

**A THESIS**

**AN ANALYSIS OF PASSIVE VOICE CONSTRUCTION IN DAWAN LANGUAGE**

Presented In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
for the Degrees of Sarjana Pendidikan (S. Pd)



**BY**

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## VALIDATION SHEET

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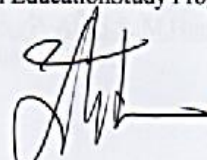
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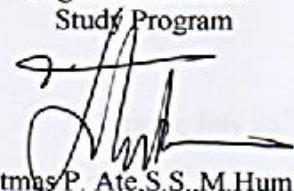


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## DECLARATION OF SCIENTIFIC WRITING ORIGINALITY

Here with, I, HendrikusNoldiBuraen, declare that:

1. The thesis is my own work based on the research done by the researcher himself and it has not been published by any person to get and academic title at any universities.
2. The quotation of other's work in this thesis has met the standard quotation as usual which means the writer gives credits to those whose works are quoted as have been written in references.
3. I will not mind if this thesis is published by the University of Citra BangsaKupang either partially or fully for scientific purpose or non-commercial purpose.
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Kupang, July 25<sup>th</sup>, 2020

The researcher,

  
  
HendrikusNoldiBuraen

## ABSTRACT

Hendrikus Noldi Buraen, 2020, An Annalysis of Passive Voice Construction in Dawan Language.

English Study Program, Faculty of teacher Training and Education, Citra Bangsa University. Supervisor (I) Christmas P. Ate, S.S., M.Hum, (II) Agnes M. D. Rafael, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Dawan language is one language which is spoken in Indonesia. It is a language of unity which is spoken by dawan ethnic group. Amarasi dialect is one of the dialects of Dawan language but expressed as a separate language and the closest relative to Dawan language with the name Timor Amarasi. The aims of this research are to find out Passive Voice construction in dawan language and to know how are the Passive Voice are constructed. This research is focused on the Passive Voice and method used was descriptive method. The data in this research was taken from observation, interview and documentation and there were five informants as data resources. Materials collected are the Passive voice used in daily communication in Dawan language and they were collected from the language use in their daily life. The result of data shows that the construction of passive in Dawan language is different with passive in English. The pattern used of passive voice construction in dawan language is S+O+V.

**Keywords:** Passive Voice construction, Dawan language.

## MOTTO

*Don't put until tomorrow what you can do today .*



## **DEDICATION**

The writer gives thanks to God, because for His grace, the writer can finish his writing without any trouble.

## **TO MY PARENTS**

Mother and Father, maybe I walk very slowly, but rest assured it is my struggle to be able to make you happy. Father and mother is the most beautiful gift in my life. Love and affection you give to me is sincere without expecting anything in return for me. There are no more meaningful words than sincere and simple thanks to you, my beloved Father and Mother for always support and suggestion in financing during my studies.

## **1<sup>st</sup> AND 2<sup>nd</sup> SUPERVISOR**

I am grateful for having a supervisor like you who can give many things and also educate me to able to complete all my responsibilities on campus. Without guidance and generosity of you. I would not have been able to achieve this kind of success. Your services are meaningful in my life. Thank you Mr. And Mrs. You are my greatest lecturer.

## **TO MY ALMAMATER**

Thank you my beloved almamater, Citra Bangsa University. Even though time is rolling, your name always etch beautifully in my heart.



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Praise to Jesus Christ the Almighty and the most merciful that because of His blessing, The researcher finally finish this writing as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the thesis Report Completion in English Study Program under the title: AN ANALYSIS OF PASSIVE VOICE CONSTRUCTION IN DAWAN LANGUAGE.

This writing is so far from being outstanding. Therefore, I invite you as the readers to give comments and suggestions from those who are deeply concerned in such topic. I realize the writing of this research can be resolved properly because of good support, cooperation from some people, therefore I would like to express my gratefulness to:

1. Prof. Dr. Frans Salesman, SE., M. Kesmas Rector of Citra Bangsa University
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7. All of my friends in English Study Program specially the first generation.

8. My beloved parents, siblings, families and friends who have given support in prayer, and financial to finish my writing.
9. All people who help me to finish this writing.

Finally, I realize that this writing is so far from being outstanding. Therefore, I expect you as the readers to give good comments and suggestions to this proposal. However, I expect that this writing will give worthy contributions to all readers.

Kupang, July25<sup>th</sup>, 2020

Hendrikus N Buraen

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### **Appendices**

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

1SG	=	First person singular
2 SG	=	Second person singular
3 SG	=	Third person singular
1 PL	=	First person plural
2 PL	=	Second person Plural
3 PL	=	Third person plural
V	=	Verb
Det	=	Determiner
PC	=	Pronomina copy
LEG	=	Legato



## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background

Everybody knows that language is an important thing in human life because we use it to communicate with each other. Language is a system of articulating sounds and used by a group of human as a means of carrying on the affairs of the society (Stern, H.H 1983:21). Through language we can express our ideas, feeling and thoughts.

One of languages in the world is Indonesian language and it is the official language of Indonesia. Today, Indonesian language ranks is around sixth or seventh in size among the worlds language with dialect variations and it is spoken by more than 200 million people in the modern states of Indonesia (Takakashi, 2000:11)

Dawan language is one language used in Indonesia. It is a language of unity which is spoken by Dawan ethnic group. This group of people is Dawan Native speakers who live in four regencies of East Nusa Tenggara, namely Beluregecy, North Timor central regency, south timor central regency, and Kupang regency. There are ten dialects in Dawan language, namely Biboki dialect, Insana dialect, Manleadialet, Miomafo dialect, Amarasi dialect and Manulai dialect, Amanatun dialect, Kupang dialect, Mollo dialect, Amanatun dialect (Cresswell, 1994:189).

Amarasi dialect is one of the dialects of Dawan language but expressed as a separate language and the closest relative of Dawan language with the name Timor Amarasi. Amarasi dialect as an integral dialect of Dawan language which in vocabulary and sound

has many similarities with the Manlea dialect which is located in the sound or the letter (R), which different from other Dawan dialects that use the sound (L), (Cresswell, 1994:32)

Dawan language is spoken by “AtoinMeto’ (Timorese). They use Dawan language in their daily life such as meeting in the villages, praying and singing in the church and also in traditional ceremonies. In addition to this, it is important to know about the structure of this language. A structure is a form of a language that is spoken in and area with grammar, word and pronunciation that may be different from other forms of the same language (Chomsky, 1979: 48).

According to Chomsky (1959:298), “Linguistics use the term voice in a number of senses”. The broadest definition of voice encompasses a wide range of grammatical construction that are commonly quite distinct from those related by the active- passive alternation. In this view, the terms voice in general and passive voice in particular do exist in all languages.

In doing this study the writer chooses Amarasi dialect as the target area in collecting data, based on the peoples dialect in Amarasi Dialect. The reason to choose the dialect is because there are many speakers of Amarasi use amarasi dialect in their daily communication. More over the researcher is interested in analyzing the passive voice of Amarasi dialect because of their unique constructions. The structure of passive voice in Dawan language is different with the structure of passive voice in English.

Example;Au’I’

Uah’eat’

Maka’rice’

Active: Au kuah maka nan I eat rice

S V O S V O

Passive: Maka nan au kuaha(rice I eat) The rice is eaten by me

S O V S V O

1. Au kuah maka nan  
1SG eat rice DET  
'I eat rice'
2. Maka nan Au ku -ah -a  
Rice Det 1SG PC- eat- LEG  
'Rice is eaten by me'

The construction of passive voice in Amarasi dialect is different to English passive construction because the object of sentence does not be explain by subject just like passive construction in English, for example: "The rice is eatenby me". Considering the problem above, the researcher is interested in conducting a study on it in under the title "**AN ANALYSIS OF PASSIVE VOICE CONSTRUCTION IN DAWAN LANGUAGE**"

## **B. Research Problem**

Research problem is the key point of a research. Related to the rationale above the researcher would like to conduct a research to answer the following problems:

1. Is there any Passive Voices construction in Dawan Language?
2. How are the Passive Voices constructed in Dawan Language?

## **C. Aim and Benefit**

### **1. Aims**

- a. To find out if there is any passive voice construction in Dawan language.
- b. To know how the passive voice in Dawan language are constructed

## **2. Benefit**

### **a. Practical Benefit**

- 1) It can become a source of material on passive voice of Dawan language
- 2) It can be a source of references for other researchers who have same topic

### **b. Theoretical Benefit**

- 1) To support the theory of Chomsky(1979:48). A structure is a form of a language that is spoken in an area with grammar, word and pronunciation that may be different from other forms of the same language.
- 2) It can be useful for the writer to increase the writers knowledge about the passive voice of Dawan language

## **D. Scope of Writing**

Dawan language in generally have more than one dialect and each of them have their own uniqueness. Amarasi dialect is one of dialect in Dawan language. In this research the writer focuses his discussion on the structures of passive voice in Amarasi dialect.

## **E. Definition of Terms**

To make this research clear to readers there are some terms dealing with the title of this writing need to explain as follow:

### **1. Analysis**

Study of something by examining its parts. (Hyland, 2002:14). In this particular interested, the writer analysed the structure of passive voice in Dawan language.

## **2. Construction**

The arrangement and connection of words or group of words in a sentence (Coetzee 1880: 192)

## **3. Passive voice**

Passive voice is The form of the verb used when the subject is affected by the action of verb.(Ahmad, 2012:171).

## **4. Dawan language**

Dawan language is used in daily life of atonimeto (The speakers of Dawan language) such as meeting in the village , praying and singing in the church and also in traditional ceremonies. (Cresswell, 1994:36).

## **F.Organization of Writing**

This writing consists of five chapters. Chapter one covers the introduction, which contains background, problem statement, aim and benefit, definition of terms, scope of writing and organising of writing. Chapter two presents Review of related literature which include concept and theory. Chapter three present the Research of method, which include, research design, location and schedule, population and sample, research instrument, data collecting technique, data analysis technique. Chapter four present findings and discussion. Chapter five present conclusion and suggestion.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter the writer presents some concepts about passive voice given by the experts that are relevant to this writing.

#### A. Concept and Theory

##### 1. Structure

Passive voice in many tenses. Like an active voice, passive voice follows the tenses. Azar (2001) in the book "Fundamentals of English Grammar" gives the forms of the passive voices in various tenses as follows:

**Table 2.1 Examples of Passive Voice**

Tense		Subject	Verb	Object
<b>Simple Present</b>	<b>Active:</b>	Rita	Writes	a letter.
	<b>Passive:</b>	A letter	is written	by Rita.
<b>Simple Past</b>	<b>Active:</b>	Rita	Wrote	a letter.
	<b>Passive:</b>	A letter	was written	by Rita.
<b>Present Perfect</b>	<b>Active:</b>	Rita	has written	a letter.
	<b>Passive:</b>	A letter	has been written	by Rita.
<b>Future I</b>	<b>Active:</b>	Rita	will write	a letter.
	<b>Passive:</b>	A letter	will be written	by Rita.

<b>Present Progressive</b>	<b>Active:</b>	Rita	is writing	a letter.
	<b>Passive:</b>	A letter	is being written	by Rita.
<b>Past Progressive</b>	<b>Active:</b>	Rita	was writing	a letter.
	<b>Passive:</b>	A letter	was being written	by Rita.
<b>Past Perfect</b>	<b>Active:</b>	Rita	had written	a letter.
	<b>Passive:</b>	A letter	had been written	by Rita.
<b>Future II</b>	<b>Active:</b>	Rita	will have written	a letter.
	<b>Passive:</b>	A letter	will have been written	by Rita.
<b>Conditional I</b>	<b>Active:</b>	Rita	would write	a letter.
	<b>Passive:</b>	A letter	would be written	by Rita.
<b>Conditional II</b>	<b>Active:</b>	Rita	would have written	a letter.
	<b>Passive:</b>	A letter	would have been written	by Rita.

## 2. Sentence

A sentence is a set of words that is complete in itself, typically containing a subject and predicate, conveying a statement, question, exclamation, or command, and consisting of a main clause and sometimes one or more subordinate clauses. "**Complex sentences** are traditionally divided into two basic types: (i) sentences including coordinate clauses, and (ii) sentences including subordinate clauses". (Krashen, 1981: 239)

Example: They say that women live longer than men. – Women are said to live longer than men

The subject from active becomes the object when we change into passive voice as follows:

Table 2.2 Subject and Object Pronoun

Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun
I	Me
You	Your
They	Them
We	Us
He	Him

### 3. Active Voice

Before discussing passive voice, firstly the writer would like to discuss active voice. It is important to include the discussion of active voice; because active voice is stem from which the passive voice is produced. Basically in English there are only two voices namely active voice and passive voice. The active voice of the verb simply means the form of the verb used when the subject is the doer of the action. Many active voice sentences are transitive sentences. A transitive sentence is a sentence with a subject that performs the verbal action and an object that receives the verbal action. Active voices follow the tenses Azar (2001: 277) in the book "Fundamentals of English active voices in various as Grammar" gives the forms

For example:

- a. The news surprises Andy
- b. The news surprised me

### 4. Passive Voice



According to Azar (2001) the passive voice in general is formed by putting the verbs "to be" before the main verb, and the main verb of the active sentence must be changed into past participle. We can see the change of active voice into passive voice by comparing these sentences:

Active	Passive
Everybody drinks water	Water is drunk by everybody

Biber and Leech, (2003:18) says that all verbs have active forms, but only transitive verbs (verbs that take an object) can appear in either the active or the passive voice. The voice (active or passive) does not normally affect meaning but it does change the focus of the sentence.

The way on changing active voice into passive voice have three rules we must be give pay attention on changing active voice to passive voice. Those are:

- a. Move the direct object to the subject of the sentence
- b. Move the subject in the last sentence and add preposition "by" before main verbs
- c. Change the verb

Active construction is the most common, while passive is less common and used for special discourse functions; the passive reduces the importance of the agent of the action and fulfill other discourse function (Biber and Leech (2003). There are several forms of passive, mostly are constructed in form of the auxiliary be and an –ed participle. However, passive can also be formed with auxiliary get, which is called the get-passive. Passive construction occurs either as short passive or long passive. Long passive contain a

by-phrase which specifies the agent of the action, however there are also exception to the use of by to govern the agentive phrase, i.e the room was permeated with gas and he is known to me (Coetzee, 1980). In principle, the long passive can be replaced by an active clause with the same meaning, yet it will be less appropriate than the passive voice (Biber and leech. 2003).

Biber and Leech (2003) principals for choosing long passives in writing include: (1) the information-flow, in which preference for presenting new information at the end of a clause; (2) end-weight, in this case the agent does not hold up the processing of the rest of the clause; and (3) the long passive place initial emphasis on an element of the clause, which is the topic or theme. In other words, long passive construction allows the object agent to have less attention from the readers and somehow lack of responsibility. Meanwhile, short passive is when the agent is not specified. According to Biber, et al. (2003), the short passive is a useful device in academic writing because it gives the status of topic to the direct object of the corresponding active clause. The sense of objective detachment also appears by employing the non-agentive passive. However, the short passive should not be applied when the agent is actually present, as Coetzee (1980) believed that short passive should not be thought of as derived from the long; short passive should be treated as agentless sentences. What is interesting about this agent device, according to Coetzee, was that it operated as though the derivation of the short passive were via agent deletion from the long passive. It creates such understanding that this kind of process allows the readers, as well as the author, to hide and rediscover the hidden agent. Hence, this agentless passive particularly occurs more frequently in serious scientific writing than in any other genre (Coetzee, 1980).

## B. Related Research

There are some previous researches which are used in this research. The researcher takes 2 previous researches. The first research was conducted by Diannovita Evi P. M. A. under the title “A Contrastive Analysis on English and Indonesian Passive Voice (2005). The study is aimed at finding the differences and similarities between English and Bahasa Indonesia passive voice”.

By identifying the similarities and differences between both, the difficulty can be predicted. This is based on the contrastive analysis hypothesis that the differences between students’ first language (in this case Indonesian) and students’ target language (in this case English) make the structures of the target language rather difficult for Indonesian students.

The population of the study is the grammar books and web sites that discuss the passive voice. They were analyzed through some steps: (1) identifying English and Bahasa Indonesia passive voice; (2) comparing both in sentences; and (3) presenting the similarities and differences between English and Bahasa Indonesia passive voice. The findings from the study indicate that there are some differences and similarities between English and Bahasa Indonesia passive voice. The differences are (a) English passive sentences are characterized by the word “be + past participle (V3)”. In Bahasa Indonesia, the passive voice is formed by using some affixes (such as: di-, di-i, di-kan, diper-, diper-kan, diper-i) and using kalimat pasif bentuk diri/pronoun substitutes (such as: saya, mereka, beliau, dia, olehmu, kami, etc.), (b) in English, the subject and the time signal determine the form but in Bahasa Indonesia they don’t. While the similarities of English and Bahasa Indonesia passive voice are (a) only transitive verb may be used in passive voice; (b) both have similar identity, namely

when the subject of transitive verb receives the action; (c) both need a word to mark the doer, “by” for English and “oleh” for Bahasa Indonesia.

The study shows that in general English passive voice adopts structures that are relatively different from Indonesian passive voice, and it causes the difficulty for Indonesian students in mastering the structures. In order to facilitate them, there should be some appropriate materials that support it. Giving proportional explanation about the varieties and complexities of both and more opportunities to drill and read the differences and the similarities will make the students learn better and more easily master the material. This thesis has been approved to be examined by the thesis consultants of the Teaching Training and Education Faculty of SebelasMaret University Surakarta. The different with my research is on the language discussion. The researcher before discuss about English and Indonesia passive voice construction and in my research focuss on passive construction between English and Dawan language.

The second research was done by LevinaFirdaRasyid (2017) This research tells about error analysis entitled “An Error Analysis of Sentence Structure of Using Active and Passive Voice in Students” Writing Composition (A Case Study toward the Second Year Students at SMAPasundan 8 Bandung). The objective of this research is for measuring students ability in constructing passive and active sentences. In conducting this research, the writer used an open test which provided the opportunity for respondents to answer with their own sentences and understanding. The respondents of this research are second year of high school students in SMA Pasundan 8 Bandung and the tenses limited to simple present and simple past tense. Finally, The finding of the research is that the second year students of SMA Pasundan 8 Bandung made some errors in using to be, tenses and verb forms. The errors that found in

students' writing are tense (92,3%), verb forms (5,8%), to be uasge (1,9%). From 225 sentences that written by 20 students, the total errors are 104 consist of errors in passive sentence are 48 and 54 error sentences in active sentences. The researcher before focus on "An Error Analysis of Sentence Structure of Using Active and Passive Voice in Students" but in my research focuses on Passive voice construction in dawan language.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

#### A. Research Design

In conducting a scientific research, a method or design is extremely needed in answering the problems. In this writing, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. Arikunto(2012:67) defines a descriptive qualitative method as a method used to describe something in a real situation or experience. Relating to that the researcher described the passive voice in Amarasi Dialect of Dawan language.

In this study the writer chose four native speakers from Amarasi Dialect of Dawan language as the subject of the study. The informants were chosen based on the qualification of age, intelligence, knowledge, communicative ability, personality and acceptability of social group (Sugiyono, 2012:79). Furthermore, the writer gives some criteria of informants namely

1. The informants must be native speaker of the language, which is UabMeto. which the is writer going to investigate, in this case the informants must be native speaker Amarasi dialect of UabMeto.
2. The informants must able to communicate in Bahasa Indonesia.

## **B. Location and Schedule**

### **1. Location**

This research has conducted in Amarasi village, specialy in kelurahanBuraen, East Nusa Tenggara Province

### **2. Schedule**

This research was conducted on December to January 2020. This research starts from conduct preliminary research, determine supervisor and choose the topic of research. The process of consulting the proposal is five months, from March until May. In August, the researcher was done theresearch, collect the data and analyze the data, finally in August the researcher consulted the thesis and do the exam.

## **C. Research Subject**

The research subject of this research is the Informant who live inAmarasi and understand about Amarasi dialect

## **D. Research Instrument**

The instrument that the writer will use in this research is translation test. In this case, the witer provided sentences in Bahasa Indonesia, and then ask the informants to translate the sentences in to Amarasi Dialect of UabMeto. Then the writer analyzed the data to identify the structures of passive voice in UabMeto.

### **1. Observation**

Observation is an activity look for data that can be use for provide a conclusion or diagnosis. The essence of observation is the presence of visible behavior and the existence of goals to be achieved. (Basthomi, 2006:543). Here the researcher observes the informant who understand well about Dawan language specially Amarasi dialect.

## 2. **Interview**

Interview is used to gather data from people about opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situation in their words. According to Sugiyono (2018:115) interview divided into three types, structured interview, semi structured interview, and unstructured interview.

In this research, the researcher chose unstructured interview to collect the data from informants. Sugiyono (2018:116) says that unstructured interview is the interview that the researcher does not use interview guidelines that have been systematically arranged and accurate data for data collection.

## **E. Data Collecting Technique**

The data collecting technique applied in this research are observation and interview.

### 1. Observation

The research observed the Passive voice construction in dawan language

### 2. Interview



In this interview, the researcher chose the informant who are the native speaker of Amarasi dialect of Dawan language and the the writer interview the informant about the change from active voice to passive voice and the structure of passive voice and analyze if there has wrong passive construction in Dawan language.

## **F. Data Analysis Techniques**

The researcher analyzed the data with the steps:

1. Collect the data obtained from observation and interview
2. Transcribe the data from the informant
3. Classify the data obtained from observation and interview and find out the kinds of Passive voice in Dawan language
4. Analyze the kinds of passive voice to know if there is wrong passive in Dawan language.
5. Analyze the data of Dawan language and make it to be a good structure and translate it into English

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the data analysis and finding from the observation and interview that had been conducted during the research. The purpose of this research is to know if there is any passive construction and how the passive voice are constructed in Dawan language

#### A. Findings

The following data are to discuss about the changing of active to passive voice that is taken from five Informants. The data below shows the unique construction of passive voice that found during the research. The researcher will discuss about how the passive voices are constructed in Dawan language.

##### 1. Pronoun copy in Dawan language

**Table 4.1 Pronoun Copy**

	Pronoun In Dawan language	Pronoun Copy	Verbs	Meaning
I	Singular Au 'I'	K- ;Ku- ;*	Ku-ah	Eat
	Plural Hit 'we'	T- ;Ta-	T-ah	Eat
II	Singular Ho 'You'	M- ;Mu	Mu-ah	Eat
	Plural			

	Hi ‘You’	M- ;Mi-	Mi-ah	Eat
III	Singular			
	Hin ‘She/He’	N- ;Na-	N-ah	Eat
	Plural			
	Sin ‘They’	N-:Na-	N-ah	Eat

For example:

a. Au ku-ah maka nan  
 1SG PC- Eat rice DET  
 ‘I eat rice’

b. Au P-aek spatu nan  
 1SG PC- wear shoe DET  
 ‘I wear shoe’

c. Hit T- ah maka nan  
 3SG PC-Eat rice DET  
 ‘We eat rice’

## 2. The Construction of Active to Passive Voice

This is study about the construction of active to passive that discuss about how it change.

### a. First person singular

In every verb in dawan language is influence by it own subject, in example bellow is explain about subject au that is one of subjects in dawan language

#### 1. Active sentence

(1a.) Au    ku-ah  maka nan  
      1SG  PC- Eat  rice  DET  
      ‘I eat rice’

(1b).Maka nan  Au  ku- ah- a  
      Rice  Det  1SG PC-eat- LEG  
      ‘Rice is eaten by me’

The example above shows the pronomina copy of verb k-uah ‘eat’ is k-. In Dawan language, all verbs that follow subject au’i’ must begin with pronomina copy k-.

#### 2. Passive sentence

In passive sentence of Dawan language, the pronomina copy of subject au ‘I’ is defeent, it is ku-.

In passive sentence, the verb k-uah ‘eat’ is change to k-uaha ‘kuaha’ because its influence by the vocal leter a before consonan leter h in verb k-uah ‘eat’, the vocal letter move to front of verb, it make local dawan people easy to spell that verb.

Pronominal of verbs in subject au 'i' has two pronominal copy, this is example about the using pronominal copy ku-.

During the proses of research, researcher found some verbs in subject au 'i' does not us pronominal copy k- andku-, some irregular pronominal, some pronominal that the reaseacher found like: (s, p).

(1c).rariu nan Au ku-barab

Radio Det 1SG PC- fix

'Radio is fixed by me'

(1d)Utuk nan Au sos-o

Vegetables Det 1SG buy-LEG

'Vegetables is bought by me'

(1e)sandar nan Au pak- e

Sandal Det 1SG wear-LEG

'Sandal is weared by me'

From two examples above, we can see in subject au 'i' not only use pronominal copy k- and ku- but other irregular.

b. First person plural

In first person plural in dawan language, people in amarasi us subject hit ‘us’, in subject hit ‘us’ all verbs that follow this subject must begin with pronomina copy t-, it is influence by the last letter t- in subject hit

(2a) Active sentence

Hit t- ah maka nan

1PL PC- Eat rice DET

‘We eat rice’

(2b) Passive sentence

Maka nan hit t- ah -a

Rice Det 1PL PC- eat-LEG

‘Rice is eaten by us’

From the example above, we can see the pronominal copy of verb tah ‘eat’ is letter t. In discussion before has show that all verbs that follow this subject must begin with letter t.

In passive sentence, the verb tah is change to taha, it deferent in active sentence. The verb tah in passive sentence, the vocal leter abefore consonan leter h is move to the front of verb.

Pronominal of verbs in subject hit has two pronominal copy, this is example about the using pronominal copy ta-.

(2c) rariu nan hit ta-barab  
Radio Det 1PL PC- fix  
'Radio is fixed by us'

c. Second person singular

In second person singular of dawan language, people use subject ho, all verbs that follow this subject must begin with letter M.

(3a) Active sentence

ho m-uah maka nan  
2PS PC- Eat rice DET  
'You eat rice'

(3b) Passive sentence

Maka nan ho mu -ah -a  
Rice Det 2SG PC- eat-LEG  
'Rice is eaten by you'

From example above, we can see the pronominal copy of verb muah 'eat' is m-, all subject that has last letter sound vocal must be follow by verb that begin with letter t-.

In passive sentence, the verb *muah* is change to *m-uaha* ‘eat’ the vocal leter *a* before consonal leter *h* in verb *m-uah* ‘eat’is move to front to make dawan people easy to spell the verb.

Pronominal of verbs in subject *ho* has two pronominal copy, this is example about the using pronominal copy *mu-*.

(3c) *rariu nan ho mu-barab*  
Radio Det 2SG PC- fix  
‘Radio is fixed by you’

d. Second person plural

In daily communication in Amarasi, people us subject *hi* ‘you’ to indicate second person plural, all verbs that follow this subject must begin with vocal letter *m*.

(4a) Active sentence

*Hi m- iah maka nan*  
2PL PC- Eat rice DET  
‘You eat rice’

(4b) Passive sentence

*Maka nan hi mi-ah- a*  
Rice Det 2PL PC-eat-LEG  
‘Rice is eaten by you’



In sentence above, the pronominal copy of verb m-iah is m-, it is influence by the subject hi 'you' for every verb that follow this subject must begin with leterm-.

From example of passive sentence above, the verb miah is change to miaha, the vocal letter a before consonan leter h is move to front.

Pronominal of verbs in subject hi'you' has two pronominal copy, this is example about the using pronominal copy mi-.

(4c)\_Rariu nan hi mi-barab  
Radio Det 2PL PC-fix  
'Radio is fixed by you'

e. Third person singular

One subject that use to indicate third person singular in dawan language in hin'she' all verb that follow this subject must begin with letern-, it is influence by the last consonal leter in subject hin.

(5a)Active sentence

hin n- ah maka nan  
3PS PC- Eat rice DET  
'He eats rice'

(5b)Passive sentence

Maka nan hin n-ah- a  
Rice Det 3PL PC-eat-LEG  
'Rice is eaten by him'

From example above, we can see the pronominal copy of verb n-ah'eat' is n, it is influence by the last leter n of subject hin 'she'.

From example of passive sentence above, we can see the verb nah 'eat' is change to n-aha, in this change, the vocal sound a before consonal sound h is move to front of verb.

Pronominal of verbs in subject hin 'she' has two pronominal copy, this is example about the using pronominal copy na-.

(5c) rariu nan hin na-barab  
Radio Det 3PS PC-fix  
'Radio is fixed by him'

f. Third person plural

To indicate third person plural, *dawan* people in Amarasu use subject *sin* 'they'. All verbs that follow this subject must begin with the letter *n*, it is influenced by the last consonant letter *n*, in subject *sin* 'they'.

(6a) Active sentence

*sin n-ah maka nan*

3PL PC- Eat rice DET

'They eat rice'

(6b) Passive sentence

*Maka nan sin n-ah- a*

Rice Det 3PL PC-eat-LEG

'Rice is eaten by them'

From the sentence above, we can see the pronominal copy of the verb *n-ah* 'eat' is *n*, it is influenced by the subject *sin* 'they', all verbs that follow this subject must begin with the letter *n*.

From passive example above, verb nah is change to n-aha ‘eat’, the vocal leter a before consonan leter h is move to front of verb n-ah ‘eat’.

Pronominal of verbs in subject sin has two pronominal copy, this is example about the using pronominal copy na.

(6c) rariu nan     sin na-barab  
Radio Det     3PL PC-fix  
‘Radio is fixed by them’

The example above shows the PC: k- for subjectau ‘i’, M for subject ho ‘you’ and hai ‘we’, t for subject hit ‘us’, n- for subject sin’’ and hin ‘she’ that attached to verb k-uah

The table below shows the example of the pattern and changing from active to passive voice.

**Table 4.2 Passive Voice In Dawan Language**

<b>Active Voice</b>	<b>Passive Voice</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Au kuah maka	Maka nan au kuaha	The rice is eaten by me
Ho muah maka	Makanan ho muaha	The rice is eaten by you
Hin nah maka	Maka nan hin naha	The rice is eaten by him
Sin nah maka	Maka nan sin naha	The rice is eaten by them
Hit tah maka	Maka nan hit taha	The rice is eaten by us
Hin neuk pena	Pena nan hin neku	The corn is eaten by them
Ho miun oe	Oe nan ho minu	The water is drunk by you
		The book is written by

Sin tui surut	Surut nan sin tui	them
Au meup anoek	Anoek nan au mepu	The rice field is worked by me
Ho mpaek spatu	Spatu nan hompake	The shoes are worn by you

1. Au kuah maka nan  
I eat rice  
'I eat rice'
  
2. Ho muah maka nan  
you eat rice DET  
'you eat rice'
  
3. Sin nah maka nan  
they eat rice DET  
'they eat rice'
  
4. Hin nah maka nan  
they eat rice DET  
'they eat rice'
  
5. Ho muah maka nan  
I eat rice DET  
'I eat rice'
  
6. Sin tuin surut nan  
they write letter DET

‘They write letter’

7. Ho mpaek sepatu nan  
you wear shoes DET  
‘You wear shoes’

From the table above shows the changing from active to passive of construction of sentence in dawon language, we can see that the formulating of the sentence is different from English, the changing of verb is based on the verbs is influence by subjects. The formulating of the sentence we can see in the explanation below:

### 3. The Patern of Active Voice in Dawan language

- a. Active voice patern

The patern of passive voice is in generally same as patern in English used S+V+O.

Example:

1. Hit tsaef tais(We wash clothes)

S V O

2. Hin ntui surut(We write letter)

S V O

3. Hit tsos pena(We buy corn)

S V O

Active voice patern

S+V+O

b. Passive Voice Patern

The example below is discuss about the patern of passive voice that has unique construction, in passive voice of dawan language, use

S +O+ V Patern.

Example :

1. Maka nan hit taha(The rice is eaten by us)

S            O    V

2. Pena nan hit teku (The corn is eaten by us)

S            O    V

. 3. Oe nan ho minu (The water is drunk by you)

S            O    V

4. Surut nan sin tui(The letter is written by you)

S            O    V

From the data above show that the passive construction of dawan language is defferent to English, the passive in dawan language is focusing in the subject and the object of the sentence, so the sentence construction is deferent to English passive construction. In the sentence above



the verb is be explain by the object and the position of the determiner is in the end of the verb the function to explain the verb.

Passive voice patern

S+O+V

1. Maka nan **Au kuaha**

Rice Det 1SG eat

‘Rice is eaten by me’

2. Maka nan **hit taha**

Rice Det 3PL eat

‘Rice is eaten by us’

3. Maka nan **hi miha**

Rice Det 3PL eat

‘Rice is eaten by you’

4. Maka nan **sin naha**

Rice Det 3PL eat

‘Rice is eaten by them’

5. Maka nan **ho muha**

Rice Det 2PL eat

‘Rice is eaten by you’

From the example above, even the verb is always change according to the kind of subject but it has the same meaning in the changing of the verb,(hi miah, hit tah, sin nahan , ho muah, au kuah).

## B. DISCUSSION

This study discussed about how the passive sentence is change and influence by the subject, in the beginning, researcher discuss about Pronomina copy that as the part of changing verb in dawan language.

copy from every sentences of every subject, (au, hi, sin, hin, hit, ho) the pronominal copy are show in the verbs like, hit t-ah maka. The pronominal copy of the verb tah is 't'. Au k-uah maka, maka nan au ku-aha, this sentence is show verb k-uah has that letter 'k' is the pronominal copy of verb kuah.

### 1. The Construction of Active to Passive

The researcher explain in the data below based on the data researcher that discuss about the different passive construction between English and dawan language. The data shows that the processes of sentences are formulating in different pattern.

Most sentences in English follow the subject- verb- object pattern known as the active voice. For example, I love u. "I" is the subject, love is the "verb" and the object is "you". The subject perform the action of the verb. But sometimes the subject is acted upon, or receives the action of the verb or call passive voice. The most common reason to use the passive is when the actor is unknown or unimportant. For example: my visa was processed. In this example, we can see the different pattern of English passive with Dawan

Example :

- a. Passive sentence

In passive sentence of dawan language, the pronomina copy of subject au is deffent, it is ku-. it is influence by the changing verb is passive construction.

Maka nan Au ku- ah-a

Rice Det 1SG PC-eat-LEG

'Rice is eaten by me'

b. Passive sentence

Maka nan hit t- ah -a

Rice Det 1PL PC- eat-LEG

'Rice is eaten by us'

In passive sentence, the verb tah is change to taha, it defferent in active sentence. The verb tah in passive sentence, the vocal leter a before consonan leter h is move to the front of verb.

Pronominal of verbs in subject hit has two pronominal copy, this is example about the using pronominal copy ta-.

rariu nan hit ta- barab

Radio Det 1PL PC- fix

'Radio is fixed by us'

## 1. First person plural

In first person plural in dawan language, people in amarasi us subject hit ‘us’, in subject hit ‘us’ all verbs that follow this subject must begin with pronomina copy t-, it is influence by the last letter t- in subject hit

### (1a) Active sentence

Hit t-ah maka nan

1PL PC- Eat rice DET

‘We eat rice’

### (1b) Passive sentence

Maka nan hit t- ah -a

Rice Det 1PL PC- eat-LEG

‘Rice is eaten by us’

From the example above, we can see the pronominal copy of verb tah ‘eat’ is letter t. In discussion before has show that all verbs that follow this subject must begin with letter t.

## 2. Second person singular

In second person singular of dawan language, people use subject ho, all verbs that follow this subject must begin with letter M.

(2a) Maka nan ho mu-ah- a  
Rice Det 2SG PC- eat-LEG  
'Rice is eaten by you'

In passive sentence, the verb muah is change to muaha, the vocal leter a before consonal leter h in verb muah is move to front to make dawan people easy to spell the verb.

Pronominal of verbs in subject ho has two pronominal copy, this is example about the using pronominal copy mu-.

(2b)rariu nan ho mu-barab  
Radio Det 2SG PC- fix  
'Radio is fixed by you'

(2c)Maka nan hi mi-ah-a  
Rice Det 2PL PC-eat-LEG  
'Rice is eaten by you'

From example of passive sentence above, the verb miah is change to miaha, the vocal letter a before consonan leter h is move to front.

Pronominal of verbs in subject hi has two pronominal copy, this is example about the using pronominal copy mi-.

(2d)rariu nan hi mi-barab

Radio Det 2PL PC-fix

‘Radio is fixed by you’

(2e)Maka nan hin n-ah -a

Rice Det 3PL PC-eat-LEG

‘Rice is eaten by him’

From example of passive sentence above, we can see the verb nah is change to naha, in this change, the vocal sound a before consonal sound h is move to front of verb.

Pronominal of verbs in subject hin has two pronominal copy, this is example about the using pronominal copy na-.

(2f)rariu nan hin na-barab

Radio Det 3PS PC-fix

‘Radio is fixed by him’

(2g)Maka nan sin n- ah -a

Rice Det 3PL PC-eat-LEG

‘Rice is eaten by them’

From passive example above, verb nah is change to naha, the vocal leter a before consonan leter h is move to front of verb nah.

Pronominal of verbs in subject sin has two pronominal copy, this is example about the using pronominal copy NA.

(2h)rariu nan sin na-barab  
Radio Det 3PL PC-fix  
'Radio is fixed by them'

## 2. Patern of Passive Voice in Dawan language

Passive voice in dawan language is focuss on the the actor of the sentence that is the subject or the object and has deferent patern with the subject follows the object and the verb.

(1)Maka nan ho muha  
Rice Det 2PL eat  
'Rice is eaten by you'



From the sentence above we can see the passive construction of dawan language based on the example above is has different pattern with the subject, mak-a is followed the object ho, this kind of passive is focus on the object of the verb or who did the action of the sentences.

(2) Pena nan ho meku

Corn Det 2PL eat

‘corn is eaten by you’

The sentence above shows the position of the object used to explain the verb, pen- e ho mek-koe (corn you eat). The formulation of the sentence is (S+O+V).

Dawan language also has uniqueness on its sentences that verbs of the sentences change based on the verbs. For example we can see on the sentences below

1. Maka nan Au kuha

Rice Det 1SG eat

‘Rice is eaten by me’

2. Maka nan hit taha

Rice Det 3PL eat

‘Rice is eaten by us’

3. Maka nan **hi miha**

Rice Det 3PL eat

‘Rice is eaten by you’

4. Maka nan **sin naha**

Rice Det 3PL eat

‘Rice is eaten by them’

5. Maka nan **ho muha**

Rice Det 2SG eat

‘Rice is eaten by you’

From example above, Subject hit(us). Kind of verbs of this subject is determine by the last leter (T), So the verb that follow this subject must be verb that begin by leter (T)

Sentence: **hit tah** maka or maka **hit taha**

1. Subject hin(dia)and sin(mereka) have same last leter (N) So the verb that follow this subject must be verb the begin by leter (N)

Sentence: **hin nah** maka or maka **hin naha**

2. Subject ho(you) . all verb of this subject is must the verb that begin by leter (M).

Sentence: ho muah maka or maka nan ho muha

3. Subject au(I). The verb that follow this subject must begin with leter (K).

Sentence: au kuah maka or maka nan au kuha

Those sentences above so the changing verb based on the subject , the verbs is always change but still has same meaning. (sin nahan, ho muah , hit tah, hai miah, au kuah) the changing verb on the example(nahan, miah, tah, kuah, nahan) have the same meaning"eat".

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the present study and offers suggestion for further research. The conclusion is summed on this chapter based on the data findings nad conclusion in the previous chapter.

#### A. Conclusions

##### **Passive Voice construction of Dawan language**

As explained before, this study describe the passive construction of dawan language especially in Amarasi dialect. This study is discuss about how the sentence is change from active to passive. The changing of passive is appear on its patern that the formula of the passive is have it unique. The construction of Active voice in dawan language is same as English pater that is S+V+O,au kuah maka. The uniques is on its passive voice. The costruction of passive is (S+O+V). Maka nan au kuaha. The patern of passive voice that discussed in the pevious chapter is study about the formula of the passive, example: au kuah maka, this active sentence has deferent patern if it change to passive, the change will be: maka nan au kuaha

The changing of this passive is not only for its pattern but also the verb is always influence by the object of the verbs. The changing verb that being expalain in the previous chapter involved subject(au, hit, hin.sin, ho, hi). The changing verb is determine by the sound of the last letter in every subject, like hin, the last leter of this subkect is leter N, so the verbs that follow this subject must to begin with verb leter N. Example (Hin nah maka, hit tah naka,) that is for subject that has letter consonant. The subject that

has letter vocal in the last letter like( ho, hi) is must follow the verb that has letter M,  
Example: (ho muah maka, hi miah maka)

## **B. Suggestion**

Based on the result of this study, the researcher put some suggestion to the following parties.

### **1. Dawan native speaker**

Language is always change by the time, also dawan language. Therefore, in this case, the researcher focused on suggestion for dawan native speaker especially to Amarasi dialect to maintain the local language even though the language will continue to change over time.

### **2. Regency goverment**

Regency government must give more motivation to student in Amarasi to carryng out arts and language activities and involving local language or Amarasi dialect so they youngest generation does not forget their native language.

### **3. Other researcher**

This study is discuss many aspect about passive voice of dawan language that is about its patern and changing verbs, other researcher can analyse other passive contruction in Dawan language and maybe this researcher can be used for further researcher.

Finally, the writer realizes that this research is still far from the perfection. Therefore, researcher expect suggestion from various parites, from lecturers, that alway help the researcher to finish this research.

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# APPENDICES

## **Appendix 1. Informant Identity**

### **First informant**

Name : Yosepbaok

Sex : Male

Place and Date of Birth : 10/ 12/1962

Age : 58thn

Address: Kel. Buraen, Kec. Amarasi, Kab. Kupang.

Latest Education Background: S1

### **Second informant**

Name : Elisa nenoharan

Sex : Female

Place and Date of Birth : 11/ 9/1980

Age : 40 thn

Address : kel. Buraen, Kec. Amarasi, Kab. Kupang.

Latest Education Background : High School

**Third informant**

Name : YosiaBureni

Sex : Female

Place and Date of Birth : 01/02 /1985

Age : 35 thn

Adress : kel. Buraen, Kec.Amarasi, Kab. Kupang.

Latest Education Background : High School

**Fourth informant**

Name : RikiMihaleo

Sex : Male

Place and Date of Birth : 05/129/1993

Age : 26 thn

Adress : kel. Buraen, Kec.Amarasi, Kab. Kupang.

Latest Education Background : High School

## Appendix 2. Interview Sheet

Translate the sentences in Amarası dialect

Table I (Pattern I: Passive Voice Construction)

ENGLISH	INDONESIA	DAWAN LANGUAGE
1. The rice is eaten by me	Nasidimakanolehsaya	Maka nan au uaha
2. The book is written by e	Bukuituditulisolehsaya	Surut nan au tui
3. The vegetables is bought by me	Sayuritudibeliolehsaya	Utuk nan au soso
4. The ricefield is worked by me	Sawahitudigarapolehsaya	Anoek nan au mepu
5. The shoes is weared by me	Bajitudipakaiolehsaya	Sepatu nan au pake
6. The shirt is weard by me	Sepatu itudicuciolehsaya	Baru nan au pake
7. The shoe is washed by me	Buahitudimakanolehsaya	Spatu nan au safe
8. The fruits is eaten by me		Haufua nan au keku

## 1. Interview Informant

1. Is there any passive voice construction in Dawanlanguage
2. How are the passive voice are constructed

## 2. Question/ Answer

Interviewer: you know in dawan language has passive voice, even we don't realize that, the construction is unique.

Informants : yeah, I know about that

Interviewer : can you help me to make some sentences?

Informants: you are going to make it in bahasa Indonesia and I will translate that

Interviewer : The sentence like, Nasidimakanoleh saya.

Informants : It should be, makanan au uaha

Interviewer : how about, sapatitudipakai oleh saya

Informants : it should be, spatunan au pake, another sentences like, spatu nan au pake, bruku nan au pake, pena nan au keku, baru nan au safe.

**Appendix.3      Documentation**



**Picture 1. After observer participant take a picture of informants**



**Picture 2. After observer participant take a picture of informants**



**Picture 3. After observer participant take a picture of informants**