A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS IN ENGLISH AND SIMALUNGUN LANGUAGE

A THESIS

By

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ABSTRAK

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Finally I realize this thesis is still far from being perfect. Because of that all the mistakes found in this thesis are not theirs but mine. May God Bless us all.

Medan,

The Writer

Rensi Warni Haloho
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AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

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1.1 Background of Study

According to Naibaho (2006:1) “Contrastive Linguistics may be roughly defined as a sub-discipline of linguistics in parallel with Sociolinguistics (the study of language in the domain of society), Psycholinguistics (the study of how language is acquired and learned), Neorolinguistics (how language is processed in the mind) and the others”. As the sub-discipline of linguistics, Contractive linguistics is concerned with the specific study. It studies the languages (source and target language) on the process of comparison. The term Contractive linguistics refers to compare two or more languages in the different parent language. Meanwhile Comparative linguistics refers to compare languages in the same parent language. I use the term comparative in my thesis because I just want to find out the similarities and differences of Possessive Pronouns in English and Simalungun language. According to Hornby “Compare means examine or judge to what extent person or things are similar or not similar” English is the source language and Simalungun language I the target language. English is included Indo-European parent language but Simalungun language is included Austronesia.

In analyzing the language compared, it actually implies the basic matter about language description and formulation of the language theories. It means that the language compared should be described in the same theory. Further Naibaho
(2006:3) said that, “In order to provide insight into the concepts of linguistics theory and the work of contractive linguistics in dealing with language description. There are 4 major theories of linguistics namely:

1. Descriptive Linguistics (Traditional grammar)
2. Descriptive (Structural) Linguistics
3. Generative Transformation Grammar
4. Functional Grammar

From the theory above, Descriptive (Structural) linguistics is suitable to be used to analyze the two language compared because it concerns with the description of structural language. In description (structural) linguistics, there are 3 aspects to be analyzed, they are:

1. The structures of sounds which are studies in the field of phonology
2. The structures of words (morphological structures) which are studied in the field of morphology
3. The structure of word combination into higher construction such as phrase, clauses, and sentences, which are studied in the field of syntax.

In connection with the topic, the functional (possessive pronouns) with be used. On the usage and functional aspects, it will be focused on the possessive pronouns. According to Barbara (1987: 90) “A pronoun is a word used in a place of a noun or other substantive to avoid awkward repetition of the same word in a sentence”. From the definition, it can be emphasized that pronoun is the most element unit of grammatical in a sentence in other important for languages. Using
pronoun generally to avoid repetition in a sentence in other words, language users do not to repeat the same word in a sentence so that it will be more interesting.

Possessive pronouns will be described in this thesis especially possessive pronouns between English and Simalungun language will be compared. To find out the similarities and differences. Possessive pronouns is one of the discussions of a pronoun. It refers to possession in other words pronoun show possession called possessive pronoun. There are two kinds of possessive pronoun in English that are as pronoun and as adjective.

1. As adjective: the possessive adjective normally goes with nouns or is order words generally standing before the nouns and tell us something about them. The kinds of possessive adjective pronouns *my*, *your*, *his*, *her*, *its*, *our*, *their*. The example of possessive pronoun as adjective are as follow:
   1. That is *my* father
   2. She is *our* friend
   3. I keep *her* notebook
   4. He bought *his* computer last year
   5. The dog is waving *its* tail

2. As pronouns: the possessive pronouns is used alone, without a noun following it. The kinds of possessive as pronouns: *mine*, *yours*, *his*, *hers*, *ours*, *its*, *theirs*. The examples of possessive pronouns are as follow:
   1. This book is *hers*.
   2. Our house is larger than *theirs*.
   3. That book is *mine*. 
4. That flower is yours.
5. Please take the drink! It is ours.
6. Clara was my girl friend, but now she is his.

According to Abidin (1985) “Possessive pronoun in Simalungun language is personal pronoun that use in back noun to state the relation” possession such as: ‘au’ (I), ‘ahu’ (I), ‘hu’ (I), ‘hanami’ (we), ‘hita’ (we), ‘ham’ (you), ‘hanima’ (you), ‘nasiam’ (you), ‘handian’ (they), ‘sidea’(they), ’ho’ (you), ‘ni’(she or he), and ‘mu’ (you).

The Examples of possessive pronoun in Simalungun language are as follow:
1. on bungku 
2. Jabu hita banggalan ase jabu sidea.
3. Baju mu jenges
4. Ia tading pakon keluarga hanami
5. Jabu hu i saborang dalan banggal ai.

The analysis is interested in contrasting the two languages; in this case I contrast the use of possessive pronouns in English and Simalungun language. I choose the topic as my thesis because I am interested in it. Then I choose Simalungun language and English to be compared because I want to know deeply about them. As my native language, Simalungun language which I speak since I hear and know for the first time, I want to know how deep I understand my native’s possessive pronouns compared with English possessive pronouns that I learn structurally and academically.
1.2 Problem of Analysis

The problem in this study is formulated as follow:

1. How are the position of using possessive pronouns in English and Simalungun language?
2. What are the differences of using possessive pronouns in English and Simalungun language in terms of position?

1.3 Objective of Analysis

The objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the position of possessive pronouns in English and Simalungun language in terms of similarities and differences.
2. To find out the correspondences or no correspondences of possessive pronouns in English and Simalungun language.

1.4 Scope of Analysis

To limit my analysis in this thesis I just focused on possessive pronoun in English and Simalungun language. In this case, I limit my analysis from the point of view the person, position and the function of possessive pronouns in form of sentences both language in order to find the similarities and differences.

1.5 Significance of Analysis

The analysis will be significant for readers or learners who want to learn Simalungun language especially possessive pronouns. Through English possessive pronouns as the source language, readers may learn Simalungun
possessive easierly. This analysis is also useful for reader who knows Simalungun language and wants to learn possessive pronoun in English. It will facilitate learners not only for learning English possessive but also Simalungun possessive. In short this analysis will be significant for language learning.

Analysis findings are expected to be useful to teachers of English as foreign language especially in grammar as part of studying syntax between English and Simalungun language, refers to contractive and describing the similarities and dissimilarities possessive pronouns in English and Simalungun language. Finally it was also hoped that this analysis provides the data that interest to learn the comparison of both language.

1.6 Method of Analysis

According to Nawawi (1992) “Metode adalah cara yang digunakan untuk memecahkan masalah” (method is a way to overcome the problem). In accordance with contrastive linguistics, I apply one of the three ways. From the statement above, it can be seen clearly that method is just the way. In completing this thesis, I apply Contrastive Analysis Method. The data are collected through reading and studying some written materials and information related to the study. The source of the data are taken from some references in English and Simalungun language book. That’s why library research is applied together with the Contrastive Analysis Method.
The data are analyzed by describing and contrasting the similarities and differences of possessive pronoun in English and Simalungun language. The processes of analysis data are as follow:

1. To identify the possessive pronoun both in English and Simalungun language.
2. To classify the data based on the form and the function of possessive pronoun in English and Simalungun language in terms of similarities and differences.
3. To analyze the similarities and differences of possessive pronoun in English and Simalungun language.

1.7 Review of Related Literature

In supporting this analysis, I have used some books, which are relevant to the topic and giving large contribution in writing the analysis. Some important theories that support the completing of this analysis are quoted from books. They are:

Hanafiah (2007:17) says that in Indonesia, ‘analysis kontrastif mengacu pada korespondensi antara aspek-aspek dalam bahasa yang dibandingkan’. In English it could be said that contrastive analysis refers to correspondences between aspects of language, which is being contrasted. The statement helps the writer of this analysis to make contrast of possessive pronouns between English and Simalungun language.

Damanik (1984) in this book ‘Morphology and sintaksis Simalungun language’ describes the morphological, and syntactic structures of Simalungun
language. The book helps her to explain how the structures of Simalungun language.

Frank (1972) in her book ‘A Practical References Guide’ explain the material of a comprehensive description of English usage and sentence structure. The book simply discusses in part of speech, clauses and verbal constructions. Integrated with the description of each grammatical structure are its position and punctuation, and for every complex structure. The book helps me to give more definitions about the possessive pronouns.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 A Brief Description of Contrastive Analysis

Some people may regard contrastive linguistics and contrastive analysis are synonymous or interchangeable terms. But they are different. According to Naibaho (2001:1) contrastive linguistics does not hold only contrastive analysis, but error analysis, and interference analysis. In other words, it can be said that there are 3 ways in conducting language analysis namely contrastive analysis, error analysis, and interference analysis. Each of analysis can be applied in accordance with the function of each analysis.

Contrastive analysis is focused on finding the similarities and differences of sub-system of languages compared. The interest in contrastive analysis is the linguistic nature of both language compare without relating the similarities and differences to the speaker in the process of analysis. While error analysis focuses on the effect of the first language of a speaker when he/she tries to learn second language especially toward his/her first language. So, the learner may compare his/her first language and the second language explicitly or implicitly in the process of learning. Interference analysis focuses on the interaction of both languages compared when languages on how much first language is interacted with the second language and how much the second language is interacted with the first language when he/she
speaks the first language. From the description above, it can be clearly seem that three ways in contrastive linguistics are different.

Contrastive analysis attempts to analyze the correspondences of languages compared especially the aspect of language concerned. In conducting contrastive analysis, there must be at least two languages that are going to be compared. The language compared is called languages in contact. The first language is called source language, and the second language is called target language. In this analysis, the aspect of language to compare is the possessive pronouns between English as the source language and Simalungun as the target language.

There are some definitions of contrastive analysis based on linguists below:

According to Hartman and Stock (1972:43) the words comparative and contrastive have similarity. They compare two or more languages or a branch of linguistic, which compares two or more languages. Two languages that are compared in this study are English and Simalungun language.

Webster (1975:126) gives definition that contrastive is compared by observing differences places in immediate relation in other to higher an effort by emphasizing differences things belonging to the same science or study.

Furthermore, Richards (et all) (1994:63) have stated that contrastive analysis is the comparison of the linguistic system of two languages, for example the sound system or the grammatical system.
In addition, Hanafiah (2007:8) has defined that linguistic atau analisis kontrastif (Linguistik komparatif ‘LK dan Analisis Kontrastif ‘AK) adalah suatu metode penganalisaan linggiistik yang berusaha mendeskripsikan, membuktikan, dan menguraikan perbedaan atau persamaan aspek-aspek kebahasaan dari dua bahasa atau lebih yang dibandingkan.

In conducting contrastive analysis, there must be at least two languages that are going to be contrasted. The first language is called source language and the second language is called target language. In this analysis, the source language is English and the target is Simalungun language.

It is understood that the contrastive study refers to the research that is aimed at finding out the similarities or differences of any idea. The main purpose of this study is to contrast the possessive pronoun in English and Simalungun language.

2.2 The Description of Pronouns

Generally, words in English according to Nesfield (1995: 5) can be classified into eight parts: Verb, Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Adverb, Conjunction, Interjection and preposition. One of the eight parts of speech is a pronoun.

According to Shofiah (2001:20) pronouns take the place of nouns. Therefore wherever there are nouns in sentence, they maybe replaced by pronouns. Pronouns are generally used in sentences to avoid repetition.
Burton (2007:18) gives definitions that a pronoun is a word that substitute a nouns or a noun phrase and denote persons or things.

Pronouns consist of nine types, they are:

1. Personal pronoun
   
   *I, You, He, She, We, They.*

2. Demonstrative Pronoun

   *These, Those, this, that.*

3. Possessive Pronoun

   *Mine, Yours, His, Hers, Ours, Theirs.*

4. Interrogative Pronoun.


5. Indefinite Pronoun

   *Someone, anyone, something.*

6. Reflexive Pronoun.

   *Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, our selves, themselves.*

7. Emphasizing pronoun.

8. Reciprocal pronoun.

   *One other, with one other, each other, to each other*

9. Relative pronoun.

   *Who, Whose, Whom, Which, that.*

Thus, possessive pronouns are one of the kinds in pronouns because it indicates possession. In other words, pronouns show possession called possessive pronouns.
There are two kinds of possessive pronouns. They are:

1. As adjective

   As adjective normally goes with nouns in other words generally stand before nouns and tell us something about them.
   
   - My → that is my cat
   - Your → this is your shoes
   - His → that is his child
   - Her → that is her trouser
   - Its → that is its tail
   - Our → that is our car
   - Your → that is your family
   - Their → these are their cows

2. As pronouns

   As pronouns are used to replace the position of nouns and shows position in other words possessive pronouns stand instead of nouns.
   
   - Mine → this trouser is mine
   - Yours → those shoes are yours
   - His → that car is his.
   - Hers → the white pen is hers
   - Ours → that houses is ours
   - Yours → this books cheaper than yours
   - Theirs → these books are theirs
### TABLE PERSONAL AND REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Personal pronoun</th>
<th>Possessive pronoun</th>
<th>Reflexive pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subject case</td>
<td>Object case</td>
<td>As adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>my</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>We</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>our</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>him</td>
<td>his</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>She</td>
<td>her</td>
<td>her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuter or non personal</td>
<td>It</td>
<td>It</td>
<td>Its</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural (all gender)</td>
<td>They</td>
<td>them</td>
<td>their</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table above is a series of personal pronouns. Shofiah (2001:10).

A subject pronoun is a pronoun that can be used as subject of the sentence.

For example:

1. I gave Dini money (I is a subject)
   
   Dini gave me money (me is an object)

2. He called me (He is a subject)
   
   I called him (him is an object)
3. She is waiting for him (She is a subject)
   He is waiting for her (her is an object)

4. They let him go (They is subject)
   He lets them go (them is an object)

5. We thank them (We is subject)
   They thank us (us is an object)

6. You hurt her (You is subject)
   She hurt you (you is an object)

---

The table of Possessive Pronouns in Simalungun language

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Personal Pronoun</th>
<th>Possessive Pronouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subject Case</td>
<td>Object Case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. person</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>Ahu, Au</td>
<td>Au, hu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>Hanami, hita</td>
<td>Hanami, hita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. person</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>Ho, ham</td>
<td>Ho, ham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>Nasiam, handian, Hanima</td>
<td>Nasiam, handian, Hanima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. person</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>Iak</td>
<td>Iak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>Sidea</td>
<td>Sidea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simalungun language</td>
<td>English</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botou mu dopma balek tu Tebing Tinggi</td>
<td>Your sister has comeback from</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tebing Tinggi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anak ni sidea misir hu Jakarta</td>
<td>Their son is going to Jakarta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On koran hu</td>
<td>This is my newspaper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunku nasiam lebih murah pakon bunku hu</td>
<td>Their book is cheaper then my</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>book</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensel hu na ibagas laci ai</td>
<td>My pen is in the drawer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanami tading pakon keluarga hanami</td>
<td>We live with our family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Au mandapot tasmu ibagas lamari</td>
<td>I found your bag in the cupboard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ia tading pakon kawanni</td>
<td>She stays with her friend.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On bunku sidea</td>
<td>This books theirs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On bunga mu</td>
<td>This flower is yours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1 Research Method

In completing this thesis, Contrastive Method is applied as the research method because the analysis tends to contrast two language in terms of English and Simalungun language. According to Naibaho (2006:1) contrastive analysis is the method of analysis whereby the differences and similarities of two or more languages (or sub-systems language) are made explicit.

As an explicit analysis in dealing with language concerned, contrastive analysis can be concluded that is a way to compare the first language structure with the second language structure to find out how far the similarities of both language compared are.

3.2 Data Collecting Method

To make the method work properly, I apply library research method to support the data description. Library research method is a way to support the analysis through providing data in written materials. The data are collected to be read and studied. The sources of data are taken from some references in English and Simalungun language book.
3.3 Data Analysis Method

The way to analyze the data of English and Simalungun language can be divided into 3 steps. They are:

1. To classify the possessive pronouns in English and Simalungun language in terms of differences and similarities.

2. To describe the position of possessive pronouns in English and Simalungun language in terms of differences and similarities.

3. To analyze the position of possessive pronouns in English and Simalungun language with contrastive analysis.
CHAPTER IV
DATA AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Description of Possessive Pronoun

4.1.1 Possessive Pronouns in English

There are rules in using possessive pronouns in sentence. Barbara (2007:18) has described about a pronoun is a word that substitutes a noun or a noun phrase and denote persons or things.

Possessive pronoun is one of the kinds of pronoun, because it indicates possession. In other words, Pronouns showing possession are called possessive pronoun. There are two kinds of possessive pronouns in English, they are as an adjective and as possessive.

a) As adjective

The possessive adjective normally goes with nouns or in other words generally standing before the nouns and tell us something about them.

Example:

1. That is **my** father.
   
   That is not **my** father.
   
   Is that **my** father?

2. That is **his** child.
   
   That is riot **his** child.
   
   Is that **his** child?
3. That is her trouser.
   
   That is not her trouser.
   
   Is that her trouser?

4. That is its tail.
   
   That is not its tail.
   
   Is that its tail?

5. That is ours car.
   
   That is not ours car.
   
   Is that your car?

6. That is your family.
   
   That is not your family.
   
   Is that your family?

7. Those are their chairs.
   
   Those are not their chairs.
   
   Are those their chairs?

The underlined words are called possessive adjectives because they stand before nouns, and they qualified nouns. Possessive adjectives agree with the possessor and not it the nouns they modify. They agree in person and number, in the third person in singular, they also agree in gender. They are formed in the same singular or plural nouns.

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My cow</td>
<td>My cows</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Your cow  Your cow;  
His cow  His cows  
Her cow  Her cows  
Our cow  Our cows  
Your cow  Your cows  
Their cow  Their cows

The possessive adjectives are used for parts of the body or things associated with the body or when the reference is to the subject of the sentences such as following.

Example:

*My* father is Mr. Sitohang.

Dini is using *her* new clothes.

The students put *their* hands on the table.

Every night we sleep on *our* bed.

He helps *his* mother.

In this case "*my, his, her, their, its, your, our*" refer to the subject of the sentences and not to the things possessed. Now let's see some other example to show us more clearly the use of possessive adjective. In the following example each subject of the sentences which are not human beings can also he formed into the possessive adjective as: cat, dog, car and tree.

These nouns are called neuter nouns.

Example: The cat hurt *its* leg

The dog bits *its* tail.
The car breaks *its* wheel

The tree is losing its leaves

However, the possessive form is not generally used for things, such as above example, only for people and for most animals. In possessive adjective we must know three points about the way they behave, they are:

1. If the possessor is the singular form the possessive adjective used is singular i.e. *my, your, his, her* and *its*. In this case a thing that is possessed may be singular or plural, but to form the possessive adjectives we do not care whether the thing that is possessed is singular or plural since it does not change the function and the form of the possessive adjective.
   
   Example: *My* book is on the table

   *My* books are on the table

   *Your* sister has come back from Singapore

   *Your* sisters have come back from Singapore

   *Their* bad room is upstairs

   *Their* bad rooms are upstairs

2. If the possessor is masculine gender the possessive adjective is masculine and if the possessor is feminine, the possessive adjective is feminine too.

   Example: She is helping *her* mother

   He is driving *his* car

   Jack is cleaning *his* room.

   Dini is singer but *her* sister is a teacher.
b) As pronoun

It has mentioned in the previous page that the possessive pronoun is used to replace the position of noun, and it shows position in other words possessive pronouns stands instead of nouns.

- The possessive pronoun is separated from its noun by to be.

1. This book is *mine*
   
   This book is not *mine*
   
   Is this *mine*?

2. That book is *your*
   
   That book is *not your*
   
   Is that *your*?

3. That pen is *his*
   
   That pen is *his*
   
   Is that *his*?

4. That car is *her*.
   
   That car is not *hers*.
   
   Is that *hers*?

5. That house is *ours*
   
   That house is not *ours*
   
   Is that *ours*?

6. Those houses are *yours*
   
   Those houses are not *yours*
   
   Are those *yours*?
• The possessive pronouns stand before “of”

Example:
- That horse of yours is tired
- Those flower of theirs are beautiful
- That house of hers is big

• The possessive pronoun normally occur in the predicate but may also have
  front position with the noun following.

Example:
The car is mine, not yours

Yours is the one with the white color

These books are theirs Where are yours?

Mine is in the cupboard

The comparison of possessive adjective and possessive pronoun. The
  possessive adjective qualifies nouns, and the possessive pronoun replace the
  position of noun.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possessive Adjective</th>
<th>Possessive Pronouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ding's book is cheaper than your book</td>
<td>1. Desy's book is cheaper than yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. I have my breakfast at seven</td>
<td>2. I have mine at seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. My book are on the table</td>
<td>3. Mine are on the table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sheny and Susan have their baths in the morning</td>
<td>4. Mary and Susan have theirs in the morning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The list of personal pronouns and its possessive adjective and possessive
  pronouns are written below:
The first person indicates the speaker or writer either singular or plural

- The first person Singular

  The first person singular pronoun refers to the own self-consisting of one that is I

  a. Form

  The list person singular pronoun has several forms namely, I, me, mine, and my self

  b. Usage and Function

  Nouns and pronouns have some functions. The occupy the function of subject, the function of object-object of verbs or subject of, preposition and such as my and his, mine, and his are in the possessive case. The possessive case is divided into two sub-categories, namely possessive adjective such as my and his, and possessive pronoun such as his and mine.

  I Pronoun I is only used nominative, occupying the function of subject.

  E.g.: I go to the supermarket once week.
Me  Pronoun *me* is only used accusatively, occupying the function of object. It can be the object of the verbs

E.g.: He brings me a cup of coffee

It can be the object of preposition

E.g.: He sent a letter to *me*

My  Pronoun *my* is only used possessively, occupying the function of possessive adjective to modify a noun.

E.g.: this is *my* book

Mine  Pronoun *mine* is only used possessively, occupying the function of pronoun namely subject and object.

E.g.: *Mine is* better than that

Myself  Pronoun *myself* is only used reflexively, occupying the function of the object of a verb which refers back to the subject.

E.g.: I depend *myself*

It can be used for emphasizing the pronoun, and placed after the subject.

E.g.: I *myself cook* the meal

- The first person plural

  The first person plural pronoun refers to the own selves consisting of more than one person, that is: we
a. Form

The first person plural pronoun has several forms namely, *we, us, ours* and *ourselves.*

b. Usage and function

*We*  Pronoun *we* is used only nominative occupying the function of subject. E.g.: *We* play football every Sunday

*Us*  Pronoun *us* is used accusatively, occupying the function of object. It can be the object of a verb.  
E.g.: They sent *us* some money.  
It can be the object of preposition.  
E.g.: The plane flies over *us.*

*Our*  Pronoun *our* is only used possessively, occupying the function of possessive adjective to modify a noun.  
E.g.: The woman in the library is *our* teacher.

*Ours*  Pronoun *ours* is only used possessively, occupying the functions of pronoun namely, subject and object.  
E.g.: *Ours* is larger than their garden.  
That house is *ours.*

*Ourselves* Pronoun *ourselves* is only used reflexively, occupying the function of the object of a verb which refers back to the subject.  
E.g.: We bought *ourselves* the book.  
It can be used emphasizing the pronoun.
It is usually placed after the subject.

E.g.: We *ourselves* bought the books.

**B. The Second Person**

The second person indicates the person or person spoken to (fellow talker/s), with identical forms for singular and plural.

- **The second person singular**

  The second person singular pronoun refers to the fellow talker consisting of one person, that is *you*

  a. **Form**

     The second person singular pronoun has several forms namely, *you, your, yours* and *yourselves*.

  b. **Usage and function**

     *You* Pronoun *you* is used accusatively. It may be serve as the subject or as the object of the sentence.

     E.g.: You want to be a famous singer

     He gives *you* a beautiful flower.

     It may also serve as the object preposition.

     E.g.: I receive some money from *you*.

     *Your* Pronoun *your* is only used possessively, occupying the function of possessive adjective to modify a noun.

     E.g.: I found *your* money on the desk
*Yours* Pronoun *yours* is only used possessively, occupying the function of pronoun namely subject and object.

E.g.: *Yours* is on the table

That book is *yours*

*Yourselves* Pronoun *yourselves* is used reflexive, occupying the function of the object of a verb which refers back to the subject.

E.g.: You depend on *yourself*

It can be used for emphasizing pronoun. It is usually placed after the subject.

E.g.: You *yourself* broke the window pane.

- **The second person Plural**

  The second person plural pronoun refers to the fellow talkers consisting of more than person, that is: *you*.

  a. **Form**

  The second person plural person has several form namely: *you, your, yours* and *yourselves*.

  b. **Usage and Function**

  *You* Pronoun *you* is used both nominative and accusatively and serve as the subject or subject.

  E.g.: All of you should do the assignment.

  The teacher gives *you* the paper.

  It can be the object of a preposition.
E.g.: Mother buys dresses for you.

*Your* Pronoun *your* is only used possessively, occupying the function of possessive adjective to modify a noun.

E.g.: Please collect *your* paper.

*Yours* Pronoun *your* is used possessively occupying the function of pronoun namely as Subject and object.

E.g.: Yours is bigger than those.

Those bags are *yours*.

*Yourself* Pronoun *yourselves* is used reflexively, occupying the function of the object of a verb which refers back the subject.

E.g.: You defend *yourselves*

It can be used for emphasizing pronoun you. It is usually placed after the subject.

E.g.: You *yourselves* broke the window pane.

The second person pronoun, singular and plural do not distinguish genders.

C. The Third Person

The third person pronoun indicates the person spoken or written about.

- **The Third Person Singular**

  The third person singular pronoun refers to the person/thing which is spoken/written about consisting of a person of a thing. The pronoun of this types distinguishes genders namely, masculine, the feminine and the neutral genders.
A noun that denotes a male belongs to the masculine gender, e.g.: author, giant, poet, etc. Each of this can be replaced by pronoun "he". A noun that denotes a female belongs to the feminine gender, e.g.: authoress, giantess, and poetess etc. Each of these can be replaced by pronoun "she". A noun that denotes either a male or female belongs to common gender, baby, child, enemy, cousin, etc can be replaced by pronoun "it" because we don't know exactly what the sex is.

A noun that denotes a thing that is neither male nor female or a thing without life belongs to the common gender, e.g.: pen, milk, iron, etc. can be replaced by pronoun "it". The pronoun "it" is also used for a single animal.

- The Masculine Gender

a. Form

The third person singular pronoun of masculine gender has several forms namely, he, his and himself

b. Usage And Function

He Pronoun he is used nominative, occupying the function of the subject

E.g.: He was playing piano when I come

Him Pronoun him used accusatively, occupying the function of object. It can be the object of a verb.

E.g.: I give him a book.

It can be the object of a preposition.

E.g.: I received some money from him
- **His** Pronoun *his* is used possessively, occupying the function of object possessive adjective to modify a noun.

  E.g.: The hunter shot the deer with *his* gun.

- **His** Pronoun *his* is used possessively, occupying the function of the object of a verb, which refers back to the subject.

  E.g.: His is still new. The pen on the table is *his*.

- **Himself** Pronoun *himself* is used reflexively, occupying the function of the object of a verb, which refers back to the subject to subject.

  E.g.: He hit *himself*.

  It may used for emphasizing nouns and pronouns. It is usually placed after the subject.

  E.g.: John *himself*

  It may used for emphasizing nouns and pronouns. It is usually placed after the subject.

  E.g.: John *himself* will *do* all the work.

  He *himself* makes the cupboard.

---

- **Feminine Gender**

  a. **Form**

  The third person singular pronoun of feminine gender has several forms namely, *she, her, hers* and *herself*

  b. **Usage And Function**

  - **She** Pronoun *she* is used nominatively, occupying the subject.

    E.g.: *She goes* to the theater once a week.
**Her** Pronoun *her* is used only accusatively, occupying the function of object. It can be the object of a verb.

E.g.: I saw *her* two days ago.

It can be the object of the preposition.

E.g.: The motorcycle bought by *her*.

**Her** Pronoun *her* is used only possessively, occupying the function of pronoun namely as subject, object and complement.

E.g.: *Her* sister is very friendly.

**Hers** Pronoun *hers* is used only possessively, occupying the function of pronoun namely as subject, object and complement.

E.g.: *Hers* lies on the chair.

Do not take *hers*.

**Herself** Pronoun *herself* is used reflexively, occupying the function of the a verb which refers back to the subject.

E.g.: She loves *herself*

It may be use to for emphasizing nouns and pronouns. It is usually placed after the subject.

E.g.: Mary *herself* washes the dishes She *herself* feeds the dogs.

---

**The Neutral Gender**

**a. Form**

The third person singular pronoun of neuter gender has several forms namely, *it, its, itself.* They neuter has no possessive pronoun.
b. Usage and function

*It* Pronoun *it* can be used nominative, occupying the function of subject.

E.g.: *It* barked all night

*It* Pronoun it can be used accusatively, occupying the function of object.

It can be the object of a verb.

E.g.: I feed *it*

It can be also the object of a preposition

E.g.: Mrs. Miller put the flower on *it* (the table)

*Its* Pronoun *its* can be used possessively, occupying the function of possessive adjective to modify a noun.

E.g.: That is *its* tail.

*Itself* Pronoun *itself* can be used reflexively, occupying the function of object of a verb, which refers back to the subject.

E.g.: The cat *itself* on the sofa.

It can be used for emphasizing nouns and pronouns.

E.g.: The cat *itself* sitting on the chair.

• The Third Person Plural

The third person plural pronoun refers to the person which is spoken/written about consisting of a person of thing. The pronoun of this type namely *they*.

a. Form

*They* Pronoun *they* is used only nominative occupying the function of subject.
E.g.: *they* clean this floor.

*Them* Pronoun *them* is used accusatively, occupying the function of object. It can be the object of a verb.

E.g.: *They sent us some money*

It can be the object if preposition

E.g.: The butterfly flies over *them*.

*Their* Pronoun *their* is only used possessively, occupying the function of possessive adjective to modify a noun.

E.g.: *Their soldier in the office is my friend.*

*Theirs* Pronoun *theirs* is only used possessively, occupying the functions of pronoun namely, subject and object.

E.g.: *Theirs is larger than our garden.*

That house is *theirs*

*Themselves* Pronoun *themselves* can be used reflexively, occupying the function of object of a verb which refers back to the subject.

E.g.: The students help *themselves*.

It can be used for emphasizing nouns and pronouns. It is usually placed after the subject.

E.g.: Alice and Nary *themselves* water the plants.
### 4.1.2 Possessive Pronoun In Simalungun Language

Possessive pronouns in Simalungun language, they are also viewed from person, numbers, form, usage and are later be contrasted with those of English possessive pronoun.

The following is a quotation that define the pronoun in Simalungun language says that "Pronoun is all of word that takes, the place of noun". From the quotation above we know that a pronoun in Simalungun language takes the place of a noun. The noun in Simalungun language is the one of the parts of speech, and
of course it has important function in sentences comparative. As in English, the noun in Simalungun language can be the subject of the sentences or the complement. Abidin says, “Possessive pronouns is personal pronoun that use in back of noun to state the relation of possession”.

Example:

1. Jabu *hu i* saborang dalan banggal ai.
2. Inang *nami misir* hu rumah ni tulang
3. Borit uhur *ni* halani sahap *hu*
4. Pandapot *mu* boi iterima
5. Dayok birong *hita* itakko halak.
6. On bungku *ni*

Generally, possessive pronoun in Simalungun language are improved with enclitic form, that is shorten form such us: *anggi hu, anggi mu, anggi ni, anngita*. Enclitic form of *hu* and *mu* is also functioning as object (personal pronoun).

Such as: - Sidea marlittun mangidah *au*
- Ise na mambokbok *ham*.

From the view of person in Simalungun language is divided into three persons. The first person, the second person and the third person. The first person is the speaker or the writer, the second person is listener (reader) or the person spoken and the third person is one that is spoken or written about. The person can be singular as well as plural and each can be replaced be a pronoun.
A. The First Person

The first person indicates the speaker or writer singular or plural.

- The First Person Singular

The first singular pronoun refers to the own self-consisting of one person namely *Ahu* and *Hu*. *Au* is formal form and used in formal written and spoke Simalungun language.

a. Form

Simalungun language has more pronouns than English. The first person singular has two pronouns, namely *Ahu, au and hu*. The second person singular has two of nouns, namely *Ho and Ham*. The third person singular has one pronoun namely *iak*.

The first person plural has two pronouns namely: *Hanami and hita*. *Hanami* does not include listener but *hita includes* the listener. The second person plural has two pronouns, namely *nasiam, hanima and handian*. The third person plural has one pronoun namely, *sidea*.

The pronoun in Simalungun language show different characteristics. A number of them *Ahu, Hu (I), Ham, Ho (you), hita (we), hanami (we) and Hanima, handian, Nasiam (You), sidea (they)* do not change form according to their function in the sentences. While *au (I), ham (you), ho (you), iak (she and he)* change forms according to their functions.

The change of form is due to morphonemic processes. *Au* for example (change into -*hu*). It undergoes contraction but then it cannot stand by itself or
it becomes a bound morpheme. If -hu serves as the agent, it is criticized to the verb and becomes enclitic.

E.g.: Ahu piso ahu piso

If- hu is objective it becomes an enclitic

E.g.: Mambokbok au marnbokbok hu

jabu ahu jabuhu

If-hu possessive it becomes an enclitic

The clitization of the contracted forms is phonologically reasonable.

The attachment of -hu to based word, such as jabu hu, shifts the words stress “jabu hu" becomes "jabu hu”

b. Usage and Function

In Simalungun language as in English, nouns and pronouns have some functions. They occupy the function of subject, the function of object of verb or subject of prepositions. Nouns and some certain pronoun for all -function they occupy donot change forms. In Simalungun language possessive pronouns not have gender, male or female.

Ahu Pronoun ahu is used nominatively, occupying the function of subject.

E.g.: Ahu marmasak indahan

Ahu Pronoun ahu also used accusatively, occupying the function of object. It can be the object of a verb

E.g.: Inang mambolihan ahu radio sadak

It can be the object of preposition
Dewi mansaritahon kajadian ai humba ni ahu.

Ahu

Pronoun *Ahu* is also used possessively, occupying the function of possessive adjective to modify a noun

E.g.: Bungku na i atas meja ai bungku *ahu*

It can be servas as a reflexive object which refers back to the subject

E.g: *Ahu* seng ongga mangotoi suka hu.

b. Form

*Au* may retains its form for all function. But in many cases it tends to change form. It often contracts into - *hu* or *hu-* when contracted it seems lobe unable to stand by itself.

b. Usage and Function

*Au* Pronoun *au* is used nominatively, occupying the function of subject.

*E.G.*: *Ahu* maboli Koran pagi nokkan

*Au* may contracted into — *hu* and attach to the predicate.

E.g : *Ahu* hirim ia uttei →  *hu* hirim ia uttei

In the passive sentence where *au* serves as the agent it may contract into - *hu* and attached to the verb that follows:

E.g: Bungku ai *ahu* boli nattuari → Bungku ai *hu* boli nattuari.

*Au* Pronoun *au* also used accusatively, occupying the function of object. It can be the object. It can be the object of the verb.

E.g; Bapa rnanaruhkon *au* husikolah
It can be the object of the preposition.

E.g: Gawei mamholihaon majallah bani au.

Au functioning as object may contrasted into - hu and it is attached to the word that precedes it.

E.g: Bapa manjomput au hu sikollah

Bapa manjomput *hu* hu sikkolah

*Dini padaskon* barita ai bani au

*Dini menyampeikon* barita ai bakku.

Indeed bakku sounds awkward

Au Pronoun *au* is also used possessively, occupying the function of possessive adjective to modify a noun.

E.g. Lao ia misir hu tige nattuari mambolihon saluar*hu*

Au functioning as a possessive adjective may contracted into - hu and it is attached to the noun that precedes it.

E.g: iatas meja bungku *au*

iatas meja bungku *hu*

- **The First Person Plural**

  The first person plural refers to the own selves consisting of more than one person, namely *hanami* and *hita*. Pronoun hanami doesn't include the listener.

  a. **Form**

  The first person plural pronoun *hanami* has the same form for all functions.
b. **Usage and Function**

*Hanami* Pronoun is used nominatively, occupying the function of subject.

Pronoun *hanami* is also used accusatively, occupying the function of object. It can be the object of a verb.

E.g.: Inang manuruh *hanami* mamborsikon juma on.

*Hanami* Pronoun *hanami* is also used possessively, occupying the function of possessive adjective to modify a noun.

E.g.: Amang pokon inang *hanami* laho hu Jakarta.

a. **Form**

*Hita* has the same form for all functions.

b. **Usage And Function.**

*Hita* Pronoun *hita* is used nominatively, occupying the function of subject.

E.g.: *hita* marian-ian bola ijon dassak

*Hita* Pronoun *hita* is used accusatively, occupying the function of object.

It can be the object of a verb.

E.g.: halakkai paturut *hita* borgohan.

   It can be the object of the preposition.

E.g.: Iak torus pokon *hita*. 
Hita Pronoun hita is also used possessively, occupying the function of possessive adjective to modify a noun.

E.g.: Paturut kareta hita bossot

B. The Second Person

The second person indicates the person spoken to or fellow talkers.

• The Second Person Singular

The second person singular pronoun refers to the fellow talker or listener consisting of one person namely ho and ham.

a. Form

The second person singular pronouns ham may retain form for all functions. But in any cases it tends to change form. It often contracts into -mu. When contracted it seems to be unable to stand by itself.

b. Usage And function.

Ham ham is used nominatively, occupying the function of subject.

E.g.: ham manucci hudon i kamar maridi.

Ham Pronoun ham is also used accusatively, occupying the function of object. It can be the object of a verb.

E.g.: Ia mansuruh ham mambahen kopi.

It can be the object of a preposition.

E.g.: Panganan na i atas meja ai bani ham
Ham functioning as object may contract into -mu, and it is attached to the word that precedes it.
E.g.: Ia manuduh ham manakko duit ni
       Ia manuduh ho manakko duit ni.

Ham Pronoun ham is also used possessively, occupying the function of possessive adjective to modify a noun.
E.g.: ija jabu mu?

Mu functioning is a possessive adjective may contract into -mu and it is attached to the noun that precedes it.
E.g.: ija bungku ham → ija bungku mu

a. Form
The second person singular pronoun ho may retain its form for all function

b. Usage and Function.
Ho Pronoun ho is used nominatively, occupying the function of subject. E.g.: ho horja i ja?

Ho Pronoun ho is also used accusatively, occupying the function of object. It can be the object of a verb.
E.g.: Amang ni dopma mandilo ho

It can be the object of a preposition
E.g.: Au roh bani ho.

Ho Pronoun ho is also used possessively, occupying the function of possessive adjective to modify a noun.
E.g.: Dong halak na lang amrosuh bani ho.
The Second Person Plural

The second person plural pronoun refers back to the fellow talkers or listener consisting of more than one person namely handian, harima, nasiam.

a. Form

The second person plural pronoun handian has the same form for all function.

For the reflexive form it usually added to the word sahalak

b. Usage And Function

Handian Pronoun handian is used nominatively, occupying the function of subject.

E.g.: handian mandoding i bagas jabu.

Handian Pronoun handian is also used accusatively, occupying the function of object. It can be the object of a verb.

E.g.: Inang mansuruh handian minum.

It can be the object of a preposition.

E.g.: Bapa mambere duit bani handian.

Handian Pronoun handian also used possessively, occupying the function of possessive adjective to modify a noun.

E.g: Borsihkon tangan handian lao mangan.

a. Form

Hanima has the same form for all function It often contracts into -nima.
b. Usage and function

Hanima. Pronoun *hanma* is used nominatively, occupying the function of subject.

E.g.: *Hanima na maringor nattuari?*

Hanima Pronoun *hunima* is also used accusatively, occupying the function of object. It can be the object of verb.

E.g.: *Au dopma mangidah hanima borngin ai.*

Hanima Pronoun *hanima* also used possessively, occupying the function of possessive adjective to modify a noun.

E.g.: *Eme hanima boima i suan.*

a. Form

*Nasiam* may retain form for all function, it contracts into *-siam*.

b. Usage and Function

*Nasiam* Pronoun *nasiam* is used nominatively, occupying the function of Subject.

E.g.: *Nasiam lao huja?*

*Nasiam* Pronoun *nasiam* is also used accusatively, occupying the function of object. It can be the object of a verb.

E.g.: *Amang lao manrohi nasiam hu jon.*

*Nasiam* Pronoun *nasiam* also used possessively, occupying the function of possessive adjective to modify a noun.

E.g.: *Borsihkon tangan ni nasiam lao mangan.*
C. The Third Person

The third person indicates the person singular pronoun refers to the person, which is spoken or written about.

- The third person singular

The third person singular pronoun refers to the person which is spoken or written about consisting of one person namely iak

a. Form

Iak may retain its form for all functions. But in many cases it tends to change form. It can be changed into ni, but more often contracts into -ni seems to unable to stand by itself.

b. Usage and Form.

*iak* Pronoun *iak* is used nominatively, occupying the function of subject.

E.g.: *iak* misir hu Medan

Iak functioning as subject, may contract into *ni.*

Its able to stand by itself

E.g.: *iak* marlittun hu jon.

*iak* Pronoun *iak* is also used accusatively, occupying the function of object. It can be the object of a verb.

E.g.: Diny manopar *iak* halani seng roh nattuari.

It can be the object of a preposition.
E.g.: Bereh kon dassak on bani iak.

Iak functioning as object may contract into -ni, and it is attached to the word that precedes it.

Ha manggiut iak → manggiut ni

Iak Pronoun iak is also used possessively, occupying the function of possessive.

E.g.: Ise na mambuet saluar iak

Iak functioning as possessive adjective may contrast into --ni, and it is attached to the noun that precedes it.

E.g.: Ija ho mambuet bungku iak?

Ija ho mambuet bungku ni?

- The Third Person Plural

The third person plural pronouns to the person which is spoken or written about consisting of more than one namely sidea

a. Form

The third person plural pronouns sidea has the same form for all functions.

b. Usage and functioning

Sidea Pronoun sidea is used nominatively, occupying the function of the subject. Pronoun sidea is also used accusatively, occupying the function of the object. It can be the object of a verb.

E.g.: Inang mansuruh sidea marlajar
It can be the object of a preposition.

E.g.: Inang mambere panganan bani *sidea*.

*Sidea* Pronoun *sidea* used accusatively, occupying the function of object.

It can be the object of a verb.

E.g.: Inang tarhiluh manonggor *sidea*.

It can be the object of a preposition.

E.g.: Bapa mambere panganan hu bani *sidea*

*Sidea* Pronoun *Sidea* also used possessively, occupying the function of possessive adjective to modify a noun.

E.g.: Pah-pah on *sidea* na marmasakkon.

The table of Possessive Pronouns in Simalungun Language

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. person</td>
<td>Ho, ham</td>
<td>Ho, ham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nasiam, handian. Hanima</td>
<td>Nasiam, handian, hanima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. person</td>
<td>Iak</td>
<td>Iak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sidea</td>
<td>Sidea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2 Analysis

4.2.1 Similarities

1. Both English and Simangunese language have the first person, the second person and the third person:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Simalungun language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>My</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>Our</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>Your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>Your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>His, Her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>Their</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Both English and Simalungun language have two grammatical numbers that is singular and plural.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Simalungun language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She uses <em>my</em> computer every night</td>
<td>Ia mamahei komputer <em>hu</em> tiap borngin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The boy in the park is <em>our</em> new classmate</td>
<td>Dalahi na i dalan ai murit baru i sikolahta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He takes <em>your</em> money on the table</td>
<td>Ia mambuet duit<em>mu</em> i atas meja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We look at <em>his</em> eyes</td>
<td><em>Hanami</em> manonggori mata ni.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They painted <em>their</em> house with green paint</td>
<td><em>Sidea</em> manset jabu <em>sidea</em> pokon si ratah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Both English and Simalungun language have the same function of as possessive to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Simalungun language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My pen is in the drawer</td>
<td>Pencel hu na i bagas laci ai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We live with our family</td>
<td>Hanami tading pokon kaluarga hanami.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I found your bag in the cupboard</td>
<td>Ahu mandapot tas mu i bagas lamari.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She stays with her friend.</td>
<td>Iak tading pokon kawan ni.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2.2 Dissimilarities

1. English has only one possessive to denote the first person, there is my.
   Simalungun language has two Ahu and Au.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Simalungun language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have my lunch at twelve</td>
<td>Erwin mambuet bunku hu nattuari.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My mother is Mrs. Kristina</td>
<td>Motor na i saborang dalan ni motor hu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He came to my house yesterday</td>
<td>Bunkuna iatas meja ai bunku ahu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. English has only one possessive to denote the first person plural, that is our,
Simalungun language has two possessive namely hanami and hita.

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Simalungun language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Our cat was bitten by a dog</td>
<td>Sanina hanami tading i London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please put our luggage into the car</td>
<td>Jabu na baggal ai jabuni tulang hita.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our friend always love you</td>
<td>On ma kantor ni bapa hita.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. English has only one possessive to denote the second person singular that is *your*. Simalungun language has two possessive namely *ham* and *ho*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Simalungun language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You cut <em>your</em> nail</td>
<td>Ia seng marosuh pokon usaha ni <em>ham</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Your</em> face seem pale</td>
<td>Ija do jabu ni <em>ham</em>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You must always read <em>your</em> book</td>
<td>Au roh bani <em>ham</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inang hita dopma mandilo <em>ho</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. English has only one possessive to denote the second person plural that is *your*. Simalungun language has three possessive namely *hanima*, *handian*, and *nasiam*.

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Simalungun language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You mustn’t put <em>your</em> hand on the table</td>
<td>Sussihon tangan <em>hanima</em> anggo laho mangan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You can write on <em>your</em> book.</td>
<td>Saluar <em>nasiam</em> dopma kondal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Your</em> teacher is not coming today</td>
<td>Guru <em>handian</em> seng boi roh sonari</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. English has three possessive to denote the third person singular that is *his*, *her*, and *its*.

Simalungun language has one possessive namely *Iak*.

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Simalungun language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He put some sugar in <em>his</em> tea.</td>
<td>John mambuet tas <em>ni</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Her</em> brother is very friendly.</td>
<td>Ija mago bunku <em>ni</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The car breaks <em>its</em> wheel.</td>
<td>Baju <em>ni</em> jenges</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
All the possessive pronouns is used as possessively, occupying the function of possessive adjective to modify a noun as subject and object.

6. English distinguish gender but Simalungun language doesn't distinguish gender. In English her is used for woman, his is used for man, it’s for nouns and they’re for all gender. Simalungun language Ahu, au, ham iak, hanima, handian, sidea, and hamani, for all gender.

7. Indonesia may contract the pronouns, agentive, accusative, and possessive. The contracted form is cliticized. English does not have such a thing.

Example: Sikollah *ahu* daoh → Sikollah *hu* daoh.

    Baju *ham* borsih → Baju *mu* borsih.

    Hambing ni *ho* tading i sabah → Hambing *mu* tading i sabah.

8. English possessive pronouns are divided into two, that is possessive pronouns as adjective and possessive pronoun as possessive. Simalungun language has only one that is possessive pronoun as adjective.

9. English possessive adjectives normally go with nouns or in other words generally standing before the noun. Simalungun language possessive adjectives standing after the noun. Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Simalungun language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This is <em>my</em> newspaper</td>
<td>On Koran <em>hu</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Your</em> sister has comeback from Tebing</td>
<td>Botou <em>mu</em> domma balek hu Tebing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinggi</td>
<td>Tinggi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Their</em> son is going to Jakarta</td>
<td>Anak <em>ni</em> sidea misir hu Jakarta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Her</em> book is cheaper than your book</td>
<td>Bunku <em>ni</em> lobih murah pakon gianmu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusions

After analyzed the possessive pronouns between English and Simalungun language. The findings are as follow:

1. Both English and Simalungun language possessive pronouns have the first, the second and the third person and two grammatical numbers (correspondence).
2. Simalungun language has more varieties of possessive pronouns than English (partly correspondence).
3. English distinguish gender but Simalungun language doesn't distinguish gender. In English her is used for woman, his is used for man, it’s for nouns and they’re for all gender. Simalungun language Ahu, au, ham iak, hanima, handian, sidea, and hamani, for all gender (non correspondence).
4. Possessive pronoun in Simalungun language have the different possessive but the same meaning in English does not different (non correspondence).
5. English possessive pronouns affair in the initials position as adjective and in the final position as pronoun. In Simalungun language possessive pronouns has a variations position we can found in initial middle and final position (partly correspondence)
6. English possessive pronouns are divided into two, that is possessive pronouns as adjective and possessive pronoun as possessive. Simalungun language has only one that is possessive pronoun as adjective (non correspondence).
5.2 Suggestions

In doing contrastive analysis of two or more languages for a thesis, it is actually interesting because it really contributes many things especially on the process learning of languages in contact. Contrastive analysis really gives the pure scientific findings that oke to be reference and language learning both for teacher and student.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


GEOGRAPHICAL SIMALUNGUN

Simalungun people is one of the so-called Batak. Batak is usually used as a collective name for several linguistically and culturally related peoples: Toba, Karo, Simalungun, Pakpak, and Mandailing of North Sumatera. Simalungun people speak Simalungun language included Austronesia parent language. It is spoken originally in Simalungunland. Most of people in Simalungunland earn living from agricultural aspect. They work as farmers. Before they plant rice, vegetables and fruits just for themselves. But now they plant commercial plantation especially vegetables for domestic and international market. The geographic neighbors of Simalungunland are the East coast Malys to the North, Karo to the East, Pakpak to the South, and Toba to the West.

Total area, number of population and population density by regency 2006.

- Total area : 4,368,60
- Population : 841,198
- Population density : 192 per km²