

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

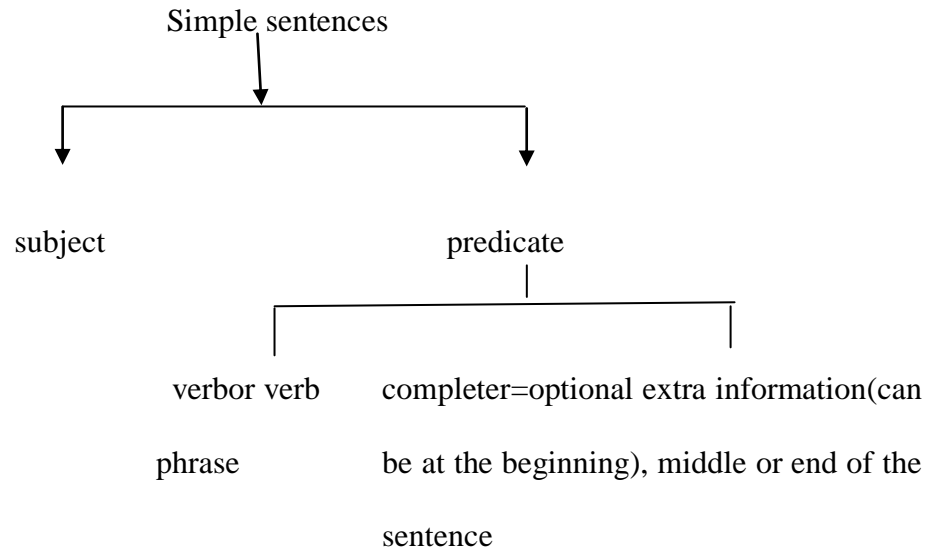
Grammar plays a very important role in language. Nasr (1980: 74) pointed out that if a language had no grammar, no systematic ordering of its words in sentences, it could never be learned by a native speaker or by foreigner, not could people understand one another. Indeed, language without grammar is not language at all. He added that grammar consists of the means by which relationship between words are shown. These relationships also come from our experiences. The means by which relationships are shown include (1) *inflection*, which is the changes in the forms of words, (2) *word order*, which in themselves signal grammatical relationships without having any lexical meaning. Within a speech community there is considerable language variation including dialects. It is defined as a regional variety of language that may differ from other varieties of the language in features of its vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation.

In East Nusa Tenggara Province, there are many languages with various dialects, such as Bahasa Bunaq, Bahasa Dawan, Bahasa Tetun, Bahasa Lamaholot, Bahasa Nagekeo, Bahasa Lio, Bahasa Kodi (in West Sumba with its Mapeina and Magara dialect), etc. Some studies have been made on these languages by the students of the English of Artha Wacana Christian University, for example studies on syntactic structure Painara dialect of Lamaholot, on the syntactic of Mapeina dialect of Kodi language on the syntactic structure of Maunori dialect of Nagekeo.

The structure of sentence means function of the elements the sentence itself. It is not always sequential S,P,O, but many sentences elemental order deviates from the sequence pattern. There are types of sentences structure: (1). clauses and phrase, (2). simple sentences, (3), compound sentences, (4). complex sentences. A clauses is a group of words which has: A subject, etc. The focus of the clause, or someone or thing which does something in the clause and a complete finite verb, ie. A verb which has a subject and a sense of time. *ex: The lecture finished at 3pm (the lecture / subject and finished at 3pm / verb )* and a phrase is a group of words which either does not have a subject, eg. walks to words every day or does not have a finite verb, eg. The reason being their good design.

A simple sentence has only one clause, which must be an independent clause. The word “simple” does not necessarily mean “easy”; simple sentences can also contain phrases, so they are often long and complicated. However, they still have only one subject and one finite verb.

The diagram below illustrates the basic elements of a simple sentence.



copyright: <https://tl.lincoln.a>

c.nz, <https://careerhub.lincoln.ac.nz>

Predication is the part of the sentence that tells what to do (action) or in what state the subject (actor, personage or object in a sentence). In addition to notifying the subject's actions or actions. The predicate can also state the nature, situation, status, characteristics or identify of the subject. Predication is the relation between two constituents. Though this survey is primarily concerned with the syntactic representation of predication, I shall adopt for purposes of discussion the standard Fregean view that a predicate is an unsaturated expression that must combine with entity expression to form a position

The name of Bunaq as the original name of this tribe was only introduced and rasimized by the former the king of Lamaknen A.A Bere Tallo since the 1950. His popular name is Maraë. The Bunaq language is used by the Bunaq people, who

live in the former self government of Lamaknen west Timor, East Nusa Tenggara Province. There are also many Bunaq people who live in Tetun speaking areas such as Aitoun village, Litamali, Kamanasa, and Suai. In addition, the Bunaq ethnic group also inhabits a large area in East Timor namely the Bobonaru level II region (bekas keliuraian Lolotoi, Lakus, Bononaro and Maliana) There is also a Fatululi sub district in the Kobalima regency area. Both the Bunaq people in East-Timor and Belu have the same ancestors and a direct relationship, namely all of them come from East-Timor.

According to Dr. Ormeling, the Marae tribe is a tribe inhabits the Lamaknen mountains and around the Lakus and Nabilwa hill ranges. It has many differences with the Belu ethnic groups bordering it, in terms of language and culture. Gospel (1944) Bunaq language shows all the characteristics of Irian language. Thus, Dr. Ormeling (p:71). Bunaq language is one of the regional languages spoken by 80.000 residents in the border area in the middle of the island of Timor. Bunaq language area covers most of Ainaro. In Timor Leste to Weluli (Lamaknen) and Betun in West Timor, East Nusa Tenggara. As a regional language having large number of the population. Bunaq language holds important role in various aspects of life of its society. The role of this language refers to both custom ceremonies and association with the relation to the accredited number of association everyday. Moreover in culture pronouncement, especially in oral literature, this language also functions as symbol of the region and shows the identify of region. For most of societies in the Belu Regency, it is their mother tongue or first language. The reason why the writer researched because the

structure of Bunaq language is different from other language such as English or Indonesia

Based on the explanation above, the writer herself is really interested to conduct a study on the title: **A STUDY ON THE STRUCTURE OF PREDICATION INBUNAQ LANGUAGE**

### **1.2 Research Problem**

Based on the background, in this study, the writer tries to answer the following question :

**How is the structure of predication in Bunaq language?**

### **1.3 The Aim(s) of Study**

This study is carried out to identify and to describe the stucture of predication in Bunaq language

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

The writer hopes this research would be beneficial to read in terms of its information and knowledge. It is also hoped that readers would understand the structure of predicationafter having observed the result of the study on the structure of predicate in Bunaq language . The writer hopes the research will motivate individuals interested in literature to do further study.

#### **1.4.1 Implication**

The result of this study is expected to contribute to the structure of predication research and analysis general. Predication isgrammatical structure

whose immediate constituents are subject and predicate in its simple form (Francis, 1958:298) for example: *my mother eats*. (*my mother* is subject and *eats* is predicate). The subject is a noun and predicate is a verb. The predicate is a linking verb of transitive verb, and the whole structure of complementation serves as the predicate of the structure of predication.

#### **1.4.2 Application**

1. This writing is useful for the writer in developing and enriching her knowledge of research, especially in describing the pattern of the structure of predication.
2. This description may be considered as a supplementary reading for those who will teach English structure of predication to the native speaker of Belu language.
3. To provide some information for those who want to carry out a further research on other syntactic structure of this language.