CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION
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This chapter summarizes everything discussed in the previous chapters, draws some conclusions based on the findings and gives some suggestions for further studies on Boawae dialect and how to teach English basic statement patterns to the students whose native language is the Boawae dialect.

5.1 SUMMARY

Gleason (1950) claims that the language system lies behind the structure of its sentence and that a word or a phrase alone might not be enough to show a complete idea of the speaker. So, it is necessary to know how words or phrases are combined and how they form basic statement patterns.

That a language may have more than one type of basic statement patterns has been demonstrated in chapter 2. Hook and Crowell (1970) discuss four types of basic statement patterns in English which are determined mostly by the kinds of verbs and 'be' form functioning as statement predicate. The patterns are:

I. \[ S \rightarrow N(P)_1 + 'BE' + (ADJ)(N(P)_1)(ADV.) \]

Example:

a. Jhon is lazy
   \[ N(P)_1 BE ADJ. \]

b. Jhon is a farmer
   \[ N(P)_1 BE N(P)_1 \]
c. **John** is **overthere**

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{N(P)}_1 & \text{BE} & \text{ADV}
\end{array}
\]

II. \( S \rightarrow \text{N(P)}_1 + V_1 + (\text{ADJ.})(\text{N(P)}_1) \)

Example: a. **The house looks old.**

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{N(P)}_1 & V_1 & \text{ADJ.}
\end{array}
\]

b. **Mary remains a friend**

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{N(P)}_1 & V_1 & \text{N(P)}_1
\end{array}
\]

III. \( S \rightarrow \text{N(P)}_1 + V_1 \)

Example: **John smokes**

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{N(P)}_1 & V_1
\end{array}
\]

IV. \( S \rightarrow \text{N(P)}_1 + V_t + \text{N(P)}_2 + (\text{N(P)}_3)(\text{ADJ.}) \)

Example: a. **The boy fed the dog**

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{N(P)}_1 & V_t & \text{N(P)}_2
\end{array}
\]

b. **The class gave Mary a gift**

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{N(P)}_1 & V_t & \text{N(P)}_3 & \text{N(P)}_2
\end{array}
\]

c. **The class made Mary happy**

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{N(P)}_1 & V_t & \text{N(P)}_2 & \text{ADJ}
\end{array}
\]

Samsuri (1980) discusses five types of basic statement patterns in Indonesian which are determined not only by verb (phrase) but also by adjective (phrase), preposition (phrase), noun (phrase) and numerical (phrase), functioning as statement predicates, in combination with noun (phrase) functioning as statement subject. They are called obligatory constituents. The basic statement patterns of Indonesian are:

I. \( K \rightarrow GB + (M) + (\text{AUX}) + GB^1 + (\text{ADV}) \)

II. \( K \rightarrow GB + (M) + (\text{AUX}) + (\text{ASP}) + Gk + (\text{ADV}) \)

III. \( K \rightarrow GB + (M) + (\text{AUX}) + GS + (\text{ADV}) \)

IV. \( K \rightarrow GB + (M) + (\text{AUX}) + GD + (\text{ADV}) \)

V. \( K \rightarrow GB + (M) + (\text{AUX}) + GB_{il} + (\text{ADV}) \)
The optional constituents giving additional information to the basic statements are 'Modal' (M), 'Aspek' (ASP), 'Kata-Bantu Predikat' (AUX), and 'Adverba' (ADV). Samsuri (1980:226) offers a basic rule for Indonesian basic statement patterns as:

\[
\begin{align*}
&\begin{cases}
\text{GB} \\
\text{GK}
\end{cases} \\
\text{GB} + (M) + (AUX) + (ASP) + \begin{cases}
\text{GS} \\
\text{GD} \\
\text{GBil}
\end{cases} + (ADV)
\end{align*}
\]

Applying the technique of Sudharyanto (1993) and the theory of Samsuri (1980) in preparing and analyzing some data (utterances) of Boawae dialect, the writer found that:

1. Statement Patterns of Boawae dialect consisting of obligatory constituents only, are five kinds. They are:
   a. K --> GB + GB₁

   Example: \textit{Niko ana demu}
   
   \begin{align*}
   \text{GB} & \quad \text{GB₁} \\
   (= & \text{Niko is their son})
   \end{align*}

   b. K --> GB + GS

   Example: \textit{Ema Sipi bana}
   
   \begin{align*}
   \text{GB} & \quad \text{GS} \\
   (= & \text{Mr. Sipi was sick})
   \end{align*}
c. \( K \rightarrow GB + GD \)

Example: Kami zele Bajawa

\[
\begin{array}{cc}
GB & GD \\
(= \text{We are in Bajawa})
\end{array}
\]

d. \( K \rightarrow GB + GK \)

Example: Meri bujungaji (= Meri prays)

\[
\begin{array}{cc}
GB & GK \\
\end{array}
\]

e. \( K \rightarrow GB + GB_i \)

Example: Kami gae zuabutu

\[
\begin{array}{cc}
GB & GB_i \\
(= \text{We are eight altogether})
\end{array}
\]

2. Statement Patterns consisting of obligatory constituents with or without the optional constituents, are five types:

I. \( K \rightarrow GB + (M) + GB^1 + (ADV) \)

Example: a. Niko begu ana demu

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
GB & M & GB^1 \\
(= \text{Perhaps, Niko is their son})
\end{array}
\]

b. Ana demu tuga Niko

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
GB & ADV & GB^1 \\
(= \text{Their son is Niko only})
\end{array}
\]

II. \( K \rightarrow GB + (M) + (AUX) + GS + (ADV) \)

Example: a. Ima begu bana nebumai

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
GB & M & GS & ADV \\
(= \text{Ima might be sick yesterday})
\end{array}
\]
b. **Kau mae susa**

    GB  AUX  GS

    (= You shouldn't be sad)

III. **K --> GB + (M) + (AUX) + GD + (ADV)**

Example: a. **Maena mama lau sawa**

    M  GB  GD

    (= Hopefully, mother is in rice field)

    b. **Ambo mena sao nebulu**

    GB  GD  ADV

    (= Ambo is at home last night)

    c. **Labu kau mae ena soja**

    GB  AUX  GD

    (= Your dress is shouldn't be on the bed)

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

Example: a. **Ema begu nade negha**

    GB  M  GK  ASP

    (= May be father has slept)

    b. **Poa kau ngusa beta gula**

    ADV  GB  AUX  GK

    (=Tomorrow, you should by some sugar)

    c. **Ema Fitu nabu naa ja zeta lowo**

    GB  ASP  GK  ADV

    (= Mr. Fitu is having his horse drinking in the river)
V. K --> GB + (M) + (AUX) + GBil + (ADV)

Example: a. Mesina ja miu ngusa eko wutu

M  GB  AUX  GBil

(= Actually, you should have four horses)

b. Kami gae zuabutu dia sao

GB  GBil  ADV

(= We are eight altogether in this house)

3. The basic rule for the basic statements of Boawae dialect is:

\[
GB + (M) + (AUX) + (ASP) + \begin{cases} 
    GB^1 \\
    GS \\
    GD \\
    GK \\
    GBil 
\end{cases} + (ADV)
\]

5.2. CONCLUSION

In general, the basic statement patterns of Boawae dialect are mostly the same as the patterns of Indonesian. However, in speaking Indonesian, the people of Boawae dialect show a small but clear difference. For example, the use of preposition /zele/ or /zili/, to show the direction of higher or lower and far place from the speaker, becomes a necessity in Boawae dialect. Therefore, the necessity of /zele/ in Boawae dialect: 'Ema zele sao' may cause the statement in Indonesian:* 'Ayah di atas rumah' to say that 'Father is at home'.
On the other side, the basic statement patterns of Boawae dialect are basically different from those of English. In Boawae dialect, noun (phrase), adjective (phrase), preposition (phrase) and numerical phrase functioning as statement predicates can directly combined with statement subject to form basic statement patterns; while in English, there should be 'BE' or other linking verbs combined with noun (phrase), adjective (phrase) or preposition phrase, as statement predicates, together with statement subject forming basic statement patterns. For example, the followings are Boawae dialect statements and English statements which have the same meaning but different patterns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boawae dialect</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Niko ana demu</td>
<td>Niko is their son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB/N(P) GB/N(P)_1</td>
<td>N(P) BE N(P)_1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niko banu nebumai</td>
<td>Niko was sick yesterday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB/N(P) GS/Adj ADV</td>
<td>N(P) BE Adj. ADV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niko lau uma</td>
<td>Niko is in the farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB/N(P) GD/PP</td>
<td>N(P) BE PP/ADV.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, the use of numerical phrase as an obligatory constituent forming one type of basic statement patterns in Boawae dialect (and Indonesian) does not appear in English basic statement patterns. For example, the following basic statements of Boawae dialect and English have the same meaning but show the different patterns.
Nevertheless, either Boawae dialect, Indonesian or English has noun (phrase) or 'Gatra Benda' as statement subject and verb (phrase) as one of statement predicates. Therefore, Boawae, Indonesian and English can be in one group of languages that have the functional pattern of S - V - (O).

5.3. SUGGESTION

For the purpose of English learning and teaching of statement patterns, especially for the students speaking Boawae dialect as their native language and for further studies on Boawae dialect, the following suggestions are given.

1. The teacher should be aware about the differences between English and Boawae dialect in terms of their statement patterns. For examples, the use of linking verb and 'be' form is obligatory or compulsory in expressing the state or condition in English; while in Boawae dialect, there is no linking verb and 'be' forms in the basic statement patterns.

Realizing that basic statement patterns of Boawae dialect and English are different and, therefore, the differences may cause transfer or overgeneralization, an English teacher is suggested:
a. to emphasize the use of 'BE' as obligatory component in English basic patterns because the absence of 'be' form in Boawae dialect can cause the missing of 'be' form when the students with Boawae dialect background are learning to communicate in English written or spoken.

For example:
* I hungry (I am hungry)
* Mother at home (Mother is at home)

b. to emphasize the exception of numerical phrase in English basic patterns because the obligatory use of numerical phrase in the basic patterns of Boawae dialect like 'Lako ngao eko telu' may cause unacceptable table English: * My dog are three.

Actually, in English, the possible pattern containing numeral is: *I have three dogs* 

or 'There are three dogs in ...'

c. to emphasize the prepositions such as in, at, on, in prepositional phrase of English when the prepositional phrase is combined with 'be' to show the place of something, for the use of special terms like mena (=west), zale (=east), zili (=down), etc as obligatory component of prepositional phrase in Boawae dialect may cause transfer in English learning.
to apply the situational language teaching which
use the examples of concrete objects, pictures, and
realia from Boawae students background to demon-
strate the meaning of English basic statement
patterns.
The meaning of basic statement patterns should be
made clear visually with objects, pictures, action
or mime, and the technique of drills can be used in
the instruction and be focused more on the use of
'be', the exception of numerical phrase and prepo-
sitional phrase.

2. It seems that the concepts of 'Modal', 'Aspek', 'Kata-
bantu predikat' and 'Adverba' in Boawae dialect (and
Indonesian) are different from those of English.
However, the differences have not been discussed in
this thesis. A deeper study and discussion is needed
to make clear these concepts according to Samsuri as
Indonesian linguist whose theory was applied by the
writer to the study under report.

3. 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.
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