


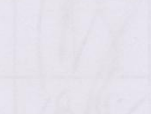
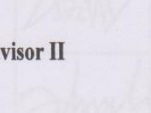

THESIS
MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESS
OF SUBJECT – VERB AGREEMENT
IN DAWAN LANGUAGE SPOKEN
IN BAUNUBA VILLAGE



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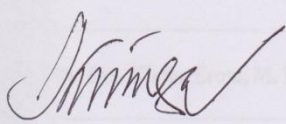
**MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESS
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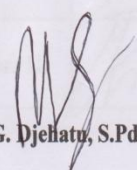
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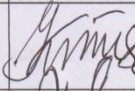
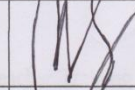
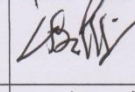
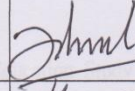
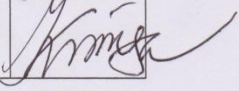
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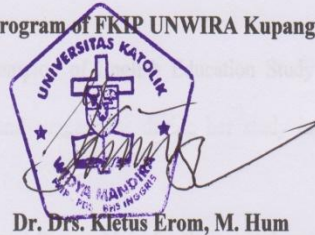
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Kupang, November 2017

The Writer

MOTTO



"It's better to wrong rather than doing nothing"

(Robert F. Kennedy)

DEDICATION

This thesis is particularly dedicated to:

- My Beloved Parents, Marselinus Molo and Susana Noin
- My beloved sisters Anna Molo, Ansi Molo and Angel Molo
- My beloved brothers Alfi Molo and Aldi Molo
- My Almamater Widya Mandira Catholic University

ABSTRACT

The title of this study is “**Morphological Process of Subject – Verb Agreement in DL Spoken in Baunuba Village.**” The problems of the study are the following (1) What is the morphological process of subject-verb agreement of DL spoken in Baunuba Village? (2) What is the bound morpheme in DL spoken in Baunuba Village? In order to reach the goal of the study the writer used descriptive qualitative method. Four native speakers of Baunuba Village were chosen as informants who can speak both of DL and Indonesia Language. The informants were over thirty years old. The instruments used by the writer was sentence translation. The data in DL spoken in Baunuba Village were translated by gloss and idiomatic gloss into English. The writer took three verbs as an example in analyzing and describing the data. Such verbs include *eat*, *drink*, *see* to answer the first problem and verbs *drink* and *hungry* were taken for analyzing the bound morpheme in DL spoken in Baunuba Village. The result of this study shows that there are subject-verb agreement and bound morpheme in DL spoken in Baunuba Village. There are three kinds of subject-verb agreement. **1.** The subject-verb agreement occurs in the different changing sound/ phonem of the verb. The example shown in verb *eat* representing other verbs. The different changing sounds of the verb *eat* are /θ/, ua-, /ah-, and /ia- to form the verbs *ua*, *mua*, *nah/tah*, and *mia*. **2.** In the first consonant of the initial sounds of the verb *drink* representing other verbs. The verb *drink* has final sounds of //θ/, /m-, /n-, and /t-, to form the verb *iun*, *miun*, *niun*, and *tiun*. **3.** The subject-verb agreement occurs in the same form of verbs of all kinds of subjects of the verb *see* representing other verbs in DL. Subject-verb agreement relates to the personal pronoun functioning as the subject of the verb. They are the first singular person *au* ‘I,’ the second singular person *ho* ‘you’ (singular), the third singular person *in* ‘she/he,’ the first plural person *hai* ‘we’ (exclusive) and *hiat* ‘we’ (inclusive), the second plural person *he* ‘you’ (plural), and the third plural person *sian* ‘they.’ There are some time markers in DL spoken in Baunuba Village. The time markers are shown in certain lexicons with their various different lexical meanings and the syntactic patterns position. Those time markers include, **1.** *fe* ‘still,’ which *fe* places before the verb *ua* ‘eat’. **2.** *sedang* ‘while’ places before the verb ‘eat’ which marks progressive action. **3.** *Akenainen/ain* ‘already’ places after the goal *maka* ‘rice’ that marks perfectum action. The time markers are related to the time of action. The bound morpheme occurs in the inflectional sound of verb. The verb shown in the words *iun* ‘drink’ and *mnah* ‘hungry’ representing other verbs in DL spoken in Bunuba Village. Base form of *iun* ‘drink’ and if it is added with prefix {m-, t-, n.} become *miun*, *tiun*, *niun* which means ‘drink’ (v) and Base form of *mnah* ‘hungry’ and if it is added with prefix {na-, mu-, mi-, ta-.} become *namnah*, *mumnah*, *mimnah* and *tammah* which means ‘hungry’ (v). Based on the finding the suggestion is offered to other researcher to make a study of subject-verb agreement in DL in negative and interrogative forms.

Key Words: Dawan Language, syntactic pattern, S-V agreement, time markers, bound morpheme.

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