

A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN PERSONAL PRONOUN IN ENGLISH AND ARABIC LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

Tulisan ini membahas tentang analisis perbedaan antara kata ganti dalam bahasa inggris "*English Language*" dan kata ganti dalam bahasa arab "*Arabic Language*". Oleh karena itu, ini bertujuan untuk menggaris bawahi perbedaan dan persamaan yang mendasar antara bahasa inggris dan bahasa arab dalam konteks *personal pronoun* atau yang umum disebut kata ganti orang. Selanjutnya, terminologi-terminologi yang dipakai dalam tulisan ini adalah pengurain-penguarain defenisi, bentuk, dan fungsi dari *personal pronoun* itu sendiri, baik dalam bahasa inggris maupun dalam bahasa arab. Hasilnya adalah bahwa ada perbedaan dan persamaan antara *personal pronoun* dalam bahasa inggris dan bahasa arab yang peneliti kaji melalui *library research* (menkaji teori-teori dengan membaca secara detail beberapa buku yang berkaitan dengan terminologi yang dipakai).

Kata Kunci: *Pronoun*, English Language, dan Arabic Language.

A. INTRODUCTION

Language is one aspect of seven cultural aspects, which can never be separated by human's lives; languages arise from the basic need to convey human's ideas to another. By language they have the ability to understand one another. Through this statement, arises the contrastive linguistics. That is a study of language which contrasts languages one age. And these languages came from different language family.

Studying of two different languages is more often carry the learners to deepen their view points of mentioned languages more and more. They could decide whether the similarities and differences could be found or not.

Therefore, the writer of this writing here has a strong desire to analyze a particular contrastive towards English and Arabic languages.

B. DISCUSSION

1. Definition

Pronoun means a word that is used in place of a noun or a noun phrase.¹ Moreover, Kridalaksana says that Pronoun (Pronomina) *merupakan kata yang menggantikan nomina atau frase nominal*.² Whereas, Personal Pronoun is a word standing for a noun (Pronoun) and used for showing the speaker the one spoken to or the one spoken of.³

2. Form⁴

| Subject | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| Singular: | First person | I |
| | Second person | You |
| | Third person | he/she/it |
| Plural: | First person | We |
| | Second person | You |
| | Third person | They |

Most of Arabic grammarians agree about Arabic Pronoun definition which is the same as English Pronoun definition. Furthermore, here, Soeleiman divides Arabic Pronoun into two kinds:

1. A separated word, and
2. A connected word at (Suffix).

The separated word of Pronoun is used for normal and the separated word of Pronoun is used in genitive and accusative.⁵ There are all called *Dhomir raf'u munfashil*.

3. Form⁶

¹Coaklay, James. *Longman Dictionary of contemporary English* (Great Britain: Pitman Press. 1984), P.879.
²Kridalaksana, Harimurti. *Kamus Linguistik* (Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2001), P.179.
³*Ibid.*, P.810.
⁴Thomson, A.J., *A Practical English Grammar* (London: Oxford University Press, 1986), P.76.
⁵Soeleiman, Kasim. *Prama Sastra Arab* (Jakarta; Prakarsa Belia, 1985). P.47.

Arabic Separated Word Pronoun

| Gender | Singular | | Dual | | Plural | |
|--------|----------|----------------|---------|---------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| | Meaning | Word | Meaning | Word | Meaning | Word |
| M 1 | Dia | Hua [Huwa] | Mereka | Huma: [Huma] | Mereka | Hum [Hum] |
| F 1 | | Hia [Hiya] | | | | Hunna [Hunna] |
| M 1 | Engkau | Anta [Anta] | Engkau | Antuma: [Antuma] | Kamu | Antum [Antum] |
| F 1 | | Anti [Anti] | | | | Antunna [Antunna] |
| M / F | Saya | Ana: [Ana] | | | Kami/kita | Nahnu [Nahnu] |

Examples:

Hua zaidun

Hia fa:thimatun

Anta usta:dzun

Anti usta:dzatun

Ana: Muhammadun

Huma: usta:dza:ni

Huma: usta:dzata:ni

Antuma:tilmi:dza:ni

Antuma: tilmi:dzata:ni

Nahnu tala:mi:dzun

⁶ Ibid., P.48-49.

Arabic Connected Word At (Suffix)

| Gender | Singular | | Dual | | Plural | |
|--------|----------|------------------|---------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | Meaning | Word | Meaning | Word | Meaning | Word |
| M 3 | Nya | ... hu [... hu] | Mereka | ... huma: [... huma] | Mereka | ... hum [... hum] |
| F 3 | | ... ha: [... ha] | | | | ... hunna [... hunna] |
| M 2 | Mu | ... ka [... ka] | Mereka | ... kuma: [... kuma] | | ... kum [... kum] |
| F 2 | | ... ki [... ki] | | | | ... kunna [... kunna] |
| M/F | saya | ... li: [... li] | | | Kami/kita | ... na: [... na] |

Examples:

Lahu kita:bun

Laha: kurro:satun

Laka qolamun

Laki miknasatun

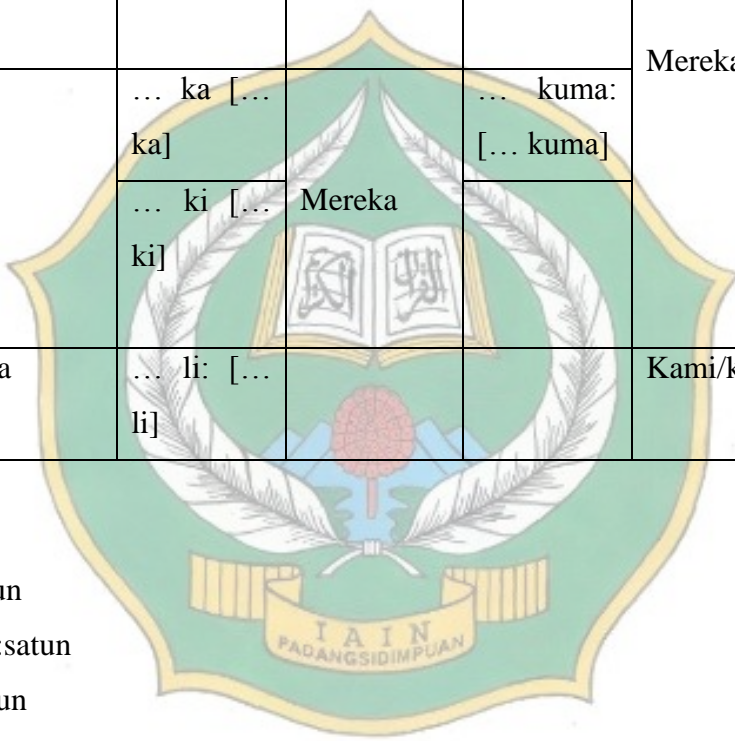
Li: jaibun

Lahuma: kita:ba:ni

Lakuma: baita:ni

Lahum buyu:tun

Lahunna kutubun



4. Distribution

English Personal Pronoun Distribution

Singular

| No | Sentence | Meaning |
|----|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | I eat rice | Saya makan nasi |
| 2. | You take a book | Kamu mengambil buku |
| 3. | He studies English | Dia belajar bahasa Inggris |
| 4. | She cooks rice | Dia memasak nasi |
| 5. | It eats fish | Kucing makan ikan |
| 6. | It lays on the table | Buku terletak diatas meja |

Plural

| No | Sentence | Meaning |
|----|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | We watch the film | Kami menonton film |
| 2. | You speak English | Kamu berbicara bahasa Inggris |
| 3. | They open the door | Mereka membuka pintu |

5. Distribution

Arabic Separated Word Pronoun (*Dhomir RAF'U MUNFASHIL*)

Distribution

| No | Sentence | Meaning |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | Hua yakkulul khubza [huwa yakkulul khubza] | Dia makan roti |
| 2. | Hia takkululu khubza [hiya takkulul khubza] | Dia makan roti |
| 3. | Muhammadun wa 'aliun, huma: yakkula:nil khubza] | Muhammad dan Ali, keduanya makan roti |

| | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 4. | Pa:thimatun wa ‘a:isatun, huma takkula:ni l khubza [Pa:thimatun wa ‘a:isyatun, huma takkula:ni l khubza] | Patimah dan Aisah, keduanya makan roti |
| 5. | Hum yakkulu:nal khubza [hum yakkulu:nal khubza] | Mereka makan roti |
| 6. | Hunna yakkulnal khubza | Mereka makan roti |
| 7. | Anta taqroul Qura:na [anta taqroul qura:na] | Kamu membaca quran |
| 8. | Anti taqroi:nal qura:na [anti taqroi:nal qura:na] | Kamu membaca quran |
| 9. | Anta wa zaidun, antuma: taqraa:nil qura:na [Anta wa zaydun, antuma: taqraa:nil qura:na] | Kamu dan zaid. membaca Quran |
| 10. | Anti wa zainabun, antuma: taqraa:nil qura:na [Anti wa zainabun, antuma: taqraa:nil qura:na] | Kamu dan zainab, membaca Quran |
| 11. | Antum takkulu:nal khubza [Antum takkulu:nal khubza] | Kamu makan roti |
| 12. | Antunna yakkulnal khubza [Antunna yakkulnal khubza] | Kamu makan roti |
| 13. | Ana: a:kulul khubza [ana a:kulul khubza] | Saya makan roti |
| 14. | Nahnu nakkulul khubza [Nahnu nakkulul khubza] | Kami makan roti |

C. The Contrastive Analysis between Personal Pronoun in English and Arabic Languages

After discussing the cases dealing with the personal pronoun in English and Arabic languages covering the definition, form, and distribution-in contact the following description will concern about the contrastive analysis which is to certain extent the differences and the concordant cases of Personal Pronoun in English and Arabic languages.

1. Definition

In fact, the definition of Personal Pronoun as discussed in earlier part has similar function in the two languages denoting a word that is used in place of a noun or a noun phrase.

2. Forms

a. There are Three People for English Personal Pronoun, They are:

- 1) First person, that is a speaker, such as I.
- 2) Second person, that is someone we talk to, such as You.
- 3) Third person, that is someone we talk about, such as He, She, It

3. Functions

English Personal Pronoun functions in:

- a. Nominative case, that is a subject of verb in sentence.
- b. Objective case, that is an object of verb in sentence.
- c. Possessive case that denotes something belongs to someone or a thing.

Subject

| | | |
|-----------|---------------|------------------|
| Singular: | First person | I |
| | Second person | You |
| | Third person | he/she/it |
| Plural: | First person | We |
| | Second person | You |
| | Third person | They |

Object

| | Singular | Plural |
|-----------------|----------|--------|
| First person : | Me | Us |
| Second person : | You | You |
| Third person : | Him | Them |
| | Her | Them |
| | It | Them |

Examples:

She asked **me** to go with her mom to school

I saw **you** last night at Plaza

I asked **him** money

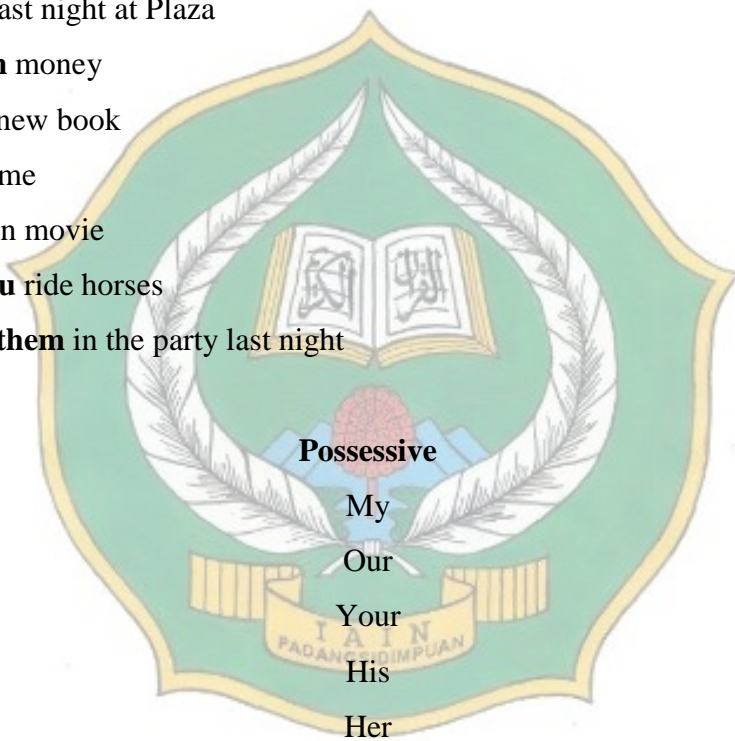
I gave **her** new book

I took **it** home

Watch **us** on movie

I helped **you** ride horses

I was with **them** in the party last night



Possessive

- My
- Our
- Your
- His
- Her
- Its
- Their

Examples:

My book is on the table

Our money is in pockets

Your dress is blue

His house is beautiful

Her hair is long

Its tail is black

Their pencils are sharp

Moreover, English Personal Pronoun should deal with sex or gender and body which the number of them is equal with things they refer to. If the thing is singular and its Personal Pronoun should be singular too, and if the thing is plural and its Personal Pronoun should be plural too. Furthermore, if the thing is female and its Personal Pronoun should be female too and soon. The last, English Personal Pronoun indicates Singular and plural of a thing. The singular takes one number of a thing, whereas Plural takes many number of things.

4. There are Three People for Arabic Personal Pronoun, They are:

- a. First person, that is a speaker, such as *Ana*: and *Nahnu*
- b. Second person, that is someone we talk to, such as *anta*, *antum*, *anti*, *antuma*, *antunna*
- c. Third person, that is someone we talk about, such as *Hua*, *huma*, *hum*, *hia*, *huma*, *hunna*.

5. Arabic Personal Pronoun functions in:

- a. Nominative case, that is a subject of verb in sentence.
- b. Objective case, that is an object of verb in sentence.
- c. Possessive case that denotes something belongs to someone or a thing.

Moreover, Arabic Personal Pronoun should deal with sex or gender and body which the number of them is equal with things they refer to. If the thing is singular and its Personal Pronoun should be singular too, and if the thing is plural and its Personal Pronoun should be plural too. Furthermore, if the thing is female and its Personal Pronoun should be female too and soon.

The last, Arabic Personal Pronoun indicates Singular, dual and Plural of a thing. The singular takes one number of a thing, dual takes two number of a thing where as Plural takes many number of things.

6. Kinds

There are two kinds of Arabic Personal Pronoun:

- a. A separated word, and
- b. A connected word at (Suffix).

The separated word of Pronoun is used for normal and the separated word of Pronoun is used in genitive and accusative.⁷ There are all called *Dhomir raf'u munfashil*.

7. The Differences of Personal Pronoun in English and Arabic Languages

Based on the earlier explanation, the writer tries to present an account of particular differences between Personal Pronoun in English and Arabic languages are:

- a. English Personal Pronoun indicates Singular and plural of a thing. The singular takes one number of a thing, and Plural takes much number of things. In contrast, the Arabic Personal Pronoun indicates Singular, dual and Plural of a thing. The singular takes one number of a thing, dual takes two number of a thing where as Plural takes many number of things.
- b. There are no kinds of English Personal Pronoun. In contrast, there are two kinds of Arabic Personal Pronoun, they are:
 - 1) A separated word, and
 - 2) A connected word at (Suffix).
- c. There are eight numbers of English Personal Pronoun, they are: five for singular; I, You, He, She, It, and three for plural; We, You, And They. In contrast, there are fourteen numbers of Arabic Personal Pronoun, they are: five for singular; hua hia ana: anta anti, and four for dual; huma: (Male), huma: (Female), antuma: (Male), antuma (Female), the last, five for plural; hum, hunna, antum, antunna, and nahnu

⁷ Soeleiman, Kasim. *Prama Sastra Arab* (Jakarta; Prakarsa Belia, 1985). P.47.

8. The Concordant Cases of Personal Pronoun in English and Arabic Languages

Most of English and Arabic grammarians define Pronoun as a word that is used in place of a noun or a noun phrase.

There are three people for English and Arabic Personal Pronouns, they are:

- a. first person, that is a speaker, such as I .
- b. second person, that is someone we talk to, such as You.
- c. third person, that is someone we talk about, such as He, She, It

English and Arabic Personal Pronoun function in:

- a. Nominative case, that is a subject of verb in sentence
- b. Objective case, that is an object of verb in sentence
- c. Possessive case that denotes something belongs to someone or a thing.

Moreover, English and Arabic Personal Pronoun should deal with sex or gender and body which the number of them is equal with things they refer to. If the thing is singular and its Personal Pronoun should be singular too, and if the thing is plural and its Personal Pronoun should be plural too. Furthermore, if the thing is female and its Personal Pronoun should be female too and soon.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

1. CONCLUSION

In this part, the writer draws some conclusions as follows:

English and Arabic grammarians agree that Personal Pronoun means a word that is used in place of a noun or a noun phrase.

There are three people for English and Arabic Personal Pronouns; they are first person, **I**, second person, **You**, third person, **He, She, It**.

English and Arabic Personal Pronoun function in Nominative case, Objective case, and Possessive case. Moreover, English and Arabic Personal Pronoun should deal with sex or gender and body which the number of them is equal with things they refer to. If the thing is singular and its Personal Pronoun should be singular too, and if the thing is plural

and its Personal Pronoun should be plural too. Furthermore, if the thing is female and its Personal Peonoun should be female too and soon.

2. SUGGESTIONS

A contrastive analysis between English Personal Pronoun and Arabic Personal Pronoun should idealistically be continued particularly in maintaining the differences and concordances between English Personal Pronoun and Arabic Personal Pronoun. Its goal is to help the teaching practice process for both languages concerned.

To study more about languages, especially contrastive analysis of a certain language is un doubly very interesting and demanding. In learning foreign languages, either English or Arabic both Indonesian mother tongue may often come to interfere. Contrastive analysis may help to understand the different system between the native language and the foreign language as the target language. Contrastive analysis may help the process of study and may later come to a successful one.

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