A B S T R A C T

The present study treats of Kandayan simple sentences.
Kandayan is one vernacular language spoken in West Kaliman-
tan. The language is here researched with the general aim
of finding out a description of its simple sentences.

The problems discussed in this study are formulated as
follows: (1) how Kandayan sentences are constructed, (2)
what Kandayan sentence types are, (3) what Kandayan basic
sentence patterns are, (4) what the kinds of Kandayan sen-
tences are, and (5) what Kandayan transformed sentences are.
Based on these problems, this study has as its aims the
descriptions of (1) Kandayan sentence construction, (2) Kan-
dayan sentence types, (3) Kandayan basic sentence patterns,
(4) kinds of Kandayan sentences, and (5) Kandayan trans-
formed sentences.

This study is descriptive in intent. In carrying out
this study, the writer used library research and interview
as the methodological framework. For this purpose,   some
books which discuss sentences were read with the hope that
theories, discussion and data presented in the books pro-
vide the writer with explanation about sentences. The pre-
sent writer has relied heavily on his own knowledge and
experience as a source of data about Kandayan sentences. He
is a native speaker of the language. To complete the data,
some interviews with some Kandayan native speakers were un-
dertaken. A book entitled Struktur Bahasa Kendayan (Lansau
et al, 1981) was also used as a source of data.   The data
collected was discussed based on the discussion found in
books discussing sentences. The results of the discussion
are then presented in Chapter II.

A complete sentence in Kandayan is comprised of two
essential elements -- subject and predicate. The subject of
a sentence normally precedes the predicate. The form of the
subject may be a noun, a pronoun, a verb, an adjective, or
a number (or quantifier). The form of the predicate may be

x

(1) a verb of complete predication, (2) a predicate appositive, (3) a word of incomplete predication plus complement, or (4) a predicate complement.

Based on five smaller and more detailed elements of sentence structure, namely subject (S), verb (V), complement (C), object (O), and adverbial (A), the writer finds eight sentence types in Kandayan. They are types SC, SA, SV, SVA, SVO, SVOA, SVOC, and SVOO. Types SC and SA are of non-verbal sentences, while the others are of verbal ones. The former four types are intransitive, while the others are transitive.

After having researched Kandayan sentences, the writer also finds six "basic" sentence patterns of the language. They are (1) N-N pattern, (2) N-Adj pattern, (3) N-V pattern, (4) N-V-N pattern, (5) N-V-N-N pattern, and (6) N-OV-N-N pattern. The last two patterns are of the same components. The difference between them is that, in the fifth pattern the two nouns following the verb refer to different people or different things, while in the sixth they refer to the same person or the same thing. Each of these six patterns can be expanded.

This study also describes four kinds of sentences in Kandayan, namely declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences. Kandayan has various ways of forming each these kinds of sentences.

Considering that through a process of transformation, a declarative-active-positive sentence can be made passive, interrogative, negative, or imperative, these kinds of sentences are also described in this study. The discussion here focuses its attention to how the process of transformation takes place. The discussion here emphasizes the passive sentences, which, the present writer thinks, are "uniquely different" from those of any other languages.

By the descriptions as stated above, the writer hopes that readers will have an understanding about Kandayan simple sentences.