

TYPES OF POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS IN LAMAHOT LANGUAGE OF LAMALERA DIALECT

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ABSTRACT

All languages have possessive or genitive form. However, possessive in every language differs from one language to another. Lamahot Language of Lamalera Dialect has four forms of possessive which are often used in communicating. The use of these four forms depends on the speaker and the situation of speech. Morphonological change Phonological and morphological change occur Morphonological changes occur as a result of morphological processes. This morphonological phenomenon occurs in all forms of possessive both pronomina possessive and adjective possessive. Semantically the possessive meaning of the pronoun states ownership and intensity. Data were collected by observation. The analysis is performed using an inductive-deductive or deductive-inductive reasoning.

Key words: possessive, morphonological, Lamalera Dialect, determiner, adjective

I. Introduction

Possessive is a category of words which states belonging. The possessive form in each language is very different from one another. It relies heavily on that language system. Differences between languages indicate the specificity of each language system. Assuming that all the languages that exist on the earth come from the same ancestor of the same language, the differences between languages are invaluable linguistic richness. This specificity should be exploited and exported as tangible proof that language is natural and not artificial.

Universally all languages have possessive form. However, each language has a specificity that is not shared by other languages. For example, Madurese has a possessive form with the change occurring in the first person (singular) whereas the second and third person (singular and plural) is endowed with =na (Davies, 2010, p. 193). The Greek language marks its possessive form with the article prefix attached to the nominal root form and should get pressure. It is this that causes the possessive form in Greek not as familiar in English (Rutherford, 1912, p. 13). The Warragamay language marks its possessive form with a genitive suffixes =ŋu, Malak language marks its possessive form with suffixes =noe (Dixon, Blake in Kroeger, 2005:94). And

the language of the Menya Angan marks the form of possessive with clitic attached to the nominal root (Whitehead, 2004, p. 55).

Greenbaum and Nelson (2002, p. 101) stated that 'the possessive form is one of the categories of closed classes that states the property and the genitive case'. It is grouped into closed classes because the pronomina category cannot be used to form new words. Some languages mark a genitive case with certain markup; for example, English marks a genitive case with an apostrophe's (Melvine, 2014:86), while Warragamay language marks a genitive case with the morpheme =ŋu (Kroeger, 2005, p. 02).

Lamaholot language is one of the regional languages in the eastern part of Flores Island. The Lamaholot language is geographically scattered in the eastern part of Flores Island and on three islands, namely Adonara, Solor and Lembata. Topographically, the speakers who inhabit each region, both inland and island, have their own dialect. Lamalera dialects spoken by the 2000s speakers scattered Lamalera, Lewoleba, Larantuka and several cities in Indonesia. This paper describes different types of possessive pronouns in the Lamalera Dialect.

II. Methods

Data were collected by means of observation and gramatical judgment. Observations were made on oral communication between speakers. The informants were native speakers, amounting to five adult males aged between 35 and 60 years who had never traveled far.

III. Findings and Discussion

Lamaholot language is not a language that recognizes cases such as German and some other European languages. Although Lamaholot language does not have case system, the possessive form of Lamalera dialect is genitive. Possessive in dialects of Lamalera have a morphological uniqueness of both form and sequence.

Each pronomina persona has a different possessive form (Ansell, 2000, p. 236). It can also be seen in Lamaholot dialect Lamalera languages such as Table 1 follows. Table 1 states that the pronomina persona that occupied the functioning of the subject and the object did not undergo a phonological and morphological change. However, there is a difference in the syntax function between the subject and the object. The subject function is nominative, whereas the object functions are accusative.

Possessive in Dialect of Lamalera can be expressed in three forms namely intact, concise and clitic form as seen in Table 1. The use of these four forms depends on the speaker and the situation of speech. These three forms of possessive will be analyzed more intensely in further clarification.

Table 1
Form of Personal Pronoun and Possessive in Lamaholot Dielak Lamalera

Language		Personal Pronoun							
		Lamaholot Language of Lamalera Dialek							
		Indonesia	English	Subject	Object	Possessive			
Intact 1	Intact 2					Concise	Clitic		
Singular	1	Saya	I	<i>goe</i>	<i>goe</i>	<i>go'e</i>	<i>...go'e</i>	<i>go... =k(ə)</i>	<i>=k(ə)</i>
	2	Engkau	You	<i>moe</i>	<i>moe</i>	<i>mo'e</i>	<i>...mo'e</i>	<i>mo... =m</i>	<i>=m</i>
	3	Dia,ia	S(H)e, it	<i>nae</i>	<i>nae</i>	<i>næ</i>	<i>...næ</i>	<i>na... =∅</i>	<i>=∅</i>
Plural	1	Kita	We	<i>tite</i>	<i>tite</i>	<i>ti'te</i>	<i>...tit'e</i>	<i>tite... =t</i>	<i>=t</i>
		Kami	We	<i>kame</i>	<i>kame</i>	<i>ka'me</i>	<i>...kam'</i>	<i>kam... =kəm</i>	<i>=kəm</i>
						<i>e</i>			
	2	Kamu	You	<i>mio</i>	<i>mio</i>	<i>mi'o</i>	<i>...mi'o</i>	<i>mio... =kre</i>	<i>=kre</i>
	3	Mereka	They	<i>rae</i>	<i>rae</i>	<i>ræ</i>	<i>...ræ</i>	<i>ra... =r</i>	<i>=r</i>

Unlike the number of languages already mentioned, the possessive form in the Dialect of Lamalera is expressed in three forms as seen in the 1.1 Table. The following will be given an example of the three forms in Lamaholot Language of Lamalera Dialect.

Intact Possessive Type 1 Pronominal

Possessive form intact is the possessive form that is in passing morphologically the same as the pronomina persona that functions the subject or the object, but phonologically there is a change. There is the addition of a glottal sound between the [o] and [e] and the sound extension [e]. This phonological event can be seen in the following 1a example.

- 1a. *Lango cet burə depe səkola hələr pe go'e*
 Rumah cat putih itu sekolah sampung itu Poss1S
 'Rumah cat putih di sebelah sekolah itu milik saya'
 The white paint house next to the school is mine

Sentence (1a) is a simple sentence consisting of two core elements namely the function of the subject '*Lango cet burə depe səkola hələr*' and the function *go'e* 'mine'. The predicate function is populated by a single first person pronomina possessive category. The phonological form of the whole possessive pronoun undergoes a morphological process, which is the addition of a glottal sound between the sound [o] and [e] and the sound extension or the noise of the sound [e]. This phonological change characterizes the distinguishing characteristic of *Goe* as the subject function (nominative) and *go'e* as possessive (genitive). This phonological change also

occurs in the possessive pronoun of second person and plural, as seen in the following 1b example.

- 1b. *Ole vu vāli brəvalolo pe ti'te kam'e mo'e mi'o*
 Kebu baru di.sana Brevalolo itu Poss1PInc. Poss1PEk Poss2S Poss2
 n s P
 'Kebun baru di Brevalolo itu milik kita/kami/engkau/kamu'.
 'The new farm at Brevalolo belonged to us /yours'

The third person possessive pronouns (singular and plural) do not experience the addition of glottal sound; however, the low middle vowel sound becomes the middle vowels. In addition, the sound changes from low-round vowels to unrounded vowels. Although the sound changes based on the position of the tongue and the image of the lips, these sounds are both middle and adjacent vowels.

- 1c. *Mənu lalung mæ nape pe næ/ ræ*
 Aya jantan merah itu itu Poss3S/ Poss3P
 m
 'Ayam jantan merah itu milik dia/mereka'.
 The red rooster belonged to him(her) / them

Phonological changes in all form of pronomina and plural both singular and plurals can also be observed in the following examples.

- 1d. *Kvatək ulu nawe go'e mo'e næ tit'e kam'e mi'o ræ*
 Sarung 3S=it Poss1 Poss2 Poss3 Poss1Pinc Poss1Pec Poss2P Poss3P
 u S S S . s.
 'Sarung lama itu milik saya/engkau/dia /kita/kami/kamu/mereka'
 'The old sarong is mine / your / him / ours / yours / them'

This type 1 intact form possessive can also be observed in the following other examples.

- 1e *Sapə vu n=aw go'e mo'e næ tit'e kam'e mi'o ræ*
 e
 Sampan bar 3S=itu Poss1 Poss2 Poss3 Poss1Pin Poss1PEc Poss2 Poss3P
 u S S S c. s. P
 'Sampan baru itu milik saya/engkau/dia /kita/kami/kamu/mereka'
 'The new canoe is mine / your / him / her / ours / yours / them'

An example of 1a-1e illustrates that type 1 intact form possessive is a possessive pronoun. Possessive pronoun is the possessive form of personal pronomina that can stand alone (Ansell, 2004, p. 237; Quiles, 2007, p. 150). It is said that this stand alone possessive can replace the place of a nominal phrase (subject). In a different statement, Wallace calls this pronomina possessive as the genitive. (Wallace, 2009, p. 155).

Intact Possessive Type 2 Pronominal

In addition to appearing intact as in the example 1a-1e, this whole shape can also appear accompanying the noun as the core of the phrase. The use of complete possessive pronoun form 2 can be seen in the following example.

- 2a. *Lango*= *næ* *pe* *cet burə* *depe* *səkola* *hələr*
 Rumah=Poss3S itu cat putih itu sekolah samping
 'Rumahnya (milik dia) itu cat putih di sebelah sekolah'
 'His (Her) house is painted white next to the school'

Example 2a illustrates that a single third-person possessive pronoun is part of a noun phrase with the noun *lango* as its head. If translated into Indonesian then a single third-person possessive pronoun can be clitics and attached to the core noun or can also take the form of a whole which states belonging. The position of possessive pronoun form can be observed in the following example

- 2b. *Lango*=*go'e* *mo'e* *tit'e* *kam'e* *mi'i* *ree* *pi* *däe* *pe*
 Rumah=Poss1 Poss2S Poss1PInc. PossPJEks. Poss2P Poss3P ini dekat itu
 S
 'Rumahku/mu/kita/kami/kamu/mereka di samping sekolah'
 'My house / your.. / our.. / your ../ their.. beside the school'

When comparing examples 1a-1d with examples 2a-2b, it can be concluded that (1) the Pronominal Possessive Type 1 does not follow the nominal core, it stands as a phrase and it has the function of nonverbal predicate, (2) the Pronomina Possessive Type 2 follow the head noun, forming a noun phrase and it serves as subject, predicate (nonverbal) and object.

Both of these possessive forms can be used by speakers in everyday speech acts. Possessive pronouns of type 2 have a tendency to be referred to as adjective possessive. It is said that the function of possessive is to modify the noun head (Ansell, 2004, p. 236). Greenbaum and Gerald Nelson called the adjectival possessive as dependent genitive (2002, p. 91), Stocker referred to it as genitive determiner (Stocker, 2012, p. 37).

Concise Form Pronominal

In Table 2, it can be seen that a summarized form is not a form of intact possessive type 1 pronoun but rather a shortened version of the pronoun that serves as a subject (nominative). This can be seen in the third person singular and plural pronouns that do not experience sound changes. Moreover, there is no additional sounds in the concise form like it is in possessive pronoun Type 1, for example: the addition of glottal sound. All pronouns are summarized except for the second person plural (*mio*).

Table 2
Brief form of Pronomina Possessive

Pronominal	1S	2S	3S	1PInc.	1PEcs.	2P	3P
Intact	<i>go'e</i>	<i>mo'e</i>	<i>næ</i>	<i>tit'e</i>	<i>kam'e</i>	<i>mi'o</i>	<i>ræ</i>
Concise	<i>go...=k(ə)</i>	<i>mo...=m</i>	<i>na....=ø</i>	<i>tite...=t</i>	<i>kam...=kəm</i>	<i>mio...=kre</i>	<i>rae...=r(i)</i>

In other words, this concise pronomina form precedes the noun head with the possessive clitic attached behind the noun head. This concise form cannot stand alone. The following is an example of a sentence with the concise possessive pronominal form.

- 3a. *Go /tite /kame* *langu=k* *n=awe əma=k* *bapa=k* *gənə*
 Poss1S/1PInc./1PEcs rumah= Poss1S 3S=itu ibu=Poss1S ayah=Poss1S waris
 .
 'Rumahku (saya/kita/kami, milik saya/kita/kami) itu warisan ayah ibuku'
 'My house(our...) is inheritance by our parents'

The concise possessive pronomina form in example 3a is a part of nominal phrases with *lango* 'house' as the head noun with clitic *=k* attached to it, and the noun phrase is modified by the determiner *n=awe* 'it'. Thus, as a single noun phrase, concise possessive pronomina form is functioning as a subject and it has a nominative case. An example of the concise pronominal possessive for all pronomina forms can be seen in the following.

- 3b. *mo /mio* *lei=m/=kre* *n=awe blarə*
 Poss2S/2P kaki= Poss1S/Poss2P 3S=itu ibu=Poss1S
 'Kakimu (engkau/kamu, milik engkau/kamu) itu luka'
 'Your feet (yours) are injured'

- 3c. *na /ra limə=Ø/ lima=r n=awe kviu*
 Poss3S/3P rumah= Poss3S/Poss3P 3S=itu bisul
 'Kakinya/mereka (dia/mereka, milik dia/mereka) itu bisul'
 'Her/their feet are boils'

Example 3a-3c proves that (1) the compact possessive pronomina form precedes the nomina core and (2) it must have of possessive pronominal clitic attached to the noun. If this possessive pronomina clitic is ommitted, then the sentence becomes ungrammatical, as seen in the following example.

- 3d **Go lango əma=k bapa=k gənə*
n=awe
 Saya rumah 3S=itu ibu=Poss1S ayah=Poss1S waris
 'Rumah saya itu warisan ayah ibuku'
 'My house(our...) is inheritance by our parents'

Examples 3a-3d show that the concise form pronomina is adjective possessive because it has the function of a determiner inherent in the compact and clitic form that is firmly attached to the core noun (Wekker and Liliana Hegeman, 1997, p. 40).

The Form of Clitics Pronomina

Clitic is a succinct form of the pronouns attached to a basic form both at the beginning and at the end. The clitic form of the personal pronouns in the Lamaholot Language of Lamalera Dialect can be observed in the following Table 3.

Table 3
Clitic Pronominal Form of Possessive in Lamaholot Dialects of Lamalera Dialect

Pronominal	1S	2S	3S	1PInc.	1PEcs.	2P	3P
Intact	<i>go'e</i>	<i>mo'e</i>	<i>nəe</i>	<i>tit'e</i>	<i>kam'e</i>	<i>mi'o</i>	<i>rəe</i>
Clitic	<i>=k(ə)</i>	<i>=m</i>	<i>=Ø</i>	<i>=t</i>	<i>=kəm</i>	<i>=kre</i>	<i>=r(i)</i>

Examples 3a-3d show that the pronouns of the concise form are located to the left and the nominative file. If examples 1 and 2 are compared with example 3 then there is something interesting. The adjective possessive form (type 1) is always independent, it can function as a predicate or object. The possessive pronoun is attached to the nucleus (noun), can be left or right

and can function as subject, predicate and object. Although very flexible (can be positioned to the left or to the right of the nucleus) possessive pronoun remains as a satellite.

- 4a. *əma =k bapa =k mataj=i kae*
 ibu =Poss1S ayah =Poss1S Mati=3P
 ‘Ibu bapakku sudah meninggal’
 ‘My parents had died’

Example 4a shows that of first person singular pronoun *goe* 'I' can be cliticized with the form *=k(ə)* and this clitic is attached to the head of the noun phrase. In other words, the possessive pronoun clitic is located on the right side of the noun or following the noun. Based on its location, the clitic which is located on the right side or behind the head noun is called Enclitic. The use of possessive enclitic on all forms of pronouns can be examined in the following examples.

- 4b. *Ari =t/kəm n=ai vulə Doni*
 adik 3S pasar Doni
 =Poss1PInc./Poss1PEks. =pergi
 ‘Adik kita/kami pergi ke Pasar Wulandoni’
 ‘Our sister went to Wulandoni Market’

- 4c. *Ari =m/kre n=ai vulə Doni*
 adik =Poss2S/P 3S =pergi pasar Doni
 ‘Adikmu /kamu pergi ke Pasar Wulandoni’
 ‘Your sister went to Wulandoni market’

- 4d. *Ari =Ø/r n=ai vulə Doni*
 adik =Poss3S/P 3S =pergi pasar Doni
 ‘Adiknya/mereka pergi ke Pasar Wulandoni’
 His sister/their... went to Wulandoni Market’

Table 4
Clitic Possessive in Lamalera Dialect on A Number of Basic Nomina

Pronominal		Gloss				
		<i>lango</i>		<i>bele</i>		<i>luvu</i>
		house		grandma		stomach
Singular	1S	<i>langu=k(ə)</i>	myhouse	<i>bele=k(ə)</i>	my grandma	<i>luvu=k(ə)</i> my stomach
	2S	<i>langu=m(ə)</i>	yourhouse	<i>bele=m(ə)</i>	your grandma	<i>luvu=m(ə)</i> your stomach
	3S	<i>langu=∅</i>	hishouse her house	<i>bele=∅</i>	his grandma her grandma	<i>luvu=∅</i> his stomach her stomach
	1PInc.	<i>langu=t</i>	our house	<i>bele=t</i>	our grandma	<i>luvu=t</i> our stomach
Plural	1PEcs.	<i>lango=kəm</i>	our house	<i>bele=kəm</i>	our grandma	<i>luvu=kəm</i> our stomach
	2P	<i>langu=kre</i>	your house	<i>bele=kre</i>	your grandma	<i>luvu=kre</i> your stomach
	3P	<i>langu=r</i>	their house	<i>bele=r</i>	their grandma	<i>luvu=r</i> their stomach

The enclitic possessive Dialect of Lamalera which has been spoken in the example 4a-4d is also a form of adjective possessive, similar to the intact possessive form type 2 and the concise possessive form. Enclitic possessive use in declaring ownership indicates language efficiency. It is used in order to communicate the speakers' intention without using too many words due to language economy or wordiness reason (Melvine, 2014, p. 86).

Enclitic possessive all forms of personal pronouns in the Dialect of Lamalera are located on the right (following or located behind) nominal. Possessive enclitic as seen in Table 1.4 This applies systematically to all pronomina. If summarized then possessive enclitic. In general the description of the possessive enclitic Dialect of Lamalera can be observed in the following Table 5.

Table 5
The Change in Lamaholot Language
of The Lamalera Dialect of The Morphology

Pronominal	Nominative	Genitive		Nominative	Genitive
Singular	1S	<i>Goe</i> = <i>kə</i>	Plural	1Inc.	<i>Tite</i> = <i>te</i>
				1Ecs.	<i>Kame</i> = <i>kəm</i>
	2S	<i>Moe</i> = <i>m(e)</i>		2P	<i>Mio</i> = <i>kre</i>
	3S	<i>Nae</i> = <i>Ø</i>		3P	<i>Rae</i> = <i>r(i)</i>

From Table 5, it can be seen that:

- 1) The possessive clitic form for a single first person is =*k* (*ə*). The first single pronomina nominative form is *goe* 'I'. Phonetically, there is a change of sound [g] to a sound [k]. The voiced sound [g] is turned into a voiceless sound [k]. The change of sound is based on the similarity of consonant based on (a) place of articulation (i.e. velar) and (b) the manner of articulation is i.e. stop. As a form of clitic =*k* is a cross-reference of a personal pronomina case nominative and functioning subject clause. In addition to sound changes there is also the addition of sound [ə]. The addition of this sound is actually based on the semantic aspect. The sound [ə] states the aspect of intensity. Speakers want to declare to a partner said that something mentioned is really hers.
- 2) The second single clitic form of the possessive pronoun is =*m*. The second pronomina possessive clitic =*m* refers to the clitical cross-reference of the *mio* without any change in sound. This can be understood because the sound [m] is a bilabial and nasal sound. The sound [m] in the clitic and the sound [m] in the pronoun persona *mio* are the same two sounds.
- 3) The form of possessive clitic in the third singular pronoun is = *Ø*. In general, all pronouns have a possessive clitic except for the singular third pronoun. The absence of possessive clitic in the singular third pronoun is due to phonological problems. Although there is no visible or physical sound realization, phonologically it is realized with zero. This zero form will be pronounced with a glottal sound.
- 4) The first clitic of the inclusive plural possessive is =*t/tet* and the first of the exclusive plural is = *kəm*. Clitic =*t/tet* refers to the cross-reference of *tite* and clitic =*kəm* means the cross-reference of *kame*. The two clitics possessive pronouns cross-reference to the personal pronoun whose function is the subject of the clause.
- 5) The clitic of the second plural possessive pronoun is =*re* /=*kre*. This possessive clitic refers to the cross-reference of *mio* which functions as the subject. The clitic =*re* is attached to the noun ending in the lateral [l] and nasal [ng] sounds. Nouns ending in a sound other than these two sounds are used clitic =*kre*.

- 6) The third plural possessive clitic pronoun is $=r/=i$. These two possessive clitics refer to the third persona pronoun plural *rae* which functions as the subject. The use of these two clitics depends on the speech situation. If the speaker wants to emphasize or intensify then use clitic $=ri$ but if someone do not want to emphasize then use klitik $=r$. Articulatively the sound [r] is a vibrating sound

Table 6
Posesif or Genitive Rule in Lamaholot Language of Lamalera's Dialect

Pronominal	Kasus					
	Nominative		Genitive ¹	Genitive ²	Genitive ³	Genitive ⁴
			Intact 1	Intact 2	Concise	Clitic
1S	<i>goe</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>go'e</i>	N + <i>goe</i>	<i>go</i> + N + $=k$	$=k(\partial)$
2S	<i>moe</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>mo'e</i>	N + <i>moe</i>	<i>mo</i> + N + $=m$	$=m(\partial)$
3S	<i>nae</i>	<i>s(h)e</i>	<i>nə'e</i>	N + <i>nəe</i>	<i>na</i> + N + $=\emptyset$	$=\emptyset$
1PInc.	<i>tite</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>tit'e</i>	N + <i>tite</i>	<i>tit'e</i> + N + $-t(\partial t)$	$=te$
1PEcs.	<i>kame</i>		<i>kam'e</i>	N + <i>kame</i>	<i>kam</i> + N + $=k\partial m$	$=k\partial m$
2P	<i>mio</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>mi'o</i>	N + <i>mio</i>	<i>mi'o</i> + N + $=kre$	$=kre$
3P	<i>rae</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>rə'e</i>	N + <i>rəe</i>	<i>rae</i> + N + $=r(i)$	$=r(i),=i$

IV. Conclusion

Lamaholot Language of Lamalera's Dialect has several different types of possessive pronouns compared to other languages. This specificity appears on the phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic and pragmatic forms. The possessive form will undergo phonological and morphological changes when combined into a new morpheme. This new form also has a different meaning than the basic meaning. In the daily acts of the speakers can use the four forms of possessiveness according to the said situation (pragmatic). In word order, the position of each possessive type is different from one another.

Broadly speaking, possessive in the Lamalera dialect is divided into possessive and adjective possessive pronouns. Possessive pronouns include the possessive pronouns of the full form type 1. The full form pronouns type 1 have the characteristic of being independent and can function as subjects, predicates (nominal sentences) and objects. In addition, there is the addition of a glotal sound for the first and second singular and plural pronouns, while the third singular and plural pronouns are characterized by a change in the sound [a] being changed to [ə].

Possessive adjective or determiner adjective or genitive adjective includes the complete form possessive pronoun type 2, concise and clitic form. Said to be possessive adjective or genitive adjective because the presence of possessiveness explains or explains the nominal that follows or is followed. Possessive adjective is also said to be a determiner adjective because

possessive functions as a limiter or delimiter of the noun that follows or follows it. Type 2 adjective pronouns and clitics are inherent in the nucleus (noun), are located to the right and can function as subject, predicate (nominal sentence) and object. The addition of possessive forms, both concise and clitic forms to a basic nominal, will lead to a morphonological process. Morphonological processes occur in all pronounced forms, both singular and plural

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