

**CHAPTER IV**  
**FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS**

After gathering all data, the writer classifies utterances into three types of sentences. The three types of sentences are the statement, question and command sentences. For each table, the writer gives more attention to the complex sentences which occurs in the child's utterances. This analysis takes place in the first part of this chapter. While the second part is the development of the complexity of the statement sentences, the question sentences and the command sentences.

**4.1 The Analysis of the Child's Utterances**

**4.1.1 Statement Sentences**

The table below shows Wawan's utterances that contain the statement sentences in the first day of the observation.

**Table 4.1**  
**The Statement Sentences in the First Day**

Clause Patterns	Child's Utterances	Translation
1. S+P	Iku jajan	That is cake
2. S + P + Cp	Tasku gak onok isine Susune onok isine Aku seneng iki Wonge isok menek wit	In my bag there's nothing My milk is there I like this The man can climb the tree
3. S + P + A	Pak de Man mlaku nang ngarep omah	Uncle Man is walking in front of the house
4. A + S + P	Onok wong tumbas Nang jeding onok tikuse  Wingi aku menek Saiki aku luwe	There is someone buy In the bath room there's mouse  Yesterday I was climbing Now I am hungry
5. S + P + O	Mobilku pake batrei Ayah pake sarung	My car is using battery Father is wearing sarong
6. S + P + O + A	Aku ma'em roti sik yo	Let me eat bread now

7. S + Cp	Sendok gawe ma'em Sapu gawe bersih-bersih	Spoon for eating Sweep for cleaning
8. P + A	Dolin nang omah kulon Duduk nang kursi	Playing at west house sitting on a chair
9. C + S + P	Tapi aku emoh bubuk	But I don't want to sleep

In the first day, we can see from the table above that all patters are simple sentences. For example “sendok gawe ma'em” spoon for eating, “sapu gawe bersih-bersih” sweep for cleaning, “dolin nang omah kulon” playing at west house, “duduk nang kursi” sitting on a chair and others.

The sentence is broken into their subject, predicate, object, and various adjuncts. The conjunction and the complement also can fill in one sentence. In the table above, there are subject slot, predicate slot, object slot, adjunct slot, complement slot, and conjunction. Every slot is filled by word or word phrase.

Subject slot is filled by noun or noun phrase (“tasku” my bag, “wonge” the man, “pak de Man” Uncle Man), pronoun (“aku” I). There is deletion of subject slot, for example in utterance “dolin” play, “duduk” sit.

Predicate slot is filled verb (“mlaku” walk, “menek” climbing), adjective (“luwe” hungry), adverb (“gak onok” there's not, “onok” there is). The position of the predicate slot is before the adverb of place in utterance “dolin nang omah kulon” playing in west house, “duduk nang kursi” sitting on a achair.

Object slot is filled by noun or noun phrase, like in utterance “mobilku pake baterai” my car is using battery, “Ayah pake sarung” father is wearing sarong. While the complement slot is filled by noun, like in utterance, “tasku gak onok isine” in my bag there's nothing, “susune onok isine” my milk is there, demonstrative pronoun, like in utterance “aku seneng iki” I like this, or word phrase (“sendok gawe ma'em” spoon for eating, “sapu gawe bersih-bersih” sweep for cleaning). Adjunct slot may be filled by adjunct of time, place or manner. Here, the adjunct of time (“Aku ma'em roti sik yo” let me eat bread now), adjunct of place

(“pak de Man mlaku nang ngarep omah” uncle Man is walking in front of the house). This position can be in the beginning or in the last of the sentence.

Conjunction slot is used to combine word or clause. In this day, the conjunction slot is used in utterance “tapi aku emoh bubuk” but I don’t want to sleep. The conjunction slot is in the beginning of the clause and there is no other clause before or after it. It means that conjunction slot has not used to combine clauses yet.

The next table is contains with Wawan’s utterances in the second day:

**Table 4.2**  
**The Statement Sentences in the Second Day**

Clause Patterns	Child’s Utterances	Translation
1. S+P	Iku kambing Iki watu gedhi Aku nang kene Mobil iso mlaku Sanyone mati Klambiku gak teles Iki lho rusak Gak, aku arep bubuk Bun, transformer’e kate berubah Ketwane, yah! Iku omahe manuk	That is goat This is big stone I am here The car can go The water pump is off My shirt is wet This is broken No, I want to sleep Mum, the transformer will change The chief, Dad! That is bird’s cage
2 .S+P+Cp	Mobile di ke’I batrei cik mlaku  Iku akeh manuk’e Bun, iki onok tekek’e	The car is filled with battery to go There are many birds Mum, there is gecho
3. S+P+A	Asep’e munggah nang ndukur Aku bubuk nang kene, bunda!	The smoke is going up I sleep here, mum!
4. S+P+O	Ayah belajar bahasa inggris Aku arep ndelok transformers	Daddy learns English I want to see transformers
5. S+P+O+A	Aku dolin nang omah kulon	I play in west house
6. P+S	Mlayu pus’e	Run the cat
7. S+P/P	Aku ma’em, lungguh Optimus berubah, mlayu	I eat, sit Optimus changes, runs
8. P+O	Dulinan kamen riders Nang pasar	Playing Kamen riders Going to market
9. P+O+C+P+O	Jemput Bunda terus ngeterno Bunda	Pick up Mommy and take Mommy

In the second day, each slot is filled by word or word phrase like in the first day. However, the child's utterances are more complex than his utterances in the first day. For example in pattern 7 in utterances "*aku ma'em, lungguh*" I eat, sit and "*optimus berubah, mlayu*" Optimus changes, runs. There are two clauses in one sentence (the first clause is "*aku ma'em*" or "*optimus berubah, mlayu*" and the second clause is "*lungguh*" or "*mlayu*").

This day, Wawan begins to use conjunction on combining two clauses, for example in the utterance "*jemput Bunda terus Ngeterno Bunda*" pick up Mommy and take Mommy. The utterances of the third day will be presented in the following table:

**Table 4.3**  
**The Statement Sentences in the Third Day**

Clause Patterns	Child's Utterances	Translation
1. S+P	Iki mainan'e Iki panas Iku sepeda motor'e ayah Aku kate mandi HPne di charge Lampune gak nyala Aku berani Lho lampune mati Iki lho bolpen Kaki'e kenek lho Yah, burunge terbang	This is the toy This is hot That is daddy's motorcycle I will take a bath The mobile phone is charged The lamp is not on I'm brave Ups the lamp is off This is the ballpoint Its leg is touched Dad, the bird flies
2. S+P+Cp	Aku nang sawah karo solikan  Iki ono sunduk'e Aku kepingin mainan Lho mobil'e gak ono batreine	I am in the field rice with solikhan  There's the pin I want a toy Ups, the toy has no battery
3. S+P+A	Aku arep nang kamar mandi Puss masuk sini Yah, aku lungguh nang kene	I am going to bathroom The cat enters here Dad, I sit here
4. A+S+P	Engko adik Dina teko	Later, sister Dina will come
5. S+A+P	Bakul baksone engko mrene  Koco spion'e sing kiri pecah	The meat ball seller will be here  The left glass is broken
6. A+P+S	Engko berubah robot'e	Later the robot will change
7. P+S	Ono wong	There is someone
8. S+P+O	Jajan di ke'i mbah uti	A snack is given by grandma
9. S+A+P+O	Aku saiki arep mandi	I now want to take a bath
10. P/S+P	Di banting, rusak mobil'e	Being threw down, the toy is damaged
11. S+P/P	Iki pedange, tarung	This is it's sword, quarrels
12. S+P+O+C+P	Aku duwe ayam tapi ucul	I have hen but (it) runs away
13. P+O	Delok Kamen Rider	Watch Kamen Rider

14. P+Cp	Bubuk karo ayah	Sleeping with daddy
15. P+A/P+O	Masuk nang kamar, main game	Enter room, play game

For this day, the patterns are still simple and mostly the utterances are composed only by one clause except in utterance “*di banting, rusak mobil’e*” being threw down, the toy is damaged, “*Iki pedange, tarung*” “This is its sword, quarrels.

There is another two clauses, which has conjunction slot and it’s filled by conjunction “*tapi*” but. The conjunction slot is used in combining two clauses, the pattern is;

Aku duwe ayam tapi ucul (I have hen but (it) runs away)  
S P O C P

Actually, the complete clause is

Aku duwe ayam tapi ayam’e ucul (I have hen but it runs away)  
S P O C S P

The statement sentences of fourth day can be seen in the next table;

**Table 4.4**  
**The Statement Sentences in the Fourth Day**

Clause Patterns	Child’s Utterances	Translation
1. S+P	Iki tibo Tangane cilik Omahku belok kiri terus nganan	This is fall down His hand is small My house is turning left then right
2. S+P+Cp	Aku arep lungo nang mburi Aku arep melok belajar	I want to go behind I want to study too
3. P+Cp+S	Kenek kepala topine	The hat is on head
4. S+P+A	Aku ma’em nang kene Ayam’e mlebu nang jero Ibu masak nang pawon	I eat here The chicken go inside Mommy cooks in the kitchen
5. A+S+P	Sesuk isuk aku sekolah Engko aku berhitung	Tomorrow morning I study Later I count
6. P+S+A	Ono tawon nang dukur omah	There is bee over the house
7. A+S+P+A	Engko tak gowo metu	Later I brought (it) out
8. P+S	Ono tikus guedhi	There is a big mouse
9. S+P+O	Aku sayang ayah Aku nulis buku Tak ke’i balon hijau Aku gak gowo duwit Aku arep jupuk jajan	I love daddy I write the book I give the green balloon I don’t bring money I want to take a snack

	Aku arep nyetir sepeda motor Orang besar pakai mobil besar Aku gowo tongkat coklat dowo	I want to drive motorcycle Big man rides big car I bring long brown stick
10. S+P+O+Cp	Aku nyetel tivi sing banter	I turn on TV loudly
11. S+P+A+O	Aku tuku sesuk bolpen abang sing ono taline	I buy a red ballpoint tomorrow which has rope
12. S+P/P	iki besar, enak	This is big, delicious
13. C+P/S+P	Nek ma'em, mulute buka lebar  Nek adem, aku gak gelem	If eating, the mouth opens widely If (it is) cold, I do not want
14. C+P/P+S	Nek udan, mlebu banyune	If it rains, the water will go inside
15. P+A/S+PO	Lungo nang sawah, aku golek iwak	Went to rice field, I look for fish

In the fourth day, some of the utterances are two clauses in one sentence, for example in the utterance “*Nek ma'em, mulute buka lebar*” If eating, the mouth opens widely and “*Nek adem, aku gak gelem*” If (it is) cold, I do not want, it is filled by “*if*” kalau.

In the utterances “*iki besar, enak*” This is big, delicious, and “*Lungo nang sawah, aku golek iwak*” Went to rice field, I looked for fish, they are also have two clauses but have no conjunction slot. Another conjunction slot is used in the utterance.

There are four slots and the object slot is filled by another clause in utterance “*Aku tuku sesuk bolpen abang sing ono taline*” I buy a red ballpoint tomorrow which has rope, in this case, a clause within a slot. The clause object pattern of the object slot is;

*bolpen abang sing ono taline* (red ballpoint which has rope)  
S P O

From this day, we can see that Wawan’s utterance have become more complex than the three days before. We can see his utterance in the fifth day from table 4.5

**Table 4.5**  
**The Statement Sentences in the Fifth Day**

Clause Patterns	Child’s Utterances	Translation
1. S+P	Mobil putih iso mlaku Iku kasete koncone ayah	The white car can move That is cassette of daddy’s friend

	Guru sing gawe baju merah tibo	The teacher who wear the red dress fell down
2. S+P+Cp	Ayah nang pasar di anter Bunda Wong sing jogo kali loro Aku duwe permen Aku duwe mainan Aku arep nanag masjid Aku gak wedi Hiro Aku mimik es Pop Ice	Daddy goes to market accompanied by Mommy The man who keeps river is sick I have candy I have toys I will go to mosque I am not afraid with Hiro I drink Pop Ice
3. A+S+P	Pas ayah durung mrene aku jik bubuk	When Daddy has come yet I still sleep
4. A+P+S	Engko ucul ban'e	Later the wheel throw out
5. S+A+P+Cp	Aku sesuk ngelencer nang Pari Mas	I take vacation on Pari Mas
6. P+S	Mlayu aku	I run
7. S+P+O	Aku arep gambar mobil besar Aku arep golek duwit sing uakeh Ayah pake baju gede	I want to draw a big car I want to make money very much Daddy wear a big shirt
8. A+S+P+O	Engko sing abang di tabrak jaran	Later the red one will be crashed by horse
9. S+P+O+A	Aku ndekek sepeda nang mburi	I put the bike in the back
10. S+P+Cp+O	Botole di talini nganggo tali abang	The bottle is bounded with red rope
11. S+P+Cp+A	Aku arep sepeda an nang jobo	I want to ride cycle outside
12. S+P/P	Iki Patrick, lucu Kasette gak onok, di balekno Lik ana di seneni, gak oleh ngomong Bajue ayah putih, ya putih	This is Patrick, funny The cassette was gone, be returned Aunt Ana is getting anger, not allowed to speak Daddy's shirt is white, yes white
13. P/S+P	Di tembak pisan, pelurune metu kabeh	One shoot, all bullet come out
14.P/C+S+P	Di patheni ben batreni gak mati	It is turned off in order to the battery is not empty
16.S+P/S+P	Tintane kutah, onok kumise	The ink is poured out, there is mustache
17.C+P+Cp/S=P	Nek di isi peluru akeh, peluru e metu akeh	If it is filled with many bullet, they come out too much
18.S+P/P+Cp	Bukue rusak, kenek angin teko kene	The book is scattered, it is blown by wind from here
19.A+C+P/S+P	Engko nek entek, sing biru di buka yo	Later if (it) is empty, the blue one is opened, isn't it?

20.A+S+P/S+P	Engko onok setan'e	Later, there is a ghost
21. S+P+A/P+O	Aku mlaku nang jobo, di cokot nyamuk Ayah wingi moco Koran, arep di cokot nyamuk	I walked outside, was beaten by masquito Daddy read newspaper yesterday, would be beaten by mosquito
22. S+A+P+O/P+O	Aku mau ndelok sepeda motor'e ayah mlebu kene	I saw daddy's motorcycle just now. (it) entered here
23. S+A+P+O/P+A	Mainan putih di sikat karo di ilangno warnae, dadi merah muda	The white toy is brushed and got lost the color, the color (become) pink
24. S+P+C+P+O/P+Cp	Aku ngelu soale ndangak Dalane akeh belokane karo lunyu Mobile gak banter tapi menang Mobil apik tapi gak banter	I am dizzy because I look up  The road has many convolution and slippery The car is not fast but (it) wins The car is beautiful but (it) does not run fast
25.S+P+C+P	Aku iso main tapi kait- kaitane gak iso	I can play (it) but to start I cannot
26.S+P+C+S+P	Aku mlaku-mlaku tapi terus bolae masuk Tangane ireng dadi mulute ireng	I just walk but the ball goals  Its hand is black so its mouth is black too
27. S+P+C+P+A	Aku cepet tapi mlebu bolongan Motoe sakit nek lungguh nang kono	I (drive) fastly but enter the whole The eyes will hurt if (you) sit down there
28. S+P+C+S+P+Cp	Mobile wis mari tapi warnae dadi coklat	The car is already finish but the color s becoming silver

The table above, we can see that some patterns are complex sentence although there are still many single clause sin Wawan's utterance. Adjective clause can be seen in the utterance "*Wong sing jogo kali loro*" The man who keeps river is sick. Here subject slot is filled by a clause, which the pattern is:

*Wong sing jogo kali* (The man who keeps river)  
S P O

There two clauses in one sentence and each clause have the same subject but no conjunction slot. For instance, "*Aku mlaku nang jobo, di cokot nyamuk*" I walked outside, was beaten by mosquito. In that sentence has two clauses, they are; "*Aku mlaku nang jobo*"

and “*di cokot nyamuk*”. Both clauses have the same subject but the subject slot is deleted in the second clause.

In the utterance “*Pas ayah durung mrene aku jik bubuk*” When Daddy has come yet I still, there are three slots (adjunct slot, subject slot and predicate slot) but in the adjunct slot there is another clause (adverb clause), whose the pattern is:

*Pas ayah durung mrene* (When Daddy has come yet)  
 A S P

Another interesting issue from the table is the use of conjunction slot in some pattern to combine two clauses and it is occupied by conjunction “*kalau*” (if), “*tapi*” (but), “*jadi*” (so), “*buat*” (for), “*soale*” (because) or “*karo*” (and). The use conjunction slot is in the utterance: “*Aku mlaku-mlaku tapi terus bolae masuk*” I just walk but the ball goals.

After analyzing the statement sentences, the next analyzing is the question sentences through table 4.6 to 4.10

#### 4.1.2 The Question Sentence

In the Indonesia language, the question sentences are accomplished by raising intonation at the end of the sentence. Wawan uses raising intonation as the only signal for a question. The question word (siapa, apa, dimana, kapan, berapa, bagaimana, mengapa) are usually put in front of the sentence, in order to make a grammatical correct form. However, it may be not true when that form is applied to a young child. Table 4.6 to table 4.10 will show Wawan’s utterance in producing question sentence.

**Table 4.6**  
**The Question Sentences in the First Day**

Clause Patterns	Child’s Utterances	Translation
1. S+P	Iki jam’e sopo? Iku sopo? Dik Dina’e endi? Bun, tekku endi?	Whose watch is this? Who is that? Where is sister Dina? Mom, where is mine?

	Yah, jaluk piro?	Dad, haw many do you want?
2. P+S	Endi tekku? Endi liyane?	Where is mine? Where is the other?
3. S	Kotak cilik-cilik?	Small boxes?
4. P	Sing endi sih?	Which one?

In the first day, the question sentences are simple pattern. They consist of a clause in one sentence and the clause is very short. From the table above, we can see that in this type of sentence uses subject slot, predicate slot.

Subject slot is filled by noun phrase “*kotak cilik-cilik*” small boxes and “*iki jam’e*” this watch or demonstrative pronoun “*itu*” that, positive pronoun “*punyaku*” mine.

Predicate slot is filled by question word such as “*siapa*” who, “*mana*” where, “*berapa*” how many or “*yang mana*” which one. In this case, Wawan can use the question word slot properly.

**Table 4.7**  
**The Question Sentences in the Second Day**

Clause Patterns	Child’s Utterances	Translation
1. S+P	Patrick nakal yo yah? Jelly opo?	Patrick is naughty, isn’t he? What jelly?
2. P+S	Sopo sing ngentekno iki? Endi mobil putih? Endi surine?	Who ate this? Where is the white car? Where is the comb?
3. A+P+O	Mau wis tku obat?	Have you bought a medicine?
4. P+O	Mari ngombe obat ta Bun?  Bun, oleh nyetel tivi	Have you drunk medicine, Mom? Mom, may I turn on the TV?
5. S	Gawe aku yo?	For me, isn’t it?
6. P	Entek? Yah, mau? Yah. Nggak ma’em? Ma’em yo? Yah, piro? Bunda, piro?	Empty? Dad, do you want? Dad, do not you eat? Eat, do not you? Dad, how many? Mom, how many?

In the second day, the subject slot is filled by noun phrase such as “*sisirnya*” the comb, “*mobil putih*” white car, while the predicate slot is filled by verb phrase, adjective or question word. In the question sentence, Wawan use the negative word “*nggak*” not in

utterance “*Yah. Nggak ma'em?*” Dad, do not you eat? Next table is the question which produced in third day.

**Table 4.8**  
**The Question Sentences in the Third Day**

Clause Patterns	Child's Utterances	Translation
1. S+P	Wonge ngamuk? Bun, ono roti? Bun, ono gunting ta? Kado gawe opo, bun? Endas'e endi? Lungo nang endi, Ris?	The man is angry? Mom, is there any bread? Mom, is there scissors? Gift for what, mum? Where is the head? Where do you go, Ris?
2. P+S	Endi permen'e? Endi handphone'e? Opo iki?	Where is the candy? Where is the mobile phone? What is this?
3. P+Cp	Arep ma'em permen karet?	Do you want to eat chew gum?
4. A+P+Cp	Yah, engko dulinan mobil maneh yo?	Dad, later we will play car again, will not we?
5. P	Mobil merah, yah? Berangkat maneh? Iso jatuh? Yah, kok gak pulang?	The red car, isn't it? Go again? Can fall down? Dad, do you not go home?

In the third day, the patterns are simple. The predicate slot is filled by question word “*yang mana*” which one, “*apa*” what, “*siapa*” who, “*dimana*” where. The use of negation word “*nggak*” not is in the utterance “*Yah, kok gak pulang?*” Dad, do you not go home?

**Table 4.9**  
**The Question Sentences in the Fourth Day**

Clause Patterns	Child's Utterances	Translation
1. S+P	Pensil warnane endi?	Where is the pencil color?
2. P+S	Endi Bapak? Lho, endi jipku?	Where is grandpa? Ups, where is my jeep?
3. P+S+A	Endi gambar mobil mau?	Where is my picture of car?
4. S+P+O	Aku gak di ke'I ma'em ya bun?	Am I not given food, are not I, mom?
5. P+O+A	Lho, moco Koran kok nang kono?	Ups, read newspaper there?
6. P	Ayah yo belajar?	Daddy studies too?

	Endi? Opo maneh?	Where? What else?
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The complex sentence has not be seen yet in this day. In addition, in utterance “*Aku gak di ke’I ma’em ya bun?*” Am I not given food, are not I, mom? The subject slot, predicate slot, object slot, are used together in one sentence and in this pattern, the negative word + verb passive filled with the predicate slot. In WH-question, the child only uses “endi” where or “opo” what as the the filler class of the question word slot. The question in the fifth day can be seen in the following table.

**Table 4.10**  
**The Question Sentences in the Fifth Day**

Clause Patterns	Child’s Utterances	Translation
1. S+P	Aku ketok ta? Bolpen e endi liyane? Jaluk kertas gawe opo? Mobilku endi, Bun? Iki opo? Bal’e endi? Tekku endi? Gambar’e endi? Bolpenku sing ireng endi? Yah, gambar opo maneh?  Di ganti opo?	Am I seen, are not I? Where is the other pen? Request paper for what? Where is my car, mom? What is this? Where is the ball? Where is mine? Where is the picture? Where is my black pen? Yah, what more are you drawing? Be changed what?
2. P+S	Sopo sing nglebokno bal’e? Sopo sing nggambar iki? Endi koco mobil putih?  Endi tekku? Endi mobilku? Endi sing putih? Endi mobilku sing biru? Bunda, endi lion king ku? Endi mobilku? Sopo gak duwe? Sopo sing menang?	Who goals the ball? Who draws this? Where is the white car’s glass? Where is mine? Where is my car? Where is the white one? Where is my blue car? Where is my lion king? Where is my car? Who does not have? Who is the winner?
3. S+P/S	Mobilku endi, mobilku?	Where is my car, my car?
4. P+O	Delok VCD? Delok iki yo? Arep nyetel VCD ta yah?  Endi?	See VCD? See this, are not we? Do you want to see VCD, yah? Where?

5. P+Cp	Yah, gak wedi Kamen Rider? Nyetir kok gowo buku kandel?	Yah, are you not afraid with Kamen Rider? Driving with bringing thick book?
6. S	Kamen rider'e?	The Kmen rider?
7. P	Ganti ban? Main telepon? Ayah wedi yo? Arep, yah?	Change the wheel? Playing cell phone? Daddy is afraid, is not she? Do you want, dad?

From the table 4.10, we can see the various pattern is Wawan's utterance. In this day, the compound sentence can be seen from the occurrence of the subject at the beginning and at the end of utterance "*Mobilku endi, mobilku?*" Where is my car, my car? It indicates that the utterance actually consists of two clauses. The complete utterance should be "*mobilku endi, mobilku endi?*" where is my car, where is my car? This fact shows that there is repetition of the same question.

#### 4.1.3 The Command Sentence

The command sentence may differ as well in their intonation pattern. The predicate plays as important role in the command sentence. The using of command sentence in the child's utterances is shown in the table below;

**Table 4.11**  
**The Command Sentences in the First Day**

Clause Patterns	Child's Utterances	Translation
1. S+P	Iki di gunting, Yah! Iki lho yah, guntingno!	It is cut, dad? This one dad, cut!
2. P+Cp	Jaluk gulo!	Want sugar!
3. P	Mlebu, yah! Yah, di gunting yah! Kene, Yah!	Come in, dad! Dad, it is cut dad! Here, dad!
4. S	Ayo iki lho	Let this one!
5. P+A	Ayah turu kene! Ayo Yah delok nang kene!	Daddy sleep here! Come daddy, let's see heer!

All the patterns in the first day are short and simple. Each pattern consists of a clause. Each clause uses the predicate slot in all patterns except in utterance “*Ayo iki lho*” Let this one! The second day of command can be seen in the table below;

**Table 4.12**  
**The Command Sentences in the Second Day**

Clause Patterns	Child’s Utterances	Translation
1. S+P	Iki delok’en! Bukune di dekek disik! Iki buka’no, bunda!	Look at this! Put your book first! Open it, mom!
2. P+S	Gambar mobil gede, yah! tulisno huruf!	Draw big car, dad! Make me alphabet!
3. P	Ayo Yah, main maneh! Setelno! Ayo buka! Dik, ayo ikut! Yuk Yah di pasang! Ojo di pateni dik! Ayo Yah!	Come Dad, play again! Turn on! Open it! Sist, come on! Come on daddy, turn on! Do not turn off, sist! Come on, daddy!
4. S	Yah, iki lho! Ayo iku lho dik!	Dad, this one! Come on, that one sist!

The command sentences in the second day are simple. Each pattern consists of a clause and some of them are short one. In the utterance “*Ojo di pateni dik!*” Do not turn off, sist! Wawan uses negative word “jangan” do not in his command sentence. It is followed by verb in passive form. To understand what is being instructed by the child in the utterance “*Ayo Yah!*” Come on, daddy! We can refer to the previous utterance in the context.

**Table 4.13**  
**The Command Sentences in the Third Day**

Clause Patterns	Child’s Utterances	Translation
1. S+P	Iki lho di gunting!	Cut this!
2. S+P+A	Pean bubuk nang jero!	You sleep inside!
3. S+P+Cp	Bunda, aku nyuwon banyu adem!	Mommy, I want a glass of cold water!
4. P+S	Yah, gambarno kue tart karo baju!	Dad, draw me cake and dress!
5. P	Guntingno! Yah, gambarno maneh!	Cut this! Dad, draw again!

	Maju disik! Ayo guntingno! Yuk balapan! Yah, main yuk!	Go forward first! Let you cut! Let us have a race! Dad, let us play again!
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In the third day, there is no complex sentence. The commands are clearer than two days before because the predicate slot is used in every clause.

**Table 4.14**  
**The Command Sentences in the Fourth Day**

Clause Patterns	Child's Utterances	Translation
1. S+P	Yah, mobilku surungen!	Dad, push my car!
2. P+S	Liat iki lho yah!	Look at this daddy!
3. P	Ayo cepet! Besok maneh yo! Mundur, yah!	Come on hurry up! Tomorrow again, ok! Go back, sist!
4. A+P	Yah, engko di tempel!	Dad, then stick!

There are not many utterances in the command sentence in the fourth day. In all patterns consists of a short clause and have the predicate slot, except in utterance "*Besok maneh yo!*" Tomorrow again, ok! As the predicate play an important role in the command sentence, in that utterance can be understood based on the context in which utterance occurs.

**Table 4.15**  
**The Command Sentences in the Fifth Day**

Clause Patterns	Child's Utterances	Translation
1. S+P	Iku pegang, Yah! Dalane ganti, yah!	Hold that, dad! Change the road, dad!
2. S+P+P+O	Yah, iki talinono gawe iki!	Dad, tie this, use this one!
3. P+S	Ojo di buak kertas'e!	Do not throw the paper!
4. P+O	Gambarno es krim sing guedi! Yah, gambarno sepeda!	Draw big ice cream! Dad, draw a big bike!
5. P+O+C+P	Dik, pake pita cik ayu!	Sist, wear ribbon in order to be pretty!
6. P+Cp	Ayo main sepeda! Yuk main mobil, yah!	Let us play bike! Let us play car, dad!

	Yah, kaluk mobil biru! Yah, ayo main mobil! Yuk yah main karo aku!	Dad, (I) want want the blue car! Dad, let us play car! Come on daddy, play with me!
7. P	Stop! Ojo di lebokno! Ojo di cekel! Ojo di jupuk! Bunda mreneo bunda! Ayuk yah! Ayo!	Stop! Do not put it inside! Do not hold! Do not take! Mom, come here mom! Come on dad! Come on!
8. P+A	Ojo di dekek nang ngisor!	Do not put it (on) the floor!

In the last day of the command sentence, there are two complex sentences. They are in utterances “*Yah, iki talinono gawe iki!*” Dad, tie this, use this one! And “*Dik, pake pita cik ayu!*” Sist, wear ribbon in order to be pretty! The conjunction is an indicative of present of sentence pattern structure.

Another interesting issue from the table above is the use of “*jangan*” do not in the passive form is more frequently. Through the table, it seems that Wawan like to use complement which it makes the command clearer.

## 4.2 The Structure of Utterances Complexity

### 4.2.1 The Statement Sentences

The structure of statement sentences in the five days can be seen from the table bellow;

**Table 4.16**  
**The Statement Sentences**

No	Day	Number of Clause				
		I	II	III	IV	V
1	One clause	√	√	√	√	√

2	Two clauses without conjunction		√	√	√	√
3	Two clauses with conjunction			√	√	√
4	Two clauses (one is an adverb clause)				√	√
5	Two clauses (one is an adjective clause)					√

From the table above, there are five kinds of number of clause that show the sentence patterns structure of Wawan's statement sentences and this development begins in the second day of the observation.

The first is "one clause", it occurs in each day, from the first day to the fifth day. The first day, the utterances are "*Iku jajan*" that is cake, "*Ayah pake baju gede*" daddy wears big shirt. The utterances of the second day are: "*Aku nang kene*" I am here, "*Aku dolin nang omah kulon*" I play in west house. The third day, the utterance are "*Jajan di ke'i mbah uti*" A snack is given by grandma. "*Aku kate mandi*" I will take a bath. The utterance of the fourth day are: "*Tangane cilik*" his hand is small, "*Aku gowo tongkat coklat dowo*" I bring long brown stick. The fifth day, utterances are: "*Mobil putih iso mlaku*" the white car can move, "*Iku kasete koncone ayah*" that is cassette of daddy's friend. All of those utterances are simple clauses and all of them have subject slot and predicate slot.

The second is "two clauses without conjunction" and it occurs from the second day to fifth day. In the second day, the utterance is "*Aku ma'em, lungguh*" I eat, sit. That utterance consists of two clauses. The first clause contains with subject and predicate while the second clause consists of predicate only. In the third day is also the same with the second one. For example, "*Di banting, rusak mobil'e*" Being threw down, the toy is damaged and "*Iki pedange, tarung*" This is its sword, quarrels. In the fourth day, the predicate in the first clause does not stand alone but it is followed by adjunct, for example in utterance "*Lungo nang sawah, aku golek iwak*" Went to rice field, I look for fish and in the fifth day the predicate is

followed by adjunct, in the utterance: “Di tembak pisan, pelurune metu kabeh” One shoot, all bullet come out and the predicate is followed by object, we can see from these utterance;”  
“Aku mlaku nang jobo, di cokot nyamuk” I walked outside, was beaten by mosquito, “Ayah nang pasar di anter Bunda” Daddy goes to market accompanied by Mommy, and “Ayah wingi moco Koran, arep di cokot nyamuk” Daddy read newspaper yesterday, would be beaten by mosquito.

The third is “two clauses with conjunction” in the third day; the conjunction is used in combining two clauses. For example in the utterance: “Aku duwe ayam tapi ucul” I have hen but (it) runs away, and the fourth day, in the utterance “Omahku belok kiri terus nganan” My house is turning left then right and in the fifth day, in the utterance: “Mobile gak banter tapi menang” The car is not fast but (it) wins. Other development is the clause begins longer. For example: “Aku iso main tapi kait-kaitane gak iso” I can play (it) but to start I cannot, “Aku mlaku-mlaku tapi terus bolae masuk” I just walk and the ball goals and “Mobile wis mari tapi warnae dadi coklat” the car is already finish but the color is becoming brown.

The fourth is “two clauses (one is an adverb clause)” and it occurs from the fourth day the fifth day. In the fourth day, the utterance is: “Nek ma'em, mulute buka lebar” If eating, the mouth opens widely. “nek ma'em” is an adverb clause. The utterances in the fifth day are “nek pecah, aku gak gelem” if (it) is broken, I do not want, “aku ngelu soale ndangak” I am dizzy because I look up, “nek lurus ae aku iso” if only go straight, I can, “nek di isi peluru akeh, pelurune metu akeh” if it is filled by many bullets, they come out many and “Pas ayah during mrene aku jik bubuk” when daddy has not come yet, I was still sleep. The adverb clauses of the utterance above are “nek pecah”, “soale ndangak”, “nek lurus ae”, “nek di isi peluru akeh” and “pas ayah during mrene”.

The fifth is “two clauses (one is an adjective clause)”. Only in the fifth day, the adjective clause occurs and it is embedding in subject slot, in the utterance “Guru sing gawe

baju abang tibo” the teacher who wears the red dress fell down. The adjective clause is “sing gawe baju abang”.

#### 4.2.2 The Question Sentence

The structure of the question sentence in the five days can be seen from the table 4.17

**Table 4.17**

**The Statement Sentences**

No	Day	Number of Clause				
		I	II	III	IV	V
1	One clause	√	√	√	√	√
2	Two clauses without conjunction					√

In the table above, there are numbers of clauses. First is “one clause”. One clause occurs in every day, from the first day to the last day. The clauses are simple clauses such as “iki jam’e sopo?” whose watch is this? “endi mobil putih?” where is the white car? “endi handphone?” where is the mobile phone? “pensil warnae endi?” where is the pencil color? “endi mobilku, yah?” where is my car, Dad?

The second is “two clauses without conjunction”. From the first day to the fourth day, there is no complex sentence occurs in the question sentences. Most of them consist of one clause only but in the last day, the repetition of the subject is shown that the utterances are more complex. It can be seen in the utterance “mobilku endi, mobilku? Where is my car, my car?”

#### 4.2.3 The Command Sentence

The pattern of the command sentence in the five day can be seen from the table 4.18

**Table 4.18**

**The Statement Sentences**

No	Day Number of Clause	I	II	III	IV	V
		1	One clause	√	√	√
2	Two clauses without conjunction					√
3	Two clauses (one is an adverb clause)					√

From the table, we can see that there are three numbers of clauses, which shows the complexity of the command sentence. The patterns are “two clauses without conjunction” and “two clauses (one is an adverb clause)” and both occur in the last day. Four days before, Wawan’s utterances are simple and short one. They are consisting of only one clause. In the fifth day, his commands are more complex. It can be seen in the utterance “yah, iki talenono, gawe iki!” dad, tie this, use this! And “dik gawe pita cik ayu!” sist, use ribbon in order to be pretty!

From the findings and the analysis, the writer found that there is the sentence patterns structure in Wawan’s utterances. In the statement sentences of the first day, we cannot see complex sentence in Wawan’s utterances, it can be seen from the second day. Some utterances are very complex in the fourth day and in the fifth day, in which there is one clause without a slot. Therefore, the filler class of slot is filled by other clause. The complex structure is also found as there are “if sentence” in the fourth and fifth day.

In the question sentence, Wawan’s utterances are more complex, while in the first day to the fourth day. Wawan’s questions are short question and contain with one clause only. It

is also happen in Wawan’s command sentences. His commands are short but in the fifth day, some of the commands are longer and consist of two clauses than the previous days.

Through investigating the clause patterns, the writer of this thesis found that Wawan’s utterances become complex. The process can be seen more clearly as the table below:

**Table 4.19**

**One Clause**

Day	Child’s utterances
I	Iku pithik
II	Aku nang kene
III	Jajan di ke’i mbah uti
IV	Aku gowo tongkat coklat dowo
V	Iku kasette koncone ayah

The table above shows that the simple clause or simple sentences that Wawan produce in his utterances.

**Table 4.20**

**Two Clauses without Conjunction**

Day	Child’s utterances
II	Iki di puter, (karo iki) mlaku
III	Iki ban’e, (karo iki ban’e) mlaku
IV	(aku) Masuk nang kamar,(karo) main game
V	Aku mlaku nang jobo, di cokot nyamuk

Table 4.20 shows Wawan’s utterances are compound sentences although there is no conjunction in combining the two clauses

**Table 4.21**

**Two Clauses without Conjunction**

Day	Child’s utterances
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III	Aku duwe gunting tapi (warnae) biru
IV	Omahku belok kiri terus (belok) nganan
V	Aku mlaku-mlaku terus tapi bal'e masuk

From the table above, we can see that the utterances are compound sentences which using the conjunction: “tapi” but and “terus” then.

**Table 4.22**

**Two Clauses One is an Adverb Clauses**

Day	Child's utterances
IV	Nek (pesawate) terbang, pesawate belok kanan
V	Pas ayah during mrne aku jik bubuk

The table 4.22 shows that Wawan's utterances are complex sentences and the other complex sentences can be seen in the next table.

**Table 4.23**

**Two Clause One is an Adjective Clauses**

Day	Child's utterances
V	Guru sing gawe baju abang tibo

The utterance in the table above shows the complex sentence Wawan's utterances especially the embedding of adjective clause in the subject slot.