

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides general introduction of a research as background, research problem, aim of study, scope and limitation, and research significance.

1.1 Background

Language is a means of communication that used by people to communicate to others in delivering what they want or need to say. As a means of communication, language holds an important role in life. Language is one of the human basic needs and it cannot be separated from Humans life. As social creatures. People need language to communicate and interact to others to fulfill their needs. People create language by forming words which have meaning and can be understood to all people. People can express their ideas, Share information and feelings directly or indirectly in a form of spoken or written using language. Grimeset al., (1997:73) classifies Sabu language into proto of Bima-Sumba and Sabu language that has complex phonetics with implosive, glottal stop, long and short vowels, diphthongs, long and short consonant. This language has also many unique characteristics which distinguish it from other languages. Every language has its own dialect. A dialect or dialectal variety can be defined as a variety of language to the user. Sabu language can divided into five dialects. They are Seba (Heba/Habba), Timu (Dimu), Liae, Mesara (Mehara), and Raijua (Raidjua) dialect (Grimeset al., 1997:73).

In spoken and written language there are many languages, Ethnic and dialect in Indonesia. in East Nusa Tenggara province there are many ethnics that used their own language and dialect to communicate to others,for exampleSumbanese used Kambera language,People in Flores island used Lamaholot language,Tetum language used by Belu and Malaka, Roteneseused Rote language and Timorese used two language namely:Kupang Malay ,Uab Meto and Sabunese used Sabu language, to communicate to others.Every language in East Nusa Tenggara province that mentioned previous have their own dialect.

Kedang Lembata, sometimes also called Kawela or Lembata, is an island located in the Nusa Tenggara Islands, namely between Adonara Island and Pantar Island. The island is bounded by the Flores Sea to the north, the Alor Strait to the west, the Sawu Sea to the south, and the Lamakera Strait to the west. Astronomically, Lomblen is located at 8°10' - 8°11' South Latitude and 123°12' - 123°57' East Longitude. Lomblen Island is the main island that forms the Lembata Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia. Robert H. Barnes in his book, *Kedang: A Study of the Collective Thought of an Eastern Indonesian People*, mentions that the Kedang language is more accurately considered as a separate language, and not as a dialect of one of the surrounding languages. Prof. Karl van Trier also conducted research on the initiative of missionaries to introduce the letter q to pronounce the glottal stop sound (hamza sign ') in the Kedang language. In addition to patterns, Alexander (1999) proposed several types of simple patterns such as verbs with and without objects, with linking verbs, with direct and indirect objects. In the same ways,Wishon and Burks (1980) noted five sentences patterns: with intransitive verbs,

transitive verbs, certain transitive verbs (two objects and objective complements), and linking verbs.

Example

Subjek+verb

Ang poti

Crow jump

Subject + Verb + Object

Kuama o upe nope ke

Why you forget us

Subject+Verb + Complement

Ariq tebeq kue dareng

The children crying

Subject Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object

Te ana pang maranto mara haba te bita

My son went wandering for our lives

Subject + Verb + Object + Complement

Amo kara laleng roho te ana puaq doa liwaq

The father sad even child lives far away

Based on the explanations and background above the researcher conducted a research under the title "AN ANALYSIS ON SENTENCE PATTERNS IN KEDANG LANGUAGE"

1.2 Research problem

Research problems generally refer to some of the difficulties experienced by researchers both in the context of theoretical and practical situations and want to get a solution (Kothari, 2004:24). Based on the title above, this research which becomes the problem of this research is how many sentence patterns are there in Kedang language?

1.3 Aima of study

Based on the research problem, this study aims to determine sentence patterns in Kedang language.

1.4 Significant of the study

The meaning of the study consists of two kinds, namely: implications and applications.

1.4.1 Implications

This research is expected to support the theory of. Wishon and Burks (1980) noted five sentence patterns: with intransitive verbs, transitive verbs, definite transitive verbs (two

objects and a goal complement), and linking verbs. It can be concluded that syntax is the arrangement and relationship between words, phrases and clauses that form larger sentences or constructions based on grammatical rules.

1.4.2 Application

The results of this study:

Help other researchers who want to do research in Kedang language. Help readers understand the meaning of sentence patterns in various languages, especially our regional language.