

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### A. Previous Research Findings

Nurham, in his research “ *Students’ Ability to Use Personal Pronoun Through Silent Way Method (An Experimental Study At Libam’s Members of Stain Parepare)*. The method that used in his research is pre experimental method with one group by using pretest and posttest design. He found that there is significant difference between the students personal pronoun ability before and after learning personal pronoun by using silent way method.<sup>1</sup>

Putriani Rizka in her research entitled “*Students' Ability in Using Personal Pronouns in English Sentences*”. The sample used for her research was students in class 8-E. To find out the student's ability, she uses a test in the form of filling in blanks, missing words and essays. The results of data processing regarding the ability of students to use personal pronouns in their English sentences were obtained by mean of 69.69 at level C (Enough). Based on the data received the words are ours, her, themselves, hers, their, them and ourselves are categorized as difficult. In addition to other factors that cause difficulties experienced by students, namely by reinforcement, environment and instruments input (teachers, teaching methods, material or curriculum and tools of educations).<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Nurham, “Students’ Ability To Use Personal Pronoun Through Silent Way Method (An Experimental Study At Libam’s Members Of Stain Parepare “ (Skripsi PBI STAIN, 2016), P.45

<sup>2</sup>Putriani Rizka, “Students’ Abilities in Using Personal Pronouns in Their English Sentences: A Case Study at the Eight Grade Students of SMP Negeri 3 Jepara in the Academic Year of 2014/2015” (Published Skripsi Semarang : Semarang State University, 2015), P. 2

Muthiaelizha; Fadly Azhar, M. Ed, Erni, S.pd, M.Hum in their research about *A study on the ability of the first year students of SMK Farmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru in identifying the use of pronouns in reading text*. English textbooks and the internet are the sources of all short stories used. Based on the data analysis, the first year students' ability level of SMK Pharmacy Ikasari Pekanbaru was categorized in the average level with mean score 64.7.<sup>3</sup>

Rina Reflia Nursi "*the students' ability in using personal pronouns in narrative paragraph at the second year of SMA N 1 Duri*". In this research there were 319 students, but she only took 15% as a sample or 48 students, where the researcher conducted tests and interviews. Based on her research, the researcher concluded that the students ability to use pronouns in narrative paragraphs was in the good category and there were many factors that influenced the students' ability to use person pronouns in narrative paragraphs such as motivation, interest, facilities, adequate time and teacher motivation.<sup>4</sup>

Dinnie Hijrie Firdausi in her research on "*Analysis of Student Errors in Using Personal Pronouns*". The research sample was 34 students from class VII. Researchers give tests to students. The results of the data analysis carried out showed that students made mistakes which were divided into four types: selection, omission,

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<sup>3</sup>Muthia elizha, FadlyAzha, Erni. 2017. "A Study On The Ability Of The First Year Students Of SMK Farmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru In Identyfying The Use Of Pronouns In Reading Text" Universitas Riau. P.3. Retrieved from <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/c89b/be15ec3d26e6320a8e6047946d7ae9a2fa9c.pdf> (Accessed On May 20, 2020)

<sup>4</sup>Rina Reflia Nursi, "The Students' Ability In Using Personal Pronouns In Narrative Paragraph At The Second Year Of SMAN 1 Duri". (Published Skripsi Pekanbaru : State Islamic University SyarifKasim Riau, 2015).

addition and sorting. The percentages in the selection were 95.8%, omission 3.7%, additions of 0.3% while in sorting there were no errors found.<sup>5</sup>

Based on the previous research above, the researcher found a similarity they have the same topic with the writer's research. The similarity with this research is on using pronouns especially focus on the use of personal pronouns. Thus, in this research, the researcher intends to know the students' ability in using personal pronoun in simple sentence at the second grade of Smpn 5 Pinrang.

## **B. Some Pertinet Ideas**

### 1. The Concept Of Personal Pronoun

#### a. Definition of Pronoun

According to Langan, Pronouns are words that take the place of noun ( words for person, place or things). Pronoun are shortcuts that keeps us from unnecessary repeating words in writing.<sup>6</sup>

According to Child, pronouns refer to and replace nouns ( the names of people, places, and things) that have already been mentioned, or that the speaker or writer assumes are understood by the listener or reader.<sup>7</sup>

Based on definition above the researcher conducted that pronouns include parts of speech which function to replace nouns in the form of people, things,

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<sup>5</sup>Dinnie Hijrie Firdausi, "An Analysis On Students' Errors In Using Personal Pronouns (A Case Study at the First Grade of Junior High School Of Yayasan Miftahul Jannah)"(Published Skripsi Jakarta : State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah , 2014). P. 2

<sup>6</sup>John Longan, *Sentence Skill : A Work Book For Writers*, (Boston : McGraw Hill 2003), p.197

<sup>7</sup>Leslie Childs, *Academic English Parts Of Speech*, (Canada : National Literacy Secretariat of Human Resources Development, 1998), p. 5

animals, places and abstract concepts so that they are not used repeatedly in a sentence or in a paragraph.

#### b. Kind of Pronoun

There are seven types of pronouns are personal pronoun, reflexive pronoun, demonstrative pronoun, interrogative pronoun, reciprocal pronoun, relative pronoun and indefinite pronoun.

##### 1) Personal Pronoun

Personal pronoun are short words used to represent people or things. They are primarily used to avoid repetition. The form of this pronoun depends on several parameters, namely: case (subjective, objective, and possessive) ,number (singular and plural), person (first, second, and third), gender (female, male, and neutral).

Personal pronouns divided four types :

- a) Subjective personal pronoun
- b) Objective personal pronoun
- c) Possessive pronoun
- d) Possessive adjective pronoun

Example :

*We* are happy

Dina loves *him*.

It is *my* book

The bag is *mine*

##### 2) Reflexive Pronoun

Reflexive pronoun is a pronoun which refers to the activity for the subject in the sentence concerned or to emphasize the subject or object element.

Incorrect :

He believes in hisself

We drove the children ourself

Correct :

He believes in *himself*

We drove the children *ourselves*<sup>8</sup>

### 3) Demonstrative pronoun

Demonstrative pronouns are pronouns instructions using the number and distance parameters. Number include singular and plural while distance include the range or time (far or near) where something that is replaced is clearly known whetheris a person, object or thing.

Example:

*This* is my book

*That* is his pen

*These* are your car

*Those* are her tables<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>8</sup>Geoffrey Leech and Jan Svartvik, *A Communicative Grammar of English : Third Editions*, (London: Longman, 2002), p. 351

<sup>9</sup>Nur Fadillah Nuchalis, *The Secret of English Grammar*. (Makassar : Penerbit Shofia, 2011),p.6

#### 4) Interrogative Pronoun

Interrogative pronoun is a pronoun that functions to ask a question or question a person or thing.

The words that are included in the interrogative pronoun are :<sup>10</sup>

- a) What (to ask for name, object, occupation, or position)
- b) Which (to ask for options)
- c) Who (to ask the person as the subject)
- d) Whom (To ask people as objects)
- e) Whose (to ask for ownership or possession)

Example :

*Who* is that boy ?

*What* is your favorite food ?

*Which* one do you love, star or moon ?

*Whom* did you tell?

*Whose* is this pen?

#### 5) Reciprocal Pronoun

Reciprocal pronoun is a pronoun which indicates that there is one or more people in a sentence who perform activities with each other. Reciprocal pronoun is used to reinforce the idea that reciprocity and collective action occurs in more than

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<sup>10</sup>Drs. Akhmad Kardimin, M.Hum, *English Grammar* (Yogyakarta : Pustaka Belajar, 2016), p. 187

one subject, as well as to prevent the repetition of unnecessary words or clauses in a sentence.

The words that are included in the reciprocal pronoun are:

- a) Each other is used to describe two or more subjects doing something alternately and reciprocally
- b) One another is used for something that is done by two or more subjects in turn without having to reciprocate

Example :

We need *each other*

They did not talk to *each other*

The classmates help *one another* in doing the task

Ines, Yaya and Sarah often share *one another* snacks

#### 6) Relative Pronoun

A relative pronoun is a pronoun to connect two sentences and explain a noun. Nouns here can be people, things, animals, and so on.

Relative pronouns do two things at once. First, they refer to someone or something already mentioned in the sentence. Second, they start a short word group that gives additional information about this someone or something. Few points that must be noticed in relative pronouns :<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>11</sup>John Longan, Sentence skill : A Work Book for Writers, (Boston : McGraw Hill 2003), p.211-213

- a) Whose means belonging to whom. Be careful do not confuse between whose and who's, which means who is.
- b) Who, whom, whose are refer to people. Which refer to things. That can refer to either people or things.
- c) Who, whom, whose and which can also be used to ask question. When they are used in this way, they are called interrogative pronouns.
- d) Who and whom are used to differently. Who is subject pronoun and whom is object pronoun.

Example :

The guy *whom* she met a week ago calls her just last night

I like the girl *who* runs fast

I have a friend *whose* cat is annoying

The book, *which* is now out of print, has all the information you need

#### 7) Indefinite Pronoun

Indefinite Pronoun is a pronoun that is not known exactly who is meant because it has never been mentioned in the previous explanation.<sup>12</sup> Indefinite pronouns can represent either count nouns or noncount nouns.<sup>13</sup>

Indefinite pronouns, like collective nouns, can be singular or plural, depending on how they are used in a sentence. Singular indefinite pronouns take a

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<sup>12</sup>Nur Fadillah Nuchalis, *The Secret of English Grammar*. ( Makassar : Penerbit Shofia, 2011), p.6

<sup>13</sup>“Indefinite Pronoun”. *Wikipedia the Free Encyclopedia* . [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indefinite\\_pronoun](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indefinite_pronoun) (accessed on August 12,2020)



singular verb ,plural indefinite pronouns take a plural verb. Here are some guidelines to follow: <sup>14</sup>

- a) Indefinite pronouns that end in -one are always singular. These words include anyone, everyone, someone, and one.
- b) Indefinite pronouns that end in -body are always singular. These words include anybody, somebody, nobody.
- c) The indefinite pronouns both, few, many, others, and several are always plural.
- d) The indefinite pronouns all, any, more, most, none, and some can be singular or plural, depending on how they are used.

For example :

Is *anybody* here?

*Both* are my best friends

*Few* came on time

*Everybody* likes her

*Somebody* has sent me this

We found *nothing*

She gives *everything* to her children

They can donate *anything* they have

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<sup>14</sup>Sentence Agreement : Indefinite Pronouns" <https://www.infoplease.com/homeworkhelp/writing-grammar/sentence-agreement-indefinite-pronouns>(accesed on August 14,2020)

### c. Personal pronoun

Personal pronoun is a pronoun (pronoun) that is used for people, animals, things, or things specifically. Personal pronouns are pronouns that are associated primarily with a particular grammatical person. The term "personal" is used here purely to signify the grammatical sense personal pronouns are not limited to people and can also refer to animals and objects (as the English personal pronoun *it* usually does).<sup>15</sup>

Pronoun make up small class of words of very high frequency. The traditional definition of a pronoun “ a word that takes the places of a noun” is applicable to some types of pronouns but not to others. Those pronouns that are actual substitutes may refer not only to a preceding noun its antecedent but to a larger part of a discourse that precedes. Those pronouns that are not substitutes may simply have indefinite reference or express indefinite quantity.<sup>16</sup>

The form of this personal pronoun depends on several parameters, namely:

- 1) case (subjective, objective, dan possessive)
- 2) number (singular dan plural)
- 3) person (first, second, dan third)
- 4) gender (female, male, dan neutral)

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<sup>15</sup>“Personal Pronoun”. *Wikipedia the Free Encyclopedia* .[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personal\\_pronoun](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personal_pronoun)(accesed on August 14,2020 )

<sup>16</sup>Marcella Frank. *Modern English a Pratical Reference Guide*. (New York : New York University Press, 1972), p. 20

**Table 2.1**  
**Personal Pronoun**

Number	Person	Case			
		Subjective	Objective	Possessive Adjective	Possessive pronouns
Singular	1 <sup>st</sup>	I	Me	My	Mine
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	You	You	Your	Yours
	3 <sup>rd</sup>	She, He, It	Her, Him, It	Her, His, Its	Hers, His, Its
Plural	1 <sup>st</sup>	We	Us	Our	Ours
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	You	You	Your	Yours
	3 <sup>rd</sup>	They	Them	Their	Theirs

### 1) Subjective Pronoun

A Subjective pronoun performs the action of the verb. It is a pronoun form to substitute a noun or a noun phrase as a subject in a sentence. It can be place, person, thing, event, substance, or quality.<sup>17</sup>

There are seven types of subjective pronouns. They are I, you, we, they, she, he, and it. I, you, she, he, and it are included in singular form. They are used to replace names' person, or a noun. Especially, she and he are used to specific

<sup>17</sup>Putriani Rizka, "Students' Abilities in Using Personal Pronouns in Their English Sentences: A Case Study at the Eight Grade Students of SMP Negeri 3 Jepara in the Academic Year of 2014/2015" (Published Skripsi Semarang : Semarang State University, 2015), P. 18

appearance. She is used for a feminine appearance, for example, mother, sister, aunt and names' female. He is applied to a masculine appearance. For example, father, brother, uncle, and names' male.<sup>18</sup>

Example :

*Citra* is a good dancer

*She* is a good dancer

(The pronoun *She* replace *Citra*)

*Jake* has got a new car.

*He* is very happy with it.

(The pronoun *He* replace *Jake*)

*My mother and I* go to the market

*We* go to the market

(The pronoun *We* replace *My mother and I*)

*Adibah and Lulu* are not teacher. *They* are doctor.

(The pronoun *They* replace *Adibah and Lulu*)

## 2) Objective Pronoun

An objective pronoun acts as the object of a sentence. It receives the actions of the verb. Objective pronoun is used to replace a pronoun of a noun or noun phrase as an object. It can be a plant, thing, living animal, or a person. There are some kinds

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<sup>18</sup> Ibid, p. 19

of objective pronoun. They are me, you, him, her, it, them, and us. Me, you, him, her, and it belong to singular form while them and us are counted on plural form. All of them are placed as an object in a sentence because they are affected by an action. Besides, the existences always are affected by verb so that an object relates to the verb.<sup>19</sup>

Example :

I like *him*

She teach *us*

Dzaky *gives* me a cake

Jenny put the gift under *it*

Don't angry to *them*

### 3) Possessive Pronoun

A possessive pronoun tells you who owns something. Personal pronouns have double possessive constructions, possessive pronoun and possessive adjective pronoun that barely resemble. The similarity of them is used to show who or what something belongs to. However, the difference is placed in the form. The possessive adjective pronoun cannot stand alone, but the possessive pronoun can stand alone because it is not allowed immediately by a noun. There are six kinds of possessive pronoun. These are mine, yours, theirs, ours, his, and hers.<sup>20</sup>

Example :

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<sup>19</sup> Ibid, P. 21

<sup>20</sup> Ibid, P. 22

It is similar to *mine*

Your home is bigger than *ours*

We can't compare our daughter with *theirs*

The lipstick is *hers*

The motorcycle is *his*

#### 4) Possessive Adjective Pronoun

Possessive adjective pronoun is a pronoun form that used to show who or what something belongs to. The kind of possessive adjective pronoun is seven forms. They are my, your, our, their, his, her, and its. They are used to show the possessive noun that similar to the function of adjective. It can say that the function between possessive adjective and adjective barely resemble but they are different. Moreover, possessive adjective pronouns cannot stand alone because they is followed immediately by a noun. In addition, they do not take apostrophes that used on possessive nouns.<sup>21</sup>

Example :

It is *my* pen

I like *your* shoes

*Her* name is Echa

They are using *our* camera

These are *their* hat

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<sup>21</sup>Ibid, P. 23

## 2. The Concept Of Simple Sentence

### a. Definition of Sentence

Sentence is known that it is a group words which has meaning in a fixed structure of grammar and punctuation. Every written declarative sentence must have a subject and finite verb.<sup>22</sup>

In oxford dictionary “ A sentence is a set of words that is complete in itself, typically containing a subject and predicate , conveying a statement, question, exclamation, or command and consisting of a main clause and sometimes one or more subordidnate clauses.”<sup>23</sup>

### b. Classification of Sentence

#### 1) Simple Sentence

A simple sentence is a sentence that consists of only one independent clause in which there is a subject and predicate.

Example :

A huge breaker and the mate scrambled frantically toward the wheel house.<sup>24</sup>

#### 2) Compound Sentence

Compound Sentence is a sentence consisting of two or more independent clauses in which two sentences have a link between them.

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<sup>22</sup>Hornby,A.S. Oxford Advanced Learner’s Of Current English. (New York : Oxford University Press. 1974), p.378

<sup>23</sup>Marcella Frank. Modern English a pratical reference guide. (New Jersey, 1972), p. 220

<sup>24</sup>Atlanta Dallas, Geneva , Illionis Hopewell. Grammar and Composition, (New Jersey Palo Torono) P. 57

Example :

Iqbal was rich but Aldi was poor.

### 3) Complex Sentence

Complex sentences are sentences consisting of one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.

Example :

Malik was sleeping when Adibah called.

### 4) Compound Complex Sentences

Compound complex sentences are sentences from the combination of compound sentences and compound sentences.

Example :

Jay does not like cartoons because they are loud, so he does not watch them.

### c. Simple Sentence

A simple sentence is built from the minimum of a subject and a main verb. It can be very short in length but does not have to be. But the subject in a simple sentence may be compound verb may also be compound.

The Simple sentence can be written as formulas<sup>25</sup> :

- 1) SV – simple subject with simple verb

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<sup>25</sup>Uswatun Hasanah. “The ability of the students to differentiate between demonstrative pronoun and demonstrative adjective in the simple sentence at SMAN 3 Pinrang” ( Skripsi PBI STAIN, 2016 ), p. 26



- ( My younger sister speaks English well )
- 2) SSV – compound subject with simple verb  
( My mother and father speak English well )
- 3) SVV – simple subject with compound verb  
( My older brother is a lawyer and has a good job )
- 4) SSVV – compound subject with compound verb  
( My mother and father speak and write English well )

Example :

My little sister likes eat banana

She always loves him

He watches movie

We are going to celebrate the victory

Karina looks pretty in her dress

The babies laughed and cried simultaneously

Kevin and Jacob read and wrote the instruction

The lecturer came late today

Jennie and Rose drink milk every morning

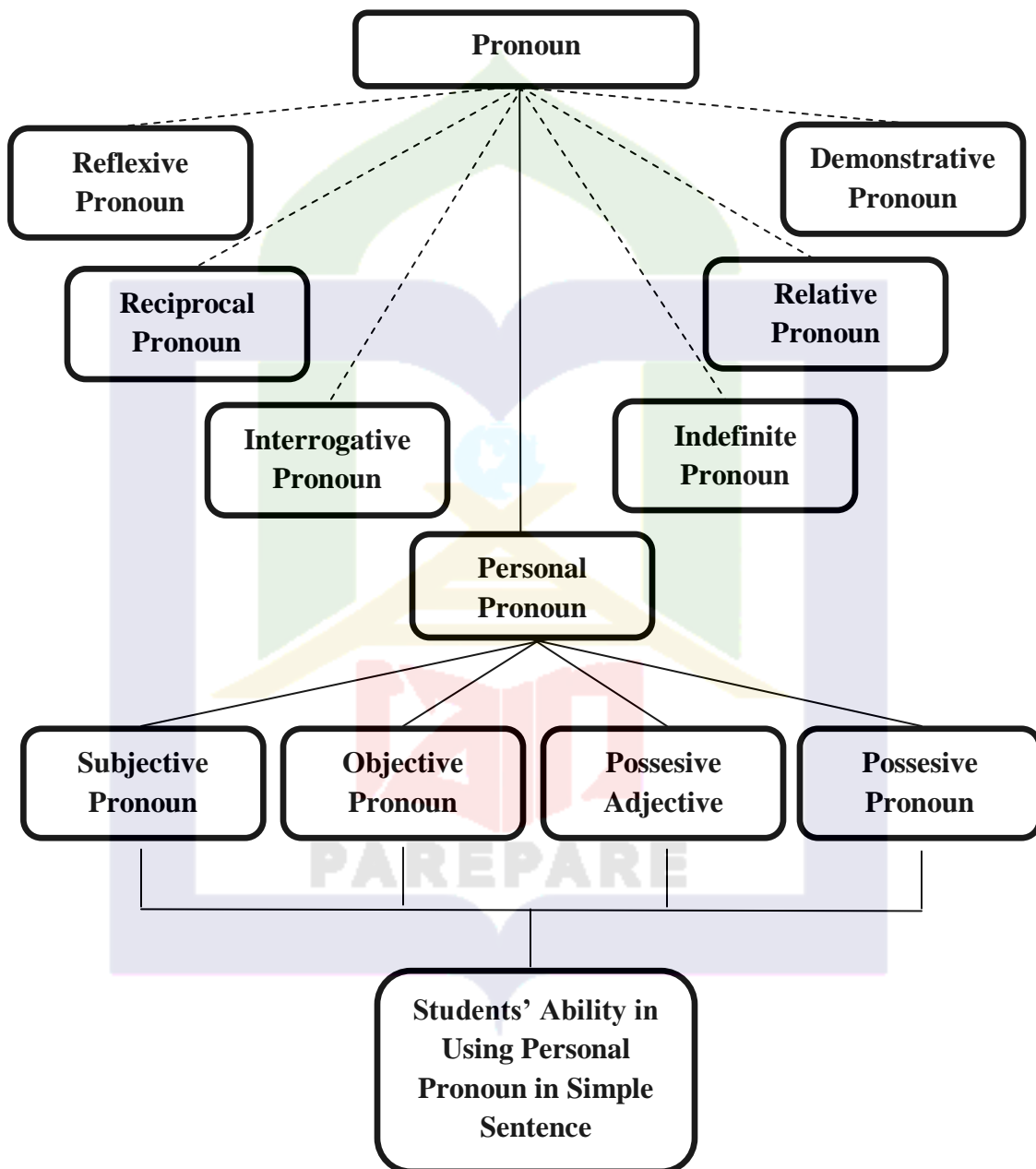
Do you like watching Korean drama ?

Does she drink tea ?

### C. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual review of this research as follow :

Figure 3.1 Conceptual Framework



In this research , researcher wants to know the students' ability in using personal pronoun in simple sentence. The researcher will give a test about personal pronoun in the simple sentence whether students can identify which one personal pronoun as subjective, objective, possessive or possessive adjective. Then, the researcher will analyze the test result that will show a description about students' ability from SMPN 5 Pinrang.

