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## VERBAL COMPLEMENTS IN ENGLISH AS FOUND IN THE JAKARTA POST

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### ABSTRACT

*This study deals with Verbal Complements as Found in The Jakarta Post issued in September 23, 2010. The objective of the study is to find out the functions of verbal complements in the sentences found in The Jakarta Post. Speaking of verbal complements, the writers use the theory of Aarts and Aarts to analyze the data. Aarts and Aarts distinguish the verbal complements into six types: direct object (DO), indirect object (IO), benefactive object (BO), subject attribute (SA), object attribute (OA), and predicator complement (PC). In accomplishing this study, the writers took the data from The Jakarta Post and choose the sentences that contain verbal complements. So, the total number are 225 data. Verbal complements which function as direct object are 92 data, verbal complements which function as indirect object are 12 data, verbal complements which function as benefactive object are 15 data, verbal complements which function as subject attribute are 72 data, verbal complements which function as object attribute are 25 data and verbal complements which function as predicator complement are 9 data. The result of analysis shows that the sentences in The Jakarta Post using verbal complements functioning as direct object (DO) is the highest rank, and followed by subject attribute (SA), object attribute (OA), benefactive object (BO), indirect object (IO) and predicator complement (PC). Predicator complement form of prepositional phrase, finite clause and non finite clause are not found in the data.*

Keywords : verbs, complements, functions

## I. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 The Background of the Study

A sentence must consist of several words in order to convey a complete meaning. According to Fillmore (1968: 21) sentence in its basic structure consists of a predicate and one or more noun phrase in English sentence. Wren and Martin (1986: 235) say that a sentence is a set of words which makes a complete meaning.

According to Aarts and Aarts (1982: 80) sentence may consist of simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound complex sentence. Simple sentence does not contain an embedded (or subordinate) sentence as realization of one of its functions. Compound sentence is one in which two or more sentence (called conjoins) have been coordinated. Complex sentence is sentence in which one or more sentence functions are realized by a clause (finite or non-finite). Compound complex

sentence has one coordinator and subordinator or more. Whatever sentence is used, it must have a subject and predicate. Only a sentence with a subject and predicate can carry a complete meaning. Even though we often see a sentence consisting of a single word, it really has a subject. For example, "Go!". We do not see the subject in that sentence because it is already deleted by using the so called imperative transformational rules.

A sentence in English must have subject and predicate. Predicate can consist of a verb only or a verb plus one or more verbal complements. So a sentence must have a predicate which is usually verb unless it is not a complete sentence. Verb is a word or phrase indicating an action, event, and state. For example: *John bought a book yesterday*. In this sentence, the verb *bought* (past tense) tells something about the subject *John* whereas *a book* is direct object that must be



present as complement of verb. The adverbial *yesterday* is an addition element in this sentence because its presence is just additional. Verb can be transitive verb, intransitive verb, and copulative verb or linking verb (Francis. 1983: 343). This kind of verb is usually complemented by other elements. Thus, all elements following the main verb are complements.

Aarts and Aarts (1982: 137) say that verbal complements are obligatory constituents of the predicate constituents in a sentence. They also proposed that complements are distinguished into six types: direct object (DO), indirect object (IO), benefactive object (BO), subject attribute (SA), object attribute (OA), and predicator complement (PC). For examples: He became conscious. I need some books to complete my assignment. Sentences (1) and (2) use the verbal complements. In

(1) the verbal complement is *conscious* and it functions as subject attribute and in (2) the verbal complements is *some books to complete my assignment* and it functions as direct object.

On this occasion, the writers are interested in examining the functions of verbal complements because the writers would like to see the syntactic functions of verbal complements in *The Jakarta Post*. *The Jakarta Post* is Indonesian newspaper but written in English language. This daily newspaper is circulated to all over Indonesia. The functions of verbal complements are interesting to study. The result of this study can help the readers of *The Jakarta Post* to understand the sentences used in newspaper. In relation to this explanation the writers would like to analyze the functions of verbal complements which have various functions in English.

#### The Problem of the Study

Based on the background above, the writers formulates the following question: What are the functions of English verbal complements found in *The Jakarta Post* ?

## 1.2 The Objective of the Study

Based on the problem of the study above, the objective of the study is to find out the functions of verbal complements in the sentence found in *The Jakarta Post*.

## 1.3 The Scope of the Study

In this study, the writers concentrate on the verbal complements which are found in *The Jakarta Post*. Verbal complements may function as direct object (DO), indirect object (IO), benefactive object (BO), subject attribute (SA), object attribute (OA), and predicative complement (PC) (Aarts and Aarts, 1982: 137). Thus the analysis refers to these functions as proposed by Aarts and Arts (1982).

## 1.4 The Method of the Study

In conducting this study, the writers use the term 'method' referring to the steps which are used. The steps are as follows:

### 1.5.1 The Source of the Data

The data were taken from *The Jakarta Post*, issued in September 23, 2010. *The Jakarta Post* consists of 28 pages but the writer collected the data from page one until page ten. All the sentences that contain verbal complements were picked out.

### 1.5.2 The Number of the Data

After the writers read the article in *The Jakarta Post*, the writers found 225 data that contain verbal complements of various functions. The data were classified according to each function of verbal complements.

### 1.5.3 The Way of Collecting Data

In collecting data, first of all the writers read the article in *The Jakarta Post* then underlined all the sentences containing verbal complements and wrote down on the notebook all the sentences which contain verbal complements found in *The Jakarta Post*. Finally, we classified them according to each of the functions of verbal



complements.

#### 1.5.4 The Way of Analyzing Data

In analyzing data, each of the main verbs in the sentences were identified to know their kind. After that the functions of the complement coming after the verb is examined. The complement following linking verbs functions as subject attribute, the complement following ditransitive verbs functions as indirect object, the complement following complex transitive verbs functions as object attribute and predicator complement, the complement following monotransitive/ transitive verbs functions as direct object and the complement following intransitive verbs functions as adverbial complement.

## II. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Verb

A verb is one of the grammatical categories which expresses an action or it can be stated verb asserts or predicates. Verb comes from the Latin *verbum*, a word. It means that a word tells or asserts something about a person or thing (Wren and Martin, 1990: 63). For example: My mother gave me a present. The verb *gave* tells or asserts something about *my mother* that *she gave me a present*. According to House and Susan (1950: 93) a verb is a part of speech which expresses an action (*run, walk, steal, kill, jump*), being (*am, become*), or state of being (*suffer, rejoice*) and they classified the verb according to its meaning and its form.

The verbs which always have a complement and passive form are transitive verbs. Their most characteristic formal feature is that when a passive form is substituted for an active form, the complement or a part of it must be made the subject if the meaning is to be preserved without significant change. For examples:

(3) He wrote a letter → active

A letter was written by him. → passive

(4) He took that pen. → active

That pen was taken by him. → passive

Based on their meanings, verbs are classified as transitive verb and intransitive verb. A transitive verb require object and an intransitive verb does not require object, so that it cannot be a passive form. The verbs *like died, smiled and cried* are traditionally called transitive verb because these kinds of verb do not require any object. Burton-Robert (1986: 73) states that verbs are subcategorized according to what other element must appear with them in the verb phrase. It means that they are subcategorized in term of their complementation types. They are monotransitive verb, intransitive verb, ditransitive verb, intensive verb, complex transitive verb and prepositional verb.

According to Quirk et.al (1985: 1170), there are five kinds classification of verb. They are linking verb or copular verb, monotransitive verb, ditransitive verb, complex transitive verb and intransitive verb.

#### 2.1.1 Linking Verb (copular verb) Group

Linking verbs or copular verb group is thought of as a structural linking between subject and complement (Quirk et.al, 1985: 1170). In this case no action is referred to and in the verb is merely a linking element (the meaning of the Latin "copula" between this second elements and the subject.

A verb is said to have copular complementation when it is followed by a subject complement or a predication adjunct, and when this element cannot be dropped without changing to meaning of the verb (Quirk et.al, 1985:1171). The verb in such a clause is a copular (linking) verb, and it is equivalent in function to the principal copula, the verb *be*. The main verb *be* is the most central copular verb, and the most neutral in meaning. In some cases, *be* is close in meaning to *become*. For example: *He becomes a doctor*. The verb *becomes* can be replaced by *be*' as *He is a doctor*. Then we can conclude that the verb is linking verb.

Linking verb or copular verb falls into two main classes, according to whether the



subject complement has the role of **current attribute** or of **resulting attribute**. Current attribute is stative and cannot occur with the progressive aspect and refer to the function of the subject complement. Resulting attribute is a process of the verb and refer to the action being described. The distinction corresponds to that between current copulas and resulting copulas. Normally, current copulas cannot co-occur with the progressive aspect. The distinction is illustrated below with an adjectival complement. Current: The girl seemed very restless. Resulting: The girl became very restless.

### 2.1.2 Ditransitive Verb Group

Ditransitive complementation in its basic form involves two object noun phrases (NPS), one is indirect object (IO), which is normally animate and positioned first, and the other is direct object (DO), which is normally inanimate (Quirk et.al, 1985: 1208). The two noun phrases differ from those of phrase as object complement in not being in a copular relationship. For examples: *give, sent* and *buy*.

- (5) I will give **him** a present.
- (6) He has sent **me** some money.
- (7) John will buy **her** a flower.

In sentences (5)-(7), the first complement NP (in bold) is said to function as the indirect object of the ditransitive verb, the second complement NP (in italic) function as the direct object.

Some ditransitive verbs have passive analogues which we shall distinguish as 'first' and 'second'. For examples:

- (8) He gave the girl a doll.
- (9) The girl was given a doll. (first passive)
- (10) A doll was given the girl. (second passive)

Of these sentences above, the first passive in which the indirect object becomes subject is more common. The prepositional paraphrase is more usual, as an alternative, than the second passive, *A doll was given to the girl*. Unlike ditransitive verbs with

indirect object and direct object, ditransitive verbs with prepositional objects normally have only one passive form. For examples:

- (11) We addressed our remarks to the children.
- (12) Our remarks were addressed to the children.
- (13) (\* The children were addressed our remarks (to)).

In sentence (19) the ditransitive verb *addressed* is followed by direct object *our remarks* and indirect object *the children* with preposition *to*. So it has only one passive form *our remarks were addressed to the children*.

### 2.1.3 Complex Transitive Verb Group

Complex transitive verb group takes two complements, a direct object and an object predicative (Quirk et.al, 1985: 1195). Again object predicative can take the form of an adjective phrase (AP), or a noun phrase (NP), or prepositional phrase (PP).

For examples:

- (14) I will make **you** *happy*. (AP)
- (15) He told **me** *something*. (NP)
- (16) I invite **him** *by sending message*. (PP)

In sentences (14) - (16) the first complement (in bold) functions as the direct object (DO). The second complement (in italic) functions as the object predicative (OP).

### 2.1.4 Intransitive Verb Group

The verb which may appear in the active voice without any complements is intransitive verb. An intransitive verb group is one that does not require any further constituent as a sister in the verb phrase. But since it has no complements, they can not appear as verbal elements of structures of complementation. For examples:

- (17) He died.
- (18) The sun shine.
- (19) The earth rounds.

The verb *died, shine, and rounds* can stand alone without any constituent behind them. These verbs have no complement but this is



not the same as 'zero' complementation. The term 'zero' complementation is used with reference to cases like *He is reading*, which may be opposed to *He is reading a book*. 'Zero' is only used if there is corresponding explicit complement, and not if there is no corresponding explicit complement normally, as in the case of *He died*, *The sun shines*, *The earth rounds* (Wekker and Haegeman, 1985:80).

### 2.1.5 Monotransitive/ Transitive VerbGroup

A monotransitive verb group is one which requires a single noun phrase to complement it. The noun phrase that complements a transitive verb is said to function as its direct object (Quirk et.al, 1985: 1176). For examples:

(20) She cut the cake (with a knife).

*Cut* is a monotransitive verb because it requires a single NP (the cake) which functions as direct object. *With a knife* is optional so it can be omitted without changing the meaning of the sentence.

(21) He boiled the water (in the pan).

*Boiled* is a monotransitive verb because it requires a single NP (the water) which functions as direct object. *In the pan* is optional so it can be omitted.

## 2.2 Complementation Vs Complement

Quirk et.al (1985: 1168) say that many verbs are versatile enough to allow several complementation types. There are four types of complementation to consider:

- (A) Intensive, e.g. John is only a boy.
- (B) Monotransitive, e.g. I have caught a big fish.
- (C) Complex transitive, e.g. She called him a hero.
- (D) Ditransitive, e.g. He give me a book.

We reserve the term complementation (as distinct from complements) for the function of the part or a phrase or clause which follows a word and completes the

specification of a meaning relationship which that word implied as such

complementation can be either obligatory or optional on the syntactic level. For example: *His daughter has become an accountant (for one year)*. The meaning of this sentence becomes imperfect when we have not completed yet "what his daughter has become". Thus in this sentence 'an accountant' is obligatory and 'for one year' is optional.

Culicover (1982: 214) uses the term complement rather than complementation as Quirk et.al. He says that a verb complement is a constituent that appears in the verb phrase following the verb. It turns out that verb can be classified according to what kinds of complements that occurred with it. According to him, the verb complement can be varied into two kinds: Infinitival complements and that - clause.

Quirk et.al (1985: 728) defined that the complement is normally a noun phrase or an adjective phrase. They classify complement into two. They are subject complement and object complement.

Crystal (1992:75) states that complement is an element or clause or sentence structure traditionally which associated with complementing the meaning specified by the verb. Similarly, Richards (1985: 52) says that complement is the part of the sentence which follows the verb and completes the sentence. For example: *She is a student*. *A student* is the part of sentence which follows the verb and the presence of the complements 'a student' is to complete the sentence. This complement can not be omitted. Based on the explanation above, it can be said that complement is the part of sentence that comes after a predicate constituent to complete the sentence. He further classifies the complement into:

(a) Subject complements: the complements linked to a subject by *be* or a linking verb. For example: She is a doctor.

*A doctor* is a subject complement because it is linked to the subject by *is*.

(b) Object complements: the complements linked to an object.



For example: We made her the chairperson.  
*The chairperson* is an object complement because it is linked to the object *her*.

Adjective complements: the complements linked to an adjective.

For example: I am glad that you can come.

*That you can come* is an adjective complement because it is linked to the adjective *glad*.

(c) Prepositional complements: the complements linked to a preposition.

For example: They argued about what to do.

*What to do* is a prepositional complement because it is linked to the preposition *about*.

## 2.3 Verbal Complements

Verbal complements are the obligatory constituent that appears in the verb phrase following the verb (Culicover, 1982: 246). It means that whatever follows the verb is called verbal complements. For example:

(22) The painter is painting my house yellow.

In sentence (22), *my house* and *yellow* are noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP). In this sense, the noun phrase complete the verb phrase and are therefore called complement of the verb *is painting*. Thus, verbal complements are elements following the verb in the verb phrase.

## 2.4 Types of Complement

The definition of complement has been discussed above. According to Van and Robot (1984: 299), there are six types of complement. They are:

### 2.4.1 Complements to Intensive Verbs

Complements to intensive verbs denote *what the subject is* (current verbs) or *what the subject becomes* (resulting verbs). Current verbs: *be, remain, appear, feel, look, prove, seem, sound, stay, keep, smell, and taste*. Resulting verbs: *become, fall, turn, get, go, grow, and run*. For examples:

(23) Mary *is* quite successful.

(24) The milk *turned* sour.

In sentence (23) *is* is the current verb and in sentence

(24) *turned* is the resulting verb.

### 2.4.2 Complements to Intransitive Verbs

Complements to intransitive verbs are also called adverbial complements. Some intransitive verbs that may require an adverbial complements are *be, live sit, stand, lie, hang* and *get*. For example:

(25) They sit over there.

In sentence (25), *over there* is a complement because it follows the intransitive verb *sit*.

### 2.4.3 Complements to Transitive Verbs

Transitive verbs may be subdivided into three classes. Verbs that take one single complements (direct object) are called **monotransitive verbs**, verbs taking two objects (indirect object and direct object) are called **ditransitive verbs**, and those taking a direct object and another (non-object) complements are referred to as **complex transitive verbs**. For example:

(26) Columbus *discovered* American in 1492.

(27) I *gave* him a novel.

(28) John *put* his car in the garage.

In these sentences, *discovered* is a monotransitive verbs which is followed by a single noun phrase, *gave* is ditransitive verb which requires two noun phrases and *put* is complex transitive verb which is followed by direct object *his car* and object predicative *in the garage*.

### 2.4.4 Complements to Monotransitive Verbs

Monotransitive verbs can be divided into six types. They are: monotransitive verbs with *-ing* participle clause without overt subject, monotransitive verbs with participle clause with overt subject, monotransitive verbs with *-ed* participle clause, monotransitive verbs with *to*-infinitive clause without overt subject, monotransitive verbs with *to*-infinitive clause with overt subject, and monotransitive verbs with bare infinitive clause. For examples:



(29) I cannot *avoid* meeting him.

(30) They accused *denied* having entered the factory.

*Avoid* is a monotransitive verb with *ing* participle clause without overt subject and *denied* is a monotransitive verb with *-ed* participle clause.

#### 2.4.5 Complements to Ditransitive Verbs

Complements to ditransitive verbs consist of direct object and indirect object. For example:

(31) I wish *you* a merry Christmas.

Complements *you a merry Christmas* consists of indirect object *you* and direct object *merry Christmas*.

#### 2.4.6 Complements to Complex Transitive Verbs

Complex transitive verbs take a direct object and another complement. This other complement may be further specified as belonging to one of four functional subcategories: object attribute, adverbial complements, predicator complements, and non-finite complements (clause). For example:

(32) He enabled me *to watch the game*.

This sentence has two complements, *me* as a direct object and *to watch the game* as non-finite complement (clause).

#### 2.5 The Functions of Complement

According to Aarts and Aarts (1982:137) verbal complements is obligatory constituents of the predicate constituents in a sentence. A complement consists of six functions:

1. Direct Object (DO)
2. Indirect Object (IO)
3. Benefactive Object (BO)
4. Subject Attribute (SA)
5. Object Attribute (OA)
6. Predicator Complement (PC)

In general it can be said that in sentences that contain verb complements, the complements are obligatory constituents of the predicate. However, the indirect object

constituent is often omissible, as appears from sentences like:

(33) He sent *us* a flower.

(34) Mary gave *him* a bottle of whisky.

In these sentences, *us* and *him* is as complements rather than adverbials.

The term 'complementation' used by Quirk et.al (1985: 1170) with their types such as mono-transitive, ditransitive, copular and complex transitive complementation are also used by Aarts and Aarts with their functions DO, IO, BO, SA, OA, PC. Look at these sentences:

(35a) Betty caught a pen.

(b) I think that we have met.

(c) I learned how to sail a boat.

These sentences are the examples of sentences using mono-transitive verb that are proposed by Quirk et.al and they are also called DO that are realized as NP, finite clause and non-finite clause by Aarts and Aarts.

(36a) I offered her some food.

(b) You told me that my sister was ill.

These sentences are the examples of sentences using ditransitive verb and they are also called IO.

(37) The term BO is also identical with the sentences using ditransitive verb

(36a and b) proposed by Quirk et.al. (38a)

John seems hungry.

(b) Betty is a clever student.

These sentences are the example of sentences using copular verb proposed by Quirk et.al and they are also called SA by Aarts and Aarts that are realized by AP and NP.

(39a) We called him a hero.

(b) The music drives me mad.

These sentences are the example of sentences using complex transitive verb proposed by Quirk et.al which is identical with OA proposed by Aarts and Aarts.

(40) Mary lacks confident.

This sentence is the example of sentences using mono-transitive verb no passive by Quirk et.al and it is called predicator complement, the term that is proposed by



Aarts and Aarts.

According to Aarts and Aarts (1982: 136), complement can be divided into two classes, they are **single complements** and **companion complements**. Single complements are those that can occur independently in an English sentence. They are the indirect object and the subject attribute. Companion complements can not occur independently, but must be accompanied by a direct object. They are the direct object, the benefactive object and the object attribute. Note that the predicator complement is either a single complements or a companion complements: Single complements: He takes offer.

Companion complements : You can not compare John with Jane.

### 2.5.1 Direct Object

A single complement may generally be said to function as direct object if it follows immediately after a verb phrase which (a) can occur in a passive sentence and (b) after passive preserves its meaning. For examples: (41) Shakespeare wrote Romeo and Juliet.

(42) Romeo and Juliet was written by Shakespeare.

If the verb phrase is followed two complements both of which can become subject of phrase or sentence, then first of these is in the indirect object, the second is the direct object.

The function of direct object can be realized by: a noun phrase, finite clause, non-finite clause and anticipatory it+ finite/ non-finite clause. For examples:

(43) I suddenly recognize *the postman*. (NP)

(44) -John admitted *that he was wrong*. (That-clause)

-I do not know *what he means*. (WH-clause)

(45) -We shall have to make *him resign*. (Bare infinitive clause)

-I have tried *cooking a cake*. (-ing participle clause)

-I saw *the old man beaten up*. (-ed participle clause)

(46) -We took *it* for granted *that Jack would*

*be there*.

(Anticipatory it+ finite clause)

-I left *it* to you to finish. (Anticipatory it+ non-finite clause)

### 2.5.2 Indirect Object

The term is used when a verb is followed by two NPs. Neither of which is associated with a preposition. In these structures the first NP is the indirect object and the second is the direct object. The function indirect object is associated with the first of two complements, both of which are characterized by their ability to function as subject in a corresponding passive sentence. For examples:

(47) Next month my mother will send *me* more money.

(48) Next month I shall be sent more money *by* my mother.

These sentences are substitutability by a *by*-phrase following the direct object constituent. Another characteristic of the indirect object constituents is its substitutability by a *to*-phrase following the direct object constituent. For example:

(49) John gave *Tina* a book.

This sentence can be paraphrased as: John gave a book *to* Tina. Frequently the prepositional phrase in a sentence like *John gave a book to Tina* is also referred to as indirect object.

### 2.5.3 Benefactive Object

As far as its position in the sentence is concerned, the constituent functioning as *benefactive object* resembles the direct object; it immediately precedes the direct object constituent. It can also be substituted for by a prepositional phrase, which usually requires the preposition *for*, not *to*, as in the case of the indirect object. The benefactive role is realized by *for his mother*- She is participant who 'benefits' from the action; it can frequently be identified by the preposition. For examples:

(50a) John gives his salary *for his mother*.



(BO)

(b) The salary is given *for his mother*. (BO)

In sentence (a) and (b), *for his mother* is benefactive object. Sentence (a) were substituted into passive (b), it requires the preposition *for*, not *to*, as in the case of the indirect object.

#### 2.5.4 Subject Attribute

The function subject attribute is associated with a constituent which complements the verb and is related to the subject of the sentence. This relationship is such that what is expressed by the attribute constituent is predicated of the subject. This can be done directly, where we have a copula verb linking the subject and the subject attribute. The relationship can also be expressed without an explicit verb. The subject attribute constituent usually follows the verb phrase. For examples:

(51) My boyfriend is a *nice fellow*.

(52) He became *conscious*.

The function of subject attribute can be realized by: a noun phrase, adjective phrase, prepositional phrase, finite clause and non-finite clause. For examples:

(53) I will meet *a good artist*. (NP)

(54) This flower smells *good*. (Adj P)

(55) My brother is *in Jakarta*. (PP)

(56) He does not want *to be what my friend was*. (Finite Clause)

(57) The problem is where *to hide it*. (Non-finite Clause)

#### 2.5.5 Object Attribute

Between the direct object constituent and the object attribute constituent there is a relationship such that what is expressed by the object attribute is predicated of the direct object constituent. Here then, we have a sentence pattern where the verb phrase is followed by two NPs. The first of which functions as direct object and the second have function which we call object attribute. For examples:

(58) The Archbishop crowned **the young prince**

king. (NP)

(59) The jury found **Mrs. Mary guilty**. (Adj P)

(60) Put **your head** *on my shoulder*. (PP)

(61) Paint **the door** *whatever colour you like*. (Finite clause)

**I call that** *putting the cart before the house*. (Non finite clause)

The first complement (in bold) function as direct object and the second complement (in italic) function as object attribute.

#### 2.5.6 Predicator Complement

Strictly speaking the term predicator complement could be said with the reference to all those constituents that obligatorily complement the verb. However, we shall here use it in a restricted sense to denote an obligatory constituent which does not meet the criteria we have used to define the other five complement types. For examples:

(62) The girl resembles her father.

(63) That tin contains tobacco.

The underlined constituents function as predicator complement since they are preceded by verb that can not be passivized or, if they can, do not preserve their meaning.

The function of predicator complement can be realized by: a noun phrase, preposition phrase, finite clause and non-finite clause. For examples:

(64) I have two *houses in this town*. (NP)

(65) I belong *to you*. (PP)

(66) It means *that we shall have to finish our assignment*. (Finite Clause)

(67) - He failed to see what the matter with her was. (-to participle)

- I can not sure him losing her bad habit. (-ing clause)

- He could not make him won. (-ed participle)

Generally the predicator complement (PC) is all those constituents that can act as a single or as a companion complements. It is obligatorily complements of the verb of a sentence. The predicator complement (PC) is different from the direct object (DO). While as a single complements, the predicator complement (PC) needs non transitive verb.



If it can, it does not preserve its meaning. It is used in a restricted sense to denote an obligatory constituent which does not meet the criteria we have used to define the other five complement types.

### III. THE ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

The functions of verbal complements can be divided into six types. They are: direct object (DO), indirect object (IO), benefactive object (BO), subject attribute (SA), object attribute (OA), and predicator complement (PC). Based on the data, there are 92 sentences containing direct object, 12 sentences containing indirect object, 15 sentences containing benefactive object, 72 sentences containing subject attribute, 25 sentences containing object attribute and 9 sentences containing predicator complement.

#### 3.1 Direct Object (DO)

Direct object is a single complement which follows immediately after a verb phrase and it occurs in a passive sentence and after passivization. Based on this function, direct object can be realized by a noun phrase, finite clause and non-finite clause.

##### 3.1.1 Noun Phrase

There are 50 data using noun phrase functioning as direct object, but only 4 data analyzed in this part. These four data can represent the rest as the following.

- (1) The police claim the armed men who killed three officers at the precinct police station. (1)
- (2) They've already adopted the concept of violence against the state. (4)
- (3) A group of armed men attacked Hamparan Perak police office in Deli Serdang regency. (7)
- (4) We have recorded high economic growth. (131)

In sentence (1) the armed men who killed three officers at the precinct police station is a noun phrase. It functions as

direct object because it follows the transitive verb claim. Typically, the characteristic of a direct object is its ability to be a subject in a passive clause. So the result is *The armed men who killed three officers at the precinct police station is claimed by the police*. In sentence (2) the concept of violence against the state is a noun phrase. It functions as direct object because it follows the transitive verb adopted. The characteristic of direct object is its ability to be a subject in a passive sentence. So the result is *The concept of violence against the state have been adopted by them*. In sentence (3) Hamparan Perak police office in Deli Serdang regency is a noun phrase. It functions as direct object because it follows the transitive verb attacked. The characteristic of direct object is its ability to be a subject in a passive sentence. So the result is *Hamparan Perak police office in Deli Serdang regency was attacked by a group of armed men*. In sentence (4) high economic growth is a noun phrase. It functions as direct object because it follows the transitive verb have recorded. The characteristic of direct object is its ability to be a subject in a passive sentence. So the result is *High economic growth have been recorded by our*.

##### 3.1.2 Finite Clause

There are 24 data using finite clause functioning as direct object, but only 4 data analyzed in this sentence. These four data can represent the rest as the following.

- (5) Initial investigation indicated that between 12 and 14 attackers had stormed the station abroad six motorcycle. (8)
- (6) He told that the skipper must be set free unconditionally. (36)

In sentence (5) that between 12 and 14 attackers had stormed the station abroad six motorcycles is a finite clause. It functions as direct object because it follows the transitive verb indicated and moreover the direct object in sentence (5) can occur in a passive sentence and it preserves a meaning: "that



between 12 and 14 attackers had stormed the station abroad sis motorcycles was indicated by initial investigation". In sentence (6) *that the skipper must be set free unconditionally* is a finite clause. It functions as direct object because it follows the transitive verb *told*, and moreover direct object in sentence (6) can occur in a passive sentence and it preserves a meaning: "that the skipper must be set free unconditionally is told by him".

(7) I see why international cooperation is very important. (72)

(8) It shows how fragile the relationship is even if on the economic side, it is all gung-ho. (114)

In sentence (7) why international cooperation is very important is a finite clause. It functions as direct object because it follows the transitive verb *see*. We can change this active sentence into a passive sentence, so the result is: "why international cooperation is very important was not seen by me. In sentence (8) *how fragile the relationship is even if on the economic side, it is all gung-ho* is a finite clause. It functions as direct object because it follows the transitive verb *shows*. We can change this active sentence into a passive sentence, so the result is: "how fragile the relationship is even if on the economic side, it is all gung-ho is shown by it".

### 3.1.3 Non- finite Clause

There are 18 data using non- finite clause functioning as direct object, but only 6 data analyzed in this part. Non- finite clause is also categorized as the form of direct object. The non-finite clause is marked by the bare infinitive, -ing participle clause, and to-infinitive clause as can be seen in the following.

(9) He ordered police precincts across the country anticipated similar attack. (6)

(10) Hotbonar suspected many of owners of the unclaimed pensions work in big mining. (20)

In sentence (9) the transitive verb *ordered* is followed by the direct object *police*

*precinct across the country* and non-finite clause in the form of bare infinitive clause *anticipated similar attack*. In sentence (10) the transitive verb *suspected* is followed by the direct object *many owners of the unclaimed pensions* and non-finite clause in the form of bare infinitive clause *work in big mining*.

(11) Nur Amalia blamed the government for failing to enforce clear regulations. (57)

(12) He expected *his colleagues to bring home concrete results from their field trip*. (68)

(13) It would take 20 years just to restore water quality in Citarum River. (99)

In sentence (11) the verb *blamed* is followed by *the direct object the government for failing* and the non-finite in the form of to-infinitive clause *to enforce clear regulation*. In sentence (12) the verb *expected* is followed by the direct object *his colleagues* and the non-finite in the form of to- infinitive clause *to bring home concrete results from their field trip*. In sentence (13) the verb phrase *would take* is followed by the direct object *20 years just* and the non- finite in the form of to- infinitive clause *to restore water quality in Citarum River*.

(14) East Kalimantan's forestry office found 181 mining firms and 42 plantations operating illegally in the province. (51)

In sentence (14) the verb *found* is followed by the direct object *181 mining and 42 plantations*, and followed by a non-finite clause in the form of -ing participle clause *operating illegally in the province*.

### 3.2 Indirect Object

The function of indirect object is associated with one or two complements, both of which are characterized by their ability to function as subject in a corresponding passive sentence. There are 12 data functions as indirect object, but only 6 data analyzed in this part. These seven data are presented as follow:

(15) Companies pay their premiums to Jamsostek. (27)



- (16) He sells alcohol to the minors. (60)  
(17) Program modules will give teaching English to young learners. (102)  
(18) I took her to a doctor. (125)  
(19) G20 crisis management has given too little consideration to the needs of people in poorer countries. (136)  
(20) I tell that to the Muslim group. (173)  
(21) Arun has made noticeable contributions to the national and local economy for more than three decades. (178)

All the underlined clauses in sentences (15-21) function as indirect object. In sentence (15) *their premium* functions as indirect object because it follows the ditransitive verb *pay*, and moreover the indirect object in sentence (15) can occur in passive sentence "Their premium is paid by companies to Jamsostek". In sentence (16) *alcohol* functions as indirect object because it follows the ditransitive verb *sells*, and moreover the indirect object in sentence (16) can occur in passive sentence "Alcohol is sold by him to the minors". In sentence (17) *teaching English* functions as indirect object because it follows the ditransitive verb *will give*, and moreover the indirect object in this sentence (17) can occur in passive sentence "Teaching English will be given by program module to young learners". In sentence (18) *her* functions as indirect object because it follows the ditransitive verb *took*, and moreover the indirect object in this sentence (18) can occur in passive sentence "She was taken by me to a doctor". In sentence (19) *too little consideration* functions as indirect object because it follows the ditransitive verb *has given*, and moreover the indirect object in this sentence (19) can occur in passive sentence "Too little consideration had been given by G20 crisis management to the needs of people in poorer country". In sentence (20) *that* functions as indirect object because it follows the ditransitive verb *tell*, and moreover the indirect object in this sentence (20) can occur in passive sentence "That is told by me to the Muslim group". In sentence (21) *noticeable*

*contributions* functions as indirect object because it follows the ditransitive verb *has made*, and moreover the indirect object in this sentence

(21) can occur in passive sentence "Noticeable contributions have been made by Arun to the national and local economy for more than three decades".

### 3.3 Benefactive Object

The function of benefactive object can also be substituted for by a prepositional phrase, which usually requires the preposition 'for' not 'to' as in the case of indirect object. There are 15 data functions as benefactive object, but only 7 data analyzed in this part. These seven data can represent the rest as the following.

- (22) Jamsostek offers four kinds of social security programs for participants. (26)  
(23) They promoting equality for women. (35)  
(24) The end of Dutch colonization introduced fresh air for the new country. (49)  
(25) Some ministry officials allegedly marked up the cost of tickets for Indonesian diplomats. (64)  
(26) The cheap flats are prioritized for low income workers participating in social security programs. (101)  
(27) Jamsostek has constructed two blocks of low cost flats for low income workers on the island. (106)  
(28) We supplied the LNG pumps for Arun. (181)

All the underlined phrases in sentence (22- 28) are noun phrase which function as benefactive object that use prepositional phrase 'for'.

### 3.4 Subject Attribute

The function of subject attribute is associated with a constituent which is a complement of the verb and it is related to the subject of the sentences. The verb that follows subject attribute is signed with a copular or linking verb such as *be*, *look*,



become, remain, etc. Based on this function, subject attribute can be realized as: noun phrase, adjective phrase, prepositional phrase, finite clause and non-finite clause.

### 3.4.1 Noun Phrase

There are 18 data using noun phrase functioning as subject attribute, but only 6 data analyzed in this part. These six data can represent the rest as the following.

- (29) The main target is owners of illegal plantations and mining firms. (70)
- (30) I am the only child in my father's family who is married. (85)
- (31) The construction of cheap flats was part of the company's Labor Earmark Program. (105)
- (32) The workers housing program is a not-for-profit program. (107)
- (33) Our gross domestic product is one of the largest in the world. (132)
- (34) He also was an advocate for the financial regulatory legislation Obama signed into law. (180)

All of the underlined phrases in sentences (29- 34) are noun phrases and they function as subject attribute. In sentence (29) *owners of illegal plantations and mining firms* is a noun phrase. It functions as subject attribute because it follows the linking verb *is*. In sentence (30) *the only child in my father's family who married* is a noun phrase. It functions as subject attribute because it follows the linking verb *am*. In sentence (31) *part of the company's Labor Earmark Program* is a noun phrase. It functions as subject attribute because it follows the linking verb *was*. In sentence (32) *a not-for-profit program* is a noun phrase. It functions as subject attribute because it follows the linking verb *is*. In sentence (33) *one of the largest in the world* is a noun phrase. It functions as subject attribute because it follows the linking verb *is*. In sentence (34) *an advocate for the financial regulatory legislation Obama signed into law* is a noun phrase. It functions as subject attribute

because it follows the linking verb *was*.

### 3.4.2 Adjective Phrase

Adjective phrase comes to identify the work of adjective. The adjective phrase gives the explanation to the previous clause, the subject of the sentence. There are 15 data using adjective phrase functions as subject attribute, but only 6 data analyzed in this part. These six data are categorized as the following.

- (35) This over-exploitation of ground water is not good for the environment. (129)
- (36) By the same token, Indonesia is also enigmatic, mindboggling and paradoxical. (146)
- (37) But the government is incredibly stupid. (170)
- (38) Any other arguments are simply ignorant. (176)
- (39) The square meter house is just too small to accommodate a toilet. (199)
- (40) He was grateful for summer's service during a time of "great peril for our country". (207)

All the underlined phrases in sentences (35-40) are adjective phrases and they function as subject attribute. In sentence (35) *not good for the environment* is an adjective phrase and it functions as subject attribute because it follows the linking verb *is*. In sentence (36) *enigmatic, mindboggling and paradoxical* is an adjective phrase and it functions as subject attribute because it follows the linking verb *is*. In sentence (37) *incredibly stupid* is an adjective phrase and it functions as subject attribute because it follows the linking verb *is*. In sentence (38) *simply ignorant* is an adjective phrase and it functions as subject attribute because it follows the linking verb *are*. In sentence (39) *too small* is an adjective phrase and it functions as subject attribute because it follows the linking verb *is*. In sentence (40) *grateful for summer's service during a time of "great peril for our country"* is an adjective phrase and it functions as subject attribute because it follows the linking verb



was.

### 3.4.3 Prepositional Phrase

There are 30 data using prepositional phrase functions as subject attribute, but only 6 data analyzed in this part. These six data can represent the rest as the following.

- (41) Shells recovered at the scene of the crime. (13)
- (42) The interviews were conducted from September 2009 to January 2010. (41)
- (43) The group is staying at the Marriot Hotel London. (65)
- (44) The Citarum runs about 225 kilometers in West Java Province. (98)
- (45) We are moving to a knowledge-based economy. (111)
- (46) Jesus did not die upon the cross. (160)

All the underlined parts in sentences (41-46) are prepositional phrases and they function as subject attribute. In sentence (41) *at the scene of the crime* is a prepositional phrase. It functions as subject attribute. In sentence (42) *from September 2009 to January 2010* is a prepositional phrase. It functions as subject attribute. In sentence (43) *at the Marriot Hotel London* is a prepositional phrase. It functions as subject attribute. In sentence (44) *about 225 kilometers West Java Province* is a prepositional phrase. It functions as subject attribute. In sentence (45) *to a knowledge-based economy* is a prepositional phrase. It functions as subject attribute. In sentence (46) *upon the cross* is a prepositional phrase. It functions as subject attribute.

### 3.4.4 Finite Clause

There are only 2 data using finite clause functioning as subject attribute. They can be seen in the following.

- (47) The good news is that there has been some real success in development goals set forth by world leaders a decade ago. (133)
- (48) Another Muslim view is that Jews attempted to kill Jesus on the cross but did not succeed. (163)

In sentence (47) *that there has been some real success in development goals set forth by world leaders a decade ago* is a finite clause. It functions as subject attribute because it follows the linking verb *is*. In sentence (48) *that Jews attempted to kill Jesus on the cross but did not succeed* is a finite clause. It functions as subject attribute because it follows the linking verb *is*.

### 3.4.5 Non-finite Clause

Subject attribute can also be in the form of non-finite clause. The non-finite clause is marked by the bare infinitive, -ing clause and to infinitive clause. There are 7 data using non-finite clause functions as subject attribute, but only 4 data analyzed in this part as the following.

- (49) Only 49 percent claim was ready to welcome this new challenge. (40)
- (50) Poor construction was to blame for the rapid deterioration of the road. (192)

In sentence (49, 50) the underlined clauses are subject attribute in the form of non-finite clause. In sentence (49) *to welcome this new challenge* is a non-finite clause in the form of to infinitive clause. It functions as subject attribute because it follows the linking verb *was*. In sentence (50) *to blame for the rapid deterioration of the road* is a non-finite clause in the form of to infinitive clause. It functions as subject attribute because it follows the linking verb *was*.

- (51) The resulting numbers are staggering for a country of just 23 million people. (217)
- (52) We are looking at potentially large social unrest. (223)

In sentences (51, 52) the underlined clauses are subject attribute in the form of non-finite clause. In sentence (51) *staggering for a country of just 23 million people* is a non-finite clause in the form of -ing clause. It functions as subject attribute because it follows the linking verb *are*. In sentence (52) *looking at potentially large social unrest* is a non-finite clause in the form of -ing clause. It functions as subject attribute because it follows the linking verb



are.

### 3.5 Object Attribute

In a sentence pattern there is a verb phrase which is followed by two noun phrases. The first functions as direct object and the second have function which is called object attribute. Based on its function, object attribute can be realized as: (i) noun phrase, (ii) adjective phrase, (iii) prepositional phrase, (iv) finite clause, and (v) non-finite clause.

#### 3.5.1 Noun Phrase (NP)

There are 6 data using noun phrase functioning as object attribute, but only 4 data analyzed in this part. These four data can be seen as the following.

(53) He can assign him as outgoing. (44)

(54) The president can reappoint Hendarman as attorney general for another term. (45)

(55) Arun's production made Indonesia the world's largest exporter of LNG. (179)

(56) Critics see it as a deal cut by business leader and politicians. (220)

All the underlined phrases in sentences (53- 56) function as object attribute in the form of noun phrase. In sentence (53) the verb phrase *can assign* is followed by two noun phrases. The first is *him* as the direct object and the second is *as outgoing* which functions as object attribute. In sentence (54) the verb phrase *can reappoint* is followed by two noun phrases. The first is *Hendarman* as the direct object and the second is *as attorney general for another term* which functions as object attribute. In sentence (55) the verb phrase *made* is followed by two noun phrases. The first *Indonesia* as the direct object and the second is *the world's largest exporter of LNG* which functions as object attribute. In sentence (56) the verb phrase *see* is followed by two noun phrases. The first is *it* as a direct object and the second is *as a deal cut by business leader and politicians* which functions as object attribute.

#### 3.5.2 Adjective Phrase (AP)

There are only 2 data using adjective phrase functioning as object attribute, they are :

(57) He has made it harder to achieve the anti-poverty goals. (33)

(58) We want to make the process simpler, smoother and cheaper. (182)

The underlined phrases in sentence (57 and 58) are adjective phrases which function as object attribute. In sentence (57) the verb phrase *has made* is followed by two noun phrases. The first is *it* as the direct object and the second is *harder to achieve the anti-poverty goals* which functions as object attribute. In sentence (58) the verb phrase *want to make* is followed by two noun phrases. The first is *the process* as the direct object and the second *simpler, smoother and cheaper* which functions as object attribute.

#### 3.5.3 Prepositional Phrase (PP)

There are 10 data using prepositional phrase functioning as object attribute, but only 5 data analyzed in this part. These five data can represent the rest, they are :

(59) The land agency could apply good governance in the land registration system. (54)

(60) Some media put the number of reptiles at closer to 400. (59)

(61) He brings Hassan to the stand. (62)

(62) Vice president Boediono left Jakarta on Wednesday morning for New York. (81)

(63) They have seen few clouds on the Australian horizon. (212)

All the underlined phrases in the sentences (59- 63) are prepositional phrases functioning as object attribute. In sentence (59) the verb phrase *could apply* is followed by two noun phrases. The first is the direct object *good governance* and the second is *in the land registration system* which functions as object attribute. In sentence (60) the verb phrase *put* is followed by two noun phrases. The first is the direct object *the*



*number of reptiles* and the second is *at closer to 400* which functions as object attribute. In sentence (61) the verb phrase *brings* is followed by two noun phrases. The first is the direct object *Hassan* and the second is *to the stand* which functions as object attribute. In sentence (62) the verb phrase *left* is followed by two noun phrases. The first is the direct object *Jakarta* and the second is *on Wednesday morning for New York* which functions as object attribute. In sentence (63) the verb phrase *have seen* is followed by two noun phrases. The first is the direct object *few clouds* and the second is *on the Australian horizon* which functions as object attribute.

#### 3.5.4 Finite Clause

There are only 2 data using finite clause functioning as object attribute in the form of finite clause, they are :

(64) He had heard information that Imam would clarify the report if the latter was nominated as the police chief candidate. (50)

(65) That is a major reason why he expects the Reserve Bank of Australia to raise interest rates to 5.75 percent. (214)

In sentences (64 and 65) all underlined phrases function as object attribute in the form of finite clause. In sentence (64) the verb phrase *had heard* is followed by two noun phrases. The first is the direct object *information* and the second is *that Imam would clarify the report if the latter was nominated as the police chief candidate* which functions as object attribute. In sentence (65) the verb phrase *is* is followed by two noun phrases. The first is a direct object *a major reason* and the second is *why he expects the Reserve Bank of Australia to raise interest rates to 5.75 percent* which functions as object attribute.

#### 3.5.5 Non-finite Clause

The non-finite clause is marked by the bare infinitive clause, ing participle clause and to infinitive clause. There are 5 data

using non-finite clause functioning as object attribute, but only 4 data analyzed in this part, they are :

(66) Prigi Arisandi demanded president and the Environment Ministry to improve the quality of Brantas River. (100)

(67) Developed countries must assist Indonesia to reach the desired global targets of environmental sustainability. (103)

(68) A bank should have protocol to resolve the issues to avoid having a negative impact on another bank. (121)

(69) In both urban and rural areas, most people exploit ground water to meet their daily needs. (128)

In sentences (66-69) all underlined phrases are function as object attribute in the form of non-finite clause. In sentence (66) the verb phrase *demanded* is followed by two noun phrases. The first is the direct object *President and the Environment Ministry* and the second is *to improve the quality of Brantas River* which functions as object attribute. In sentence (67) the verb phrase *must assist* is followed by two noun phrases. The first is the direct object *Indonesia* and the second is *to reach the desired global targets of environmental sustainability* which functions as object attribute. In sentence (68) the verb phrase *should have* is followed by two noun phrases. The first is the direct object *protocol* and the second is *to resolve the issues to avoid having a negative impact on another bank* which functions as object attribute. In sentence (69) the verb phrase *exploit* is followed by two noun phrases. The first is direct object *ground water* and the second is *to meet their daily needs* which functions as object attribute.

#### 3.6 Predicator Complement

Predicator complement follows transitive verbs and looks like a direct object, but it cannot be turned into passive. It can be realized as: (i) noun phrase. (ii) prepositional phrase, (iii) finite clause and



(iv) non-finite clause. There are 9 data using noun phrase functions as predicator complement, but only 3 data analyzed in this part. These three data can represent the rest as the following.

- (70) Brazen slaying has police on alert. (2)
- (71) More than 40 percent of the residents do not have toilets in their homes. (197)
- (72) I have no other choice but to use the public bathroom, I have to pay money for that. (200)

In sentences (70- 72) all underlined phrases are noun phrases and they function as predicator complement and their position follow the transitive verbs so that it looks like direct object. In sentence (70) *police on alert* is a noun phrase which follows a transitive verb *has*. In sentence (71) *toilets in their homes* is a noun phrase which follows a transitive verb *have*. In sentence (72) *other choice* is a noun phrase which follows a transitive verb *have*.

Predicator complement can also be in the form of prepositional phrase, finite clause and non-finite clause but they are not analyzed since no data is found.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

This chapter gives the answer to the problem of this research, what are the functions of English verbal complements found in *The Jakarta Post*. The answer can be in the following conclusion. Having analyzed the data, the writer finds the kinds of the function of the verbal complements proposed by Aarts and Aarts (1982). Aarts and Aarts distinguish the function of verbal complements into six types. They are: direct object (DO), indirect object (IO), benefactive object (BO), subject attribute (SA), object attribute (OA), and predicator complement (PC). The total number of the functions of the verbal complements are 225 data.

The function of verbal complements as direct object are 92 data consists of direct object form noun phrase are 50 data, direct object form of finite clause are 24 data and

direct object form of non-finite clause are 18 data. The function of verbal complements as indirect object are 12 data. The function of verbal complements as benefactive object are 15 data. The function of verbal complements as subject attribute are 72 data, consists of subject attribute as noun phrase are 18 data, subject attribute as adjective phrase are 15 data, subject attribute as prepositional phrase are 30 data, subject attribute as finite clause are 2 data, and subject attribute as non finite clause are 7 data. The function of verbal complements as object attribute are 25 data, consists of object attribute as noun phrase are 6 data, object attribute as adjective phrase are 2 data, object attribute as prepositional phrase are 10 data, object attribute as finite clause are 2 data and object attribute as non finite clause are 5 data. The function of predicator complement are 9 data. These nine data are function as predicator complement as noun phrase. The function of predicator complement as prepositional phrase, finite clause and non finite clause are not found in the data.

The usage of the verbal complements in *The Jakarta Post* particularly *The Jakarta Post* these produced mostly used the function of verbal complement, especially direct object (DO) is the highest rank, then followed by subject attribute (SA), object attribute (OA), benefactive object (BO), indirect object (IO), and predicator complement (PC).

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