

ABSTRACT

Anggraini, Diana. (2021). The Study Of Pronouns In The Charter Of Association Of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Thesis. English Study Program of Faculty of Social and Cultural Science, University of Trunojoyo Madura. Advisor: Dr. Sriyono, S.S., M.Hum.

This study aimed to examine pronouns in the legal document from The Charter Of Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN. The theory of Pronoun proposed by Peter Herring and Abia were used in analysing the data. Two main focuses for this study are the kind of pronoun used and pronoun represent the parties in the Charter Of Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN. This study uses qualitative research. The data of this study is the statement in the charter which consists of pronoun then analyse it based on two main focuses that have been mentioned before. For the technic of analysing the data, the writer uses the theory by Guest, MacQueen, & Namey about how researchers need to “window” the data” which is a process of focusing on some of the data and disregarding other parts of it. Based on the analysis, the writer found; 1) Six kinds of pronouns that are used in The Charter of Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN. Those are First Person Plural Pronoun, Third Person Plural Pronoun, Relative pronouns, Possessive pronoun, Demonstrative pronoun, and Indefinite Pronoun. On the other hand, there are kind of pronouns which absent in the Charter. Those pronouns are Reflexive pronoun, Intensive pronoun, Interrogative pronoun, Reciprocal pronoun, and Dummy pronoun. 2) Pronoun represented in two ways for the parties in the Charter of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Those are pronoun acts as the doer or subjective (nominative) and pronouns act as the people or something that get affected by other or objective (accusative).

Key words: Forensic Linguistic, Pronoun, Legal document, The Charter of ASEAN

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan tentang kata ganti di dokumen legal Piagam ASEAN. Teori yang dikemukakan oleh Peter Herring dan Abia digunakan dalam menganalisis data. Dua fokus utama dari penelitian ini antara lain penggunaan kata ganti dan representasi kata ganti terhadap pihak-pihak di Piagam ASEAN. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif. Data dari penelitian ini adalah pernyataan yang terdapat kata ganti di dalamnya, lalu menganalisisnya berdasarkan dua fokus utama yang sudah disebutkan sebelumnya. Untuk teknik menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan teori dari Guest, MacQueen, & Namey tentang bagaimana peneliti harus “melihat” datanya yang mana proses dari memfokuskan pada beberapa data dan mengabaikan bagian lainnya. Berdasarkan analisis, penulis menemukan; 1) Enam jenis kata ganti yang digunakan di Piagam ASEAN. Mereka adalah kata ganti jamak orang pertama, kata ganti jamak orang ketiga, kata ganti berkaitan, kata ganti kepemilikan, kata ganti demonstratif, dan kata ganti tidak pasti. Selain itu, ada beberapa kata ganti yang tidak digunakan di Piagam ASEAN. Mereka adalah kata ganti refleksif, kata ganti intensif, kata ganti tanya, kata ganti timbal balik, dan kata ganti kosong. 2) Kata ganti dapat merepresentasikan pihak-pihak di Piagam ASEAN dengan 2 cara. Kata ganti dapat bertindak sebagai pelaku atau subjektif (nominatif) dan kata ganti bertindak sebagai orang atau sesuatu yang terpengaruh yang lain atau objektif (akusatif).

Kata Kunci: Linguistik Forensik, Kata Ganti, Dokumen Legal, Piagam ASEAN