

SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE ON THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF SURAH AL-MULK (TREE DIAGRAM)

Muhamad Arsad, Asridayani, Vera Magria

English Literature Program, Faculty of Language, Muara Bungo University

E-mail: arsad4863@mail.com E-mail: asritanjung1982@yahoo.com

E-mail: vee-machria@ymail.com

ABSTRACT

Syntactic Analysis Of Noun Phrase On The English Translation Of Surah Al-Mulk (Tree Diagram) is a study that analyzes the forms and functions of noun phrases on The English Translation of Surah Al-Mulk (Tree Diagram) translated by Taqiud-din Al-hilali and Muhsin Khan. The objectives of this research are (1) to classify the forms of noun phrase on the English translation of Surah Al-Mulk; (2) to explain the functions of noun phrase on the English translation of Surah Al-Mulk. The writer used descriptive qualitative method because the research focuses on describing and exploring the forms and the functions of noun phrase on the English Translation of Surah Al-Mulk. In collecting the data, the writer used the theory of non-participant observation technique and then used the theory of content analysis technique to analyze the data. In order to make easier the readers, the writer explains the forms of noun phrases with tables and abbreviation code of tree diagram based on syntax rule. The data were words that contain noun phrases. After the data were collected, the data were classified and explained based on Eastwood's theory (1994), that proposed some forms and functions of noun phrases.

The result of the study reveals some findings: The writer found nine forms of noun phrases are contained in 133 data, then in 133 data consist of 168 data which is in one datum there are more than one form of noun phrase. The writer found 62 data that form one word, then the writer found 48 data modified by the determiners, 30 data modified by prepositional phrases, 12 data modified by clauses, 6 data modified by an adjective, 5 data modified by a gerund, 2 data modified by a noun, 2 data modified by an adverb phrase, and 1 datum modified by past participle. Then, the writer found four functions of noun phrases from five functions based on Eastwood's theory. The four functions are contained in 133 data which the writer found 61 noun phrases function as the subject, 35 noun phrases function as the object, 22 noun phrases function as the prepositional object, and 15 noun phrases function as the complement. Therefore, the writer concluded that the dominant form of noun phrase found in the Surah Al-Mulk is a noun phrase be one word (N/Prop), then the dominant function of noun phrase found in the Surah Al-Mulk is as the subject.

Keywords: Syntax, Noun Phrase, Tree Diagram, Surah Al-Mulk

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is a system of communication in which grammatical structures function to express meaning in context, Van Valin JR(2005). Meanwhile, all languages can achieve the same basic communicative ends, they each use different means to achieve them, particularly in how the writer constructs the syntax structure.

Based on Tallerman (2005:1), syntax means sentence construction: how words group together to make phrases and sentences. Some people also use the term Grammar to mean the same as the syntax, although most linguists follow the more recent practice whereby the grammar of a language includes all of its organizing principles, information about the sound system, the form of words, how we adjust language according to context, and so on;

the syntax is only one part of this grammar.

It can be explained that syntax is the arrangement and relationship among words, phrases, and clauses forming sentences based on grammatical rules. In this case, studying syntax is important since it studies how sentences are formed and arranged based on the grammatical rule. It is part of grammar which deals with the order of words and phrases to form a proper sentence in a particular language. One of the grammatical rules in syntax can be found in noun phrase.

Eastwood (1994:175) stated that a noun phrase is a noun combined with other words in a noun phrase; determiners, quantifiers, and modifiers come in a fixed order before the noun. The noun itself is called the *headword* or *head*, and the other words and word groups are modifiers of the noun. It is also supported by Whitman (1975: 63) states that a noun phrase is a claim that noun phrases always consist of an article and a noun in noun phrase meanings are combinations of meaning of nouns, adjectives, articles, and even sentences.

Based on the definition of noun phrases above, the writer states that a noun phrase consists of a noun or pronoun called the head (main noun or pronoun) and includes modifiers that come before or after the head. A modifier coming before the noun or the pronoun is called *Pre-Modifier*, and a modifier coming after the noun or the pronoun is called *Post-Modifier*. The noun phrases are often found in various research objects. One of them is found in Holy Qur'an.

The writer selects Holy Qur'an as the object of this research because the Qur'an is the religious text of Islamic in the world. Then the writer wants to know one of the smallest parts of the sentences' structure in Qur'an, especially the structure of noun phrase. From many surah in the Holy Qur'an, the writer focused on one surah, namely *Surah Al-Mulk*. The reason why did the writer choose this Surah because this surah has many noun phrases to be studied and this surah has never been studied by other writers, especially on the

problem of a noun phrase.

Surah Al Mulk is the 67th Surah of the Quran, composed of 30 ayat (verses). The data of this research are noun phrases found in the English translation of *surah Al-Mulk*. The writer chooses *surah Al-Mulk* because this *surah* is different from others in which this *Surah* has an interesting meaning namely about the kingdom of God (Allah), then this surah has many noun phrases to be studied, and the writer wants to know more detail the forms and functions of noun phrases in this *surah*, and also this *Surah* has been not yet studied by the other researchers, especially on the problem of noun phrases. In this research, the writer uses English Translation of the Meanings of the Noble Qur'an in the English Language by Muhammad Taqi-ud-din Al Hilali and Muhammad Muhsin Khan, because their translation is simpler and more understandable.

For this research, the writer gives one example for this topic. The writer will describe some words that show the using of noun phrases on English translation of *Surah Al-Mulk*.

قُلْ إِنَّمَا الْعِلْمُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ وَإِنَّمَا أَنَا نَذِيرٌ مُبِينٌ

(الملك 67:26)

Say (*Muhammad*): The knowledge (of its exact time) is with Allah only, and I am only aplainwarner.

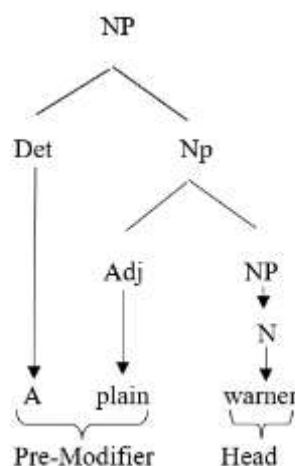
Det + Adj + N

Noun Phrase

Based on sentences above, the writer found a noun phrase (NP) in the group of word *a plain warner*, we can use determiner from article (Det) and adjective as modifier (Adj) before a noun (N). It shows that the combination between (Det+adj+N) can form the form of the noun phrase. This form is in accordance with Eastwood's theory that a determiner and adjective can modify the form of a noun phrase as a modifier before a noun or pronoun. In this example, *a plain* is pre-modifier. Pre-modifier is a modifier coming before the noun or pronoun, then *warner* is a head. A head is a main noun or

pronoun in noun phrase that modified by some modifiers. Then Eastwood (1994:179) said that the function of noun phrase can be a subject, an object, a complement or an adverbial, it can also be the object of a preposition. From the example above, the writer found its function as a complement. A noun phrase as a complement is a noun phrase describes the subject of a sentence, it usually comes after auxiliary verb and linking verb. So, *A plain warner* as a complement in this example because it comes after auxiliary verb. The auxiliary verb in this example is *am*, then *a plain warner* described the subject of this sentence. The subject in this example is *I*.

In order to make it easier for readers to understand the form of the noun phrase the writer makes a tree diagram of the form of noun phrase, according to Veit (1986:14) said that tree diagrams had become the most widely used as a way of displaying a sentence's makeup. It can be said that Tree diagram is a tool of syntax to elaborate lexical items in a sentence's makeup. so that the readers can more understand easily.



From a tree diagram above, it can help us to see the structure of a sentence clearly. Since the 1950s, tree diagrams have become the most widely used way of displaying a sentence's makeup.

So, from the example above, the writer explains the form and function of noun phrase in one verse in that *Surah Al-*

Mulk. In this research, the writer is interested in analyzing a thesis under the title “**SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE ON THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF SURAH AL-MULK(TREE DIAGRAM)**”

II. METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

The method is a particular way of doing something or a research strategy. It is an important factor that can be used as a guide by the writer. In this research, the writer used the descriptive qualitative method because this method applied the data in non-numerical data but in the forms of words and sentences. According to Ary, Jacobs, and Sorensen (2010:424), the descriptive qualitative method of inquiry deals with data in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistics.

From the definition above, it can be said that the writer uses the descriptive qualitative method to describe the data by using words, phrases and sentences. Especially from this research, the writer focuses on describing and exploring the forms and the functions of noun phrases on the English Translation of *Surah Al-Mulk*. To make it easier the readers, the writer explains the forms of the noun phrase with the abbreviation code of tree diagram based on syntax rule. Besides making it easier for the writer to analyze the research, it also aims to understand the phenomenon that writer is raising.

1. Data Source

The data source is the first element in the research method. It means that the source from with the data are taken. Sudaryanto (1993:40), stated that the source of data is divided into two types: source of substantial data and locational data.

a. Substantial Data

The substantial data of this research is a noun Phrase found in the English translation of *surah Al-Mulk* translated by Muhammad Taqi-ud-din Al Hilali and Muhammad Muhsin Khan

b. Locational Data

In this research, locational data is from Quran *Surah Al-Mulk*, translated by Muhammad Taqi-ud-din Al Hilali and Muhammad Muhsin Khan.

2. The technique of Collecting the Data

Collecting the data is one of the important parts of this research; according to Sudaryanto (1993:133), there are some techniques to collect the data, one of which is the Non-Participant Observation Technique (SBLC). It refers to a technique in which the writer observes language used in a certain context without the conversation.

In this research, the writer uses Non-Participant Observation Technique (SBLC), because in this research the writer does not participate in the conversation but the writer just as an observer in doing the research. In other words, the writer uses library research techniques to collect the data.

The advanced implementation of this technique, the writer uses some techniques to collecting the data are as follows:

1. Library Technique/Documentation Technique

According to Sudaryanto (1993), Library Technique or Documentation Technique is a technique of collecting data using variables such as notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, etc. In this research, the variable used is a book of The Noble Qur'an English Translation by Muhammad Taqi-ud-din Al-Hilali and Muhammad Muhsin Khan. The writer bought it in the online shop, after that the writer reads the Quran Surah Al-Mulk carefully and repeatedly to find and identify the data examples.

2. Note Taking Technique

Sudaryanto (1993:134-136) defines the note-taking technique as a technique in which the writer takes down some notes about the data after observing the research. After the data has found, the writer makes some notes about the words that contain noun phrases in the book, then the writer classifies which are the noun phrases, then the writer analyzes the data with some abbreviations that show the rule of forms and functions of noun phrase, then the writer makes tree diagram to see the structures of noun phrases one by one based on syntax rule.

From two techniques above, the writer summed up some steps of collecting the

data are as follows:

1. Finding script English translation of *Surah Al-Mulk*
2. Reading and understanding the script English translation of *Surah Al-Mulk*
3. Understanding the theory of noun phrase
4. Finding out and identifying all the words, noun phrases and sentences from the script English translation of *Surah Al-Mulk*.
5. The writer makes notes based on the classifying and analyzing of noun phrase.

3. The technique of Analyzing the Data

The data are analyzed to answer the research question. In analyzing the data, the writer uses the content analysis technique. Dawson (2002:118) says that the content analysis technique is used to specify characteristics within the text that the researcher systematically works through the transcript assigning code, which may be numbers or words. In this research, the writer uses specific code in analyzing the data. For example: NP (stands for Noun Phrase), etc.

After the data had been collected from data sources, the data were analyzed through the following procedure:

1. After the data collected from the English version the writer analyzes the noun phrase found in the English translation script
2. Then the data were categorized based on the theory the writer used
3. In the last step, the writer explained the result of the research based on the tree diagram's theory, making it easier for the readers to get the forms of the noun phrase on the English translation from *surah Al-Mulk*.

4. The technique of Data Presentation

According to Sudaryanto (1993:144) in presenting analysis data there are two methods: informal and formal.

In this research, the writer uses both in informal and formal method, because the writer presents the data by using ordinary words and also uses abbreviation code to make easier for the readers to understand the form of noun phrase and also make it easier for the

writer itself to present his research. In addition, the writer uses the formal method because it contains tree diagram.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The writer discusses about the data findings that observed and studied by the writer. The writer does findings and discussions which are formulated to analyze the forms and functions of noun phrase on the English translation of *Surah Al-Mulk*.

Surah Al-Mulk is one of Surah in Quran, it composed of 30 verses. This Surah titled in English as "Sovereignty" or "Kingdom". *Surah Mulk* discusses the greatness and vastness of Allah and gives examples of the beauty of the universe that Allah created. In this research the writer uses theory from Eastwood (1994) to analyze the data, because his theory related to the topic of findings that theory discusses about the forms and function of noun phrase and then the writer uses tree diagram to make it easier for readers to understand the form of the noun phrase.

1. The Form of Noun Phrase on the English Translation of *Surah Al-Mulk*

According to Eastwood (1994:175), A noun Phrase is A noun combines with other words in a noun phrase, Determiners, quantifiers and modifiers come in a fixed order before the noun. And he also said that (1994:3), a noun phrase can also be a pronoun. There are some forms of noun phrase based on Eastwood (1994:177). Those are below

1. A noun phrase can be one word.
2. Determiners can modify a noun phrase
3. A prepositional phrase can modify a noun phrase
4. A noun phrase can be modified by a clause as modifier
5. A noun phrase can be modified by an adjective
6. A noun phrase can be modified by a gerund
7. A noun phrase can be modified by a noun
8. A noun phrase can be modified by an adverb phrase

9. A noun phrase can be modified by a past participle
10. A possessive noun (e.g. Susan's, the man's) functions as a determiner.
11. We can use an adverb before a quantifier or an adjective.

2. The Functions of Noun Phrase on the English Translation of *Surah Al-Mulk*

Eastwood (1994:179) said that there are five functions of noun phrases. Those functions are below:

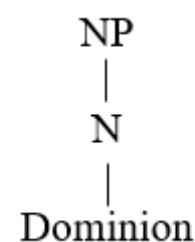
1. A noun phrase can be a subject
2. A noun phrase can be an object
3. A noun phrase can be a complement
4. A noun phrase can be a prepositional Object
5. A noun phrase can be adverbial

Based on the forms and functions of noun phrases above, the writer makes analysis both of them separately in one datum. The first the writer makes the analysis of the form of noun phrase then the writer makes its functions. Those are the analyzes of the forms of noun phrases:

(1.) A noun phrase can be one word (N/Prop)

Datum 2 (*Surah Al-Mulk*, verse 1)

Datum	Form
Dominion	N

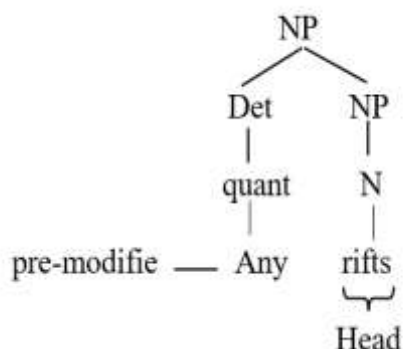


It shows that the form of a noun phrase can be formed by a noun only (N). Eastwood (1994:177) said that the form of a noun phrase can be one word, it can noun only (N) or personal Pronoun (Prop).

(2.) In a noun phrase there can be determiners (Det+N)

Datum 11 (*Surah Al-Mulk*, verse 3)

Datum	Form
Any rifts	Det (quant)+N

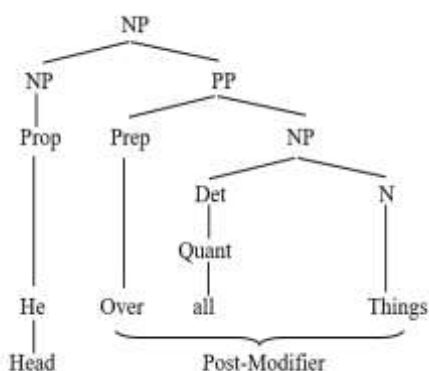


Based on Eastwood's theory (1994:177), in a noun phrase there can be determiners, quantifier and modifiers come before a noun to modify it. It can be said that the form of noun phrase can be formed by the combination between (det(quant)+N).

(3.) A prepositional phrase can come after the noun and modify it.

Datum 3 (Surah Al-Mulk, verse 1)

Datum	Form
He over all things	Prop+Prep+Det (Quant)+N



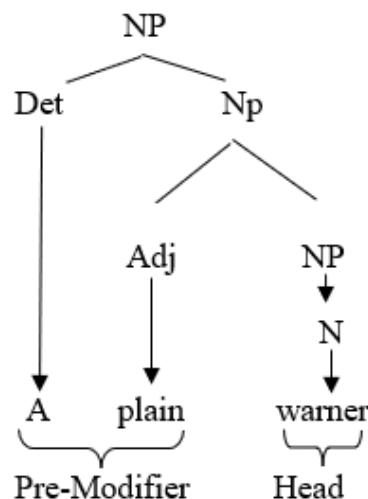
In this data, it shows that the form of noun phrase can use a prepositional phrase after noun, a prepositional phrase modifies the noun or pronoun. Therefore we can use a preposition (Prep), determiner from a quantifier (Det (Quant)) and noun (N) after personal pronoun (Prop). They are called post-modifier because they modify the personal pronoun (Prop) after it. So,

the form of noun phrase can be formed by the combination between (Prop+Prep+Det(Quant)+N) This form is in accordance with Eastwood's theory (1994:177) Noun phrase can be modified by prepositional phrase, it comes after the noun or pronoun.

(4.) A noun can be modified by an adjective

Datum 108 (Surah Al-Mulk, verse 26)

Datum	Form
A plain warner	Det (art) +adj + N

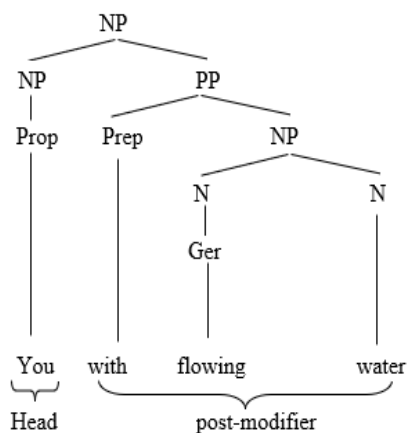


Based on sentence above, the writer found a noun phrase (NP) in the group of word "a plain warner", we can use determiner from article (Det) and adjective as a modifier (Adj) before a noun (N). It shows that the combination between (Det+adj+N) can form the form of a noun phrase. This form is in accordance with Eastwood's theory that the form of noun phrase can be modified by determiner and adjective as modifier before a noun or pronoun.

(5.) The modifier can be a gerund

Datum 133 (Surah Al-Mulk, verse 30)

Datum	Form
You with flowing water	Prop+ prep + N (ger) + N

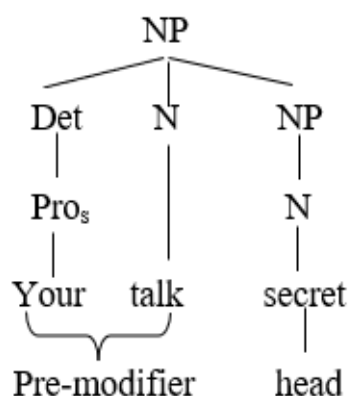


Eastwood (1994:177) defines that the noun phrase can be modified by prepositional phrase (PP), the prepositional phrase in this data is “*with flowing water*” it is also called post-modifier because the modifiers come after the pronoun. Prepositional phrase modified the pronoun “*you*” in this data. Clearly, the form of noun phrase can be formed by the combination between (Pro_p+Prep+ N (ger)+ N).

(6.) A noun can be modified by a noun

Datum 51 (Surah Al-Mulk, verse 13)

Datum	Form
Our talk Secret	Det (pros)+N+N



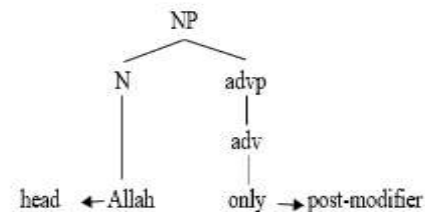
From this data the writer found a noun phrase in a group of word “*your talk secret*” we can use determiner (det) from possessive (pro_s) and noun (N) as modifier before the noun (head). It can be said that the form of noun phrase can be

formed by the combination between (Det(pro_s)+N+N).

(7.) An adverb phrase can come after the noun and modify it

Datum 106 (Surah Al-Mulk, verse 26)

Datum	Form
Allah only	N + Advp

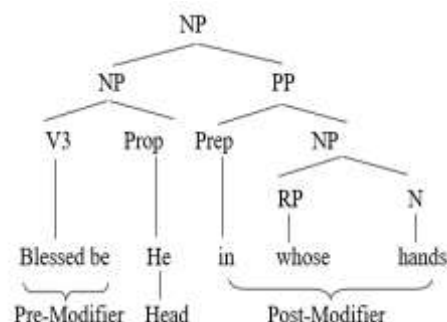


This data analysis shows the noun phrase modified by adverb phrase (Advp). After the noun we can use adverb phrase as modifier to modified the noun. It can be said that the form of noun phrase can be formed by the combination between (N+Adv).

(8.) The modifier can be participle.

Datum 1 (Surah Al-Mulk, verse 1)

Datum	Form
Blessed be He in whose hands	V3+Prop+Prep+RP+N



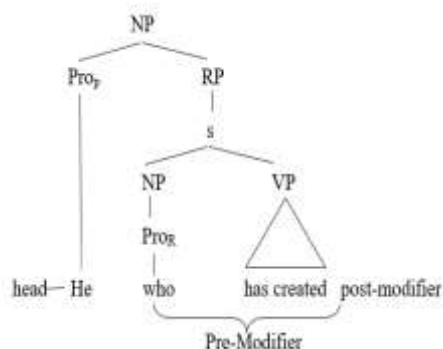
From data analysis above, the writer classified the form of noun phrase (NP) in a group of word *Blessed be He in whose hand*, the noun phrase can be formed by using Verb participle as a modifier (V3) before Personal Pronoun (Prop), *Blessed be* is Pre-Modifier, because the modifier comes before the noun or Pronoun (N/Prop), and after personal pronoun (Prop) we can use

prepositional phrase, prepositional phrase in this group of word is *In whose hands*, we can use Preposition (prep) before relative pronoun (RP) and noun modifier (N), *In whose hands* is Post-Modifier because they as modifiers come after personal pronoun (Prop). So, the form of noun phrase can be formed by the combination between (V3+Prop+Prep+RP+N). This form is in accordance with Eastwood's theory (1994:177&178), that the form of noun phrase can be modified by a participle before a noun or pronoun (pg.178) and a prepositional phrase can come after the pronoun and modify it (pg.177).

(9.) After a noun we can use a clause as a modifier.

Datum 55 (Surah Al-Mulk, verse 14)

Datum	Form
He who has created	Prop + ProR + VP



From the tree diagram above, the writer found a noun phrase modified by a clause as a modifier. In this data, the writer found a clause from relative pronoun "who" that the combination between (Prop+ProR+VP) can form the noun phrase. This form related by Eastwood's (1994:178) theory, he said that after a noun we can use a clause as a modifier. The writer found a relative clause that modified the head "he" in this data. Relative clause starts with a relative pronoun. Relative pronouns are who, whom, which, that, whose, act.

Those are the analyzes of the functions of noun phrases:

(1.) A noun phrase can be a subject

Datum 6 (Surah Al-Mulk, verse 2)

Datum	Function
<u>He</u> is the exalted in might off- forgiving	As a subject

The function of noun phrase in this data is **as a subject** because it comes before the auxiliary verb and it appears at the beginning of the sentence as the subject of the sentence, the auxiliary verb in this sentence is "is".

(2.) A noun phrase can be an object

Datum 7 (Surah Al-Mulk, verse 3)

Datum	Function
ho has created <u>the seven</u> <u>heavens</u>	As an object

Eastwood (1994:176) said that the function of a noun phrase can be an object of the sentence. From this data the writer finds the function of noun phrase **as an object** because it appears at the end of the sentence as the object and it comes after the verb in the sentence. The verb of this sentence is "created".

(3.) A noun phrase can be the prepositional object

Datum 13 (Surah Al-Mulk, verse 4)

Datum	Function
your sight will return to <u>you in a</u> <u>state of</u> <u>humiliation and</u> <u>worn out</u>	As a prepositional object

This function is **a prepositional object because it's** a complement to the preposition in a prepositional phrase, or the noun phrase that appeared after the preposition in the sentence. The preposition in this data is "to", this function is an accordance with Eastwood's theory (1994:176), the function of noun phrase can be the object of preposition.

(4.) A noun phrase can be a complement

Datum 54 (Surah Al-Mulk, verse 13)

Datum	Function
He is <u>the All-knower of what is in the breasts (of men)</u>	As a complement

The function of this data is a **complement** because it describes the subject of the sentence and comes after the auxiliary verb. The auxiliary verb of this sentence is "is". The noun phrase "*The All-knower of what is in the breast of men*" describes the subject of this sentence. The subject of this data is "he". This function is accordance with Eastwood's theory (1994:176), the function of a noun phrase can be a complement.

IV. CONCLUSION

Finally, the result of this research shows the forms and functions of the noun phrases in the English Translation of *Surah Al-Mulk* from the Meanings of the Noble Qur'an in the English Language by Muhammad Taqi-ud-din Al-Hilali and Muhammad Muhsin Khan. The result of this research sums up the forms and functions of the noun phrases in the English translation of *Surah Al-Mulk*.

Based on the research question in the previous chapter, in order to answer the question of the research, the writer makes a classification of the forms and functions of noun phrases on the English Translation of *Surah Al-Mulk*. Then the writer categorizes the forms and functions of noun phrases separately. In short, from 11 forms of noun phrases based on Eastwood's theory, the writer found nine noun phrase forms in the *Surah Al-Mulk*. That noun phrase can be one word. Determiners can modify a noun phrase, a prepositional phrase can modify a noun phrase, a clause can modify a noun phrase as a modifier, a noun phrase can be modified by an adjective, a noun phrase can be modified by a gerund, a noun phrase can be modified by a noun, a noun phrase can be modified by an adverb phrase, a noun phrase can be modified by a

past participle. Then the writer did not find a noun modified by a possessive noun and a noun modified by an adverb before an adjective and noun in the *Surah Al-Mulk*. The 9 forms are contained in 133 data, in 133 data consist of 168 data which are in one datum there are more than one form. The writer found 62 data that can be formed in one word, then the writer found 48 data modified by the determiners, 30 data modified by prepositional phrases, 12 data modified by clauses, 6 data modified by an adjective, 5 data modified by a gerund, 2 data modified by a noun, 2 data modified by an adverb phrase, and 1 datum modified by past participle. The dominant forms found in this *surah Al-Mulk* is the noun phrase can be one word (N/Prop).

Based on Eastwood's theory, the writer found 4 functions of noun phrases from 5 functions. Those are the noun phrase as the subject, the noun phrase as the object, the noun phrase as the prepositional object, and the noun phrase as the complement. Then the writer did not find the noun phrase as the adverbial in the *Surah Al-Mulk*. The writer found 61 noun phrases function as the subject, 35 noun phrases function as the object, 22 noun phrases function as the prepositional object, and 15 noun phrases function as the complement. The dominant functions found in this *surah Al-Mulk* is the noun phrase as the subject.

These are the classification of the forms of noun phrases found in the English translation of the *Surah Al-Mulk*.

NO	FORM	AMOUNT
1	A noun phrase can be one word.	62
2	In a noun phrase there can be determiners, quantifiers and modifiers, as well as a	48

	noun.	
3	A prepositional phrase can come after the noun and modify it.	30
4	After a noun we can use a clause as a modifier.	12
5	A noun can be modified by an adjective	6
6	The modifier can be a gerund	5
7	A noun can be modified by a noun	2
8	An adverb phrase can come after the noun and modify it	2
9	The modifier can be participle.	1
10	A possessive noun (e.g. Susan's, the man's) functions as a determiner.	0
11	We can use an adverb before a quantifier or an adjective.	0

These are the classification of the function of noun phrases found in the English translation of the *Surah Al-Mulk*.

NO	FUNCTION	AMOUNT
1	The noun phrase as the subject	61
2	The noun phrase as the object	35
3	The noun phrase as the prepositional object	22
4	The noun phrase as the complement	15
5	The noun phrase as the adverbial phrase	0

REFERENCES

- Ary, Donald., Jacobs, Lucy Cheser., and Sorensen, Chris. (2010). *Introduction to Research in Education 8th Edition*. Wadsworth: Cengage Learning.
- Dawson, DR Catherine. (2002). *Practical Research Method; A User-Friendly Guide to mastering research*. United Kingdom: How to Content.
- Eastwood, John. (1994). *Oxford Guide to English Grammar*. New York: Oxford University Press
- Matthews, Peter. (1982). *Syntax, Introducing Syntax*, Cambridge: Cambridge
- Sudaryanto. (1993). *Metode dan Aneka Teknis Analisis Bahasa (Pengantar Penelitian Wahana Kebudayaan Secara Linguistik)*, Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University press.
- Tallerman, Maggie. (2015). *Syntax, Understanding Syntax 2nd Edition*, United Kingdom: Hodder Education.
- Van Valin JR, Robert D. (2005). *Syntax, Exploring the Syntax-Semantics Interface*, New York: Cambridge University Press.
- (2004). *Syntax, An Introduction to Syntax*, New York: Cambridge University Press
- Veit, Richard. (1986). *Discovering English Grammar*, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.
- Whitman, L. Randal. (1975). *English and English Linguistics*. United States: Holt Rinehart and Winston.