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

A THESIS

As Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements for
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By

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APPROVAL SHEET (1)</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPROVAL SHEET (2)</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE OF CONTENTS</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRACT</td>
<td>viii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1. Background of the study</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2. Statement of the problem</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3. Objective of the study</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4. Significance of the study</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5. Scope and limitation</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6. Definition of key terms</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7. Organization of the thesis</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1. The basic statement pattern of English</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.1. Pattern I</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.2. Pattern II</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.3. Pattern III</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.4. Pattern IV</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2. The basic statement pattern of Indonesian</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.1. Obligatory constituents</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.1.1. Pattern I</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.1.2. Pattern II</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2. Optional constituents ...................... 46
4.2.1. Modal ...................................... 46
4.2.2. Aspek ...................................... 47
4.2.3. Kata bantu predikat ...................... 49
4.2.4. Adverba: Cara, Tempat dan Waktu ..... 49

CHAPTER V. CONCLUSION

5.1. Summary ...................................... 56
5.2. Conclusion .................................... 61
5.3. Suggestion .................................... 63

BIBLIOGRAPHY .................................... 66

APPENDIX A : QUESTIONNAIRES OF SIMPLE STATEMENTS ..... 67
APPENDIX B : DATA AND ANALYSIS .................. 88
APPENDIX C : LANGUAGE MAPS ..................... 100
ABSTRACT


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 analyzed under the theory of Samsuri about Indonesian basic statement patterns:

1. K --> GB + (M) + (AUX) + GB$^1$ + (ADV)
2. K --> GB + (M) + (AUX) + (ASP) + GK + (ADV)
3. K --> GB + (M) + (AUX) + GS + (ADV)
4. K --> GB + (M) + (AUX) + GD + (ADV)
5. K --> 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 beku ana demu (=Perhaps, Niko is their son)
   GB   M   GB$^1$
   b. Ana demu tusa Niko (= Their son is Niko only)
   GB   ADV   GB$^1$
2. K --> GB + (M) + (AUX) + GS + (ADV)
   Example:a. Ima beku bana nebunai (= Ima might be sick yesterday)
   GB   M   GS   ADV
   b. Kau mae sasa (= 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
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.