AN ANALYSIS ON THE USE OF PRONOUN IN SPOOF TEXT "HONEY, WHAT IS FOR SUPPER?"

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Abstract. When acquiring English, we begin with the fundamentals. The fundamental elements are portions of discourse. Noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection are the parts of speech. The frequent use of pronouns in daily life is one of the inspirations for this study. Understanding pronouns allows a person to build basic sentences that may be used to learn vocabulary and enable someone to become fluent in English. The purpose of this study is to determine the proportion of subject pronouns in the Spoof version of "Honey, What's for Supper?" In this research, a qualitative descriptive methodology is employed. This study reveals that the subject pronoun "He" is 12.0% more prevalent than other pronouns in the Spoof text "Honey, What's for Supper?". This finding is hoped to be a good reference for students and motivate them to improve their reading and writing skills in English.

Keywords: analysis, parts of speech, pronoun, spoof text, writing.

Introduction.

English is a universal language having important uses in business, science, and other disciplines. (Wahid & Thais, 2020), Writing, reading, speaking, and listening are necessary in every subject in school and in life to variable degrees (Hulu et al., 2023). English is incredibly important and is sometimes regarded as the most important of all school subjects. Learning English is therefore essential if you want to succeed in Indonesia. In light of the aforementioned claims, the author may infer that grammar and parts of speech cannot be separated in the learning and teaching of English since parts of speech are the components of grammar that play a crucial role in one's ability to grasp the language (Bakir & McStay, 2018).

The fundamental word categories in English are considered to be parts of speech. English language learners should be able to distinguish and classify the various word kinds in English so that they may comprehend grammatical explanations and employ the appropriate word placement (Choudhary & Arora, 2021). Words that may be employed in a variety of settings are known as parts of speech. Every word in the English language serves as at least one part of speech, and depending on the context, many words can even act as two or more parts of speech at once (Malmsten et al., 2020).

The numerous sorts of words used to build sentences, such as nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections, are referred to as parts of speech, according to Richards et al. (Karam, 2018; Herman et al., 2023).

Analyzing involves making an effort to identify something. One can gain a deeper comprehension of a topic through analysis. The researcher is interested in pronouns in Spoof text for this inquiry. The story is captivating due to the vivid illustrations and compelling narrative. Additionally, the language is straightforward, especially for younger consumers.

A Spoof text provides a narrative with a potentially true historical occurrence and an unexpectedly humorous conclusion. Its societal purpose is to amuse and spread stories. In Nurma (2016), a spoof is a hilarious account of an event. Additionally, the narrative typically leaves the reader with a moral lesson. According to Herman (2014), spoof has a general structure or method of text arrangement and linguistic traits. According to Djuharie (2017), the text is organized as follows: a) Orientation: The text's introduction includes a section on orientation. This serves as both the introduction to the tale and a cue for the reader to identify the genre of the material. b) Events are included into the text that tells the tale and are often presented in chronological sequence. c) Twist: A twist is a passage of text that appears at the conclusion of a story and describes an unexpected development that makes the reader grin and chuckle. The story's funniest passage is this.

According to Djuharie (2017), spoof text has the following language characteristics: 1) Noun: refers to specific characters, creatures, or objects in the narrative. Action verbs, such as "eat," "run," "stay," and other similar verbs, are used to describe occurrences. 3) Connectives are words that link events in a certain order (for instance, first, then, after, before, finally, etc.). 4) Adverb: specifies the time and place of the occurrence (for instance, at the park, two days ago, etc.). 5) Simple past tense: This form of the past tense refers to actions that took place in the past and employs past tense verbs. The purpose of a Spoof text is to intentionally mislead or fool the reader by presenting false or exaggerated information in a humorous or satirical manner. It is a Spoof or satire frequently used to poke fun at a specific topic, event, or individual. Spoof texts are typically written in a manner that imitates the style and tone of profound texts, such as news articles or scientific reports, but with ludicrous or outlandish content and intended as jest.

Spoof texts can take various forms, including imitation advertisements and humorous product evaluations. They are frequently created for entertainment and intended to go viral on social media platforms. Despite their funny character, spoof texts can sometimes have grave consequences, especially if they are misconstrued for authentic information or used to disseminate misinformation or propaganda.

This investigation utilizes "Honey, What's for Supper?" as its primary source. It is intriguing and conveys a positive message, even though the spoof text does not always directly get positive news. In some instances, however, spoof readers can indirectly get a positive message through humour. Everyone should pay attention to the message in the Spoof text. Pronouns are indispensable components of discourse for language learners. We can construct simple sentences using pronouns. In a sentence, pronouns can serve as both subjects and objects.

The Spoof text was chosen by the researcher because it had a lot of pronouns. The researcher is curious in the number of subject pronouns in the spoof text "Honey, What's for Supper?" Based on the context of the research, the following problem can be found:

1) How is the language employed in the "Honey, What's for Supper?" in the Spoof text?

2) Which pronouns are most prevalent in the Spoof text "Honey, What's for Dinner?"?

3) How many pronouns are used in "Honey, What's for Dinner?" in the Spoof text?

The researcher focuses on pronouns, expressly subject pronouns, in their investigation. This pronoun will be elaborated upon. Many intriguing English topics can be discussed in this context. The pronoun study is limited to subject pronouns in the Spoof text "Honey, What's for Dinner?"
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Theoretical Review

In this section, the researcher investigates relevant theories, including studies of part speech, pronoun studies, pronoun usage, pronoun categories, and related earlier research.

1. Studies of Parts of Speech

The eight most prevalent categories of parts of speech are as follows:

a) Noun

A noun is the name of a particular individual, animal, location, item, or idea. Subjects, objects, prepositional objects, and modifiers are all functions of nouns. As displayed below:

1. I finished the investigation. I am the subject
2. The author of the dissertation is Maggie. (the thing is the thesis)
3. The author reported the findings.
4. The results of his investigation can contribute to social transformation. (research adjectivalizes nouns)

b) Adjective

This is a noun or pronoun's description. Adjectives frequently follow nouns or stative verbs, such the verb to be.

1. The diligent student finished her tasks on time.
2. (Diligent describes the learner and comes before the noun student).
3. It can be challenging to balance study time with work obligations.
4. (The adjective difficult describes the difficulty of time management).

c) Adverb

This gives further details about the verb and how the action was carried out. Adverbs describe when, how, and other details. The adverb may or may not appear before the noun, depending on the context.

1. He completed the course with determination. (Explains with enthusiasm how he completed the course in response to the question "how").
2. Recently, Steven registered for the Graduate Certificate in Communication program at Walden University. (Recently modified enrol and reacts when).
3. Then, I confirmed that the preponderance of my sources were peer-reviewed.
4. (This clause alters and describes the next clause. More instances of conjunctive adverbs— adverbs that link one idea to another to strengthen literary cohesion—can be found at this site.

d) Verb

This clarifies what the individual, creature, location, object, or idea does. The verb is placed

after the subject in English.

1. The completion of a doctoral degree requires substantial dedication.
2. She prepared assiduously for the test.
3. A dissertation is challenging to write. (The word "be" can also be used to refer to a copula or connecting verb. It creates a connection between the sentence's complement or predicate—in this example, challenging—and the subject, in this case dissertation writing.)

e) Pronoun

It, she, he, they, that, and those are examples of nouns or phrases that can be replaced with this word.

1. As the applicants arrived, Smith (2020) conducted interviews with them. (they refer to applicants)
2. He preferred unpublished concepts over those that had already been published. (He's talking about Smith, that idea, and that idea)

f) Determiner

This word clarifies the noun's referent (such as his, her, my, theirs, the, a, an, this, those...).

1. Naomi published her book in 2023.
2. The publication enjoyed immense popularity.

g) Preposition

A noun or noun phrase is joined to the remainder of the sentence using this word. On, at, and by are the most common examples, although they may even be as long as four words (as far as, therefore).

1. I opted to evaluate instructors in my local district.
2. The recording device was placed alongside the interviewee.
3. I stopped recording during the interview because the battery was dead.

h) Conjunction

A phrase used to connect two sentences. These may be coordinating (FANBOYS is a simple acronym to memorize this = for, and, not, but, or, yet) or subordinating (for example, because, when).

1. The alternative explanation is adopted due to the lack of statistical significance of the results.
2. Despite the encouraging results, additional research is required in this discipline.

2. Studies of Pronouns

Page, Munoz, and Pyle (2002: p. 78-82) assert five categories of pronouns in English. These include subject, complement, possessive, and reflexive pronouns.

a) Subject pronouns

In the subject position or just following the verb to be, subject pronouns are used.
Subject pronouns : I, We, He, She, You, They, and It.
Example : Juan and I are family. *We* have resided here for three decades. (*We* serves as the subject pronoun for Juan and I).

b) Complement Pronouns

Whether they follow a verb or a preposition, complement pronouns always appear in the complement position.

Complement Pronouns : Me, you, us, him, her, them, and it.

Example : The instructor assigned *her* a failing grade. (her is a complement pronoun)

c) Possessive Adjectives

There is a difference between possessive pronouns and possessive adjectives. Possessive nouns are used in place of nouns; they are essentially modifiers. Possessive forms signify ownership.

Possessive Adjectives : My, our, his, her, your, their, and its.

Example : The dog has injury *its* foot. (The dog's possessive adjectival form is *its.*)

d) Possessive Pronouns

These pronouns may not come before a noun. They are pronouns, so they substitute for the noun. The noun is not repeated because it is understood from the context.

Possessive Pronouns : Ours, his, hers, Mine, yours, theirs and its.

Note : that *his* and *its* are identical whether or not they precede a noun.

Example : The red car is mine. The red *mine*. (*mine* is the Possessive Pronouns for my)

e) Reflexive Adjectives

Typically placed after the verb, these pronouns indicate that the subject is both the agent and the recipient of the action.

Reflexive Adjectives : myself, himself, herself, itself, yourself, themselves, ourselves, themselves.

Note : that in the plural, -self becomes -selves.

Example : They were conversing among *themselves*. (The subject they's reflexive pronoun is *themselves.)*

Methodology of the Study
A. Research Design

This study employed descriptive qualitative methodology. According to Sugiyono (2010), in qualitative research, the researcher is used as the primary instrument, many data gathering methods are used, and inductive data analysis is used (Sidauruk, Silalahi and Herman, 2020). The information is extracted from spoof text "honey, what is for supper?". A literature review and pertinent study were conducted to obtain the data description. In this instance, every page of the Spoof text is analyzed. The purpose is not to distinguish between readers but to identify the pronouns in spoof text "Honey, What is for Supper?".

B. Source of Data

The research's first data are called primary data. The researcher used pronouns from spoof text "Honey, What is for Supper?" as preliminary data based on the subject of the study. The author examined each spoof text "Honey, What is for Supper?" page to locate and identify the pronouns.

C. Methods of the Data Collection and Data Analysis

The researcher performed several data collection procedures. The researcher discovered the pronouns in spoof text "Honey, What is for Supper?". The researcher then analyzed all pronouns using

the following procedure:

a) The act of reading a Spoof text.
b) Examining each page by identifying pronoun-exclusive portions of speech.
c) Calculating the number and frequency of verbs and pronouns found.

Findings

Table 1. Table of Data Analysis of Pronouns

No.	Data	Analysis on the Data
1.	An elderly gentleman of 85 feared *his* wife was getting hard of hearing.	His is the subject pronoun to indicate that the wife belongs to the elderly gentleman.
2.	So one day he called *her* doctor to make an appointment to have *her* hearing checked.	Her is the subject pronoun for the elderly gentleman's wife
3.	The Doctor made an appointment for a hearing test in two weeks, and meanwhile there's a simple informal test the husband could do to give the doctor some idea of the state of her problem.	Her is the subject pronoun for the elderly gentleman's wife
4.	"Here's what *you* do," said the doctor.	You is the subject pronoun for the elderly gentleman
5.	"Start out about 40 feet away from *her*,	Her is the subject pronoun for elderly gentleman's wife
6.	and in a normal conversational speaking tone see if *she* hears you.	She is the subject pronoun for elderly gentleman's wife
7.	If not, go to 30 feet, then 20 feet, and so on until *you* get a response."	You is the subject pronoun for elderly gentleman
8.	That evening, the wife is in the kitchen cooking dinner, and *he's* in the living room.	He's is the subject pronoun for elderly gentleman
9.	*He* tries to ask, "Honey, what's for supper?" No response.	He is the subject pronoun for elderly gentleman
10.	So the husband moved to the other end of the room, about 30 feet from *his* wife and repeats, "Honey, what's for supper?" Still no response.	His is the subject pronoun for elderly gentleman
11.	Next *he* moves into the dining room where *he* is about 20 feet from *his* wife and asks, "Honey, what's for supper?"	He and his is the subject pronoun for elderly gentleman
12.	Again *he* gets no response.	He is the subject pronoun for elderly gentleman

No.	Data	Analysis on the Data
13.	So *he* walks up to the kitchen door, only 10 feet away. "Honey, what's for supper?" Again there is no response.	He is the subject pronoun for elderly gentleman
14.	So *he* walks right up behind *her*. "Honey, what's for supper?" "Jesus Earl, for the fifth time: CHICKEN!"	He is the subject pronoun for elderly gentleman elderly and her elderly gentleman wife

In order to make the text line more interesting and avoid readers misinterpreting the spoof text, the author of the spoof text substituted these pronouns for the pronouns themselves using reference terms.

The summary tables are shown below.:

Table 2. Table of Pronouns

No.	Pronoun	Sentence(s)	Percentage (%)
1.	Subject Pronoun: His	1, 10	4.0%
2.	Subject Pronoun: Her	2, 3, 5	6.0%
3.	Subject Pronoun: You	4, 7	4.0%
4.	Subject Pronoun: She	6	2.0%
5.	Subject Pronoun: He	8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14	12.0%

His (4.0%), Her (6.0%), You (4.0%), and He (12.0%) are the subject pronouns with the highest frequency, while She (2.0%), is the subject pronoun with the lowest frequency, according to the data presented in the table above.

Discussion

Pronouns are the building blocks of straightforward sentences. By understanding pronouns, one can construct basic sentences. The subject pronouns "He" are English language learners' most frequently employed pronouns. It also occurred in a narrative. The subject pronoun "He" precedes other subject pronouns, including her, she, you, and his.

The researcher discussed pronouns, expressly subject pronouns, in light of several factors. Personal pronouns I might make the text less ambiguous, especially for new readers who still need to read to broaden their vocabulary. When expressing concepts, subject pronouns may be used easily. When they start their utterances with the subject pronoun He, inspirations and ideas follow naturally. In addition to movies and novels, students can also master the English language by perusing picture books with simple vocabulary and everyday expressions. An easy-to-read text can indirectly motivate someone to improve his reading ability. Possessing strong reading skills facilitates the development of writing skills.

Conclusion

The findings of the study have answered the research questions. The narrative material of the

spoof uses straightforward language. In the spoof text, it is shown with simple terms and idioms. It is beneficial for beginning English readers to comprehend text. With the subject pronoun "He" accounting for 12.0% of all pronouns in the parodied text, it is the most prevalent pronoun. By beginning a sentence with the subject pronoun "He," It will be simpler for beginners to communicate their ideas and emotions in English. Additionally, It could motivate kids to improve their reading and writing skills in English. Because he will be skilled at writing if he is a competent reader.

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