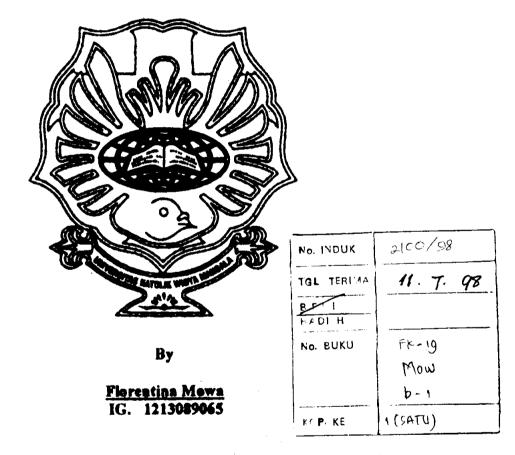
THE BASIC STATEMENT PATTERNS OF BOAWAE DIALECT IN NAGEKEO-FLORES (A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY)

A THESIS

As Partial Fulfillment of The Requrements for The Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in English Language Teaching Faculty



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ABSTRACT

Mowa, Florentina, The Basic Statement Patterns of Boawae Dialect in Nagekeo-Flores (A Descriptive Study), S1 Thesis, The English Department of Widya Mandala Catholic University, Surabaya, 1998.

This study intended to answer the following question: What are the types of basic statement patterns of Boawae dialect ? As such, it was carried out to describe the types of basic statement patterns in Boawae dialect.

The data were prepared by recording and transcribing utterances and cross-checking the data with informants who are the native speakers of Boawae dialect. The basic statements of Boawae dialect were analized under the theory of Samsuri about Indonesian basic statement patterns:

- 1. $K --> GB + (M) + (AUX) + GB^{1} + (ADV)$
- 2. $K \longrightarrow GB + (M) + (AUX) + (ASP) + GK + (ADV)$ 3. $K \longrightarrow GB + (M) + (AUX) + GS + (ADV)$
- $K \longrightarrow GB + (M) + (AUX) + GD + (ADV)$
- $K \longrightarrow GB + (M) + (AUX) + GBil + (ADV)$

K stands for 'kalimat', GB is for 'Gatra Benda', GK is for 'Gatra Kerja', GS is for 'Gatra Sifat', GD is for 'Gatra Depan', and GBil is for 'Gatra Bilangan'; while M is for 'Modal', AUX is 'Kata bantu predikat', ASP is 'Aspek' and ADV is 'Adverba'. By using the techniques of segmenting and coding constituents, it was found that the basic statements of Boawae dialect consist of five obligatory constituents 'Gatra Benda', 'Gatra Sifat', 'Gatra Depan', 'Gatra Kerja' and 'Gatra Bilangan'. With or without optional constituents, the five types of basic statement patterns are formulated as:

1. $K --> GB + (M) + GB^1 + (ADV)$

Example:a. Niko begu ana demu (=Perhaps, Niko is their son) GB M

- b. Ana demu tuga Niko (= Their son is Niko only) ADV GB1
- 2. $K \longrightarrow GB + (M) + (AUX) + GS + (ADV)$

Example:a. Ima bequ bana nebumai (= Ima might be sick yesterday) GB M GS ADV

- b. Kau mae susa (= You shouldn't be sad) GB AUX GS
- 3. K --> GB + (M) + (AUX) + GD + (ADV)

Example:a. Maena mama lau sawa (= Hopefully, mother is in rice M GB GD field)

> b. Ambo mena sao nebulu (= Ambo was at home last night) GB GD ADV

- 4. K --> GB + (M) + (AUX) + (ASP) + GK + (ADV)

 Example:a. Ema begu nade negha (= May be father has slept)

 GB M GK ASP
 - b. <u>Poa kau ngusa beta gula</u> (= Tomorrow, you should buy ADV GB AUX GK some sugar)
 - c. Ema Fitu nabu naa ja zeta lowo
 GB ASP GK ADV

(= Mr. Fitu is having his horses drink in the river)

5. K --> GB + (M) + (AUX) + GBil + (ADV) Example:a. <u>Kami gae zuabutu dia sa</u>o

Example: a. <u>Kami</u> <u>gae zuabutu</u> <u>dia sao</u>

GB GBil ADV

- (= We are eight altogether in this house)
- b. Mesina ja miu ngusa eko wutu

 M GB AUX GBil

(= Actually, you should have four horses)

In general, basic types of statement of Boawae dialect are the same as those of Indonesian but different from those of English. Therefore, students with Boawae dialect background learn Indonesian more easily than they learn English. The use of 'be' form or linking verb in English as obligatory or compulsory constituents is not found in Indonesian or Boawae dialect. On the contrary, the use of numerical phrase in Indonesian or Boawae dialect as obligatory or compulsory constituent is not found in English. By being aware of these striking differences, an English teacher teaching English to Boawae students will be able to predict difficulties found by his students and try to find ways of overcoming them.

The study under report has dealt only with the basic statements which are simple and affirmative known as kernel sentences. It is, therefore, suggested that deeper studies on the sentence structure of Boawae dialect be carried out by other researchers, realizing that the study on basic statement patterns of Boawae dialect is only a small work which touches only a small part of the language.