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CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN INDONESIAN AND ENGLISH DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Ambar Winarti, Chori Elsera, dan Marwanti

mamaambar37@gmail.com

Lecturer of Nursing Program STIKES Muhammadiyah Klaten, Ir. Soekarno Street, Klaten, Central Java, Indonesia, 57419

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 Keraf. 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 hed 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 specislists 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

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research compares Indonesian and English Demonstrative Pronouns. So the writer takes books related with this study as the object of the research from both Indonesian and English Literary. They are: (1) A handbook of English Grammar by R. W. Zandvoort, (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.
- 1 a and 2 a are the examples of demonstrative Pronouns, 1b and 2 b 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 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 olds mobile, 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 our
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

disesuaikan dengan keadaan dan situasi sekarang.

*. 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.

* My husband says that we will go to Jakarta next month

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

- Murid – murid sedang mengerjakan latihan – latihan meskipun guru tidak ada. Mereka lakukan *itu* karena mereka sadar akan tugas mereka.

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
 - 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
 - Kepada segenap warga masyarakat diharapkan turut serta membantu meringankan penderitaan para korban. Itu disampaikan Bapak Habibi dalam acara malam dana kemarin.

- Bukankah itu payung saya yang kau pinjam dulu?
- Mereka sedang menggali tanah. Mereka melakukan itu untuk membuat batu bata.
- As Plural
 - Itu merupakan ruang – ruang baru yang khusus untuk pertemuan para pejabat
 - Itu semua memang milikmu
 - Dia menyukai semua hadiah pemberianku. Padahal saya membeli itu tanpa sepengetahuannya.

- b. 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.

- 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**

and **these** or **those** to **so** or **such**.

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.

The Singular form	The plural Form
This	These
That	Those

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

The Singular Form	The Plural Form

Ini	Ini
Itu	Itu

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.

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