A Syntactic Analysis Of The Basic Sentence Patterns In Ile Ape Dialect Of Lamaholot Language

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Abstract: This research examines how many basic sentence patterns there are in Ile Ape Dialect of Lamaholot Language, and what are the basic sentence patterns in Ile Ape Dialect of Lamaholot Language. The writer employed descriptive qualitative method to analyze and describe the data in this research. The data source of this research is the native speakers of Lamaholot Language, especially for Ile Ape Dialect. In this research, the writer used two research instruments to support the process of data collection they are, interview guidelines and recording device (smartphone). The data collection techniques applied in this research consist of three (3) techniques, including audio-recording, written documents collection, and elicitation. In order to analyze the data collected, the writer used technique of transcription, sentence translation, sentence selection, sentence analysis, and data description. The result of this research shows that, there are five (5) basic sentence patterns in Ile Ape Dialect of Lamaholot Language, they are: Pattern I: Subject + Verb (S + V); Pattern II: Subject + Verb + Object (S + V + O); Pattern III: Subject + Verb + Direct Object + Indirect Object (S + V + IO + DO); Pattern IV: Subject + Verb + Object + Object Complement (S + V + O + OC); and Pattern V: Subject + Subject Complement (S + SC).

Keywords: syntactic analysis, basic sentence patterns, Ile Ape Dialect of Lamaholot Language.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this world, every living creature must have at least one tool to communicate, interact and socialize with one another. Related to this, living beings like humans use language to show their feelings and emotions. There are some systems that build a language, one of them is sentence.

Sentence is one of the most complex parts in language. According to the Oxford Dictionary, "sentence" is defined as a set of words that is complete in itself, typically containing a subject and a predicate, conveying a statement, question, exclamation, or command. It means in making a sentence, there must be at least one subject and one predicate. For example, *Maria laughs*, it is considered as a sentence because it has a subject which is *"Maria"* and a predicate which is *"laughs"*, and also it expresses a complete proposition.

Linguistics has some branches that is concerned with the system of language such as phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics. Phonetics studies about speech sounds in their physical aspects, phonology is the study of speech sounds in their cognitive aspects, morphology examines the formation of words, syntax studies about the

formation of sentences, semantic is the study of meaning, and pragmatics examines the study of language use. This study will specifically focus on syntax which studies about language structure broader than words and phrases. It focuses on how words are grouped together to form phrases and clauses or sentences.

Related to the explanation above, the writer looked at how many basic sentence patterns and what are the basic sentence patterns in Ile Ape Dialect of Lamaholot Language, a language spoken in Lembata Regency, East Flores, Indonesia. The writer is interested to examine this study because she found that Ile Ape Dialect of Lamaholot Language is endangered so it deserves the attention of linguists.

The rapid expansion of Indonesian as a national and unifying language, also the compulsory teaching of Indonesian and ban of using local languages by children in schools have impact on the language. Moreover, the threat to the extinction of Ile Ape Dialect in Lamaholot Language also can be from of the language attitudes of the speakers themselves who do not seem to preserve their local language, and the speakers of this language think that their language is just a traditional language so it is only functional for traditional affairs (Kroon, 2016). Therefore, the writer expects to conduct this study entitled *"A Syntactic Analysis of The Basic Sentence Patterns in Ile Ape Dialect of Lamaholot Language."* This can be an effort to preserve the Ile Ape Dialect of Lamaholot Language.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Syntax

In linguistic, syntax is one of the subdisciplines which studies about the sentence structure. It is examined how sentence structure interacts with other dimensions of linguistic information, such as morphology, semantics, etc. Additionally, syntax is also called a vital component of written language. In which, it is considered as a set of rules, principles and the processes that need to be followed when structuring words, phrases and sentences in any language. So, the way in structuring phrases and sentences determines the kind of content that will be end up with.

2.2. Definition of Sentence

There are many definitions of a sentence. Every grammarian has their own definition, for instance, W. Nelson Francis stated, "a sentence is as much of the uninterrupted utterance of a single speaker as is included either between the beginning of the utterance and the pause which ends a sentence final contour or between two such pauses" (Francis, 1958: 372). In a

simple word, Francis defined sentence in two criteria, they are, first, a sentence must be an uninterrupted utterance, and second, it is bounded by silence or change of speaker.

However, whatever the definition of the sentence is, one important fact to be consistently considered is that a sentence must be logical and complete expression of thought (Wishon & Burks, 1980).

2.3. Types of Sentences

Based on various criteria, sentence is classified in several types. For example, based on meaning there are active and passive sentences. On the basis of its function, there are declarative sentences, exclamatory sentences, interrogative sentences and imperative sentences. Structurally, at least there are four main types of sentences, such as simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound-complex sentence.

2.4. Basic Sentence Pattern of English

According to George Wishon and Julia Burks (1980) in their book entitled *"Let's Write English: Complete Book"*, page 32 – 42, they advanced that there are eight (8) basic sentence patterns of English in the following.

2.4.1. Pattern I: Noun (N) + Verb (V)

This first sentence pattern is simply limited to actor – action, or to put it another way, to subject – predicate. It has only two basic elements: Noun and verb. In this pattern, as in all the sentence patterns that follow, a pronoun may substitute for a noun. The verb in this pattern is called intransitive for the very reason that no action is transferred to an object.

2.4.2. Pattern II: Noun (N) + Verb (V) + Adverb/Prepositional Phrase (ADV/PP)

This sentence pattern is only a slight variation of pattern one. In fact, it is formed simply by adding an adverb complement, which gives some information about the verb.

2.4.3. Pattern III: Noun (N) + Verb (V) + Noun (N)

In this sentence pattern, a noun or noun – substitute follows the verb, which is called a direct object. The verb is called transitive because it transfers the action of the verb to the direct object. The direct object receives the action of the verb.

Additionally, this pattern also may be changed into a passive form. It is used when the speaker is mainly interested in the predicate and object. The subject of his/hers thought, therefore, happens to be the grammatical object (Allen, 1984). Thus, the pattern of the passive construction will be: Subject (S) + to be + Past Participle + (Prepositional + Object).

2.4.4. Pattern IV: Noun (N) + Verb (V) + Noun (N) + Noun (N)

This pattern is a further extension of the combination of pattern III. In this pattern, two nouns follow the verb. The last noun is the direct object, and the inside noun (the one next to the verb) is the indirect object. The two objects refer to different things.

Related to this pattern, Allen (1984) said that the direct object is usually a thing, and the indirect object is usually a person. If the direct object is placed before the indirect object, then they are joined by the preposition 'to' (occasionally 'for'). According to Thomson (1980), the object preceded by a preposition is an object of preposition. Therefore, the pattern will be: Subject (S) + Verb (V) + Direct Object (DO) + Prepositional (PREP) + Indirect Object (IO).

2.4.5. Pattern V: Noun (N) + Verb (V) + Noun (N) + Noun/Adjective (N/ADJ)

In this pattern, there are two nouns following the verb. Differing from pattern IV, the two nouns refer to the same thing. The first noun (after the verb) is the direct object, and the second one (the last noun) is the object complement. Instead of a noun that may stand as object complement, there can also be an adjective, with a function as a modifier of the direct object. However, it still relates to the action of the verb.

2.4.6. Pattern VI: Noun (N) + Linking Verb (LV) + Noun/Adjective/Adverb/Prepositional Phrase (N/ADJ/ADV/PP)

In this sentence pattern, a linking verb (such as be, remain, become, appear, continue, fell, etc.) connects the subject to a complement. The complement tells something about the subject. Complement of this pattern are of nouns, adjectives, adverbs or prepositional phrases.

2.4.7. Pattern VII: There + Linking Verb (LV) + Noun (N) +

Adverb/Prepositional Phrase (ADV/PP)

This pattern combines 'there' as a sort of dummy subject with a linking verb. However, 'there' is not really the subject of the sentences at all. Allen (1984) pointed out that this construction may be called 'preparatory there.' It is the most usual way of describing the existence of an indefinite subject.

2.4.8. Pattern VIII: It + Linking Verb (LV) +

Noun/Adjective/Adverb/Prepositional Phrase (N/ADJ/ADV/PP)

This pattern is similar to the pattern VII which uses 'it' as a dummy subject. However, in this case, there is no other subject. Even though 'it' has no real meaning, it remains the subject of the sentence.
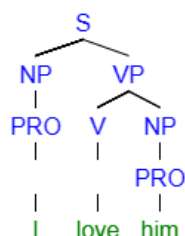
2.5. Tree Diagram

Tree diagram is used to see the syntactic relationships between sentence units through. A tree diagram displays the hierarchical structure of the sentences (Bornstein, 1977: 39). The words or phrases within the tree diagram have labels which indicate the phrase structure rules. Phrase structure is described by means of tree diagram called phrase-makers which show the hierarchical structure of the sentence.

1. S → NP + VP (S consists of NP and VP)
2. NP → Det + N (NP consists of Det and N)
3. VP → Aux + TV + NP (VP consists of Aux, TV/IV, NP)
4. AP → Adj + PP (AP consists of Adj and PP)
5. AdvP → Adv + AdvP (AdvP consists of Adv and AdvP)
6. PP → P + PP (PP consists of P and PP)

Below is an example of syntactic tree diagram representing the sentence.

I love him

Based on the syntactic diagram presented above, it can be seen that the sentence has two noun phrases and one verb phrase. In which, the word *I* goes as a pronoun in the noun phrase category, while verb *love*, and pronoun *him* are in the verb phrase category.

2.6. A Brief Description about Ile Ape Dialect of Lamaholot Language

Lamaholot is one of the regional languages used by the people of East Flores Regency, East Nusa Tenggara with the number of speakers spread across East Flores Regency including Adonara, Solor and Lembata Regency. This language is a member of the Central – Eastern branch of Malayo – Polynesian language family which spoken by approximately 150.000 – 200.000 people (Grimes, Therik, Grimes, & Jacob 1997) on the easternmost part of Flores and some nearby small islands known as the Solor archipelago (Blust 1993).

According to Keraf (1978), the Lamaholot Language has 33 dialects. One of these dialects was the dialect that the writer focused to in conducting her research, namely Ile Ape Dialect. The dialect as well-known as Nusa Tadon Language which is a part of Austronesian. The number of speakers is estimated around 18,000 people and they are unfolded on the northern of Lembata Regency, nearby the Ile Ape volcano.

3. METHOD

In this research, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The writer described the data obtained as they are found in the fields based on the problem statement of the research in the form of description not the numeric. This study conducted by analyzing the data obtained from informants who the native speakers of Lamaholot, especially of Ile Ape Dialect.

The writer used two supporting instruments to collect the data such as, interview guidelines and recording device. In order to collect the data, the writer used three ways such as audio-recording, written documents collection, and elicitation. In audio-recording, the writer asked informants to tell a folklore in a natural conversation using Ile Ape Dialect and she recorded it. While, in written documents collection, the writer collected the written documents collection of folklore of Lamaholot to get the data. Lastly, the writer compiled some sentences in Indonesia and asked informants to translate and to say in Ile Ape Dialect of Lamaholot Language.

Furthermore, the data collected then analyzed through some steps. The process

including analyzed the data using technique of transcription, sentence translation, sentence selection, sentence analysis, and data description. The audio-recorded data collected then transcribed and stored in a computer, this called transcription techniques. Next, all the data collected then translated into Ile Ape Dialect of Lamaholot Language. In sentence selection, the writer select which data (translated data) were appropriate by analyzed the data into constituents based on word per word glossing.

After that, the writer identified the basic sentence patterns which appear in the data and it is appropriate to be examined syntactically. The writer used Bornstein's concept of tree diagram as a basis to assist her in analyzing the sentence patterns syntactically. Related to this, the writer provided the syntactic tree diagrams using an application of Syntax Tree Generator to prove the internal hierarchical structure of each sentence in this research. The last technique was carried out by the writer is data description, which based on the tree diagrams presented, the writer gave an explanation regarding the data that has been studied in the previous techniques to resolve the research problem stated.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The basic sentence patterns in Ile Ape Dialect of Lamaholot Language included five (5) sentence patterns:

1. Pattern I: Subject + Verb (S + V);
2. Pattern II: Subject + Verb + Object (S + V + O);
3. Pattern III: Subject + Verb + Direct Object + Indirect Object (S + V + DO + IO);
4. Pattern IV: Subject + Verb + Object + Object Complement (S + V + O + OC); and
5. Pattern V: Subject + Subject Complement (S + SC).

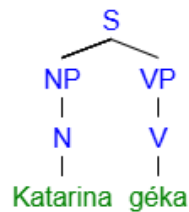### 4.1. Pattern I: S + V (Subject + Verb)

This is the simplest kind of basic sentence patterns. It consists of two components which is a subject, and a verb, also possibly some adjectives, adverbs, or prepositional phrases. The verb of this pattern is intransitive as it needs no direct objects, indirect objects, or complements. Here is an example representing this basic sentence pattern.

Sentence 6
'*Katarina géka*'
(Katarina laughed)

Sentence 6 has a subject and verb which is *Katarina* functions as a subject, and *geka* functions as a verb. Below, the writer presents a syntactic tree diagram of the sentence *Katarina*
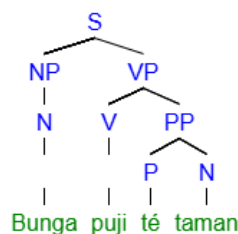
géka.

Considering the sentence structure displayed in a syntactic tree diagram above, it can be seen that the sentence structure above only has one noun phrase, and one verb phrase. In which, *Katarina* stands as a noun in the noun phrase category, and *géka* stands as a verb in the verb phrase category.

Moreover, this basic sentence pattern can be expanded by adding adverbs, for example in the following sentences.

Sentence 23

'Bunga puji té taman'
(The flowers blooming in the garden)

This sentence shows the addition of an adverb after the verb in the sentence, where *Bunga* serve as a subject in the sentence, *puji* serve as a verb in the sentence, while *té taman* serve as an adverb of place in the sentence. Below is a syntactic tree diagram representing the sentence *Bunga puji té taman*.
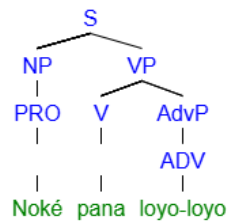

Based on the sentence structure presented in a syntactic tree diagram above, it can be considered that the sentence structure has one noun phrase, one verb phrase, and one prepositional phrase. In which, *bunga* acts as a noun in the noun phrase category, while *puji* acts as a verb in the verb phrase category, and preposition *té*, also noun *taman* are in the prepositional phrase. The prepositional phrase *té taman* exists in the verb phrase category because it stands as an adverb in the sentence to modify the main clause of the sentence.

Sentence 30

'*Nok*é *pana loyo-loyo'*
(She walked unsteadily)

Sentence 30 indicates that there is also an adverb following the verb, where *Nok*é performs as a subject in the sentence, *pana* performs as a verb in the sentence, while *loyo-loyo* perform as an adverb of manner in the sentence. Hereafter, the writer demonstrates a tree diagram of the sentence *Nok*é *pana loyo-loyo*.

```
              S
          ___/ \___
        NP          VP
         |        __/ \__
        PRO      V      AdvP
         |       |        |
         |       |       ADV
         |       |        |
        Noké   pana    loyo-loyo
```

By looking at the sentence structure depicted in a tree diagram above, it can be seen that the sentence structure has one noun phrase, one verb phrase, and one adverbial phrase. In which, *Nok*é stands as a pronoun in the noun phrase category, while *pana* stands as a verb in the verb phrase category, and *loyo-loyo* stands as an adverb in the adverbial phrase. The adverb *loyo-loyo* lay in the verb phrase because it functions as an adverb in the sentence.
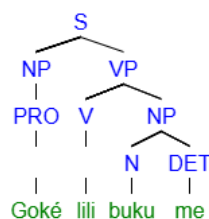
4.2. Pattern II: S + V + O (Subject + Verb + Object)

This basic sentence pattern is only a slight variation of pattern I. It is formed simply by adding an object. Object can be a noun or pronoun that receives the action done by the subject. The following, the writer provides an example of this pattern.

Sentence 4

*'Gok*é *basa buku m*é'
(I read that book)

In sentence 4, *Gok*é has a role as a subject, and *basa* as a verb, while *buku m*é as an object in the sentence. Here is a syntactic tree diagram of the sentence *Gok*é *basa buku m*é.

```
              S
          ___/ \___
        NP          VP
         |        __/ \__
        PRO      V      NP
         |       |     _/ \_
         |       |    N    DET
         |       |    |     |
       Goké    lili  buku  me
```

Related to the sentence structure drawn in a syntactic tree diagram above, it can be concluded that the sentence structure above has two noun phrases, and one verb phrase. In
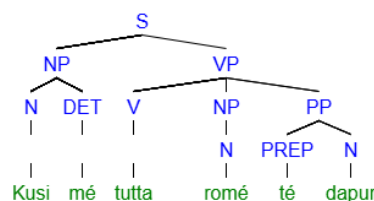
which, *Gok*é acts as a pronoun in the first noun phrase category, while *basa* acts as a verb in the verb phrase category, and noun *buku*, also determiner *m*é are in the second noun phrase. The noun phrase *buku me* functions as an object in the sentence that received the action done by the subject *Gok*é.

Similar to the basic sentence pattern I, this pattern can also be added by adverbs as in the following examples.

Sentence 11

*'Kusi m*é *tutta rom*é *t*é *dapur'*
(The cat chased the mouse in the kitchen)

The sentence points out, *Kusi m*é operates as a subject, *tuta* operates as a verb, and *rom*é operates as an object, while *t*é *dapur* operate as an adverb of place in the sentence. At the following line, the writer exposes a syntactic tree diagram representing the sentence *Kusi m*é *tuta rom*é *t*é *dapur*.
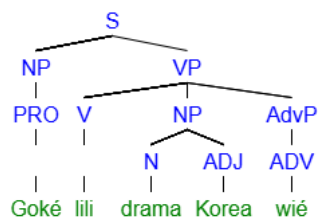

Considering the sentence structure depicted in a syntactic tree diagram above, it can be considered that the sentence structure has two noun phrases, one verb phrase, and one prepositional phrase. In which, noun *Kusi*, and pronoun *m*é are in the first noun phrase category, and *tuta* takes a position as a verb in the verb phrase category. Additionally, in the second noun phrase category, there is *rom*é which takes a position as a noun, also preposition *t*é and noun *dapur* which they are in the prepositional phrase. The noun phrase *rom*é funtions as an object, while prepositional phrase t*é *dapur* remains in the verb phrase category since it takes role as an adverb in the sentence to modify the main clause of the sentence.

Sentence 12

*'Gok*é *lili drama Korea wi*é'
(I watched Korean drama yesterday)

Sentence 12 also has an adverb, especially adverb of time which proven by the existence of *wi*é or in English it means yesterday. Below is a syntactic tree diagram of the sentence *Gok*é *lili drama Korea wi*é.

```
                     S
        ┌────────────┴──────┐
        NP                  VP
        │          ┌────────┼────────┐
        PRO   V    NP              AdvP
        │     │    ┌──┴──┐          │
        │     │    N    ADJ        ADV
        │     │    │     │          │
      Goké   lili drama Korea      wié
```

By looking at the sentence structure portrayed in a syntactic tree diagram above, it can be seen that the sentence structure has two noun phrases, one verb phrase, and one adverbial phrase. In which, *Gok*é stands as a pronoun in the first noun phrase category, and *lili* stands as a verb in the verb phrase category. Meanwhile, noun *drama*, and adjective *Korea* are in the second noun phrase category. Furthermore, *wi*é stands as an adverb in the adverbial phrase category. The noun phrase *drama Korea* performs as an object in the sentence, and adverb *wi*é is in the verb phrase category because it performs as an adverb in the sentence.

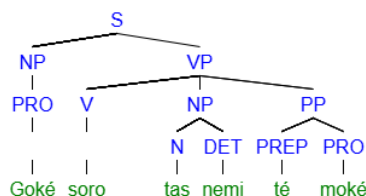### 4.3. Pattern III: S + V + IO + DO (Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object)

This pattern consists of a subject, a ditransitive verb, an indirect object, and a direct object. A direct object is a noun or pronoun that receives the action of a verb, while an indirect object shows for what, to what, for whom, or to whom the action happened. Hereafter, the writer shows out an example representing pattern III, as follows.

Sentence 74

'*Gok*é *soro tas n*emi *t*é *mok*é*'*
(I give you this bag)

The sentence above expresses, *Gok*é serves as a subject, *soro* serves as a verb, and *tas nemi* serves as a direct object, while *t*é *mok*é serves as an indirect object in the sentence. The following, the writer demonstrates a syntactic tree diagram of the sentence *Gok*é *soro tas nemi t*é *mok*é.

```
                      S
         ┌────────────┴──────────┐
         NP                      VP
         │           ┌───────────┼──────────┐
         PRO    V    NP                     PP
         │      │    ┌──┴──┐            ┌────┴────┐
         │      │    N    DET          PREP      PRO
         │      │    │     │            │         │
       Goké   soro  tas  nemi           té       moké
```

The syntactic tree diagram above confirm that the sentence structure has two noun phrases, one verb phrase, and one prepositional phrase. In first noun phrase category there is *Gok*é which stand as a pronoun, while in second noun phrase category there are noun *tas* and determiner *n*é*mi*. Afterwards, in verb phrase category there is *soro* which stand as a verb, and in prepositional phrase category there are preposition *t*é and pronoun *mok*é. The presence of

the prepositional phrase *te moke* in the syntactic tree diagram above is representing an indirect object of the sentence *Gok*é *soro tas n*emi *t*é *mok*é.
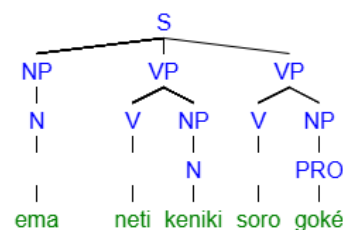
If in English, the indirect object is expressed with a preposition, as in *I gave the book to the boy*, then in Lamaholot Language the indirect object is expressed with a verb, thus the language is considered has a serial verb construction. This is also proven by Kroon's statement in his dissertation that Lamaholot Language has serial verb construction (Kroon, 2016). A serial verb construction (SVC) is thought of as containing two or more verbal elements that are strung together under a single clausal node without any overt marker of coordination or subordination (Kroon, 2016: 209). Simply, a serial verb meaning that the verb denotes a single action, but the action is expressed in a series of action happening one after the other.

Based on the previously explanation, thus the sentence pattern III might be changed to this: S + V + DO + IO. Further, the writer gives an example which representing serial verb construction (SVC) in Lamaholot Language, as follows.

Sentence 3
'e*ma n*eti *k*eniki *soro gok*é*'
(Mother brought food for me)

This sentence has several components, they are *ema* which acts as a subject, *neti* acts as a verb, and *keniki* acts as a direct object, while *soro gok*é acts as an indirect object in the sentence. Hereinafter, the writer presents a syntactic tree diagram of the sentence e*ma n*eti *k*eniki *soro gok*é, as follows.

The syntactic tree diagram above emphasizes that the sentence structure has one noun phrase and two verb phrases which means the sentence is considered as having a serial verb construction (SVC) in Lamaholot Language. The word *'soro'* which means 'give' in English here occurred as a verb 2 (V2) in the syntactic tree diagram because it takes function as a prepositional verb that employed to express an indirect object or for whom the action happened. It means, the verb phrase *'n*éti *k*eniki*'* is addressed to *'gok*é*'* in the sentence. Meanwhile, the

other words stand according to their general function in the syntactic tree diagram.
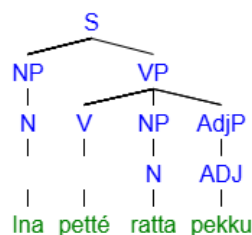
4.4. Pattern IV: S + V + O + OC (Subject+Verb+Object+Object Complement)

The sentence pattern is a further extension of pattern II. It is simply extended by adding an object complement after the object. The object complements are added to express the quality or identity or condition of an object. Below, the writer demonstrates an example representing this pattern.

Sentence 72

'*Ina* petté *ratta pekku*'
(Ina cuts her hair short)

Sentence 72 gives an information that *Ina* works as a subject, *petté* works as a verb, and *ratta* works as an object, while *pekku* works as an object complement in the sentence. Next, the writer raise up a syntactic tree diagram of the sentence *Ina petté ratta pekku*.

```
                    S
           _____/ _____
          NP                  VP
          |            _____/|_____
          N       V           NP      AdjP
          |       |           |         |
          |       |           N        ADJ
          |       |           |         |
         Ina    petté       ratta     pekku
```

The sentence structure pictured in a syntactic tree diagram above explain that the sentence structure has one verb phrase, two noun phrases, and one adjectival phrase. In which, there is *Ina* which acts as a noun in the first noun phrase category, and *petté* which acts as a verb in the verb phrase category. Besides that, in the second noun phrase category, there is noun *ratta*, and also there is an adjective *pekku* in the adjectival phrase. Noun *ratta* plays a role as an object in the sentence that received the action done by the subject *Ina*, while the presence of an adjective *pekku* in the noun phrase category is considered as a complement which give more information about the condition of the object *ratta* in the sentence.

4.5. Pattern V: S + SC (Subject + Subject Complement)

It is clear that this basic sentence pattern has no verb or it named by verbless sentence pattern, thus the pattern is only containing of subject and subject complement. Verb of this pattern is of noun, adjective, adverb or prepositional phrase. They are actually subjective complements because they bring more complete information about the subject.

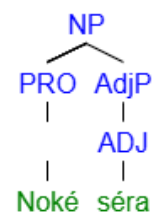In fact, the writer found that this basic sentence pattern in Lamaholot Language is similar

to the sentence pattern in Indonesian, for example, in the sentence *Dia cerdas* which the adjective *cerdas* functions as subject complement that referred to the subject *Dia*, however in English it is unacceptable grammatically because the subject should be followed by a linking verb *is* so the sentence becomes, *He is smart* and it can be considered grammatically correct. Hereafter, the writer gives some examples representing the subjective complements of this pattern V.

Sentence 34

*'Nok*é *séra'*
(He is kind)

Sentence 34 has two essential elements, they are subject which represented by *Nok*é, and subject complement which represented by *séra*. Afterwards, the writer presents a syntactic tree diagram of the sentence *Nok*é *séra*, as follows.
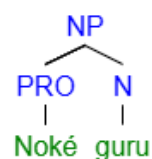

The syntactic tree diagram of the sentence 34 above inform that the sentence structure has one noun phrase and one adjectival phrase. In the noun phrase category, there is noun *Nok*é, while in the adjectival phrase category there is adjective *séra*. The existence of an adjectival phrase behaves as a subject complement in the sentence which give such a fully information about the subject *Nok*é.

Sentence 70

'*Noké guru'*
(She is teacher)

The sentence clearly inform that *Nok*é goes as a subject, and *guru* goes as a subject complement in the sentence. The following, the writer displays a syntactic tree diagram of the sentence *Nok*é *guru*.

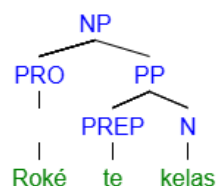From the sentence structure exposed in a syntactic tree diagram above, it can be

considered that the sentence structure only has one noun phrase. In which, there is *Nok*é which functions as a pronoun, and *guru* which functions as a noun. The noun *guru* works as a subjective complement in the sentence.

Sentence 71

'*Roké té kelas*'
(They are in the class)

The subject of this sentence 71 is presented by *Rok*é, and the subjective complement is presented by *t*é *kelas*. Below is the syntactic tree diagram of the sentence *Rok*é *t*é *kelas*.

Perspicuously, the syntactic tree diagram above interpreted that the sentence structure has one noun phrase and one prepositional phrase. In the noun phrase category, there is a pronoun *Rok*é, while in the prepositional phrase category there is a prepositional phrase *t*é *kelas* which is composed of the preposition *t*é and noun *kelas*. The prepositional phrase in the tree diagram takes function as a subject complement of the sentence.

5. CONCLUSSION

Based on the research results in chapter IV, there are five (5) basic sentence patterns in Ile Ape Dialect of Lamaholot Language, they are: Pattern I: Subject + Verb (S + V); Pattern II: Subject + Verb + Object (S + V + O); Pattern III: Subject + Verb + Direct Object + Indirect Object (S + V + IO + DO); Pattern IV: Subject + Verb + Object + Object Complement (S + V + O + OC); and Pattern V: Subject + Subject Complement (S + SC).

In related to the Pattern III: S + V + IO + DO, the indirect object of this basic sentence pattern in Lamaholot Language is expressed by the verb which is why the language has a serial verb construction (SVC).

Moreover, the Pattern V: S + SC is named by verbless sentence pattern. This sentence pattern in Lamaholot Language also similar to the sentence pattern in Indonesian which the subject can stand alone without a verb following the subject.

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