

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background

Language is used by humans to communicate or convey messages between each other. In the world, there are many languages used to communicate, Indonesia itself has many different regional languages and have their own characteristics.

According to Richards and Schmidt (2010: 311) language is the human communication system which consists of the structured arrangement of sounds (or their written representation) into larger units, e.g. morphemes, words, sentences, utterances. Then, according to Kridalaksana (in Rasid Ali, 2010:6) said that language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols used by members of social groups to work together, communicate, and identify themselves.

In other words, language is a human communication system that is used to convey a message between others both orally and in writing in the form of morphemes, words, and sentences, without language humans cannot interact with each other.

Central Java language is a language system that is used to interact with each other, one of which is in the Subaim area. Subaim is a large plain in the southern part of East Halmahera district and is a transmigration area

inhabited by most of the people from the island of Java. There are various tribes in the region, including Javanese, Sundanese, Tidore, Ternate and others. In subaim itself, there are SP 1 to SP 6 (Settlement Units) and each have their own village names. One of them is Batu Raja village which is in SP 2. SP 2 is also divided into 2 villages, namely SP 2a (Cemara Jaya) and SP 2b (Batu Raja). However, the author focuses more on Batu Raja village, because in that village there is a Central Java complex located in 3 blocks, namely Block U, Block V and Block W.

English and Central Java are two different languages. There are similarities and differences in the two languages, one of which is pronouns. Pronouns are pronouns that are used to replace nouns so that the word does not repeat itself.

From these two languages, researcher is interested in finding out the similarities and differences of pronouns in the two languages under the title "ENGLISH PRONOUNS AND CENTRAL JAVA LANGUAGE". The researcher uses comparative study to compare the pronouns of the two languages.

## **1.2. Statements of Problem**

1.2.1. What are the forms of English pronouns and Central Java Language?

1.2.2. How are the similarities and differences of English pronouns and Central Java Language?

### **1.3. Scope of Problem**

In this study, The researcher focus to analyze the similarities and differences of English pronouns and central java language by using comparative study and focus in Batu Raja village East Halmahera.

### **1.4. Objectives of The Research**

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the objectives of this study are:

1.4.1. To find out the forms of English Pronouns and Central Java language.

1.4.2. To find out the similarities and differences of English pronouns and Central Java language.

### **1.5. Significances of The Study**

In this research, there are theoretical and practical significances.

#### **1.5.1. Theoretical Significance**

Theoretically, this research is expected to contribute to the development of linguistics in the faculty of cultural sciences and can be used as a comparison by other researchers, especially language research on pronouns.

### **1.5.2. Practical Significance**

Practically, it is hoped that this research can provide knowledge for readers who want to learn English pronouns and Central Java language and can maintain the existence of the Central Java language.

### **1.6. Review of Related Literature**

Research on pronouns was conducted by Ajais Jumat in 2008 with the title "Pronouns In West Makian Language And English" using a comparative study. The results of this study show that there are some similarities and differences in personal pronouns, possessive pronouns and reflexive pronouns in west makian language and English.

Research using a comparative study was also conducted by Rasid Ali in 2010 with the title "English and Ternate Pronouns". The researcher only focuses on the differences and similarities of personal pronouns as subject, object, possessive and reflexive pronouns and also the functions in the sentence of both language.

Another study was also conducted by Arifandi Abdullah in 2017 entitled "Pronouns In Tidore Language" using a pragmatics study. The purpose of this study is to describe the types of personal pronouns in Tidore language based in situational context, which relate to the age level.

Based on the explanation above, research on pronouns has often been done, but the difference with this research is that it examines all of the Pronouns in English and central java language by using comparative study.

## **1.7. Theoretical Basis**

### **1.7.1. Linguistics**

The word 'linguistics' comes from latin language 'lingua' means that language. Other word that same with latin language is lingua and langage in france, lingua in Italian language. That is taken from French and now the word be 'language'. In indonesia 'Linguistik' is the name of field knowledge that study about language and adjective is language. according to verhar (in Rasid Ali. 2010:6).

From the statement above, Linguistics is the study of language. Linguistics studies the sound, structure and meaning of human language, and language is used to interact with social groups.

### **1.7.2. Semantics**

According to Charles (in Putri Kurniasari 2019: 11) the word 'semantics' comes from the Greek 'semainein' which means 'meaningful'. The noun is 'sema' which means 'sign' or 'symbol', while the verb is 'semaino' which means 'to mark' or 'to interpret'. And According to Yule (2015: 164) semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences.

From the statement above, it can be concluded that semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning contained in symbols or signs, as well as language.

In this study, the researcher used semantic theory to find the meaning of Central Java pronouns then finding the similarities and the differences between the languages.

According to Chaer (in Putri Kurniasari 2019: 13) Semantics based on the level or part of the language that is the object of investigation can be divided into four, namely: 1) Lexical semantics, a type of semantic that studies the meaning of lexemes from a language. 2) Grammatical semantics, studies the process of word formation that gives birth to meaning. 3) Syntactical semantics, everything that is learned related to syntax. 4) Semantic of intent, a type of semantics that deals with the use of stylistic forms, such as metaphor, irony, litotes, and so on.

From the statement above, the researcher focuses more on using lexical semantics because the researcher will analyze the meaning of the word itself.

### **1.7.3. Pronouns**

According to Dykes (2007:35) The word 'pronoun' comes from the Latin pronomen meaning 'for a noun'. As the word implies, pronouns are the words that we use in place of nouns. Another definition, According to Herring (2016:62) Pronouns are words that are used in place of nouns in

a sentence. The noun being replaced is known as the antecedent of the pronoun.

From the statement above, pronouns are words that are used to replace nouns so that there is no repetition of words.

According to Murphy (in Ali, R. 2010: 11) that substitutes a noun or noun phrase. There are number kinds of pronouns in English below.

- 1) Personal pronoun
- 2) Demonstrative pronoun
- 3) Possessive pronoun
- 4) Interrogative pronoun
- 5) Indefinite pronoun
- 6) Reflexive pronoun
- 7) Relative pronoun
- 8) Reciprocal pronoun

From the types of pronouns above, the researcher will find the forms of English pronouns and Central Java language and then find the similarities and the differences.

#### **1.7.3.1. Personal Pronouns**

According to Stobbe (2008: 40) A personal pronoun is a pronoun used to replace words for people, places, or things.

There are two kinds of personal pronouns: subjective which acts as subject: and objective which acts as object. And the next, he said that

A subject pronoun performs the action of the verb, and An object pronoun receives the action of the verb or is used in a prepositional phrase.

Based on the explanation above, a personal pronoun is a pronoun that describes a person, thing, or place that functions as both subject and object.

### **1.7.3.2. Demonstrative Pronouns**

According to Swick (2011: 24) demonstrative pronoun is a pronoun that points out the noun that is being spoken or written about. The four demonstrative pronouns are this, that, these, and those. This and these indicate something that is close by. This is used with singular nouns, and these is used with plural nouns. That and those indicate something that is far away. That is used with singular nouns, and those is used with plural nouns.

From the above definition, Demonstrative pronouns are pronouns that are used to indicate one or a number of nouns that may be far or near in distance.

### **1.7.3.3. Possessive Pronouns**

Possessive pronouns are pronouns that show ownership or possessiveness. There are two kinds of possessive namely possessive adjective and possessive pronoun.

According to Stobbe (2008: 50) A possessive pronoun stands alone and shows relationship or ownership. It has no apostrophe.

#### **1.7.3.4. Interrogative Pronouns**

According to Dykes (2007:139) 'Interrogative', from Latin interrogativus means, simply, 'questioning'. So interrogative pronouns not only take the place of nouns, but also ask questions. In other words, the questioner wants to know something about a person or thing.

From the above definition, Interrogative pronouns are pronouns that are used to ask questions about people or things that we don't know.

#### **1.7.3.5. Indefinite Pronouns**

According to Suryadi (2011: 47) indefinite pronouns are pronouns that do not refer to certain people or objects. In other words, an indefinite pronoun is a pronoun that is used to replace an unspecified person or thing.

#### **1.7.3.6. Reflective Pronouns**

According to Swick (2011:38) The personal pronouns have a form that is used when that form is in the objective case and is the counterpart of its personal pronoun. That form is called a reflexive pronoun.

In other words, reflexive pronouns are pronouns that are used to indicate when the subject and object of the sentence are the same person or thing.

#### **1.7.3.7. Relative Pronouns**

A relative pronoun is a pronoun that functions to combine two sentences that describe a noun. There are 5 relative pronouns: which, who, whom, whose, and that.

According to Swick (2011:33) Two sentences can be combined by using a relative pronoun. If the same noun appears in two sentences, one of the nouns can be changed to a relative pronoun and the two sentences can be stated as one, the one with the relative pronoun being called a relative clause.

#### **1.7.3.8. Reciprocal Pronouns**

According to Swick (2011: 41) There are only two reciprocal pronouns: each other and one another. They are never used as the subject of a sentence, and they always refer to a plural antecedent.

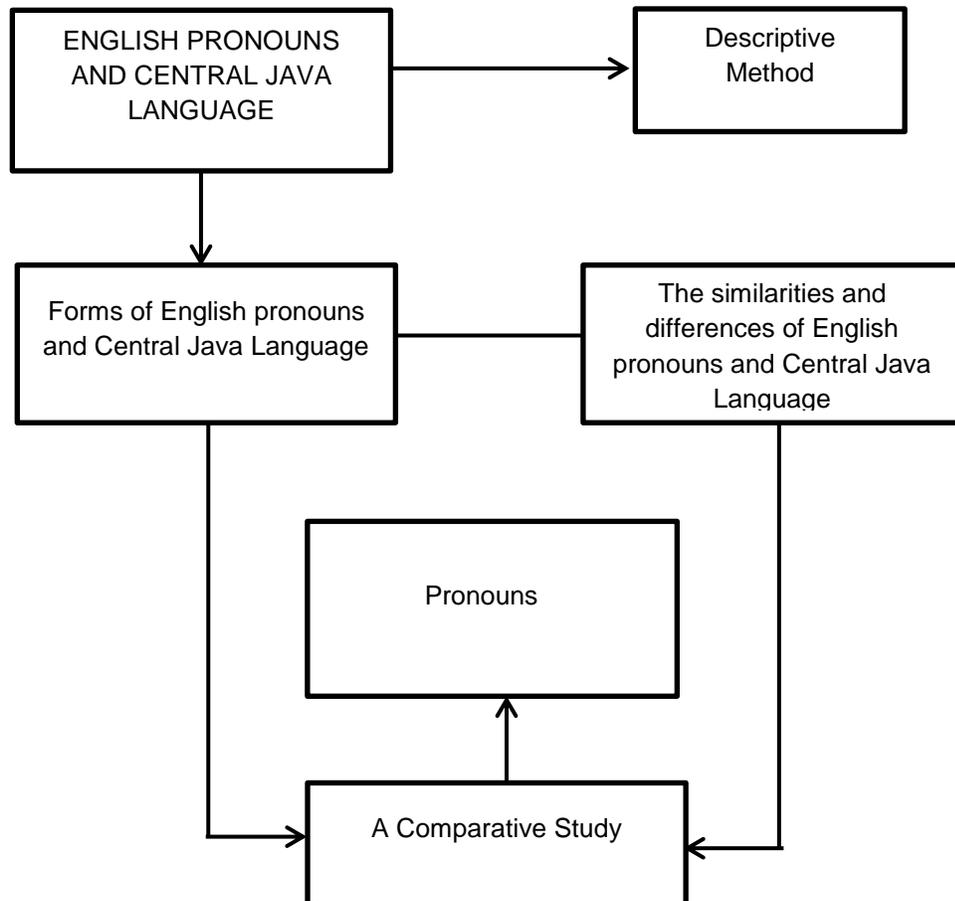
In other words, reciprocal pronouns are pronouns that are used when two or more subjects perform the same action against each other. Usually "each other" is used for two subjects while "one another" is used for more than two subjects.

#### **1.7.4. Comparative Study**

In this study, the researcher uses a comparative study to analyze this research. comparative study consists of two words, namely "study" and "comparative". In the Indonesian dictionary "study" means research, or study. While "comparative" is pleasing or based on comparison. So when combined, the notion of comparative study is research or studies based on comparisons.

Another definition also defined by Hudson (in Arahon and Melina) that comparative method is carried out to compare the similarities and differences of two or more facts and properties of the object under study based on a certain framework of thought. With this, The researcher compares descriptively between English and Central Java language to find out the similarities and differences of pronouns.

## 1.8. Conceptual Framework



From the conceptual framework above, the researcher raises the title " ENGLISH PRONOUNS AND CENTRAL JAVA LANGUAGE". In this study the researcher used a descriptive method to analyze the forms of pronouns and also the similarities and differences of English pronouns and Central Java language. The researcher uses comparative study to compare the two languages.

## **1.9. Methods and Techniques**

### **1.9.1. Descriptive Method**

The method used in this research is descriptive analysis method. According to N.K. Ratna (in Mudakar, M. 2009: 19) that the descriptive method is done by describing words which is then followed by analysis. Researcher describes the results of the study using words instead of numbers.

### **1.9.2. Location and Informant**

#### **1.9.2.1. Location**

This research was carried out from 12<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> June 2021 and the researcher choose Batu Raja Village to get data because in that village there is a community and also a Central Java complex.

#### **1.9.2.2. Informant**

The researcher took 10 informants who were native to Central Java to get the data. There are 5 men and 5 women. The researcher chose informants who must be native Central Java people and understand Indonesian well to make it easier for researcher to conduct interviews.

### **1.9.3. Techniques of Collecting Data**

#### **1.9.3.1. Preparation**

In this step, the researcher prepared research instruments about pronouns to make it easier for researcher to interview informants.

#### **1.9.3.2. Interview**

Interviews were conducted for a week. Researcher conducted direct interviews with local society, especially native Central Java speakers.

#### **1.9.3.3. Taking Note**

In conducting the interview technique, the researcher also taking note and records the information that has been conveyed by the informant to collect data.

### **1.9.4. Techniques Of Analyzing Data**

#### **1.9.4.1. Classification**

After the data was collected, the researcher classified the data according to the problem formulation that had been made previously.

#### **1.9.4.2. Explanation**

The researcher explains the data that has been described in order to make it easier for the reader to understand it.

### **1.9.5. Sources Of Data**

#### **1.9.5.1. Primary Data**

The primary data in this study came from Central Java informants who are society of Batu Raja village to obtain original data.

#### **1.9.5.2. Secondary Data**

Data collection is inseparable from linguistic books, the internet and journals that are considered supportive and relevant in this research.

#### **1.9.5.3. Analysis Data**

After getting the data to be analyzed, the researcher looked for the forms of pronouns and the differences between English and the Central Java language by analyzing the data based on theory.