

Function of Adjective Phrase – Indonesian English

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Abstract: An adjective phrase is a phrase which has an adjective as a head element like extremely happy, quite large, etc. Semantically, there are two types of adjectives. They are the standard adjective and the non-standard adjective. The standard adjective expresses a level of quality whereas the non-standard adjective is socially limited in use. While, at the level of the comparative adjective in narrative discourse it was found in the use of the adjective phrase in equation level, comparative, and superlative. The purpose of this study as follows: (1) to determine the various functions of attributive phrase, (2) to determine the distribution of the attributive elements in every phrase, and (3) to determine the relationship of the meaning of attributive structure of each phrase on the narrative discourse. This study used a qualitative approach. The data of this research are ones in the form of phrase used in the context of the narrative discourse. Data were analyzed by using distributional studies. Data analysis procedures were carried out through four stages; (1) data collection, (2) data reduction, (3) presentation of data, and (4) the findings and conclusion of the research and verification. The results showed that the function of the attributive phrase in standard adjective phrase has patterns: a) Head + Attributive (H + A), (b) Attributive + Head (A + H), (c) Attributive + attributive + Head + (A + H + A), and (d) Attributive + Attributive + Head (A + A + H). Functions of attributive in non standard adjective phrase have patterns: (a) attributive + head (A + H), (b) attributive + head (A) + H, (c) attributive 1 + Head + Head + Attributive 2 (A1 + H + H + A2), and (d) attributive + Head + that + attributive + Head (A + Head + that + A + Head).

Key words: phrases, adjective, Indonesian

I. Introduction

Language has three elements; form, meaning and functions. Viewed from its form, it consists of units which can be divided into phonological and grammatical units. Phonological unit includes phonemes and syllables while grammatical unit includes discourse, sentences, clauses, phrases, words, and morphemes.

Language as a phenomenon combining sound and meaning is not quite elaborated and described based subsystem lexicon, grammar and phonology but also the description of the language is based on the principles of syntactic and pragmatic manner. Grammatical approach is not only recognized in particular syntax of the tied relation in subsystem of grammar with lexicon subsystem, but it is based on grammatical structures, namely: structure, category, and function.

The Grammatical structure of a language is an organization that consists of units and of relationships. The relationship between the units of language embodied in the manifestation (1) syntagmatic relations, namely a linear relationship between the units, (2) paradigmatic relations, i.e. relations between units with all other units in the possible alternatives in a language, (3) distribution, i.e. all possible positions occupied by grammatical units, and 4) hierarchy, namely regular arrangement of units ranging from the smallest up to the largest. In grammar are units starting from words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, and discourse that each is a grammatical level (Kridalaksana, 1991: 210).

The research of attributive structure in Indonesian phrases is important because it is based on the narrative discourse on some reasons: (1) to determine the various functions of attributive phrases, (2) to determine the distribution of attributive elements of each phrase, and (3) to determine the relationship of structure attributive meaning of each phrase. Therefore, this study aimed to obtain a description of the function of attributive phrase in adjective are standard and non standard.

II. Research Method

This research is based on qualitative approach as Bogdan and Biklen (1982: 2) states that the qualitative research as the umbrella has some specific characteristics. Here are some characteristics of qualitative research. Its data is in the form of 'phrase' used in narrative discourse.

1. Data in the form of attributive structures used in any discourse of folklore: which spoken by native on the construction of adjective phrases.

2. Data in the form of various types of attributive structure of each class of words used in each discourse of folklore;

Using data analysis procedure of distributional studies, it is classified into four stages.

They are (1) Data collection (2) Data reduction (3) Data presentation and (4) Conclusion based on verified research

III. Results And Discussion

As per the results of the findings, the function of attributive phrase in standard adjective phrase is as follows:

- a) Head + Attributive (H + A),
- (b) Attributive + Head (A + H),
- (c) Attributive + Attributive + Head + (A + A + H + A), and
- (d) Attributive + Attributive + Head (A + A + H).

Functions of attributive in non-standard adjective phrase have patterns:

- (a) Attributive + Head (A + H),
- (b) Attributive + Head (A) +H,
- c) Attributive 1 + Head + Head + Attributive 2 (A1 +H + H + A2), and
- (d) Attributive + Head + that + Attributive + Head (A + H + that + A + H).

3.1 Functions of attributive adjective phrase in Indonesian.

Adjective phrase has adjective as the head element. Viewed from its structure, adjective phrase consist of a head element and attribute adjective. Attributive adjective is an adjective that provides information to the noun in a noun phrase.

Semantically, there are two types of adjectives. They are the standard adjective and the non-standard adjective. The standard adjective expresses a level of quality whereas the non-standard adjective is socially limited in use. Standard adjective phrases can be divided into:

- (1) Attributive
- (2) Size
- (3) Colour
- (4) Time
- (5) Distance
- (6) Inner attitude and
- (7) Perception.

(The) Attributive structure of standard adjective in Indonesian can be found in the data below:

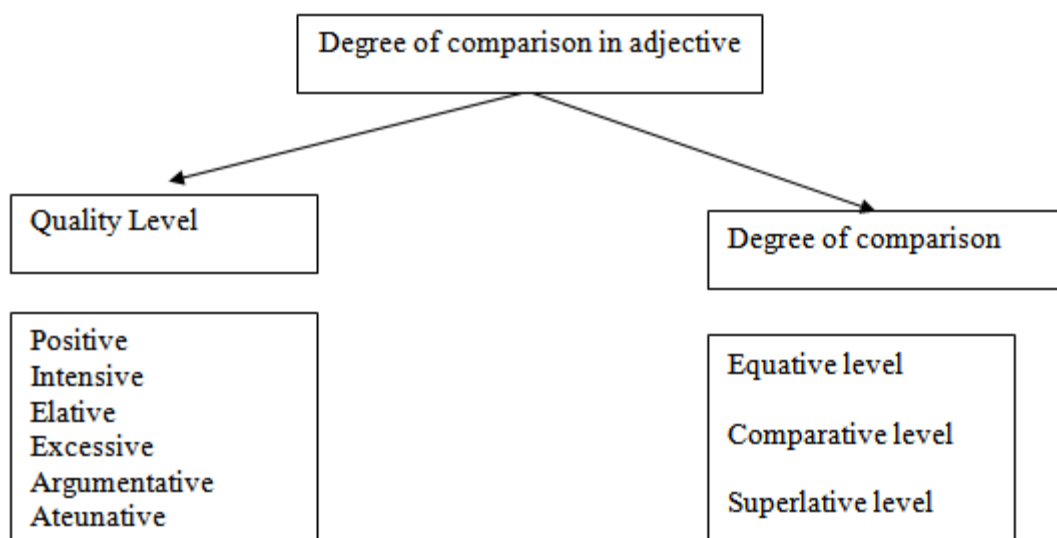
- (1) Pada zaman dahulu kala di sebuah hutan di sebelah barat daya Mojowarno tepatnya sekarang di daerah kecamatan Mojowarno dan sekitarnya masih berupa *hutan lebat* (CRA.2.1b)
- (2) Mereka berjalan bertiga mengembara dan untuk mencari kayu di hutan, kemudian dalam perjalanan itu mereka merasa lelah kemudian menemukan sebuah dataran tinggi dan di tempat itu ternyata terdapat *sendhang kecil* yang airnya sangat jernih, karena mereka merasa haus setelah mengadakan perjalanan yang panjang sehingga mengambil air itu dan meminumnya.(CRA 2.2)

The data (1) and (2) showed data relating to the use of standard adjectives in quality. It can be found in the data (1) is an adjective phrase indicating the adjective in size. The word *lebat* refers to the quality that can be measured by size. The phrase *hutanlebat* composed of two elements that have *hutan* as the head element and *lebat* as an attribute.

Furthermore, the phrase in data (2) *sendhangkecil* is an adjective phrase in size consisting of two elements, the word *sendhang* that functions as the head element in phrase and the word *kecil* functioning as an attribute of the head element in the phrase. Thus, the pattern is generated by: HA / Head + Attributes and AH / Attribute + Head.

The use of adjectives can be characterized by the level of comparison. Quirk et al (1989: 706) stated that there are only two levels of comparison in adjectives, namely comparative and superlative. Furthermore, Quirk stated that the level of the most obvious comparison is used in adjective and adverb in the form of flexion and periphrastic. In contrast, Alwi (1999: 180) says that there are comparisons in adjective. Standard adjective may show different levels of quality or intensity.

This can be explained from the following chart:



Keraf (1991) and Quirk (1989) stated that the structure of the attributive structure of adjective phrase specifically can be placed in the level of comparison (Graduscomparationis) for the purpose of comparing the certain situation from another or comparing a noun from another. The comparison can be: a) the regular level (Graduspositivus), comparative level (Graduscomparativus) and the superlative level (Gradussuperlativus), and the level of elective?.

Furthermore, it can be found the use of adjective phrases in the narratives that describe positive level expressed with an attributive *tidak* or *tak*. These can be found on the following data:

- (3) Kebetulan dia mengenal mbah Pranggang sehingga iapun dapat mengenal Wandan Manguri namun Sodo Diring *tidak sombong* mengungkapkan perasaannya itu kepada` mbah Pranggang juga kepada Wandan Manguri. (CRA 3.6b)
- (4) Hal ini membuat hati Ki Gedong merasa *tidak enak* karena tetaplah Ki Buyut Raga Jiwa adalah saudaranya yang nota bene lebih tua, tapi itu dapat diluruskan kakaknya tersebut sehingga pada akhirnya hubungan mereka kembali membaik.(CA 6.28c)

Based on the data (3) the phrase *tidaksombong* preceded by the attribute *tidak* before the head element *berani* and *sombong* in adjective phrase. Likewise, the phrase *tidaksombong* preceded by *tidak* before *sombong*. Adjective phrase on two phrases express the degree of positive or expressing inner attitudes related to mood or feeling. The function of word *tidak* is as an attribute of the head element in adjective phrase. Likewise, the data (4) the phrase *tidaksombong* consists of two elements, namely the word *tidak* functioning as an attribute of the word *sombong* as the head of adjective phrase.

The use of attribute *tak* in adjective phrase can be found in the result of the following data.

- (5) Utusan datang lagi ke Kyai Mochtar akan meminta lagi dan Kyai Mochtar meminta utusan itu untuk membawa Kebo kicak ke Banyuarang tetapi dijawab oleh utusan bahwa Kebo Kicak *tak mungkin* dibawa karena untuk digerakkan saja sudah merasa kesakitan. (CA 3.18c)
- (6) Karena merasa *tak lama* bertemu dengan gurunya Surontanu maka pada suatu ketika Kebo Kicak datang bersilaturahmi ke gurunya Surontanu lagi (CRA 3.23)

Based on the data (5) and (6), the word *tak* functions as an attribute. The function of the word *tak* in phrase *tak mungkin* function is as the attribute of the head element of adjective phrase. Furthermore, the data (6) the phrase *tak lama* consists of two elements, namely the head elements and attributes. The function *tak* is as an

attribute of the nominal phrase. Thus, the use of the adjective phrase on the data (5) s.d (6) represented by the structure: A (tak) + H(Aj.) states the quality level of adjective.

Adjective phrase in the intensive level of adjective phrase emphasizes the quality or intensity levels are expressed using the attributes *benar*, *betul* and *sungguh*. These can be found in the following data:

- (7) Makam mbah Sam ada di tengah-tengah *desa* itu, barang siapa yang mengukur makam itu dengan jari (kilan) kalau pengukuran pertama sampai dapat lima kilan, pengukuran kedua dapat enam kilan, pengukuran ketiga dapat tujuh kilan dan pengukuran keempat kalau dapat delapan kilan maka akan terlampaumulyaderajadnya benar, kalau telah mengukur keempat dan tidak sampai dapat tujuh kilan maka akan rendah derajatnya. (CRA.3:24)
- (8) Tetapi bunga mawar itu kalau pagi warnanya putih sedangkan kalau sudah malam warnanya berganti menjadi merah sedangkan bunga melati kalau ada hujan maka *harum betul* baunya. (CRA.4:1)

The data (7) were used in the phrase *mulyaderajatnyabenar* consisting of two attributes used together, *iemulya* (A) which is at the beginning and *benar* (A) at the end. The function of the word *mulya* and *benaras* attributes in the beginning of the flanking word *derajatas* the head of the adjective phrase. Thus, if it generated the patterns with structure A + H (adjective) + A. In other words, the data (7) appear to be any shared attributes.

The data (8) were used in the phrase *harumbetul* with the correct structure consisting of two words. The function of word *betul* which was behind the adjective is an attribute of the word *harum* as the head of adjective phrases. Thus, the use of the phrase (8) and (9) were adjective phrase in intensive level with markers *benar* and *betulus* attributes. The resulting pattern in the data attributive structures (65) and (66), namely: A (tidak /tak) + H (Aj.)

Adjective phrase that describes the attributes use relative level is *sangat*, *amat*, and *sekali* that is placed before or after the head. These can be seen in the following data:

- (9) Pada zaman dahulu kala di sebuah desa di sebelah barat daya Mojopahit tepatnya sekarang di daerah kecamatan Mojowarno dan sekitarnya masih berupa hutan lebat dan hutan itu mdan hutan itu merupakan sebuah dataran tinggi yang orang dulu menyebutnya dengan puthuk dan di puthuk itu terdapat sendang (telaga) kecil yang airnya *sangat jernih*. (CRA 2.2a).

- (10) Ketika meminum air itu mereka bertiga merasa air itu *sangat segarsekalilalu* kemudian mereka tertidur. (CRA.2.3)

The data (9) showed the use of the phrase *sangatjernih* as adjective attribute with the structure *jernih* as the head while *sangat* as attribute. Furthermore, the data (10) the phrases *sangatsegarsekali* as an attribute of the adjective with the structure *segarsekali* as the head is flanked by two attributes, namely *sangat* and *sekali*. Thus, the pattern of the structure of attributive data (9) and (10) can be made as A + H (adjective).

Adjective performs the function of a predicate or complement in clause functioning predicative.

- (11) Mereka berjalan bertiga mengembara dan untuk mencari kayu di hutan, kemudian dalam perjalanan itu mereka merasa lelah kemudian menemukan sebuah dataran tinggi dan di tempat itu ternyata terdapat sendhang kecil yang airnya *sangat jernih*, karena mereka merasa haus sekaligus setelah mengadakan perjalanan yang panjang sehingga mengambil air itu dan meminumnya. (CA2.3)

- (12) Pada zaman dahulu kala di sebuah desa di sebelah barat daya Mojopahit tepatnya sekarang di daerah kecamatan Mojowarno dan sekitarnya masih berupa hutan lebat dan hutan itu merupakan sebuah dataran tinggi yang orang dulu menyebutnya dengan puthuk dan di puthuk itu terdapat sendang (telaga) kecil yang airnya *sangat jernih sekali*. (CRA 2.1d)

There are two separate uses of attribute, the word *sangat* as the front attribute and *sekali* as the back attribute flanking the head of adjective *jernih*. Thus, it can be made that there are two patterns of attributes, namely: 1) A1 (very/amat) + A2 (sangat/very) + H (Aj.) and 2) A1 (very) + H (Aj.) + A2 (sekali). Adjective phrase that describes the level of excessive was used of attributes *terlalu*, *terlampau* and *kelewat* laid before the head. These can be seen in the following data:

- (13) Padahal menurut kepercayaan Jawa, sepasang pengantin yang baru menikah tidak boleh melakukan perjalanan *terlalu jauh*, lebih-lebih melewati hutan selama kurun waktu kurang lebih sepagar. (CRA5.7c)
- (14) Jadi, meskipun berangkat dengan berbekal berat hati dari keluarganya di Kediri, sepasang pengantin baru ini nekat berangkat dengan niat *terlampau tulus* bahwa mereka memang ingin nyambung balung pisah (Indonesia: bersilaturakhim) (CRA 5.10c).

Excessive level refers to the intensity or quality levels which are beyond the standard shown by modifiers *terlalu* and *terlampau*. The data (13) and (14) showed the function of attribute *terlalu* and *terlampau* used before the head in adjective phrase. Thus, the two structures can be made their patterns are: A (too/terlalu, terlampau) + H (Aj.)

Adjective phrase that describes the level of augmentative was not found in the research data. Augmentative level is the level of adjectives that describe the rising or increasing the level of quality or intensity. Adjective phrase that describes the level of attenuative attributes *agak* or *sedikit* that are placed before the head. These can be seen in the following data:

(15) Wajar saja kalau perjalanan mereka juga *sedikit tersendat-sendat* karena memberikan sedikit waktu lagi bagi mereka berdua untuk memadu kasih. (CRA 5.11a,b)

(16) Tapi setelah Ki Jaga Karya *agak keras* dan memaparkan alasan-alasan yang masuk akal, Guna Sentika pun menerima dan segera beranjak untuk memanggil Rara Sumini yang tengah ciblon seperti layaknya bidadari Nawang Wulan yang tengah turun ke bumi. (CRA 5.18)

(17) Terdorong oleh darah bulan madu, melihat Rara Sumini yang tengah bermain-main di air dengantubuh basah kuyub membuat jantung Guna Sentika segeraberdegup *agak kencang* dan darahnya ter sirap. (CA 5.19)

The attenuative level described the decreasing levels of quality or intensity attenuation expressed by using modifiers *agak* or *sedikit* showing the structure of attributive. By using the words, *sedikit*, *agak* suggested a decrease in the levels of quality or intensity attenuation.

Data (16) the phrase *sedikit waktu lagi* has the function of attributive structure divided. The word *waktu* as the head flanked by two attributes, namely: 1) A1 the word *sedikit* placed at the beginning and 2) A2 the word *lagi* that is placed at the end of the head of adjective phrases. Thus, it can be found the patterns of attributive structure in adjective phrase in the attenuative level are: A (slightly/sedikit, somewhat/agak) + H (AJ.)

b. Comparative Adjective Phrase

Comparative adjective level of narrative discourse found in the use of the phrase adjective in comparative level. Adjective phrase that describes the comparative level is characterized by the use of word *lebih* before the head of the word.

Comparative level explained that the nouns beyond other nouns. These can be seen in the following data:

(18) Masyarakat mulai berpikir untuk membangun desa atau pindah ke tempat yang *lebih baik* tapi tak semudah itu karena harus berjuang untuk merapatkan tempat itu akhirnya perjuangan itu dimenangkan oleh orang-orang Kramat. (CRA 4.9b)

(19) Tapi setelah Ki Jaga Karya *lebih keras* dan memaparkan alasan-alasan yang masuk akal, Guna Sentika pun menerima dan segera beranjak untuk memanggil Rara Sumini yang tengah ciblon seperti layaknya bidadari Nawang Wulan yang tengah turun ke bumi. (CRA 5.)

(20) Di kala itu ada orang dari kerajaan Majapahit yang sakti yang konon sampai bisa mendatangkan jin, demit dan sebagainya untuk membantu mengalahkan musuh di wilayah itu, dan musuhnya juga makhluk halus yang *lebih lama* tinggal di daerah atau wilayah itu. (CA 8.9b)

Based on the data (18), (19), and (20) showed the use of comparative adjectives level markers using more attributes stating comparative. The phrase *lebih baik*, *lebih keras* and *lebih kencang* showing their quality or intensity which are more or less. The data (18) phrase *lebih baik* with a function of the word *lebih* is an attribute of the head *baik* in adjective phrase. The attribute of adjective structure *lebih* precedes the head of adjective A + H (adjective). This applies equally to the data (19) and (20) to function *lebih* as a core attribute of the word *keras* and *lama*. Thus, the pattern of attributive structure in comparative degree, namely: A (more/lebih) + H (A).

The use of \pm (the) attributive adjective phrase found in the superlative degree of comparison. The following data elements into attribute is comparative or superlative adverbs. In this case, the adjective phrase can be preceded by *paling* which placed on the left (precede) of the head as in the following data.

(21) Beliau akan suka memberitahukan kepada mbah Pranggang bahwa raja Brawijaya mempunyai selir yang bernama wandan Kuning karena mbah Pranggang dianggap sebagai orang paling

pandai yang bijaksana maka prabu Brawijaya menyerahkan selirnya wandan Kuning kepada mbah Pranggang dengan harapan selirnya dirawat sebagaimana mestinya.(CRA3.3)

- (22) Semenjak Kebo Kicak sembuh di Banyuarang tidak mau pulang dan berguru kepada Kyai Mochtar untuk menjadi santri. Sejak saat itu Kebo Kicak berpindah menjadi seorang muslim yang *paling taat* dan oleh Kyai Mochtar diberi ilmu kanuragan sebagai bekal kehidupan sebagai umat Islam.(CRA 3.17b)

The data (21) and (22) seemed to use the superlative degree of comparison of adjectives. The superlative level refers to the level of quality or the highest one among all references compared. The superlative level in the data expressed by the adjective precedes the use of the attribute *paling*. The data (21) the phrase *paling pandai* consists of two elements, namely *paling* as an attribute of the word *pandai* in the adjective phrase. The data (23) applies equally in terms of attributes that describe the head functions of adjective phrases.

At the superlative degree, the attribute of adjective phrase was found in the form of denial of narrative discourse. The attributive structures superlative preceded by the word *paling* followed by the denial *tidak* and adjective. These can be found in the data (23) and (24) as follows:

- (23) Dialah orang yang *paling tidak sombong* di desa Kembang Sore (CRA2.16)

- (24) Orang yang melakukan segala sesuatu di desa Kembang Sore adalah orang yang *paling tidak sombong* maka dan jika orang itu rendah derajatnya maka tidak terkena sumpah pendiri desa Kembang Sore. (CRA 2.11a)

The data (23) and data (24) showed that the attribute *paling* that are in the superlative degree refers to the highest quality among all references adjectives being compared. This can be seen in the data (23) stating the word *paling* has the function as the first attribute followed by the denial *tidak*. The word *sombong* functions as the head of adjective phrases preceded by the denial *tidak*. Thus, in the superlative degree in adjective phrase, the patterns can be made: A1 (most/*paling*) + A2 (not/*tidak*) + H (Aj.)

If the attribute of adjective phrases more than one attributive phrase has a relation to the word *yang*. These can be seen in the following data:

- (25) ...diambil dari kata Danyangan/tempatnya danyang sebab padukuhan itu merupakan tempat *paling angker* yang menyeramkan sekali di hutan Kracil.(CRA 1.17)

- (26) Makam mbah Sam ada di tengah-tengah desa itu, barang siapa yang mengukur makam itu dengan jari (kilan) kalau pengukuran pertama sampai dapat lima kilan, pengukuran kedua dapat enam kilan, pengukuran ketiga dapat tujuh kilan dan pengukuran keempat kalau dapat delapan kilan maka *sangat mulya yang agung derajatnya sekali*, kalau telah mengukur keempat dan tidak sampai dapat tujuh kilan maka akan rendah derajatnya.(CRA 2.13)

- (27) Mbah Dewo yang mendirikan kemasam atau tukang memperbaiki (sepo) emas, orang yang kerjanya memperbaiki emas yang ada di desa Kembang Sore itu *sangat tampan sekali* dan bahkan kalau dalam pewayangan disebut Arjuna karena tampannya melebihi 41 orang. (CRA 2.14a)

The data (25) showed the use of two phrases; first phrases (F1) *paling angker + yang* + (F2) *menyeramkan sekali*. If structure was made, thus, the pattern as A + H (adjective) + the + H + A. In other words, the two phrases were linked with conjunction *yang* with attribute (A1) *paling* and (A2) *sekali* that precede and follow the adjective. Given the attributes that are used more than one, then, the structure can be linked with conjunction "*yang*". The data (88) phrase *paling angker yang menyeramkan sekali* had two adjective modifiers consisting of phrases adjective *paling angker* and *menyeramkan sekali* that both attributive functioning as conjunction "*yang*".

Based on the findings of attributive structures in adjective phrase can be made relative order of attributes in the adjective phrase in the form of the combination as the following table.

terlalu terlampau terlewat	amat	sangat	Ajektiva	amat sekali benar betul
sama sekali paling		tidak tidak	Ajektiva	sama sekali

Table 2 Attributes order in Adjective Phrase

Based on Table 2, it appears the attribute orders of adjective phrase with the position before and after the adjective. Viewed from the position before the adjective, the, *terlampau* and *terlewat*, as attributes preceding the adjective while the phrase *amatsangat* are the two attributes used simultaneously. The words *samasekali* and *paling* attributes used before adjectives or words *samasekali* and *paling* can be used in sequence with the combination of the denial *tidak*.

Viewed from its position after the adjective, the words *samat*, *sekali*, *benar*, *betul*, and *samasekali* placed after the adjective. In the form of a combination of words *sangat* and the words *amat*, *benar*, *sekali*, *betul* and *samasekali* altogether can appear as a combination of before and after the adjective. Furthermore, the denial *tidak* can be combined before and after the adjective to the word *samasekali*. Thus, the position of the adjective is after adjective and before adjective, and a combination of before and after adjective.

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