

KEPOSESIFAN DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA-BAHASA INGGRIS
KAJIAN KONTRASTIF

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POSSESSIVE CASE

The striking morphological relationship between the reflexives and possessives, just as there is a close morphological relationship between the possessives and the personal pronouns. The close morphological relationship in general between the personal pronouns and the possessives reflects the historical fact, that the possessive arose from the original genitive case of the personal in old English.

The possessive case of a language is a grammatical case used to indicate a relationship of possession. It is not the same as the genitive case, which can express a wider range of relationships, though the two have similar meanings in many languages. The term possessive case is often used to refer to the “s” morpheme, which is suffixed onto many nouns in English to denote possession. This categorization is arguably not strictly correct-some grammarians content that this affix is actually a clitic. By descent, however, the English usage does stem a case ending

Here are some examples of the possessive case being applied in the English language.

Nominative Case	Possessive case	Example
Child	Child’s, of the child	I have the child’s bag
Woman	Woman’s, of the woman	This is the woman’s husband
car	Car’s, of the car	The car’s wheels are off.

Personal Pronouns		Possessive determiners	Possessive Pronoun
As subject (nominative)	As object (accusative and dative)		
I	Me	My	Mine
You	You	Your	Yours
He	Him	His	His
She	Her	Her	Hers
It	It	Its	Its
We	Us	Our	Ours
You	You	Your	Yours
They	them	their	theirs

POSSESSIVE PRONOUN AND ADJEKTIVES

Forms of Possessive Pronoun and Adjectives

Person	Pronoun	Adjective
1st singular	mine	My
2 nd	yours	You
3 rd (female)	hers	Her
3 rd (male)	His	His
3 rd (neutral)	Its	Its
1 st plural	Ours	Our
3 rd plural	theirs	Their

The possessive forms in English of all nouns, names and noun phrases have an apostrophe: Nungki's friends, my father's books, both my parents' concerns, a Member of Parliament's responsibilities. Most possessive pronoun with a final /s/ or /z/ sound, including phrases that function as possessives, also have an apostrophe: one's, anyone's, someone's, everybody's, nobody's, another's, the other's (the others', where other is plural), each other's, somebody else's, whoever's. Possessive pronoun without a final /s/ or /z/ sound have no apostrophe: your friends, their concerns. Seven common possessive forms have no apostrophe, even though they have a final /s/ or /z/ sound: genitive pronouns, weak possessive pronouns, and so forth. In English, they are not considered adjectives, because they can be substituted for and cannot co-occur with another determiner such as an article or a demonstrative: *he black book*, *that black book*, *your black book*, *the your black book*, *that your black book*, *you're the balck book*, *your that black book*. An italic indicates unacceptability, they are weak possessive pronouns.

SEMANTICS

For pronoun as elsewhere, the genitive does not always attribute possession. Consider the following examples: my child and my mother. Although one might argue for ownership of a child, it's much harder to argue for the ownership of a mother. The relation here is not ownership but kinship. *My dream*, this relation is less clear: one does not quite own their dreams. *His train* (as in "If Tatan doesn't get to the station in 10 minutes he's going to miss his train". Bob normally does not own the train. My CD (as in "the kids are enjoying my CD), this noun phrase could refer to a CD that I own, one with music that I recorded, one that I bought for the kids, or one with some other relation to me that would be identifiable in the context.

ENGLISH WEAK POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

There are seven weak possessive pronouns in modern English: my, your, his, her, its, our, and their. The suffix-'s works similarly, but it is a clitic attached to the preceding determiner phrase. All of them indicate definite, like the definite article the. Since in English they cannot co-occur with an article, phrases like "a book of mine" or "one of my books" must be used instead of unacceptable *a my book*. Their strong forms used independently (mine is broken; can I use yours?) are mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours and theirs. Possessive pronouns can avoid repetitions in a sentence by replacing a determiner phrase or in other analyses, noun phrase: they allow to say *the girl took off her glasses* instead of *the girl took off the girl's glasses*.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUN FORMS AND FUNCTIONS

The possessive pronouns are normally divided by twentieth-century grammarians into two types, distinguished by their ‘determiner’ and ‘nominal’ functions. The <s> forms of *its* and *one’s* look as if they ought to indicate nominal functions, like *ours*, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, but as with *his* cover both functions. Yet there is a marked difference of distribution between their determiner and nominal functions.

MORFOLOGI STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH-INDONESIAN

In English personal pronoun and possessive pronoun is distinguished and have their own morphological structure. Morphological structure of personal pronoun as subject and object is different and the morphological structure of possessive is also distinguished.

Personal Pronouns	
As subject (nominative)	As object (accusative and dative)
I	Me
You	You
He	Him
She	Her

Possessive Pronoun
Mine
Yours
His
Hers
Its
Ours
Yours
theirs

In Indonesia, the morphological structure of personal pronoun and possessive is similar, either in clitic or complete form, except personal pronoun has pro-clitic pronoun, whole possessive does not have it. It can be understood because according to Indonesian principles, the rule of DM (described – describes). The possessive as the word functions to describe a noun is never placed before the described word as seen in the following table:

		KATA GANTI ORANG		KATA GANTI MILIK	
		lengkap	klitik	lengkap	klitik
tunggal	I	Saya/aku	Ku- -ku	Saya/aku	-ku
	II	Engkau	Ku- -mu	engkau	-mu
	III	dia	Dia- -nya	dia	-nya
jamak	I	Kami/kita		Kami/kita	
	II	Kamu		Kamu	
	III	mereka		mereka	