

ANALYZING PRONOUNS IN “A FRESH N FRUITY SPRING” STORY

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Abstract

In learning English, we start from learning the basic things. The basic things are parts of speech. Parts of speech consist of noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection. The frequently used of pronoun in our everyday life is one of inspirations of this research. By knowing pronouns, a person can make simple sentences that can be used to master vocabulary and to motivate someone to be fluent in English. The aim of this research is to find out the percentage of subject pronouns in “A Fresh N Fruity Spring” a story book. The method which is applied in this study is a descriptive qualitative. The result of this study shows that subject pronoun “I” in “A Fresh N Fruity Spring” story book by Lauren Cecil is dominant that is 35.2% than other pronouns.

***Keywords:** Parts of speech, Pronouns, Story book.*

INTRODUCTION

Analyzing means we try to identify something. By analyzing, someone can sharpen his knowledge about special thing. In this research, the researcher is interested in analyzing pronouns in a story book published by “Erlangga” for kids. The book is interesting as it is supported by colorful pictures and interesting story. The language is also easy to be understood by the readers, especially young readers.

Story book is one of learning media that are easy to be found printed or non-printed form. A story book consists of interesting pictures, interesting story and interesting message. For those who need to motivate themselves in reading, reading a story book can be used as an alternative way to improve their skill in reading. By reading a story book, indirectly someone can learn many vocabularies,

many expressions, and many messages from the story. Reading will become more interesting and fun with story book.

A Fresh N Fruity Spring story book is chosen as the material of this research. It is interesting and gives good messages about making friends. The message in the story book is very good to be learned by everyone. From the message we know that friends are our close persons who know us well in happy and sad condition. This story book gives us the real meaning of making good friends. The book also supports this research that is focused on analyzing pronouns. Pronoun is parts of speech that are important for those who are learning a language. From pronouns mean we can make simple sentences. Pronouns can be used as the subject or the object of a sentence.

The researcher chooses the story book because it contains a lot of pronouns. The researcher wants to know the percentage of subject pronouns used in *A Fresh N Fruity Spring* story book by Lauren Cecil. Based on the background of the research, the problem can be identified as follows;

- 1) How is the language in “*A Fresh N Fruity Spring* story book by Lauren Cecil used?
- 2) What are the dominant pronouns used in “*A Fresh N Fruity Spring* story book by Lauren Cecil?
- 3) How is the percentage of pronouns used in “*A Fresh N Fruity Spring* story book by Lauren Cecil?

The researcher limits the research only about pronoun especially subject pronouns. The pronoun will be explained in more detail. There are many interesting subjects in English that can be discussed in this regard. The researcher just restricts the study on pronoun focusing on subject pronouns found in *A Fresh N Fruity Spring* story book by Lauren Cecil.

Theoretical Review

In this part the researcher explores about the theories related to the study, such as; studies of parts of speech, studies of pronoun, types of pronoun, use of pronoun, and previous related research.

Studies of Parts of Speech

Parts of speech is divided into eight types in common, they are:

a) Noun

Noun is the name of something, like a person, animal, place, thing, or concept. Nouns are typically used as subjects, objects, objects of prepositions, and modifiers of other nouns. As in examples below:

1. **I** finished the study. (I is subject)
2. Maggie wrote **the dissertation**. (the dissertation is object)
3. The author presented the results **in Chapter 4**. (**in chapter 4 is object of a preposition**)
4. His research findings can contribute to social change. (research is modifier)

b) Verb

This expresses what the person, animal, place, thing, or concept does. In English, verbs follow the noun.

1. It **takes** a good deal of dedication to complete a doctoral degree.
2. She **studied** hard for the test.
3. Writing a dissertation **is** difficult. (The *be* verb is also sometimes referred to as a copula or a linking verb. It links the subject, in this case **writing a dissertation**, to the complement or the predicate of the sentence, in this case, **hard**.)

c) Adjective

This describes a noun or pronoun. Adjectives typically come before a noun or after a stative verb, like the verb *to be*.

1. The **diligent** student completed her assignment early. (**Diligent** describes the student and appears before the noun *student*).
2. It can be difficult to balance time to study and work responsibilities. (**Difficult** is placed after the *to be* verb and describes what it is like to balance time.

d) Adverb

This gives more information about the verb and about how the action was done. Adverbs tells how, where, when, why, etc. Depending on the context, the adverb can come before or after the verb or at the beginning or end of a sentence.

1. He completed the course **enthusiastically**. (**Enthusiastically** describes how he completed the course and answers the *how* question).

2. Steven **recently** enrolled in the Graduate Certificate in Communication program at Walden. (**Recently** modifies the verb enroll and answers the *when* question).
3. **Then**, I verified that most of my sources were peer-reviewed. (**Then** describes and modifies the entire sentence. See this link on [transitions](#) for more examples of conjunctive adverbs (adverbs that join one idea to another to improve the cohesion of the writing)).

e) Pronoun

This word substitutes for a noun or a noun phrase (such as *it, she, he, they, that, those,...*).

1. Smith (2014) interviewed the applicants as **they** arrived. (they refers to applicants)
2. **He** was interested in ideas **that** were never previously recorded, not **those** that have already been published. (he refers to Smith, that refers to ideas, those refers to those ideas)

f) Determiner

This word makes the reference of the noun more specific (such as *his, her, my, their, the, a, an, this, these,...*).

1. Jones published **her** book in 2015.
2. **The** book was very popular.

g) Preposition

This comes before a noun or a noun phrase and links it to other parts of the sentence. These are usually single words (*on, at, by,...*) but can be up to four words (*as far as, in addition to, as a result of, ...*).

1. I chose to interview teachers **in** the district closest to me.
2. The recorder was placed **next to** the interviewee.
3. I stopped the recording **in the middle of** the interview due to a low battery.

h) Conjunction

A word that joins two clauses. These can be coordinating (an easy way to remember this is memorizing *FANBOYS = for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*) or subordinating (such as *because, although, when, ...*).

1. The results were not significant, **so** the alternative hypothesis was accepted.
2. **Although** the results seem promising, more research must be conducted in this area.

Studies of Pronouns

Based on Page, Munoz & Pyle, (2002: p. 78-82) there are five forms of pronouns in English: subject pronouns, complement pronouns (object pronouns), possessive pronouns, possessive adjectives, and reflexive pronouns.

a) Subject pronouns

Subject pronouns occur in the subject position of a sentence or after the verb be. Subject pronouns are; I, You, They, We, He, She, It.

Example: John and I are friends. *We* have lived here for twenty years. (*We* is subject pronoun for John and I.

b) Complement Pronouns

Complement pronouns occur in complement position, whether they complement a verb or a preposition.

Complement pronouns are; me, you, them, us, him, her, it.

Example: The teacher gave *him* a bad grade. (*him* is complement pronoun)

c) Possessive Adjectives

Possessive adjectives are not the same as the possessive pronouns. These simply modify, rather than replace, nouns; possessive nouns replace nouns. Possessive forms indicate ownership.

Possessive adjectives are; my, your, their, our, his, her, its.

Example: The cat has injured *its* foot. (*its* is the possessive adjective for the cat)

d) Possessive Pronouns

These pronouns cannot precede a noun. They are pronouns and thus replace the noun. The noun is understood from the context and is not repeated.

Possessive pronouns are; mine, yours, theirs, ours, his, hers, its.

Note: *his* and *its* are the same whether they precede a noun or not.

Example: I forgot my homework. I forgot *mine*. (*mine* is the possessive pronouns for my)

e) Reflexive Pronouns

These pronouns usually follow the verb and indicate that the subject is both giving and receiving the action.

Reflexive pronouns are; myself, yourself, themselves, ourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves.

Note: in the plural, the -self changes to –selves.

Example: They were talking among *themselves*. (themselves is the reflexive pronoun of subject they)

From the explanation above, the researcher is interested on analyzing subject pronouns in "A Fresh N Fruity" story book by Lauren Cecil.

Related Research

A research conducted by Rosdiana entitled "A Subtitling Analysis of Verbs and Verb Phrases in Divergent Movie by Erick Jiwono" aims at analyzing the subtitling analysis of verbs and verb phrase of Divergent movie. My previous research entitled "Analyzing Types of Nouns Clauses In *The Yellow Birds*" novel by Kevin Powers aims at analyzing noun clauses in a novel. From the two researches, they chose movie and novel as the media in the research. Then, the writer got an inspiration to choose a story book as the media for this research as other variation media. In a story book, beginner readers can improve their vocabularies in English in order to be fluently in English by knowing subject pronouns in English to make simple sentences that is related to the title of this research "Analyzing Pronouns In "A Fresh N Fruity Spring" Story Book By Lauren Cecil).

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

This research was conducted using descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive research, according to Gay and Airasian (2000: 275) is a study to determine and describe the way things are.

The data are collected from "A Fresh N Fruity Spring story book" by Lauren Cecil. Literature review and relevant study have been observed to obtain the

description of the data. In this case, every single page of story book is analyzed. The aims is not to differentiate among stories, but it aims to find out the pronouns found in “A Fresh N Fruity Spring story book” by Lauren Cecil.

Source of Data

Primary Data

Primary data are main data of the research. Based on the object of the research, the researcher used pronouns of “A Fresh N Fruity Spring story book” by Lauren Cecil as the primary data. The author analysed all pages in “A Fresh N Fruity Spring story book” by Lauren Cecil to find and to identify the pronouns.

Methods of the Data Collection and Data Analysis

The researcher did some steps in collecting data. The researcher found the pronouns in “A Fresh N Fruity Spring story book” by Lauren Cecil. Then, the researcher analyzed all pronouns, the process of analysis are as follow:

- a. Reading the story book.
- b. Analyzing every page by determining parts of speech that is only focused on pronouns.

Table 1 Table of Data Analysis

No	Finding	Page	Types of Parts of Speech
			Pronouns
1			
2			

Source: Data are taken from The “A Fresh N Fruity Spring story book” by Lauren Cecil.

- c. Calculating the frequency and percentage of pronouns and verbs found.

1) Percentage of pronouns =

$$\frac{\text{Total of pronouns} \times 100\%}{\text{Total parts of speech found}} = \dots\%$$

Total parts of speech found

Findings and Discussions

Findings

Table 2 Table of Data Analysis of Pronouns

No.	Findings	Explanation
1	It was a perfect day for a walk in Berry Bitty City.	It is the subject pronoun for day
2	“Isn’t <u>this</u> weather beautiful?”	This is the subject pronoun for weather
3	“And do <u>you</u> know what beautiful weather means?” asked Strawberry Shortcake.	You is the subject pronoun for friends
4	“SPRING!” <u>they</u> all cheered at once.	They is the subject pronoun for friends
5	“What do <u>you</u> think is the best thing about spring?” Orange Blossom asked her friends.	You is the subject pronoun for friends
6	“I’ve got a great idea!” Orange Blossom suddenly cried.	I is the subject pronoun for Orange Blossom
7	” What is <u>it</u> ?” Strawberry Shortcake asked.	It is the subject pronoun for sign
8	“I can’t explain now!” said Orange Blossom as <u>she</u> headed for home.	I and She is the subject pronoun for Orange Blossom
9	“See <u>you</u> later!” Strawberry Shortcake and Blueberry Muffin were very confused.	You is the subject pronoun for friends
10	The next day, Strawberry Shortcake and Blueberry Muffin went to Orange Blossom’s store.	They is the subject pronoun for Strawberry shortcake and Blueberry muffin

	<u>They</u> saw a new sign hanging in the window.	
11	“Hmm...” said Blueberry Muffins. “Let’s go see what <u>she</u> ’s up to!”	She is the subject pronoun for Orange Blossom
12	“Is <u>this</u> your great idea?” asked Blueberry Muffin.	This is the subject pronoun for idea
13	“Yes! I’m making bunches of flowers and yummy fruit baskets to celebrate spring,” Orange Blossom explained.	I is the subject pronoun for Orange Blossom
14	“What a berry good idea!” said Strawberry Shortcake. “I’d like to order flowers for my café.”	I is the subject pronoun for Strawberry shortcake
15	“And I’d like a fruit basket for my bookstore,” said Blueberry Muffin. “Great!” replied Orange Blossom.	I is the subject pronoun for Blueberry muffin
16	“I’ll deliver them tomorrow morning.”	I is the subject pronoun for Orange Blossom
17	The next day, Orange Blossom stopped by Strawberry Shortcake’s café. “Hi, Strawberry Shortcake!” Orange Blossom called cheerfully.	-
18	“I have the flowers you ordered.”	I is the subject pronoun for Orange Blossom

19	“Oh, Orange Blossom! <u>They</u> ’re so pretty,” said Strawberry Shortcake.	They is the subject pronoun for flowers
20	“ <u>I</u> ’ll put them on the counter. Thank you!”	I is the subject pronoun for Orange blossom
21	Next, Orange Blossom visited Blueberry Muffin’s bookstore. “Hello, Blueberry Muffin!” Orange Blossom greeted her friend. “Thanks!” the girls called as <u>they</u> left the store.	They is the subject pronoun for the girls
22	“Wow!” said Blueberry Muffin.	-
23	“ <u>I</u> have your fruit basket.”	I is the subject pronoun for Blueberry muffin
24	“ <u>This</u> looks great. I’m going to set it right here. Now all my customers can have a taste. Thanks Orange Blossom!”	This is the subject pronoun for fruit basket. And I is the subject pronoun for Blueberry muffin
25	Later that day, Raspberry Torte and Lemon Meringue dropped by Orange Blossom’s store.	-
26	“No, problem,” said Orange Blossom. “ <u>I</u> ’ll deliver them both tomorrow.”	I is the subject pronoun for Orange blossom
27	“Lemon Meringue and <u>I</u> would like to order flowers,” said Raspberry Torte.	I is the subject pronoun for Raspberry Torte

28	Just after Raspberry Torte and Lemon Meringue left, Orange Blossom’s phone rang. “Hi, Orange Blossom. <u>It’s</u> Plum Pudding. I’d like to order a fruit basket,” Plum Pudding said.	It and I are the subject pronoun for Plum pudding
29	“Sure thing,” replied Orange Blossom. “I’ll drop it tomorrow.” “Thanks!” said Plum Pudding.	I is the subject pronoun for Orange blossom
30	All day long, the word spread about Orange Blossom’s special spring gifts. Soon there was a line of customers outside Orange’s door.	-
31	“Wow, Orange Blossom. <u>You’re</u> really busy!” Strawberry Shortcake said.	You is the subject pronoun for Orange blossom
32	“I know,” said Orange Blossom.	I is the subject pronoun for Orange blossom
33	“I can’t believe how many orders <u>I</u> have!”	I is the subject pronoun for Orange blossom
35	“Do <u>you</u> need any help?” Blueberry Muffin offered.	You is the subject pronoun for Orange blossom
36	“No, <u>I</u> can do it all myself,” Orange Blossom said. “But thanks!”	I is the subject pronoun for Orange blossom
37	The next day, Orange Blossom zoomed around Berry Bitty City delivering her orders.	-

38	<u>She</u> couldn't even stop to say hello to her friends. First, Orange Blossom dropped off a package at Raspberry Torte's shop.	She is the subject pronoun for Orange blossom
39	When Raspberry Torte opened it, <u>she</u> saw a fruit basket.	She is the subject pronoun for Raspberry Torte
40	<u>She</u> was in such a rush.	She is the subject pronoun for Orange blossom
41	"But <u>I</u> ordered flowers!" said Raspberry Torte. Then Orange Blossom dropped off a package at Plum Pudding's dance studio.	I is the subject pronoun for Raspberry Torte
42	When Plum Pudding opened it, <u>she</u> found flowers.	She is the subject pronoun for Plum pudding
43	"But <u>I</u> ordered a fruit basket!" said Plum Pudding.	I is the subject pronoun for Plum pudding
44	Next, Orange Blossom dropped off Lemon Meringue's package. When Lemon Meringue opened it, <u>she</u> found a very strange bouquet.	She is the subject pronoun for Lemon Meringue
45	<u>It</u> was filled with fruit and flowers.	It is the subject pronoun for bouquet
46	"This is definitely not what <u>I</u> ordered!" Lemon Meringue cried. The girls went back to Orange Blossom's store to return their fruit and flowers.	I is the subject pronoun for Lemon Meringue

	"Our orders are all mixed up," explained Raspberry Torte.	
47	"I got fruit instead of flowers."	I is the subject pronoun for Lemon Meringue
48	"I am sorry," Orange Blossom gasped.	I is the subject pronoun for Orange blossom
49	"And I got flowers instead of fruit," added Plum Pudding.	I is the subject pronoun for Plum pudding
50	"And I don't even know what I got," said Lemon Meringue.	I is the subject pronoun for Lemon Meringue
51	"I can't seem to keep track of all my orders!"	I is the subject pronoun for Orange blossom
52	"Maybe <u>we</u> could help you," Raspberry Torte offered	We is the subject pronoun for Raspberry and friends
53	"No, that's okay," instead Orange Blossom.	-
54	"I can handle it myself."	I is the subject pronoun for Orange blossom
55	The next day, Orange Blossom's friends met up at Strawberry Shortcake's café. <u>They</u> were worried about Orange Blossom.	They is the subject pronoun for Orange blossom's friends
56	" <u>We</u> 're here to help with your spring delivers!" said Strawberry Shortcake.	We is the subject pronoun for Strawberry shortcake and friends
57	" <u>You</u> don't have to do that," Orange Blossom insisted.	You is the subject pronoun for friends

58	"But that's what friends are for," said Strawberry Shortcake.	-
59	" <u>It's</u> okay to ask for help sometimes."	It is the subject pronoun for spring deliver
60	Orange Blossom looked around her store. <u>It</u> was a mess!	It is the subject pronoun for spring deliver
61	<u>She</u> could not do everything on her own.	She is the subject pronoun for Orange blossom
62	" <u>You're</u> right," said Orange Blossom.	You is the subject pronoun for friends
63	"Thank you! Now let's get these packages delivered!" Each girl loaded up her scooter. Then <u>they</u> drove off in different directions.	They is the subject pronoun for friends
64	Finally, all the packages were delivered. "Thanks for your help," Orange Blossom said to her friends. " <u>I</u> couldn't have done it without you!"	I is the subject pronoun for Orange blossom
65	" <u>You're</u> welcome, Orange Blossom," Strawberry Shortcake said.	You is the subject pronoun for Orange blossom
66	"But there is one delivery we forgot to make." "Oh no!" Orange Blossom cried.	-
67	"Whose delivery did <u>we</u> forget?"	We is the subject pronoun for friends

68	“Yours!” Strawberry Shortcake cried as <u>she</u> held out a dazzling bunch of flowers.	She is the subject pronoun for Orange blossom
69	“While <u>we</u> were making deliveries, <u>we</u> each picked the prettiest flowers <u>we</u> could find.	We is the subject pronoun for Strawberry shortcake and friends
70	Then <u>we</u> made an extra special bouquet for you!” said Strawberry Shortcake. “Thank you!” Orange Blossom said.	We is the subject pronoun for Strawberry shortcake and friends
71	“ <u>You</u> are the best! And this is going to be the most wonderful spring ever!”	You is the subject pronoun for Orange blossom’s friends

From the data gained as described above, it can be seen that the author from the story book used these Pronouns as reference words in order to replace the pronouns themselves, the reason is to make the story line interesting and also to avoid misunderstanding while reading the story book.

Here is the summary tables:

Table 3 Table of Pronouns

No	Pronouns	Sentence(s)	Percentage (%)
1	Subject Pronoun: I	6, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 36, 41, 43, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 54, 64	35.2%

2	Subject Pronoun: You	3, 5, 9, 31, 35, 57, 62, 65, 71	12.7%
3	Subject Pronoun: They	4, 10, 19, 21, 55, 63	8.5%
4	Subject Pronoun: We	52, 56, 66, 67, 69, 70	8.5%
5	Subject Pronoun: He	-	-
6	Subject Pronoun: She	8, 11, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 61	11.2%
7	Subject Pronoun: It	1, 45	2.8%

From the data gained as described from the table above, it can be seen that from the subject pronouns, the most frequent pronouns are I (35.2%), You (12.7%), She (11.2%), They and We (8.5%), and the least frequent pronouns are it (2.8%).

DISCUSSIONS

Pronoun is the basic thing to make simple sentences. By knowing pronouns then someone can make simple sentences. The most frequently used of pronouns that someone who is learning English used is subject pronouns "I". It is also happened in a story book that is written by Lauren Cecil. Subject pronoun I is dominant that other subject pronouns such as he, she, it, you, they and we.

The researcher discussed about pronouns especially subject pronouns based on several considerations. Subject pronouns I may reduce ambiguity especially for beginner readers where they still need to improve their vocabularies from reading. Subject pronoun also can be used easily by someone in expressing their ideas. When they start their sentences with subject pronouns I, inspirations and ideas also come out easily after that. Movie and novel are not the only media to master English, students can also learn English from reading a story book that full of pictures, easy vocabularies, and daily expressions. An easy reading text indirectly can encourage someone to motivate in improving his reading skill. By having good reading skill someone will feel easy in improving his writing skill too.

Commented [WU1]: Your discussion is not appropriate. It still explains the findings. In discussion section you have to compare your finding with the theory and the previous research results, so you can draw conclusion of your research after that

CONCLUSION

It is clear that from the current research entitled “Analyzing Pronoun A *Fresh N Fruity Spring* story book” by Lauren Cecil answered the research questions that the language used in the story book is easy and simple. It is expressed by simple sentences and simple expressions used in the story book. It is very helpful for beginner readers to understand English reading text. With the total of pronoun used in the story book is 35,2% that is subject pronoun “I” represents that the most frequently used. By starting a sentence with subject pronoun “I”, early learners will feel easy to express their ideas and feeling in English. It also can motivate and encourage them to sharpen their skill in reading and writing in English. Because by having good skill in reading, he will be good at writing too.

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