

APPROVAL SHEET

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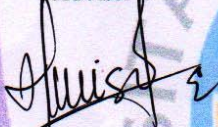
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Department : English.

Faculty : Letters and Cultures.

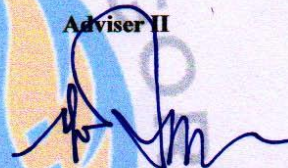
Title : "Contrastive Analysis of Personal Pronouns in English and Tidore Language".

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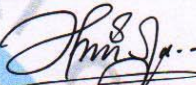

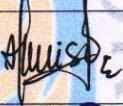

LEGALIZATION SHEET

Date : Wednesday, March 19th 2014

Time : 14:00 – 15:00 Am

Examinee : Yusuf Khairun

Students ID : 321 409 019

No	Examiners	Signature
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Chapter I

Introduction

This chapter illustrates the introduction of the study which consists of several sections. The first, basic consideration describes why the study needs to be conducted. The second, identification of problem, it shows to identify of problem in this research. The third, formulation of problem explain the specific problem that will be investigated. The fourth, objective of research describe the purpose of the research. The fifth, significant of the research shows the benefit of the research for the reader or the university students and the last is delimitation of the research.

Basic Consideration

Talking about language and society, both of them cannot be separated each other. In the society, language is a tool of communication, while society is the user of language which have a certain culture in social life. It means that language and social system are not separated one another in communication. According to Aslinda and Leni (as cited in Surowati, 2012, p.15) “Language has two factors, namely real and function component. The real function refers to the element of language itself and function is a tool of communication”. So, without a language, it is impossible to interact in the social activity.

English is one of the international languages and used as a mean of communication all over the world. English like other languages has part of speech, they are verb, noun, adjective, preposition, conjunction, adverb, and pronoun (Saputro, Koentjro, & Hartanto, 2009, p.62-362). Talking about pronoun, it is important to be understood to make the communication between speakers and listener can run smoothly. English personal pronoun is represented by *I, You, We,*

She, He, They, and It (Azar, 1985, p. 16). It does not refer to social factors like in the other language such as Indonesian or Tidore language as traditional language.

In English, there are some types of pronoun, they are, subject pronoun for example she, he, it; object pronoun for example him, her and possessive pronoun such as my, your. All of them can be used to replace certain word that has been mention previously. Different from, other languages for example Tidore language, English pronouns are used regardless social and cultural factors. In Tidore language, however pronoun are used differently based on the certain setting, social and cultural aspects of the language. For example :

Conversation 1

Yusuf : *Ngona* tagi kabe?
You go Where?
(Where are *you* going?)

Ahmad : *Ngori* tagi skolah
I go school
(*I* go to school)

Conversation 2

Jamal : *Jou* sema lefo?
You have book?
(Do *you* have a book?)

Salman : Jo, *Ngori* due sema
Yes, *I* have there
(Yes, *I* have)

The examples above show that first conversation, Yusuf and Ahmad are close friend. So, *Ngona* and *Ngori* can be used in friendship. In the second conversation, *Jou* is used second singular personal. There are two factors that influence the use of *Jou* in Tidore language. The firstly, based on age factor it means that the speaker is younger than listener. The secondly, the listener has high social status such as head of village, mayor, governor, and etc. Meanwhile, *Ngori* used by the listener who is older than speaker. In English context, personal pronoun is not based on social factors like in the examples above in first and second conversation that the use of *I* and *You*. People can use them to all the people regardless social factors such as age, gender, social status, and friendship.

From explanation above, it is clear that the linguistic is an important science to add our knowledge about languages. Perhaps without linguistics we will have difficulty to understand languages which exist around us, it is possible that we can find differences and similarities in different language. To describe the similarities and differences between the personal pronoun of English and Tidore language, this research used contrastive analysis method. The purpose of this method is to describe the similarities and differences both or more of language.

Based on discussion above, the researcher would like to make a research about variety of the English and Tidore language personal pronoun entitled *A Contrastive Analysis of Personal Pronouns in English and Tidore Language*.

Identification of Problem

English and Tidore language has variety of personal pronouns. English has personal pronouns such as *I, You, We, She, He, and They*. But in English variety of personal pronoun does not change when someone is address to others. For example Hamdan meet his friend, he said “Where are *you* going?”. And then his friend answered “*I* go to school”. It means that he used personal pronoun *You* and his friend use *I* to address someone in interaction. But then the use of personal pronouns in Tidore language is vary. For example I in Tidore language is represented by *Ngare, Ngori, Fajaru, Fangare* (Mahifa, Pikkert, & Pikkert, 1994, p.1-55).

Formulation of Problem

Based on the identification of problem above, the problem statement is formulated as follow **what are the similarities and differences between English and Tidore language personal pronouns?**

Objective of Research

The objectives of this research are to describe personal pronouns in English and Tidore language and to find out the similarities and differences of personal pronouns in English and Tidore language.

Significance of Research

The significance of research is to enrich students’ knowledge of personal pronouns in English and Tidore language. Secondly is to understand the use variety of personal pronouns in English and Tidore language. Thirdly is the outcome of this research intended to motivate

university students interest especially of English department to do or to analysis the use variety personal pronouns in other traditional language.

Delimitation of Problem

The researcher limited this research on the analysis of personal pronouns in English and Tidore language.