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A Comparative Study of The Pronouns in The Book of Gospels in Buk Niu In Helong Language and In English

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A B S T R A C T

This article titled "Comparative Study of Pronouns in The Book of Gospels in Buk Niu, Helong, and English" investigates pronoun usage across Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Buk Niu. The study addresses two main questions: identifying pronoun types in Buk Niu Gospels and comparing them with Helong and English. Employing qualitative descriptive analysis, the research identifies six pronoun types: personal, possessive, reflexive, demonstrative, interrogative, and indefinite. Findings reveal seven differences and two similarities between Helong and English pronouns, such as variations in personal and possessive pronouns. Notable similarities include the first-person singular pronoun "Auk" corresponding to "I" in both languages. This comparison aids English teachers in instructing Helong-speaking students, enabling them to grasp English pronouns faster by leveraging their understanding of Helong pronouns. Understanding these distinctions and similarities enhances language acquisition, facilitating a smoother transition between Helong and English pronoun usage.

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is a very effective communication and interaction tool and is used by humans in everyday life. Hornby (1995: 233) states that language is part of the culture itself, where language can be used by all people who live in society, and language can also be heard from generation to generation. That means that language is something that cannot be easily forgotten and abandoned, even though we have to transmigrate.

In the current development of language and culture, there are many specific regional languages that contribute, among others, in the form of enriching common vocabulary, terms and expressions. In this case, the Helong language is

one of the regional languages used by the Semau island community as A way of information and an instrument for uniting the culture of the Helong people who, among other things, have contributed through the UBB (Language and Culture Unit) and have produced a Bible or Buk Niu.

Buk Niu is the Bible translated and written in Helong. In Buk Niu there are 28 books that have been translated and written in Helong, namely the entire book of the New Testament and added one book of the Old Testament, namely the Book of Genesis. In the contents of Buk Niu writing, of course there is such a thing as pronouns to avoid repeating the same words in the contents of Buk Niu writings.

Pronoun is a type of word that refers to other nouns used in written or spoken language, and also replaces repeated words in sentences or texts and makes sentences more concise and clearer. Pronouns are words used to substitute or replace nouns in the form of humans, animals, places, and abstract concepts Turere (2015:4). According by Laili (2012) Pronouns are characterized as singular or plural in number: "Singular" means one and only one; Plural means two or more. The number of a pronoun is determined by whether its antecedent is singular or plural. In addition, According to Hariyono (2008), pronouns have several types, namely possessive, reflexive, intense, demonstrative, indefinite, interrogative, and relative pronouns are among the different types of pronouns.

Previous researchers conducted research on pronouns, but most of the focus was on examining one type of pronoun used in regional languages and compared to English, but researchers have not found research on pronoun analysis in Helong, and it can be said that this is the first time this Helong Language is written, because of that this made researchers interested in conducting research on "A Comparative Study Of The Pronouns In The Book Of Gospels In Buk Niu In Helong Language And In English".

The researcher uses Buk Niu, because in Buk Niu makes it easier for researchers to find each type of pronoun without going down to the field to conduct interviews. The research was conducted to find out the types of pronouns in Helong found in Buk Niu in all the Gospels, namely: Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, and also to compare the differences and similarities of pronouns in gospels in English and in Buk Niu in Helong Language.Considering the findings of the author's observations that in the Gospels Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John use pronouns in them, this makes researchers interested in researching what types of pronouns are found in Buk Niu.

Then, the writer analyzed the data using a qualitative descriptive method to find out the types of Helong language pronouns used in Buk Niu, as well as comparing the similarities and differences in pronouns in the book og gospels in Buk Niu in Helong and English. English language teachers can gain a deeper understanding of the differences between the pronoun systems in Helong and English. This awareness allows them to anticipate challenges that Helong-speaking learners might encounter when acquiring English pronouns. The uniqueness of the comparison of pronouns in the Helong language and in English is based on observations, the writer found that The Helong language's third-person singular pronoun only has one form, namely Un, which can indicate that he is a woman and he is a man when used in a sentence.

The Helong language, which consists of three dialects, namely Helong Pulau, Helong Darat, and Helong Funai, is spoken by around 1,800 members of the Helong-speaking community who live in parts of Semau District, West Kupang District, Kupang Regency, East Nusa Tenggara. Province Tauk (2021).

The writes want to present some previous research related to pronouns. It is hoped that this research can provide further information in conducting this research.

The first study according to Waliyudin (2020) was through his research entitled "Analysis of Bima and English Pronouns". The focus of this research is an effort to describe and differentiate aspects and uses of pronouns. This research design includes qualitative descriptive research. The results of this study state that personal pronouns in English are not influenced by the cultural system except for three personal pronouns which are differentiated based on male and female. Pronouns in English are changed from subjects to nouns.

The second study according to Lau (2022) research entitled "Pronouns in Kupang Malay". This research aims to identify types of pronouns in Kupang Malay. The method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive method. Based on the identification results, there are five types of pronouns in Kupang Malay, namely personal pronouns be/beta/ana, botong, lu, besong/bosong, dia, dong, possessive pronouns beta pung, lu pung, besong pung, dia pung, dong pung, demonstrating pronouns this, that, pi there, pi situ, here, there, there, this, that, interrogative pronouns what, sapa, kermana, when tempo, kanapa, barapa, mana, dar mana, and indefinite pronouns.

The third study according to Hiwu (2022) is through his research entitled "Constructive analysis of English and Mori language pronouns". This research focuses on identifying and classifying personal pronouns in English and Mori. This research design includes qualitative descriptive research. The results of this research state that the types of first-person singular pronouns in English are: I (S), Me (O), and plural: We (S), Us (O).

The last study by Kalumata (2022) research entitled "Kata Ganti Bahasa Inggris Dan Bahasa Talaud". This research design includes qualitative descriptive research. The results of this study state that pronouns in English are classified into 8 sub-

sections of word classes.

This research focuses on comparing the types of pronouns found in Buk Niu in the Helong Language and it is hoped that the results of the research conducted by Lau, Isodorus & Wardani (2022) can become a supporting theory or reference so that researchers can solve research problems regarding types of words. The writer interested in comparing pronouns in Helong and English based on the results of observations, the differences in pronouns between Helong and English will be very influential for English teachers who teach English students whose average language background is Helong. This pronoun comparison research will be able to help English language teachers when teaching English to students with the Helong language backgrounds to emphasize the differences between pronouns in Helong and English during teaching, so with this student will understand pronouns in English more quickly.

Types of Pronouns

According to Hariyono & Carthy (2008), eight types have been seen as follows:

1. Personal Nouns

Personal Pronouns are pronouns that are used to describe specific nouns. For example, such as mentioning names of people, names of things, names of animals, personal pronouns are also used to replace the person who is speaking, the person being spoken to and the person being talked about. Personal pronouns are divided into 2 cases, namely:

Subjective Cases
The personal pronoun in the subjective case is:
Singular   : I, You, He, She, It
Plural   : We, You, They

Objective Case
The personal pronoun in the objective case is:
Singular   : Me, You, Him, Her, it
Plural   : Us, You, Them

2. Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns are pronouns that are used to show ownership of something. The possessive pronoun form generally comes from the personal pronoun form.
Singular   : Mine, Yours, His, Its
Plural   : Ours, Yours, Hers,

Possessive adjective
Possessive adjectives are determiners (special adjectives) that are used to express ownership (possession) of nouns.
Singular   : My, Your, His, Her, It's
Plural   : Our, You, Them

3. Reflexive Pronouns
Reflexive pronoun is a pronoun which indicates that the action taken by the subject is about the subject itself. Included in the reflexive pronoun are as follows:
Singular:Myself, Yourself, Himself, Herself, Itself
Plural: Ourselves, Yourselves, Theirselves

4. Intensive Pronouns
Intensive pronouns or so-called "emphatic pronouns" are pronouns that function to emphasize or emphasize the subject's question so that it becomes firm and strong. Intensive pronouns have the same form of words as reflexive pronouns, Namely:
Singular   : Myself, Ourself, Himself, Herself, Itself
Plural   : Ourselves, Yourselves, Theirselves

5. Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns are pronouns used to indicate the object, animal or person in question.
Included in the following are examples of demonstrative adjectives: This, These, That, Those.

6. Indefinity Nouns
An identifiable pronoun is a pronoun that does not have an "antecedent" (word or part of a sentence that precedes a pronoun) that denotes an object, animal or person, or that denotes quality. Which includes indefinity pronoun, namely:

a. Anybody, anyone, anything, anywhere, somebody, someone, something, somewhere.

b. Everyone, everyone, everything, and everywhere.

c. Nothing, no one, nothing, and nowhere

d. All, and most

e. Another, others, the other, and the others

f. Any, and some

g. Both, and few

h. Each

i. One, and one

j. Either, and neither

k. Each other, and one another

l. Many, and several

7. Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are pronouns that are used to ask a question, or in other words it can be interpreted as a pronoun that is used to start a question, either directly or indirectly. Included in the form of interrogative pronouns consist of the following:

a. Who   e. Which

b. Whom   F. Where

c. What   g. When

d. Whose   h. Why

e. Which   I.How

8. Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns are pronouns that have a function to connect adjective clauses with their antecedents. Or more simply, it can be interpreted that A relative pronoun is one that has the purpose of combine two sentences into one by removing the same parts. Which includes relative pronouns, namely:

a. Who

b. Whom

c. Whose

d. Which

e. What

II. METHODS

The descriptive method describes the nature of the situation as it was at the time of the research and is designed to obtain information about the current status of the phenomenon. Qualitative research typically employs an inductive approach to analysis and is descriptive in character.

Therefore, qualitative research is research that emphasizes understanding of the problems in life social conditions based on reality or natural settings that are complex, and detailed. Research that uses an induction approach that has a purpose preparation of theory or hypothesis construction through disclosure of facts Murdiyanto (2020:19-20). The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative, which is a method used to answer questions about reality or phenomena or to describe what is happening.

The primary aim of the research is to describe the nature of pronouns in the Helong language within the context of the Gospels. Descriptive qualitative methodology is well-suited for this objective as it allows for a detailed exploration and portrayal of the phenomenon under study. This study employed a descriptive qualitative methodology, which is a way to answer questions about reality or phenomena or to describe what is happening.

Words and actions serve as the primary data sources in qualitative research; other data, such as papers, photos, and so on. In this study, all Helong language pronoun data was taken based on the Gospels in Buk Niu, namely: Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. Data regarding the types of pronouns in English already exist along with complete explanations and examples of each based on the theory from Hariyono (2008) within a theoretical framework.

Data collection methods and techniques are the most basic objectives of this research. The method the writer uses to collect data is by reading the entire contents of the four Gospels in Buk Niu and finding each type of pronoun in the Helong language, then the writer takes the verses in which there are forms of pronouns, after that the writer makes a comparison with how to read and understand each verse, each verse which states the form of pronouns in it and then compare the sentence structure, use and role of the form of pronouns in it. The writer read the Buk Niu on the book of gospels, namely: Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Helong.a)   The Writer reads the four Gospels in Buk Niu in Helong

a. The Writer collects the verses found in Buk Niu in the Helong language

b. The Writer identifies the data

c. The Writer classifies the data

d. The Writer compares data on pronouns found in Buk Niu in the Helong language with pronouns in English whose data is based on the theory of Hariyono (2008).

Data analysis is very important in research activities because without data analysis the results will not be meaningful. The data analysis technique in this research uses qualitative methods. To find out the types of pronouns in the Helong language used in the Gospels in Buk Niu and also to compare the differences and similarities in pronouns in the Gospels in Buk Niu in Helong and English by reading the entire contents of the four Gospels in Buk Niu and

finding each type of pronoun in the Helong language, then the writer takes a verse which contains a form of pronoun, after that the author makes a comparison by reading and understanding it. each verse, each verse which states the form of pronouns in it, and then compares the sentence structure, use, and role of the form of pronouns in it.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the data Finding, the writer identifies and classifies the types of pronouns found in the book of gospels in Helong in *Buk Niu*.

Types of pronouns	Pronouns in Helong Language Found in *Buk niu*	Pronouns in English	Data SOurce
Personal Pronouns	*auk*	I	Matthew 5:44
	ku	You	Mark 12:31a
Subject Pronouns	*un*	He	Luke 8:22
	un	She	John 20:16
	kit	We	Mark 11:10
	Kaim	We	John 4:42
	Mi	You	John 15:18
	Oen	They	Luke 9:30
Object Pronouns	*au*	Me	John 4:34
	Ku	You	John 4:26
	Una	Him	Lukas 6:19
	Kita	Us	Matthew 8:29a
	Kami	Us	Luke 7:5
	Mia	You	Matthew 5:13
	one	Them	Luke 3:12
Possessive Pronouns	*auk + noun or the name of something*	My	Matthew 2:15
	ku + noun or the name of somethi ng	Your	Luke 11:27
	un + noun or the name of somethi ng	His	Luke 8:22
	kit + noun or the name of somethi ng	Our	Matthew 5:33
	mi + noun or the name of somethi ng	Your	Matthew 5:16
	oen + noun or the name of somethi ng Ku apam		Matthew 4:20
Reflexsive Pronouns	*Ku apam*	Yourself	Matthew19:19
	Un apa	Himself	Lukas 23:35
Demonstrative pronouns	*Ni*	This	Mark 1:1
	Nias	These	John 21:24
	na	That	John 20:31b
	ngas	Those	Luke 8:21
Intrerrogative Pronouns	*Asii and asiis*	Who	Matthew 12:48
	Asa	What	Matthew 6:31
	Ne ola	Where	Matthew 2:2
	blinga	when	Matthew 24:3
	Tasao	Why	Matthew 6:28
	Elola	How	Luke 14:34
Indentify Pronouns	*Namo*	Many	John 4:39
	totoang	All	**Mark 8:6**

Discussion

After the writer identifies and classifies, the writer analyzes types of pronouns and the differences and similarities of pronouns in the book of gospels in *Buk Niu* in Helong language and in English possessive, demonstrative, reflexive, personal, and interrogative pronouns, among others. The analyses of the data findings are as follows:

1. Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns are pronouns that are used to replace the names of people and objects, in order to avoid repeating the name of that person or object in a conversation or writing. Personal pronouns are divided into two parts, namely:

a. Subjective Pronouns

The subjective forms found in the Helong language used in *Buk Niu* are: *Auk* as 'I' which acts as the first person singular, *Ku* as 'You' which acts as the second person singular, *Kit* as 'We' which acts as the first person plural, *Un* as 'He' and 'She' acting as singular in the third person, *Mi* as 'You' acting as second person plural, *Oen* as 'They' acting as third person plural.

Matthew 5:44

Mo *Auk* le tek elia : "ku musti namnau atuil in kom ku lo ngas. Nol nodal le haling Ama Lamtua bel hangun banan se atuil in kom ku lo ngas".

Mark 12:31a

Nol prenta mesan na pait, elia: '*Ku* musti namnau atuil didang, banansila el *ku* in namnau *ku* apam ma esa ka.'

Matthew 27:42

Un bel slamat atuil didang son, mo *Un* apa ka esa kam, *Un* bel slamat nalan lo. *Un* tek le *Un* niam laih taung atuil Israes, ta lo?! Eta ela lam, banan dui ka *Un* niu deng kai na tia. Ta kit net ela halas kit parsai Una.

John 20:16

Kon nam Yesus haman *un* noan : "Maria"
Tukun nam *un* bali laok saol Yesus le tek noan 'Rabuni' (Dais aram man nahin na noan" Auk gurun!")

Mark 11:10a

Hosana! *Kit* naka-nahalit Ama Lamtua Allah! Undeng Ama Lamtua le bangun pait laih Daud in prenta ka!

John 4:42

Kon oen tek bihatang nga noan, "lahin *kaim* suma ming ku in dehet ta tuun. Mo halas *kaim* parsai Una, undeng *kaim* ming esa deng Una. *Kaim* tan baktetebes noan, atuling nia, man bel kit totoang boa-blingin, deng kula-sala man kit lako-dake son se apan-kloma kia ngas."

John 15:18

Eta *mi* lako-daek muid Auk in prenta ngas sam, na *mi* daid Auk tapang.

Luke 9:30

Nahkiut tuun nam atuli at dua puit maas. At dua nas, upung Musa, nol upung Elia. *Oen* dehet nol Yesus.

John 4:34

Mo Yesus tekan noan, "Elia: Ama Lamtua Allah nutus *Au* le daek muid Un in koma ka, nol lako-daek Un osa la didin hidi. Na banansila el in kaa mes taung *Au*.

a. Objective Pronouns

The objective forms found in the Helong language used in *Buk Niu* are: *Au* as 'Me' which acts as the first person singular, *Ku* as 'You' which acts the second person singular, *Kita* as 'Us' which acts the first person plural, *Kami* as 'Us' also acts the first person plural, *Una* as Acting in the third person singular are "He" and "She." *Mia* and 'You' use the third person singular, *One* as 'Them' acts third person singular.

John 4:34

Mo Yesus tekan noan, "Elia: Ama Lamtua Allah nutus *Au* le daek muid Un in koma ka, nol lako-daek Un osa la didin hidi. Na banansila el in kaa mes taung *Au*.

John 4:26

Yesus situn noan, "Na mo Auk son niang, man aa nol *ku* nia."

Lukas 6:19

Totoang atuil nas kom le huud *Una*, ta eta oen huud toman nam, muik kuasa puit deng *Una*, le tao banan one.

Luke 7:5

Ta Un bangun pi um in kohe-kanas mes taung *kita*, undeng Un namnau kit atuil Yahudi lia.

Matthew 8:29a

Oen ahan noan, "Hoe! Ama Lamtua Allah Ana! Tasao le Ku ma poe-pet *kami* lia?

Matthew 5:13

Eta kit le tao mingis in kaa mesa lam, kit musti buli sil le. Mi niam kon daid sil se apan-kloma kia. Tiata atuli-atuil in ne apan-kloma ki ngias, nuting *mia*. Mo eta sila la milu lo son nam, taon elola le un daid milu pait ta? Suma kat soling lako se lalan, le atuli li kida deng dapa tuun.

Luke 3:12

Hidim atuil in sium bea ngas maas le nodan Yuhanis sarain *one*. Oen ketan un noan, "Ama guru! Kaim musti tao elola la?"

b. Possessive Pronouns

In Helong, possessive pronouns are usually written according to the form of the personal pronoun and are followed by a noun or the name of something that belongs to it.

The forms of possessive pronouns found in Helong used in *Buk Niu* are: *auk + noun or the name of something* as 'My', *ku + noun or the name of something* as 'Yours' which serves as the solitary second person, *kit + noun or The appellation of something* as 'Ours' which acts the first person plural, *un + noun or the name of something* as 'His' and 'Hers'

which acts the third person singular, *mi + noun or the name of something* as 'Yours' which acts the second person plural, *oen + noun or the name of something* as 'Theirs' which acts the third person plural.

Matthew 2:15

Oen daad se luas didiin Herodes mate.nini ela lam, Ama Lamtua Allah in teka ka dadi, banansila el mee-baah Hosea in tek memang son deng hmunan nu noan, "Auk haman pait *Auk Anang* nga, le puti deng dale Mesir.

Lukas 11:27

Oras Yesus dehet nabael nol atuil hut mamo kas sam, bihata mes se na aa mumuun noan, "*Ku inam* ma ulat isi, undeng un man hua Ku, nol nusu Ku!"

Lukas 8:22

Oe mesan na, Yesus nusi *Un ima-ii* las noan

"ma le kit saek lui lakong tubu ku halin nua", Kon oen saek lui mesa le lakos.

Matthew 5:33

Mi taan upung Musa atorang in bel *kit upu kia-kaon* nas son, man noan, "Eta ku nikit in hida nini Ama Lamtua Allah ngala ka lam, ku butu kil nol in hida na son."

Matthew 5:16

Mi in nuli ka kon musti langa ela, le halin atuil tenga las net mi in nuli babanan na. eta oen net mi in nuil ela ka lam, mam oen naka Ama Lamtua Allah noan, Wuih! *Mi Aman* in ne sorga ku, muun is ko!

c. Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive Pronouns are words that replace the actions that are performed by the subject which is about the subject itself.

The forms of possessive pronouns found in Helong used in *Buk Niu* are: *ku apam* as 'Yourself' fighting as the second person singular, *un apa* as 'Himself' and 'Herself' acts as the third person singular.

Matthew 19:19

Todan ku ina-amam mas; nol namnau ku pail-kakam mas banansila ek *ku apam* ma esa ka.

Lukas 23:35

Atuil in ma lingut see maan na ngas kon hut mamo. Atuil Yahudi las tene-tenen nas bilu-aa Yesus Noan, Un bel slamat nal atuil dudang son, mo *Un apa* ka Esa kam, Un bel slamat nalan lo.

d. Demostrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns are pronouns used to indicate the object, animal or person in question.

The forms of demonstrative pronouns found in Helong used in *Buk Niu* are: *ni* as 'This' which is singular and close to the speaker, *nias* as 'These' which is plural and close to the speaker, *na* as 'That' which is singular and far from the speaker or in fantasy, *ngas* as 'Those' which is plural and far from the speaker.

Mark 1:1

Ni dehet banan deng Ama Lamtua Allah Ana ka. Un ngala, Yesus Ama Lamtua Allah tulu meman son deng lolo hmunan nua. Un dehet ta elia.

John 21:24

Ima-ii man Yesus in aa na, au, Yuhanis. Auk man dehet dais *nias* totoang bel mias. Auk man net nol auk matang ngi esa. Hidim auk man dul *nias* totoang. Kit kon tan son noan, asa man auk in tek mia ngias, tom baktetebes.

John 20:31b

Yesus *na* mo, Kristus man Ama Lamtua Allah hid meman son le belen ma ka.

Luke 8:21

Helong : Kon Un suit noan, "Hao! mo elia: Auk inang nol pail-kakang baktetebes sas, mo atuil man in hi ming Ama Lamtua Allah in teka-teka *ngas,* hidim daek mudis sa."

e.   Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative Pronouns are pronouns that are used to ask questions.

The forms of interrogative pronouns found in the Helong language used in *Buk Niu* are: *asii* as 'Who' which is used to ask someone name or identity and is singular, *asiis* which is used to ask someone name or identity and is Plural in nature, *asaa* as 'What' is used to ask about an object, an event, or a person name, *neola* as 'Where' to ask about a place, *blinga* as 'When' to ask about time, *nasao* as 'Why' to ask about something that happened, *elola* as 'How' to inquire about the procedure for an activity or process regarding an event.

Matthew 12:48

Yesus suit noun, "Auk inang baktetebes sa *asii* la? Nol Auk pail-kakang baktetebes sas mo *asiis* sa?"

Matthew 6:31

Nangan kukaum isi deken noan, kaim le ka *asaa*? Mo niun *asa*? Nol pake *asa* la?

Matthew 2:2

Oen mas lius se yerusalem kon, oen ketan lako pait-pait noan, "Atuil Yahudi las lahin in hua babalu ka, *ne ola* ke? kaim ngat net duun mes se halin leol-saken, man bel tada noan hua Un son. undeng na le kaim ma todan-lahing Una.

Matthew 24:3

Hidim Yesus lako daad se leten zaitun nua. Kon Un ima-ii las siis lakos   le aa nolan noan, "Papa! Olan tek ulang apin Paap in aa deng um in kohe-kanas sa in lea ka le. Nataka le Paap in pait maa ki *blinga* la? Nol un tada-tada las elola la?

Hidim elol kon nol leol kiamat tia la?

Matthew 6:28

Eta ela lokam, *tasao* le mi nangan ku-kaum isi nol in pake kai-batu kia? Olan laok ngat bunga bakung in ne epe kua ngas, oen sun bung lo nol tiun seman lo.

Luke 14:34

Yesus tupang un in aa ka nini kleta didang noan, "Sila la nam banan. Kit pake le taung mingis in kaa. Mo eta sila la milu loson nam ambak ka *elola* la?"

f.   Indefinity Pronouns

The forms of infinity pronouns found in the Helong language used in *Buk Niu* are: *mamo* as 'Many' is Plural, *totoang* as 'All' is singular and plural.

John 4:39

Oras na, Muik atuil samaria ***mamo*** se kota la parsai Yesus, undeng bihatang na in dehet noan, "Un tek puting totoang asa man auk in tao net son nas."

Mark 8:6

Helong : Hidi kon Yesus tadu atuli las ***totoang*** le daad se dale ka. Kon Un kat ruti bua iut nas, le nodanmamo se Ama Lamtua Allah. Hidim Un bilas-bilas ruti nas, le bels laok se Un ima-ii las. Kon oen laok bating bel atuli las ***totoang***.

The Differences and Similarities of pronouns in the book of gospels in in *Buk Niu* in Helong Language and in English

The detailed explanation can be seen below:
The Differences

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers, there are 8 differences in pronouns in Helong and English, namely :

a.   [Un] ~ [He] and [She]

Un is a subjective pronoun which acts as the third person singular, while 'He' and 'She' are also subjective pronouns which act as the third person singular.

b.   [Kami] and [Kita] ~ [Us]

Kami and *Kita* are objective pronouns that play the first person plural, while 'Us' Kita is an objective pronoun that plays the first person plural.

c. [Ku] and [Mia] ~ [You]

Ku is the objective pronoun which acts as the second person singular, then Mia is the objective pronoun which acts as the second person plural, while 'You' is the objective pronoun which acts as the second person singular and plural.

d. [Auk + noun or the name of something]
         ~   [My]
    [Ku + noun or the name of something]
    ~   [Yours]
    [Kit   + noun or the name of something]
         ~   [Ours]
    [Un + noun or the name of something
    ~   [His] and [Hers]
    [Mi + noun or the name of something]
    ~   [Yours]
    [Oen + noun or the name of something]
         ~   [Theirs]

Auk + noun or the name of something as 'My' is the possessive form of the pronoun acting as the first person singular, Ku + noun or the name of something as 'Yours' acts as the second person singular, Kit + noun or the name of something as 'Ours' acts in the first person plural, Un + noun or the name of something as 'His' and 'Hers' acts in the third person singular, Mi + noun or the name of something as 'Yours' acts in the second person plural, Oen + noun or the name of something as 'Theirs' acts the third person plural.

e. [Ku apam]   ~   [Yourself]
    [Un Apa]   ~   [Himself] and [Herself]
    Differences in Reflexive Pronouns In Helong the reflexive pronoun form has its own characteristics which can be distinguished through apam {second person singular}, apaa {third person singular}, whereas in English there are only two characteristics that distinguish singular or plural forms, namely singular (self) or plural (selves).

f. [Asii] and [Asiis] ~ [Who]

Asiis is a form of reflexive pronouns used to ask for someone name or identity and is singular in nature, then Asiis is a form of reflexive pronouns used to ask for someone name or identity and is plural in nature. While Who is a form of reflexive pronouns used to ask someone name or identity and is singular and plural.

g. [Don't have verb Tobe] ~ [Have Tobe]

In the Helong language there is no use of the Verb Tobe as in the sentence structure in English.

The Similarities

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers, there are 2 similarities in pronouns in Helong and English, namely:

a. [Auk] and [Au] ~ [I] and [Me]

Auk is a form of personal pronouns that acts as the subject of the first person singular, and Au is a form of personal pronouns that acts as the object of the first person singular. Then 'I' is a form of personal pronouns which acts as the subject of the first person singular, and 'Me' is a form of personal pronouns which acts as the object of the first person singular.

The similarity lies in the change in form of pronouns when the pronoun acts as subject and object in a sentence.

b. [Ku] And [Ku] ~ [You] And [You]

Ku is a form of personal pronouns that acts as the subject of the first person singular, and Ku is also a form of personal pronouns that acts as the object of the first person singular. Then 'You' is a form of personal pronouns which acts as the subject of the first person singular, and 'You' is also a form of personal pronouns which acts as the object of the first person singular.

The similarity is that there is no change in the form of the pronoun when the pronoun acts as a subject and object in a sentence.

IV.   CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion, the writer can conclude from the results of the research regarding the analysis of the two research problems, namely the first about what types of pronouns are used in the book of gospels in Buk Niu in Helong language, and the second is differences and similarities of pronouns found in Helong language and in English. The writer found six types of pronouns in the Helong language, namely, personal pronouns, possessive pronouns, reflexive pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, interrogative pronouns, and indefinity pronouns. there are 7 differences and 2 similarities of pronouns in Helong and English, the differences and similarities between the pronoun systems used in the book of gospels in Buk Niu in Helong and English are Pronouns Helong and English have differences in pronouns gender, second person plural, possessive, reflexive, interrogative, pronouns to describe a large number of people that

exist only in Helong, and the absence of tobe in Helong. Nonetheless, there are some similarities observed in the forms of first person singular and second person singular in both languages. Thus, there are significant differences between pronouns in Helong and English, both in terms of form and usage. This comparison of pronouns can help English teachers when teaching English to students with a Helong language background to emphasize the differences between pronouns in Helong and English when teaching.

Suggestion

Based on the conclusions above, the writer provides several suggestions to English teachers who want to research and teach types of pronouns for students with Helong language backgrounds and prospective researchers:

For English teachers who are teaching English to students with a Helong language background, when teaching about pronouns explain more about the differences between pronouns in Helong and English, this will provide effective learning results.

The writer hopes that future researchers will perfect this research because this research was conducted by focusing on the book of gospels in Buk Niu in the Helong language, it is hoped that they can conduct research by directly interviewing native speakers of the Helong language to find out in general the types of pronouns used in perfecting this research. It is hoped that this article can also be useful for readers

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