

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

Dawan Language is one of the cultural treasures of the *Timor* region that should be preserved. Preservation of Dawan Language as a regional culture is an obligation of speakers of Dawan Language in order to enhance regional cultural values. Awareness of the love of Dawan Language can be realized through the use of Dawan Language in daily communication both formally and formally. Thus, the use of Dawan Language in daily communication can prevent the extinction or death of Dawan Language.

The Dawan Language is an Austronesia spoken by *Atone* people of Timor. The dawan language, also known as *Meto*, Timorese, or *atoni* is the name given to a cluster of closely related Austronesian languages and dialects spoken on the western part of the island of Timor, both in the East Timor enclave Oekusse, as well as in the indonesia province on Nusa Tenggara Timur.

Dawan language as a language name is widely thought to be from another language's term for 'enemy', and is offensive to many Dawan speakers. In some areas they have become either immune or resigned to its use, and no longer object every everitime someone uses 'Dawan'. In other areas the object consistently (Grimes, Caet, and Bani 2013: 1). Regarding the name Timorese, of the other language spoken on the island of *Timor* object to the monopoly of the term Timor for only one language regarding the name *Atoni*, the term '*atoni*' means, 'man' is most varieties of Dawan language and can be used fot the ethic group, but never for their language. The language of *Uab Meto* or Dawan language or also called *Atoni* Language is one of the languages of Austronesia subsidiaries, whose number of speakers reaches ± 600,000 speakers, mainly told by the *Atoni* tribe on the island of *Timor*. The *Uab Meto* or Dawan language in Oecussi-Ambeno is much influenced by the Portuguese vocabulary, while in East Nusa Tenggara; it is often mixed with Bahasa Indonesia.

This language is predominantly used by the people of Western Timor, particularly in the district of Timor Tengah Selatan (Amanuban, Amanatun and

sub-tribes), North Central Timor (Miomafo sub-tribes, Biboki and Insana) and parts of Kota and Kabupaten Kupang (sub-Kopas, Timaus, Amphaons, Sonba'i and Nairasis). This language is also used by the people of the enclave of Oecussi-Ambeno, as Baikenu or Baikeno.

Dawan language has its own uniqueness or peculiarities like those of other regional languages. The uniqueness or distinctiveness of the Dawan Language attracted the attention of linguists. This can be seen in the results of the study of several linguists who have conducted research on the Dawan Language, namely on the phonological, morphological and syntactic aspects. Phonologically, namely the process of metathesis, sound blasting, sound addition, and sound compression (Sanga, 1984; Tarno et al., 1992; Isu, 2009). Morphologically, the Dawan language is of the type of agglutination, vocal, open syllable, and marked with the presence of clitics in each verb (Tarno et al., 1992: 102; Reteg, 2002). Syntactically, Dawan language is a type of nominative-accusative language that is also the same as other languages in general, which has a clausal structure predicated on verbs and nonverbal (Benu, 2014 (<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/326095049> [accessed Dec 14 2018].

The uniqueness of the language especially *Mollo* dialect is writing and different pronunciation. Timorese is written in a lot of words that should be accented (‘) because there are a lot of emphasis here and there. If it is replaced with the letter K, it doesn't feel right. For example *le* the word *mese* (one). If it is in accordance with the greeting, it should be written 'because there is a suppressor at the end of the word when it is spoken, but generally it is only written in a word.

There are words that should be accented at the beginning and end, for example the words *nakfunu* (hair) but usually written by *nakfunu* only. Writing word s like this is sometimes ambiguous because readers who don't know Timorese can think that they are just quotes from foreign language markers. In addition, there are also many words that need emphasis in the middle, for example *se'ul* (hiccups).

In Dawan language, specially Mollo dialect, a word can change according to context, not always patent. For example the word *fatu* (stone). This word can change into *faut* if it is in a certain context. It will be ambiguous if forced to be written *fatu* in all contexts. The verb in dawan language is quite complex. The verb depends on

the subject and will not connect if we try to understand it with Indonesian grammar. Need special rules for this verb (Pither Yurhans Lakapu, 2010).

The reason why the chooses to research the dawan language is specially Mollodialect because the dawan language is the mother's language and the masters it, so the chooses to research the dawan language. In addition the author wants to preserve the noble language so that it is not threatened with extinction due to inter-tribal marriages and the small number of active speakers, namely incompatibility between pronunciation and writing. The preservation of the dawan language as the area culture is the duty of the dawan speakers in order to improve thecultures of the area culture. The assumption that would be confused with the dawan language can be brought up throught the use of the dawan language in daily communication both formal and conformal. The use dawan in daily communication may prevent these events. (Sasdaya, 2018).

Reasons for choosing Dawan Language in this study: First, because the writer is the Native Speaker of the Dawan (Mother toungue) language. Secondly, in order to preserve the language as a priority, it is not extinct because the speakers are less than other languages. Third, as scientific reference material for the next such researchers. Fourth, so that the younger generation, especially the Dawan people, can love their language.

The reason for choosing theory is Noun Phrase Patterns. First, because this research is structural, so researchers used structural linguistic theory to review Dawan Language in this research to examine the pattern of Noun Phrase. Second, the reason of writer choose about the pattern of a language or the structure of a language, the study is structural studies. Third, because phrases are a combination of grammar (Francisco Sanga 2008: 15).

B. Statement of the Problem

In line with the backround of the study, this reseacrh will try to analize the patterns on Noun phrases of Dawan language particularlly in Mollo dialect.

C. Objective of the Study

The purpose of this study is to find out how the patterns of Noun phrase in Dawan language using MolloDialect by analysing the components of class of words.

D. Scope and Limitation

This research focused on Dawan language using MolloDialect. There are fifteen singular nouns collected from recording. These nouns are : 1) *one oef* (honey), 2) *bakase* (horse), 3) *bijael* (cow), 4) *a'feno* (pecan), 5) *lelo* (orange), 6) *ume* (home), 7) *lele* (garden), 8) *mepo* (job), 9) *klej* (church), 10) *kuan* (village), 11) *nete* (bridge), 12) *lalan* (street), 13) *a'naaplenat* (government), 14) *oto* (car), 15) *oel* (water).

E. Definition of the Key Term

Before continuing the discussion, we would like to present the definition of the key terms used in the title of the thesis to avoid misunderstanding. The title “the Noun Phrase of the Dawan Language”.

Syntax is the study of the way in which phrases and sentences are structured out of words.(Redrof, 2004:1)

Noun phrase is the words that we have grouped together as a noun can all combine with determiners and adjectives to form larger phrases, Miller (2002:17-20).

Dawan Language is one of the local languages in the East Nusa Tenggara; this language is spoken by the people in that area prelude to a good day's communication both formal and non-formal. (Sasdaya, 2018).

Mollo Dialect Is words by adding sound to the main component or basic word, both at the beginning of the word, in the middle, or at the end of the word (Nida: 1967; 17)

CHAPTER II

LITERATRE REVIEW

A. Syntax

Syntax is the grammatical structur of sentences. The format in which words and phrases are arranged to create sentences is called syntax.

According to Matthews (1981:1), the term syntax is derived from the ancient Greek word syntax, a noun which literally means arrangement or setting out together words into phrases, or clauses and phrases or clauses into sentences. Herman and Haegeman (1989: 3) said that syntax or syntactic analysis may be defined as:

- (a) determining the relevant component parts of the sentence
- (b) dnescribing these parts grammatically. The component parts of a sentence are called constituent.

In other words, Matthews (1974:154) explained that syntax is concerned with their external functions and their relationship to other word within the sentence. Also, Laurel (2000:167) stated that the study of syntax is the analysis of the constituent parts of a sentence: their form, positioning, and function. Constituents are the proper subparts of sentence. From the definitions above, the researcher concludes that syntax is a branch of linguistics which is very important to be used in analyzing a sentence. Nirmala Sari in Her an introduction to linguistic (2011: 1) says that the field of linguistic is the scientific study of language. According to her, linguistic is divided into five branches. They are syntax, pragmatics, semantics, morphology, and phonology. Syntax is the study of the structure of phrases, clauses, and sentences the way they are constructed out.

By using syntactic analysis, can know the sentence patterns of the sentence such as N, VP, V, DET, and AUX. Therefore, it can be concluded that syntax is the science which studies about the arrangement and relationship among words, phrases, and clauses forming sentences or larger constructions based on grammatical rules.

Miller (2012: 56) argues, "Syntax has to do with how words are put together to build phrases, with how phrases are put together to build clauses or bigger

phrases, and with how clauses are put together to build sentences."From Miller's understanding, it can be seen that syntax is a science that used to examine or analyze the structure of a sentence. Other than that O'Grady stated that "Syntax is the system of rules and categories that underline sentence formation in human language ". According to Sujatna (2008: 1),"Syntax is originates from the Greek words Σ uv (sync, meaning "co-" or "together" and τάξις, meaning "sequence, order, arrangement ". Then he explained that in linguistic term, "Syntax is the study of the rules, or "patterned relations" that governs the words in as sentence are arranged."While according to some grammarians Explained that "That syntax in the grammatical arrangement of words in sentences or a systematic orderly arrangement."In syntax, there are several parts of the sentence structure that the will have explained, that is subject, verb, object, complement and adverb.

B. Class of Word

1. Noun

Noun is known to the reader Nouns. A Noun is a naming word. It can be the name of a thing, place, person, animal or feeling.

a. Proper noun

Names of people or places such as your name, your friend's name, your parents' name or the name of your town and country are special naming words. These words are called proper nouns. Special naming words or proper nouns always begin with a capital letter.

Tabel 2.1 Example of proper noun in Dawan language using Mollodialect

No	Proper Noun		Meaning
	Singular	Plural	
1	<i>Bijael</i>	<i>Bijaenuk</i>	Cow
2	<i>Bakase</i>	<i>Bakaesin</i>	Horse
3	<i>Lele</i>	<i>Lelen</i>	Garden
4	<i>Ume</i>	<i>Umen</i>	Home
5	<i>Nete</i>	<i>Neten</i>	Bridge

- 1) *Bijael upan alekot* (Hight cow price)
- 2) *Bakaesin oen inen.* (Horses no longer)
- 3) *Anaefe an tof lelen* . (Father working of the Garden)

b. Common Noun

Common nouns are naming words that are common to people, places, things and animals etc. Common nouns do not define any particular person, place or thing. They are general names. So, they are not capitalized unless they begin a sentence.

Table 2.2 Example of common noun in dawan language using Mollodialect

No	Common Noun	Meaning
1	<i>Asu</i>	Dog
2	<i>Leko</i>	Clock
3	<i>Eon ana</i>	Window
4	<i>Lipa</i>	Blanket
5	<i>Manu</i>	Chicken

- 1) *Hai Asu es le naele* (it is our Dog)
- 2) *Leko nam leo* (broken Clock)
- 3) *Au poe ana ha Eon Ana* . (I walked out the Window)

c. Collective noun

Collective nouns are used to name a group of persons, places, animals or things. A collective noun represents a complete whole.

Tabel 2.3 Example of noun in dawan language using Mollodialect

No	Collective Noun	Meaning
1	<i>Aom bian</i>	Pair
2	<i>Biakin</i>	Familly
3	<i>Namfau</i>	Bunch
4	<i>Salalus</i>	Army
5	<i>Mansian</i>	Society

- 1) *Hom palu pen ha'e Pasnes hem pake* (you need a pair of new sandals)
- 2) *Hai Biakin* (our Family).
- 3) *Mepo Namfau* (a lot of Work)

d. Possessive noun

Possessive noun is a pronoun that serves to show ownership. In a sentence, this word can occupy a position as a subject, subject complement, or direct object.

Tabel 2.4 Example of possessive noun in Dawan language using Mollodialect

No	Possesive Noun	Meaning
1	<i>Bifele Ini</i>	Girl's
2	<i>Atone ini</i>	Man's
3	<i>Kulu ini</i>	Teacher's
4	<i>Au snuna</i>	My umbrella
5	<i>Au lele</i>	My garden

- 1) *Ume naele Bifele Ini.* (A Girl's home)
- 2) *Oto naele Atone Ini.* (A Man's car)
- 3) *Sulat naele Kulu Ini.* (A Teacher's book)

e. Singular and plural noun

When we speak about one person and one thing, we use the noun in singular form. Single means one. Plural means many.

- a) Singular number noun – It stands for one person, animal, thing or place.
- b) Plural number noun – It stands for more than one person, animal, thing or place.

Tabel 2.5 Example of number noun in Dawan language using Mollodialect

No	Singular Noun	Plural Noun	Meaning
1	<i>Amnahat</i>	<i>Amnahtin</i>	Food
2	<i>Lele</i>	<i>Lelen</i>	Garden
3	<i>Belo</i>	<i>Belon</i>	Monkey
4	<i>Tainusat</i>	<i>Tainustin</i>	Clothes
5	<i>Ume</i>	<i>Umen</i>	Home

- 1) *Aim he tahat Amnahat namtas sen.* (the Food is ready, let's eat)
- 2) *A naefe an naom an kius Lele .* (Daddy goes to the Garden)
- 3) *Belo neok naen uki.* (Monkey eat banana)

Examples of plural noun in Dawan Language:

- 1) *Aim he tahat Amnahat namtas sen* (the Food is at all, let's eat)
- 2) *A naefe an naom an kius Lelen .* (Daddy goes to the Gardens)
- 3) *Belon neok naen ukin.* (Monkeys eat bananas)

f. Countable noun

Countable noun is noun than can be counted (Pyle, 2002: 44). Nouns that can be counted are called countable nouns. Most of the nouns come in the category of countable nouns rather than uncountable nouns because they refer to things, people or animals that can be counted.

Tabel 2.6 Example of countable noun in dawan language using Mollodialect

No	Countable Noun	Meaning
1	<i>Noel</i>	River
2	<i>Sulat</i>	Book
3	<i>Tuaf</i>	People
4	<i>Kalele</i>	Ring
5	<i>Eno</i>	Door

- 1) *Noel tenon.* (Three Rivers)
- 2) *Sulat mese.* (a Book)
- 3) *Tuaf nim.* (five Peoples)

g. Uncountable noun

Uncountable Noun is noun that can not be counted (Philips (2004: 203). Nouns that cannot be counted are called uncountable nouns. Uncountable nouns also known as ‘mass noun’.

Tabel 2.7 Example of uncountable noun in Dawan language using Mollo dialect

No	Ancountable Noun	Meaning
1	<i>Amnes</i>	Rice
2	<i>Amnatu</i>	Gold
3	<i>Sisi</i>	Meat
4	<i>Oel</i>	Water
5	<i>Oen oef</i>	<i>Mead</i>

- 1) *Amnes* kilo nim . (five kilograms of Rice)
- 2) *Niti Amnatu* seo (nine Gold bracelets)
- 3) *Sisi* kilo nub (two kilograms of Meat)

h. Masculine noun

Masculine nouns represent males: Boys, men and male animals.

Tabel 2.8 Example of masculine noun in dawan language using Mollodialect

	Masculine Noun	Meaning
1	<i>Atone</i>	Man
2	<i>Maon Naif</i>	Rooster
3	<i>Usif</i>	King
4	<i>Amaf</i>	Father
5	<i>Naof</i>	Brother

- 1) *In Atone amepot* (a Man worker)
- 2) *Maon Naife* an saelen es lelo tunan (Roosters have flown to the orange tree)
- 3) *Usif a bit Mollonam nasjen.* (the King of the Mollois old)

i. Feminism noun

Feminism nouns represent females: Girls, women and female animals.

Table 2.9 Example of feminism noun in Dawan language using Mollo dialect

No	Word	Meaning
1	<i>Bifel</i>	Girl
2	<i>Maon ainaf</i>	Hen
3	<i>Usif</i>	Queen
4	<i>Ainaf</i>	Mother
5	<i>Feto</i>	Sister

- 1) *Bifel nae masan kah.* (she is a beautiful Girl)
- 2) *Hai Maon Ainaffe he nateok es le i.* (Our Hen is first lay their eggs)
- 3) *An bi kuan Mollo Usif Bifel ka nabe'fa hen jael usif.* (Queen is not permitted for the North Molloo area).

j. Abstract noun

Abstract noun is the opposite of concrete noun, which is a noun that has no form, in other words its form cannot be seen, touched, held, and kissed by our five senses.

Tabel.10 Example of abstract noun in Dawan language using Mollodialect

No	Abstrak Noun	Meaning
1	<i>Aomin</i>	Convenience
2	<i>Palsait</i>	Trust
3	<i>Manek</i>	Love
4	<i>Malinat</i>	Happiness
5	<i>Alekot</i>	Kind

- 1) *Aim he al-alakit tahelan hit Palsait noe ama knino* (let us tighten our Trust in the Almighty)
- 2) *A tokot naik ta suil, het Aomin nat bi pah pinan* (life don't make problems Convenience while still in the world)

3) *At Manek es nok es* (Love each other)

k. Concrete noun

Concrete nouns are nouns that you can physically see and touch. This is generally easy to understand. If you look around you wherever you are, chances are that you will see hundreds of concrete nouns. They include common ones like clothes or windows, but also more rare ones like fossil or toothpick.

Tabel 2.11 Example of concrete noun in Dawan language using Mollodialect

No	Concrete Noun	Meaning
1	<i>Amnatu</i>	Gold
2	<i>Bese</i>	Knife
3	<i>Eno</i>	Door
4	<i>Haub</i>	Tree
5	<i>Noel</i>	River

- 1) *Amnatu neno fauk i upan maneno.* (the price of Gold is getting higher)
- 2) *Bese nae aikan kah.* (the Knife is very sharp)
- 3) *Eno naele tuk an esa.* (the Door is too short)

2. Adjective

Adjectives or adjectives are word classes that change a noun or pronoun, usually by explaining it or making it more specific. adjectives are characterized as expressions “that alter, clarify, or adjust the meaning contributions of nouns”, in order to allow for the expression of “finer gradations of meaning” than are possible through the use of nouns alone (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, p. 526). At a general level, adjectives gain this capability in virtue of two main characteristics, one of which is semantic and one of which is syntactic. On the semantic side, they introduce properties. (Whether they actually denote properties is a question we will address in detail below.) On the syntactic side, they are able to function as modifiers, and so may (with some restrictions) combine recursively with nouns.

Table 2.12 Example of Adjective in Dawan Laanguage using Mollodialect

No	Adjective	Meaning
1.	<i>Alekot</i>	Kind
2	<i>Aomina</i>	Convenience
3	<i>Amnanu</i>	Long
4	<i>Amaunu</i>	Crazy
5	<i>Namneo</i>	Correct
6	<i>Namin</i>	Delicious
7	<i>Namen</i>	Sick
8	<i>Mainikin</i>	Cold
9	<i>Mahai</i>	Acidic
10.	<i>Aniken</i>	Forgetful

- 1) *Atone nae tok net Alekot.* (that person is very Kind)
- 2) *Taham tasuspok kam sa, nan lamun at at tok tat Aomin.* (Even if eating is simple, it is important to live Convenience)
- 3) *Haub nae lo Amnanu* (the wood is Long)
- 4) *Amaunu naele hen hael me.* (Crazy Person, Where do you want to go)
- 5) *Ho uab be lo Namneo.* (you'r talking is Correct)

C. Article

In the use of the Dawan language, there are words a and an as we know in English the word is an article. But its use in the language of Dawan for both a and an words is not an article but as a complement.

Table 2.13 Example of article in Dawan language using Mollodialect

No	Singular	Plural	Countable Noun	Uncountable Noun	Meaning
1	<i>Oen oef</i>	<i>Oen oefin</i>		✓	Honey
2	<i>Bakase</i>	<i>Bakaesin</i>	✓		Horse
3	<i>Bijael</i>	<i>Bejaenuuk</i>	✓		Cow
4	<i>A'feno</i>	<i>A'fenon</i>	✓		Pecan
5	<i>Lelo</i>	<i>Leolin</i>	✓		Orange

6	<i>Ume</i>	<i>Umen</i>	✓		Home
7	<i>Lele</i>	<i>Lelen</i>	✓		Garden
8	<i>Mepo</i>	<i>Mepo</i>	✓		Job
9	<i>Klej</i>	<i>Klenuk</i>	✓		Church
10	<i>Kuan</i>	<i>Kuanin</i>	✓		Village
11	<i>Nete</i>	<i>Neten</i>	✓		Bridge
12	<i>Lalan</i>	<i>Lalnin</i>	✓		Street
13	<i>A'naaplenat</i>	<i>A'naaplenin</i>	✓		Government
14	<i>Oto</i>	<i>Oton</i>	✓		Car
15	<i>Oel</i>	<i>Oenuk</i>		✓	Water

- 1) *Hai mi sosa oen oef es le ite.* (we sell honey at home)
- 2) *Maut he tasaebe noe bakase* (so load father on a horse)
- 3) *Bijaenuk ke ala ha* (4 cows left)
- 4) *Masika feno ije katalekot finif* (Crowned around robbing each other)
- 5) *Lelo le ume apinan nae kan u' faon* (there are eight orange tree at the bottom of the house there)

D. Dawan Language



Picture 2.1 Source : Maps

Mollo dialect is a language spoken by East Timorese people, from the Timor Tengah Selatan region to the Kupang region. (Grimes, 2000). Meto Language itself has differences according to the ethnic tribe that tells it. These differences are clear from how they say it. This is by Kushartanti et al (2005: 234) called language variations which are generally caused by geographical, political, economic, and socio-cultural factors. In this paper the author chooses one of the dialects spoken by the people around the Molloarea - South Central Timor.

The function of the Dawan language. Dawan language functions formally, such as:

1. School

Dawan's language function in school is to preserve the language of Dawan to remain active and not easily extinct just because of the presence of foreign languages. And the language of Dawan as the mother tongue, so every child must know the language of the Dawan as the child knows the mother. Because not a few children who have forgotten the language of Dawan, because they are not accustomed to speak Dawan.

2. Daily

The function of the daily Dawan language is to teach children to be able to distinguish the appropriate language in use to talk with parent (people who are older) and language to peers because if not in environment of daily life then where else children can learn Dawan language.

3. Tradition ceremonies

The function of Dawan language in traditional Ceremonies is very important, because that is where the place should be in the language of Dawan. And not everyone can speak polite, and be very careful to speak in the language of Dawan because it would be in sanction if it is wrong to use vocabulary, or speaks impolite in the sense the subtle language that should be used in traditional ceremonies. And only certain people who can speak costmary language, such as: spokespersons, village chiefs, sub-district heads, and district heads and community leaders.

D. Noun Phrase of Dawan language

Noun phrase is the words that we have grouped together as a noun can all combine with determiners and adjectives to form larger phrases (Miller (2002:17-20) Noun Phrase Noun phrases are phrases derived from nouns (nouns) which function as subject or object sentence. The noun phrase is a noun or pronoun preceded by determinant or article or a noun that is preceded by one or more the entire adjective is preceded by the article. In Dawan Language there is also a noun phrase like that in English.

Example:

- a. *Manu metan faon* → NP = *manu metan faon*
(Eight black chickens) N adj num
- b. *Bifel amasat niman* → NP = *bifel amasat niman*
(Five beautiful girls) N adj num
- c. *Atoin amepot* → NP = *atoin amepot*
(A worker) N N
- d. *Ana skol amakoet* → NP = *ana skol amakoet*
(Two diligent students) N N adj
- e. *kol metan nuban* → NP = *kol metan nuban*
(Two blackbirds) N adj num

In Timorese, a word can change according to context, not always a patent. For example the word *fatu* (stone). This word can be changed to *faut* if it is in a particular context. It would be ambiguous to be forced to write it in all contexts. Another example, again my clan *Lak'apu*, in certain contexts it would be more appropriate to write *Lak'aup*.

There is a change when a word has joined in other words into a phrase. This is still not "standardized" so that everyone is often free to submit at will. For example, a go home phrase. This phrase in Timorese is not clear which is the most appropriate, some use *naomnem*, *naom nem* and there are also *nao mnem*. In-depth research is needed to establish the right and appropriate formula for things like this.

The verb in Timorese is quite complex. Verbs are very dependent on the subject and will not connect if we try to understand it with Indonesian grammar.

Need special rules for this verb. The give an example of the word eat. This type of eating is very much dependent on the subject, if the first person is single: *uah*, second person singular: *muah*, third person singular: well, first person plural: *tah*, second person plural: *miah*, third person plural: prison, while food alone means *mnahat*. There are often those who exchange words, like when writing, for example he himself eats (the first person is single) but uses the word *muah* or those who eat (third person plural) but uses the word *tah* and others.

E. Previous study

This study analyzes the pattern of Noun Phrase. To support this research, several Information is needed from various sources. A number of studies on noun phrases have been carried out and presented in various forms such as theses and journals. A number of important studies in the language were conducted by (Markus Ronaldo M. S 2008) in his dissertation entitled "Dawan Language Affixation Especially Amanuban Dialects", (Warmadewa, 2016) in a journal entitled "Compound words in dawan language".

Although previous research did not use the pattern of noun phrases as the authors are currently researching, but they have little in common, they are equally discussing syntax. What is the difference here is that the previous study analyzed the affixation, compound words, and verb construction while this study analyzed the pattern of Noun Phrase in Dawan Language, especially the Mollo dialect.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the research presents elements regarding the research method applied in this research. The discussion includes the research approach, data source and object, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Approach

This research was conducted using qualitative descriptive research methods. Qualitative descriptive research is a research procedure that produces data in the form of words, images, and behavior, not in the form of numbers or numbers or statistical numbers, but rather in a qualitative form that means richer than numbers or frequencies. Researchers use this method for the assumptions put forward by Bogdan and Taylor (in Moleong 2007: 4) that qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people and observable behavior. Another assumption that underlies the use of this method is that the data obtained in this study is not in the form of numbers, but in the form of words, images, and behavior.

B. Data Source and Object

The data is taken from informants, people who actually come from Bijaepunu Village, North MolloSubdistrict, East Tengah Selatan District, and East Nusa Tenggara Province. The interviews the three informants talking about topics related to the targeted nouns. The interview was conducted for about 10-12 minutes for each informant

C. Data Collection

1. Data collection technique

Method and technique of collection data is the way of procedure to collect the data. “Technique of data collection is divided into seven methods. They are sampling, interview, observation, documentation, questionnaire, triangulation and reading” (Ratna, 2010). To collect the data, the uses interview method.

An interview is collected by asked questions and conversation. Asked question is done by doing a conversation in which puts questions to someone such as honey and horse that have relation to the topic from research, while conversation is done by spontaneous communication between two or more people that can support the to do the analysis.

2. Data Collection Procedure.

a. Interviewing

Speaker 1 (Manto : *one oef* (honey), *Bakase* (horse), *a'feno* (pecan), and *lelo* (orange), duration : 11 minutes 59 seconds. Speaker 2 (Aristo : *Ume* (home), *Lele* (garden), *Mepo* (job), *Klej* (church), and *Kuan* (village), duration :10 minutes 17 second. Speaker 3 (Robert: *Nete* (bridge), *Lalan* (street), *Ana'aplenat* (government), *Oto* (car), and *Oel* (water) duration 10 minutes 4 second.

b. Recording

During the interview, the recorded the conversation in noun phrase used cellphone recording.

c. Transcribing the conversation

After recording the conversation, the author transcribes the conversation by writing using the hand first then typing.

d. Re-checking the transcription

To check the validation of the transcription. After transcribing the conversation, the author then re-checks whether the trasncrip is correct or not with the help of Mr. Yohanes Manhitu as a native speaker, he works as a of virgin language books with various dialects as well as poetry s in several languages including languages especially Mollo dialects.

D. Data Analysis

1. Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis technique used in this research in content analysis technique. Content analysis is method for summarizing any form of content by counting various aspect of content (Sandelowski & Barroso, 2003). Content analysis uses to support qualitative research.

3. Data Analysis Procedure

After finishing the procedures of data collection, finally the raw data are ready to be analyzed. Then the remaining steps of data analysis are described as follows:

a. Classifying

Speaker 1 (Manto : honey, cow, horse, pecan and orange), duration : 11 minutes 59 seconds. Speaker 2 (Aristo : home, garden, job, church, and village), duration :10 minutes 17 second. Speaker 3 (Robert: bridge, street, government, car and water), duration 10 minutes 4 second.

b. Highlighting

After classifying the underlines and stabilizes each sentence containing a noun phrase that is of conversation in recording one, two and three.

c. Displaying

After underlining the words in the transcription the author displays or inserts these words into the table. There are 3 tables used in this study. The following example:

Table 3.1 Noun phrase of *one oef*, *bakase*, *bijael*, *a'feno* and *lelo*.

No	Word	Noun phrase	Pattern
1	<i>Oen oef</i> (Honey)	1. <u>Ume</u> <u>an mui</u> <u>one oef</u> . (home) (be) (honey) (there is honey in the home)	[N] [V] [N] <u>Ume</u> <u>an mui</u> <u>one</u> <u>oef</u> .
2.	<i>Bakase</i> (Horse)	1. <u>Bakase</u> <u>nan afin</u> <u>mi sosa</u> <u>mani</u> <u>ben</u> . (horse) (the) (that time) (sold) (already) (The horse already sold)	[N] [Adj] [V] [V] [Adj] <u>Bakase</u> <u>nan</u> <u>afin</u> <u>mi sosa</u> <u>mani</u> <u>ben</u>
3.	<i>Bijael</i> (Cow)	1. <u>Bijaenuk</u> <u>msat oek</u> <u>inen</u> . (cows) (also) (finished) already (Horses no exist longer)	[N] [Adv] [Adv] [Adj] <u>Bijaenuk</u> <u>msat</u> <u>oek</u> <u>inen</u>

Table 3.2 Noun phrase of *ume*, *lele*, *mepo*, *klej* and *kuan*.

No	Word	Noun phrase	Pattern
1	<i>Ume</i> (Home)	1. <u>Hi ume onme</u> ? (your) (Home) (how) (How is your home?)	[Pron] [N] [Adv] <u>Hi ume onme</u>
2.	<i>Lele</i> (Garden)	1. <u>Ka naofa ael lele</u> . (don't) (go) (to) (garden) (don't go to garden)	[V][V] [Prep] [N] <u>Ka naofa ael lele</u>
3.	<i>Mepo</i> (job)	1. <u>Ho mepo onme</u> ? (your) (job) (how) (How is your job?)	[Pron] [N] [AdJ] <u>Ho mepo onme</u> ?

Table 3.3 Noun phrase of *nete*, *lalan*, *a'naaplenat*, *oto* and *oel*.

No	Word	Noun phrase	Pattern
1	<i>Nete</i> (Bridge)	1. <u>Nete naleok</u> (The bridge) (good) (Good bridge)	[N] [Adj] <u>Nete naleok</u>
2	<i>Lalan</i> (street)	1. <u>An moe lalan</u> (fix) (way) (fix the way)	[V] [N] <u>An moe lalan</u>
3	<i>Ana'aple nat.</i> (Govern ment)	1. <u>Ana'aplenat nalek ben</u> . (Goverment) (good) (The goverment is good).	[N] [Adj] <u>A'naaplenat nalek ben</u>

d. Interpreting

After displaying, the researcher explains the pattern from the noun phrase to the same data and is displayed in tables 1, 2 and 3.

e. Drawing Conclusion

The last step is writing conclusion of the findings and finally the researcher also added point of suggestion.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

In this section, the describes the finding of the research on noun phrase uttered of Dawan language using Mollodialect. From the analysis process, the tables shows the frequency of the occurrence of types and functions of noun phrases patterns in the Dawan language using Mollodialect.

The results are various and they will be displayed in the following table.

Table 4.1 Recording 1 : Noun phrase for the words honey, horse, cow, pecan and orange.

No	Word	Sentences	Pattern	Noun Phrase
1	Oen oef (honey)	<i>Te hi ume an mui oen oef ai kaha ?</i> (is there honey in your house?)	S: <i>Te hi ume</i> (your house) V: <i>an mui</i> (have) O: <i>oen oef ai kaha</i> (honey or not)	<i>oen oef ai kaha</i> [N] [Conj] [Adv]
2		<i>An mui, Hai mi sosa oen oef es le ite</i> (have, Hai mi sosa oen oef es le ite.) (have, we sell honey here)	S:- V: <i>an mu, hai mi sosa</i> (have, we sell) O: <i>oen oef</i> (honey) Adv: <i>es le ite</i> (here)	<i>Oen oef</i> [N]
3		<i>Neo oen oef nan ontak upan pap mese.</i> (the price of honey is the same)	S: <i>neo oen oef nan</i> (the honey) V: <i>ontak upan</i> (price of) O: <i>pap mese</i>	<i>neo oef</i> <i>oef nan</i> [Prep] [N] [D]

		(the same)	
4		<p><i>Mas oen oef nane asli ai kaha ?</i> (but honey is real or not ?)</p>	<p>S: <i>Mas oen oef nane asli ai kaha ?</i> (but honey is real or not ?)</p>
5		<p><i>Oen oef ije nako bian a nolo am in kat bakalan fa</i> (this honey from Nolo is not arbitrary)</p>	<p>S: <i>Oen oef ije nako bian a nolo am in kat bakalan fa</i> (this honey from Nolo is not arbitrary)</p>
6	Bakase (horse)	<p><i>le afin hi bakase</i> (your horse at that time)</p>	<p>S: <i>bakase nan</i> (the horse) V: <i>afin mi sosa mani ben ai</i> (has benn sold or) Adv: <i>fe es ume</i> (still at home)</p>

7		<i>Bakase nan afin mi sosa mani ben kah ai fe es ume ?</i> (the horse has been sold or is still at home)	S: <i>bakase nan</i> (the horse) V: <i>afin mi sosa mani ben ai</i> (has benn sold or) Adv: <i>fe es ume</i> (still at home)	<i>Bakase nan</i> [N] [Conj]
8		<i>a he musaeba a' naefe noe bakase</i> (want to load old man to horse)	S:- V: (a he musaeba (want to load) O: <i>a naefe noe bakase</i> old man to horse)	<i>A'naefe noe Bakase</i> [N] [Prep] [N]
9		<i>Maut he tasaebbe noe bakase.</i> (let ride to the horse)	S: V: <i>maut he tasaebbe</i> (let ride) O: <i>noe bakase</i> (to the horse)	<i>Noe bakase</i> [Prep] [N]
10		<i>Ese inan nao nok melemsat in bakase es le nane.</i> (wherever he go he has that horse)	S: <i>ese inan</i> (He) V: <i>nao nokme</i> <i>melemsat</i> (Wherever he go) O: <i>in bakase es le nane</i> (he heas that horse)	<i>In bakase es le nane</i> [Pron] [N] [Conj] [D]
11		<i>Hao, in bakasa koto nan in kat bakalnok fa.</i> (Yes,he has a brown horse that we are not careless)	S: <i>hao, in bakase koto nan</i> (yes his brown horse)	<i>Hao in bakase koto nan</i>

		V: <i>in kat</i> (we are not) O:bakalnok fa (careless)	[Prep] [Pron] [N] [Adj] [prep]	
12		<i>Oh, mak onan a homani bakase nene ne alekot</i> (oh , yes indeed the horse is good)	S: <i>oh mak onan a homani bakase nane lekot</i> (oh , yes indeed the horse is good)	<i>Oh, mak ho mak onan a homani bakase nane alekot</i> [Inter] [Adv] [Adj] [Adv] [N] [D]
13		<i>Bakase naele, in es mabe naele</i> (the horse was)	S: <i>bakase naele</i> (the horse) V: <i>in es mabe naele</i>	<i>Bakase naele</i> [N] [Pron]
14		<i>Ait bakase ainaf lo fe kana hoen nan ki fa esam sa ?</i> (the mare has never given birth you once)	S: <i>ait bakase ainaf lo fe kana</i> (the mare never) V: <i>given you birth once</i>	<i>Ait bakase ainaf lo fe</i> [Prep] [N] [Adv]
15		<i>Ak bakase ainaf afin nae na hoen nana ai ka fe'a ?</i> (I said the female cow had been giving birth or not)	S: <i>ak bakase ainaf nae</i> (the mare) V: <i>na hoen nana ai ka fe'a</i>	<i>Ak bakae ainaf</i> (Prep) [N]

			(give birth or yet)	
16		<i>A bakase haem mna naon et te</i> (foot horses are very tall)	S: <i>a bakase</i> (that horse) V: <i>haem mna naon et te</i> (foot are very tall)	<i>A bakase</i> [Prep] [N]
17		<i>Nane oe ten e naele'ofam on mele bakase.</i> (it's cold therefore the horse)	S: <i>nane oete naele on mele bakase</i> (it's cold therefore the horse)	<i>nane oete naele on mele bakase</i> [Pron] [Adv] [Pron] [N]
18		<i>Bijaenuk msat oek inen.</i> (the cows have also run out)	S: <i>Bijaenuk msat</i> (cows also) V: <i>oek inen</i> (run out)	<i>Bijaenuk msat</i> [N] [Adv]
19		<i>Te a bijaenuke alfauk esume ?</i> (how many cows are there at home)	S: <i>te a bijaenuke</i> (cows) V: <i>alfauk</i> (how many) Adv: <i>es ume</i> (at home)	<i>Te a bijaenuke</i> [Prep] [Conj] [N]
20		<i>Bijaenuk ke ala ha</i> (the remaining four cows)	S: <i>Bijaenuk</i> (cows) V: <i>ala ha</i> (remining four)	<i>Bijanuk ke</i> [N] [Prep]
21	Bijael (cow)	<i>Ontak hi lo muikim bijael lam nan nobah.</i>	S: <i>ontak hi</i> (you) V: <i>mui</i> (have)	<i>bijael lam</i> <i>nan nobah</i>

		(You have a cow that is good)	O: <i>bijael lam nan nobah</i> (cow that is good)	[N] [Conj] [D] [Adj]
22		<i>A bijaenuke ije oek inen.</i> (the cow here is gone)	S: <i>Bijaenuk ije</i> (cows here) V: <i>oek inen</i> (run out)	<i>Bijaenuk ije</i> [N] [Adv]
23		<i>Padahal bijael le upan alekot.</i> (whereas the price of cattle is high)	S: <i>padahal bijaele upan alekot</i> (whereas cow price is good)	<i>padahal bijaele upan alekot</i> [Conj] [N] [N] [Adj]
24		<i>suk he haokuk bijael ai kahat kat muifat.</i> (nourish except cow if not, do‘t have)	S: - V: <i>suk he haokuk</i> (nourish except) O: <i>Bijael</i> (cow) Adv: <i>ai kahat kat muifat</i> (<i>id not, don’t have</i>)	<i>Bijael</i> [N]
25		<i>Ma’u a nanaelan neo na katmui fa bijael.</i> (lots of grass but no cows)	S _i : <i>Ma’u a ’nanalam</i> (lots os grass) Content: <i>neo na</i> (but) S: <i>kat</i> (not) V: <i>kat muifa</i> (have not) O: <i>bijael</i> (cow)	<i>Bijael</i> [N]

26	A'feno (pecan)	Mas no alhe suk bijael. (but it must be a cow)	S: mas no lhe suk bijael (but it must be a cow)	mas no lhe suk bijael [Conj] [Adj] [N]
27		Lekones at hao bijael (better to maintain a cow)	S: Lekones (better) V: at hao (to maintain) O: Bijael (cow)	Bijael [N]
28		A'feno upan hen saekah ai an saon ? (the price of pecan rises or falls)	S: A'feno upan (the price of pecan) V: hen saekah ai an saon (rises or falls)	A'feno upan [N] [N]
29		a'feno ije bolo (pecan here)	S: a'feno ije bolo (pecan here)	a'feno ije bolo [N] [Adv] [D]
30		Masika feno ije katalekot finif. (very looted pecan)	S: - V: masika (seize) O: a'feno (pecan) Adv: ije kata lekot finif (very crowded)	A'feno [N]
31		A'feno ije hom hinet on le ammofon ael es in jet	S: a'feno ije hom (pecan here you) V: hinet on le	a'feno ije hom

		(You know pecan here, if fall into someone's possession)	anmofon (know if fall into) O: ael es injet (someone's possession)	[N] [Adv] [Pron]
32		A'feno an mofon ael baki aom bian (pecan falls next to the fence)	Adv: ael baki aom bian (next to the fence)	A'feno [N]
33		A lelo amsat ije fuane an ain fin (the orange here is also very thick)	S: a lelo amsat ije fuane an ain fin (the orange here is also very thick)	a lelo amsat ije fuane an ain fin [Prep] [N] [Adv][Ad vConj] [Adj]
34	Leleo (Orange)	Neo kalun hem sos nok lelo at aumat, lelo i an bam natun nan nem hen batkuani nen nok. (if you want to buy oranges, come, the oranges here are too ripe to fall)	S: Neo kalun (if you) V: hem sos nok lelo at aumat, (want to buy oranges, come,) O: lelo(orange) Adv: i an bam natun nan nem hen batkuani nen nok. (here are too ripe to fall)	Lelo [N]
35		Kalun lelo at umjem sat an mu	2. S: Kalun lelo at	

		(if there are oranges at home too)	(if there orange) V:- O: - Adv: umjem sat an mu (at home too)	Kalun lelo at [Conj] [N][D]
36		Lelo ume ait u fauk, u' teon es na fau oek inate. (oranges at home how many tree, about trees. All of fruiting)	S: lelo ume u fauk, u' teon (oranges at home how many tree, about trees.) V: es fau oek inate. (All of fruiting)	lelo ume u fauk, u' teon [N] [Pron] [N] [Adv] [Prep] [N]
37		Lelo le ume apinan nae kan u' faon. (oranges at the bottom of the house there are 8 trees)	S: lelo le (orange) V: - O: - Adv: ume pinan kan u'faon (bootom of the house are 8 trees)	Lelo le [N] [D]
38		Haom, a lelo imsat fe ka nam naotlek lekon fat te (yes, this orange isn't too ripe yet)	S: haom, a lelo imsat (yes, this orange isn't) V: fe ka nam naot lekon fat te (too ripe yet)	haom, a lelo imsat fe ka [Prep] [D] [N] [Adv]

Table 4.2 Recording 2 : Noun phrase for the words home, garden, job, church and village.

No	Word	Sentences	Pattern	Noun Phrase
1	Ume (Home)	Hi ume onme ? (How about your home ?)	S: hi ume onme How about your home ?	Hi ume onme [Pron] [Ume] [Adv]
2		Ume le mele ? (which home ?)	S: ume le mele (which home ?)	Ume le mele [N] [Conj] [Adv]
3		Ume fe balaf (home is still)	S: Ume fe balaf (home is still)	Ume fe balaf [N] [Conj] [Adv]
4		Ume fa'it nak he tujublase oket nahe naleko (yesterday said the house will be repair after the day celebrations)	S: Ume fa'it t (yesterday) V: nak he tujublase oket nahe naleko (will be repair after the day celebrations)	Ume fa'it [N] [Adj]
5		Mas ne ume naele jaringan kanmu'if fat (but at home there is no network)	S: mas ne ume naele jaringan (but at home there) V: jaringan kanmu'if fat (is no network)	mas ne ume naele [Conj] [D] [N] [D]
6	Lele (Garden)	Lek'at hom nao moe lele ? (where will you go to garden ?)	S: lek'at hom (where you) V: nao moe	Lele [N]

		(go to) O: lele (garden)	
7	Hehehe ai, au ka naofa ael lele. (hehehe ai, i don't go to garden)	S: hehehe ai, au (hehehe ai, I) V: ka naofa ael O: lele (Garden)	Lele [N]
8	papa es an naombi lele te (father that goes to the garden)	S: papa es (father that) V: an naombi (goes to the) O: lele te (garden)	lele te [N] [D]
9	At bi ijet ael lele me ? (here, which garden do you want to go)	S: At bi ijet (here,) V: ael (go) O: lele me ? (which garden) (Lele me [N] [Adv]
10	Mak neo aum nai hem ael lele to (yes come to go to the garden to)	S: mak neo (yes) V: aum nai hem ael (come to go to) O: lele (Garden)	Lele [N]
11	Aekah, hom leol kau he ael kit lelenan kan jali. (You told me to go to the garden, it didn't)	S: aekah, hom (aekah, you) V: leol kau he ael kit (told me to go to) O: lele nan kan jali (garden, it didn't work)	lele nan kan jali [N] [Pron] [Adj]

12		Ka sasafa, nan lamun hem wisuda mulael hena am ael kit lele. (it's important that graduation is completed first and then go to the garden)	S: ka safra, nan lamun hem wisud mulael hena (it's important that graduation is completed first and) V: am ael kit (go to) O: lele (garden)	Lele [N]
13		Lele maut he papa esan atol sin (the garden let father take care of it)	S: lele (the garden) V: maut he papa esan atol sin (let father take care of it)	lele [N]
14		Lele fe'om sat nam fau. (there are also many new gardens)	S: lele fe'om sat nam fau (there are also many new gardens)	lele fe'om sat nam fau [N] [Adj] [Conj] [Adv]
15		Aumat am tamkitam ael lele. (come in the garden)	S:- V: Aumat am tamkitam ael (come in) O: lele. (garden)	Lele [N]
16		kasian papa nam nasjen nam lele namfau es mafeten sinam. (pity father already old, so a lot of gardens that were not taken care of)	S: kasian papa nam nasjen nam lele namfau (pity father already old) V: es mafeten sinam.	kasian papa nam nasjen nam lele namfau [N] [Pron] [Adv] [Conj] [N]

			(a lot of gardens that were not taken care of)	
17		hehehe au es he meopkit lele nobah. (hehehe i want to work to give us the garden, let it be)	S: hehehe au es (hehehe i) V: meop kit (want to work to give us) O: lele nobah (let it be)	Lele nobah [N] [Inter]
18		Lele fe'o ne fauk oke ? (how many new gardens)	S: Lele fe'o ne fauk oke (how many new gardens)	Lele fe'o ne fauk oke [N] [Adj] [Conj] [Adv]
19		A lelen fauk ? (how many gardens)	S: a lelen fauk (how many gardens)	a lelen fauk [Prep] [N] [Adv]
20		Lele feo nim (5 new gardens)	S: Lele feo nim (5 new gardens)	Lele feo nim [N] [Adj] [N]
21	Mepo (Job)	Ho mepo onme ? (How is your job going?)	S: Ho mepo onme ? (How is your job going?)	Ho mepo onme ? [Pron] [N] [Adv]
22		Mepo naleok. (job is good)	S: Mepo naleok. (job is good)	Mepo naleok. [N] [Adj]
23		Au mepo es surabaya. (my job is in Surrabaya)	S: Au mepo es surabaya.	S: Au mepo es surabaya.

		(my job is in Surrabaya)	[Pron] [N] [Prep] [Adv]
24	Mepo tamit susal (hard to find job)	S: mepo (job) V: tamit susal (hard to find)	Mepo [N]
25	mepo bi im sat naleok (work here is also good)	S: mepo bi im sat naleok (work here is also good)	mepo bi im sat naleok [N] [Prep] [Adv] [Adj]
26	Kalun kat kuliat leko nam fau het bisa at mepo. (if don't college lots of time for work)	S: Kalun kat (if not) V: kuliat leko nam fau het bisa at college lots of time for O: mepo. (job)	Mepo [N]
27	Ai he ulus mepo (or to take care of work)	S: ai he(or to) V: ulus (take care of) O: mepo (job)	Mepo [N]
28	Fe usopot na mepo haef mese ha. (finish then work later)	S:- V: Fe usopot na (finish then) O: mepo haef mese ha. (work later)	mepo haef mese ha. [N] [Adv]
29	Neo maem esle mepo amfaen laba (look for a job that quickly returns)	S:- V: Neo maem esle (look for a) O: mepo (job) Adv: amfaen laba (ickly returns)	Mepo [N]

30	Iaa, neot gampang at mepo het sos saan amsa (yes, it is easy work to buy anything)	S: Iaa, neot gampang at mepo (yes, it is easy work V: het sos saan amsa (to buy anything)	Iaa, neot gampang at mepo [Adj] [Conj][Adj] [Prep] [N]
31	Mepo hem bantu am naes ti ne toh. (work to help parents)	S: mepo (work) V: hem bantu am naes ti ne toh. (work to help parents)	Mepo [N]
32	ho mepo neon fauka (you work any day)	S: ho mepo neon fauka (you work any day)	ho mepo neon fauka [Pron] [N] [Adv] (Pron)
33	Es au ak he aem mepo fe. (so i want to find work first)	S: Es au (so i want) V: ak he ae (to find) O: mepo fe (job)	mepo fe [N] [D]
34	Ho mepo nako neon mese an ael neon ne ? (what is your job day and whatever)	S: Ho mepo nako neon mese (Your job from Monday) V: an ael neon ne (to Saturday)	Ho mepo nako neon mese [Pron] [N] [Prep] [N]
35	Neno klej amsa tam mepo ai kaha ? (does Sunday also go to work)	S: Neno klej amsa (Sunday also) V: tam (come to) O: mepo ai kaha ? (to work)	mepo ai kaha [N] [Conj] [Adv]

36		Makanya es au ak het naot mepo fe (so i said go to work first)	S: Makanya es au ak (so i said) V: het naot (go to) O: mepo fe (work)	mepo fe [N] [D]
37		neon ha neno klejam sa an (yes, sunday)	S: neon ha neno klejam sa an (so I want to find work first)	neon ha neno klejam sa an [Prep] [D] [N] [D]
38		Ale a klej kuane al he onme le ben ? (what kind of church in the village)	S: Ale a klej kuane al he onme le ben ? (what kind of church in the village)	Ale a klej kuane al he onme le ben [Prep] [Conj] [N] [N] [Adv]
39		Klej kuane nalek ben. (the church in the village is good)	S: Klej kuane nalek ben. (the church in the village is good)	Klej kuane nalek ben. [N] [N] [Adj]
40	Klej (Church)	Ia, klej naele kasian (yes, sorry for the church)	S: Ia, klej naele kasian (yes, sorry for the church)	Ia, klej naele kasian [N] [N] [Adj]
41		Saan ten het naot urus klej nane na sek-sek okan. (morover want going to take care of (the church even more)	S: Saan ten (morover) V: het naot urus (want going to take care of) O: klej nane na sek- sek okan. (the church even more)	klej nane na sek-sek okan [N] [D] [Adv]
42		Tup nan bin klej.	S: -	Bin klej

		(they are sleep in the church)	V: Tup nan (they are sleep) O: bin klej (the church)	[Prep] [N]
44		Klej naikat la'un tokan. (don't joke with the church)	S: Klej naikat la'un tokan. (don't joke with the church)	Klej naikat la'un tokan. [N] [Auxi] [N] [Prep]
45		Au neno klejat naom ukle bae (I go to church on Sundays)	S: Au neno klejat (I sunday) V: naom (go to) O: ukle bae (church)	Ukle [N]
46		Neno klej amsa tam mepo ai kaha? (whether Sundays also go to work or not)	S: Neno klej amsa (Sunday also) V: tam mepo ai kaha? (go to work or not)	Neno klej amsa [N] [Adv]
47		Neno klejat at ali kleje ai. (Sunday goes to church)	S:Neno klejat (sunday) V: at ali (go to) O: kleje ai. (church)	Kleje ai. [N] [D]
48		Neno klej at haim libur. (our off on Sunday)	S: Neno klej at haim libur. (our off on Sunday)	Neno klej at haim libur. [N] [Pron] [Adv]
49	Kuan (Village)	Faen moe kuan nai. (go back to the village already)	S: - V: Faen moe (go back to) O: kuan nai (village)	kuan nai [N] [D]

50	Au tek kuan ka tak fa mas upehkuk bae (talk about village not arrogant but lazy)	S: Au (I) V: tek (talk about) O: kuan ka tak fa mas upehkuk bae (talk about village not arrogant but lazy)	kuan ka tak fa mas upehkuk bae [N] [Adv] [Conj] [Adj] [D]
51	Klej, harus taklem msa (church, must be a church also)	S: klej, harus takle (church, must be a church also)	Klej, harus taklem msa [N] [Prep] [N] (Adv)
52	At la'un mas lohe tahine klej (joking but it must know church)	S: At la'un mas lohe tahine klej (joking but it must) V: tahine (Know) O: klej (church)	Klej [N]
53	Jadwal am ali klej. (schedule to church)	S: schedule to church (schedule to church)	Jadwal am ali klej. [N] [Prep] [N]
54	Naik neno klej hitat tupat bi ume (don't sleep Sunday at home)	S:- V: naik (don't) O: neno klej tupat (Sunday Sleep) Adv: bi ume At home)	Neno klej [N]
55	Bi kuan kat muifa loet (in the village have no money)	S: Bi kuan V: kat muifa loet	Bi kuan [Prep] [N]

56		Bi kuan ka tahinef (in the village do not know)	S: bi kuan (in the village) V:ka ta hinef (do not know)	Bi kuan [Prep] [N]
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Table 4.3 Recording 3 : Noun phrase for the words bridge, street, government, car and water.

No	Word	Sentences	Pattern	Noun Phrase
1	Nete (Bridge)	Te nete le abit kuan, kleje pinan onme ? (what is the bridge in the village under the church)	S: Te nete le abit kuan, kleje pinan onme ? (what is the bridge in the village under the church)	Te nete le abit kuan, kleje pinan onme [Prep] [N] [Conj] [N] [N] [Adv] [Adv]
2		Nete naleok neon fauk ije naleok eben (good bridge. Now it's fixed)	S: nete naleok, neon fauka ije (good bridge, now) V: naleok eben	Nete naleok, neon fauka ije [N] [Adj] [Adv] [D]
3		Le afin nete le nane tas tembok (the bridge was badly damaged)	S: le afin nete le nane (the bridge was) V:- O:- A: tas tembok	Le afin nete le nane [Prep] [Auxi] [N] [D]

			(badly damanges)	
4		Nete nat fek. (bridge broke up)	S: Nete nat fek. (bridge broke up)	Nete nat fek [N] [Adj]
5		Nete nae Neno fauk i naele an moe lem nalek ben. (the bridge now fixed, so it's good)	: nete nae neon fauka i naele (the bridge now) V: an moelem nalek ben (fixed so it's good)	Nete naele neon fauka i naele [N] [D] [Adv] [D]
6		Oh, ontak nete fe'o mese neno fauka i ai ? (oh that means it's now a new bridge)	S: Oh, ontak nete fe'o mese neno fauka i ai ? (oh that means it's now a new bridge)	Oh, ontak nete fe'o mese neno fauka i ai [Inter][Conj] [N] [Adv][D]
7		Oket nete noele ninen (keep the bridge on the edge next time)	S: Oket nete noele ninen (keep the bridge on the edge next time)	Oket nete noele ninen [Prep] [N] [N] [Adj]
8		Nete kuane naleko nane oke-oke en.	S: Nete kuane naleko nane oke-oke en.	Nete kuane naleko nane oke-oke en.

		(all bridges in the village have been repaired)	(all bridges in the village have been repaired)	[N] [N] [Adj] [Adj]
9		Ontak nete naleok oke ne nam at naot nalek ben ben. (all bridges have been repaired so safety walk)	S: Ontak nete (Bridge) V:naleok oke ne nam at naot nalek ben ben. (have been repaired so safely walk)	Ontak nete [Prep] [N]
10		Ait nete msat tek motor at tet (ride motorbike until the bridge)	S: Ait nete msat (bridge also) V: tek motor at tet (ride motorbike until)	Ait nete msat [Prep] [N] [Adv]
11		at loe motrem ta finin be on panin nete aom biane (pick up the motor to take it across the bridge)	S:- V: at loe motrem ta finin be on panin (pick up the motor to take it) O: nete (bridge) Adv: aombian (across)	Nete [N]

12		Naleok eben, netem sat naleok eben. (already repaired, the bridge has also been good)	S: - V: Naleok eben, (already repaired,) O: nete msat naleok eben. (the bridge has also been good)	Nete msat naleok eben. [N] [Adv] [Adj] [Adv]
13		Neno fauk ije nete an moelem (the bridge is now repaired)	S: Neno fauk ije nete (the bridge is) V: an moelem (the bridge is now repaired)	Neno fauk ije nete [Adv] [Conj] [N]
14		Lalan nam sat molaene (the road is also damaged)	S: Lalan nam sat molaene (the road is also damaged)	Lalan nam sat molaene [N] [Adv] [Adj]
15		Te lalan on me le ? (how about the street)	S: Te lalan on me le ? (how about the street)	Te lalan on me le [Prep][N] [Adv]
16	Lalan (street)	Lalan ? hom tek lalan ne nane (street ? you talk about street it)	S: Lalan ? hom (street ? you V: tek lalan ne nane	Lalan ? hom [N] [Pron]

			(talk about street it)	
17		Mas naskekem na ulat ne lalan kat bisa at naofa te. (but if the rainy season cannot walk)	S: Mas naskekem na ulat ne lalan (but if the rainy the street) V: kat bisa at naofa te. (canot walk)	Mas naskekem na ulat ne lalan [Prep] [Conj] [N] [Conj] [N]
18		Lalan an te kuane nae naloitan nani oke-oke. (the street until the village was repaired all)	S: Lalan an te kuane nae (the street until the village) V: naloitan nani oke-oke. (repaired all)	Lalan an te kuane nae [N] [Conj] [N] [D]
19		An moe lalan le nanem sat an moe naloetan (the street repairs have also been repaired)	S:- V: An moe (Repairs) O: lalan le nanem sat (the street also) Adv: moe naloetan (been repaired)	lalan le nanem sat [N] [Conj] [D]
20		Lalan kuane namas. (the street in the village is good)	S: Lalan kuane namas.	Lalan kuane namas. [N] [N] [Adj]

		(the street in the village is good)	
21	Lalan nam sat ne lo nao tesam sa. (the stret is also tolerable)	S: Lalan nam sat ne lo nao tesam sa. (the stret is also tolerable)	Lalan nam sat ne lo nao tesam sa. [N] [Conj] [Conj] [Adj]
22	A ho mak lalan nae molaene onaele. (You think the road is so damaged)	S: A ho (you) V: mak (think) O: lalan nae molaene onaele. (the road is so damaged)	lalan nae molaene onaele. [N] [Conj] [Adj] [D]
23	Lalan mabe nae nok lalan neno fauk naikun (different streets used to be today)	S: lalan mabe nae nok lalan neon fauka i naikun (different streets used to be today)	Lalan mabe nae nok lalan neon fauka i naikun [N] [Adv] [Prep] [N] [Adv] [N]
24	Nahonem bi lalan. (give birth in thhe street)	S:- V: Nahonem (give birth) bi lalan. (in the street)	Bi lalan [Prep] [N]

25		ia, neot nan lamu lalan, sa-sa leko oke at ka tam tau (yes, the most important thing is the road, and everything is good so it's not worried)	ia, neot nan lamu lalan, sa- sa leko oke at ka tam tau (yes, the most important thing is the road, and everything is good so it's not worried)	ia, neot nan lamu lalan, sa- sa leko oke at ka tam tau [Adj] [Conj] [Adv] [N] [Pron] [Adj] [Adj] [Adv] [Adj]
26		kalun kahat fe kat ten fa balet nahoen kitam bi lalan. (if it's not yet up to the destination give birth on the street)	. S: kalun kahat fe ka ten fa balet (if it's not) V: nahonem (give birth) O: A: bi lalan (on the street)	Kalun kahat fe kat ten fa balet [Conj] [Adv] [Adv] [N]
27		Lalan mabe naele lo namleo (the street was broken)	S: Lalan (street) V: mabe naele lo namleo (was broken)	Lalan [N]
28		mas sekarang ijet lo lalanam sat leok nes be (but the street is now better)	S: mas sekarang ijet lo lalanam sat leok nes be ben (but the street is now better)	mas sekarang ijet lo lalanam sat leok nes be ben [Conj] [Adv] [Conj] [N] [Adj]

29	Lalan at sae oto neson naof kit bae. (the street we ride the car gives us our fall)	S: Lalan (street) V: at sae oto neson naof kit bae. (ride the car gives us our fall	Lalan [N]
30	Kalun kahat nahonem bi lalan. (if it's not give birth in the treet)	S: - V: nahonem (give birth) O: bi lalan () on the street	bi lalan [Prep] [D]
31	Nes-nes hit lalan (more our way)	S: Nes-nes hit lalan (more our way)	Nes-nes hit lalan [Adv] [Pron] [N]
32	Hit lalan nae es afin naele molae ne (our street that was badly damaged)	S: Hit lalan nae Es (our street that) V: afin naele molae ne (was badly damaged)	Hit lalan nae [Pron] [N] [D]

33	Oel (water)	Te oelem sat ka susal ben fa ai ? (water is no longer lacking ?)	S: Te oelem sat ka susal ben fa ai ? (water is no longer lacking ?)	Te oelem sat ka susal ben fa ai [Prep] [N][Adv][Adv] [Adj] [D]
34		Oele naele lot so'et tak natamem kuane naele (water has entered the village)	S: Oele naele lot so'et tak (water has) V: natamem kuane naele	Oele naele lot so'et tak [N][Conj][D] [D] [D]
35		Hem sen le senat huma-huma am sat oele an tamen. (want to plant all kinds of plants as well as water has entered)	S:- V: hem sen le senat huma- huma am sat (want to plant all kinds of plants as well as) O: oeles (water) Adv: an tamen (has entered)	Oele [N]
36	Ana'aplenat (government)	Ana'aplenat nalek ben Ankius nani oke (good government, pay attention to everything)	Ana'aplenat nalek ben (good governmnet) V: ankius nane oke (attention it all)	Ana'aplenat nalek ben [N] [Adj] [Adv]

37	Ana'aplenat nae lalan, oel, nete (the government is streets, water, electricity)	S: Ana'aplenat nae lalan, oel, nete (the government is streets, water, electricity)	Ana'aplenat nae lalan, oel, nete [N] [Conj] [N] [N] [N]
38	Ana'aplenat naleok e ben. (governmnet has repaired it)	S: Ana'aplenat (Governmnet) V: naleok e ben. (has repaired it)	Ana'aplenat [N]
39	Mas neno fauk ana'aplenat ho mani an kisbem nanem naleok ebenam nobah ben. (but now the government is good attention it so has been fixed)	S: Mas neno fauk ana'aplenat ho mani an kisbem nanem (but now the government is good) V: naleok ebenam nobah ben. (attention it so has been fixed)	Mas neno fauk ana'aplenat ho mani an kisbem nanem [Prep] [Adv] [N] [D]
40	Sasa naleok nako ana'aplenat (everything is good depneds on government)	S: sasa naleok (everything is good) V: nako (depeds) O: ana'aplenat	Ana'aplenat [N]

			(government)	
41		Ana'aplenat neon fauka i lo alekot (now government is very good)	S: ana'aplenat neon fauka i (now government) V:- O: lo alekot (is very good)	Ana'aplenat neon fauka i [N] [Adv] [D]
42		Te ni Ham in Oto fe'o onme? (How about Ham's car?)	S: te ni Ham in Oto fe'o onme (How about Ham's car)	te ni Ham in Oto fe'o onme [Prep] [Pron] [Pron] [N] [Adv]
43		Ni Ham an seka oto ben ai ka fe'a ? (ham has changed his car or not)	S: Ni Ham (Ham's) V: an seka (has change) O: oto ben ai ka fe'a ? (car or not)	oto ben ai ka fe'a [N] [Conj][Adv]
44	Oto (Car)	Atote nane na sosa naen in oto ben. (the man sold his car)	S: atone nane (the man) V: na sosa (sold) O: naen in oto (his car)	Naen in oto [Con] [Pron] [N]

45		At paek oto haef mes a (use the car just once)	S: - V: at paek (use) O: oto haef mese (the car just once)	oto haef mese [N] [Adv] [Adv]
46		oto an tabalek nobah noet mon (good wretched car if you are safe)	S: oto (car) V: an tabalek nobah noet mon (good wretched if you are safe)	Oto [N]
47		an sae oto (ride the car)	S:- V: an sae (ride) O: oto (the car)	Oto [N]
48		Mama hen naon sos utnan ali pasa am sat kan nao haefa benat an sae oto. (mama went to buy vegetables and didn't walk anymore but got on the car)	S:- V: Mama hen naon sos utnan ali pasa am sat kan nao haefa benat an sae O: oto	Oto [N]
49		Te in oton afin naele nuban (he has two cars first)	S: - V: at paek (use)	oto haef mese [N] [Adv] [Adv]

			O: oto haef mese (the car just once)	
50		mas le oto ese al he na sosa nani ben kah ? (but one car is already sold)	S: mas le oto ese al he (but one car is) V: na sosa nani ben kah ? (already sold)	mas le oto ese al he [Prep] [N] [N] [Conj]
51		Nok-nok am ali skolem sat sae oto. (morning to school also ride the car)	S: Nok-nok am (morning) V: ali skolem sat sae (to school also ride) O: oto (car)	Oto [N]
52		Sae oto. (Ride the car)	S:- V: Sae (ride) O: oto. (Ride the car)	Oto [N]
53		Te le oel bak ume aom biane onme ? (then the water is like next to the house)	S: Te le oel bak ume aom biane onme ? (then the water is like next to the house)	Te le oel bak ume aom biane onme [Prep] [Conj] [N] [N] [N] [Adv] [Adv]
54		Oel naele on saan i (what water is like)	S: Oel naele on saan i	Oel naele on saan i

		(what water is like)	[N] [D] [D]	
55		Jadi, naele neno fauk ije hai miloet ne benam mi lai oel esan (so, Now we repair it so that it can accommodate water there)	S: Jadi, naele neno fauk ije hai (so, Now we) V: miloet ne benam mi lai (repair it so that it can accommodate) O: oel esan (water there)	Oel esan [N] [Adv]
56		Ontak le palut noe oel nan haim pake ham bi le nane (for all water needs we use it there)	S: Ontak le palut noe oel nan haim (for all water needs) V: pake ham bi le nane (use it there)	Ontak le palut noe oel nan haim [Prep] [Conj] [N] [Prep] [N] [Conj] (Pron)
57		Fun oel an tam (because of the water entering)	S: Fun oel (because water) V: an tam (was entering)	Fun oel [Conj] [N]
58		Ka tanuka fa oel len. (no more water deficiency)	S: ka tanuka fa oel len (no more water deficiency)	Ka tanuka fa oel len [Adv] [N] [Conj] [N] [Adv]

59		Oh iya, oel ije hom loem kum. (oh yeah, water here is up to you)	S: Oh iya, oel ije hom loem kum. (oh yeah, water here is up to you)	Oh iya, oel ije hom loem [Inter] [Adj] [N] [Phrase]
60		Oel nan haim nonton nam bi TV bi surabaya nane (We watched the water on TV on Surabaya)	S: Oel nan haim (the water we) V: nonton nam bi TV bi surabaya nane (watched on TV at surabaya)	Oel nan haim [N] [Conj] [Prop]
61		Kalun na'ulat oel an bulim an saem an aom nan kit. (if the rain rises it covers us)	S: Kalun na'ulat oel (if the rain water) V: an bulim an saem an aom nan kit. (water ride up covers us)	Kalun na'ulat oel [Conj] [N] [N]
62		Oel an saen an toeb nan kit. (water rises to cover people)	oel an saem (water rises) V: an toeb nan (to cover people)	Oel an sae [N] [Conj] [Adv]

			O: - A: people	
63		homani an bi it oel naleok (yes, here is good water)	S: homani an bi it oel naleok (yes, here is good water)	homani an bi it oel naleok [Prep] [N] [Adv] [Adj]
64		Oel an saem ala ha umen tunkin	S: oel an saem ala ha umen tunkin	Oel an saem ala ha umen tunkin [N] [Adv] [Prep] [N] [Prep]

Tabel 4.4 Noun Phrase Pattern of Dawan Language

No	NP Patterns	Data	Total
1	NP = [N]	NP ₁ (2), (15), (24) (25), (27), (30), (32), (34), NP ₂ (6), (7), (10), (12), (13), (26) (27), (29), (31), (45), (52), (54) NP ₃ (11), (27), (35), (38), (40), (46), (47), (48), (51), (52)	27
2	NP = [N] [D]	NP ₁ (35), (37), NP ₂ (8), (33), (36), (47), (49)	6
3	NP = [Adv] [Pron] [N]	NP ₃ (30), (31)	2
4	NP = [N][Conj][D] [D] [D]	NP ₃ (36)	1
5	NP = [N] [Adv] [D]	NP ₁ (29), NP ₃ (41)	2
6	NP = [Conj] [Adv] [Conj] [N] [Adj]	NP NP ₃ (28)	1
7	NP = [Adj] [Conj] [Adv] [N] [Pron] [Adj] [Adj] [Adv] [Adj]	NP ₃ (25)	1
8	NP = [N] [Conj] [Adv]	NP ₁ (1), NP ₂ (2), (3) (35), NP ₃ (62)	5
9	NP = [N] [Conj]	NP ₁ (7)	1

10	NP = [Conj] [N] [Conj] [Adv]	NP ₁₍₄₎	1
11	NP = [N] [prep]	NP ₁₍₆₎	1
12	NP = [N] [Adv] [Prep] [N] [Prep]	NP ₃₍₆₄₎	1
13	NP = [Prep] [N] [Adv] [Adj]	NP ₃₍₆₃₎	1
14	NP = [N] [Prep] [N] [Conj] [Adj]	NP ₁₍₅₎	1
15	NP = [Prep] [N]	NP ₁₍₄₉₎ , NP ₂₍₅₆₎	2
16	NP = [Prep] [N] [Adv]	NP ₁₍₁₄₎ , NP ₂₍₁₉₎ , NP ₃₍₁₀₎	3
17	NP = [Inter][Conj] [N] [Adv][D]	NP ₃₍₆₎	1
18	NP =	NP	
19	NP = [N] [D] [D]	NP ₃₍₅₄₎	1
20	NP = [Adv] [N] [Conj] [N] [Adv]	NP ₃₍₅₈₎	1
21	NP = [N] [Adv] [Adj] [Adv]	NP ₃₍₁₂₎	1
22	NP = [N] [N] [Adj] [Adj]	NP ₃₍₈₎	1
23	NP = [Prep] [N] [Conj] [N] [N] [Adv] [Adv]	NP ₃₍₁₎	1
24	NP = [N] [Adj] [Adv] [D]	NP ₃₍₂₎	1
25	NP = [Prep] [Auxi] [N] [D]	NP ₃₍₃₎	1
26	NP = [N] [D] [Adv] [D]	NP ₃₍₅₎	1
27	NP = [Inter][Conj] [N] [Adv][D]	NP ₃₍₆₎	1
28	NP = [Prep] [N] [N] [Adj]	NP ₃₍₇₎	1
29	NP = [N] [N] [Adj] [Adj]	NP ₃₍₈₎	1
30	NP = [Pron] [N] [Conj] [D]	NP ₁₍₁₀₎	1
31	NP = [Prep] [Pron] [N] [Adj] [prep]	NP ₁₍₁₁₎	1
32	[Inter] [Adv] [Adj] [Adv] [N] [D]	NP ₁₍₁₂₎	1

33	NP = [N] [Pron]	NP ₁ (13)	1
34	NP = [N] [Conj] [D] [Adj]	NP ₁ (21)	1
35	NP = [N] [Adv] [Prep] [N] [Adv] [N]	NP ₃ (23)	1
36	NP = [N] [Conj] [N] [D]	NP ₃ (18)	1
37	NP = [Con] [Adv] [Adv] [N]	NP ₃ (26)	1
38	NP = [Pron] [N] [D]	NP ₃ (32)	1
39	NP = [Prep] [N][Adv][Adv] [Adj] [D]	NP ₃ (33)	1
40	NP = [N][Conj][D] [D] [D]	NP ₃ (34)	1
41	NP = [N] [Conj] [N] [N] [N]	NP ₃ (37)	1
42	NP = [Prep] [Adv] [N] [D]	NP ₃ (39)	1
43	NP = [Prep] [Pron] [Pron] [N] [Adv)	NP ₃ (42)	1
44	NP = [N] [Conj][Adv]	NP ₃ (43)	1
45	NP = [Con] [Pron] [N]	NP ₃ (44)	1
46	NP = [N] [Adv] [Adv]	NP ₃ (45), (49)	2
47	NP = [Prep] [N] [N] [Conj]	NP ₃ (50)	1
48	NP = [Prep] [Conj] [N] [N] [N] [Adv] [Adv]	NP ₃ (53)	1
49	NP = [N] [D] [D]	NP ₃ (54)	1
50	NP = [N] [Adv]	NP ₁ (18), (22), NP ₂ (9), (28), (46), NP ₃ (55)	6
51	NP = [Prep] [N] [Adv]	NP ₁ (14), NP ₂ (19), NP ₃ (10)	3
52	NP = [Prep] [N] [Adv] [Adj]	NP ₃ (63)	1
53	NP = [Pron] [N] [D]	NP NP ₃ (32)	1
54	NP = [N] [Prep] [N]	NP ₁ (8), (53)	2
55	NP = [N] [D] [Adv]	NP ₂ (41)	1
56	NP = [Prep] [N]	NP ₁ (9), (56)	2
57	NP = [N] [Adj] [Adv]	NP ₃ (26)	1

58	NP = N][Adv][Adv] [Adj] [D]	NP ₂₍₃₃₎	1
59	NP = [Prep] [N] [N] [Adj]	NP ₂₍₇₎	1
60	NP = [N] [Adv] [Adj] [Adv]	NP ₂₍₁₂₎	1
61	NP = [N] [Pron] [Adv] [Conj] [N]	NP ₂₍₁₆₎	1
62	NP = [N] [Inter]	NP ₂₍₁₇₎	1
63	NP = [N] [Adj] [Conj] [Adv]	NP ₂₍₁₄₎	1
64	NP = [N] [N]	NP _{1 (28)}	1
65	NP = [Prep] [D]	NP _{1 (30)}	1
66	NP = [Conj] [N] [Conj] [Adv]	NP _{1 (4)}	1
67	NP = [N] [Prep] [N] [Conj] [Adj]	NP _{1 (5)}	1
68	NP = [N] [Prep] [N]	NP _{1 (8)} , NP ₂₍₅₃₎	2
69	NP = [N] [Prep] [N] [Adv]	NP ₂₍₅₁₎	1

B. Discussions

Based on the results and discussion, the pattern of Noun Phrase in the Dawan language can be carried out by two or more nouns which have one meaning. The Noun Phrase pattern can be determined based on syntax. Syntactically, the pattern of the Noun phrase in Dawan has eight types, which are There are 5 types of noun phrases in the the Dawan Language. First Ownership Noun Phrases [N] + [N] Example "*Uem Fatu*"

(stone house). "*Ume*" = Head, "*Fatu*" = Modifier. [Pron] + [N] example "In Ume" (His House) "*in*" = modifier, "*ume*" = modifier. Second, substantive noun phrases. Head is the thing that is shaped and the thing that defines it is as a modifier. Pattern [N] + [N]. Example of "*Noen Fatu*" (Coin) "noen" which defines "*fatu*" = which is type. Third, the chosen noun phrase. Between the ruler and the ruler are connected by the conjunction [N] + [Conj] + [N] Example "*Fel ai Mone*" (wifi or husband). And for this pattern without a modifier because the same is the ruler. fourth, the nominal phrase locative noun [N] + [N] For this pattern the head is the one provided and the place of origin is the example modifier "Bifel Mollo"

(Mollowoman). Fifth, qualitative Nomina phrases. The phrase that states the Head's statement is anified by the consequent limiter. [N] + [Adv]. Example: "*Nope Metan*" (dark cloud). (Tarno, Wakidi, Sj. Mboeik, P. Sawardo, S. Kusharyanto: 1992)

So, in Dawan language the noun can be modified after a noun.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusions

Based on the findings and results of the data analysis pattern Noun Phrase Dawan Language, it can be summarized as follows.

The rules for the formation of the Noun Phrase Dawan Language Pattern have the following characteristics. First, Pattern Noun Phrase Dawan Language is formed by two nouns or more with one meaning without interruption by conjunction, both coordination and sub-coordination, for example oen oef which consists of two words but contains one meaning, honey. secondly, the Pattern of Noun Phrase Dawan Language forms one meaning with the togetherness of arguments or functional categories namely having one subject, having a subject and a shared object (argument sharing). Third, each of the nouns that make up the Noun Phrase Dawan Language Pattern is Noun Core, and Noun also helps. Fourth, the pattern of Noun Phrase Dawan Language states a complex event consisting of two (sub) or more events that occur simultaneously, or sequentially closely / closely with each other. fifth, Pattern Noun Phrase Dawan Language is formed by two or more persons with a transitive-transitive pattern, transitive-intransitive, intransitive transitive, intransitive-intransitive, intransitive-intransitive-transitive, and intransitive-transitive transitive.

B. Suggestion

It cannot be denied that this study has limitations because there are still several problems that need to be studied further. First, the aspect not analyzed in this study is the alternation diathesis of the pragmatic aspect of clinging to the language so that the opportunity is wide open for researchers to see this aspect in more detail. Second, important aspects that need attention are related to morphophonological aspects to prove whether the pattern of noun phrases in Dawan Language is truly an affix or phonological symptom for smoothing sounds, for example. The results

of this study on aspects of the noun phrase pattern contribute to the analysis of the syntactic aspects of the language. For example, the absence of causative affixes is one reason for the formation of Dawan Language.

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APPENDIXES

1. Data Of Informants



1. Nama : Trimanto Hermon Toy
Occupation : Worker In Depot Imanuel Kawanua.

Age : 24 Years Old

Duration : 00:11:59

Education : Junior Hight School

Address : Mastrip Kebraon No. 62 Karang Pilang,
Surabaya.



2. Name : Aristo Oematan
Occupation : Worker At PT. Tujuh Murni Abdulah

Age : 33 Years

Duration : 00:10:17

Education : Senior Hight School

Address : Balongsari street, Surabaya City



3. Name : Obet Kase
Occupation : Worker At PT. Kuan MolloExpres
Age : 28 Years

Duracion : 00:10:04

Education : Junior Hight School

Address : Margomulyio Indah D2/33, Surabaya.

2. Data of Validation:

1. Name : Drs. Yohanes Tafaib, M. Hum.
- Age : 46 Years
- Occupation : Lecture & head master of public vocational senior hight School.
- Education : S2
- Address : W.J Lalamentik no.1 Oebufu Kupang NTT.

3. Transcript of Interviews :

a. Transcripts of recording 1

Yanti : Manto

Manto: *Hoe*

Yanti: *Te hi ume an mui oen oef ai kaha ?*

Manto: *An mui, Hai mi sosa oen oef es le ite. A naefe na'sosa*

Yanti : *Oh iya, hi mi sosa botel ai jergen ?*

Manto : *Botel. Kalun boetlesat ne nifun bo'nim. Kan jergenat jergenesat natun bo'nim eh natun nubam bo'nim. Jergenesat botel nim to... Jergenesat nifun natunubam bonim*

Yanti : *Oh ontak kat tis kat luik fa ai ? At sos botel ai jergen pap mese.*

Manto : *Pap mese. Ai ho hem sos kah ?*

Yanti : *Mas ampersen kita kle'o. Lekame hikam persenkit fa onmelem neo*

Manto : *Kaha, mak parsenammas aum sat ait nako atone. Neo le ije aut a'nikam kedua es le aum sa neo kalun au parselan tenet lalit au poe lumam neo*

Yanti: *Hae, kan at sos botel, bo'nim. neo kalun at sos jergen bat am palsen ki akle'o. Neo oen oef nan ontak upan pap mese.*

Manto : *Neo lokalun onle he mait jergen faukat neo na aum.*

Yanti: *Mas oen oef nane asli ai kaha ?*

Manto : *Asli. Ije aumam tet am tese, ofle am maofmula-lal johna. Oen oef ije nako bian a nolo amin kat bakalan fa*

Yanti: *Oh iyaa, neo fe lek'at na au ete te aen ume he kius et leonenat. Au akhe ait he u sosa a ten. Au palu a naek esle i*

Mato: *Hao ai ?*

Yanti : *Hao, mause he na au te aen ume fe. Neno klejat na et.*

Manto : *Hae, ume nae namfau lamun hemloem he mu.*

Yanti: *Oh iya, ho mani bae. Te lek at hom bi ume he na au et ?*

Manto : *Au lofa uni mes'ok mes'okat leok hitu at au fani te ume.*

Yanti: *Ho neo fe au kiso onmelet na au ete te aen ume fe jo. Au etet na uton ki he et.*

Manto: *Kalun aumat, aumat lof le haimbi ume. Ne ni tinus ain felof an bi umjem, au ka binem satlof*

Yanti: *Oh iya, hau. Te saan i, le afin hi bakase. Bakase nan afin mi sosa mani ben kah ai fe es ume ?*

Manto: *Oh finin naele na'sosa nani. Abitin Fatumnasi es naiti.*

Yanti: *Oh, nait sin teon sin ai nait nana ha mese ?*

Manto: *Nubat ese maut he ne a naefe kalun hen nao nok melete an sae bae. A he ta'sosa taen sinat lof kat saefa. At nao tat sae toe saan*

Yanti: *Musaeba a naefe noe motrem, a he musaeba a'naefe noe bakase, a'naefe lof kan haefa ?*

Manto : *At naot leok lal ne kanaleok fa te, he musaebi a'naefe onme. Maut he tasaebi noe bakase. An nao haet lof kan be'ef*

Yanti: *Es le nanet kat na'kuaba naen kita naefet. Ese inan nao nokmelemsat in bakase es le nane.*

Manto: *Hao in bakasa koto nan in kat bakalnok fa. Finin naelelo he naitsin teon sinamas, no an matoe tataunon neo lo kaha.*

Yanti: *Oh, mak onan.a homani.bakase nene ne alekot, at naot paek nem sat tat tuin nono kah ai nasi nanem sat inan be'kunum nobah.*

Manto: *Bakase naele, in es mabe naele. Hen ton faukan lo in es le nae. Lo in balaf.*

Yanti : Es le nane baeh. Ait bakase ainaf lo fe kana hoen nan ki fa esam sa ? Uni mi sosa mani ben.

Manto : Mak on me ?

Yanti : Ak bakase ainaf afin nae na hoen nana ai ka fe'a ?

Manto : Na hoen nanammas an en matet, na hoen nok le fun nua am ne ait nap bemne

Yanti : Oh oet ten em

Manto : Oetenem mail an maet nek nan.

Yanti: Ohhhhhh... Hi kamitame fan ael uem bub ete te.. Hehehe hemlalen ael uem bubu.

Manto : An taman eon et, an tm kala leok fat te. A bakase haem mna naon et te,

Yanti : Es le nanet. Aekah, nene sukhet tase hahahaha...

Manto : Hem tasem nane ai mansiane es hem tase

Yanti: Hehehe... kah fat neo eo ten ekah. Nane oet ten e naele 'ofam on mele bakase. Kasian bat hen monet uni him mui man kimen

Manto : Kat nne an matem, nua inam sat mi sosa maen sinam al mes a henam sa.

Yanti : Ka sa fa.

Manto: Bijaenuk msat oek inen.

Yanti : Ka sa fat, nanlamun alam mu. Te a bijaenuke al fauk esume ?

Manto : Bijaenuk ke ala ha... Ne ni Alto in bijae ain Mollonokne ni Adi in bijae met paron le abit o'af naele es fe esan.

Yanti: Ontak al nubah ?

Manto : Al tenon. Ni Alto ini finin na honem mas ana fe an an esa.

Yanti: Oh iya, na hoen es fun fauka ?

Manto : *Haele finin neon fauka. He klej tenom he funes le i*

Yanti : *Fe oel mese lenane ?*

Manto : *Hao lofe na hoen hae fes esle i.*

Yanti : *Ontak hi lo muikim bijael lam nan nobah.*

Manto: *A bijaenuke ije oek inen. A noken nan neman toman kitam. Ta sosa ta soa sinam, talael sinen.*

Yanti : *Es le nan. Padahal bijael le upan alekot.*

Manto : *He tak oneme bae aina at neo.*

Yanti : *Hao ai ? aum sat onem, suk he haokuk bijael ai kahat kat muifat.*

Manto: *Hi miskol fe, miskolam am faen aimat na hit tam hao.*

Yanti : *Hao, hai kingres sam sat a nael. Biakin nem neman sos ma'un bi ume. Ma'u a'nanael. Lele fe esat naanfui. Ma'u a nanaelan neo na katmui fa bijael.*

Manto : *Hao. Hikingres bian kolka naele esat kis bet ne na ben nona ham.*

Yanti : *Iya, bo mani bae. Mas no alhe suk bijael. Ta sos'et nalekommas at luk. A homuso sa nane upan faukah.*

Manto: *Hao.*

Yanti: *Lekones at hao bijael on le ta sos'e.at hao tanem ta nunum ta sos'e on juta ham nim, nan lo loet tem sa.*

Manto: *Loetem, ta sosa haba ham sat at sos tan motor a nanaeles.*

Yanti: *Esle nan. Homani esle nanem mas mauce, fe ta sople i. Usopo skolet na aut ta na a'faen he a moe, he na at sos tan bijael het leol tuaf hen fut kit nok.*

Manto : *Hao ai ?*

Yanti : *Hao a'teb. Neon fauka ije kan faok naisen nam, A'feno upan hen saekah ai an saon ?*

Manto : *Ooo.. a'feno ije bolo. Upan neon fauka ije Ama Lena nem naitin tenanin ume ijem kil besat bo hitum nuban. Masika feno ije katalekot finif.*

Yanti : *Ow... Kil besat bo hitum nuban. Oh nane at mui tan loet amsa mas neo al faok naise on ijem.*

Manto : *Kilbesat bo 'hitum nuban mas matoese kahat. A'feno ije hom hinet on le anmofon ael es in jet, es nu nain jem nak injem neo an matoenam. Le am naes tin kuanet ma sikte.*

Yanti : *Hao ai... esle nanem. A'feno an mofon ael baki aom bian. Daripada an matoenat fe he ta'uabat ain e*

Manto : *Ni Lena mnasi nok ne ni Ama Mata nan saan i.*

Yanti : *Neten tenanin nane ai kaha ?*

Manto : *Neman tenanin ijem, nait nok kilbesat nifun bo 'hitumnim.*

Yanti : *Oh.. ia nane nait kilo nimat lo loete baeh*

Manto : *Ho hem sos ?*

Yanti : *Aekah.. au he sosam masne*

Manto : *Hao ai ?*

Yanti : *Es nane kilbosat he onanet oh... Anteop upne esmelet upan es tunan naelof at lukit maet kuk*

Manto : *Neo ka sa fat, kalun ho aumat lofle au fekot, a i hitkuk kam aum kalun hem moe sa 'net am sosam su. Aumam temaen ijet lofe at taem at fekot*

Yanti : *Au palu namfau, aut ak he sos he 'na u sos 'a ten.*

Manto : *Mas onle hemlakan nat lof le aumat aut u 'sosakom ha he at ma fe lumafa aina*

Yanti : *Ho mani, hehehe... On le nane baet. kahg homak het feluma hat aekah lof at lukit maet kuk.*

Manto : *A lelo amsat ije fuane an ain fin. Neo kalun hem sos nok lelo at aumat, lelo i an bam natun nan nem hen batkuani nen nok.*

Yanti : *Iaaa.. neot na... Kalun lelo at umjem sat an mu. Lelo ume ait u fauk, u' teon es na fua oek inate. Neo le ese nak he nabelak he fe.. a naefe nak he nabelak he nah sinat te le abit paan koten nok ume aom biane he na'sosa.. Anaete an maet oek inen*

Manto : *Lelo le ume apinan nae kan u' faon. Finin naele na fuanam he natsel*

Yanti: *Oho... Neot nan lamun an mu'it lof na au...*

Manto : *Kalun mit es hen sosat namuton he na ne*

Yanti : *Au, a nan hi him felenok u'esat fauk ? Eh hi hemfe nok kilo kah ai hen soe nok ne..*

Manto : *Kalun ho aumat lofe neo nako ho. U'esat natin nimkah natun faon ka onle nanet, fuane an ai*

Yanti : *Ia,, fun kalun at tai kilot nalekomas at luk*

Manto : *Kahat, kat sok kuk fa... Kat tai fa kilot lot kius u'esam tak le ije ho uni het feko fauk noe sin. On le nane tuah.*

Yanti : *Hao, esle nane. Oket, ho mani lo upan alekot. Ijem sat upan alok tam es au ak mausefe he na au ne...*

Manto : *Hmm,*

Yanti : *Faji i biaki neman tabal nak he ne le u nua in i kan fuane nahel na ne nam naot lekleok nen nam a nanaele nam sa. In nak hen soe kit nokne, faji na uab nok a'naefe nakhe jut nesam manesemasa'naef on he ka na eok fa upanam...Kan jali*

Manto: *Hao ai ? Hmm u'esat suk natun fanum he natun nimat at luk*

Yanti : *Iya, mas neotfa'i neot a'naefe es na uabin nam neo kat hinfa. Le lelon noka es neman tenem mas ait ka naekon fam a'naefe ait ne kan kaelkunfa.*

Manto : *A'naefe uni kan loemfam mokem su'an*

Yanti : *Haom a lelo im sat fe ka nam naotlek lekon fat te. Kafe... Lon bin le itlof esneman tae sinat na at fensin. Hao neo on le nan fet aut he ne tae he u'ne an es le he uhan.*

Manto : *Ho, neo muhan fe am kalun sekau an lomet naneman te naen i.*

b. Transcript of recording 2

Aristo : *Hi ume onme ?*

Yanti : *Ume le mele ?*

Aristo : *hi ume too...*

Yanti : *Ooo... Ume fe balaf. fa'i papa nakhe naloetan nammas neot nak onhe fekan mui fa loet ta sa. Eska fe naloet ne fa. Loet ka fe'an mu'iffat te. papa nakhe nanun loet he na naloet ne. Ume fa'it nak he tujublase oke oket nahe naleko. Tapi ka ta hin fat fe rencana ha.*

Aristo: *Iaaaa iaaa.. lek'at na hem faen moe kuan ?*

Yanti : *Fe pao wisuda ulael fe'atkata hinfa lek'at at faen esle i. Fe ka pasti fat. Tiket tamsat fe an mahal lat te. Fe at meop fe he na at faen kot.*

Aristo : *berarti fe a 'lob*

Yanti: *Saan esle nan ? oh he ael kuane, ai fe ka ta hinef. Fe a'lob fe, fe kius nako mamtua nuke hen. fa'i au rencana he fanimas mamtua nuk kenak maucefe usop wisuda na skalianfaen kot. Daripada at nao he taleo na ha loe tiket.*

Aristo : *Am telpon mamtua nuk kekah ?*

Yanti : *le au telpon sinam le naiti mas ka naitifa. Mamtua bet fa'i Hp namle'om fe naloetne es fe he na au telpon. Mas ne ume naele jaringan kanmu'iffat. au telpon nat suk an bi So'e es na jaringan an mu'.*

Aristo : *Mamtua nukkean nala lekon ha kah ?*

Yanti: *Iaa, mamtua nuk naleok nok papa naleok oek in.*

Aristo : *Hmm, ho moe sa ?*

Yanti : *Fehe moe tugas esle ije.*

Aristo : *Oiaaaaa...Lek'at hom nao moe lele ?*

Yanti: *Hehehe ai, au ka naofa ael lele. At bi ijet ael lele me ? papa es an naombi lele te*

Aristo : *Mak neo aum nai hem ael lele to*

Yanti: *Aekah, hom leol kau he ael kit lelenan kan jali.*

Aristo : *Ka sasafa, nan lamun hem wisuda mulael hena am ael kit lele.*

Ynti: *Lele maut he papa esan atol sin. Lele fe'om sat nam fau.*

Aristo : *Aumat am tamkitam ael lele.*

Yanti : *Aekah, nobah. Papa esan mepomas kasian papa nam nasen nam lele namfau es mafeten sinam.*

Aristo : *Iaaa, faen aum to.*

Yanti : *Ia,,, hehehe au es he meopkit lele nobah.*

Aristo : *Lele fe'o ne fauk oke ?*

Yanti : *Auuu... Alelen fauk ? uni nim. Lele feo nim. Tapi papa nafeten naen sinam kan meop fa benat alan mep ba le nua'in. Kasiannat papa kan namnasjenat te.*

Aristo : *Ho kam binefa te.*

Yanti : *Aekah hehehe... Au binem sat au he moe sa ? au tupkuk.*

Aristo : *Hem tamba mten tenaga to.*

Yanti : *Haeh, au tupa naoba ha te.*

Aristo: *Eh tak him tup he misaeb body.*

Yanti : *Ehao...hehehe ho, anile nane bae wkwkwk taluik bokah*

Aristo : *Moe aome he naekin.*

Yanti : *Oh homani bae. On le nane. Ho mepo onme ?*

Aristo: *Mepo naleok.*

Yanti : *Oh mas... Ho mepo esme le i ?*

Aristo : *Au mepo es surabaya.*

Yanti: *Oh fe es surabaya. Au ak ait am te kuane ben.*

Aristo : *Ka fe'a. A ho es surabaya me ?*

Yanti : *Au es surabaya barat i. Es blakang kampus ije. Mepo tamit susal. kecuali at bi kuane at meop.*

Aristo : *Ai am faen moe kuane hem meop lele.*

Yanti : *Aekah nobah, ammeop kum leleh. mepo bi im sat naleok mas neo au kuliah es tas tembok. Kalun kat kuliat leko namfau het bisa at mepo.*

Aristo : *Maem es le jam lapan toh.*

Yanti : *Iaaa, neo ka sa fat fe usop ijet na sekalian ha. Neo ije nakak namen he ulus askole nok. Ai he ulus mepo. Fe usopot na mepo haef mese ha.*

Aristo : *Neo maem esle mepo amfaen laba kat uni an ten jam kuliah amtam.*

Yanti : *Iaa, neot gampang at mepo het sos saan amsa . Daripada at mepo mas kat bisa fa het wisuda laba. Mause fe.*

Aristo : *Mepo hem bantu am naes ti ne toh.*

Yanti : *Neot mamtua nuk es kin.*

Aristo : *Ho mu pane ha mamtua nuk ke.*

Yanti : *Hihih... ka sa fa toh, memang sin tanggung jawape. ho mepo neon fauka ? Neno klej amsa tam mepo ai kaha ?*

Aristo : *Neno klej at haim libur.*

Yanti : *Ho mepo nako neon mese ai ael neon ne ?*

Aristo : *Neon mese noe neon ne.*

Yanti : *Hao an te neon ne ai. Oh ho ia... fun le biane an meop nako neon mese, neon nua, neon teno, neon ha neno klejam sa an*

Aristo: *Neno klejat at ali kleje ai.*

Yanti: *Naikat moe het hufuit kat klobesat ow, oke kit.*

Aristo: *Hehehe...Usi namaunun kit.*

Yanti: *Mak onle nane bae. Ale a klej kuane al he onme le ben ?*

Aristo: *Klej kuane nalek ben.*

Yanti: *Afin nak hen renovasi ben. He naloetan nalaliben kah ?*

Aristo: *Uni an moe nan aom biane ben.*

Yanti: *Ia, klej naele kasian. Ka naloetan ni te fa.*

Aristo: *Neot of sin esan ator. Hit katahinfat bi i.*

Yanti: *Es le nan. Tak klem he tapeh on le nanet. Saan ten het naot urus klej nane na sek-sek okan.*

Aristo: *Mit sin tupse lof...*

Yanti: *Hehehe... Tup nan bin klej.*

Aristo: *Sinan tao esan tao bem neo.*

Yanti: *Es le nan bae. Klej naikat la'un tokan.*

Aristo: *Biakin sin naklem ka on fa hit.*

Yanti: *O h ho man. Oh aut ukle hehehe mak ka hit da bae. Au ukle. Au neno klejat ukle bae.*

Aristo: *Ho mukle ai ho mukle mbi hala ? hhh*

Yanti: *Maeh, au ukle. Fait na u ba'e bol bae.*

Aristo: *Mak ho mu ba'e bol*

Yanti: *Ae, ho mak le im sat ni ronaldo oleffat te hehehe...*

Aristo: *Hehehe...*

Yanti: *Hmm, aum sat lof usop it skole ka neno-neno fa ben. Paling nako neon... paling ak lejesat al neno mese ai nubah. Kuliah. Kan ful fa ben onle afin naele. Es au ak he aem mepo fe.*

Aristo: *Neom, am nikmati ha.*

Yanti: *Ia, es au ak onle nane. Namanam at bi ume piut-pitam sat at bosan bae. Makanya es au ak het naot mepo fe. Ma maufe au usop an ije fe. Hena au meop haef mese.*

Aristo: *Ai onmet. Faen moe kuan nai.*

Yanti: *Kah kah! Nobah ! Au tek kuan ka tak fa mas upehkuk bae. Bi kuan kat muifa loet. At bi i, at mepo. Fun nen tet tahin hit gaji fauk. Bi kuan ka tahinef.*

Aristo: *Am meop lele to.*

Yanti: *Aekah, hem leol apehet i hen tof lele oke kit.*

Aristo: *Am poef peob onle nan.*

Yanti: *Oh ho mani. Kalun tahanat au makoe.*

Aristo: *Foe lele.*

Yanti: *Hehehe... aekah! Nan suk papa in mepo es nane bae.*

Aristo: *Kan a naefe nam nasjen. Hom bantu to.*

Yanti: *Aekah, nobah! A naefem sat kasian. An meop neno-neno ka nas nait fa.*

Aristo: *Ia, makanya hom bantu to.*

Yanti: *Naika, mause fe he. Hae fes ha. Hmm*

Aristo: *Neo, neno klejat ho muklem bi me ?*

Yanti: *Au ukle bi i, Tiberias Ptc lontar nale. Mas fe'at na ukle. Onle an mui motor na au nao.*

Aristo: *Naik hom alpa msa.*

Yanti: *Hae, ho muhin mansian kit bae.*

Aristo: *Haim bi darmo naele.*

Yanti: *Oh, am bi darmo nae. Le nan akle fe'o ai amna ?*

Aristo: *Ije amna. Klej i a loben, ak klej an bi surabaya. I es le it te.*

Yanti: *Oh iya, akle mna. Tapi neo nobah. Hi mepo kan an bisa kas fare ki neno klejam jadi bisa mik le.*

Aristo: *Hao, taem mepo es onle nane to. Masa neno klej hom meop terus.*

Yanti: *Es le nan. At mep-mepom ak klobesat Usi an pecat kiten.*

Aristo: *Usi nait nafani in kekuatan nam neo.*

Yanti: *Es le nane bae. Makanya at mep mas tamnau noe he tak lem sa.*

Aristo: *At alpa neno-neno, aklej luman nam sa, ka sa fa.*

Yanti: *Hehehe, es le nane. Haeh, lo masti am moe funesat na mukle haefe sam sat ka safra. Am moe kum ho jadwal kum.*

Aristo: *Kalun funesam na tak le haefes bisa-bisa Usi an toet kit.*

Yanti: *Ka sa fa. Nan ho tuan ho jadwal kum bae. Jadwal am ali klej.*

Aristo: *Klej, harus taklem msa. At la'un mas lohe tahine klej. At mepo msa harus tahin neno klej. Naik neno klej hitat tupat bi ume. Naik neon mese an ten neon ne hitat mep.*

Yanti: *Nan ho muhin es le nane. Neo ka sa fa'a*

Aristo: *Es le nane bae. Uhin baeh. Taskol he tanhin bae.*

c. Transcript of recording 3

Yanti: *Te nete le abit kuan, kleje pinan onme ?*

Robet: *Oh, iya. Nete naleok neon fauk ije naleok eben. ka onfa mabe nae het naot tas tembok. An moe lem nalek ben.*

Yanti: *Oh, iya. Ai... Le afin nete le nane tas tembok. oto sinan fin kana lekof fa te. Nete nat fek.*

Robet: *Nete nae Neno fauk i naele an moe lem nalek ben.*

Yanti: *Oh, ontak nete fe'o mese neno fauk ai ?*

Robet: *Fe'om na an cor.*

Yanti: *Oh, an cor. Na kan paek fa a'bena an ten.*

Robet: *Kan paek fa a'bena en.*

Yanti: *A ben'in an faek naen sin. Oke kit.*

Robet: *An moe lem alekot ten.*

Yanti: *Oh, iya. Oket nete noele ninen, naele nalek ben ia kafe'a ?*

Robet: *Nete kuane naleko nane oke-oke en.*

Yanti: *Ontak nete naleok oke ne nam at naot nalek ben ben.*

Robet: *Iya.*

Yanti: *Ka ta suspok fa ben. Lalan nam sat molaene. Te lalan on me le ?*

Robet: *Lalan ? hom tek lalan ne nane. Jokowi an sae le ije lal nin naloetan nani oke-oke. Lalan an te kuane nae naloitan nani oke-oke. Oto sol e an tam, an sol naloit ne oke-oke.*

Yanti: *Oh...*

Robet: *An moe lalan le nanem sat an moe naloetan. Jadi, hom kisot le nane barisi ben.*

Yanti: *Oh, neo nobah. Ponanet naleok neot naot ka tasuspok fa ben.*

Robet: *Lalan kuane namas.*

Yanti: *At bi kuanem tek motret nalekom mas aoke menan kah.*

Robet: *Iya.*

Yanti: *Oket at ojekat bi kuanem sa lo he tahel kaol kahat at mofott mat. A hok mak lalan nae molaene onaele.*

Robet: *Lalan mabe nae nok lalan neno fauk naikun. Kalun mabe naelet at ojek kam ta saeba bife ma'apu, funan nimam ne an tet nahoin nek nan.*

Yanti: *Hehehe... Nahonem bi lalan.*

Robet: *Neno fauk ije at fenat mahoet se*

Yanti: *Hehehe... kalao kahat fe kat ten fa balet nahoen kitam bi lalan.*

Robet: *Lalan mabe naele lo namleo, faot nem an bulim on saan. An oka lua-oka lua kitam at tet at bulim buak menas oke.*

Yanti: *hehehe...*

Robet: *Tok be fe ma'apu an tet nahoen nek nan.*

Yanti: *Henat an tenan ume. Kalun kahat nahonem bi lalan.*

Robet: *Ia.*

Yanti: *Hmmm, te oelem sat ka susal ben fa ai ?*

Robet: *Oele naele lot so'et tak natamem kuane naele. Hom sen saan ha, usaha saan ha. Am foe le utan, hem sen le senat huma-huma am sat oeles an tamen nae ho kam kurang fa. Ka on fa mabe naele he mak sumber air masih jauh. Ije sumber air su dekat nam taniut ala sefe ha kranet an jaljen.*

Yanti: *Oh ia. Ana'aplenat nalek ben Ankius nani oke.*

Robet: *Ia, iyaa...*

Yanti: *Ana'aplenat nae lalan, oel, nete. Sasa naleok nako ana'aplenat.*

Robet: *Ana'aplenat neon fauka i lo alekot. le Jokowi an sae le ije lon kius kit kuane naele. Kuane naele lot so'et tak alekot ben.*

Yanti: *Ia, ontak...*

Robet: *Na loetan naenle a'fena-fena. Maksutnya an kius a'fena-fena abit kuane nae. Neno fauk it at naot ka onfa dulu. Mabe nae at naot ta suspok. Ai nete msat tek motor at tet, at loe motrem ta finin be on panin nete aom biane. Neno fauk ije nete an moelem le noe nanale nemam sat, lomin balaf. Oto mabe nae lalan ne tas tembok, le nan oto an naot na foso. An tatanam mam mas neno fauk ije an moe naleko enam at naot alekot ten.*

Yanti: *oh, iya. Te ni Ham in, Oto fe'o onme ?*

Robet: *Mak onme ?*

Yanti: *Ni Ham an seka oto ben ai ka fe'a ?*

Robet: *maeh. Atote nane na sosa naen in oto ben.*

Yanti: *au...*

Robet: *Neno fauk ije.*

Yanti: *At paek oto haef mes a. Het aet met at nao ha-haela.*

Robet: *Neno fauk ije onle at so'et tak at lakan. Kalun at so'et san lot...*

Yanti: *Lukit mat.*

Robet: *Luik oke.*

Yanti: *Te in oton afin naele nuban. mas le oto ese al he na sosa nani ben kah ? Ai fe es ume.*

Robet: *Na sosa naen sin nuasin nen.*

Yanti: *Oh, nan ontak kan mui fa ben.*

Robet: *Ia, kan mui fa ben.*

Yanti: *Te le oel bak ume aom biane onme ?*

Robet: *Oel naele on saan i, hom hinet bi kuanet fe kan kius fa sin lek-lekom. Jadi, naele neno fauk ije hai miloet ne benam mi lai oel esan. Onle mitam ael ne.*

Yanti: *Bak ume aom biane.*

Robet: *Bak ume aom bianem sat haim tampung bi lenane am poef utan meken.*

Yanti: *Oh, iya.*

Robet: *Ontak le palut noe oel nan haim pake ham bi le nane. Fun oel an tam. jadi haim taom bi le nane.*

Yanti: *Oh, iya.*

Robet: *Ia.*

Yanti: *Afin an bi ume aom bian es, oket depan es, oket aom bian kiri an paumak noelem sat bakes. Baok oke tnom mas kotak persegi empat oke. Nane an moekitam ka ta suspok fa. Sekarang es kemarau es he ta suspok.*

Robet: *Ka ta suspok fa ben.*

Yanti: *Faok naisen tamen.*

Robet: *Oh iya. Te hi surabaya nane onme ?*

Yanti: *Oh, ho mani haim bi it ontak at monet bi kotem neo lot moen a leok ta. Tahin alekot oke. Tahinet nao, ka ta hin fa le susal. Palingan susal es le tanoena. Tasa kol es he ta suspok. ma ta suspok es le ta lo tako am naestin. Lal na'lo. Het fanim sat loe ot be up ne ho usikun.*

Robet: *Ho aum le I lof am bisa-bisa am sae oto am saon ael ume neson ha.*

Yanti: *On kamak.*

Robet: *Iya.*

Yanti: *Dari pada hom bi kuane, hom sanum ali a'lob nae na hom nao haem ael ume.*

Robet: *Lalin tenet hom ten ijet ka onfa mabe nae. Ka tanuka fa oel len.*

Yanti: *Oh iya, oel ije hom loem kum.*

Robet: *Oel nan haim nonton nam bi TV bi surabaya nane, kalun na'ulat oel an bulim an banjir an saem an aom nan kit.*

Yanti: *Oel an saen an toeb nan kit.*

Robet: *Na ot bem sat an macet bae. Neo ontak mahaeppe one...*

Yanti: *Hao. A nan on ho ka mak. homani an bi it oel naleok mas naskekem nau'ulat ne lalan kat bisaa at naofa te.*

Robet: *Iya.*

Yanti: *Oel an saem ala ha umen tunkin. Mas neno fauk ana'aplenat ho mani an kisbem nanem naleok ebenam nobah ben. O ia, te saan i. fa'I nak ana'ap lenat hen calon DPR am al he me es an saon kitam. Me es hen saekit.*

Robet: *DPR kahaf. Ala ha Gubernur.*

Yanti: *Ka sa'a nan lamun me-me esan sae nan lamun hen perhatikan hit oel, paku, lalan le nete an leok kuake naele.*

Robet: *hmm, ia lo ana'ap lenat me esan sae nan lamun an perhatikan kit.*

Yanti: *es le nane bae. He naik In fe an calon pahe leko-leko. An sae nanat an nik'en naen le sa-sale afin an pa-pa kit.*

Robet: *iya.*

Yanti: *ia, neot nan lamu lalan, sa-sa leko oke at ka tam tau. Afinae fe at bi kuanet leko mas au umtaukuk, lalan at sae oto neson naof kit bae.*

Robet: *oto an tabalek nobah noet mon.* Hehehe

Yanti: *Nobah het moen. Tapi kalun at maetanit lo uis e kun.*

Robet: *iya, ho mak ai ne. mas sekarang ijet lo lalanam sat leok nes be ben. Naleok eben, netem sat naleok eben.*

Yanti: *iya.*

Robet: *Ana 'aplenat naleok e ben.*

Yanti: *Ho mani.*

Robet: *An bi kuane imsat lo onle an bi kote. A na 'ap lenat an perhatikan nani oke.*

Yanti: *Ho mani. Nes-nes hit lalan. Hit lalan nae es afin naele molae ne. ehm, nan lamun na leko nanet neo ka sa fa ben.*

Robet: *O saan i. an bi ijem sat papa hen nao noe lelem sat an bias an sae motor hen na an naon ael lele.*

Yanti: *Hehehe... an sae oto*

Robet: *Iya, fun lalan ne naleok eben. Mama hen naon sos utnan ali pasa am sat kan nao haefa benat an sae oto.*

Yanti: *At bi kuanet hom..*

Robet: *Nok-nok am ali skolem sat sae oto.*

Yanti: *Sae oto. It ael kaok se ha es kat sae fa oto. At bi kuane ho uis e kun.*

Robet: *Naik mak onanet, at bi i het tam toe kaok sat bias tek motram at tam. Nu nt kit ael kaok senana. Hehehe*

Yanti: *Hehehe, ae ka he e... ho mani bae. Ho mani at bi kotet in naik. Ka on fat bi kuane.*

Robet: *Neno fauk i aumam am kius man a'fena kuanet muskek..*

Yanti: *hmm. Ho mani. Mas onme-onme msa fe at bi kuane es nalekon nes.*

Robet: *Lek at am faen aum on kuan ?*

Yanti: *Ai... fe kata hinef. Fe tasop fe.*

Robet: *oh...*

Yanti: *Suk oke-oke na at faen haef mese. Loe tiket, fe upnem sat ne ho uis e kun. Es tunan nae. Es nem bet nanan*

Robet: *iya*

Yanti: *Lalan nam sat ne, lo nao tesam sa.*