PRONOUN AS ONE OF COHESIVE DEVICES
IN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN HORTATORY TEXT: A TEXTUAL STUDY

By Ifoni Ludji
ifoniludji@gmail.com
Artha Wacana Christian University, Kupang - Indonesia

Abstract: This research aims at analyzing pronouns as cohesive devices in English and Indonesian hortatory text. For completing this research, the pronoun notion comes up as the fundamental theory. This research is a kind of library research. The result indicates that English text and Indonesian text need pronouns to make it be more expressive.

Keywords: pronoun, cohesive devices.

INTRODUCTION

Actually in composing a text, there are some elements that should be considered by the author. The consideration depends on how to make good understanding for readers. It means that, readable text is very important to be spotlighted. In this case, one of the cohesive devices in hortatory text is discussed. The hortatory text is written in two languages, namely; Indonesian and English. Indonesian hortatory text comes as the source text while the English hortatory text is the target text.

According to Larson (1984: 433), pronoun is one of cohesive devices of discourse, for example to introduce a new participant with a noun phrase and then refer to this participant by a pronoun throughout the rest of the paragraph. Furthermore, in cohesive devices, it is important for us (translators, readers or authors) to comprehend what is named referent.

Quoting the statement of M.A.K Halliday and Ruqaiyah Hasan (1976) in Candrawati (2011) as follow,

“The concept of cohesion is semantic one; it refers to relation of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as text. Cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another. The one presupposes the order, in the sense that it cannot be effectively decoded except by recourse to it. When this happens, a relation of cohesion is setup, end two elements the presupposition of cohesion is setup, and two elements the presupposition and the presupposed, are there by least potentially integrated into text”.

Since pronoun is used to show that this particular participant is the topic of the entire paragraph, thus it is important to talk more about the elements which have correlation with pronoun. In Halliday and Hasan statement, there is reference. It comes in grammatical cohesion. The reference is divided into two main parts namely, endophora and exophora. The endophora reference is proved by pronoun. In addition, the endophora reference can be divided into two main parts, namely; anaphoric and cataphoric reference.

In this paper, pronoun as one of cohesive devices is going to be examined. The exploring pronoun as cohesive devices in hortatory text either in Indonesian or in English can contribute a new comprehension in translation study, where when a translator wants to conduct a translation activity in particular translating hortatory text, he or she should to understand how to comprehend a hortatory text by considering the pronouns in the text.

In the hortatory text entitled, Cellular World Shop, One Stop Cellular Shop and Entertainment either in English and Indonesian, there is a delicacy phenomenon. In English text, the pronoun we comes in various forms while the Indonesian hortatory has pronoun kita and kami to indicate we as in English. If we consider deeply about the meaning brought by the single word kita or kami, they have different concept and function. They cannot be used in the same context. If an Indonesian speaker wants to express the communicant involved as the agent, thus it is proper if he or she uses kami while when he or she wants to convey a notion that the communicant is not involved as the participants thus he or she should use kita. It deals with the semantic operation in syntactic level. Nevertheless, English hortatory text of Cellular World Shop, One Stop Cellular Shop and Entertainment shows different phenomena. The pronoun we comes because of semantic operation as Indonesian has, but it is more complex than in Indonesian that has been conceptualized as above. English Pronoun is more complex than Indonesian pronoun. In expressing possession or the pronoun as the object, English pronoun comes in various forms but
In Indonesian hortatory text, the pronoun kita (inclusive) and kami (exclusive) occur. The pronoun kita comes as cohesive device. As a whole, the inclusive kita occurs from the beginning of the paragraph until the end of the paragraph. The pronoun kita is called the agent of the EVENT in the text. Furthermore, it is the topic of the text. It is called as agent is proved in the sentence memudahkan kita dalam menggerakkan hal-hal dari A-Z dengan mudah. The EVENT of that sentence is mengerjakan and the agent is kita.

The pronoun kami (exclusive) comes as the anaphoric reference in the paragraph as well. It is proved in the third sentence sebagai contoh awal kita memulai dari kantor kami saja. The sentence indicates that, kami refers to kita which has been stated before, at the beginning of the sentence. The delicacy phenomenon in this text is, the pronoun kita (inclusive) can function as anaphoric reference as well, as has been happened to kami too. The sentence construction kami memiliki semua jenis gadget yang bisa memudahkan kita dalam menggerakkan hal-hal dari A-Z dengan mudah, cukup sekali tekan tombol saja dan semua selesai is a good illustration. In that sentence, pronoun kita comes as the anaphoric reference. It refers to kami which has been mentioned at the beginning of the sentence.

Nevertheless, in English hortatory text, the pronoun ‘we’ has various form. Those forms are: ‘we, our, and us’. The vary forms caused by semantic operation. The pronoun ‘we’ changes into ‘our’ because the meaning which is addressed is ‘possession’ meanwhile, pronoun ‘we’ which is change into ‘us’ is caused by brought meaning or notion of conveying the presupposition that pronoun ‘we’ as the object or the patient of an action. Furthermore, due to the meaning operates in the sentences. Thus, the embodied form of ‘we’ formed in syntactic level. It means that, ‘we’ which formed ‘our’ is the modifier of ‘kitchen’ while ‘us’ is the target of an action.

Unfortunately, in this context ‘us’ comes not as the object or patient of an action but it comes in persuasive context. It means that, the speaker roles as the initiator and the participant too. In addition, the participant is more than one person. It involves the speaker and those whom are being asked by speaker to make illustration as in sentence ‘let us take an example of our kitchen only’. Linguistically, the feature we is explained as in above concept.

Dealing with cohesion, English hortatory text brings different phenomenon. The repetition we in the same sentence is not very unique, but putting again the same meaning in different form is unique. Let consider the sentence, ‘today, we have everything we need to make our life more and more simpler’. The repetition pronoun we in the sentence is not affecting readers’ comprehension, nevertheless, the existence of our in the sentence can affect readers’ comprehension because it is in different form but bring the same meaning. It means that, our refers to we but the conveyed meaning here is possession. The possessive pronoun our comes as the anaphoric reference in the sentence. It refers to we.

The delicacy phenomenon also occurs in the second paragraph of either Indonesian hortatory text or English hortatory text. The cohesion in Indonesian hortatory text is not constant. In the first and second sentence of the paragraph is relying on internet is the main topic, while in the third sentence to the last sentence of the paragraph indicates that pronoun we is the main topic. It is different from the English hortatory text. In English hortatory text, there is cataphoric reference which enriches this examining. For the detail, let us consider the paragraph and explore it clearly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source language</th>
<th>Target language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
The Indonesian hortatory text indicates that the using pronoun kita is not in the all sentences in that text. Two previous sentences talk about internet as the main topic. Nevertheless, it still has correlation with the other sentences in the text because each sentence supports the information of one another. The same case also occurs in the English hortatory text. But in this section, the cataphoric reference in pronoun is going to be spotlighted.

The pronoun we in the sentence construction we can communicate with anyone via internet and communication system is referring to the word human in sentence construction human has created satellites to get around the world.

**CONCLUSION**

The discussion above can be deduced in a brief statement that, either English hortatory text or Indonesian hortatory text needs pronoun to make the text become more expressive in interrelatedness. The interrelatedness of text is tokenized by the existence of the pronoun. In English hortatory text, pronoun we, our, and us come to make the text be cohesive while in Indonesian hortatory text, the pronoun kita and kami appear to make the text be cohesive.

Studying bilingual text or translation text either two languages or more, pronoun (one of cohesive devices) is important. It does not bring new idea in composing text to be cohesive but it can enable a translator to know how a source language text is translated into another language. Due to different forms of texts can bring the same notion in the texts. That is why cohesive devices in particular pronoun cannot be avoided in translating a text into another language.

**REFERENCES**


Fromkin, Victoria. 2007. An Introduction to Language: Language Learning Australia Pty Limited


