#### **THESIS**

# A STUDY ON NEGATIVE SENTENCES IN SIKKA LANGUAGE IN COMPARISON WITH THOSE OF ENGLISH



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WIDYA MANDIRA CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY
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Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in English Language Education

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Approved by

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## **MOTTO**

# "IF YOU DON'T TAKE RISKS, YOU CAN'T CREATE A FUTURE" (One Piece Anime)

#### **DEDICATION**

## THIS THESIS IS DEDICATED TO THE FOLLOWING

#### **PERSONS:**

- 1. My father Gabriel Perboyre Moa Botu
- 2. My mother Paula Stefania Gimah
- 3. My aunt Rosalia M.D. Keron
- 4. My sister Yohana Yuniati

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Kupang, October 2014

The Writer

#### **ABSTRACT**

This study is intended to uncover the negative sentence formation between Sikka Language and English. This study was conducted in the field of linguistics, specifically in the negative sentence of Sikka language. It was conducted to find out the procedures in making negative sentence in Sikka language and to find its similarities and differences with the negative sentences of English. This study is a qualitative study or qualitative research.

A negation in Sikka Language is always marked by word *ele* 'not', *le'e* 'do not want', *rehi* 'cannot', *la'en* 'not yet' and *e'on* 'no'. *Ele* 'not' is the negative particle that can put with Verb, Adjective and Noun. But *Ele* 'not' in Bahasa Indonesia can be 'tidak' and 'bukan'. *Ele* 'tidak' can placed with Verb and Adjective. While negative marker *ele* 'bukan' placed with Noun.

The negative word *rehi* 'can not' shows inability. However 'can' in Sikka Language is 'newan'. We can't use word '*ele newan*' to show inability because it can make a different meaning. *Ele newan* in Sikka Language indicate a prohibition.

The negative sentence formations in Sikka Language are (1) **S** + *ELE/LA'EN* + **V/ADJ/N**, (2) **S** + **V/ADJ** + *REHI*, (3) **S** + *REHI* + **V** + **O/COMPLEMENT**, and (4) **S** + *LE'E* + **V/ADJ**. Based on the formation above, most of negative formations in Sikka Language use Preverbal Negation Rule. It is because almost all negative particles in Sikka Language are placed before the main verb. Except for negative formation using negative particle '*rehi*' in intransitive sentence, it uses Post verbal negation rule because negative particle '*rehi*' is placed after the main verb.

Based on the sentence patterns, Sikka Language and English have similarity. The similarity is both of English and Sikka Language use Preverbal Negation Rule because the negative markers in those languages placed before the main verb.

The difference is Sikka Language uses Post verbal negation rule because negative particle 'rehi' is placed after the main verb in intransitive sentence. Whereas English used Postauxiliary negation rule because the negative particle follows the auxiliary/modal while Sikka Language is not. This difference might cause some difficulties for Sikkanese students in learning English. The students from L1 may construct negative sentence in L2 without use the auxiliary/modal. In teaching English to the students with Sikka Language background, the teacher should pay attention to this difference by comparing and giving the equivalent expression at negative sentences in English and Sikka Language and Bahasa Indonesia as well.

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