is not al-

ways so. This pronoun is especially used when the speaker is of lower position or lower social status than the addressee.

In some cases this pronoun is used in a different way. This is used by a man whose age and position is higher than the addressee. The speaker uses " Beliau " to address such a person because he wants to make a joke or even mock at him.

After discussing this pronoun we can decide that the distinctive features of this pronoun are as follows :

      a. Number   : singular

      b. sex   : male

      c. Situation : formal

      d. Purpose   : - showing respect

                          - expressing irony

2. The third person plural

It is similar as English, Bahasa Indonesia has only one third person plural subjective personal pronoun, namely " Mereka ". It is the same as " They " in English, this personal pronoun cannot be used to refer animals or things. This pronoun can only be used to refer to a group of people. " Mereka " is used in formal and informal situation. The speaker is usually at the same age as the

addressee or even older. Young people never use this pronoun to address people who are much older than they are. The speaker can be a male person or a female one. The people to w hom this pronoun refers can be male or female. Some Indonesian people are influenced by English then they use " Mereka " to refer to animals or things.

The distinctive features that exist here are as follows :

      a. Number   : plural

      b. Situation : formal and informal

      c. Sex   : male and female

CHAPTER V

HOW TO TEACH ENGLISH SUBJECTIVE
PERSONAL   PRONOUNS

It seems very easy to teach English subjective personal pronouns if we think that these pronouns are easy to write and to read. Many Indonesian students, however, fail to understand them correctly and fail to use them in the correct way either. Many English teachers, when teaching these items, never give demonstration and seldom show the students the words or the clusters which are replaced by these pronouns. They just usually explain kinds of English subjective personal pronouns and what each of them stands for by giving written examples. In this way the teachers will not lose much energy or preparation. But the result is of course not satisfying for the students will not easily forget them and this will influence the process of learning other items, for example when they learn the simple present tense or question-tags.

Thus , to be able to achieve the three domains of le rning , namely the cognitive domain, the affective domain, and the psychometoric domain I suggest that the teaching of English subjective personal pronouns to the students of Indonesia is done through the following steps :

1. Explain to the students what the first person

(singular and plural) , the second person
(singular and plural) and the third person
(singular and plural) are. The reason for
explaining this is that the students, at least
many of them do not know them well. This can
be explained in Indonesian, for English divides
these items in the same way as Bahasa Indonesia.
It is advisable to use many examples.

2. Explain what each kind of them stands for.
For example : "She" stands for the third singular
and is used to refer to a female person , young
or old; poor or rich. The speaker can be a male
or female and can be young or old and rich or
poor. This explaination of the kinds of the
English subjective personal pronouns should be
followed by many examples. The examples can be
written on the blackboard, for example :

- Rina is a student, She is fifteen years
  old,
- Totok and I are classmates. We are in
  in the same class.
- That boy is clever. He always gets good
  marks.
- John and Helen are kind. They are very
  clever, too.

The examples can also be done through demonstration.
It can be done in this way :

The teacher asks one girl and one boy to stand
in front of the class. He asks the boy to stand at
the door and the girl is asked to stand near
the teacher's table and he himself stands neear
the blackboerd. Then the teacher tells the whole
class, " <u>That boy</u> is at the door. He is tall.
<u>That girl</u> stands stands near the table. <u>She</u>
is Rina. I am here near the blackbord." After
that the teacher asks the girl, Rina, to stand
at the door , too close to the boy. Then the
teacher says to the whole class," Look, <u>she</u>
dkes not stand near the tablre now. <u>She</u> is at
the door. <u>The boy and the girl</u> are at the door.
<u>They</u> are looking at you." (The teacher asks
the students what"<u>they</u>" here refess to). After
this the teacher says to each of them and asks
the whole class listen to him , " Rina , you
you are at the door now and Rano (the name of
the boy) , you are at the door too, " Next ,
the teacher says to <u>Rina and Rano</u> , <u>you</u> are at
the door. After this the teacher can stand
between the boy and the girl with his hands
on theirnshoulders then say to the whole class
" Look , <u>Rano</u>, <u>Rina</u> and <u>I</u> are here now. <u>We</u> are
near the blackboard.
Remember that as soon as the new material has
been presented and well learnt, the students

should have more and more speaking time and
the teacher himself less speaking time. In o
other words, the teacher should give the stu-
dets much speaking timeor oral practice. When
this simple practice has been mastered by the
students the teacher can directly switch to
the more difficult one. For example , asks
the students to supply the correct subjective
personal pronouns of some noun clusters which
refers to the first, the second and the third
person subjective personal pronouns(singular
and plural). Knowing that the third person
subjective personal pronoun of English, " It "
and " They " can refer to animate and inanimate,
the teacher should explain this well and care-
fully. For " Things ", he can use the things
which are found in the classroom and for" Ani-
mals " the teacher can use pictures , for it
will be difficult for him to find animals.

In addition to these two steps, the writer would like to
say that giving many examples or demonstration during
the process of teaching is really very important. We
know that it is a principle in language teaching to
present all new materials in sentences that are natu-
ral, wherever possible.

It should be noted too that during the teaching
of English subjective personal pronouns, it is

necessary for the teacher to explain it with the
help of " sentence analysis " (Uraian Jabatan)
when he is a teacher of beginners or SMP students.
The reason is that the beginners themselves do not
know how to analyse sentences. It is permittable for
the teacher to use the help of sentence analysis,
if the students have mastered or understood it.
Still it is just a help, the most important thing for
him is to give many examples, demonstration and a lot
of practice.

If a teacher will teach translation, from
English to Bahasa Indonesia, it is advisable for him
to ask the students to use the right words when they
will translate some English subjective pronouns into
Bahasa Indonesia. It means that the students should
regard the features of every subjective personal pro-
noun of Bahasa Indonesia, for example : the situation,
the speaker, the addressee , etc.

3. The third step is to give the students a test on
   these items. The test can oral or written.

   Example of the written test

   A. Supply the correct subjective personal pronouns

   1. My father and I are going to America.
      .... are going by plane.
   2. His sister is very kind. .... always smiles
      whenever ...... meets one of us.
   3. That boy and that girl are very clever. ....

always get good marks.

4. My brother is very diligent. .... always gets up at five o'clock every morning.

5. The dog has a long tail. .... is very expensive.

B. <u>Choose the right subjective personal pronouns</u>

1. The old woman looks pale. (He, She, They) is sick.

2. John, do (he, it, you) like swimming ?

3. All of us will stay at home. (It, We, She) may not go anywhere because father is sick.

4. The children like swimming very much. Look, (You, I, They) are swimming fast.

5. The house behind the big bank will be sold. (We, He, It) costs ten million rupiahs.

When a teacher wants to give an oral test, he can also use the two exercises above. He can read those sentences, asks the students to listen to him carefully and then asks them to choose the right answer or supply the right form.

CHAPTER VI

C O N C L U S I O N

After discussing all of the Indonesia subject-
ive personal pronouns and the English ones, the writer
can come a conclusion that :

1. The subjective personal pronouns of Bahasa
   Indonesia seem to be more various, especial-
   ly for the second person singular. This is
   due to the fact that there is a lot of
   different social status in Indonesia. In
   Bahasa Indonesia, these pronouns can be a
   used as a way to show respect and close
   relationship or intimacy between the speak-
   er and the addressee.

2. English does not have various kinds of sub-
   jective personal pronouns, but its subjective
   personal pronouns seem very distinct and
   complete; the subjective personal pronouns
   of Bahasa Indonesia are not as distinct and
   complete as English. The writer's reason
   to say this is that English has a personal
   pronoun that is used to refer to a male,
   a pronoun that is used to refer to a female,
   and another one that is used to refer to a
   thing, an animal and a baby. ("He, She, It ")

English has also a pronoun that can be used
to refer to animals, things and people ("They").
We know that Bahasa Indonesia does not have
a pronoun that can be used to refer to an
animal (s) and a thing (s).

English pronouns are n ever used to show
respect or intimacy. Every subjective per-
sonal pronoun can be used in any situation.
They can also be used by people of all
age and ranks.

3. Since there are so many students who still
make many mistakes on these items, though
they have learned these items for a few
years, it is advisable for the teachers
to explain the distinctive features of every
subjective personal pronoun. They also have
to present these items by using examples
and demonstrations in order to get better
result.

Finally the writer hopes this thesis would
really be of valuable help for learners and teachers
of English.

ENGLISH.

I	You	We	They			He	She	It		
			people	animals	things			a baby	an animal	a thing

BAHASA INDONESIA.

Saya aku Kami Beta Hamba Abdi Patik	Kamu Engkau Anda Saudara Saudari Bapak Ibu Tuan Nyonya Nona Paduka Bung Abang Adik Mas mBak Kakak Kakek Nenek Paman Bibi Om	Kamu Anda Kalian	Kami	Kita	mereka		Ia Dia Beliau	Ia Dia	Ia Dia

The Diagram of the Subjective
Personal Pronoun Categories.

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