

SENTENCE

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Abstrak

Sentence structure and the ability to develop into sentence. This research is bivariat with student's mastery at sentence structure as independent variable. Sentence structure and the ability to developed sentence. Data were collected by instrument in the form of objective. The instrument validity, reliability, difficulty indices and discriminating indices were analysed. The data collected and analysed with the normality.

Kata kunci: *Sentence, Bivariat, Independent Variable, Normality*

The last step to be parent was to analisys the data sentence. Therefore, it maybe concluded that the research has proved that there is a significance correlation of sentence structures.

This chapter will disclose with theories related to the topic under study, which, among others, include :

- a. Nature of language
- b. Meaning of sentences
- c. Meaning of syntax
- d. Meanings of language learning outcomes

NATURE OF LANGUANGE

Language is a toll for communication. It is so close with us that we almost take it for granted, and escapes most of us. However, for those who are concerned with language study, language is a unique object to be investigated.

This research has to do with language. The first thing to be asked, therefore, is the question of what language is.

To answer this question and this is better understanding of what language is , Trager,s definition will serve the need. According to him A language is a system of arbitrarily vocal symbols by means of which a social group co - operate" (Trager, 1942 : 5). Then the Hall (1968 : 159) stated that language is " an instiyution whereby

humans communicate and interact with each other by means of habitually used oral - auditory arbitrary symbols."

Lion (1981 : 3) proposed a definition of language by saying " language is purely human and non - instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols.

Meanwhile in the 1994 GBPP (The Broad Guidelines for the Teaching of English) at SMU (General Secondary School) language is defined to express meaning device (idea, mind , opinion , feeling - a tool for expressing ideas, mind, opinions and feelings) (depdikbud, 1993 : 5)

In that case the common shared by those definisions above can be inferred , namely, language is a device for human interaction and communicating ideas, thought, opinions, feelings, information and expressed not only by sound symbols produced by human speech organs but also by written symbols.

MEANINGS OF SENTENCE

We use words when we communicative in language orally or in writing which are related with one another.The relationship between words so as to convey meaning and purposes is very unique. The arrangement and combination of words into larger construction : into phrases,

into clauses, and into sentences are rule – governed . They should conform with the rules of arrangement which exist in a given language. The rule is different from one language to another.

English is like many other thousands of language in the world, possess the highest level of grammatical elements, namely, sentence. A sentence is “ a group of words arranged in such a way, which generally consist of subject and predicate “ (Thompson, 1991 : 20). Poustma (1962 : 23) defined sentence as “ a group of related words expressing complete thoughts “ .

Meanwhile Gleason (1965 : 91) stated that sentence is “ an assemblage of words, expressed in proper form, arranged in proper order, and concurrent sense. While Clark (1967 : 43) said that a sentence is an assemblage of words to convey meanings arranged in a certain order which complies to the rule prevailing in a given language system” .

“ By meaning, According to this definition , a sentence is a “ complete thought “ . By function, According to this difinition , a sentence consists of subject and predicate. This difinition is more satisfactory because it is actually possible to identify the structural functions of subject and predicate in a sentence.”

While Frank further added to his definition of sentence as follows :

“ The definition we should like to offer here includes both functional and formal characteristics of a sentence. A sentence is a full predication containing a subject plus predicate with a finite verb. Its arrangement may be symbolized by such formulas as svo (Subject + Verb + Object), NI + V+N2 (noun + verb + noun) , or NP + NP (noun phrase + verb phrase).”

The definitions proposed by Thompson and Frank have something in common – that is to say, a sentence consists of subject element and

predicate element. It is for this reasons that the meanings of sentence as used in this research refers to the two definitions suggested by the two experts that a sentence is a group of words contains a subject and a predicate , and followed by other elements, which may function as object or complement.

B.1. Types Of Sentences

B.1.1 Classified by Functions

By forms, sentences are classified into : declarative (statement), negative, interrogative , imperative (command) , and exclamatory.

declarative

example :
They have spent their money.
S V O

interrogative

example :
Have they spent their money ?
Aux S V O

negative

example :
They haven't spent their money
S Aux-not V O

exclamatory

example :
How much money they have spent ?
how adj noun S V

B.2. Classified by forms

Classified form , sentences are divided into simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound complex sentence. Frank (1981 : 1) 4 described and defined each type of sentence as follows :

Simple sentence

- a. Simple sentence contains a subject and a full predication
Example :

Go !
Where are you ?
We didn't go to Bali.
I will give him an interesting
book.

b. Compound sentence

A compound sentence is a sentence which contains one or more independent clauses

Example :

- Sister is cooking and brother is reading a book.
- I like ice cream but she doesn't
- He didn't go to the film nor did I
- I neither drink coffee nor drink tea
- He didn't enjoy the film nor did I
- You are going to the office or you are going to the market.
- The weather was a rain ; the meeting was cancelled
- The weather was a rain ; therefore, the meeting was cancelled
- The weather was a rain ; so the meeting was cancelled

c. Complex sentence

A complex sentence is a sentence which contains one or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.

Example :

The meeting was cancelled because the weather was extremely bad.

d. Compound Complex sentence

A compound complex sentence is a sentence which contains one or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses

Example :

The meeting was cancelled because the weather was extremely a rain and the employee were told that the room would begin again when the condition become normal.

MEANING OF LANGUAGE LEARNING OUTCOMES

Language learning , in essence , is an effort done by a learner to achieve a certain level of skill in the language. This skill is subdivided into four skills, as we are all familiar with : listening , speaking, reading and writing.

Haris (1967 : 59) said that language includes four skills listening, speaking , reading and writing. If we are connect in referring to the above as complex skills, what do we identify as the components of each (1967 : 59). Each of the sub - skills have their specific the components explained in the following :

The two most important shared by all skills are structure and vocabulary.

Phonology (for the spoken forms) and orthography (for the written form).

Rate and general fluency with which these skills (the four language skills) are performed. Those four elements : structure , vocabulary , phonology / orthography , rate and general fluency, according to Harries " appear to constitute the principal linguistic components of four skills " .

From the above discussion , an essential thing that can be taken of is that language learning outcome is the knowledge and skill in the language : ability to communicate in that language through the spoken or written media.

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