

## ENGLISH FINITE DEPENDENT CLAUSES WITHIN COMPLEX SYNTACTIC STRUCTURES OF MODIFICATION

Obat Mikael Depari  
*Program Studi Sastra Inggris Fakultas Sastra  
Universitas Katolik Widya Mandala Madiun*

### ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini merupakan kajian sintaksis untuk mendeskripsikan penggunaan klausa terikat bahasa Inggris dalam kalimat majemuk bertingkat, yang meliputi klausa nomina, ajektiva, dan adverbial ditinjau berdasarkan fungsinya sebagai **modifier** dalam struktur modifikasi. Selanjutnya klausa –klausa terikat tersebut disandingkan dengan **head** masing-masing guna menemukan hubungan gramatika kedua konstituen. Dalam hal ini, **head** berupa nomina, pronomina, verba, ajektiva, adverbial, atau kalimat.

Metode yang digunakan bersifat deskriptif. Data diambil dari novel *Journey to the Centre of the Earth* karangan Jules Verne dengan teknik **purposive sampling**.

Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa ketiga jenis klausa terikat ditemukan penggunaannya sebagai **modifier**. Di antara ketiga jenis klausa tersebut, klausa adverbial menduduki frekwensi penggunaan yang paling tinggi dan klausa nomina paling rendah. Sementara, **head** yang paling banyak digunakan adalah verba dan yang paling sedikit ialah pronomina.

Klausa-klausa adverbial yang digunakan sebagai **modifier** pada umumnya menunjukkan pertalian waktu dan tempat terhadap **head**. Hal ini dianggap wajar karena novel yang dikaji berkaitan dengan aspek temporal dan spatial yang melekat pada para pelaku serta peristiwa.

**Kata kunci:** klausa terikat, kalimat majemuk bertingkat, struktur modifikasi

### A. Introduction

This research is an attempt at a grammatical analysis of English complex syntactic structures in order to reveal various finite-dependent clauses which are capable of filling the functional slot of modifiers together with the heads in those structures. The problems involved in this study are felt quite challenging, and the aspects of the problems are frequently found by learners in studying English. So, the topic is considered relevant to discuss in a scientific study..

As a matter of fact, learners of English as a second language in Indonesia often encounter a great deal of difficulties to master the language without knowing its structures, especially complex syntactic structures, inasmuch as some different types of finite-dependent clauses may be introduced by the same subordinators or clause markers, but function differently in sentences. For instance:

- (1) After a good walk I returned to Mr Fridriksson's house, *where I found my uncle in conversation with his host* (Vernes, 2003: 30).
- (2) *Where he is going* is a secret (Wishon and Burks, 1980: 174).
- (3) She lives *where the Johnsons used to live* (Frank, 1972: 240).
- (4) The car is where you parked it (Wishon and Burks, 1980: 180).

Each of the four sentences contains a dependent clause that is marked by the same subordinator *where*, but the functions of the four sub clauses introduced by the subordinator *where* in the complex sentences (1), (2), (3), and (4) are quite different. The dependent clause *where I found my uncle in conversation with his host* in the complex sentence (1) belongs to adjective clause because it modifies or limits the meaning of the noun-phrase *the house*. Next, the dependent clause *where he is going* in the complex sentence (2) functions as subject of the main clause, so it must be a noun clause. While, the dependent clause *where the Johnsons used to live* in the complex sentence (3) is an adverb clause since it modifies the verb *lives* and can replace an adverb of place without changing the content of the sentence. Then, the dependent clause *where you parked it* in the complex sentence (4) fills the functional slot of complement to complete the predication. Because it indicates the place where the car is, the sub clause should be an adverb clause.

Moreover, some finite-dependent clauses of one kind may be introduced by different subordinators. A noun clause, for example, can be introduced by interrogator, particle, and connector 'that', depending on the kinds of simple sentences from which the noun clauses are derived. The following examples may clarify the discussion:

- (5) *What he said* made me angry (Swan, 1996: 492).
- (6) The problem is *whether we need it* (Quirk et al, 1982: 731).
- (7) The man told me *that she and John had been married for eight years* (Jones, 1992: 55).

The interrogator *what* in the complex sentence (5) introduces the noun clause *what he said* and serves as object in the noun clause, which is derived from a simple sentence *what did he say?*. Likewise, the particle *whether* in the complex sentence numbered (6) introduces the noun clause *whether we need it* and acts as pure marker in the noun clause, which is derived from *do we need it?*. While, the connector 'that' in the complex sentence (7) introduces the noun clause *that she and John had been married for eight years* and fills no functional slot in the noun clause, which is derived from *she and John had been married for eight years*.

Even, some finite-dependent clauses are introduced by no formal indicators or clause markers at all. These kinds of sub clauses are usually called contact clauses and zero 'that' clauses. For instance:

- (8) He said *they had first met at a New Year's Eve party*. (Jones, 1992: 55).
- (9) Paris is a city *I've always wanted to visit* (Swan, 1996: 489).
- (10) *Had I not broken the code*, we would not be going off to our deaths (Verne, 2003: 27).

The finite dependent clause *they had first met at a New Year's Eve party* in the complex sentences (8) is actually introduced by the connector '*that*' functioning as a pure marker in the finite dependent clause. Since the clause fills the object slot in the complex sentence, it must be a noun clause. Next, the finite dependent clause *I've always wanted to visit* in the complex sentence (9) is introduced by the relative pronoun *which* or *that* which functions as object of the verb phrase *wanted to visit* in the sentence. Because the finite dependent clause modifies the noun phrase *a city*, it should be an adjective clause. Then, the finite dependent clause *had I not broken the code*, which is in inverted order, is actually introduced by the subordinator '*if*'. The clause is derived from *if I had not broken the code* and modifies the main clause *we would not be going off to our deaths*, so it belongs to an adverb clause.

In short, based upon the problems as stated above, the functions of finite-dependent clauses in complex syntactic structures cannot be determined only by the positions and subordinators they have, but also by their relationship with other constituents in the complex syntactic structures where they exist.

## B. Review of Related Literature

### 1. Syntax

Syntax is one of the basic branches of linguistic study. It has to do with words, phrases, clauses, or sentences as the constituents of a larger construction. Atkinson et al in *Foundations of General Linguistics* state that syntax is concerned with the organisation of meaningful elements within the sentence (1982: 145). In addition, Hill clarifies that:

Syntax is the ordering of the sentence elements. It is concerned with the discovery of basic sentence types and with the description of the possible substitutions for each element of the basic types. The order of elements is fixed to a greater or lesser degree, and there are many restrictions on the combinations, which may occur. For example, observation of English sentence patterns will uncover many in which a relative clause follows noun: *the lady*

*whom I saw, the man who bought the car.* It would be unusual to find *the whom I saw lady, the who bought the car man,* or anything of this sort (1969: 56).

Besides, Gleason says that syntax is the study of the arrangements of words into phrases and sentences or syntactical constructions (1955: 128). It means that syntax is concerned with the way how words are arranged in order to form syntactical constructions.

## 2. Syntactic Structures

Syntactic structure is also known as syntactic construction. Nelson Francis in *The Structures of American English* says:

Minimal syntactic structures are combinations of no more than two lexical words, with or without function words. In other words, grammatically words are combined with one another to make larger structures that convey a wider meaning than the aggregate of the independent meanings of the words themselves. It is found when it is done along with the full or lexical words. There are four basic types of syntactic structures, namely: *structures of modification, structures of predication, structures of complementation, and structures of coordination.* (1958: 291-292).

In accordance with the topic of discussion in this research, the structure of modification is the only syntactic structure to discuss here.

## 3. Structures of Modification

A structure of modification has two components, a *head* and a *modifier*, whose meaning serves to broaden, qualify, select, change, describe, or in some other way affect the meaning of the head. Both the head and modifier may be single words but they are by no means always in the case. The head and modifier which are the immediate constituents of a structure of modification may themselves be structures of more or less complexity.

The head of a structure of modification can be a noun, a verb, an adjective, an adverb, or a function word. Likewise, each of the four parts of speech, sometimes in special inflected forms, and some of certain function words may function as modifier.

## 4. Complex Structures

Syntactic structures may be simple, compound, and complex in nature. Marcella Frank in *Modern English: A Practical Reference Guide* asserts:

Two approaches to the analysis of syntactic structures have contributed to an understanding of how such structures are used to build up sentences. Both are based on different conceptions of what the sentence is. According to one view, the sentence represents an expansion of the subject-verb-complement core. This kind of emphasis on physical arrangement of elements within a sentence is known as structural grammar. In the second view, the sentence represents a changed form of a simple, basic sentence, or a combination of such changed forms. This kind of grammar, which is concerned with the process by which basic sentences are changed to fit into larger sentences, is called transformational grammar. Both interpretations — the structural and the transformational — offer insights into the way complex structures are used in sentences (1972: 231).

This research chooses the first approach, structural grammar, to analyze complex structures in English sentences. The choice is based upon the fact that all complex structures in English sentences are formed through an expansion of the basic elements of a sentence, that is, the subject- verb- complement core. For example:

- (11) The man is my uncle.
- (12) The man over there is my uncle.
- (13) The man standing over there is my uncle.
- (14) The man who is standing over there is my uncle.

The four sentences above are of the same basic physical elements. They have *the man* as subjects, the verb *is* as predicates, and the noun-phrases *my uncle* as subjective complements. The basic arrangement, as in the first sentence, is expanded further, in which the subject *the man* is attached by the adverb *over there* in the sentence (12), next by the present participial phrase *standing over there* in the sentence (13), and by the adjective clause *who is standing over there* in the sentence (14) to form a complex structure.

The following discussion deals with sentences of the last type only, that is, the complex one. A complex sentence is a sentence that contains more than one clause (Quirk et al, 1981: 720). They add:

“The units of which complex sentences are composed are an independent clause, a clause capable of constituting a simple sentence, and one or more dependent clauses which make up a grammatical sentence only if subordinated to a further clause:

Grammatical : It is late. (independent)

Ungrammatical : \*Because it is late. (dependent)

Grammatical : I am going home because it is late. (independent and dependent) . (1981: 721)

In other words, a dependent clause is one that is subordinated to another clause, so in the complex sentence *the man who is standing over there is my uncle*, the constituent *the man is my uncle* belongs to an independent clause, while *who is standing over there* acts as a dependent clause that is subordinated to the main one in mid position to form a complex structure.

## 5. Complex Syntactic Structures

If the two elements in minimal syntactic structures are lexical words, with or without function words, in complex syntactic structures should exist one or more dependent clauses. If a dependent clause functions as modifier in a complex syntactic structure of modification, its head may be noun, adjective, adverb, or sentence.

## 6. Complex Syntactic Structures of Modification

While in the structure of modification the two components, a head and modifier, may be either single words, phrases, or structures of more or less complexity; in complex syntactic structures of modification a head may be single words, phrases, or independent clauses but a modifier must be dependent clauses. For instance:

(15) The bottle *that rolled down the aisle* was empty (Liles, 1979: 104).

(16) They should plan to study *where they will not be interrupted* (Praninskas, 1961: 210).

In the complex sentence (15) the noun-phrase *the bottle* acts as a head and the dependent clause *that rolled down the aisle* functions as its modifier that limits the head, which bottle was empty. The complex sentence (16) consists of the independent clause *they should plan to study* as a head and the dependent clause *where they will not be interrupted* as its modifier that qualifies the head and indicates the place where they should plan to study.

## 7. Clauses

Based on the number of clauses contained within it, a sentence may be simple, compound, complex, or compound-complex in nature. A simple sentence is that which has only one full predication in the form of an independent clause. Next, a compound sentence consists of two or more full predications in the form of

independent clauses. Then, a complex sentence contains two or more predications. One of them is an independent clause (or, main clause) that is similar to the form of simple sentence, while the other/s is/are dependent clause/s (or, subordinate clause/s). Likewise, a compound-complex sentence possesses two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses. The independent clause in all four classes or sentences may take the form of a statement, question, request, or exclamation.

A complex sentence, the only kind of sentences to be discussed in this research, is made up of an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. The dependent clauses are not capable of constituting simple sentences. They make up grammatical sentences only if subordinated to the independent clauses.

Dependent clauses may be introduced by subordinators, such as *after*, *although*, *since*, *while*, or *because*, by interrogators, like *which*, *what*, *where*, *who*, or *when*, and by relatives *that*, *which*, *who* and so forth. They may also be without formal indicators at all. Those kinds of clauses are called contact clauses. Besides, dependent clauses can be in initial, mid, and final positions. Further, they may modify nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, or they may function as subject, object, and complement in complex sentences.

## 8. Finite-Dependent Clauses

A verb may be finite and non-finite in nature. Frank asserts that finite verbs are lexical verbs with or without auxiliaries that act as the full verbs in the predicate. They are limited by all the grammatical properties verbs may have – person, number, tense, voice, etcetera (1972: 51-220). Meanwhile, a dependent clause is a clause that cannot stand alone as a simple sentence. Hence, a finite-dependent clause is a dependent clause which uses a finite-verb as its predicate.

Finite-dependent clauses include noun clause, adjective clause, and adverb clause. And, as has been stated earlier, the three kinds of the finite-dependent clause may function as modifier in a complex syntactic structure of modification.

## 9. Noun Clause as Modifier

Functioning as a modifier, noun clause may modify a noun or an adjective. For example:

(17) The news *that her son had been killed* was a great shock (Hornby, 1975: 116)

(18) He resented the suggestion *that he didn't work conscientiously* (Graver, 1985: 300).

The noun clauses *that her son had been killed* and *that he didn't work conscientiously* in the complex sentences numbered (17) and (18) are in apposition to and modify the nouns *the news* and *the suggestion* respectively.

(19) You should be proud *that you have such a clever son* (Ridout, 1974: 107).

(20) I wasn't certain *whose house I was in* (Quirk et al, 1981: 735).

The noun clauses *that you have such a clever son* and *whose house I was in* in the complex sentences (19) and (20) modify the adjectives *proud* and *certain* respectively.

### 10. Adjective Clause as Modifier

An adjective clause acting as modifier in a complex syntactic structure of modification may modify a noun or a pronoun. For instance:

(21) The young woman *whose article I read in National Geographic* travelled (Oshima and Hogue, 1981: 177).

(22) He *that climbs too high* is sure to fall (Wren and Martin, 1974: 264).

(23) But a few hours later something happened *which I had not expected* (Verne, 2003: 15).

The adjective clause *whose article I read in National Geographic* in the complex sentence numbered (21) modifies the noun *the young woman*, while the adjective clause *that climbs too high* in the complex sentence (22) modifies the pronoun *he*, and the adjective clause *which I had not expected* in the complex sentence (23) modifies the sentence *a few hours later something happened*.

### 11. Adverb Clause as Modifier

An adverb clause which serves as modifier in a complex syntactic structure of modification usually modifies a verb, an adjective, an adverb, or a sentence. For example:

(24) He died *before I had had a chance to speak to him* (Swan, 1982: 467).

(25) The problem is not *so easy as I thought* (Bywater. 1979: 224).

(26) He speaks *more quickly than his secretary can take dictation* (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1983: 332).

(27) *Though he was ill*, he insisted on appearing in the examination (Trivedi, 1979: 147).

The adverb clause *before I had had a chance to speak to him* in the complex sentence (24) modifies the verb *died*. Then, the adverb clause *so ... as I thought* in the sentence numbered (25) modifies the adjective *easy*. Next, the verb clause *more ... than his secretary can take dictation* in the sentence (26) modifies the adverb *quickly*. While, the



adverb clause *though he was ill* in the complex sentence (27) modifies the simple sentence *he insisted on appearing in the examination*.

The head which is commonly modified by a finite-dependent clause in a complex syntactic structure of modification includes a noun, a pronoun, a verb, an adjective, an adverb, and a sentence. For instance:

(28) A company *that ignores the problems of its workers* is likely to provoke a strike (Heffernan and Lincoln, 1986: 118).

(29) They come to me *who neither work nor am anxious* (Schibsbye, 1979: 241).

(30) Shall we stop *where the road ends?* (Hayden et al, 1956: 41).

(31) New textbooks are *so expensive that many students buy used ones* (Oshima and Hogue, 1981: 160).

(32) I love you *more deeply than I can say* (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1983: 316).

(33) *As long as you do your best*, everyone will be satisfied (Bywater, 1979: 224).

The noun phrase *a company* in the complex sentence (28) acts as a head which is modified by the adjective clause *that ignores the problems of its workers*. Likewise, the pronoun *me* in the complex sentence numbered (29) serves as a head modified by the adjective clause *who neither work nor am anxious*. Further, the verb phrase *shall stop* in the complex sentence (30) is a head with the adverb clause *where the road ends* as its modifier. Next, the adjective *expensive* in the complex sentence (31) functions as a head for the modifier *so ... that many students buy used ones*, which is an adverb clause. While, the adverb *deeply* in the sentence numbered (32) acts as a head that is modified by the adverb clause *more ... than I can say*. Then, the simple sentence *everyone will be satisfied* in the complex sentence (33) is a head which is modified by the adverb clause *as long as you do your best*.

### C. Methodology

In relation to the topic of the discussion, the most appropriate method applied in this research is descriptive in nature. Descriptive research, as defined by Surakhmad, is the way to solve the topical problem by collecting, arranging, classifying, analyzing, and interpreting the data (1978: 132). Meanwhile, the purpose of descriptive study is to describe systematically, factually, and accurately the facts, the nature, and the relation in which the phenomena are analyzed (1988: 99).

Since this research belongs to a qualitative case study, the result of the data analysis is applicable for the novel only. In other words, it cannot be generalized. Hence, the findings on the use of finite-dependent clauses within complex syntactic structures of modification in *The Journey to the Centre of the Earth* may not represent

finite-dependent clauses within complex syntactic structures of modification in any texts other than the novel.

The data of this research are complex syntactic structures of modification containing finite-dependent clauses as modifiers within them. The data were taken from Jules Verne's *Journey to the Centre of the Earth*?

The sample was taken by applying purposive sampling technique. So, the collected sample represents the information rather than the population of the data.

For the sake of accuracy of the data obtained, this research applied the compatible technique of the data collecting. The way applied to collect the data was observation-documentation technique (Mahsun, 2005: 112). It was done by observing complex syntactic structures of modification containing finite-dependent clauses which act as modifier in the novel *Journey to the Centre of the Earth*, written by Jules Verne. Next, those complex syntactic structures of modification were documented in data cards. After that, the data were classified according to the kinds of finite-dependent clauses functioning as modifiers in the complex syntactic structures of modification.

The collected data were then analyzed by the use of intra-lingual matching method. This method is an analysis method connecting-comparing the elements which are lingual in nature, either within one language or in some languages.

In this research the complex syntactic structures of modification were analyzed in order to reveal their heads and modifiers which are finite-dependent clauses. Next, the finite-dependent clauses were analyzed to determine whether they are noun clauses, adjective clauses, or adverb clauses. Then, the heads they modify were analyzed to judge whether they are nouns, adjectives, adverbs, or sentences.

The result of the data analysis was presented by the use of informal presentation method (Sudaryanto, 1993: 145) which was formulated in the form of words, not in the form of symbols or codes.

## **D. The Finding and Discussion**

The three kinds of finite-dependent clauses – noun clause, adjective clause, and adverb clause – fill the functional slot of modifier in complex syntactic structures of modification found in the novel *Journey to the Centre of the Earth*.

### **1. Noun Clause as Modifier**

Functioning as modifier in complex syntactic structures of modification, noun clauses modify noun and adjective in the main clauses.

### a. Noun as Head of Noun Clause

Noun clauses modifying nouns are considered as true restrictive explanatory modifiers. They tell what the modified nouns are. In addition, the noun clauses here are of appositive function. They explain, identify, and restrict the nouns they modify. The following data may clarify the discussion above.

1.	During this dinner, my uncle had learnt some important things, including the story of Saknussemm, the reason for the mysterious nature of the document, and <b>the information</b> <i>that the very next day he would have a guide to take him to Sneffels.</i> (34)
2.	Now there is <b>no proof</b> <i>that Sneffels is extinct</i> (40)
3.	A single thought dominated my mind - <b>the fear</b> <i>that the rock from which I was hanging might crack.</i> (48)
4.	I needed a good night's rest, and I therefore let myself go to sleep, with <b>the thought</b> <i>that I had been alone for three days.</i> (70)
5.	My uncle, for his part, had <b>no doubt</b> <i>that we could.</i> (73)
6.	After spending an hour gazing at this wonderful sight, we returned along the beach to the cavern, and it was with <b>the strangest thoughts</b> <i>that I fell asleep.</i> (73)
7.	There seemed to be <b>no doubt</b> <i>that during the storm a sudden change of wind had occurred which we had not noticed and had brought the raft back to the shore which my uncle thought he had left behind him.</i> (83)
8.	<b>The idea</b> <i>that a man, a living man, and with him a whole generation should be buried down there in the depths of the earth is unacceptable.</i> (86)
9.	'Axel,' the Professor replied very calmly, our situation is almost desperate, but there is <b>a possibility</b> <i>that we may escape.</i> (95)
10.	I had <b>no doubt</b> <i>that it would be some northern region.</i> (99)

The nouns *the information, the fear, the thought, and the idea* in the sentences numbered (1), (2), (4), and (8), for example, are modified by the noun clauses *that the very next day he would have a guide to take him to Sneffels, that Sneffels is extinct, that I had been alone for three days, and that a man, a living man, and with him a whole generation should be buried down there in the depths of the earth* respectively. The noun clauses are in apposition with and identify the nouns they modify.

### b. Adjective as Head of Noun Clause

Some of the noun clauses modifying adjectives in the main clauses are originated by analogy with clauses used as direct object of verbs or as object of prepositions. The noun clauses functioning as adjective modifiers modify what adverbs modify; hence; they are adverbial in meaning. The data which support the discussion intended include the following.

1. 'I am <b>very sorry</b> ,' said Fridriksson, ' <i>that my duties don't allow me to leave the town.</i> (33)
2. I'm <b>sure</b> <i>you'll be pleased with him.</i> (33)
3. How can we be <b>sure</b> <i>that it will not erupt?</i> And if it does, what will become of us? (40)
4. In spite of my anger I was <b>astonished</b> <i>that my uncle could have agreed to return to the surface.</i> (57)
5. I felt wonderfully cheered and felt <b>sure</b> <i>we could achieve our object.</i> (61)
6. For a moment I was <b>afraid</b> <i>that the word might simply be an echo.</i> (66)
7. 'Now,' said my uncle, 'I feel <b>sure</b> <i>that on the opposite shore we shall find new passages.</i> (74)
8. I felt <b>certain</b> <i>that this vessel would float peacefully on the water of the Lidenbrock Sea.</i> (75)
9. Oh, yes, Hans is an able fellow, and I'm <b>sure</b> <i>he will have saved most of the cargo.</i> (81)
10. But we can't say for certain that is the case unless we are <b>sure</b> <i>that our direction has not changed.'</i> (83)
11. I felt <b>terrified</b> <i>that this would be the case</i> and said to the Professor, 'If we do not drown or starve to death, we may still manage to be burnt alive.' (96)
12. 'Ah,' said my uncle, 'you are <b>afraid</b> <i>it has, aren't you, my boy?</i> (100)
13. People had refused to believe it, and when they saw him again they were <b>sure</b> <i>he had not made such a journey.</i> (105)

The noun clauses *that my duties don't allow me to leave the town*, *that my uncle could have agreed to return to the surface*, *that the word might simply be an echo*, and *that this vessel would float peacefully on the water of the Lidenbrock Sea* in the sentences (1), (4), (6), and (8) respectively, for instance, modify the adjectives *very sorry*, *astonished*, *afraid*, and *certain*. They act in the same way as the direct objects of verb or the objects of preposition do namely, to add some information to the adjectives.

## 2. Adjective Clause as Modifier

When they function as modifiers in complex syntactic structures of modification, adjective clauses modify noun, pronoun, and sentences.

### a. Noun as Head of Adjective Clause

Adjective clauses which function as modifiers of nouns in complex syntactic structures of modification describe, explain, and identify the nouns. Besides, some of those adjective clauses restrict or limit the nouns, while some others just give

additional information to the nouns modified. The data below may prove the statement.

1.	He was the head of <b>an important mineral museum</b> , <i>which had a valuable collection known all over Europe.</i> (2)
2.	This, then, was <b>the gentleman</b> <i>who was calling me so impatiently.</i> (2)
3.	He had <b>a fair, youthful complexion</b> <i>which made him look ten years younger than his fifty years.</i> (2)
4.	It is the story of <b>the Norwegian princes</b> <i>who ruled over Iceland.</i> (4)
5.	But my uncle took no notice, and told me <b>a great many things</b> <i>I was not particularly interested in learning.</i> (4)
6.	But there is <b>a secret</b> <i>to it which I intend to discover, or else.</i> (6)
7.	Gräuben was <b>a lovely blue-eyed blonde</b> , <i>who was rather serious but loved me despite my foolishness,</i> (9)
8.	'These words suggest that my uncle was right about <b>the language</b> <i>the document was written in!</i> (12)
9.	You shall share in <b>the glory</b> <i>we are going to win.</i> (18)
10.	I therefore set off for the banks of <b>the River Elbe</b> , <i>which runs through the town.</i> (22)
11.	It was dark by <b>the time</b> <i>we reached the house in Königstrasse.</i> (23)
12.	Three hours after our departure, the train stopped at <b>Kiel</b> , <i>which was very near the sea,.</i> (27)
13.	In fact, he was <b>the only person</b> <i>with whom I could talk at all during my stay in Iceland.</i> (30)
14.	After a good walk I returned to <b>Mr Fridriksson's house</b> , <i>where I found my uncle in conversation with his host.</i> (30)
15.	In the evening I went for a short walk on the beach, returning early to go to <b>bed</b> , <i>where I slept well all night.</i> (34)
16.	The mystery was explained when Mr Fridriksson told me that this calm person only hunted eider, <b>a bird</b> <i>whose feathers were exported all over the world by the islanders.</i> (34)
17.	'Equipped like this,' said my uncle, 'there's <b>no reason</b> <i>why we shouldn't go a very long way.'</i> (35)
18.	This was <b>the only room</b> <i>where a fire was lighted, even in the worst cold.</i> (38)
19.	This Icelandic lady was the mother of <b>nineteen children</b> , <i>who were all running about in the midst of the smoke which poured from the fire.</i> (38)

20.	At the bottom of the crater, there were three <b>chimneys</b> , <i>through which Sneffels had erupted.</i> (44)
21.	I'm talking only about <b>objects</b> <i>that are easily broken.</i> (47)
22.	My uncle knew of a simple method to get over <b>this difficulty</b> , <i>in which a double rope was used.</i> (47)
23.	There was <b>one thing</b> , <i>moreover, which troubled me greatly.</i> (53)
24.	The Professor seemed to be waiting for one of two things to happen: either for a vertical shaft to appear at our feet, down which he might continue his descent, or for <b>an obstacle to appear</b> <i>which would force us to turn back.</i> (53)
25.	Let us take a night's rest, and in less than three days we shall be back at <b>the place</b> <i>where the paths separate.</i> (54)
26.	So listen to <b>the suggestion</b> <i>I am going to make.</i> (57)
27.	Had Hans, in the silence of the night, heard <b>some sound</b> <i>which I had failed to hear?</i> (59)
28.	Hans stopped at <b>the exact point</b> <i>where the river seemed closest to us.</i> (60)
29.	'With this stream to help us, there is <b>no reason</b> <i>why our expedition shouldn't be successful.'</i> (61)
30.	I can recall <b>only one serious event</b> <i>which occurred about this time.</i> (63)
31.	Like that I was certain to reach <b>the point</b> <i>where I had left the stream.</i> (65)
32.	I cannot describe <b>the terror and despair</b> <i>which seized me then.</i> (65)
33.	All of a sudden <b>my ear</b> , <i>which was resting against the wall</i> , seemed to catch the sound of words. (66)
34.	Moving my ear over the wall, I found <b>a place</b> <i>where the voices seemed to sound more clearly.</i> (66)
35.	I had to speak along <b>the wall</b> , <i>which would carry the sound of my voice just as a wire carries electricity.</i> (67)
36.	Again note <b>the exact second</b> <i>at which my reply reached you.</i> (68)
37.	And half the time taken between my call and your reply will be <b>the time</b> <i>my voice takes to reach you.</i> (68)
38.	I offered up my thanks to God, for he had led me through those huge dark spaces to what was perhaps <b>the only spot</b> <i>where my companions' voice could have reached me.</i> (68)
39.	Hans had made <b>a rudder</b> <i>which enabled him to steer the vessel.</i> (75)
40.	The brave Icelander carried me away from the waves to <b>a sandy beach</b> <i>where I found myself lying side by side with my uncle.</i> (80)

41. Once we have reached the centre of the earth, we shall either find some new path to the surface, or we shall return - very boringly - by <b>the way</b> <i>we have come</i> . (81)
42. But there was <b>no equipment lost</b> <i>that was absolutely essential for our journey</i> . (82)
43. I don't think we shall get out by <b>the way</b> <i>we came in</i> . (82)
44. I was able to put forward these arguments for ten minutes without interruption simply because the Professor did not listen to <b>a single word</b> <i>I said</i> . (84)
45. The Professor said a few words to <b>the guide</b> , <i>who immediately put all our equipment and food on board and got ready to set sail</i> , (84)
46. The resembled <b>huge elephants</b> <i>whose trunks were twisting about under the trees like a thousand snakes</i> . (85)
47. Presently we reached <b>a place</b> <i>where the sea almost came up to the foot of the cliffs, leaving a passage no wider than a couple of yards</i> . (87)
48. This was undoubtedly <b>the way</b> <i>Saknussemm had come</i> . (93)
49. There was no change in our situation, but I made <b>a discovery</b> <i>which complicated matters</i> . (93)
50. Almost immediately the passage became silent, the silence was taking place of <b>the roar</b> <i>which had filled my ears for hours</i> . (94)
51. Were we coming to <b>a part of the earth</b> <i>where the heat reduced the rocks to liquid?</i> (95)
52. But there were <b>other facts</b> <i>which I could no longer ignore</i> . (98)
53. Bright lights began to appear in <b>the passage</b> , <i>which was growing wider</i> . (99)
54. For the last time I glimpsed Hans' face in the light of the flames, and after that <b>the only feeling</b> <i>I had</i> was the terror of a man certain to die. (101)
55. Thus ended <b>the story</b> <i>which few people will be able to believe</i> . (105)

The heads *an important mineral museum, the River Elbe, a sandy beach, huge elephants, and a part of the earth* in the sentences numbered (1), (10), (40), (46), and ( 51), for example, are the heads modified by the adjective clauses *which had a valuable collection known all over Europe, which runs through the town, where I found myself lying side by side with my uncle, whose trunks were twisting about under the trees, and where the heat reduced the rocks to liquid* respectively. The adjective clauses here describe the nouns they modify.

### b. Pronoun as Head of Adjective Clause

Pronouns modified by adjective clauses in complex syntactic structures of modification belong to the indefinite ones. In this case, the adjective clauses define, restrict or limit the pronouns. Take a look at the following data as some evidences.

- |   |
|---|
| 1. 'Do you really think," I asked, 'that there are <b>many</b> <i>who would be brave enough to risk it?</i> ' (18)                            |
| 2. Sneffels has several craters and therefore it was necessary to indicate <b>the one</b> <i>which leads to the centre of the earth.</i> (20) |

The indefinite pronouns *many* and *the one* in the sentences (1) and (2) respectively serve as the heads of the modifiers *who would be brave enough to risk it* and *which leads to the centre of the earth*, which are adjective clauses. The adjective clauses, in this case, define the nouns which they modify.

### c. Sentence as Head of Adjective Clause

In addition to modifying nouns and pronouns, adjective clauses also modify sentences in complex syntactic structures of modification. The adjective clauses add some information to the sentences. Consider the data below to make the discussion clearer.

- |   |
|---|
| 1. But a few hours later <b>something happened</b> <i>which I had not expected.</i> (15)  |
| 2. He gave the Governor his letters from Copenhagen and <b>a short conversation in Danish followed</b> , <i>which I could not understand</i> (29) |

The adjective clauses *which I had not expected* and *which I could not understand* in the sentences (1) and (2) respectively modify the heads *something happened* and *a short conversation in Danish followed*, both of which are sentences. The adjective clauses here add some information to the sentences they modify.

## 3. Adverb Clause as Modifier

Acting as modifiers in complex syntactic structures of modification, adverb clauses modify verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and sentences.

### a. Verb as Head of Adverb Clause

Adverb clauses filling the functional slot of modifier with verbs as heads explain the heads to show reason, place, time, concession, or contrast, manner, and condition. To make the discussion more comprehensible, some of the relevant data are presented as follows.



1.	Martha, the cook, <b>must have thought she was very slow that morning</b> , because the dinner was only just beginning to cook on the kitchen stove. (1)
2.	I <b>consider it important to publish these strange words</b> for they caused Professor Lidenbrock and his nephew to start on the strangest expedition of the nineteenth century. (4)
3.	And Professor Lidenbrock <b>must have known</b> , because he could speak a great many languages. (5)
4.	His fingers <b>trembled</b> as he picked up the old parchment. (10)
5.	Uncle Lidenbrock <b>is going to starve us all</b> until he has succeeded in understanding an old piece of parchment which no one will ever understand. (11)
6.	As for me, eventually I <b>became sleepy and fell asleep on the sofa</b> , while my uncle continued to write his mathematical signs. (14)
7.	On reading this my uncle <b>jumped</b> as if he had received an electric shock. (17)
8.	It <b>will undoubtedly be the most famous mountain in the world</b> if its creater really leads to the centre of the earth. (19)
9.	And she <b>was pushing me into it</b> , even though she was in love with me. (23)
10.	My uncle, in his haste, <b>had made a mistake over the connection between the train and the steamer</b> , so that we had a whole day to spare. (27)
11.	The Professor was so <b>delighted</b> that he squeezed the captain's hands until the bones almost broke. (28)
12.	The girls <b>wore a little knitted brown cap over their hair</b> while the married women covered their heads with a coloured handkerchief. (30)
13.	I <b>had scarcely finished this reasoning</b> before we had left Reykjavik behind. (36)
14.	It <b>sloped fairly gently inwards</b> so that it was easy to reach its lower part. (44)
15.	At certain points, we <b>had to tie ourselves together with long rope</b> , so that if someone slipped he would be held up by his companions. (44)
16.	Hans <b>did not move from his place</b> even though he must have wondered what we were waiting for. (46)
17.	I <b>stopped</b> just as I was going to hit my uncle's head with my feet. (48)
18.	Our stock of water <b>could not last more than three days</b> , as I realised that evening as supper time. (53)
19.	' <b>Go back!</b> ' said my uncle, as if he were answering himself rather than me. (56)
20.	We <b>may be more fortunate</b> if we follow the eastern passage. (57)
21.	I <b>seized the guide's hands and squeezed them</b> , while he gazed at me. (59)
22.	Indeed, he <b>had just taken hold of his pickaxe</b> when a sudden hissing was heard. (60)

23.	<b>I understood why</b> <i>when I too plunged my hands into the water.</i> (60)
24.	My uncle <b>clapped his hands for joy</b> <i>when he saw how steep it was.</i> (62)
25.	We <b>shan't be able to talk to one another</b> <i>after I've left this place.</i> (68)
26.	Soon the speed of my descent <b>increased greatly</b> , <i>until it began to be more of a fall.</i> (69)
27.	That <b>is not surprising</b> <i>because you have slept well.</i> (70)
28.	<i>When we arrived under their shade, my uncle at once called them by their name.</i> (73)
29.	After supper, I stretched out at the foot of the sail and it <b>was not long</b> <i>before I fell into a refreshing sleep full of pleasant dreams.</i> (76)
30.	Those clouds <b>are weighing down on the sea</b> <i>as if they want to crush it.</i> (78)
31.	The darkness <b>deepened</b> <i>until I could hardly see to write down a few hurried notes.</i> (78)
32.	He <b>had scarcely lifted his head again</b> <i>before a ball of fire appeared on the raft.</i> (79)
33.	It <b>spun near my foot</b> , <i>while I tried to pull away, but without success.</i> (79)
34.	Hans <b>had just finished repairing the raft</b> , <i>as if the strange creature had guessed my uncle's intention.</i> (84)
35.	I <b>was therefore going to take my usual place on the raft</b> <i>when my uncle placed his hand on my shoulder.</i> (84)
36.	<i>As they trampled through the forest, the branches cracked and huge trees disappeared into their cavernous mouths.</i> (85)
37.	I <b>was already rushing towards the dark passage</b> <i>when the Professor stopped me.</i> (89)
38.	This crazy conversation <b>was still going on</b> <i>when we rejoined our guide.</i> (89)
39.	The lower part <b>was level with the ground outside</b> , <i>so that we were able to enter it without any difficulty.</i> (90)
40.	After a quick meal, my uncle and the guide <b>went abroad</b> , <i>while I remained on shore.</i> (91)
41.	Violent shocks <b>occured</b> <i>whenever it struck the wall, but this did not happen often.</i> (92-93)
42.	<b>Why should we be afraid of hunger</b> <i>when death was threatening us in so many other forms?</i> (93)
43.	My uncle <b>looked at me</b> <i>as if he did not want to understand.</i> (95)
44.	I <b>ate without pleasure, in spite of my hunger</b> , <i>while Hans ate quietly and slowly, with the calm of an unworried man.</i> (96)

45. <b>Never had he seemed to me bolder or more self-confident than at that moment</b> <i>when he was calmly calculating our chances of survival.</i> (99)
46. Hans <b>had saved my life</b> <i>while I was rolling down the side of the creater.</i> (101)
47. My uncle <b>repeated these words too</b> , <i>so that we both seemed to be singing.</i> (104)
48. I <b>certainly intend to see him again</b> <i>before I die.</i> (106)

The verbs *must have known*, *trembled*, *sloped fairly gently inwards*, *did not move from his place*, and *are weighing down on the sea* in the sentences (3), (4), (14), (16), and (30), for instance, are the heads in the complex syntactic structures of modification. Their modifiers are respectively the adverb clauses *because he could speak a great many languages*, showing reason, *as he picked up the old parchment*, which expresses time, *so that it was easy to reach its lower part*, indicating result, *even though he must have wondered what we were waiting for*, which shows concession or contrast, and *as if they want to crush it*, expressing manner.

#### b. Adjective as Head of Adverb Clause

Modifying adjectives in complex syntactic structures of modification, adverb clauses show comparison and effect or result toward the adjectives they modify. Take the following data into consideration in order to make the discussion clearer.

1. I was <i>as</i> <b>careful</b> <i>as I could be.</i> (6)
2. I was <i>so</i> <b>astonished</b> <i>I could not speak.</i> (23)
3. The Professor was <i>so</i> <b>delighted</b> <i>that he squeezed the captain's hands until the bones almost broke.</i> (28)
4. I must say that my uncle kept <i>as</i> <b>close to me</b> <i>as he could.</i> (42)
5. We were <i>so</i> <b>high</b> <i>that I could scarcely tell where the land ended and the waves began.</i> (43)
6. We had already gone two thousand metres <b>deeper</b> <i>than any man had ever penetrated before.</i> (51)
7. I was <i>so</i> <b>surprised</b> <i>I could not speak for several minutes.</i> (51)
8. About ten in the morning it began to slope quite steeply upwards and became <i>so</i> <b>tiring</b> <i>that I was obliged to slow down.</i> (52)
9. The heat was <i>so</i> <b>intense</b> <i>I could hardly breathe.</i> (54-55)

The modifiers *as ... as I could be*, indicating comparison, *so ... that he squeezed the captain's hands until the bones almost broke*, which shows effect, *than any man had ever penetrated before*, expressing comparison, and *so ... I could hardly breathe*, which indicates effect, in the sentences (1), (3), (6), and (9), for example, have the adjectives

*careful, delighted, deeper, and intense* as their heads respectively. The modifiers, in this case, are adverb clauses which modify the adjectives.

### c. Adverb as Head of Adverb Clause

Adverb clauses as modifiers of adverbs in complex syntactic structures of modification serve certain function as comparison toward the adverbs modified. The data which are intended to clarify the discussion are the ones as expressed in the following.

1.	I cried, <b>as enthusiastically</b> as I could. (4)
2.	I did this <b>as best</b> as I could. (5)
3.	Martha was sent to the market immediately and managed <b>so well</b> that an hour later my great hunger had been satisfied. (17-18)
4.	Hans accepted them <b>as calmly</b> as he accepted everything. (54)

The adverbs *enthusiastically, best, well, and calmly* in the sentences (1), (2), (3), and (4) are respectively modified by the adverb clauses *as ... as I could, as ... as I could, so ... that an hour later my great hunger had been satisfied, and as ... as he accepted everything*. The adverb clauses in the sentences (1), (2), and (4) show comparison, while the one in the sentence (4) indicates effect.

### d. Sentence as Head of Adverb Clause

Sentences modified by adverb clauses come before the adverb clauses in complex syntactic structures of modification. Here, the adverb clauses show time, condition, reason or cause, concession or contrast, and manner. Some of the data expected to support the discussion include the ones as presented below.

1.	<i>Before I had time to move,</i> <b>the Professor called to me again in an impatient voice</b> (1)
2.	<i>And although there was always a large audience at the Professor's lectures,</i> <b>many were there simply to laugh at his rages.</b> (2)
3.	<i>In April, after he had planted seeds in the pots in his sitting room,</i> <b>he would pull them by the leaves every morning, to make them grow faster.</b> (3)
4.	<i>If the letters were correctly rearranged</i> <b>they would make a proper sentence.</b> (7)
5.	<i>As he talked,</i> <b>I noticed a charming portrait of Gräuben hanging on the wall.</b> (8)
6.	<i>As Professor Lidenbrock prepared to read the letters from the document,</i> <b>his eyes flashed through his spectacles.</b> (10)
7.	<i>Whether I put them in twos, threes, fives or sixes,</i> <b>the result was still meaningless.</b> (12)

8.	<i>Before I had finished the sentence, the Professor gave a shout, or rather a roar.</i> (16)
9.	<i>When they are not the most fearful of creatures, they are the bravest.</i> (23)
10.	<i>When I returned, my uncle was asking Grauben to look after the house for him.</i> (26)
11.	<i>Had I not broken the code, we would not be going off to our deaths.</i> (27)
12.	<i>As it does not pick steep cliffs on which to build its nest, but insted chooses smooth rocks which slope into the sea, the Icelandic hunter can catch these birds without much difficulty.</i> (34)
13.	<i>As soon as the meal was over, the children disappeared and the adults gathered around the fire.</i> (38)
14.	<i>Now before eruptions occur certain things always happen.</i> (40)
15.	<i>I must say that my uncle kept as close to me as he could.</i> (42)
16.	<i>If the sky remained cloudy for six days, the expedition would have to be postponed for another year.</i> (46)
17.	<i>As we moved along this tunnel, the temperature remained warm but not hot.</i> (52)
18.	<i>When I took my hand away, it was quite back.</i> (53)
19.	<i>As I had told the Professor, our water was completely finished at the end of our first day's march.</i> (54)
20.	<i>While I was saying this, my uncle avoided looking at me.</i> (56)
21.	<i>While I was struggling with him my uncle interrupted .</i> (57)
22.	<i>If anyone had suggested that I should return to Sneffels, I would have angrily refused.</i> (61)
23.	<i>Since I was in front, I must go back.</i> (63)
24.	<i>When I returned to consciousness, my face was wet with tears.</i> (65)
25.	<i>Even when I dragged myself a few feet farther along the wall, I could still hear certain vague, incomprehensible words.</i> (66)
26.	<i>But if I could hear them, they could hear me.</i> (66)
27.	<i>When I regained consciousness, I was in semi-darkness, stretched out on some thick blankets.</i> (69)
28.	<i>That is not surprising because you have slept well.</i> (70)
29.	<i>While he was talking, my uncle was preparing some food for me, which I ate in less than one minute.</i> (70)
30.	<i>When we arrived under their shade, my uncle at once called them by their name.</i> (73)

31.	<i>As he spoke</i> <b>a sudden change took place on the southern horizon.</b> (78)
32.	<i>Since we had obviously landed much farther than Port Grauben,</i> <b>I agreed that it was sensible to make a thorough inspection of this new region.</b> (84-85)
33.	<i>As they trampled through the forest,</i> <b>the branches cracked and huge trees disappeared into their cavernous mouths.</b> (85)
34.	<i>If we had landed on the south shore of the Lidenbrock Sea,</i> <b>what would have happened to us?</b> (89)
35.	<i>Before it had gone mad,</i> <b>the compass needle had always indicated that we were heading in the direction.</b> (99)
36.	<i>If we had had a thermometer,</i> <b>it would have registered over 70 degrees centigrade.</b> (100)
37.	<i>When I opened my eyes again,</i> <b>I felt the guide's strong hand holding my belt.</b> (101)
38.	<i>While we were resting in this way</i> <b>a child suddenly appeared.</b> (103)
39.	<i>Just as he was about to run away,</i> <b>Hans ran after him and brought him back to us, kicking and screaming.</b> (103)
40.	<i>As my uncle and I shook his hand and heartily thanked him,</i> <b>he displayed his feelings in an extraordinary way.</b> (104-105)

The adverb clauses *before I had time to move, if the letters were correctly rearranged, whether I put them in twos, threes, fives or sixes, while I was struggling with him, and as my uncle and I shook his hand and heartily thanked him,* for instance, fill the slot of modifier in the complex syntactic structures of modification (1), (4), (7), (21), and (40). They respectively modify the heads *the Professor called to me again in an impatient voice, they would make a proper sentence, the result was still meaningless, my uncle interrupted, and he displayed his feelings in an extraordinary way,* which are sentences. The adverb clauses in the sentences (1), (21), and (40) indicate time, while the ones in the sentences (4) and (7) show condition.

## E. Conclusion and Suggestion

### 1. Conclusion

The three kinds of finite-dependent clauses—noun clause, adjective clause, and adverb clause—are found to serve as modifiers in complex syntactic structures of modification in the novel *Journey to Centre of the Earth*. Among the three kinds of finite-dependent clauses, adverb clauses are the finite-dependent clauses most

frequently used as modifiers. While, the finite-dependent clauses of the least degree of usage as modifiers are noun clauses.

The adverb clauses functioning as modifiers in complex syntactic structures of modification are mostly the ones indicating time and place. Those adverb clauses are logically applied in order to match the content of the novel concerning temporal and spatial settings.

Further, the heads modified by those finite-dependent clauses in complex syntactic structures of modification used in the novel include nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and sentences. As a matter of fact, the finite-dependent clauses which modify nouns are noun clauses and adjective clauses. Then, those which modify pronouns are adjective clauses only. Next, the ones which modify verbs are just adverb clauses. While, the finite-dependent clauses modifying adjectives include noun clauses and adverb clauses. Further, those which modify adverbs are only adverb clauses. And, the ones which modify sentences are adjective clauses and adverb clauses.

The use of various kinds of finite-dependent clauses to modify heads of great variety makes the novel lively and interesting to read. It is due to the fact that the sentences contained within the novel are in good proportion viewed from their kinds—simple, compound, complex, and compound complex. Besides, the use of those finite-dependent clauses also supports to elaborate the style of the novel that it may deserve an appreciation as a literary work.

## **2. Suggestion**

In order to comprehend the novel thoroughly, the readers are suggested to have a good understanding on the structures of complex sentences, especially the ones containing finite-dependent clauses as modifiers within them. The understanding intended includes the ability to identify the various kinds of finite-dependent clauses in complex syntactic structures of modification and their relationship with the heads. Hence, a good comprehension on these English constructions may enhance the readers' enjoyment in reading literary works.

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