

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The main aim of this chapter is theoretical aspects of this study. It presents: three related theoretical aspects: review of related literature, concepts, and theory. The first discusses some related studies having been done by other researchers (Eichelbeger, 1989: 69, 83). The second discusses the concepts of some key terms related to the study. The third discusses about the theory applied as a guide in analyzing the data. The three theoretical aspects are discussed in detail in the following.

2.1 Review of Related Studies

There are some studies that have been conducted which are related to this study. They are explained below.

2.1.1 Research by Kratochv l and Delpada (2008)

Word changing system in Abui Language has some words, they are: free based words, bound based word, prefix, suffix, and complement. These morpheme can be correlated each other in the changing and combining word.

words structure examples

free based word (f.b.w): *lui* 'knife', *nee* 'eat', *ba* 'that'

preffix (p) : *no-maama* 'his father'

f.b.w + suffix (s) : *nee-i* 'have eaten'

f.b.w + bound based word (b.b.w)	: <i>namu-l</i> ‘hurt’
p+ f.b.w + s	: <i>o-nee-i</i> “ have fed you’
p + f.b.w + b.b.w + s	: <i>ha-bui-d-a</i> ‘make you short’
based word+ b.b.w	: <i>na-min</i> ‘my nose’
b.b.w + s	: <i>takaaf-i</i> ‘have stolen’
p + b.b.w + s	: <i>na-lal-e</i> ‘i’m laughing’
b.b.w + b.b.w + s	: <i>beek-d-i</i> ‘have broken’
p + b.b.w + b.b.w + s	: <i>ha-beek-d-i</i> ‘was broken’

Noun shows thing, person, animal, plant, and other object in the world such as *wi* ‘stone’, *anui* ‘rain’, *tuong* ‘teacher’, *kaai* ‘dog’, *lik* ‘sleeping platform’, *mea* ‘mango’. Noun also shows abstract concept in mind and our culture like *tafiela* ‘deviation’, *hepaneng* ‘someone’s attitude’.

Noun like *fala* ‘house’ can be combined with prefix to show possessive. For examples.

<i>ne-fala</i>	: ‘my house’
<i>e-fala</i>	: ‘your house’
<i>de-fala</i>	: ‘your house’ their house’
<i>he-fala</i>	: ‘their house’
<i>ni-fala</i>	: ‘our house’
<i>pi-fala</i>	: ‘our house’
<i>ri-fala</i>	: ‘your house’

The word like parts of body or family member just appear only prefix. For examples, *namin* ‘my nose’ covers prefix *na-* and bound based word *-min* ‘nose’.

The Word *-min* 'nose' never occurs without prefix it must be combined with possessive. In this case, the bound based word like *-min* 'nose' is marked with contour line. The word changing *-min* 'nose' will be explained more clearly below.

na-min 'my nose'

a-min 'your nose'

da-min 'his nose', 'their nose'

ha-min 'his nose', their nose

ta-min 'our nose'

ni-min 'our nose'

pi-min 'your nose'

ri-min 'your noses'

Personal pronoun which is combined with noun consist of two patterns. The first pattern is the one combined with free based word. For example *ne-fala* 'my house', *-fala* 'house'. Personal pronoun in the first pattern shows the separated possessive which is easy to change (alienable). The second pattern must be combined with bound based word. For example *na-tang* 'my hand', the root word *-tang* have no meaning, so the root word *-tang* is bound based word.

Personal pronoun in the second pattern shows unseparated possessive (inalienable). Group of words which are combined in the second pattern consist of the noun referring to parts of human body that can't be separated. It can be clearly seen in the table bellow.

Person	I (Alienable)	II (Inalienable)	Meaning
1st singular	ne-[n]	na-[n]	I
2nd singular	e-[]	a-[]	You
3rd singular (subject)	de-[d]	da-[d]	They
3rd singular (object)	he-[h]	ha-[h]	He, she, it
1st plural (distributive)	te-[t]	ta-[t]	We
1st plural (exclusive)	ni-[ni]	ni-[ni]	Us
1st plural (inclusive)	pi-[pi]	pi-[Pi]	We
2nd plural	ri-[ri]	ri-[ri]	You

(Source : *Kamus Pengantar Bahasa Abui Edisi Pertama, 2008: 9*).

2.1.2 Research by Stokhof (1978)

Stokhof presents two important thing in Abui Language First, Stokhof presents that Abui has nouns marked for alienable and inalienable possession, e.g., *hieng* 'his eye(s)' vs *fokung* 'gong(s)', *nefokung* 'my gong(s)'. As in the case of Woisika nouns with obligatory person markers have kinship membership, parts of the body and (?) parts of certain buildings as appropriate referents. Second, Stokhof presents that there are three declension types that have been encountered until now, depending on the vowel appearing in the possessive prefix of non -singular forms: *i*, *e* and *a* (symbolized in the table as V). *hieng* 'his, her, their eye(s)' *natang* 'my hand(s)' *dieng* 'his, her, their own eye(s)' *nanoting* 'my soul(s)' *erata* 'your(sing) son-in-law' *nefokung* 'my gong(s)'.

2.1.3 Research by Cora DuBois (1937)

An American cultural anthropologist Cora DuBois lived between 1937-1939 in the village of Atingmelang. Her research is documented in her monograph 'The People of Alor'. The research concerned with names of clan or names of place. Dubois (1961:30) stated that in Abui names of maternal or paternal grandparents are preferred and report (ftn.p.191) that *kalieta* (old) is a suffix to the first syllables of name as the term of respect for age, for example: *padafani* alongside *padakalieta*. Meanwhile, names of place consist of two components, as do the personal names and a conspicuous feature of the landscape is indicated in the name or part of the name of the clan. In other instances the place is named after something, which is found there or an incident which is said to have occurred there, example: *Foengwati* < *foeng* (stool) + *wati* (W/wet/place), *Atimelang* < *ati* (salt) + *melang* (village) and /'woilih/ < *woi*: (stone) + *lih* (pounder).

2.1.4 Research by Maufani (2011)

In Maufani's writing "A Morphological Process in Showing Possession in Abui Language" there was found (1) the morphological markers showing possession of parts of human body and (2) morphological markers showing possession of things other than parts of human body. Morphological process showing possession of parts of human body like *pikai* 'head', *bukomang* 'heart', *kalei* 'lungs', *wea* 'blood', and *pikaibata* 'hair' are changed to *na*, *a*, *ha*, *ta*, *ni*, *pi*, *a*, *ha* and *ri*. The personal function as the possessor are represented by the first syllable of the personal pronoun such as *nedi-ne* for example, *ne+kamai*= *nekamai* 'my cat' and *nedi-na* for example, *na+run*= *narun* 'my cheek'.

2.1.5 Research by Ismail (2013)

Ismail writing found four types of possessive pronouns in Abui Language, such as: *na*, *ne*, *ni*, *no* for the first person singular. Other possessive pronouns for other persons for the four types are also different. The analysis of the data presented here is represented by two data for each kind of possessive pronoun. It is not discussed here whether the possessive pronoun is alienable or inalienable. It is only discussed whether the form of possessive pronoun for the first person singular *na-*, *ne-*, *ni-*, or *no-*. The form of the possessive pronoun for the first person singular affects the form of possessive pronouns for other persons, singular or plural.

2.2 Theory/Concepts

This study discusses about concordance between noun-adjective/noun-verb in syntactic structure of Abui Language. Morphological forms of noun-adjective/noun-verb of course influenced by its syntactic position in a sentences or a phrase. Morphology belongs to linguistics. So, this is a linguistics study. In this part the theory or concept of A Study on Subject-Adjective/Subject-Verb Agreement in Abui Language Spoken in Takalelang Village is presented.

2.2.1 Agreement

Agreement is a phenomenon in natural language in which the form of one word or morpheme covaries with the form of another word or phrase in the sentence (Preminger, 2013).

2.2.2 Abui Language

Abui Language is one of the members of Trans New Guinea language groups which is spoken by 16,000 speakers in the central part of the Alor Island in Eastern Indonesia, East Nusa Tenggara province. This language is spoken and used as a mother tongue by people who live in five subdistricts in Alor Regency. It has many argots. The argots are very different but can be understood by each other. A number of Abui language speakers is about 16,000 people (Gordon 2008). From a language science view, Abui language is one of the Trans New Guinea Language Groups (cf. Ross 2005). According to linguists, the term 'Abui' is an Abui word that means 'mountains' or alternatively 'enclosed place'. This word is also used in Alor Malay to refer to Abui speakers who refer to their language as Abui tanga 'mountain language' and to themselves as Abui loku 'the mountain people'. According to Abui oral tradition, Abui people settled in Alor in ancient times and did not find other settlers there. Later, some of them moved to the Kabola peninsula. Abui also refer to neighboring tribes as 'younger siblings' or as 'new arrivals'.

2.3 Research Model

Eichelberger (1989: 76) states that the final product of the review of related literature is the framework that is used to understand and conceptualize a problem or issue. This may be a comprehensive model that includes all relevant.

The research model has various forms, depending on kinds of research. The research model shows the scope and the focus of the study. It also shows the way the researcher conducts the research to finally go to the finding.

The example of research model are presented below. The explanation and the diagram of the research model focusing on linguistics can be like the following. The topic is A Study on Subject-Adjective/Subject-Verb Agreement in Abui Language Spoken in Takalelang Village.

To summarize this explanation the following diagram is presented.



