CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN INDONESIAN AND ENGLISH DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

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Abstract

This research meant to know the similarities and the differences between Indonesian and English demonstrative pronouns. The writer used contrastive analysis technique in comparing the first and the second language. By comparing them the difficulty can be predicted and decreased.

In getting the data the writer used contrastive analysis method to determine the similarities and the differences. She took seven books as the objects of the research. The books were a handbook of English Grammar by R. W. Zandvoot, a Communicative Grammar of English by Leeh G. Svartvik, a Practical English Grammar by A.H. Thomson, Modern English A Practical Reference Guide by Marcella Frank, Tata bahasa Praktis bahasa Indonesia by Abdul Chaer, Tata Bahasa Baku bahasa Indonesia by Depdikbud, and Tata bahasa Indonesia by Gorys Kerof. All data collected are analyzed by contrastive analysis.

The results of the data analysis were as follows: The similarities between Indonesian and English Demonstrative Pronouns are in their functions or uses. The use are for showing someone or something near the speaker, for pointing someone or something that has just been said or substituting a previously away from the speaker. The similarities between Indonesian and English demonstrative pronoun are also in their function in the sentence. They always occupy the subject and object position. While the differences between the Indonesian and English demonstrative pronouns are in their forms. The Indonesian demonstrative pronouns have the same forms in singular and plural but demonstrative pronouns have more numbers the Indonesian demonstrative pronouns. There are similarities and differences between Indonesia and English.

Keywords: contrastive analysis, Indonesian demonstrative pronouns, English demonstrative pronoun

1. INTRODUCTION

Man is social creature who always needs company life. It will be hard to imagine that he'd live alone without anyone accompanying him. In reality, he always lives together in groups since he needs each other’s help and accompaniment. So in order to facilitate his effort to provide himself with necessities of life. He has to cooperate with one another which can only be carried out in community; and of course he needs a means to communicate with one another, that is language. The primary function of language is to import factual information and to convey essential commands (Aitchison, 2014).

As a means of communication and expression of one’s thoughts and ideas, language makes life, culture, and civilization possible. It is through the mother tongue that a child learns about
himself, his family and more friends and knowledge. Sometime he has to communicate in different language. So he tries to make efforts to communicate with others. One these efforts is learning a foreign language.

Every ethnic group, especially in Indonesia has language. It’s called mother tongue or first language, like: Javanese, etc; whereas, Indonesian is a second language. The role of Indonesian as the medium of instruction in education is stated in Undang-undang No.2/28/tahun 1989: Bahasa pengantar dalam pendidikan Nasional adalah Bahasa Indonesia (Undang-undang RI tahun 1989, Bab XI, Pasal 41). However, some problems come when the youth goes to higher, namely Senior High School or university, where they begin to study to be specialists and experts in certain, branches of science. Students face necessity of foreign language because they meet a great number of new terms, which concern the subject. The significant role of English as the language of science or technology is clearly seen in the case that 90% of referential books are written in English (Gibson, 2014).

Learning a foreign language will always find difficulties, no matter how intelligent the learners are. It is not sufficient for them to learn only the four skills of language capabilities, which always exist in every language – they are reading, writing, listening and speaking – if they want to have good mastery on the language they learn. People who learn a foreign language also have to learn the cultural 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 respond or reach upon what had happened, what is happening, and what will happen in their society and circumstances. They have to do so because language reflects the culture of the people who have the languages.

Considering English as a foreign language, it always raises many problems resulting from differences between the first or second language and the foreign language. Indonesian and English also have different systems and structures. Their differences include the elements of phonology, morphology and syntax. It is undeniable that the difficulties may raise errors and mistakes. Unfortunately, the errors were also made by the English textbook authors. A research entitled “Analysis of Errors Found in English Textbooks for Elementary School Students in Salatiga” by Ika Sulistyarini revealed that there were 16.67% errors on pronouns made by Start With English author, 31.82 % errors on pronouns made by Logika author, and 20.33 % errors on pronouns made by ETAS author. Therefore, it is necessary for the writer to study the differences and similarities of two languages, Indonesian and English.
especially on pronoun because the differences at two languages can make difficulties for the learners or whoever in learning the foreign languages, that is English.

In learning language we learn word by word and sentence by sentence. It means we study the sentence order too. Generally a single sentence consists of subject, predicate and object. One form of subject can be pronoun. Pronouns have the ability to serve either of two function— they may stand alone in noun function, or they may act as adjectives (determiners) that precedes descriptive adjectives. There are many kinds of pronouns:

1. Personal Pronoun
   Like:
   - I, we as first person
   - He, she, It and they as the third person
   - You as the second person

2. Relative Pronouns
   It refers to noun antecedents, which immediately precede them. They introduce adjective clauses in which they serve as subjects or objects.
   - Who for person
   - That for person or things
   - Which for things

3. Reflexive Pronouns
   Reflexive pronoun is a combination of self with one of the personal pronouns or with the impersonal personal one.

4. Indefinite pronouns
   Such pronouns refer to indefinite (usually unknown) person or things, or to indefinite quantities.
   Like: Something anything
   nothing
everything
Someone anyone
none
everyone

5. Demonstrative Pronoun
   It points out someone or something. The most common demonstrative pronoun are this (plural these) and that (plural those).
   But the writer only take demonstrative pronouns in both languages as the topic of this research because she thinks that it is necessary for the teacher in teaching a foreign language, English, especially for the beginners.

2. METHODOLOGY
   In this research the writer uses comparative method. It is a method to describe about the similarities and the differences between two things, so it’s made clear and here the writer chooses this method because she wants to know the differences and the similarities about Demonstrative Pronouns between Indonesian and English. This research has the purpose to compare both Indonesian and English languages. This
research compares Indonesian and English Demonstrative Pronouns. So the writer takes books related with this study as the object of the research from both Indonesia and English Literary. They are: (1) A handbook of English Grammar by R. W. Zandvoot, (2) A Communicative grammar of English by Leeh G. Svartvik, (3) A Practical English Grammar by A.H. Thomson (4) Modern English A Practical Reference Guide by Marcella Frank (5) Tata bahasa Praktis bahasa Indonesia by Abdul Chaer, (6) Tata Bahasa Baku bahasa Indonesia by depdikbud, (7) Tata bahasa Indonesia by Gorys Keraf.

To analyze the data, the writer used a contrastive analysis technique to describe about the similarities and differences of the two languages found in the data. The purpose of contrastive analysis is to describe the similarities and the differences two or more languages they contrasted the Indonesian and English Demonstrative Pronoun. The writer wanted to know and then describe the differences and similarities between those languages especially about Demonstrative Pronoun. Whereas the steps taken by the writer in getting to objective of the study are as follows: (a) Classify the data, (b) Analyze the data by using Contrastive analysis, (c) Include the interpretation of the analysis. The procedure of the research to analyse the data the writer uses:

1. The first step is to determine the object of the research from some literatures to be used as object. The literature are divided into two groups that are English and Indonesian Grammar books.
2. The second step is to collect the data, there are seven resources of the data collection as mentioned above; three objects are taken from Indonesian grammar books and four object are taken from English books.
3. The third step is to classify the data, the writer classifies the data into two group, they are Indonesian Demonstrative Pronoun and English Demonstrative pronouns.
4. The fourth step is analyzing the data. The analysis use contrastive analysis method, it compares the structure and the meaning from both, Indonesian and English demonstrative pronouns.
5. The fifth step is to conclude the interpretation of the analysis

3. ANALYSIS

This research used contrastive analysis in analyzing the data. The purpose of contrastive analysis is to get the similarities and differences between both of them. They consist of Indonesian and English grammar books. This research describes the similarities and differences between Indonesian and English Demonstrative Pronoun.
A. Indonesian Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative Pronouns are used to show an object or object. There are three kinds of demonstrative. They are: ini, itu, and sana

1. Ini

The function of this is to show something near the speaker:

a. ini mobil ayah
b. Sepatu ini yang paling kusuka

2. Itu

The function of this pronoun is to show something near the interlocutor or to indicate something which is far from the speaker:

a. itu suami saya,
b. Mobil itu akan dijual.
   1a and 2a are the examples of demonstrative Pronouns,
   1b and 2b are the examples of demonstrative Adjective.

3. Ana/sana

The function of this pronoun is to show something on the third person

Kemeja ayah di sana.

B. English Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative Pronouns is point out something that has just been said, The most common demonstrative pronouns are:

1. This

This generally refers to what is near at hand.

   a. This is my pen.
   b. This table is prettier than that one

2. That

That refer to what is farther away

   a. That is yours not mine
   b. That pen is lent to me

This or that may also point to something that has just been said, or occasionally thus/that point a part of a discourse that follows

   - He told his wife he had just received and increase in salary. This pleased her very much.
   - I must tell you this. I can no longer afford to go out to expensive restaurant for dinner.

3. These

These is the Plural form of this.

a. These are not my desire. I'm sorry
b. These tasks must be collected before the final test

4. Those

Those is the plural form of that. Those may be more emphatic alternative for the.

a. Those are my best choice.
b. Those toys are my
daughter’s
That or those may be more
emphatic alternatives for the.

- Those = (the) compounds
that end in one-or-body take
singular verbs.
- A sidewalk is that (the) part
of the street on which
pedestrians walk
The examples above show
demonstrative Adjective and
Pronouns.

- The examples number 1
a, 2a, 3a, and 4a are as
demonstrative pronouns
and number
1b, 2b, 3b, and 4b, are as
Demonstrative Adjective.

5. Such or So
Such or so may function as
demonstrative pronouns.

- His teacher was pleased with
his composition and she told
him so (=this, that)
- They would like to buy a
Cadillac or an oldsmobile,
but such (=those) cars are
very expensive.
- If such (=this, that) was his
intention, he did not make it
clear.
If an as-phrase follows a noun
used with such, such may
appear before or after the noun.

- Such men as these are
dangerous or
- Men such as these are
dangerous.

C. The Similarities between
Indonesian and English
Demonstrative Pronouns

1. The similarities between
Indonesian and English
Demonstrative pronouns based
on their functions or uses. They
are as follows:

1.1. Ini in Indonesian and
This or these in English.
The function of these
pronouns are the same:

1.1.1 Used for showing
someone or
something near the
speaker.

- Ini Buku saya
  • This my book.
- Ini foto keluarga kami
  • This is my
family photo
- Ini semua lukisan anak saya
  • All of these
  are my
daughter’s
  painting

1.1.2 Used to point to
someone or
something that has
just been said or to
substitute a
previously mentioned noun.

- Kepala sekolah selalu memarahi kami dalam forum. *Ini* membuat kami bosan.

- In the forum the headmaster is always angry with us. *This* makes us bored.

- Dia mengatakan pada istrinya bahwa dia akan menerima kenaikan gaji mulai bulan depan. *Ini* membuat kami bahagia.

- He tells his wife that he will receive an increase in salary next month. *This* makes us happy.

1.2. Itu in Indonesia and That or Those in English. The function of these pronouns are follows:

1.2.1 Used to show someone or something which is farther away from the speaker

- Itu rumah Dewi

  * That is Dewi’s house

- Itu hadiah untuk adik bukan untukmu

  * That is a present for your younger brother not for you

- Itu teman – teman kami dari STIKES Muhammadiyah Klaten

  * Those are aur Friends from STIKES Muhammadiyah Klaten

1.2.2 Used to indicate the connection with the noun stated previously

- Dia selalu sabar dan bijaksana itu membuat saya bahagia bersamanya

  * He is always be patient and wise. *Those* make me happy to be with him.

- Pembangunan kembali pasar raya “Matahari” akan mengahiskan biaya tidak sedikit. *Itu* harus
The reconstruction of "Matahari" department store will spend much cost. That must be adapted with the present condition and situation.

2. The similarities between Indonesian and English demonstrative pronouns based on their function in a sentence. Indonesian and English demonstrative pronouns always occupy the subject or object position

2.1 As Subject
- Ini merupakan awal pertemuanku dengan rekan – rekan di kantor.
  * This is my first meeting with my friends in the office
- Itu Bukan Urusanmu
  * This is not your business
- Suamiku mengatakan bahwa kami akan ke Jakarta bulan depan.

2.2. As Object.
- Saya akan katakan ini padamu. Saya tidak dapat menahannya sendiri
  * I will tell you this. I can't bear it by myself
- Yang mana baju yang kamu pilih? Aku lebih suka ini
  * Which dress do you choose? I more like this

The students are doing exercises although the teacher aren't in the class. They do that because they realize their tasks.

D. The difference between Indonesian and English Demonstrative Pronouns

1. The difference between Indonesian and English Demonstrative Pronouns are in their forms

a. Indonesian demonstrative pronouns have the same form in Singular and Plural.
1. Ini
   As Singular: Ini
   As Plural: Ini buku saya
   Ini buku-buku saya
   Jangan katakan ini pada siapapun - Ini semua akan menjadi pertimbangan bagi saya.
   Untuk menjadi anggota organisasi Hal – hal yang tidak baik pemuda diperlukan keberanian.
   Dalam keluarga jangan Ini yang tidak dimiliki semua orang sampai keluar. Ini adalah tanggung jawab bersama

2. Itu
   As Singular: Itu
   Kepada segenap warga masyarakat diharapkan turut serta membantu meringankan penderitaan para korban. Itu disampaikan Bapak Habibi dalam acara malam dana kemarin.
   English Demonstrative pronouns have different form in Singular and Plural
   1. This is a singular form
      a. This is my job
      b. I like this because of its colour.
   • Bukankah itu payung saya yang kau pinjam dulu?
   • Mereka sedang menggali tanah. Mereka melakukan itu untuk membuat batu bata.
   • Itu merupakan ruang – ruang baru yang khusus untuk pertemuan para pejabat
   • Itu semua memang milikmu
   • Dia menyukai semua hadiah pemberiannya.
   Padahal saya membeli itu tanpa sepengetahuany a.
c. He may not pay for my lessons. **This** makes me sad.

2. These is a plural form of this
   a. **These** are my brothers
   b. All of **these** will become my choice.
   c. I can’t sleep every night because of my problems. But I’m sure I’ll overcome **these** someday

3. That is a singular form
   a. **That** is my principle. Don’t try to influence me.
   b. He comes to his girlfriend’s home every week. He does **that** because he loves her much.

4. Those is a plural form of that
   a. Look at **those** which fly above your meal. **Those** can make you stomachache
   b. There are more advertisements on TV which offer many kinds of good. **Those** can create consumerism.
   c. He drove the motorcycle very fast, and suddenly the front the exploded. **Those** were why we finally got in accident.

3. The differences between Indonesian and English demonstrative pronouns area in their numbers
   a. Indonesian demonstrative pronoun only has two kinds of pronoun. They are **Ini dan Itu**
      - **Ini** milikku bukan milikmu.
      - **Itu** yang paling terkesan dari yang lain
   b. English demonstrative pronoun has five kinds pronouns. They area: **This, These, That, Those and Such or So.**
      - **This** is my best choice.
      - **These** are different with those
      - Rupiah become weaker and weaker. **That** can make all needs expensive.
      - He is interested in her dance. And he tells her so.
      - The tasks were very difficult. Such made the students worried.

So is the same as **this or that** and such is the same as **these or those.** And actually we always prefer to use **this or that**
4. CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data of Indonesian and English grammar demonstrative pronoun, it can come at a conclusion that:

1. The differences between Indonesian and English Demonstrative Pronoun area:
   (a) English has more demonstrative pronouns than the Indonesian. The English demonstrative pronoun are: This, That, These, Those, while the Indonesian demonstrative pronoun are only two, they are: ini and itu.
   (b) In the English demonstrative pronoun, there are differences of from singular and plural.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Singular form</th>
<th>The plural Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This</td>
<td>These</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That</td>
<td>Those</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Whereas, the Indonesian demonstrative pronouns don’t have alternative of form. The Singular form are similar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Singular Form</th>
<th>The Plural Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ini</td>
<td>Ini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itu</td>
<td>Itu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The similarities between Indonesian and English demonstrative pronouns are:
   2.1. Basically the uses of the Indonesian and English demonstrative pronouns are the same, namely:

   2.1.1 ini / This or Those

   a) Refers to what is (are) near at hand or shows someone or something which is (are) near the speaker.

   b) Points to the the connection is (are) far from the speaker.

   2.1.2 itu / That or Those

   (2.2). The functions of Indonesian and English demonstrative pronoun in a sentence are as subject and object.

   2.2.1 Subject

   Indonesian and English demonstrative pronouns have function as the subject in the sentence.

   2.2.2 Object

   Indonesian and English demonstrative pronoun can also occupy on the object position.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


