

## ABSTRACT

**Nur Hayati, Fitri.** 2016. Personal Pronoun on Hugo Movie by Martin Scorsese. Thesis. English Education Department. Faculty of Education. The State Islamic College of Ponorogo, Advisor: Winantu Kurnianingtyas Sri Agung, S.S, M.Hum

**Keyword:** Personal Pronoun, Movie

English language has an important role in daily life for most people, because people use English language to communicate with others and to express their ideas and feelings in social condition. So, English language must be mastered by people. In mastering English language, people must learn English language. In learning English language, there are four skills that should be expected. They are listening, speaking, reading and writing. Therefore, to achieve those four skills, mastering the grammatical rules is needed. In grammar, there is part of speech. It consists of pronoun, there are: personal pronoun, reciprocal pronoun, relative pronoun, interrogative pronoun, demonstrative pronoun, and indefinite pronoun.

In this case, the researcher takes on movie the entitled Hugo as object of this research. The problem statement in this research are What kinds of personal pronouns are used in the movie script of "Hugo" and What is personal pronoun dominantly used on the movie of "Hugo". Furthermore, the researcher uses Jake Allsop's book to answer the problem statement above. Jake Allsop divided personal pronoun such subject pronoun, object pronoun, possessive adjective, possessive pronoun and reflexive pronoun.

The researcher conducted descriptive qualitative research. Data source that used was script of Hugo movie. The technique of collecting data was documentation. This research was library research. Furthermore, the researcher used content analysis method. The stages of analysis applied in this research were: reduction, display and conclusion.

The results of this research shown that kinds of personal pronoun in Hugo movie were subject pronoun 606 times divided into pronoun "I" 210 times; "You" 162 times; "We" 51 times; "He" 69 times; "She" 10 times; "It" 76 times; "They" 28 times. Object pronoun 209 times divided into pronoun "Me" 65 times; "You" 52 times, "Us" (1); "Him" 26 times; "Her" 9 times; "It" 46 times; "Them" 10 times. Possessive adjective 157 times divided into pronoun My (77 times); Your (55 times); Our (6 times); His (16 times); Her (1); Their (2). Possessive pronoun 6 times divided into pronoun "Mine" (2), "Yours" 4 times, "Ours, His, Hers, Its and Theirs" aren't found in "Hugo" movie. Reflexive pronoun 3 times divided into pronoun Myself (1), Yourself (1), Himself (1). The dominant personal pronoun on Hugo movie is subject pronoun. The percentage of subject pronoun is 62 %, it found from 606 times.

According the data analysis above the researcher concludes that there are 981 times contain about kinds of personal pronoun. All the data belong to the five kinds of personal pronoun. It consists of subject pronoun (606 times), object pronoun (209 times), possessive adjective (157 times), possessive pronoun (6 times) and reflexive pronoun (3 times). So, it is dominated by subject pronoun.

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of Study

English is one of languages that is mostly used by people to communicate. English has become an international language; most people in the world use English to communicate with other people in other countries. They get information, news, and knowledge by sharing with people around the world.

English language has an important role in daily life for most people, because people use English language to communicate with others and to express their ideas and feelings in social condition. So, English language must be mastered by people. In mastering English language, people must learn English language.

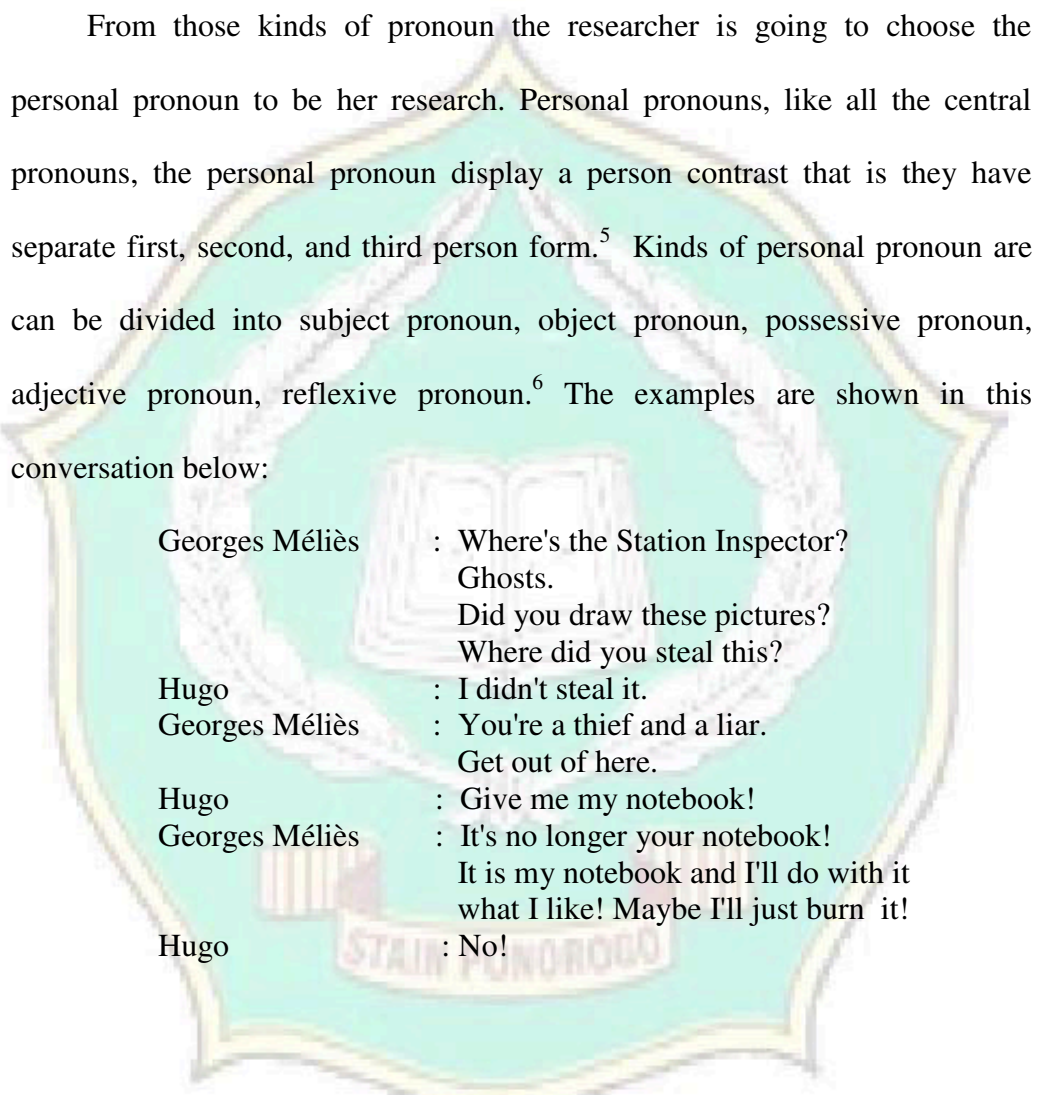
In learning English language, there are four skills that should be expected. They are listening, speaking, reading and writing. Therefore, to achieve those four skills, mastering the grammatical rules is needed. According to Burton, there are three aspects of grammar that affect our use of words. That aspects are such as the part of speech, inflections, and syntax. The part of speech is divided into: 1) noun, 2) pronoun, 3) adjective, 4) verb, 5) Adverb, 6) preposition, 7) conjunction, and 8) interjection.<sup>1</sup> One of them is pronoun. According to Burton, pronoun is a word used to stand for (stand in place of) a

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<sup>1</sup> Marcella Frank, *Modern English A Practical Reference Guide*, ( United State of America: Prentice-Hill, 1972), 1.

noun.<sup>2</sup> Pronouns are used to replace a noun already referred to, that is them use to instead of repeating the noun.<sup>3</sup> There are many kinds of pronouns here are personal pronoun, reciprocal pronoun, relative pronoun, interrogative pronoun, demonstrative pronoun, and indefinite pronoun.<sup>4</sup>

From those kinds of pronoun the researcher is going to choose the personal pronoun to be her research. Personal pronouns, like all the central pronouns, the personal pronoun display a person contrast that is they have separate first, second, and third person form.<sup>5</sup> Kinds of personal pronoun are can be divided into subject pronoun, object pronoun, possessive pronoun, adjective pronoun, reflexive pronoun.<sup>6</sup> The examples are shown in this conversation below:



Georges Méliès : Where's the Station Inspector?  
Ghosts.  
Did you draw these pictures?  
Where did you steal this?

Hugo : I didn't steal it.

Georges Méliès : You're a thief and a liar.  
Get out of here.

Hugo : Give me my notebook!

Georges Méliès : It's no longer your notebook!  
It is my notebook and I'll do with it  
what I like! Maybe I'll just burn it!

Hugo : No!

<sup>2</sup> S. H. Burton, *Mastering English Language*, (Hongkong: The Macmillan Press Ltd, 1982), 130.

<sup>3</sup> Jake Allsop, *Cassell's Students' English Grammar*, (London: Cassel Publisher Limited, 1989), 90.

<sup>4</sup> Randolph Quirk, et al, *A Student's Grammar Of The English Language*, (New York: Longman Inc, 1990),108.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid

<sup>6</sup> Jake Allsop, *Cassell's Students' English Grammar*, 91.

According to the conversation above, there are two people that made conversation they are Hugo and Georges Méliès. On that conversation Georges Méliès said “Did you draw these pictures?Where did you steal this?” from those sentences found the personal pronoun “you” where both of them have the function as subject, the second person singular which is located before the verb draw and steal. Then, Hugo said “I didn't steal it” in this sentence the personal pronoun that found is pronoun “I” which has the function as a subject, the first person singular pronoun which is located after “didn’t steal” and the pronoun “It” as an object, the third person singular pronoun which is located after the verb “steal”.

In this research, the researcher chooses “Hugo movie” to analyze the personal pronoun that happened on it. The movie of Hugo is a 2011 American 3D historical adventure drama film directed and co-produced by Martin Scorsese and adapted for the screen by John Logan. Based on Brian Selznick's novel *The Invention of Hugo Cabret*, it is about a boy who lives alone in the Gare Montparnasse railway station in Paris in the 1930s. A co-production between Graham King's GK Films and Johnny Depp's *Infinitum Nihil*, the film stars Ben Kingsley, Sacha Baron Cohen, Asa Butterfield, Chloë Grace Moretz, Ray Winstone, Emily Mortimer, Jude Law, Helen McCrory, and Christopher Lee.

Hugo is Scorsese's first film shot in 3D, of which the filmmaker remarked: "I found 3D to be really interesting, because the actors were more upfront emotionally. Their slightest move, their slightest intention is picked up



much more precisely." The film was released in the United States on November 23, 2011.

The film was received with critical acclaim, with many critics praising its visual design, acting and direction. However, it was financially unsuccessful, grossing only \$185 million at the box office and barely surpassing its budget. Hugo received eleven 2011 Academy Award nominations (including Best Picture), more than any other film that year, and won five Oscars: best cinematography, best art direction, best sound mixing, best sound editing and best visual effects. It was also nominated for eight BAFTAs, winning two, and was nominated for three Golden Globe Awards, earning Scorsese his third Golden Globe for Best Director.<sup>7</sup>

From that film there are many personal pronoun are found and there are names of personal pronoun for every different things., then the researcher decides to take the research on this movie. The researcher decides to make topic on her research entitled **“PERSONAL PRONOUN ON “HUGO” MOVIE BY MARTIN SCORSESE”**.

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<sup>7</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hugo\\_\(film\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hugo_(film)) accessed on 20 March 2015.

## B. Statement of the Problems

Based on the background of the study, the researcher formulated the statement of the problems below:

1. What kinds of personal pronouns are used in the movie script of “Hugo”?
2. What is personal pronoun dominantly used on the movie of “Hugo”?

## C. Objectives of the Study

Based the statement of the problems above, the reseacher conducted this research with the objectives below:

1. To classify the kinds of personal pronoun in the movie script of “Hugo”.
2. To identify the dominant personal pronoun used on the movie of “Hugo”.

## D. Significance of the Study

The significances of the research are:

1. Theoretically

The result of this research is expected to be reference and motivation for others who conduct the grammar study. I hope this research makes some stimulus for others to conduct the better research, so this research isn't just final project for requirement graduation.

## 2. Practically

This research is provided that English Department students can add their knowledge from this reference in grammar specially meaning of the personal pronouns and the kinds of it.

## E. Review of Related Literature

The reviews below cover the discussion about personal pronoun in the movie and the previous study.

### 1. Part of Speech

There are eight parts of speech. The eight parts of speech according to Burton are: noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection.<sup>8</sup>

#### a. Noun

Noun is important parts of speech. Its arrangement with the verb helps to form the sentence core which is essential to every complete sentence.<sup>9</sup> In addition, it may function as the chief or head word in many structures of modification. Noun is a word used to name something – e.g. table, Kate, honesty, etc.

#### b. Pronoun

Pronoun is a word used to stand for (stand in place of) a noun – e.g. you, it, we, him, etc.

<sup>8</sup> S. H. Burton, *Mastering English Language*, 130.

<sup>9</sup> Marcella Frank, *Modern English A Practical Reference Guide*, ( United State of America: Prentice-Hill, 1972), 6.

c. Adjectives

Adjective is a word used to ‘qualify’ (describe) a noun – e.g. new table, pretty Kate, firm honesty, etc.

d. Verb

Verb is a word (or a cluster of words) used to denote actions, states or happenings – e.g. He entered politics. He became a candidate. He was elected with a large majority

e. Adverb

Adverb is a word used to ‘modify’ (tell us more about) verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs – e.g. He entered politics reluctantly. He soon became a truly popular candidate. He was elected almost immediately with a large majority.

f. Preposition

Preposition is a word used to express relationship between one thing and another – e.g. The letter from the tax inspector puzzled me.

g. Conjunction

Conjunction is a word used to connect one part of a sentence to another – e.g. I am fond of reading but I haven’t been to the library lately.

h. Interjection

Interjection is a word (or words) ‘thrown in’, often to express a mood, and having no grammatical connection with or function in the rest of the sentence – Oh dear, it is raining again.



## 2. Pronouns

### 1.1. The Definition of Pronouns

The researcher will give some definition of pronouns. First the definition of pronoun according to Payne wrote pronouns are a word that can be shorted to be noun phrase.<sup>10</sup> In addition, Quirk and friends said that “Pronouns share several characteristics, most of which are absent from nouns.”<sup>11</sup> According to some definitions above, it can be concluded that pronouns are a word that can replace a noun. The traditional definition of pronoun as “a word that takes the place of a noun” the literal meaning of pronoun is a word standing for a noun.<sup>12</sup>

### 1.2. The Kinds of Pronouns

Pronouns have some different types that can people use in daily activity. There are “I”, “them”, “us” etc that can people usually use. Thus, too many people only know the word of pronoun whereas words of pronoun have a category. There are six categories according to Quirk and friends, they are:<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>10</sup>Thomas E. Payne, *Understanding English Grammar A Linguistic Introduction*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2011), p. 122

<sup>11</sup> Randolph Quirk., et al, *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*, (New York: Longman Inc, 1985), p. 335

<sup>12</sup> Marcella Frank, *Modern English A Practical Reference Guide*, 20.

<sup>13</sup> Randolph Quirk., et al, *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*, p. 345

a. Central pronoun.

- (1) Personal pronouns; Like all the central pronouns, the personal pronouns display a person contrast that is they have separate first, second, and third person form. In the third person, there is a three way gender contrast : masculine, feminine and nonpersonal. There are also number contrasts (singular, plural) and in the personal subclass a first and third person contrast in case also (subjective and objective).<sup>14</sup> Subjective is subject pronoun those are divided into; I(I didn't steal it), you ( you study English with your friend), we (we enjoyed ourselves at the party), they (they were late to the party), she (she studied hard all the time), he (he bought some chairs), it (it happened some thirty years ago). Objective is object pronoun those are divided into; me, you, us, them, her, him, it. E.g : I hope that you will express an opinion on them. (“Them” is an object pronoun that is located after preposition “on”)
- (2) Reflexive pronouns are always co referential with a noun or another pronoun, agreeing with it in gender, number and person<sup>15</sup> (myself, themselves, herself, himself, ourselves, itself). E.g: The dog was scratching itself.

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<sup>14</sup> Randolph Quirk., et al, *A Student's Grammar of the English Language*, (New York: Longman Inc, 1990), p. 108.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.,116.

A reflexive pronoun usually refers to the subject of a sentence. E.g.: he looked at himself in the mirror.<sup>16</sup>

(3) Possessive: possessive adjective are used before nouns; my, your, their, our, her, his. Possessive pronoun are used when the noun is understood;<sup>17</sup> mine, yours, ours, theirs, hers, his.

b. Reciprocal pronoun has the same identity as the subject. The reciprocal pronoun indicates that the individual members of a plural subject mutually react one on the other<sup>18</sup> (each other, one another). E.g. : They amused each other by telling stories. (each one told stories to the other one)

c. Relative pronoun refer to noun antecedents which immediately precede them<sup>19</sup> (who, where, when, which, what, that). E.g. The man who answered the phone was rude.

d. Interrogative pronoun introduce direct or indirect questions.

Direct question: Who answered the phone?

Indirect question: He asked who had answered the phone

There are three interrogative pronouns: who (for person), what (for things), and which (for a choice involving either persons or things).<sup>20</sup>

<sup>16</sup>Betty Schramper Azar, *Understanding and Using English Grammar* Second Edition, (United States of America: Prentice Hall Regent, 1989), 229.

<sup>17</sup>Jake Allsop, *Cassell's Students' English Grammar*, 97.

<sup>18</sup> Marcella Frank, *Modern English A Practical Reference Guide*, 22.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, 21.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid*

e. Demonstrative pronoun point out someone or something. The most common demonstrative pronouns are this (plural these) and that (plural those). This generally refers to what is near at hand, that to what is farther away.

f. Indefinite pronoun

Such pronouns refer to indefinite (usually unknown) persons or things or to indefinite quantities.

(1) Indefinite person or things, these pronouns are all singular in form and used without noun antecedent : every, some, any, no (somebody, someone, something, anybody, anyone, anything, nobody, no one, nothing, everybody, everyone, everything)

e.g.: nobody is permitted to enter.

(2) Indefinite quantitative : all, another, any, both, either, few, least, less, little, a lot of, lots of, many, more, most, much, neither, none, one, others, several, some.<sup>21</sup>

e.g.: All the students contributed to the fund

### 3. Personal pronoun

Personal pronouns are sub-divided according to person, which classifies the relationship of the speaker.<sup>22</sup> Personal pronouns are used for representing specific people or things. The use of personal pronouns is depended on:

<sup>21</sup> Ibid., 23.

<sup>22</sup> W. A Gatherer, *The Students Handbook of Modern English*, (Jakarta: PT Gramedia, 1986), 120.



- Number: singular (e.g.: I) or plural (e.g.: we)
- Person: 1st person (e.g. I), 2nd person (e.g.: you), or 3rd person (e.g.: he)
- Gender: male (e.g.: he), female (e.g.: she), or neuter (e.g.: it)
- Case: subject (e.g.: we) or object (e.g.: us)

Here are the personal pronouns, followed by some example sentences:<sup>23</sup>

### 1.1 Personal Pronoun

Number	Person	Gender	Personal pronoun	
			Subject	Object
Singular	1 <sup>st</sup>	Male/female	I	Me
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Male/female	You	You
		Male	He	Him
	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Female	She	Her
		Neuter	It	It
Plural	1 <sup>st</sup>	Male/female	We	Us
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Male/female	You	You
	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Neuter	They	Them

<sup>23</sup> <http://www.englishclub.com/grammar/pronouns-personal.html>.

#### 4. Kinds of Personal Pronoun

The personal pronoun divided into:

- a. The first is Subject pronouns there are subject of verbs that are used with verb:<sup>24</sup>

##### 1.2 Subject Pronoun

Singular	Plural
I	We
You	You
He	They
She	
It	

e.g. I am very poor

( I as a subject of pronoun , first person singular pronoun which is located before verb or to be “am”)

*Won't you give me something else?*

( You as a subject of pronoun, second person singular or plural pronoun which is located before the verb “give”)

She sat down on the river bank.

<sup>24</sup>Jake Allsop, *Cassell's Students' English Grammar* , 91.

(She as a subject pronoun, third person singular pronoun which is located before the verb “sat down”)

They went around the world together.

(They as a subject pronoun, third person plural pronoun, which is located before the verb “went”)

They cannot be left out except in very informal conversation:

e.g. Looks like rain. For It looks like rain.

(It as a subject pronoun, third person singular pronoun which is located before the verb looks)

Saw John last night. For I saw John last night.

(I as a subject pronoun, first person singular pronoun which is located before the verb saw)

Been anywhere interesting?. For Have you been anywhere interesting?.

(You as a subject pronoun, second person singular or plural pronoun which is located before the verb been interesting)

In modern English, they are always followed by a verb. In the case of short answers, the verb is modal or an auxiliary.

Question

Short answer

Who wants a drink? I do.

(I as a subject of pronoun, first person singular pronoun which is located before the verb “do”)

Who is going to the party? We are.

(We as a subject pronoun, first person plural pronoun which is located before the verb or modal are)

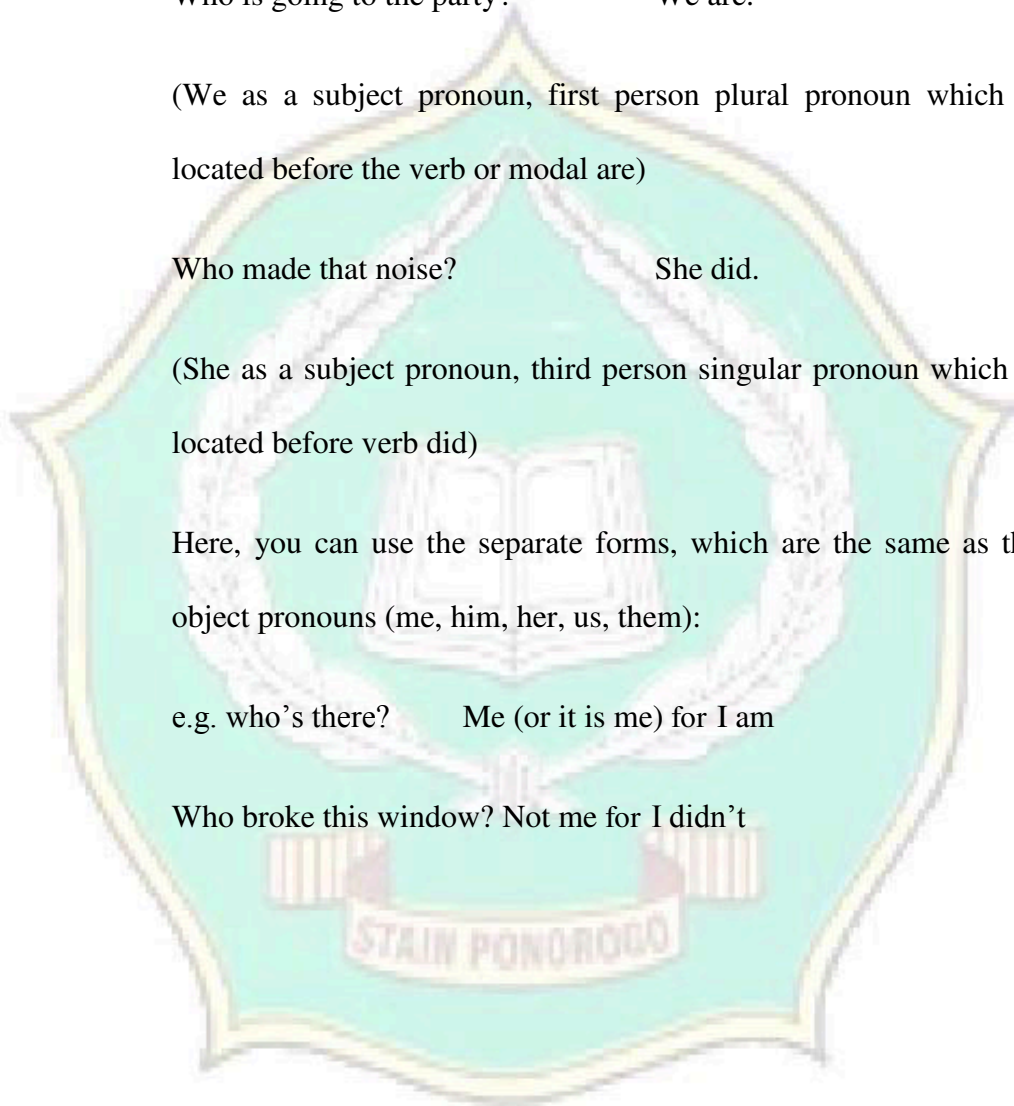
Who made that noise? She did.

(She as a subject pronoun, third person singular pronoun which is located before verb did)

Here, you can use the separate forms, which are the same as the object pronouns (me, him, her, us, them):

e.g. who's there? Me (or it is me) for I am

Who broke this window? Not me for I didn't





b. Object pronoun

Their commonest use is the object of verb and prepositions.<sup>25</sup>

1.3 Object Pronoun

Singular	Plural
Me	Us
You	You
Him Her It	Them

After verb:

I still love him.

(Him as an object of pronoun, third person singular pronoun, which is located after the verb love)

Take me to your leader.

(Me as an object of pronoun, first person singular pronoun, which is located after the verb take)

Where have you put them?

<sup>25</sup> Ibid., 94

(Them as an object of pronoun, third person plural pronoun, which is located after the verb put)

After preposition:

Look at me!

(Me as an object pronoun, first person singular pronoun, which is located after the preposition at)

I want to go with them.

(Them as an object of pronoun, third person plural pronoun, which is located after the preposition with)

Between you and me, I think she is mad.<sup>26</sup>

(You as an object pronoun, second person singular or plural, which is located after the preposition between)

(Me as an object pronoun, first person singular pronoun, which is located after the preposition and)

The object pronoun there are indirect object pronoun and direct object. Indirect object pronoun is the object pronoun that tells us where the direct object is going. Direct object pronoun is the object pronoun that directly receives the action of the verb. The same pronouns are used as indirect object. The pattern is:

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<sup>26</sup> Ibid., 94

## 1.4 Indirect Object Pronoun

Verb	Indirect object	Direct object
Give	Me, us	Something
Tell	Him , her	
Show	Them	
Etc.		

e.g. Can you tell me the time, please?

(Me as an indirect object of pronoun, first person singular pronoun which is located after the verb tell)

I'd like to show you something.

(You as an indirect object of pronoun, second person singular or plural, which is located after the verb show)

Ask him what he's doing.

(Him as an indirect object of pronoun, third person singular pronoun, which is located after the verb ask)

Don't give them any more sweets.

(Them as an indirect object of pronoun, third person plural pronoun, which is located after the verb give)

They have offered us a flat in the town centre.

(Us as an indirect object of pronoun, first person plural pronoun, which is located after the verb offered)

From the example above there common verbs that use on this pattern are: Ask, bring, buy, give, hand, pass, send, show, teach, tell. And that verbs of indirect object can be subject pronoun in term of passive voice<sup>27</sup>:

e.g. They gave me a present.

(Me as an indirect object pronoun, first person singular pronoun which is located after verb “gave”)

I was given a present.

It is used especially when the subject “they” in the active sentences is impersonal, does not refer to anyone in particular. For example, the sentences “they have offered us a flat” becomes “we have been offered a flat”. According to Jake Allsop where there are two object, one direct and one indirect the possible pattern are<sup>28</sup>:

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<sup>27</sup> Ibid., 95.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid



## 1.5 Indirect and Direct Object Pronoun

Verb	Indirect object	Direct object
Pass	Me	It
	John	The salt

## 1.6 Direct and Indirect Object Pronoun

Verb	Direct object	Indirect object
Pass	It	To me
	The salt	To John

The combinations pass John it and pass me it are possible but unusual.

## c. Possessive adjective

## 1.7 Possessive adjective and possessive pronoun

Singular	Plural
My-mine	Our-ours
You-yours	You-yours
His-his Her-hers Its-(its)	Their-theirs

- The possessive adjective are used before nouns to say who is the possessor of the noun.
- We used possessive adjective even when it is quite clear who the possessor is, especially with parts of the body:

Have you hurt your arm?

She is going to wash her hair

They decided to keep their hats on their heads.

I must get my teeth seen to.

- Double possession, as in “my and my brother’s business” can lead to difficult constructions, and sometimes to ambiguities (more than one meaning). The sentences “these are John’s and my books” might mean these books belong to both of us or some of these books are mine, and the rest of them belong to John.
- My and my own, the word own in the pattern possessive adjective + own + noun, is used to emphasize that the object or the action is yours and not someone else’s.<sup>29</sup>

Compare:

Wash your hair! (your hair is dirty, so wash it)

Wash your own hair! (wash it yourself, don’t expect someone else to do it for you)

The expression on My own meaning (alone or by myself), own is never used without a possessive. Example we say He lives in his own flat or He has a flat of his own.

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<sup>29</sup> Ibid., 96.

## d. Possessive pronouns

The Possessive pronouns mine etc. are used when the noun is understood.

e.g. Is this John's book? No, it's mine.

They are also commonly used in the following situation: comparisons (our car is bigger than yours).

## e. Reflexive emphatic pronouns

## 1.8 Reflexive Emphatic Pronoun

Singular	Plural
My + self = myself	Our +selves = ourselves
Your + self = yourself	Your + selves = yourselves
Her + self = herself	
Him + self = himself	Them + selves = themselves
It + self = itself	

There are a number of verbs where the subject and the object of the action are the same:<sup>30</sup>

e.g.: Look at yourself in the mirror!

We enjoyed ourselves very much in London.

Have you hurt yourself?

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<sup>30</sup> Ibid., 98.

From the explanation above the researcher takes conclusion that personal pronoun is the part of pronoun. The researcher used the theory from Jake Allsop. According Marcel Danesi stated that “personal pronouns are classified according to the person(s), the person speaking (first person), the person spoken to (second person), anyone or anything else (third person).”<sup>31</sup> Quirk and friends distinguish personal pronouns in the table below:<sup>32</sup>

#### The English Personal Pronoun System

##### 1.9 Personal Pronoun System

(	Subjects	Objects	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun	Reflexive
A Singular	I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself
	She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
	He	Him	His	His	Himself
	It	It	Its		Itself
Plural	We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
	They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves
	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourselves

(Adapted from Randolph Quirk and friends: 1985)

<sup>31</sup> Marcel Danesi, Basic American Grammar and Usage, p. 77

<sup>32</sup> Randolph Quirk., et al, A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language, p. 346

There are three parts in personal pronoun:<sup>33</sup>

- a) First person pronouns are used to refer to the person who is speaking (I/me) or a group of people including the person who is speaking (we/us)

e.g. I study English lesson ( I as a subject pronoun, first person singular pronoun)

John gave me a pen ( me as an object pronoun)

We go to school ( we as a subject pronoun, first person plural pronoun)

John will play with us ( us as an object pronoun )

- b) Second person pronouns refer to the person or the group of people to whom we are speaking (you)

E.g. You buy the book ( you as a subject pronoun, second person singular or plural pronoun)

- c) Third person pronouns are used to refer to specific persons or things previously mentioned. For a male (he/him), a female (she/her), an animal or inanimate object (it), people, animals or things in the plural (they/them). Personal pronouns change their form for person (first, second, third), for case (subject, object,

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<sup>33</sup> Evelyn Altenberg and Robert M. Vago, English Grammar Understanding the Basics, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2010), p. 84



possessive), number (singular, plural), and gender (masculine, feminine, neuter) except for reflexive pronoun making the same kind of changes.

e.g. He is a student (he as a subject pronoun, third person singular pronoun)

According to Beaumont and Granger's book, there are some using of personal pronoun:<sup>34</sup>

a) Subject pronouns as the subject of verbs

For example:

Where is Simon? He is in the garage.

(He as a subject pronoun, third person singular pronoun, which is located before is)

Sue did not go out last night. She stayed at home

(She as a subject of pronoun, third person singular pronoun, which is located before stayed)

b) Object pronoun as the objects of verb and prepositions.

1. Verb + object pronoun; help me, I like him, Can you see it?

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<sup>34</sup>Digby Beaumont and Colin Granger, English Grammar with Answer Key, (London: Henemann Educational Books Ltd, 1989), p. 185

(me as an object pronoun, first person singular pronoun,  
which is located after the verb help)

2. Preposition + object pronoun; I have written to her, Look at them, they're waiting for us.

(her as an object pronoun, third person singular pronoun,  
which is located after the preposition to)

## 5. Movie

### 5.1. Definition of Movie

Movie is union of still photography which records physical reality, with the persistence of toy, which made drawn figures appear to move.<sup>35</sup> Movie is a mass entertainment medium. Movie is a form of entertainment that enacts a story by a sequence of image giving the illusion of continuous movement. Movie is also an unstable. Movie form and product cinema, television computer games, online media industries that draw on the cinematic, that is the movie industry in its entirety have reshaped knowledge of the world through various categorizations, genres, fields of enquiry, different methods of representation, intervention, provocation.

The dialectic of the movie is established in the space of tension between materialist flatness, grain, light, movement, and the supposed reality that is represented. Movie and society cannot be separated. They

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<sup>35</sup> <http://The Grolier Encyclopedia of Knowledge abridged version of the Academic American Encyclopedia>.

have close relationship. Movie makers are members of society, and such as are no less subject to social pressure and norm than anyone else. Furthermore, all movie making occurs within some social context. It means that the production of movie is closely related to society. As the members of society, movie producer create their movie as reflection of social context.

## 5.2. The types of movie

Movies, also known as films, are a type of visual communication which use moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform (help people to learn). People in every part of the world watch movies as a type of entertainment, a way to have fun. For some people, fun movies can mean movies that make them laugh, while for others it can mean movies that make them cry, or feel afraid. Most movies are made so that they can be shown on big screens at cinemas or movie theatres. After movies are shown on movie screens for a period of time (ranging from a few weeks to several months), movies are shown on pay television or cable television, and sold or rented on DVD disks or videocassette tapes, so that people can watch the movies at home. You can also download or stream movies. Later movies are shown on television stations.<sup>36</sup> There are types of movie:

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<sup>36</sup> <http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Movie> accessed on 20 March 2015.

1. Animated movie use artificial image like talking pigs to tell a story. This movies used to be drawn by hand, one frame at a time, but are now made on computer.
2. Comedies are funny movie about people being silly or doing unusual thing that make the audience laugh.
3. Adventure movies usually involves a hero who sets out on a quest to save the world or loved one.
4. Horror movies use fear to excite the audience. Music, lighting and sets ( manmade places in movie studios where is made) are all designed to add to the felling etc.

Based on the Grolier encyclopedia of knowledge, movie divided into four majors, as follows:

1. Fictional narrative movie which tells stories about people with whom an audience can identity because their world look familiar.
2. Nonfictional documentary movie which focuses on the real world either to instruct or reveal some sort of truth about it.
3. Experimental movie which exploits movie's ability to create a purely abstract, nonrealistic world unlike any previously seen.
4. Animated movie which makes drawn or sculpted figures look as if they are moving and speaking.

### 5.3. Hugo Movie

Hugo is a 2011 American 3D historical adventure drama film directed and co-produced by Martin Scorsese and adapted for the screen by John Logan. Based on Brian Selznick's novel *The Invention of Hugo Cabret*, it is about a boy who lives alone in the Gare Montparnasse railway station in Paris in the 1930s. A co-production between Graham King's GK Films and Johnny Depp's Infinitum Nihil, the film stars Ben Kingsley, Sacha Baron Cohen, Asa Butterfield, Chloë Grace Moretz, Ray Winstone, Emily Mortimer, Jude Law, Helen McCrory, and Christopher Lee.

Hugo is Scorsese's first film shot in 3D, of which the filmmaker remarked: "I found 3D to be really interesting, because the actors were more upfront emotionally. Their slightest move, their slightest intention is picked up much more precisely." The film was released in the United States on November 23, 2011.

The film was received with critical acclaim, with many critics praising its visual design, acting and direction. However, it was financially unsuccessful, grossing only \$185 million at the box office and barely surpassing its budget. Hugo received eleven 2011 Academy Award nominations (including Best Picture), more than any other film that year, and won five Oscars: Best Cinematography, Best Art Direction, Best Sound Mixing, Best Sound Editing and Best Visual Effects. It was also nominated for eight BAFTAs, winning two, and



was nominated for three Golden Globe Awards, earning Scorsese his third Golden Globe for Best Director.

In 1931, 12-year-old Hugo Cabret lives in Paris with his father, a widowed, but kind and devoted master clockmaker. Hugo's father takes him to see films and loves those of Georges Méliès best of all.

When Hugo's father dies in a museum fire, Hugo is taken away by his alcoholic uncle, who maintains the clocks in the railway station of Gare Montparnasse. The uncle teaches him how to tend to the clocks, then disappears. Hugo lives a secretive life in the station's hidden chambers and passageways, maintaining the clocks, avoiding the vindictive Station Inspector Gustave and his doberman Maximilion, and working on his father's most ambitious project: repairing a broken automaton – a mechanical man designed to write with a pen. Hugo begins stealing the parts he needs for the automaton, but a toy-store owner catches him and confiscates his carefully drawn blueprints.

The automaton is missing a critical part: a heart-shaped key. Convinced the machine contains a message from his father, Hugo goes to desperate lengths to fix it. He gains the assistance of Isabelle, the toy shop owner's goddaughter. He introduces her to the movies, which her godfather has never let her see. Remarkably, Isabelle turns out to have the automaton's key. When they use it to activate the automaton, it produces a drawing of a film scene Hugo remembers his father telling him about. They discover the film was created by Isabelle's

godfather, Georges Méliès—a cinema legend, now neglected and disillusioned—and that the automaton was his beloved creation from his days as a magician. Searching the Méliès household for clues, they find a cache of the filmmaker's fantastic drawings. However, Méliès catches them in the act, admonishes Isabelle, and banishes Hugo from their home.

Hugo and Isabelle travel to Paris's great Film Academy Library, where they find a book with photos and biographical information about Méliès. They meet René Tabard, a film expert who venerates Méliès, and who—like most of the film world—assumes Méliès is dead, as he was never seen after World War I brought an abrupt halt to his career. René shows Hugo and Isabelle the collection of rare Méliès memorabilia in his Library office. When he learns Méliès is alive and living in Paris, he is incredulous, then excited at the possibility of meeting the great man.

Hugo and Isabelle invite René to the Méliès home, where they encounter Méliès's wife, Jeanne, whom René immediately recognizes as the star of many of Méliès films. René, who has brought a small projector, shows the group his copy of Méliès's surviving film, *A Trip to the Moon*. When Méliès finds the four in his parlour, he is outraged, but Jeanne convinces him to cherish his glorious accomplishments rather than regretting his lost dream. He recounts his history as a filmmaker and his bankruptcy during The Great War (World War I),

finishing with the sad tale of donating his beloved automaton to a museum where it was ignored and destroyed in a fire.

Realizing that his automaton is Méliès's creation, Hugo races back to the train station to retrieve it. However, he is spotted by Inspector Gustave, who chases Hugo through the station. As he approaches one of the train platforms, Hugo stumbles and the machine flies from his grasp, landing on the tracks. As he struggles to retrieve it, a train approaches, and the Inspector rescues Hugo a split second before the train would have crushed him. Before the Inspector is able to take Hugo to the orphanage, Méliès arrives and claims Hugo as his child, and the Inspector lets him go.

In the final scene, Méliès—accompanied by his wife, his goddaughter, and Hugo—is the honoured guest at a grand celebration, where his invaluable contributions to cinema are acknowledged and praised.<sup>37</sup>

## 6. Previous Study

This research is started from previous research finding the first from Hera Wahyu Maninten from English And Educational Department State Islamic Studies Institute (Stain) Salatiga 2012<sup>38</sup>, that the title “Descriptive Analysis of English and Indonesian Personal Pronoun on

<sup>37</sup>[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hugo\\_\(film\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hugo_(film)) accessed on 20 March 2015.

<sup>38</sup>Hera Wahyu Maninten (2012): “Descriptive Analysis of English And Indonesian Personal Pronoun on Jakarta Post And Suara Merdeka Article”. Graduating Paper. Tarbiyah Faculty. English Major. State Institute of Islamic Studies.

Jakarta Post and Suara Merdeka Article". In her research, she focused on the differences and the similarities between English and Indonesian personal pronouns viewed from kinds and function in sentence from article "Crazy about waste" in Jakarta Post newspaper and "Dulu pengumpul medali kini pencari kepiting" in Suara Merdeka newspaper?

Then she concluded that, English and Indonesian personal pronoun have similarities in the function of person. In English there is first person, second person, and third person. Whereas in Indonesian personal pronoun said pronomina persona there is first persona, second persona and third persona. Both English and Indonesian personal pronoun has plural form and singular form. In English and Indonesian personal pronoun have differences kinds. In English Personal pronoun has kinds as subjective pronoun, objective pronoun, reflexive or reciprocal pronoun, possessive pronoun, and possessive adjective. In Indonesian personal pronoun just have two formed singular and plural. Singular form consists of: saya, aku, daku, ku-, -ku, engkau, kamu, anda, dikau, kau-, -mu, ia, dia, beliau, -nya and plural form has three form are netral, exclusive, and inclusive. Exclusive consist of kami, and inclusive consist of kita. Both English and Indonesian kinds" personal pronoun has different use. English personal pronoun used for person, animal or thing, difference with Indonesian personal pronoun are only used for person. The writer finds fifty five from forty two sentences and twenty one from seventeen sentence personal pronoun from sentence in article "Crazy

about Waste” on Jakarta Post edition Tuesday, October 25, 2011 vol.29 pages no.176 and “Dulu Pengumpul Medali, Kini Pencari Kepiting” on Suara Merdeka newspaper edition Monday, October 31, 2011 year 62 no.254 published 32 pages.

In addition the researcher also took another previous study written by Kopmahun Konni Kobak from Universitas Sam Ratulangi Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Manado 2013<sup>39</sup>, by the title “An analysis constrictive of personal pronoun in English and Yali Language”. In his research, he focused on the kinds of pronoun on English language? And the kinds of pronoun on Yali language?

Furthermore, he concluded that English has eight kinds of pronouns namely: personal pronouns, demonstratives pronouns, self relative pronouns, possessive pronouns, interrogative pronouns, neutral pronoun, masculine and feminine pronouns. The Yali Language comprises eight kinds of pronouns namely: First person singular pronoun, first person plural pronoun, second person singular pronoun, third person plural pronoun, third person singular masculine pronoun, third person feminine pronoun, third person singular pronoun, neutral pronoun.

According to the conclusion taken from previous research findings, the researcher concluded that there are the similarities and the

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<sup>39</sup>Kopmahun Konni Kobak( 2013) :“An Analysis Constrictive of Personal Pronoun in English and Yali Language”. Graduating Journal thesis Universitas Sam Ratulangi Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Manado.



differences with her research. The Distinguish between both of the previous findings before with this research are the thesis from Hera Wahyu Maninten the analysis is focused on article, the thesis from Kopmahun Konni Kobak focused on language then in this research the researcher focused on the movie. Both of the researches before they used contrastive analysis on their data analysis but in this research the researcher used content analysis became her data analysis. The similarities between the previous findings before with this research, all of them are discussed about personal pronoun to be their research.

## **F. Research Methodology**

### **1. Research Design**

The research design is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted it constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement, and analysis of data.<sup>40</sup> The method that used in this research is qualitative method. Qualitative is descriptive that data collected take the form of words or pictures rather than a numbers.<sup>41</sup>

Qualitative research is a naturalistic, interpretative approach concerned with understanding the meanings which people attach to phenomena (actions, decisions, beliefs, values etc.) within their social

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<sup>40</sup> C.R Khotari, *Research Methodology: Method and Technique*, (New Delhi: New Age International (p)Ltd.,Publisher, 2004),31.

<sup>41</sup> Robert C. Bogdan and Sari Knopp Biklen, *Qualitative Research for Education an Introduction to Theories and Methods*, (Boston: Pearson, 2007), p. 28.

world.<sup>42</sup> Qualitative research conducts the phenomenon that happened in the world by using interpretative and naturalistic approach.

Qualitative researchers seek to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables. The goal is a holistic picture and depth of understanding rather than a numeric analysis of data.<sup>43</sup> Qualitative research deals with the data in the form of words or pictures rather than statistical and numerical data. The researcher is not able to find the variable in this kind of research. Qualitative research just focused to the depth understanding the thing and describing the thing which is in the form of words or pictures.

A simplistic explanation of qualitative techniques might lead researchers to believe in the adequacy of any procedure resulting in nominal rather than numerical sorts of data.<sup>44</sup> Qualitative research thus refers to the meanings, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and descriptions of things.<sup>45</sup> The researcher doesn't not conduct research only to a mass data. The purpose of research is to discover answers to questions through the application of systematic procedures.

In conducting this research, the researcher took descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive research includes surveys and fact-finding enquiries of different kinds. The major purpose of descriptive

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<sup>42</sup> Jane Ritchie and Jane Lewis, *Qualitative Research Practice: A Guide For Social Science Students and Researchers*, (London: SAGE Publications, 2003), 3.

<sup>43</sup> Donald Ary., et al, *Introduction to Research in Education* (United States of America: Wadsworth, Cengage Learning, 2010), 29.

<sup>44</sup> Bruce L. Berg, *Qualitative Research Methods for Social Sciences*, (Long Beach: California State University, 2001), 6.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, 3.

research is description of the state of affairs as it exists at present. The main characteristic of this method is that the researcher has no control over the variables; he can only report what has happened or what is happening.<sup>46</sup> Descriptive analysis refers to unpacking the content and nature of a particular phenomenon or theme.<sup>47</sup> The main task is to display data in a way that is conceptually pure, makes distinctions that are meaningful and provides content that is illuminating. Qualitative descriptive is the research of phenomenon and natural, beside that on this research the researcher used method of natural or phenomenon.

From the explanation above, the researcher used descriptive qualitative design on her research because the personal pronouns here has general form and the more specific form of personal pronouns are subject pronoun, object pronoun, possessive adjective, possessive pronoun, reflexive pronoun.

## **2. Data Source**

To get the description about situation of problem the researcher makes decision and to solve the problems, the data sources are needed in conducting the research. Data sources are subject where the data come from.

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<sup>46</sup> C.R Khotari, *Research Methodology: Method and Technique*, 31.

<sup>47</sup> Jane Ritchie and Jane Lewis, *Qualitative Research Practice*, 237.

### 1) Primary Data Source

The primary data source is the life blood of historical research and secondary source, which may be used in the absence of, or to supplement primary data.<sup>48</sup> The primary data source of the study is “Hugo” movie by Martin Scorsese. The data was taken from the script of the movie which is analyzed in this research are the personal pronoun. In this movie find out total the personal pronoun as subject 606. Personal pronoun as object pronoun are 209, the possessive adjective in this movie are 157, in the possessive pronoun the total are 6, reflexive emphatic pronouns the total are 3 times.

### 2) Secondary Data Source

Secondary data is a data that are already available i.e., they refer to the data which have already been collected and analyzed by someone else.<sup>49</sup> Secondary sources, the mind of a non observer comes between the event and the user of record. The secondary data, on the other hand, are those which have already been collected by someone else and which have already been passed through the statistical process.

From those statements above, the researcher concluded that secondary data is support of primary data or

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<sup>48</sup>Louis Cohen, et al., *Research Method in Education*, ( New York: Routledge, 2007), 193.

<sup>49</sup>C.R.Khotari, *Research Methodology*, 97.

second data on research. The researcher was taken of secondary data such as books, journals, thesis, and sources from internet to support of script of movie.

In this research, the researcher uses some secondary resources which give the review knowledge that are relevant to the topic. The common knowledge here is about personal pronoun. The researcher points some books as the secondary resources. Besides that, the researcher also uses some journals and articles from internet as secondary resources.

### 3. Technique of Data Collection

The most important step in research is collecting data. Technique of collecting data is a data that combine to be the collected information such as numbers, words, pictures, video, audio, and concepts. Many definitions of data include the word fact, or facts, but this implies an inference about the data and not the data themselves.<sup>50</sup> Data collection in qualitative research involves a variety of techniques: in-depth interviewing, document analysis, and unstructured observations.<sup>51</sup> Though these techniques are often referred to by a single term participant observation this is in fact misleading. Furthermore, in a number of cases

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<sup>50</sup>Lisa M. Given, *The Sage Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods*, (London : SAGE Publications, 2008),190.

<sup>51</sup>Klaus Jensen, *A Handbook of Qualitative Methodologies for Mass Communication Research*, (London : Routledge,1991), 60.



it is incorrect to associate qualitative social science with participant observation.<sup>52</sup>

Document refer to materials such as photographs, videos, films, memos, letters, diaries, clinical case records, and of all sorts that can be used as supplemental information as part a case study whose main data source is participant observation or interviewing.

Qualitative researchers may use written documents or other artifacts to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study. The term documents here refers to a wide range of written, physical, and visual materials, including what other authors may term artifacts. The kinds of documentation there are:<sup>53</sup>

- The documentation of personal, such as diary and letters
- The documentation of official, such as files, report etc.
- The document of popular culture, such as books, films, video.

From those statements above, the researcher concluded that on qualitative research there are three steps of get the data. There are interview, observation and document. In this research the researcher just used document of the technique of collecting data on her research because the researcher used the script of movie.

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<sup>52</sup> Ibid.

<sup>53</sup>Donald Ary., et al, Introduction to Research in Education (United States of America: Wadsworth, Cengage Learning, 2010), 442.

#### 4. Technique of Data Analysis

Technique of analyzing data is an integral part of qualitative research and constitutes an essential stepping-stone toward both gathering data and linking one's findings with higher order concepts. There are many variants of qualitative research involving many forms of data analysis, including interview transcripts, field notes, conversational analysis, and visual data, whether photographs, film, or observations of internet occurrences (for the purpose of brevity, this entry calls all of these forms of data text).<sup>54</sup>

Content analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material. The materials analyzed can be textbooks, newspapers, web pages, speeches, television programs, advertisements, musical compositions, or any of a host of other types of document. Content analysis focuses on analyzing and interpreting recorded material to learn about human behavior. The material may be public records, textbooks, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, or other documents. Content analysis is a set of procedures for collecting and organizing information in a standardized format that allows analyst to make inferences about the characteristics and meaning of written and other recorded.<sup>55</sup> Content analysis usually begins with a question that the researcher believes can

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<sup>54</sup>Bogdan and Biklen, *Qualitative Research for Education: An Introduction to Theories and Methods*, 117.

<sup>55</sup>Eleanor Chelimsky, *Content Analysis: A Methodology for Structuring and Analyzing Written Material*, (Washington: United States General Accounting Office, 1989),6.

best be answered by studying documents.<sup>56</sup> From explanations above the researcher can get the summary that content analysis is a method to analyze the characteristics and meaning of literature. Content analysis viewed data as a symbol of a phenomenon. The researcher on content analysis of a document used a script because the researcher on study with the movie.

According to Huberman and Miles in Bruce, “Data analysis can be defined as consisting of three concurrent flows of action: data reduction, data display, and conclusions and verification.”<sup>57</sup> This research conducts those three ways of analyzing data, they are;

#### 1) Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions.<sup>58</sup> In this research, data obtained from the script of “Hugo” movie. The data would be analyzed of the personal pronoun in the movie scripts.

#### 2) Data Display

The notion of data display is intended to convey the idea that data are presented as an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusions to be analytically drawn.<sup>59</sup> Data display arranges the data systematically to simplify the data and make a

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<sup>56</sup> Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education*, (USA : Wadsworth Cengage, 2006), 29.

<sup>57</sup> Bruce L. Berg, *Qualitative Research Methods for Social Sciences*, 35.

<sup>58</sup> Mathew B. Miles Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis* (London: SAGE Publications, 1994), 24.

<sup>59</sup> Bruce L. Berg, *Qualitative Research Methods for Social Sciences*, 35.

meaningful data. In this research, the data will be displayed in the form of narration.

### 3) Drawing Conclusion

After the data has been collected, reduced, and displayed, analytic conclusions may begin to emerge and define themselves more clearly and definitively.<sup>60</sup> In this research, the data would be analyzed constantly during or after the data being collected to get the conclusion. At this flow of data analysis, the data result of the research would be described in the category of the class of the personal pronoun of “Hugo” movie.

## G. Organization of the Thesis

This research report will be organized in four chapters that interact one each other:

### CHAPTER I Introduction

This chapter introduces the whole of the research content that involves: background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, review of related literature, research methodology and organization of the thesis.

### CHAPTER II Kinds of Personal Pronoun Found in “Hugo” Movie

This chapter explains the analysis process in

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<sup>60</sup> Ibid

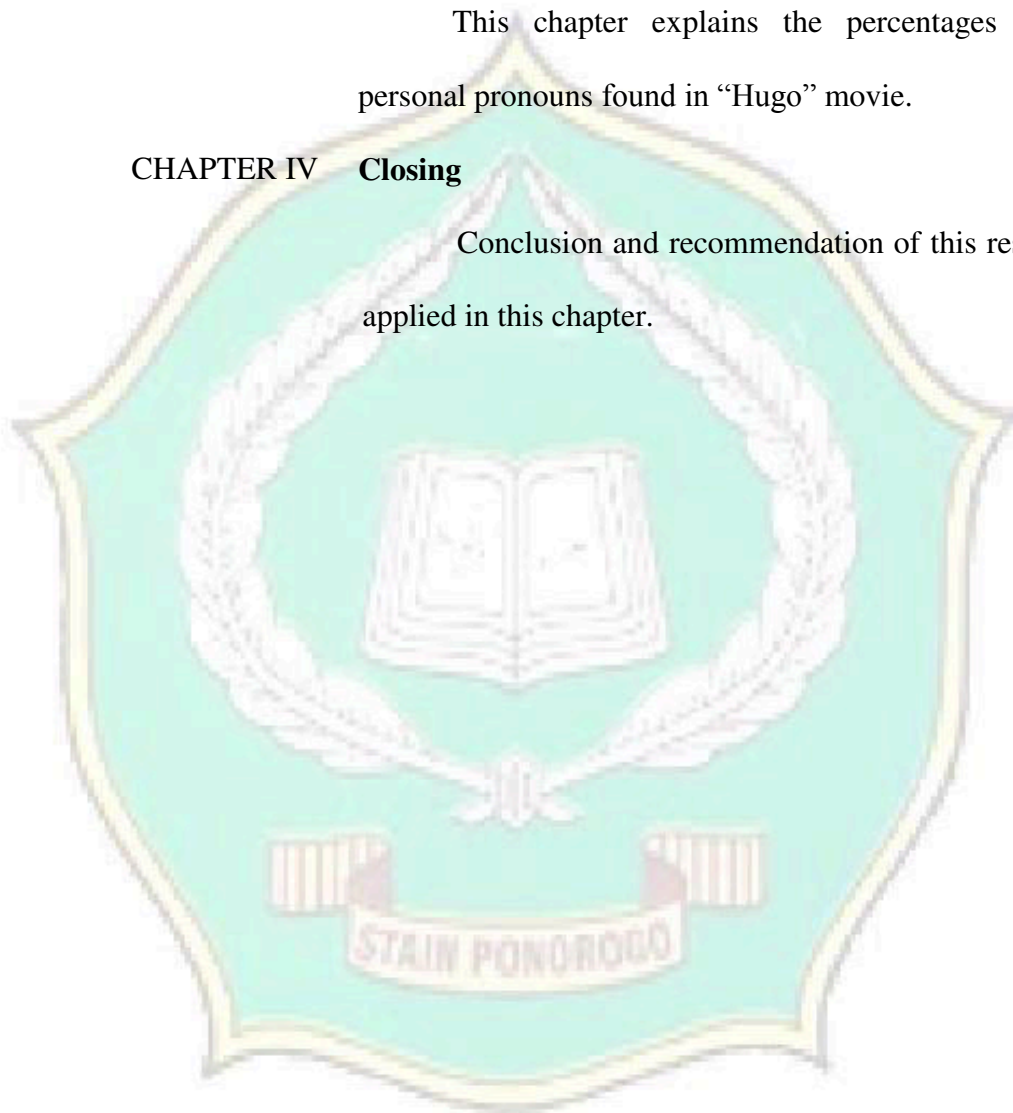
identifying kinds of personal pronouns that used in this movie.

### **CHAPTER III The Dominant Personal Pronoun Found in “Hugo” Movie**

This chapter explains the percentages kinds of personal pronouns found in “Hugo” movie.

### **CHAPTER IV Closing**

Conclusion and recommendation of this research are applied in this chapter.





## CHAPTER II

### PERSONAL PRONOUN ON “HUGO” MOVIE BY MARTIN SCORSESE

This chapter consists of research finding and data analysis related to personal pronouns in the script of “Hugo” movie. The script in the “Hugo” movie has been collected as a data collection. The researcher focused on analysis personal pronouns in the script of “Hugo” movie.

Personal pronouns, like all the central pronouns, the personal pronoun display a person contrast that is they have separate first, second, and third person form.<sup>61</sup> Kinds of personal pronoun are can be divided into subject pronoun, object pronoun, possessive pronoun, possessive adjective and reflexive pronoun.<sup>62</sup> The purpose of this research is to describe the personal pronouns of the “Hugo” movie. The data of this research was taken from the script of “Hugo” movie.

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<sup>61</sup>Randolph Quirk., et al, *A Student's Grammar Of The English Language*, 108.

<sup>62</sup>Jake Allsop, *Cassell's Students' English Grammar*, 91.

## A. Research Finding

Types of personal pronoun found in “Hugo” Movie.

### 2.1 Personal Pronoun in “Hugo” Movie

No	Personal Pronouns	Frequency	Location (dialogue number)	
1.	Subject	I	210	4,7(twice), 10, 13(3 times), 19, 20, 22, 24, 26, 30, 34, 40, 43, 47(twice), 51, 53, 55, 57(twice), 60, 61, 65, 68(twice), 69(twice), 70, 75, 76, 79, 80, 84, 87(twice), 93(3times), 95(twice), 97(twice), 100 (twice), 102, 103(3 times), 104(twice), 108, 109, 110(3 times), 111, 118(5 times), 122, 128, 129,131, 133, 135, 136, 141, 143, 146, 148(twice), 150, 157(twice), 162, 166, 171(twice), 173(twice), 177, 180(twice), 181(twice), 184(twice), 189, 191, 194, 197, 201,203(3 times), 207(3 times), 211, 217, 228, 233(3 times), 236, 238(twice), 239, 247, 252(twice), 253, 258, 259, 260, 272, 273, 290, 291, 300, 309, 311, 313, 314, 328, 329,330,331,332(5 times), 334, 336, 340, 343,348, 351(4 times), 352, 358(twice), 373, 377(10 times), 379(5 times), 384, 385, 387(twice), 391, 396(11 times), 397, 398, 412, 413,429,431, 432(5 times), 436, 440(twice), 441, 442, 444, 446(3 times), 450, 453(twice), 456
		You	162	4,5,6,7,9 (twice), 11, 15(twice), 16,18, 22, 24(3 times), 27, 29, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 45(twice), 53, 57(twice), 61(3 times), 63(3 times), 67, 68, 71, 76, 93, 94, 97, 99, 103,104(3 times), 106(3 times), 108(3 times), 110, 116, 118(twice), 119,122,126, 128, 130,132(3 times), 135, 139, 143, 145, 146, 154, 156, 158, 166(twice), 170, 179,181, 182, 184, 187, 192, 200, 206, 207, 219, 222(twice), 226, 230, 232, 234(twice), 236, 239, 242, 243(twice), 247, 252(twice), 257, 272,279, 285,289, 299, 306(twice),316(7 times), 323, 324(twice), 332,335, 340, 348, 352, 353(3 times), 355, 357, 359,365, 372, 374, 375, 377, 379, 389, 393, 398, 403, 407, 420(twice), 426, 428, 430, 432(8 times), 435(twice), 437, 439(twice), 446, 447, 456
		We	51	56, 57(3 times), 61, 80, 81, 95, 103, 144, 153(twice), 173, 211, 214, 227, 233, 262, 301,

				305, 310, 311, 312, 314, 317, 326, 347, 351, 353, 359, 361, 366(twice), 369(twice), 377(3 times), 378, 379( 4 times), 381, 394, 396, 444 (4 times)
		He	69	30, 34, 35, 47, 52, 53, 57, 67, 91, 93(twice), 140, 148, 151( 4 times), 153, 157, 166, 167(3 times), 168, 195,196, 197, 199,236, 289, 293, 294, 295, 296, 298, 307( twice), 308, 309, 312(twice), 316(twice), 321(twice), 322, 340(twice), 349, 352, 377, 396, 398(twice), 403, 406,412(twice), 414, 416, 424, 432, 442, 443(twice), 446, 456(twice)
		She	10	55(twice), 118, 128, 173( twice), 237, 256, 373, 432
		It	76	5, 13( twice), 41, 48, 49, 53, 80, 82, 108, 113, 118(twice), 126, 128, 130, 138, 145, 151, 153, 173, 181, 195, 203(twice), 205(twice), 206, 208, 209(twice), 211,219, 228, 235, 255, 259(twice), 263, 287, 290, 292, 300(twice), 306, 311, 314, 324(twice), 328, 336, 352, 358, 365, 366, 368, 370, 374(twice), 378, 379, 383, 387, 396(twice), 402, 412( twice), 432(4 times), 446,451, 454, 456
		They	28	61, 78, 150(3 times), 267(3 times), 270(twice), 271, 281(twice), 282, 306, 324(3 times), 332( twice), 351, 360, 366, 379(3 times), 396, 412
2.	Object	Me	65	5, 6, 12, 15, 16, 18, 264, 25, 28, 30, 43, 45, 61(twice), 63, 72, 94, 105, 108, 114, 124, 140, 141, 148, 150, 151( twice), 157, 159, 166, 170, 177, 192, 223, 247, 252, 263, 278, 293, 300, 306, 320, 324, 332, 351(twice), 353, 379, 387, 389, 396, 398, 419, 420, 422, 425, 432(4 times), 438(twice), 439, 441, 446
		You	52	5, 24 (twice), 31, 40, 58, 61, 69, 80, 84, 87, 89, 97, 103, 106, 118( 3 times), 146, 147, 183, 211, 214, 228, 236, 252, 255, 259, 263, 264, 267, 290, 291, 311, 324, 340 (twice), 351(twice), 361, 370, 374, 378, 383 (twice), 432(twice), 435, 444(twice), 446(twice)
		Us	1	231
		Him	26	51, 56, 67(twice), 93, 103(twice), 154, 166, 200, 226, 227(twice), 233, 236, 299, 300, 326, 337, 352, 377, 396(twice), 411, 432(twice)
		Her	9	122, 130, 132(twice), 133, 242, 243, 263, 359
		It	46	8, 10, 13(twice), 34(twice), 39, 57, 66, 71, 79, 91, 93, 104(twice), 140, 143, 157(twice), 189, 191,

				195, 203, 206, 207, 211, 225, 227, 230, 238, 248, 251, 258, 281, 321, 343, 364, 369, 379(twice), 391, 396, 418, 434, 446, 451
		Them	10	24, 63, 97, 149, 173, 350, 396(twice), 444, 453
3.	Possessive adjective	My	77	5, 12, 19, 24, 25, 27, 34, 35, 38, 46, 57, 61, 63, 70, 97, 100, 102, 105, 141(twice), 148, 151, 153, 157, 166, 168, 170(twice), 173, 178, 181, 182, 195, 196, 203, 209, 211, 227, 228, 233, 252, 258, 259, 273, 289,300, 328, 329, 331, 332,349, 352, 377(3 times), 379, 393, 394,396(8 times), 398(twice), 428, 440(twice), 446, 455
		Your	55	5, 7, 13(twice), 22, 26,34, 47, 61(3 times), 91, 106, 108, 113, 114, 118(5 times), 122, 142, 150, 165, 166, 167(4 times), 175, 177(twice), 181, 188, 196, 210, 232, 238, 251, 263, 293, 306, 316, 324, 327, 338, 348, 349, 351(twice), 430, 440, 450, 454
		Our	6	153, 319, 353, 377, 379, 444
		His	16	24, 118(twice), 153, 293(4 times), 307, 340, 351, 356, 412, 444, 456(twice)
		Her	1	170
		Its	0	-
		Their	2	397, 444
		4.	Possessive Pronoun	Mine
Yours	4			128, 130, 181, 432
Ours	0			-
His	0			-
Hers	0			-
Its	0			-
Theirs	0			-
5.	Reflexive	Myself	1	396



	Pronoun	Yourself	1	432
		Ourselves	0	-
		Himself	1	444
		Herself	0	-
		Itself	0	-
		Themselves	0	-

According to the data above, the kinds of personal pronoun are subject pronoun, object pronoun, possessive adjective, possessive pronoun and reflexive pronoun. The researcher found 981 times of personal pronouns that consist of subject pronoun 606 times divided into pronoun “I” 210 times, pronoun “You” 162 times, pronoun “We” 51 times, pronoun “He” 69 times, pronoun “She” 10 times, pronoun “It” 76 times, pronoun “They” 28 times in 272 conversations. Object pronoun 209 times divided into pronoun “Me” 65 times, pronoun “You” 52 times, pronoun “Us” (1), pronoun “Him” 26 times, pronoun “Her” 9 times, “It” 46 times, “Them” 10 times in 147 conversations. Possessive adjective 157 times divided into pronoun My (77 times), Your (55 times), Our (6 times), His (16 times), Her (1), pronoun Its isn’t founds in this movie, Their (twice) in 96 conversations. Possessive pronoun 6 times divided into pronoun “Mine” twice, pronoun “Yours” 4 times in 6 conversations, pronoun Ours, His, Hers, Its and Theirs aren’t found in “Hugo” movie. Reflexive pronoun 3 times divided into pronoun Myself (1), Yourself (1), Himself (1) in 3 conversations, pronoun Ourselves, Herself, Itself and Themselves aren’t found in “Hugo” movie.



## B. Research Discussion

The analysis of personal pronoun found in the “Hugo” movie are as subject pronoun, object pronoun, possessive adjective, possessive pronoun and reflexive pronoun as follow:

### a. Subject Pronoun

1. Man: “New delivery. **I**'m sure **you**'ve got some excellent books there.”

According to the conversation above, the man said, “I'm sure you've got some excellent books there”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “I” refer to Man because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken in the first utterance as subject, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Then “You” refer to Woman because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken before the verb, hence “You” called as subject pronoun.

Those mean that “I” and “You” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for “I” represent to first person singular and “You” represent to second person singular”.

2. Georges: “ Got you at last! Not the first time **you**'ve stolen from me, is **it** my little thief?! Quick, empty your pockets.”

According to the conversation above, Georges said, “Not the first time you've stolen from me, is it my little thief?!”. The utterance consists of three sentences. From that utterance “You” refer to Hugo because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be

called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken before the verb, hence “You” called as subject pronoun. So “It” refers to little thief because “It” is used to point out the thing in conversation, as the result “It” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “It” is also taken before the verb, hence “It” called as subject pronoun.

Those mean that “You” and “It” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for “You” represent to second person singular while “It” represent to third person singular”.

3. Hugo: “**You**'re hurting me!”

According to the conversation above, Hugo said, “You are hurting me”. The utterance consists of one sentence. From that utterance “You” refer to Georges because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken in the first utterance, hence “You” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “You” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for second person singular”.

4. Georges: “Empty your pockets,or **I**'ll call the Station Inspector. Do as **I** say! What are **you** doing with all these? And the other one.”

According to the conversation above, Georges said, “Empty your pockets, or I'll call the Station Inspector. Do as I say! What are you doing with all these? And the other one”. The utterance consists of three sentences. From the utterance “Empty your pockets, or I'll call the Station Inspector ” and “Do as I say”, pronoun “I” refer to Georges because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “I” can be called as first person

singular. Mean while “I” is also taken before the verb, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Then, from the utterance, “What are you doing with all these? And the other one”, pronoun “You” refer to Hugo because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken before verb, hence “You” called as subject pronoun.

Those mean that “I” and “You” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for “I” represent to first person singular and “You” represent to second person singular”.

5. Georges: “Where's the Station Inspector?! Ghosts. Did **you** draw these pictures? Where did **you** steal this?”

According to the conversation above, Georges said, “Where's the Station Inspector?! Ghosts. Did you draw these pictures? Where did you steal this?”. The utterance consists of three sentences. From the utterance, “Did you draw these pictures? Where did you steal this?”, pronoun “You” refer to Hugo because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken before verb, hence “You” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “You” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for second person singular”.

6. Hugo: “**I** didn't steal it.”

According to the conversation above, Hugo said, “I didn't steal it”. The utterance consists of one sentence. From that utterance “I” refer to Georges because is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “I” can

be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken in the first utterance as subject, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “I” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for first person singular”.

7. Georges: **“You’re a thief and a liar. Get out of here.”**

According to the conversation above, Hugo said, “You’re a thief and a liar. Get out of here”. The utterance consists of two sentences. From the utterance “You” refer to Hugo because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken in the first utterance as subject, hence “You” called as subject pronoun.

Those mean that “You” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for second person singular”.

8. Georges: **“It’s no longer your notebook! It is my notebook and I’ll do with it what I like! Maybe I’ll just burn it!”**

According to the conversation above, Georges said, “It’s no longer your notebook! It is my notebook and I’ll do with it what I like! Maybe I’ll just burn it!”. The utterance consist of two sentences. From this sentences “It’s no longer your notebook!”, pronoun “It” refer to notebook because “It” is used point out the thing in conversation, as the result “It” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “It” ia also taken in the first utterance as subject, hence “It” called as subject pronoun. From the sentence, “It is my notebook and I’ll do with it what I like! Maybe I’ll just burn it!” pronoun “It’ like the explanation above and “I” refer to Georges because is used to



point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken before verb, hence “I” called as subject pronoun.

Those mean that “It and I” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for “It” represent to third person singular while “I” represent to first person singular”.

9. Georges: “Then tell me who did the drawings! Get out of here, **you** little thief! Why are **you** still here?”

According to the conversation, Georges said, “Then tell me who did the drawings! Get out of here, you little thief! Why are you still here?”. The utterance consists of three sentences. From sentence “Get out of here, you little thief! Why are you still here? ”, pronoun “You” refer to Hugo because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken before verb, hence “You” called as subject pronoun.

Those mean that “You” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for second person singular”.

10. Georges: “I know you are there. What's your name, boy?”

According to the conversation above, Georges said, “I know you are there. What's your name, boy?”. The utterance consists of two sentences. From that utterance “I” refer to Georges because is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken before verb, hence “I” called as subject pronoun.



Those mean that “I” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for first person singular”.

11. Georges: “Stay away from me, Hugo Cabret. Or **I**ll drag you to the Station Inspector's office. **He**ll lock you up in his little cell, and **you**ll never get out, **you**ll never go to school, **you** will never get married and have children of your own to take things that don't belong to them.”

According to the conversation above, the utterance consists of two sentences. From the utterance “Stay away from me, Hugo Cabret. Or I'll drag you to the Station Inspector's office”, pronoun “I” refer to Georges because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken before verb, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Then, from the utterance “He'll lock you up in his little cell, and you'll never get out, you'll never go to school, you will never get married and have children of your own to take things that don't belong to them”, pronoun “He” refer to train inspector because “He” is used to point out another person in conversation, as result “He” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “He” is also taken before verb, hence “He” called as subject pronoun. Then pronoun “You” refer to Hugo because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken before verb, hence “You” called as subject pronoun.

Those mean that “I, He and You” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for “I” represent to first person singular and “He”

represent to third person singular while “You” represent to second person singular”.

12. Georges: “**I**m going home to burn your notebook.”

According to the conversation above, Georges said “I’m going home to burn your notebook”. The utterance consists of one sentence. From that utterance “I” refer to Hugo because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken in the first utterance as subject, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “I” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for first person singular”.

13. Hugo: “**You** can't burn my notebook.”

According to the conversation above, Hugo said “You can't burn my notebook”. The utterance consists of one sentence. From that utterance “You” refer to Georges because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken in the first utterance as subject, hence “You” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “You” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for second person singular”.

14. Jeanne: “**You** look so cold.”

According to the conversation above, Jeanne said “You look so cold”. The utterance consists of one sentence. From that utterance “You” refer to Georges because “You” is used to point out another participants in

conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken in the first utterance as subject, hence “You” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “You” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for second person singular”.

15. Georges: “**I**m very hot. **He**'s really upset me.”

According to the conversation above, Georges Méliès said “I’m very hot. He’s really upset me”. The utterance consists of two sentences. From the utterance “I’m very hot ” pronoun “I” refer to Georges because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken in the first utterance as subject, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Then, from the utterance “He’s really upset me ”, pronoun “He” refer to Hugo because “He” is used to point out another person in conversation, as result “He” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “He” is also taken before verb, hence “He” called as subject pronoun.

Those mean that “I and He” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for “I” represent to first person singular while “He” represent to third person singular”.

16. Isabelle: “Who are **you**?”

According to the conversation above, Isabelle said “*Who are you?*”. The utterance consists of one sentence. From that utterance “You” refer to Hugo because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You”

is also taken before verb, hence “You” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “You” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for second person singular”.

17. Hugo: “Your grandfather stole my notebook. **I**’ve got to get it back before **he** burns it.”

According to the conversation above, Hugo said “I’ve got to get it back before he burns it” The utterance consists of two sentences. From the utterance “I” refer to Hugo because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken in the first utterance as subject, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Then pronoun “He” refer to Georges because “He” is used to point out another person in conversation, as result “He” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “He” is also taken before verb, hence “He” called as subject pronoun.

Those mean that “I and He” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for “I” represent to first person singular while “He” represent to third person singular”.

18. Isabelle: “Papa Georges isn't my grandfather. And **he** isn't a thief. **You**'re the thief.”

According to the conversation above, Isabelle said “And he isn't a thief. You're the thief.” from that utterance pronoun “He” refers to Georges because “He” is used to point out another person in conversation, as result “He” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “He” is also taken before verb, hence “He” called as subject pronoun. Then “You” refer to



Hugo because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken before verb, hence “You” called as subject pronoun.

Those mean that “He and You” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for “He” represent to third person singular and “You” represent to second person singular”.

19. Hugo: “I can't tell you.”

According to the conversation above Hugo said “I can't tell you” from that utterance “I” refer to Hugo because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken in the first utterance as subject, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “I” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for first person singular”.

20. Isabelle: “Is it a secret?”

According to the conversation above Isabelle said “*Is it a secret?*”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “It” refer to notebook because “It” is used to point out the thing in conversation, as the result “It” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “It” is also taken before verb, hence “It” called as subject pronoun. Those mean “It” in that utterance could be mention as “ subject pronoun for third person singular”.



21. Isabelle: “Oh, good, **I** love secrets. Tell me this instant.”

According to the conversation above Isabelle said “Oh, good, I love secrets” from that utterance “I” refer to Isabelle because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken before verb, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “I” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for first person singular”.

22. Isabelle: “Well, if **you** won't tell me, then **you**'ll have to leave.”

According to the conversation above Isabelle said “Well, if you won't tell me, then you'll have to leave” from that utterance “You” refer to Hugo because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken before verb, hence “You” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “You” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for second person singular”.

23. Isabelle: “I'll get in trouble. Just go home. All right. **I**'ll make sure **he** doesn't burn your notebook. Now go.”

According to the conversation above, Isabelle said “I'll get in trouble. Just go home. All right. I'll make sure he doesn't burn your notebook” from that utterance pronoun “I” refers to Isabelle because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken before verb, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “I” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for first person singular”. Then, pronoun He refers to Georges

because “He” is used to point out another person in conversation, as result “He” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “He” is also taken before verb, hence “He” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “I and He” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for “I” represent to first person singular while “He” represent to third person singular”.

24. Hugo: “What is **it**?”

According to the conversation above Hugo said “What is it? ”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “It” refer to automaton because because “It” is used to point out the thing in conversation, as the result “It” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “It” is also taken before verb, hence “It” called as subject pronoun. Those mean “It” in that utterance could be mention as “ subject pronoun for third person singular”.

25. Hugo’s father: “**It**'s called an automaton.”

According to the conversation above Hugo’s father said “It's called an *automaton*” from that utterance “It” refer to automaton because “It” is used to point out the thing in conversation, as the result “It” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “It” is also taken before verb, hence “It” called as subject pronoun. Those mean “It” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for third person singular”.

26. Hugo’s father: “**I** found him abandoned in the attic at the museum.”

According to the conversation above Hugo’s father said “I found him abandoned in the attic at the museum”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “I” refer to Hugo’s father because “I” is used

to point out the speaker in conversation, as result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken in the first utterance as subject, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “I” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for first person singular”.

27. Hugo: “What does **he** do?”

According to the conversation above Hugo said “What does he do?” from that utterance, Pronoun He refer to automaton because “He” is used to point out another person in conversation, as result “He” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “He” is also taken before verb, hence “He” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “He” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for third person singular”.

28. Hugo’s father: “**He's** a windup figure, like a music box. This is the most complicated one **I've** ever seen... by far. **You** see, this one....this one can write. **It** must've been made in London.”

According to the conversation above Hugo’s father said “He's a windup figure, like a music box. This is the most complicated one I've ever seen... by far. You see, this one....this one can write. It must've been made in London” from that utterance “He” refers to automaton because “He” is used to point out another person in conversation, as result “He” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “He” is also taken before verb, hence “He” called as subject pronoun. Then Pronoun I refers to Hugo’s father because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken in the first utterance as subject, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. You refers to

Hugo because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken before verb, hence “You” called as subject pronoun. Then, Pronoun It refers to automaton because “It” is used to point out the thing in conversation, as the result “It” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “It” is also taken before verb, hence “It” called as subject pronoun.

Those mean that “He, I, You and It” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for “He” represent to third person singular and “You” represent to second person singular, “I” represent to first person singular while “It” represent to third person singular”.

29. Hugo’s father: “**She** was from Coventry, but **she** moved to London. Magicians used machines like this when **I** was a boy. Some walked, some danced, some sang. But the secret was always in the clockwork. Look at that.”

According to the conversation above Hugo’s father said “She was from Coventry, but she moved to London. Magicians used machines like this when I was a boy” from that utterance “She” refer to mother because “She” is used to point out another person in conversation, as the result “She” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “She” is also taken in the first utterance as subject, hence “She” called as subject pronoun. Then, Pronoun “I” refer to Hugo’s father because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken in the first utterance as subject, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Those mean “She and I” in that utterance could be mention as



“subject pronoun for “She” represent to third person singular while “I” represent to first person singular”.

30. Hugo: “Can **we** fix him?”

According to the conversation above Hugo said “Can we fix him?”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “We” refer to Hugo’s father and Hugo because “We” is used to point out the speaker and another people together in conversation, as the result “We” can be called as first person plural. Mean while “We” is also taken before verb, hence “We” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “We” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for first person plural.

31. Hugo’s father: “**I** don't know, Hugo. **He**'s badly rusted. And finding parts to fit will be very hard. Of course **we** can fix him. **We**'re clockmakers, aren't **we**? But only after **I**'ve finished my work at the shop and at the museum, hmm? **You** understand. **We**'ll put this back in. Just steady it...Perfect. **You** see this? Another complication. Another mystery.”

According to the conversation above Pronoun I refer to Hugo’s father because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken before verb “don’t know, have finished”, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Pronoun He refers to automaton because “He” is used to point out another person in conversation, as result “He” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “He” is also taken before verb, hence “He” called as subject pronoun. Pronoun We refers to Hugo’s father and Hugo because “We” is used to point out the speaker and another people together in conversation, as the result “We” can be called as first person plural. Men while “We” is also



taken before verb, hence “We” called as subject pronoun. Then Pronoun “You” refer to Hugo because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken before verb, hence “You” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “You” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for second person singular”. Those mean that “I, He, We and You” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for “I” represent to first person plural, “He” represent to third person singular, “We” represent to first person plural and “You” represent to second person singular”.

32. Hugo’s father: “A keyhole in the shape of a heart. Unfortunately, **we** don’t have the key.”

According to the conversation above Hugo’s father said “Unfortunately, we don’t have the key.” from that utterance “We” refer to Hugo’s father and Hugo, because “We” is used to point out the speaker and another people together in conversation, as the result “We” can be called as first person plural. Men while “We” is also taken before verb, hence “We” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “We” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for first person plural”.

33. Hugo: “**I** fixed the gears, and...Uncle Claude.”

According to the conversation above Hugo said “I fixed the gears, and...Uncle Claude”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “I” refers to Hugo because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while

“I” is also taken in the first utterance as subject, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “I” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for first person singular”.

34. Uncle Claude: “There was a fire. Your father's dead. Pack your things, quickly. **You're** coming with me. Quick! **You'll** be my apprentice, and **you'll** live with me at the station. And **I'll** teach you how to take care of them clocks. These apartments were built for them that run the station years ago. But everybody's forgotten **they're** here. Your bed is in the corner, over there. Now, get some sleep. **We** start work at 5:00.”

According to the conversation above You refers to Hugo because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken before verb, hence “You” called as subject pronoun. Pronoun I refers to Uncle Claude because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken in the first utterance as subject, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Pronoun “they” refer to everybody because “they” is used to point out another person in conversation, as the result “they” can be called as third person plural. Mean while “they” is also taken before verb, hence “they” called as subject pronoun. Pronoun We refers to Uncle Claude and Hugo because “We” is used to point out the speaker and another people together in conversation, as the result “We” can be called as first person plural. Men while “We” is also taken before verb, hence “We” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “I, You, They and We” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for “I” represent to first person singular, “You”

represent to second person singular, “They” represent to third person plural and “We” represent to first person plural”.

35. Uncle Claude: “**You**'ve finished with school! There'll be no time for that when **you**'re in them walls. Hugo, without me, **you**'d be in the orphanage. Time... My time is... 60 seconds in a minute. Sixty minutes in an hour. Time is everything. Everything. Time, time, time.”

According to the conversation above You refers to Hugo because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken before verb, hence “You” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “You” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for second person singular”.

36. Man: “ No, no, no! Come back! Stand back! **He**'s just a small little dog. Please be careful! **You**'ve stepped on him! Don't hurt him!”

According to the conversation above, Man said “He's just a small little dog. Please be careful! You've stepped on him! Don't hurt him!.” from that utterance Pronoun He refers to little dog because “He” is used to point out the animal in conversation, as result “He” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “He” is also taken before verb, hence “He” called as subject pronoun. Then, You refers to Woman because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken before verb “have stepped”, hence “You” called as subject pronoun.

Those mean that “He” and “You” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for “He” represent to third person singular while “You” represent to second person singular”.

37. Hugo: “**I** need my notebook.”

According to the conversation above Hugo said “I need my notebook.” The utterance consists of one sentence. From that utterance “I” refer to Hugo because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken in the first utterance, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “I” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for first person singular”.

38. Georges: “Why do **you** need it so badly?”

According to the conversation above Georges said “Why do you need it so badly?”. The utterance consists of one sentence. From that utterance You refer to Hugo because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken before verb “need”, hence “You” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “You” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for second person singular”.

39. Isabelle: “Hold still. Look, there's nothing wrong with crying. Sydney Carton cries And Heathcliff, too. In books, **they**'re crying all the time.”

According to the conversation above Isabelle said “They're crying all the time” from that utterance “They” refer to Sydney Carton and Heathcliff because “they” is used to point out the person spoken about, as the result



“they” can be called as third person plural. Mean while “they” is also taken before verb “are crying”, hence “they” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “they” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for third person plural”.

40. Hugo: “**I** can do it.”

According to the conversation above Hugo said “I can do it.”, The utterance consists of one sentence. From that utterance “I” refer to Hugo because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken in the first utterance, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “I” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for first person singular”.

41. Isabelle: “**I** need to talk to you. **It**'s terribly important, but...But not here. **We**'re too exposed. Come on.”

According to the conversation above Isabelle said “I need to talk to you. It's terribly important, but...But not here. We're too exposed. Come on.” from that utterance Pronoun I refer to Isabelle because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken in the first utterance, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Pronoun It refers to to talk because “It” is used point out the thing in conversation, as the result “It” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “It” ia also taken in the first utterance as subject, hence “It” called as subject pronoun. Pronoun We refer to Isabelle and Hugo because “We” is used to point out the speaker and another people together in conversation, as the result “We” can be called as first person plural. Mean



while “We” is also taken before verb, hence “We” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “I, It and We” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for “I” represent to first person plural,” “It” represent to third person singular while “We” represent to first person plural.

42. Hugo: “Where are **we** going?”

According to the conversation above Hugo said “*Where are we going?*”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “We” refer to Hugo and Isabelle because “We” is used to point out the speaker and another participant together in conversation, as the result “We” can be called as first person plural. Mean while “We” is also taken before verb “going”, hence “We” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “We” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for first person plural.

43. Isabelle: “Only to the most wonderful place on earth. **It's** Neverland and Oz and Treasure Island all wrapped into one. Good morning, Monsieur Labisse.”

According conversation above, Pronoun It refers to place because “It” is used point out the thing in conversation, as the result “It” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “It” is also taken in the first utterance as subject, hence “It” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “It” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for third person singular.

44. Isabelle: “May **I** present to you Monsieur Hugo Cabret, a very old and dear companion.”

According to the conversation above Isabelle said “May I present to you Monsieur Hugo Cabret, *a very old and dear companion.*”. The utterance consists of one sentence. From that utterance “I” refer to Isabelle because

“I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken before verb, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “I” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for first person singular.

45. Isabelle: “Papa Georges still has your notebook. **He** didn't burn it. That was all a trick.”

According to the conversation above, Isabelle said “*He didn't burn it.*” from that utterance Pronoun He refer to Georges because “He” is used to point out another person in conversation, as result “He” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “He” is also taken before verb, hence “He” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “He” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for third person singular.

46. Hugo: “Why are **you** helping me?”

According to the conversation above, Hugo said “Why are **you** helping *me*?”. The utterance consist one sentence. From that utterance You refer to Isabelle because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken before verb “helping”, hence “You” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “You” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for second person singular”.

47. Isabelle: “Because this might be an adventure. And **I**'ve never had one before outside of books, at least. And **I** think **we** should be very clandestine.”

According to the conversation above, Isabelle said “And I've never had one before outside of books, at least. And I think we should be very

*clandestine.*” from that utterance Pronoun I refer to Isabelle because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken before the verb, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Then, Pronoun We refer to Isabelle and Hugo because “We” is used to point out the speaker and another participant together in conversation, as the result “We” can be called as first person plural. Mean while “We” is also taken before verb, hence “We” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “I and We” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for “I” represent to first person singular and “We” represent to first person plural”.

48. Isabelle: “By the way, my name's Isabelle. Do **you** want a book? Monsieur Labisse lets me borrow them, and **I**'m sure **I** could get one for you.”
- According to the conversation above, Isabelle said “Do you want a book? Monsieur Labisse lets me borrow them, and I'm sure I could get one for *you*.” That utterance consist three sentences. From that utterance “You” refer to Hugo because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken before verb, hence “You” called as subject pronoun. Then, Pronoun I refer to Isabelle because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken before the verb, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “You” and “I” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for “You” represent to second person singular and “I” represent to first person singular”.

49. Isabelle: Don't **you** like books?

According to the conversation above, the utterance consist one sentence. From that utterance “You” refer to Hugo because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken before verb, hence “You” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “You” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for second person singular”.

50. Train Inspector: “Well, **I**'m sure **she** will return.”

According to the conversation above train inspector said “Well, I'm sure she will return ” from that utterance “I” refer to train inspector because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken before the verb, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Pronoun “She” refer to wife because “She” is used to point out another person in conversation, as the result “She” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “She” is also taken before verb, hence “She” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “I” and “She” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for “I” represent to first person singular and “She” represent to third person singular”.

51. Train Inspector: “**I** don't know what to do. **She**'s having a baby, **you** know. Sure **it**'s yours?”



According to the conversation above, train inspector said “I don't know what to do. She's having a baby, you know. Sure it's yours?” from that utterance “I” refer to train inspector because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken before the verb, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Pronoun She refers to wife because “She” is used to point out another person in conversation, as the result “She” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “She” is also taken before verb “is having”, hence “She” called as subject pronoun. Then, “you” refer to man because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken before verb “know”, hence “You” called as subject pronoun. Pronoun It refers to baby because “It” is used point out another person in conversation, as the result “It” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “It” is also taken before verb, hence “It” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “I, She, You and It” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for “I” represent to first person singular, “She and It” represent to third person singular while “You” represent to second person singular”.

52. Hugo: “Robin Hood. **I** saw this movie. With Douglas Fairbanks. Did **you** see that?”



According to the conversation, Hugo said “Robin Hood. I saw this movie. *With Douglas Fairbanks. Did you see that?*”. The utterance consist of two sentences. From that utterance “I” refer to Hugo because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken before the verb “saw”, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. So, “You” refer to Isabelle because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken before verb “see”, hence “You” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “I” and “You” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for “I” represent to first person singular and “You” represent to second person singular”.

53. Isabelle: “I've never seen a movie.”

According to the conversation, Isabelle said “I've never seen a movie”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “I” refer to Isabelle because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken in the first utterance as subject, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “I” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for first person singular”.

54. Hugo: “**You**'ve never seen a movie?”

According to the conversation, Hugo said “You've never seen a movie? ”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “You” refer to Isabelle because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken in the first utterance as subject, hence “You” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “You” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for second person singular”.

55. Isabelle: Not ever? Papa Georges won't let me. **He's** very strict about it.

According to the conversation above, Isabelle said “He's very strict *about it.*” from that utterance “He” refer to Georges because “He” is used to point out another person in conversation, as result “He” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “He” is also taken before verb, hence “He” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “He” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for third person singular”.

56. Hugo: “**I** don't want to talk about it. Isabelle, do **you** want to have an adventure?”

According to the conversation, Hugo said “I don't want to talk about it. Isabelle, do you want to have an adventure?”. The utterance consist of two sentences. From that utterance “I” refer to Hugo because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken I the first utterance as subject, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. So, “You” refer to Isabelle because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You”

can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken before verb, hence “You” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “I” and “You” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for “I” represent to first person singular and “You” represent to second person singular”.

57. Isabelle: “**We** could get into trouble.”

According to the conversation above Isabelle said “We could get into trouble”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “We” refer to Isabelle and Hugo because “We” is used to point out the speaker and another participant together in conversation, as the result “We” can be called as first person plural. Mean while “We” is also taken in the first utterance as subject, hence “We” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “We” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for first person plural.

58. Hugo: “Why doesn't Papa Georges let **you** go to the movies?”

According to the conversation above Hugo said “Why doesn't Papa Georges let you *go to the movies?*”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “You” refer to Isabelle because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken before verb “go”, hence “You” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “You” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for second person singular”.

59. Isabelle: “**They** died... when **I** was a baby. But Papa Georges and Mama Jeanne, **they**'re my godparents, so **they** took me in. **They**'re very nice about most everything, except the movies.”

According to the conversation above, Isabelle said “They died... when I was a baby.” From that utterance “They” refers to parents because “they” is used to point out another peoples in conversation, as the result “they” can be called as third person plural. Mean while “they” is also taken before verb, hence “they” called as subject pronoun. Then, “I” refer to Isabelle because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken before the verb, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Then, Isabelle said “But Papa Georges and Mama Jeanne, they're my godparents, so they took me in. They're very nice about most everything, except the movies ” From that utterance “they” refer to Papa Georges and Mama Jeanne because “they” is used to point out another peoples in conversation, as the result “they” can be called as third person plural. Mean while “they” is also taken before verb, hence “they” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “I and They” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for “I” represent to first person singular while “They” represent to third person plural”.

60. Hugo: “My father took me to the movies all the time. **He** told me about the first one **he** ever saw. **He** went into a dark room, and on a white screen, **he** saw a rocket fly into the eye of the man in the moon. **It** went straight in.”

According to the conversation above, Hugo said “He told me about the first one he ever saw. He went into a dark room, and on a white screen, he saw a rocket fly into the eye of the man in the moon.” from that utterance “He” refers to Hugo’s father because “He” is used to point out another person in conversation, as result “He” can be called as third person singular. Mean



while “He” is also taken before verb “told, went, saw”, hence “He” called as subject pronoun. Then, “It” refer to rocket, because “It” is used point out the thing in conversation, as the result “It” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “It” is also taken in the first utterance as subject, hence “It” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “He” and “It” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for third person singular”.

61. Hugo: “**He** said **it** was like seeing his dreams in the middle of the day. The movies were our special place where **we** could go and watch something, and **we** didn't miss my mum so much.”

According to the conversation above, Hugo said “He said it was like seeing his dreams in the middle of the day”. The utterance consist of three sentences. From that utterance “He” refer to Hugo’s father because “He” is used to point out another person in conversation, as result “He” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “He” is also taken in the first utterance as subject, hence “He” called as subject pronoun. Then, “It” refer to movie because “It” is used point out the thing in conversation, as the result “It” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “It” ia also taken before verb, hence “It” called as subject pronoun. Then, Hugo said “The movies were our special place where we could go and watch something, and we didn't miss my mum so much” from that utterance “We” refer to Hugo’s father and Hugo because “We” is used to point out the speaker and another participant in conversation, as the result “We” can be called as first person plural. Men while “We” is also taken before verb “could go, didn’t miss”, hence “We” called as subject pronoun. Those mean



that “He, It, We” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for “He and It” represent to third person singular while “We” represent to first person plural.

62. Isabelle: “**You** think about him a lot, don't **you**?”

According to the conversation above, Isabelle said “You think about him a lot, don't you?” from that utterance “You” refer to Hugo because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken before verb, hence “You” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “You” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for second person singular”.

63. Isabelle: “Hugo... where do **you** live?”

According to the conversation above, Isabelle said “Hugo... where do you live?”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “You” refer to Hugo because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken before verb “live”, hence “You” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “You” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for second person singular”.

64. Hugo: “There. My uncle taught me how to run the clocks. So **I** just keep on doing it. Maybe **he**'ll come back one day, but **I** doubt it.”

According to the conversation above, Hugo said “So I just keep on doing It. Maybe he'll come back one day, but I doubt it”. From that utterance “I” refer to Hugo because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken before the verb “keep, doubt”, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Then, “He” refer to Uncle Claude because “He” is used to point out another person in conversation, as result “He” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “He” is also taken before verb “will come”, hence “He” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “I” and “He” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for “I” represent to first person singular and “He” represent to third person singular”.

65. Train Inspector: “Seems Maximilian doesn't like the cut of your jib, little man. **He** is disturbed by your physiognomy. **He** is upset by your visage. Why would **he** not like your face?”

According to the conversation above, train inspector said “He is disturbed by your physiognomy. He is upset by your visage. Why would he not like *your face?*” from that utterance “He” refers to little man because “He” is used to point out another person in conversation, as result “He” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “He” is also taken before verb, hence “He” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “He” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for third person singular”.

66. Isabelle: “Yes.Christina Rossetti's her name, after the poetess. Would **you**

like me to recite? My heart is like a singing bird Whose nest is in a water'd shoot My heart is like an apple tree Whose boughs are bent with thick-set."

According to the conversation Isabelle said "Would you like me to recite?" You refer to train inspector because "You" is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result "You" can be called as second person singular. Mean while "You" is also taken before the verb, hence "You" called as subject pronoun. Those mean that "You" in that utterance could be mention as "subject pronoun for second person singular".

67. Train Inspector: "**She's** yeah. **She's** one of my favorites. **I** know it's Rossetti. **I** love poetry, just not in the station. **We're** here to either get on trains or get off them. Or work in different shops, is that clear?"

According to the conversation above train inspector said "She's one of my favorites. I know it's Rossetti. I love poetry, just...not in the station. We're here to either get on trains or get off them." from that utterance "She" refer to Christina because "She" is used to point out another person in conversation, as the result "She" can be called as third person singular. Mean while "She" is also taken in the first utterance as subject, hence "She" called as subject pronoun. Then, "I" refer to train inspector because "I" is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result "I" can be called as first person singular. Mean while "I" is also taken before the verb, hence "I" called as subject pronoun. Then, "We" refers to train inspector and Isabelle because "We" is used to point out the speaker and another participant in conversation, as the result "We" can be called as first person plural. Mean while "We" is also taken before verb, hence "We" called as

subject pronoun. Those mean that “She, I, We” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for “She” represent to third person singular, “I” represent to first person plural and “ We” represent to first person plural”.

68. Isabelle: “Mama Jeanne, **We** have to talk to you. This is Hugo Cabret.”

According to the conversation above Isabelle said “Mama Jeanne, We have to talk to you. This is Hugo Cabret.” from that utterance “We” refer to Isabelle and Hugo because “We” is used to point out the speaker and another participant together in conversation, as the result “We” can be called as first person plural. Mean while “We” is also taken before verb, hence “We” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “We” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for first person plural.

69. Hugo: “**I**m not a thief.”

According to the conversation above Hugo said “I'm not a thief”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “I” refer to Hugo because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken in the first utterance as subject, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “I” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for first person singular”.

70. Jeanne: “**He** can't know you're here. Quiet! Now just keep quiet. **I**ll find a way to get him out of the apartment. Not a noise from either of you.”

According to the conversation above, Jeanne said “He can't know you're here. Quiet! Now just keep quiet” from that utterance “He” refers to Georges because “He” is used to point out another person in conversation,



as result “He” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “He” is also taken before verb, hence “He” called as subject pronoun. So, “I” refer to Jeanne because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken before the verb, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “He” and “I” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for third person singular and first person singular”.

71. Hugo: “**She** looked at the armoire.”

According to the conversation above Hugo said “She looked at the armoire”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “She” refer to Jeanne because “She” is used to point out another person in conversation, as the result “She” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “She” is also taken in the first utterance as subject, hence “She” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “She” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for third person singular”.

72. Girl: “Thank you. Yes, **they're** from Gourdon. **They** come in on the overnight train, so **they're** very fresh.”

According to the conversation above girl said “Yes, they're from Gourdon. They come in on the overnight train, so they're very fresh” from that utterance “They” refer to flowers because “they” is used to point out the things in conversation, as the result “they” can be called as third person plural. Mean while “they” is also taken before verb, hence “they” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “they” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for third person plural.”



73. Train Inspector: “Are **they** smelly? Are **they** smelly flowers?”

According to the conversation above girl said “Are they smelly? Are they smelly flowers?” from that utterance “They” refer to flowers because “they” is used to point out the things in conversation, as the result “they” can be called as third person plural. Mean while “they” is also taken before verb, hence “they” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “they” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for third person plural.

74. Isabelle: “When the train came speeding toward the screen the audience screamed, because **they** thought **they** were in danger of being run over. No one had ever seen anything like it before.”

According to the conversation above Isabelle said “When the train came speeding toward the screen the audience screamed, because they thought they were in danger of being run over”. From that utterance “They” refer to audience because “they” is used to point out another peoples in conversation, as the result “they” can be called as third person plural. Mean while “they” is also taken before verb, hence “they” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “they” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for third person plural”.

75. Hugo: “What began as a sideshow novelty soon grew into something more when the first filmmakers discovered **they** could use the new medium to tell stories.”

According to the conversation above Hugo said “What began as a sideshow novelty soon grew into something more when the first filmmakers discovered they could use the new medium to tell stories”. From that utterance “They” refer to filmmakers because “they” is used to point out

another peoples in conversation, as the result “they” can be called as third person plural. Mean while “they” is also taken before verb, hence “they” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “they” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for third person plural”.

76. Rene Tabard: “Méliès alive? Come with me. Your godfather is a passion of mine. **He** was a great filmmaker. Here **he** is at work in his studio. And this is a handbill from his stage act. Here is the great crystal mystery clock made by his mentor, Robert-Houdin. And this... is one of his actual cameras.”

According to the conversation above, Rene Tabard said “Your godfather is a passion of mine. He was a great filmmaker. Here he is at work in his studio. And this is a handbill from his stage act”, from that utterance “He” refers to Georges because “He” is used to point out another person in conversation, as result “He” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “He” is also taken before verb, hence “He” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “He” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for third person singular”.

77. Hugo: “**He** was a magician?”

According to the conversation above, Hugo said “He was a magician?”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “He” refer to Georges because “He” is used to point out another person in conversation, as result “He” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “He” is also taken before verb “was”, hence “He” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “He” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for third person singular”.

78. Isabelle: “But... why did **he** stop?”

According to the conversation above, Isabelle said “But... why did he stop?”, from that utterance “He” refer to Georges because “He” is used to point out another person in conversation, as result “He” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “He” is also taken before verb “stop”, hence “He” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “He” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for third person singular”.

79. Rene Tabard: “Up until today, **I** believed that **he** died in the war like so many others.”

According to the conversation above Rene Tabard said “I believed that he died in the war like so many others” from that utterance “I” refer to Rene Tabard because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken before the verb, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Then, “He” refer to Georges because “He” is used to point out another person in conversation, as result “He” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “He” is also taken before verb, hence “He” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “I” and “He” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for “I” represent to first person singular and “He” represent to third person singular”.

80. Hugo: “Could **we** watch some of his movies?”

According to the conversation above Hugo said “Could we watch some of his movies?”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “We” refer to Hugo and Isabelle because “We” is used to point out the speaker and another participant together in conversation, as the result “We” can be called as first person plural. Mean while “We” is also taken before verb “watch”, hence “We” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “We” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for first person plural.

81. Rene Tabard: “**I** don't wish to impose on you, Madame Méliès, but if this is to be the only time we meet, please, let me express to you the profound debt of gratitude **I** owe your husband. When **I** was a boy, **I** saw all his films. **They** inspired me. Your husband is a very great artist.”

According to the conversation above Rene Tabard said “I don't wish to impose on you, Madame Méliès, but if this is to be the only time we meet, please, let me express to you the profound debt of gratitude I owe your husband. When I was a boy, I saw all his films” from that utterance “I” refers to Rene Tabard because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken before the verb, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Rene Tabard said “They inspired me” from that utterance “They” refer to films because “they” is used to point out the things in conversation, as the result “they” can be called as third person plural. Mean while “they” is also taken before verb “inspired”, hence “they” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “I” and “they” in that utterance could be mention as “subject



pronoun for “I” represent to first person singular and “They” represent to third person plural”.

82. Rene tabard: “**She** appeared in almost all his films.”

According to the conversation above, Rene Tabard said “She appeared in almost all his films”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “She” refer to Jeanne because “She” is used to point out another person in conversation, as the result “She” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “She” is also taken in the first utterance as subject, hence “She” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “She” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for third person singular”.

83. Jeanne: “One of Georges' films? That's not possible. **They're** all gone.”

According to the conversation above Jeanne said “One of Georges' films? That's not possible. They're *all gone*.” from that utterance “They” refer to Georges’ films because “they” is used to point out the things in conversation, as the result “they” can be called as third person plural. Mean while “they” is also taken before verb, hence “they” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “they” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for third person plural.

84. Rene tabard: “May **we** show you?”

According to the conversation above Rene Tabard said “May we show you?”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “We” refer to Rene Tabard, Hugo and Isabelle because “We” is used to point out the speaker and another peoples together in conversation, as the result “We”



can be called as first person plural. Mean while “We” is also taken before verb “show”, hence “We” called as subject pronoun.

Those mean that “We” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for first person plural.

85. Isabelle: “Oh, beautiful. **You** were beautiful.”

According to the conversation above Isabelle said “You were beautiful” from that utterance “You” refer to Mama Jeanne because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken before verb, hence “You” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “You” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for second person singular”.

86. Georges: “**She** still is. **I** would recognize the sound of a movie projector anywhere.”

According to the conversation above Georges said “She still is. I would recognize the sound of a movie projector anywhere” from that utterance “She” refer to Jeanne because “She” is used to point out another person in conversation, as the result “She” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “She” is also taken in the first utterance as subject, hence “She” called as subject pronoun. Then, “I” refer to Georges because “I” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “I” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “I” is also taken before the verb, hence “I” called as subject pronoun. Those mean that “She” and “I” in that utterance could be mention as “subject pronoun for “She” represent to third person singular and “I” represent to first person singular”.

## b. Object Pronoun

1. Georges: “Got **you** at last! Not the first time you've stolen from **me**, is it my little thief?! Quick, empty your pockets.”

According to the conversation above Georges said “Got you at last!” from that utterance “You” refer to Hugo because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken after verb “got”, hence “You” called as object pronoun. Then, “Me” refer to Georges because “me” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “me” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “me” is also taken after preposition “from”, hence “me” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “you” and “me” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for “You” represent to second person singular and “Me” represent to first person singular”.

2. Hugo: “You're hurting **me**!”

According to the conversation above Hugo said “You're hurting me!”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “Me” refer to Hugo because “me” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “me” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “me” is also taken after verb “hurting”, hence “me” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “me” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for first person singular”.

3. Hugo: “There's nothing in **it**.”

According to the conversation above Hugo said “There's nothing in it”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “it” refer to notebook because “it” is used to point out the thing in conversation, as the result “it” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “it” is also taken after preposition “in”, hence “it” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “it” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for third person singular”.

4. Hugo: “I didn't steal **it**.”

According to the conversation above Hugo said “I didn't steal it”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “it” refer to notebook because “it” is used to point out the thing in conversation, as the result “it” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “it” is also taken after verb “steal”, hence “it” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “it” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for third person singular”.

5. Hugo: “Give **me** my notebook!”

According to the conversation above Hugo said “Give me my notebook!”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “Me” refer to Hugo because “me” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “me” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “me” is also taken after verb “hurting”, hence “me” called as indirect object pronoun, then “my notebook” as direct object. Those mean that “me” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for first person singular”.

6. Georges: “It's no longer your notebook! It is my notebook and I'll do with **it** what I like! Maybe I'll just burn **it!**”

According to the conversation above Georges said “It is my notebook and I'll do with it what I like! Maybe I'll just burn it!”. From that utterance “it” refer to notebook because “it” is used to point out the thing in conversation, as the result “it” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “it” is also taken after preposition “with” and verb “burn”, hence “it” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “it” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for third person singular”.

7. Georges: “Then tell **me** who did the drawings! Get out of here, you little thief! Why are you still here? Go!”

According to the conversation above Georges said “Then tell me who did the drawings!”. From that utterance “Me” refer to Georges because “me” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “me” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “me” is also taken after verb “tell”, hence “me” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “me” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for first person singular”.

8. Georges: “ Stay away from **me**, Hugo Cabret. Or I'll drag **you** to the Station Inspector's office. He'll lock **you** up in his little cell, and you'll never get out, you'll never go to school, you will never get married and have children of your own to take things that don't belong to **them**.”

According to the conversation above, “Me” refers to Georges because “me” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “me” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “me” is also taken after preposition “from”, hence “me” called as object pronoun. Then, “You” refer to Hugo because “You” is used to point out another participants in



conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken after verb “drag, lock”, hence “You” called as object pronoun. Then, “Them” refer to children because “them” is used to point out another peoples in conversation, as the result “them” can be called as third person plural. Mean while “them” is also taken after preposition “to”, hence “them” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “me, you, them” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for “me” represent to first person singular, “you” represent to second person singular and “them” represent to third person singular”.

9. Hugo: “Give **me** back my notebook.”

According to the conversation above Hugo said “Give me back my notebook!”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “Me” refer to Hugo because “me” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “me” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “me” is also taken after verb “give”, hence “me” called as indirect object pronoun, then “my notebook” as direct object. Those mean that “me” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for first person singular”.

10. Georges: “And who's to stop **me**?”

According to the conversation above Georges said “And who's to stop me?”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “Me” refer to Georges because “me” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “me” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “me” is



also taken after verb “stop”, hence “me” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “me” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for first person singular”.

11. Georges: “I'm very hot. He's really upset **me**.”

According to the conversation above Georges said “He's really upset me”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “Me” refer to Georges because “me” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “me” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “me” is also taken after verb “upset”, hence “me” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “me” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for first person singular”.

12. Jeanne: “Who's really upset **you**?”

According to the conversation above Jeanne said “*Who's really upset you?*”, from that utterance “You” refer to Georges because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken after verb “upset”, hence “You” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “you” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for second person singular”.

13. Hugo: “Your grandfather stole my notebook. I've got to get **it** back before He burns **it**.”

According to the conversation above Hugo said “I've got to get it back before he burns it”. The utterance consist of two sentences. From that utterance “It” refer to notebook because “it” is used to point out the thing in conversation, as the result “it” can be called as third person singular. Mean

while “it” is also taken after verb “got, burns”, hence “it” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “it” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for third person singular”.

14. Isabelle: “Why do you need **it** so badly?”

According to the conversation above Isabelle said “Why do you need it so badly?”, from that utterance “It” refer to notebook because “it” is used to point out the thing in conversation, as the result “it” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “it” is also taken after preposition “need”, hence “it” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “it” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for third person singular”.

15. Hugo: “I can't tell **you**.”

According to the conversation above Hugo said “*I can't tell you*” from that utterance “You” refer to Isabelle because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken after verb “tell”, hence “You” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “you” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for second person singular”.

16. Isabelle: “Oh, good, I love secrets. Tell **me** this instant.”

According to the conversation above Isabelle said “Tell me this instant”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “Me” refer to Isabelle because “me” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “me” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “me” is also taken after verb “tell”, hence “me” called as object pronoun. Those mean

that “me” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for first person singular”.

17. Isabelle: “Well, if you won't tell **me**, then you'll have to leave.”

According to the conversation above Isabelle said “Well, if you won't tell me, then you'll have to leave”, from that utterance “Me” refer to Isabelle because “me” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “me” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “me” is also taken after verb “tell”, hence “me” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “me” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for first person singular”.

18. Hugo’s father: “I found **him** abandoned in the attic at the museum.”

According to the conversation above Hugo’s father said “I found him abandoned in the attic at the museum”, from that utterance “Him” refers to automaton because “him” is used to point out the thing in conversation, as the result “him” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “him” is also taken after verb “found”, hence “him” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “him” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for third person singular”.

19. Hugo: “Can we fix **him**?”

According to the conversation above Hugo said “Can we fix him?”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “Him” refer to automaton because “him” is used to point out the thing in conversation, as the result “him” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “him” is

also taken after verb “fix”, hence “him” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “him” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for third person singular”.

20. Hugo’s father: “I don't know, Hugo. He's badly rusted. And finding parts to fit will be very hard. Of course we can fix **him**. We're clockmakers, aren't we? But only after I've finished my work at the shop and at the museum, hmm? You understand. We'll put this back in. Just steady it Perfect. You see this? Another complication. Another mystery.”

According to the conversation above Hugo’s father said “Of course we can fix him”, from that utterance “Him” refers to automaton because “him” is used to point out the thing in conversation, as the result “him” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “him” is also taken after verb “fix”, hence “him” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “him” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for third person singular”.

21. Hugo: “That makes **you** happy.”

According to the conversation above Georges said “That makes you happy”, from that utterance “You” refer to Hugo’s father because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken after verb “makes”, hence “You” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “you” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for second person singular”.

22. Uncle claude: “There was a fire. Your father's dead. Pack your things, quickly. You're coming with **me**. Quick! You'll be my apprentice, and you'll live with **me** at the station. And I'll



teach **you** how to take care of **them** clocks. These apartments were built for **them** that run the station years ago. But everybody's forgotten they're here. Your bed is in the corner, over there. Now, get some sleep. We start work at 5:00.”

According to the conversation above Uncle Claude said “You're coming with me”, from that utterance “Me” refers to Isabelle because “me” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “me” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “me” is also taken after preposition “with, hence “me” called as object pronoun. Uncle Claude said “And I'll teach you how to take care of them clocks. These apartments were built for them that run the station years ago”, pronoun “You” refer to Hugo because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken after verb “teach”, hence “You” called as object pronoun. Then, “Them” refer to everybody because “them” is used to point out another person in conversation, as the result “them” can be called as third person plural. Mean while “them” is also taken after preposition “for, of”, hence “them” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “me, you, them” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for “me” represent to first person singular, “you” represent to second person singular and “them” represent third person plural”.

23. Uncle claude: “You've finished with school! There'll be no time for that



when you're in **them** walls. Hugo, without **me**, you'd be in the orphanage. Time...My time is... 60 seconds in a minute. Sixty minutes in an hour. Time is everything. Everything. Time, time, time.”

According to the conversation above Uncle Claude said “There'll be no time for that when you're in them walls. Hugo, without me, you'd be in the orphanage”, from that utterance “Them” refer to station because “them” is used to point out the things in conversation, as the result “them” can be called as third person plural. Mean while “them” is also taken after preposition “in”, hence “them” called as object pronoun. Then, Pronoun “Me” refer to Uncle Claude because “me” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “me” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “me” is also taken after preposition “without”, hence “me” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “them, me” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for “them” represent to third person plural and “me” represent to first person singular”.

24. Man: “No, no, no! Come back! Stand back! He's just a small little dog. Please be careful! You've stepped on **him**! Don't hurt **him**!”

According to the conversation above man said “He's just a small little dog. Please be careful! You've stepped on him! Don't hurt him!”, from that utterance “Him” refer to small little dog because “him” is used to point out the thing in conversation, as the result “him” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “him” is also taken after preposition “on” and verb “hurt”, hence “him” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “him” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for third person singular”.

25. Georges: “I thought I might see **you** today.”

According to the conversation above Georges said “I thought I might see you today”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “You” refer to Hugo because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken after verb “see”, hence “You” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “you” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for second person singular”.

26. Georges: “Why do you need **it** so badly?”

According to the conversation above Georges said “Why do you need it so badly?”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “It” refer to notebook because “it” is used to point out the thing in conversation, as the result “it” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “it” is also taken after verb “need”, hence “it” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “it” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for third person singular”.

27. Hugo: “To help **me** to fix something.”

According to the conversation above Hugo said “To help me to fix something”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “Me” refer to Hugo because “me” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “me” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “me” is also taken after verb “help”, hence “me” called as indirect object pronoun, then “something” as direct object. Those mean that “me” in

that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for first person singular”.

28. Hugo: “I can do **it**.”

According to the conversation above Hugo said “I can do it”, from that utterance “It’ refer to fix something because “it” is used to point out the thing in conversation, as the result “it” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “it” is also taken after verb “do”, hence “it” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “it” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for third person singular”.

29. Isabelle: “Papa Georges still has your notebook. He didn't burn **it**. That was all a trick.”

According to the conversation above Isabelle said “Papa Georges still has your notebook. He didn't burn it”, from that utterance “It” refer to notebook because “it” is used to point out the thing in conversation, as the result “it” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “it” is also taken after verb “burn”, hence “it” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “it” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for third person singular”.

30. Isabelle: “I don't know. All I know is the notebook made **him** very upset. And he and Mama Jeanne stayed up very late talking about **it**. Well, you see, I think he was crying.”

According to the conversation above Hugo’s father said “All I know is the notebook made him very upset. And he and Mama Jeanne stayed up very late talking about it”, from that utterance “Him” refer to Georges, because “him” is used to point out the person in conversation, as the result “him” can

be called as third person singular. Mean while “him” is also taken after verb “made”, hence “him” called as object pronoun. Then, pronoun It refer to notebook because “it” is used to point out the thing in conversation, as the result “it” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “it” is also taken after preposition “about”, hence “it” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “him and it” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for third person singular”.

31. Hugo: “Why are you helping **me**?”

According to the conversation above Hugo said “Why are you helping me?”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “Me” refer to Hugo because “me” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “me” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “me” is also taken after verb “helping”, hence “me” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “me” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for first person singular”.

32. Isabelle: “By the way, my name's Isabelle. Do you want a book? Monsieur Labisse lets **me** borrow **them**, and I'm sure I could get one for **you**.”

According to the conversation above Isabelle said “By the way, my name's Isabelle. Do you want a book? Monsieur Labisse lets me borrow them, and I'm sure I could get one for you”, from that utterance “Me” refer to Isabelle because “me” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “me” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “me” is also taken after verb “lets”, hence “me” called as indirect object pronoun. Then, pronoun Them refers to book because “them” is used to point out the things



in conversation, as the result “them” can be called as third person plural. Mean while “them” is also taken after verb “borrow”, hence “them” called as direct object pronoun. So, Pronoun You refer to Hugo because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken after preposition “for”, hence “You” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “me, them,you” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for “me” represent to first person singular, “them” represent to third person plural and “you” represent to second person singular”.

33. Isabelle: “Well, I think you should stand up to **him**. And don't tell **him** we talked. I'll help **you** if I can. Be steadfast.”

According to the conversation above Isabelle said “Well, I think you should stand up to him. And don't tell him we talked. I'll help you if I can” from that utterance “Him” refer to Georges because “him” is used to point out the person in conversation, as the result “him” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “him” is also taken after preposition“to” and verb “tell”, hence “him” called as object pronoun. Then, “You” refer to Hugo because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken after verb “help”, hence “You” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “him, you” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for “him” represent to third person singular and ‘you” represent to second person singular”.



34. Hugo: "Give **me** my notebook."

According to the conversation above Hugo said "Give me my notebook", from that utterance "Me" refer to Hugo because "me" is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result "me" can be called as first person singular. Mean while "me" is also taken after verb "give", hence "me" called as indirect object pronoun, then notebook as direct object. Those mean that "me" in that utterance could be mention as "object pronoun for first person singular".

35. Georges: "You've got a bit of talent. But you'll have to prove there's more to **you** than being a thief. You can earn your notebook."

According to the conversation above Georges said "You've got a bit of talent. But you'll have to prove there's more to you than being a thief". From that utterance "You" refer to Hugo because "You" is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result "You" can be called as second person singular. Mean while "You" is also taken after preposition "to", hence "You" called as object pronoun. Those mean that "you" in that utterance could be mention as "object pronoun for second person singular".

36. Train inspector: "Little man. Where are your designated adults? Answer **me!**"

According to the conversation above Train Inspector said "Little man. Where are your designated adults? Answer me!", pronoun "Me" refer to train inspector because "me" is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result "me" can be called as first person singular. Mean while "me" is also taken after verb "answer", hence "me" called as object

pronoun. Those mean that “me” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for first person singular”.

37. Train Inspector: “Apologies about your wife. What do you think I should do about **her**?”

According to the conversation above Train Inspector said “Apologies about your wife. What do you think I should do about her? ”, from that utterance “Her’ refer to wife, because “her” is used to point out the person in conversation, as the result “her” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “her” is also taken after preposition “about”, hence “her” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “her” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for third person singular”.

38. Train Inspector: “Of course it's yours. When's the last time you had relations with **her**? Any time in the last year?”

According to the conversation above Train Inspector said “When's the last time you had relations with her? ”, from that utterance “Her’ refer to wife, because “her” is used to point out the person in conversation, as the result “her” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “her” is also taken after preposition “with”, hence “her” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “her” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for third person singular”.

39. Train Inspector: “Very suspicious, then. If you should see **her**, please...You sure you want **her** back?”

According to the conversation above Train Inspector said “If you should see her, please...You sure you want her back? ”, from that utterance “Her’ refer to wife, because “her” is used to point out the person in conversation, as the

result “her” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “her” is also taken after verb “see, want”, hence “her” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “her” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for third person singular”.

40. Man: “Oh, yes, yes. I love **her** very much.”

According to the conversation above man said “I love her very much”, from that utterance “Her” refer to wife, because “her” is used to point out the person in conversation, as the result “her” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “her” is also taken after verb “love”, hence “her” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “her” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for third person singular”.

41. Isabelle: “Not ever? Papa Georges won't let **me**. He's very strict about **it**.”

According to the conversation above Isabelle said “Not ever? Papa Georges won't let me. He's very strict about it”, from that utterance “Me” refer to Isabelle because “me” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “me” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “me” is also taken after verb “let”, hence “me” called as object pronoun. Then, pronoun “It” refer to movie because “it” is used to point out the thing in conversation, as the result “it” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “it” is also taken after preposition “about”, hence “it” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “ me, it” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for “me” represent to first person singular and “it” represent to third person singular”.

42. Hugo: "I love the movies. My father always took **me** for my birthday."

According to the conversation above Hugo said "My father always took me for my birthday". The utterance consist of two sentences. From that utterance "Me" refer to Hugo because "me" is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result "me" can be called as first person singular. Mean while "me" is also taken after verb "took", hence "me" called as indirect object pronoun then "my birthday" as direct object. Those mean that "me" in that utterance could be mention as "object pronoun for first person singular".

43. Isabelle: "I don't know. He never said. I bet my parents would've let **me**."

According to the conversation above Isabelle said "I bet my parents would've let me", from that utterance "Me" refer to Isabelle because "me" is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result "me" can be called as first person singular. Mean while "me" is also taken after verb "let", hence "me" called as object pronoun. Those mean that "me" in that utterance could be mention as "object pronoun for first person singular".

44. Hugo: "What happened to **them**?"

According to the conversation above Hugo said "What happened to them? ". The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance "them" refer to parents because "them" is used to point out another peoples in conversation, as the result "them" can be called as third person plural. Mean while "them" is also taken after preposition "to", hence "them" called as object pronoun.



Those mean that “them” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for third person plural”.

45. Isabelle: “You think about **him** a lot, don't you?”

According to the conversation above Isabelle said “You think about him a lot, don't you? ”, from that utterance “Him” refers to Hugo’s father because “him” is used to point out the person in conversation, as the result “him” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “him” is also taken after preposition “about”, hence “him” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “him” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for third person singular”.

46. Hugo: “Not as long as the clocks keep on running and no one sees **me**. Act natural.”

According to the conversation above Hugo said “Not as long as the clocks keep on running and no one sees me. Act natural ”,From that utterance “Me” refer to Hugo because “me” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “me” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “me” is also taken after verb “sees”, hence “me” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “me” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for first person singular”.

47. Isabelle: “Being enigmatic really doesn't suit **you**.”

According to the conversation above Isabelle said “Being enigmatic really doesn't suit you ”, from that utterance “You” refer to Hugo because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken



after verb “suit”, hence “You” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “you” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for second person singular”.

48. Hugo: “It's an automaton. My father was fixing **it** before he died.”

According to the conversation above Hugo said “It's an automaton. My father was fixing it before he died”. The utterance consist of two sentences. From that utterance “It” refers to automaton because “it” is used to point out the thing in conversation, as the result “it” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “it” is also taken after verb “fixing”, hence “it” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “it” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for third person singular”.

49. Isabelle: “What happens when you wind **him** up?”

According to the conversation above Isabelle said “What happens when you wind him up? ”. The utterance consist of two sentences. From that utterance “Him” refers to automaton because “him” is used to point out the thing in conversation, as the result “him” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “him” is also taken after verb “wind”, hence “him” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “him” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for third person singular”

50. Isabelle: “Mama Jeanne, We have to talk to **you**. This is Hugo Cabret.”

According to the conversation above Isabelle said “Mama Jeanne, We have to talk to you. This is Hugo Cabret”, from that utterance “You” refers to Jeanne because “You” is used to point out another participants in

conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken after preposition “to”, hence “You” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “you” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for second person singular”.

51. Jeanne: “No, but it needed my key. The key I gave **you**.”

According to the conversation above Isabelle said “No, but it needed my key. The key I gave you”, from that utterance “You” refer to Isabelle, because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken after verb “gave”, hence “You” called as indirect object pronoun then the key as direct object pronoun. Those mean that “you” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for second person singular”.

52. Hugo: “Please tell **us** what's going on.”

According to the conversation above Hugo said “Please tell us what's going on”, from that utterance “Us” refer to Hugo and Isabelle because “us” is used to point out the speaker and another participant together in conversation, as the result “us” can be called as first person plural. Mean while “us” is also taken after verb “tell”, hence “us” called as as indirect object pronoun then what as direct object. Those mean that “us” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for first person plural”.

53. Georges: “Not on the stairs? Didn't you see **her** when you were going past?”

According to the conversation Georges said “Didn't you see her when you were going past?” from that utterance “her” refer to Fizzie because “her” is used to point out the person in conversation, as the result “her” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “her” is also taken after verb “see”, hence “her” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “her” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for third person singular”.

54. Woman: “Oh, Gustave, be intrepid. Say hello to **her**. Come on, give **me** your best smile. It's beautiful. Radiant! Thank **you**.”

According to the conversation woman said “Oh, Gustave, be intrepid. Say hello to her” from that utterance “her” refer to girl because “her” is used to point out the person in conversation, as the result “her” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “her” is also taken after preposition “to”, hence “her” called as indirect object pronoun then hello as direct object. Then, pronoun Me refer to woman because “me” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “me” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “me” is also taken after verb “give”, hence “me” called as indirect object pronoun then best smile as direct object. Then, Pronoun You refer to Train inspector because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken after verb “thank”, hence “You” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “her, me, you” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for “her” represent to third person singular, “me” represent to first person singular and “you” represent to second person singular”.

55. Train inspector: “Mademoiselle Lisette. A very gracious good evening to **you**.”

According to the conversation Train inspector said “Mademoiselle Lisette. A very gracious good evening to you”. Pronoun “You” refer to woman because “You” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “You” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “You” is also taken after preposition “to”, hence “You” called as object pronoun. Those mean that “you” in that utterance could be mention as “object pronoun for second person singular”.

**c. Possessive adjective**

1. Georges: “Got you at last! Not the first time you've stolen from me, is it **my** little thief?! Quick, empty **your** pockets.”
- According to the conversation, Georges said “Not the first time you've stolen from me, is it my little thief? Quick, empty your pockets” . The utterance consist of three sentence. From that utterance “My” refer to Georges because because “my” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “my” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “my” is also taken before noun “little thief”, hence “my” called as possessive adjective. Then, “Your” refer to Hugo because “Your” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “Your” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “Your” is also taken before noun “pockets”, hence “Your” called as as possessive adjective. Those mean that “my and your” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive adjective for “my” represent to first person singular and “your” represent to second person singular”.



2. Hugo: “Give me **my** notebook!”

According to the conversation, Hugo said “Give me my notebook!”. The utterance consist of one sentence. From that utterance “My” refer to Hugo because “my” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “my” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “my” is also taken before noun “notebook”, hence “my” called as possessive adjective. Those mean that “my” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive adjective for first perso singular”.

3. Georges: “It's no longer **your** notebook! It is **my** notebook and I'll do with it what I like! Maybe I'll just burn it!”

According to the conversation, Georges said “It's no longer your notebook! It is my notebook” from that utterance “Your” refer to Hugo because “Your” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “Your” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “Your” is also taken before noun “notebook”, hence “Your” called as as possessive adjective. Then, “My” refer to Georges because “my” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “my” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “my” is also taken before noun “notebook”, hence “my” called as possessive adjective. Those mean that “your, my” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive adjective for “your” represent to second person singular and “my” represent to first person singular”.

4. Georges: “I know you're there. What's **your** name, boy?”

According to the conversation, Georges said “What's your name, boy?”. The utterance consist of two sentences. From that utterance “You”r refer to



Hugo because “Your” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “Your” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “Your” is also taken before noun “name”, hence “Your” called as as possessive adjective. Those mean that “your” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive adjective for second person singular”.

5. Hugo: “**Your** grandfather stole **my** notebook. I've got to get it back before he burns it.”

According to the conversation, Hugo said “Your grandfather stole my notebook”. The utterance consist of two sentences. From that utterance “Your” refer to Isabelle because “Your” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “Your” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “Your” is also taken before noun “grandfather”, hence “Your” called as as possessive adjective. Then, My refer to Hugo because “my” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “my” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “my” is also taken before noun “notebook”, hence “my” called as possessive adjective. Those mean that “your, my” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive adjective for “your” represent to second person singular and “my” represent to first person singular”.

6. Isabelle: “Papa Georges isn't **my** grandfather. And he isn't a thief. You're the thief.”

According to the conversation, Isabelle said “Papa Georges isn't my grandfather” from that utterance “My” refer to Isabelle because “my” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “my” can be

called as first person singular. Mean while “my” is also taken before noun “notebook”, hence “my” called as possessive adjective. Those mean that “my” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive adjective for first person singular”.

7. Hugo: “No... No, I do. **My** father and I used to read Jules Verne together.”

According to the conversation, Hugo said “My father and I used to read Jules Verne together” from that utterance “My” refer to Hugo because “my” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “my” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “my” is also taken before noun “father”, hence “my” called as possessive adjective. Those mean that “my” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive adjective for first person singular”.

8. Train Inspector: “Excellent. It's straight to the orphanage with you, isn't it? What were you doing looking in that man's bottle? Was that **your** bottle?! Was that **your** paper bag? It states clearly... Yes, Gustave Dasté here. Yes, Officer, another orphan. Trespass and theft this time. **His** hand was trespassing inside a paper bag, The object of **his** plunder? A pastry. Be quiet! Keep... Stop **your** sniffing, you little urchin, with **your** filthy little mitts. No, of course I wasn't talking to you. I have only the highest respect for you. Please. No, that was not a comment about **your** wife. That's absurd. I have not heard any of those rumors. No, I was not aware of that. Well, I'm sure she will return.”

According to the conversation, “Your” refer to the boy because “Your” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “Your” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “Your” is also taken before noun “bottle, paper bag, sniffing, filthy little mitts, wife”, hence “Your” called as as possessive adjective. Then, “His” refer to boy because

“his” is used to point out the person in conversation, as the result “his” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “his” is also taken before noun “hand, plunder”, hence “his” called as possessive adjective. Those mean that “your, his” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive adjective for “your” represent to second person singular and “his” represent to third person singular”.

9. Train inspector: “Apologies about **your** wife. What do you think I should do about her?”  
According to the conversation, train inspector said “Apologies about your wife. What do you think I should do about her?” , from that utterance “Your” refers to man because “Your” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “Your” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “Your” is also explain and emphasize to the noun “wife” noun “wife”, hence “Your” called as as possessive adjective.
10. Hugo: “I love the movies. **My** father always took me for **my** birthday.”  
According to the conversation, Hugo said “My father always took me for my birthday”. The utterance consist of two sentences. From that utterance “My” refer to Hugo because “my” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “my” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “my” is also explain and emphasize to the noun “father and birthday” hence “my” called as possessive adjective. Those mean that “my” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive adjective for first person singular”.
11. Isabelle: “I don't know. He never said. I bet **my** parents would've let me.”

According to the conversation, Isabelle said “I bet my parents would've let me” from that utterance “My” refer to Isabelle because is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “my” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “my” is also explain and emphasize to the noun “parents”, hence “my” called as possessive adjective. Those mean that “my” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive adjective for first person singular”.

12. Isabelle: “They died when I was a baby. But Papa Georges and Mama Jeanne, they're **my** godparents, so they took me in. They're very nice about most everything, except the movies.”

According to the conversation, Isabelle said “But Papa Georges and Mama Jeanne, they're my godparents, so they took me in” from that utterance “My” refer to Isabelle because “my” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “my” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “my” is also explain and emphasize to the noun “godparents”, hence “my” called as possessive adjective. Those mean that “my” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive adjective for first person singular”.

13. Hugo: “He said it was like seeing **his** dreams in the middle of the day. The movies were our special place.. where we could go and watch something, and we didn't miss **my** mum so much.”

According to the conversation, Hugo said “He said it was like seeing his dreams in the middle of the day”, from that utterance “His” refer to Hugo’s father because “his” is used to point out the person in conversation, as the



result “his” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “his” is also taken before noun “dreams”, hence “his” called as possessive adjective. Hugo said “we didn't miss my mum so much” then My refers to Hugo because “my” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “my” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “my” is also explain and emphasize to the noun “mum”, hence “my” called as possessive adjective. Those mean that “his, my” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive adjective for “his” represent to third person singular and “my” represent to first person singular”.

14. Isabelle: “I work with **my** Papa Georges at the toy booth. Surely you've seen me there before. And this is **my** cousin from the country, Hugo. You'll have to forgive him. He's quite simple-minded. Doltish, really. Poor thing.”

According to the conversation, Isabelle said “I work with my Papa Georges at the toy booth. Surely you've seen me there before. And this is my cousin from the country, Hugo” from that utterance “My” refers to Isabelle because because “my” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “my” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “my” is also explain and emphasize to the noun “Papa and cousin”, hence “my” called as possessive adjective. Those mean that “my” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive adjective for first person singular”.

15. Isabelle: “Yes. Christina Rossetti's **her** name, after the poetess. Would you like me to recite? **My** heart is like a singing bird Whose nest is in a water'd shoot **My** heart is like an apple tree Whose boughs are bent with thick-set.”

According to the conversation, Isabelle said “Yes. Christina Rossetti's her name, after the poetess”, Then, Her refers to cat because is used to point out



the thing in conversation, as the result “my” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “my” is also explain and emphasize to the noun “name”, hence “my” called as possessive adjective. Then, “my” refer to isabelle because because “my” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “my” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “my” is also explain and emphasize to the noun “heart”, hence “my” called as possessive adjective. Those mean that “her, my” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive adjective for “her “ represent to third person singular and “my” represent to first person singular”.

16. Jeanne: “No, but it needed **my** key. The key I gave you.”

According to the conversation, Jeanne said “No, but it needed my key” from that utterance “My” refers to Jeanne because “my” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “my” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “my” is also explain and emphasize to the noun “key”, hence “my” called as possessive adjective. Those mean that “my” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive adjective for first person singular”.

17. Jeanne: “Stop. Stop, Georges. Stop it! This is **your** work!”

According to the conversation, Jeanne said “Stop. Stop, Georges. Stop it! This is your work!” from that utterance “your” refer to Georges because “your” is used to point out another participant in conversation, as the result “you” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “your” is also explain and emphasize to the noun “work”, hence “your” called as

possessive adjective. Those mean that “your” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive adjective for second person singular”.

18. Rene tabard: “Méliès alive? Come with me. **Your** godfather is a passion of mine. He was a great filmmaker. Here he is at work in his studio. And this is a handbill from **his** stage act. Here is the great crystal mystery clock made by **his** mentor, Robert-Houdin. And this... is one of his actual cameras.”

According to the conversation, Rene Tabard said “Your godfather is a passion of mine. He was a great filmmaker ” from that utterance “your” refers to Isabelle because “your” is used to point out another participant in conversation, as the result “you” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “your” is also explain and emphasize to the noun “godfather”, hence “your” called as possessive adjective. Then, Rene Tabard said “And this is a handbill from his stage act. Here is the great crystal mystery clock made by his mentor, Robert-Houdin”, from that utterance “his” refer to Georges because “his” is used to point out another person in conversation, as the result “his” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “his” is also explain and emphasize to the noun “stage act, mentor”, hence “his” called as possessive adjective. Those mean that “your” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive adjective for “your” represent to second person singular and “his” represent to third person singular”.

19. Rene tabard: “In the end, he made over 500 movies. He was phenomenally popular in **his** day.”

From that conversation, Rene Tabard said “In the end, he made over 500 movies. He was phenomenally popular in his day”, from that utterance “his” refer to Georges because “his” is used to point out another person in

conversation, as the result “his” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “his” is also explain and emphasize to the noun “day”, hence “his” called as possessive adjective. Those mean that “his” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive adjective for third person singular”.

20. Hugo: “Could we watch some of **his** movies?”

From that conversation, Hugo said “Could we watch some of his movies? ”, from that utterance “his” refer to Georges because “his” is used to point out another person in conversation, as the result “his” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “his” is also explain and emphasize to the noun “movies”, hence “his” called as possessive adjective. Those mean that “his” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive adjective for third person singular”.

21. Monsieur Labisse: “One of **our** finest. Very good plates.”

According to the conversation, Monsieur Labisse said “One of our finest. Very good plates”, from that utterance “our” refer to Monsieur Labisse and woman Jules Verne because “our” is used to point out another the speaker and another people together in conversation, as the result “our” can be called as first person plural. Mean while “our” is also explain and emphasize to the noun “finest”, hence “our” called as possessive adjective. Those mean that “our” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive adjective for first person plural”.

22. Rene tabard: “I don't wish to impose on you, Madame Méliès, but if this is to be the only time we meet, please, let me express to you the profound debt of gratitude I owe **your** husband. When I was

a boy, I saw all **his** films. They inspired me. **Your** husband is a very great artist.”

According to the conversation, Rene Tabard said “I owe your husband”, from that utterance “your” refers to Jeanne because “your” is used to point out another participant in conversation, as the result “you” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “your” is also explain and emphasize to the noun “husband”, hence “your” called as possessive adjective. Then, Rene Tabard said “When I was a boy, I saw all his films. They inspired me. Your husband is a very great artist”, from that utterance “his” refer to Georges because “his” is used to point out another person in conversation, as the result “his” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “his” is also explain and emphasize to the noun “films”, hence “his” called as possessive adjective. Those mean that “your” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive adjective for “your” represent to second person singular and “his” represent to third person singular”.

23. Rene tabard: “Then we will take **our** leave, madame. And I do hope you'll forgive me for saying...you are as lovely now as you were in the movies.”
- According to the conversation, Rene Tabard said “Then we will take our leave, madame”, from that utterance “our” refer to refers to Rene Tabard and Jeanne because “our” is used to point out another the speaker and another people together in conversation, as the result “our” can be called as first person plural. Mean while “our” is also explain and emphasize to the noun “leave”, hence “our” called as possessive adjective. Those mean that



“our” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive adjective for first person plural”.

24. Rene tabard: “She appeared in almost all **his** films.”

From that conversation , Rene Tabard said “She appeared in almost all his films” from that utterance “his” refer to Georges because “his” is used to point out another person in conversation, as the result “his” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “his” is also explain and emphasize to the noun “films”, hence “his” called as possessive adjective. Those mean that “his” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive adjective for third person singular”.

25. Georges: “Just like you...I loved to fix things. I started out as a magician. Mama Jeanne was **my** assistant. We were very successful, I must say. We even had **our** own theater. But I was always tinkering with machines. I had **my** own workshop at the theater, where I could invent new illusions. Once, I even built a working automaton. Oh, he... was a particular treasure. I put **my** heart and soul into him. Then, one night, Mama Jeanne and I went to visit a traveling circus. We were walking past the side show tents when I noticed something. Something strange. Something wonderful.”

From that conversation, Georges said “We even had our own theater” from that utterance “Our” refers to Georges and Jeanne because is used to point out another the speaker and another people together in conversation, as the result “our” can be called as first person plural. Mean while “our” is also explain and emphasize to the noun “own theater”, hence “our” called as possessive adjective. Then, Georges said “Mama Jeanne was my assistant. I had my own workshop at the theater. I put my heart and soul into him” from that utterance “My” refer to Georges because “our” is used to point out



another the speaker and another people together in conversation, as the result “our” can be called as first person plural. Mean while “our” is also explain and emphasize to the noun “assistant, own workshop, heart”, hence “our” called as possessive adjective. Those mean that “our” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive adjective for “our” represent to first person plural and “my” represent to first person plural”.

26. Georges: “The Lumière brothers had invented the movies. I fell in love with **their** invention. How could I not be part of it? It was like a new kind of magic. I asked the Lumière brothers to sell me a camera, but they refused. You see, they were convinced that movies were only a passing fad and they saw no future in it, or so they said. In the end, I built **my** own camera using leftover pieces from the automaton. I just had to be a part of this new wonder. We risked everything. And we sold the theater and everything we had so we could build **our** own movie studio.”

From that conversation, Georges said “The Lumière brothers had invented the movies. I fell in love with their invention”, from that utterance “Their” refer to Lumiere brothers because “Their” is used to point out another participants in conversation, as the result “their” can be called as third person plural. Mean while “their” is also explain and emphasize to the noun “invention”, hence “their” called as possessive adjective. Then, Georges said “I built my own camera using leftover pieces from the automaton”, from that utterance “My” refer to Georges because “my” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “my” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “my” is also explain and emphasize to the noun “own camera”, hence “my” called as possessive adjective. Then, Georges said “And we sold the theater and everything we had so we could build our

own movie studio”, from that utterance “Our” refer to Georges and Jeanne because “Our” is used to point out the speaker and another people together in conversation, as the result “our” can be called as first person plural. Mean while “our” is also explain and emphasize to the noun “own movie studio”, hence “our” called as possessive adjective. Those mean that “their, my, our” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive adjective for “their” represent to third person plural, “my” represent to first person singular while “our” represent to first person plural”.

27. Rene tabard: “Honored guests, I am proud to welcome you to this gala celebrating the life and work of Georges Méliès! For years, most of **his** films were thought to be lost. Indeed, Monsieur Méliès believed so himself. But we began a search. We looked through vaults, through private collections, barns and catacombs. **Our** work was rewarded with old negatives, boxes of prints, and trunks full of decaying film, which we were able to save. We now have over 80 films by Georges Méliès. And tonight, **their** creator, and the newest member of the Film Academy faculty, is here to share them with you.”

From that conversation, Rene Tabard said “I am proud to welcome you to this gala celebrating the life and work of Georges Méliès! For years, most of his films were thought to be lost”, from that utterance “his” refer to Georges because “his” is used to point out another person in conversation, as the result “his” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “his” is also explain and emphasize to the noun “films”, hence “his” called as possessive adjective. Then, “Our” refer to Rene Tabard and Monsieur Méliès because “Our” is used to point out the speaker and another people together in conversation, as the result “our” can be called as first person plural. Mean while “our” is also explain and emphasize to the noun “work”,

hence “our” called as possessive adjective. Then, “Their” refer to 80 films because “Their” is used to point out the things in conversation, as the result “their” can be called as third person plural. Mean while “their” is also explain and emphasize to the noun “creator”, hence “their” called as possessive adjective. Those mean that “his, our, their” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive adjective for “his” represent to third person singular, “our” represent to first person plural while “their” represent to third person plural”.

#### d. Possessive pronoun

1. Train inspector: “Nice try. Go on, get in there! Do you think it's **mine**?”

From that conversation, Train Inspector said “Do you think it's mine? ” from that utterance “Mine” refers to train inspector because “mine” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “mine” can be called as first person plural. Mean while “mine” is also explain the noun “baby”, hence “mine” called as possessive adjective. Those mean that “mine” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive pronoun for first person singular”.

2. Train inspector: “I don't know what to do. She's having a baby, you know. Sure it's **yours**?”

According to the conversation, Train Inspector said “She's having a baby, you know. Sure it's yours?”, from that utterance “Yours” refers to man because “yours” is used to point out another participant in conversation, as the result “yours” can be called as second person plural. Mean while “yours” is also explain the noun “baby”, hence “yours” called as possessive

adjective. Those mean that “yours” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive pronoun for second person singular”.

3. Train inspector: “Of course it's **yours**. When's the last time you had relations with her? Any time in the last year?”  
According to the conversation, Train Inspector said “Of course it's yours. When's the last time you had relations with her? ”, from that utterance “Yours” refers to man because “yours” is used to point out another participant in conversation, as the result “yours” can be called as second person plural. Mean while “yours” is also explain the noun “baby”, hence “yours” called as possessive adjective. Those mean that “yours” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive pronoun for second person singular”.
4. Isabelle: “Hold on! You've seen my house. Isn't it about time that I saw **yours**? After all, I am your only friend.”  
According to the conversation, Isabelle said “Hold on! You've seen my house. Isn't it about time that I saw yours? ”, from that utterance “Yours” refer to Hugo because “yours” is used to point out another participant in conversation, as the result “yours” can be called as second person plural. Mean while “yours” is also explain the noun “house”, hence “yours” called as possessive adjective. Those mean that “yours” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive pronoun for second person singular”.
5. Rene tabard: “Méliès alive? Come with me. Your godfather is a passion of **mine**. He was a great filmmaker.”

From that conversation, Rene Tabard said “Your godfather is a passion of mine. He was a great filmmaker ”, from that utterance “Mine” refer to Rene



Tabard because “mine” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “mine” can be called as first person plural. Mean while “mine” is also explain the noun “godfather”, hence “mine” called as possessive adjective. Those mean that “mine” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive pronoun for first person singular”.

6. Train inspector: “Another orphan. Has been a busy week. Trespass, theft, pilfering, littering, pillorying, walking about, playing. It's irrelevant. Please come and pick him up. Anyway, how are you? Oh, she came back? Oh, you think it's **yours**?”

According to the conversation, Train inspector said “Please come and pick him up. Anyway, how are you? Oh, she came back? Oh, you think it's yours? ”, from that utterance “Yours” refer to Hugo because “yours” is used to point out another participant in conversation, as the result “yours” can be called as second person plural. Mean while “yours” is also explain the noun, hence “yours” called as possessive adjective. Those mean that “yours” in that utterance could be mention as “possessive pronoun for second person singular”.

#### e. Reflexive pronoun

1. Georges: “The only thing I couldn't bring **myself** to destroy was my beloved automaton.”

From that conversation, Georges said “The only thing I couldn't bring myself to destroy was my beloved automaton”, from that utterance “Myself” refer to Georges because “Myself” is used to point out the speaker in conversation, as the result “Myself” can be called as first person singular. Mean while “Myself” is also taken after verb “bring”, hence “mine” called



as reflexive pronoun. Those mean that “Myself” in that utterance could be mention as “reflexive pronoun for first person singular”.

2. Train inspector: “Then it's straight to the orphanage with you. You'll learn a thing or two there. I certainly did. How to follow orders. How to keep to **yourself**. How to survive without a family. Because you don't need one. You don't need a family.”

According to the conversation, Train inspector said “I certainly did. How to follow orders. How to keep to yourself”, from that utterance “yourself” refer to Hugo because “yourself” is used to point out another participant in conversation, as the result “yourself” can be called as second person singular. Mean while “Myself” is also taken after preposition “to”, hence “yourself” called as reflexive pronoun. Those mean that “yourself” in that utterance could be mention as “reflexive pronoun for second person singular”.

3. Rene tabard: “ Honored guests, I am proud to welcome you to this gala celebrating the life and work of Georges Méliès! For years, most of his films were thought to be lost. Indeed, Monsieur Méliès believed so **himself**. But we began a search.”

According to the conversation, Rene Tabard said “Indeed, Monsieur Méliès believed so himself. But we began a search”, from that utterance “himself” refer to Monsieur Melies because “himself” is used to point out another person in conversation, as the result “himself” can be called as third person singular. Mean while “himself” is also taken after verb “believed”, hence “himself” called as reflexive pronoun. Those mean that “himself” in that utterance could be mention as “reflexive pronoun for third person singular”.

**CHAPTER III**

**THE DOMINANT PERSONAL PRONOUN ON HUGO MOVIE BY**

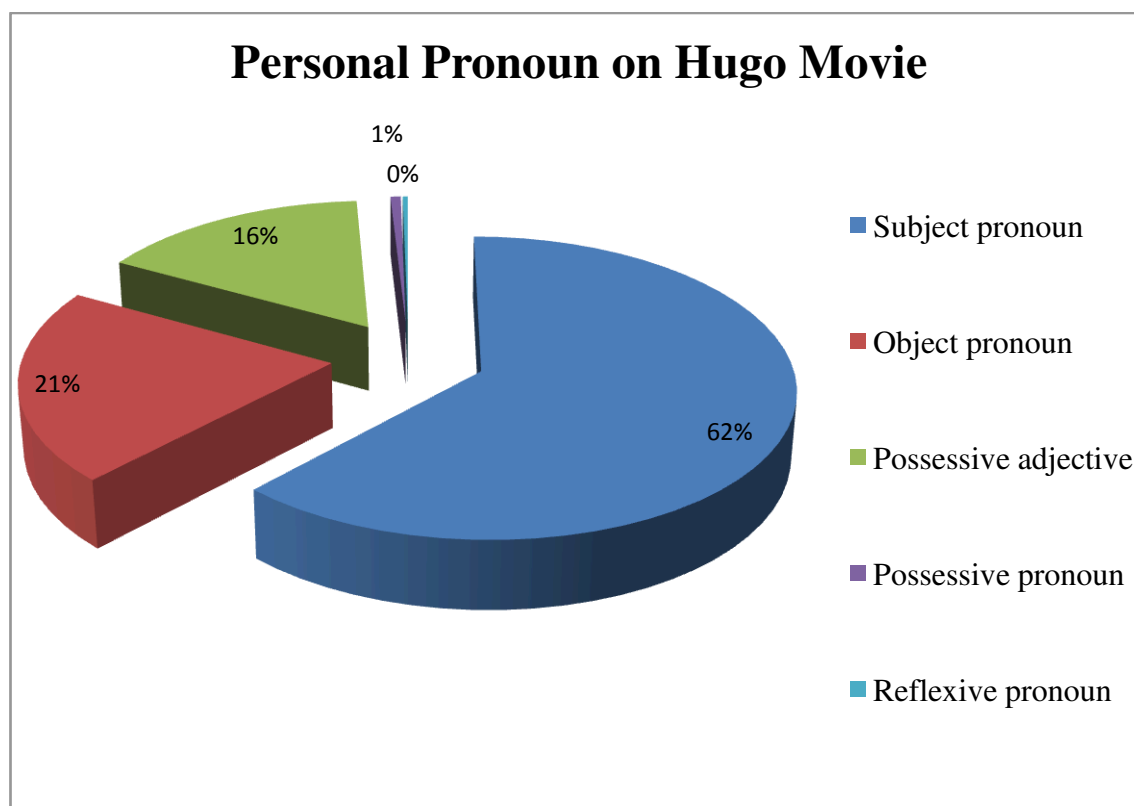
**MARTIN SCORSESE**

In this chapter explain about the categories of personal pronoun that are used in “Hugo” movie. The researcher finds out and analyze personal pronoun in “Hugo” movie. From this movie, researcher finds the statistic of the using of personal pronoun as shown in the table below:

3.1 Statistic of Personal Pronoun on Hugo Movie

Kinds of Personal Pronoun	Percentage
Subject pronoun	$\frac{606}{981} \times 100\% = 62\%$
Object pronoun	$\frac{209}{981} \times 100\% = 21\%$
Possessive Adjective	$\frac{157}{981} \times 100\% = 16\%$
Possessive Pronoun	$\frac{6}{981} \times 100\% = 0,61\%$
Reflexive Pronoun	$\frac{3}{981} \times 100\% = 0,30\%$

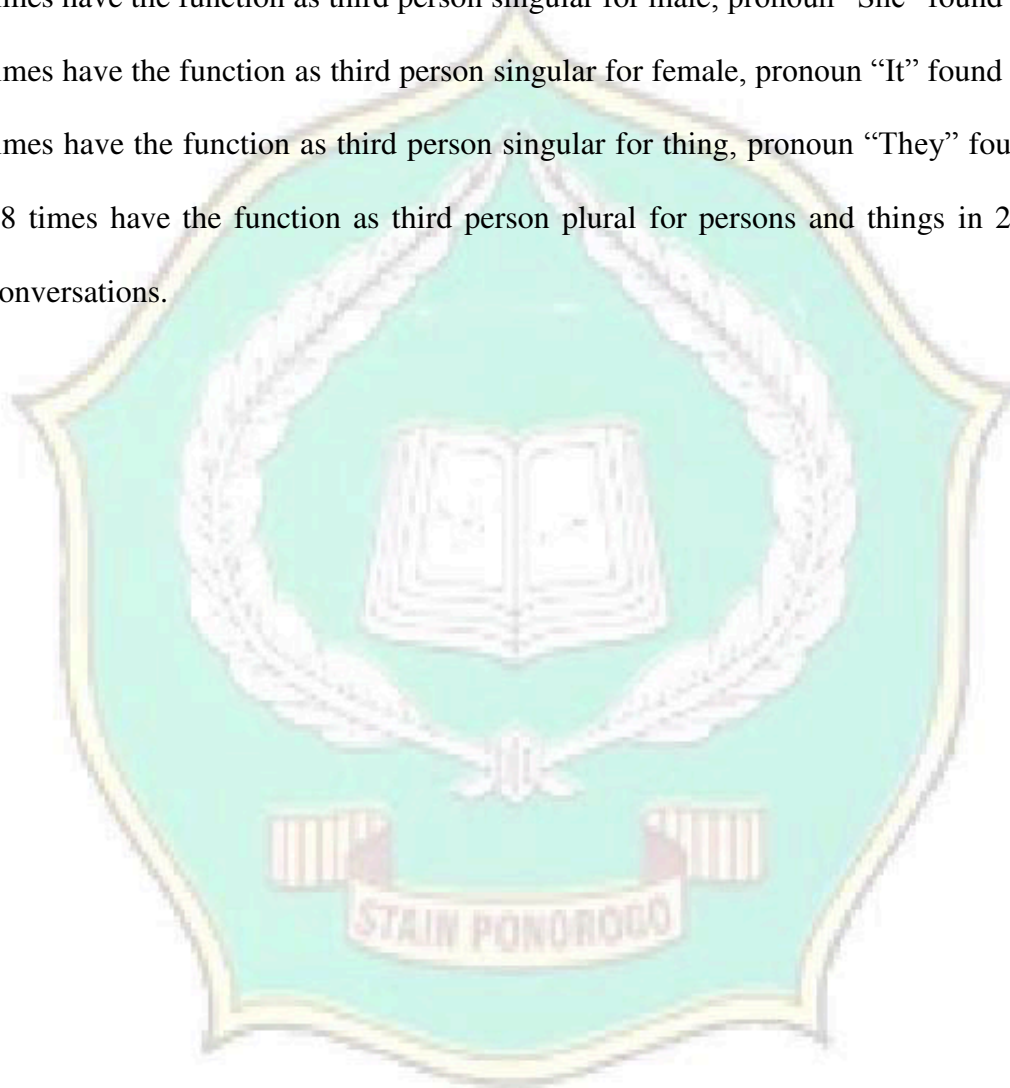
### 3.2 The diagram of personal pronoun on Hugo movie



The result of personal pronoun categories in “Hugo” movie.

In “Hugo” movie, there are 981 times which show personal pronouns. There are five kinds of personal pronouns which are researcher found in this movie. They are subject pronoun, object pronoun, possessive adjective, possessive pronoun and reflexive pronoun. The result in this research, researcher found 606 times (62 %) of subject pronouns, 209 times (21 %) of object pronouns, 157 times (16 %) of possessive adjectives, 6 times ( 0,61 %) of possessive pronouns and 3 times (0,30 %) of reflexive pronouns. From that explanation above, it can conclude that the dominant personal pronoun on “Hugo” movie is subject pronoun. The percentage of subject pronoun is 62 %, it found from 606 times and

divided into pronoun “I” found 210 times have the function as first person singular, pronoun “You” found 162 times have the function as second person singular if one participant and plural if more than one participants, pronoun “We” found 51 times have the function as first person plural, pronoun “He” found 69 times have the function as third person singular for male, pronoun “She” found 10 times have the function as third person singular for female, pronoun “It” found 76 times have the function as third person singular for thing, pronoun “They” found 28 times have the function as third person plural for persons and things in 272 conversations.



## CHAPTER IV

### CLOSING

This is the last chapter that consists of conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion is taken based on the analysis. The researcher also gives suggestion to everyone who reads this research.

#### 1. Conclusion.

- a. Based on research findings and analysis of the data, the researcher concludes that kinds of personal pronoun are subject pronoun, object pronoun, possessive adjective, possessive pronoun and reflexive pronoun. The researcher found 981 times of personal pronouns that consist of subject pronoun 606 times divided into pronoun "I" 210 times, pronoun "You" 162 times, pronoun "We" 51 times, pronoun "He" 69 times, pronoun "She" 10 times, pronoun "It" 76 times, pronoun "They" 28 times in 272 conversations. Object pronoun 209 times divided into pronoun "Me" 65 times, pronoun "You" 52 times, pronoun "Us" (1), pronoun "Him" 26 times, pronoun "Her" 9 times, "It" 46 times, "Them" 10 times in 147 conversations. Possessive adjective 157 times divided into pronoun My (77 times), Your (55 times), Our (6 times), His (16 times), Her (1), pronoun Its isn't founds in this movie, Their (twice) in 96 conversations. Possessive pronoun 6 times divided into pronoun "Mine" twice, pronoun "Yours" 4 times in 6 conversations, pronoun Ours, His, Hers, Its and Theirs aren't found in "Hugo" movie. Reflexive pronoun 3 times divided into pronoun



Myself (1), Yourself (1), Himself (1) in 3 conversations, pronoun Ourselves, Herself, Itself and Themselves aren't found in "Hugo" movie.

- b. The dominant personal pronoun on Hugo movie by Martin Scorsese is subject pronoun. The percentage of subject pronoun is 62 %, it found from 606 times and divided into pronoun "I" found 210 times have the function as first person singular, pronoun "You" found 162 times have the function as second person singular if one participant and plural if more than one participants, pronoun "We" found 51 times have the function as first person plural, pronoun "He" found 69 times have the function as third person singular for male, pronoun "She" found 10 times have the function as third person singular for female, pronoun "It" found 76 times have the function as third person singular for thing, pronoun "They" found 28 times have the function as third person plural for persons and things.

## 2. Suggestion.

By considering the result of the research, the researcher gives some suggestion forwarded to:

- a. Students.

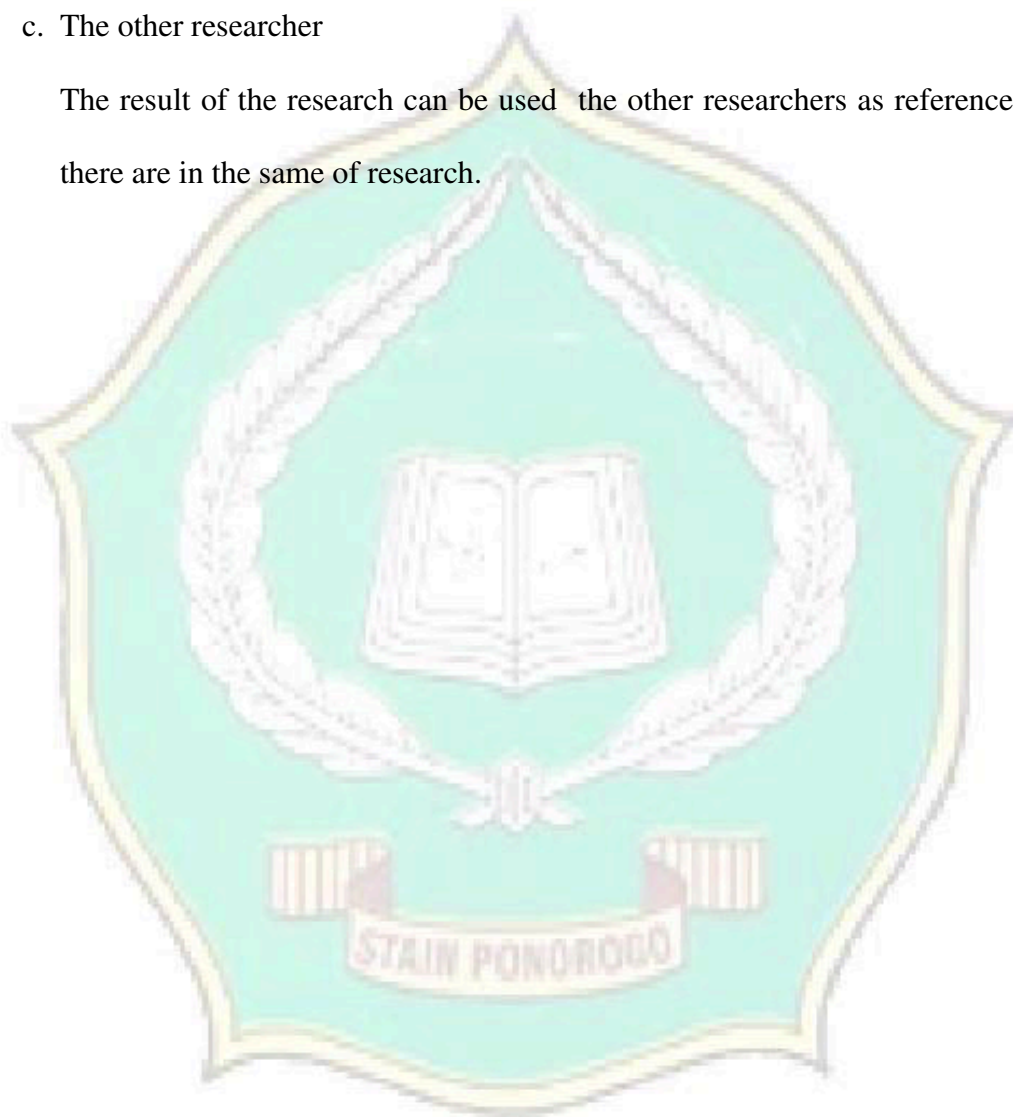
The result of the research can be used as a reference in studying about pronoun especially personal pronoun.

b. Lecturers.

The result of the research can be used as additional reference in teaching grammar especially about personal pronoun because it is important in order to built successful in study grammar.

c. The other researcher

The result of the research can be used the other researchers as reference if there are in the same of research.



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