

**THE SYNTAX ANALYSIS ON DECLARATIVE
SENTENCE IN ANN JUNGMAN'S *LUCY KEEP
THE WOLF FROM THE DOOR***



A thesis

Submitted in Partial of the Requirements to Obtain S1
Degree in Faculty of Foreign Language and Culture

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**FACULTY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE AND
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SEMARANG
2016**

APPROVAL

A THESIS ON

**THE SYNTAX ANALYSIS
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*LUCY KEEP THE WOLF FROM THE DOOR***



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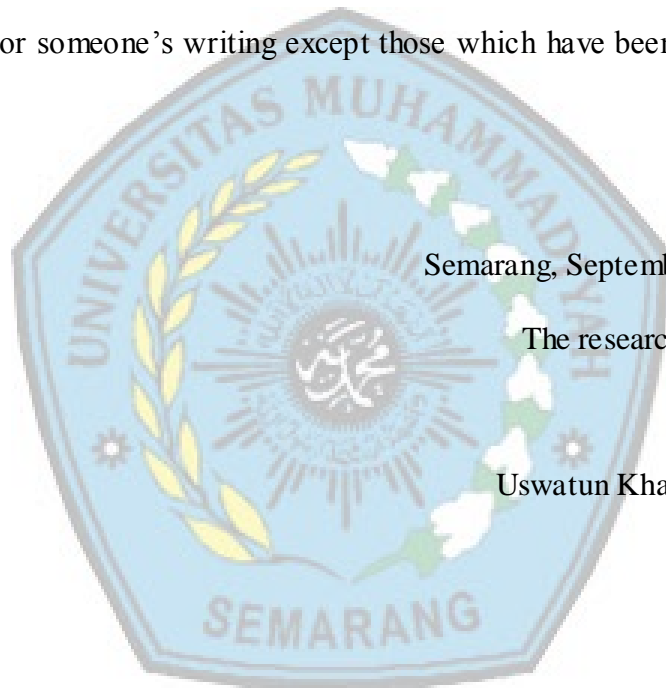
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STATEMENT

The researcher truly states that this thesis “The Syntax Analysis on Declarative Sentence in Ann Jungman’s *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*” was written without taking any other research result for a degree or a diploma at University. The researcher also assures that this research does not include materials for publication or someone’s writing except those which have been mentioned in the references.



Semarang, September 15th 2016

The researcher,

Uswatun Khasanah

MOTTO

"And turn not your face away from men with pride, nor walk in insolence through the earth. Verily, Allâh likes not each arrogant boaster".

"True beauty only can you feel, when you can enjoy it and be grateful".

"Yesterday is history. Today is a gift, forget yesterday, and do not waste this day, for a better tomorrow".

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved mother: Sri Hartatik, *"Thanks for your unlimited advices, you are my best friend and the best woman in my life".*

All of my sisters; Anna Sofiana and Nanda Kristiana, *"I will prove that I can".*

My beloved boyfriend, Agus Diyanto, *"thanks for your support to the end this thesis, for your endless love and always faithful to me".*

My friend in FBBA (Kemala, Tyas, Fitri, Intan) and my friend's in boarding house (Tutri, Ariyani, Yenita, Karin, Eki, Nanda), *"thanks for your support."*

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The thesis ‘The Syntax Analysis on Declarative Sentence in Ann Junman’s *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*’ is arranged to complete the final project in SI degree. However, this is the end of the process for me, so *Alhamdulillah*, I would like to thank to Allah, the Most Beneficent and Merciful for all giving strength and fluency of finishing this thesis without any difficulty.

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Semarang, September 15th 2016

The Researcher,

Uswatun Khasanah



TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	i
APPROVAL	ii
VALIDATION	iii
STATEMENT	iv
MOTTO AND DEDICATION	v
AKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
LIST OF TABLES	xii
LIST OF FIGURES	xv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xvii
ABSTRAK	xix
CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION	
A. Background of the Study	1
B. Statement of the Problem	3
C. Purpose of the Study	3
D. The Significant of the Study	4

E. Scope of the Study	4
F. Underlying Theories	4
G. Method of Research	5
H. Organization of Writing	5

CHAPTER II. LITERARY REVIEW

A. Previous Study	7
B. Theoretical Review	8
1. Syntax	8
2. Word	8
3. Phrase	10
4. Clause	14
5. Sentence	16
6. Declarative Sentence	17

CHAPTER III. METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design	21
B. Techniques of Data Collection	21
C. Population	22
D. Sampel	22
E. Techniques of Data Analysis	23
F. Techniques of Data Presentation	23

CHAPTER IV. ANALYSIS

A. Sentence Structure of Declarative Sentence in <i>Lucy Keep</i> <i>the Wolf from the Door</i>	25
1. Sentence Structure of Simple Sentence.....	27
2. Sentence Structure of Compound Sentence.....	40
3. Sentence Structure of Complex Sentence.....	46
4. Sentence Structure of Compound Complex Sentence.....	51
B. Syntactic Structure of Declarative Sentence in <i>Lucy Keep</i> <i>the Wolf from the Door</i>	46
1. Phrase.....	57
a. Noun Phrase (NP).....	57
b. Verb Phrase (VP).....	58
c. Adjective Phrase (AdjP).....	60
d. Adverb Phrase (AdvP).....	61
e. Preposition Phrase (PP).....	61
f. Infinitive Phrase (InfP).....	62
g. Possessive Phrase (PossP).....	62
h. For Phrase (ForP).....	62
i. Gerundive Phrase.....	63
j. Of Phrase.....	63
2. Clause.....	64
a. Independent Clause.....	64
b. Dependent Clause.....	64

1) Noun Clause	45
2) Adverb Clause	68

CHAPTER V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion	70
B. Suggestion	71

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDIX

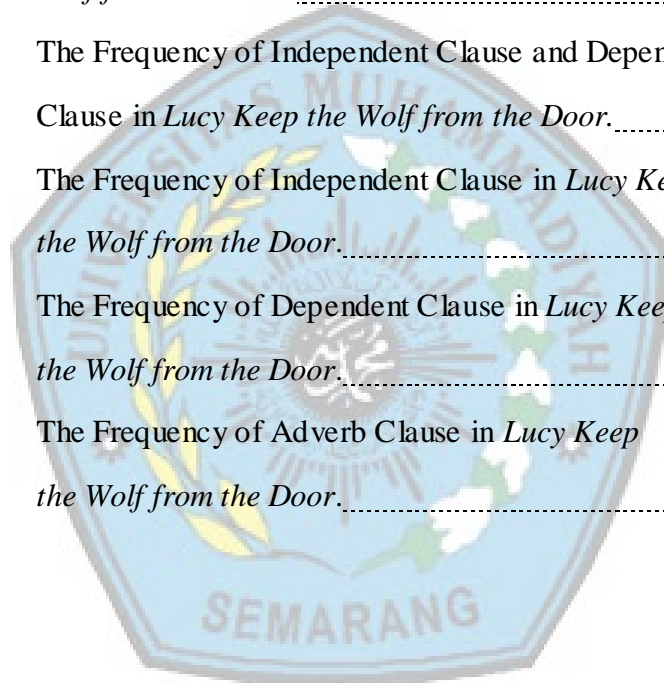
AUTOBIOGRAPHY



LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1	The frequency of declarative sentence In <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	25
Table 4.2	Sentence Structure of simple sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	27
Table 4.3	Sentence Structure of compound sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	41
Table 4.4	Sentence Structure of complex sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	46
Table 4.5	Sentence Structure of compound complex sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	51
Table 4.6	The Frequency Phrase in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	57
Table 4.7	The Structure of Noun Phrase in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	58
Table 4.8	The Structure of Verb Phrase in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	58
Table 4.9	The Structure of Adjective Phrase in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	60
Table 4.10	The Structure of Adverb Phrase in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	61
Table 4.11	The Structure of Preposition Phrase in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	61
Table 4.12	The Structure of Infinitive Phrases in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	62

Table 4.13	The Structure of Possesive Phrases in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	62
Table 4.14	The Structure of For Phrases in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	62
Table 4.15	The Structure of Gerundive Phrases in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	63
Table 4.16	The Structure of Of Phrases in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	63
Table 4.17	The Frequency of Independent Clause and Dependent Clause in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	64
Table 4.18	The Frequency of Independent Clause in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	64
Table 4.19	The Frequency of Dependent Clause in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	64
Table 4.20	The Frequency of Adverb Clause in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	68



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1	The Noun Phrase	10
Figure 2.2	The Verb Phrase	11
Figure 2.3	The Adverb Phrase	11
Figure 2.4	The Adjective Phrase	12
Figure 2.5	The Preposition Phrase	12
Figure 2.6	The Possessive Phrase	12
Figure 2.7	The Infinitive Phrase	13
Figure 2.8	The For Phrase	13
Figure 2.9	The Gerundive Phrase	13
Figure 2.10	The Noun Clause	14
Figure 2.11	The Adverb Clause	15
Figure 2.12	The Adjective Clause	15
Figure 2.13	The Declarative Sentence	16
Figure 2.14	The Simple Sentence	17
Figure 2.15	The Simple Sentence with Compound Subject	18
Figure 2.16	The Simple Sentence with Compound Verb	18
Figure 2.17	The Compound Sentence	19
Figure 2.18	The Complex Sentence	19
Figure 2.19	The Compound Complex Sentence	20
Figure 4.1	The PST of First Simple Sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	29
Figure 4.2	The PST of Second Simple Sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	30
Figure 4.3	The PST of Third Simple Sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	31
Figure 4.4	The PST of Fourth Simple Sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	32

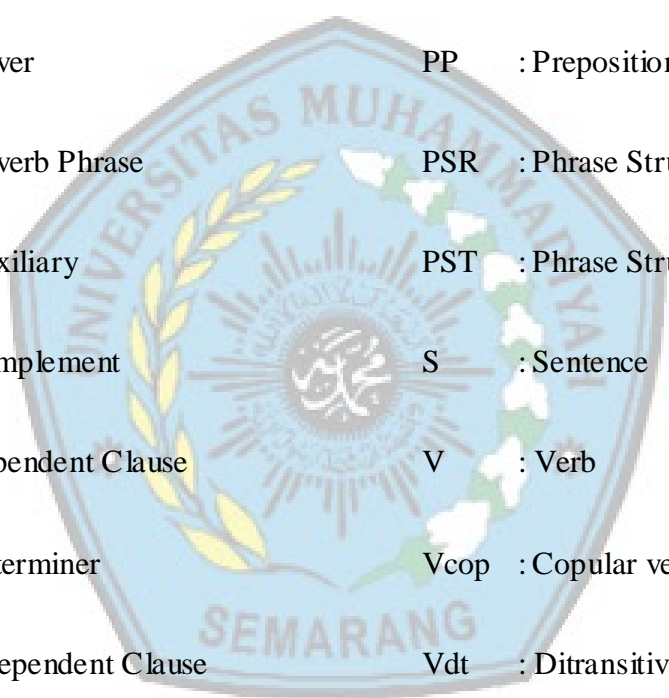
Figure 4.5	The PST of Fifth Simple Sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	32
Figure 4.6	The PST of Sixth Simple Sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	33
Figure 4.7	The PST of Seventh Simple Sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	34
Figure 4.8	The PST of Eighth Simple Sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	35
Figure 4.9	The PST of Ninth Simple Sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	35
Figure 4.10	The PST of Tenth Simple Sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	36
Figure 4.11	The PST of Eleventh Simple Sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	37
Figure 4.12	The PST of Twelfth Simple Sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	38
Figure 4.13	The PST of Thirteenth Simple Sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	38
Figure 4.14	The PST of Fourteenth Simple Sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	39
Figure 4.15	The PST of Fifteenth Simple Sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	40
Figure 4.16	The PST of First Compound Sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	42
Figure 4.17	The PST of Second Compound Sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	43
Figure 4.18	The PST of Third Compound Sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	43
Figure 4.19	The PST of Fourth Compound Sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	44
Figure 4.20	The PST of Fifth Compound Sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the</i>	

	<i>Wolf from the Door</i>	45
Figure 4.21	The PST of First Complex Sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	47
Figure 4.22	The PST of Second Complex Sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	48
Figure 4.23	The PST of Third Complex Sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	49
Figure 4.24	The PST of Fourth Complex Sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	50
Figure 4.25	The PST of First Compound Complex Sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	52
Figure 4.26	The PST of Second Compound Complex Sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	53
Figure 4.27	The PST of Third Compound Complex Sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	55
Figure 4.28	The PST of Fourth Compound Complex Sentence in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	56
Figure 4.29	The PST of First Noun Clause in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	65
Figure 4.30	The PST of Second Noun Clause in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	65
Figure 4.31	The PST of Third Noun Clause in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	66
Figure 4.32	The PST of Fourth Noun Clause in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	66
Figure 4.33	The PST of Fifth Noun Clause in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	67
Figure 4.34	The PST of Sixth Noun Clause in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	67
Figure 4.35	The PST of First Adverb Clause with Adverbial Subordinator Time in <i>Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door</i>	68

Figure 4.36 The PST of Second Adverb Clause with Adverbial
Subordinator Time in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*69



LIST OF ABBREVIATION



Adj	: Adjective	P	: Preposition
AdjC	: Adjective Clause	Poss	: Possessive
AdjP	: Adjective Phrase	PossP	: Possessive Phrase
Adv	: Adver	PP	: Preposition Phrase
AdvP	: Adverb Phrase	PSR	: Phrase Structure Rule
Aux	: Auxiliary	PST	: Phrase Structure Tree
Comp	: Complement	S	: Sentence
DC	: Dependent Clause	V	: Verb
Det	: Determiner	Vcop	: Copular verb
IC	: Independent Clause	Vdt	: Ditransitive verb
Inf	: Infinitive	Vi	: Intransitive verb
InfP	: Infinitive Phrase	Vil	: Intransitive locative verb
N	: Noun	VP	: Verb Phrase
NC	: Noun Clause	Vt	: Transitive verb
NP	: Noun Phrase	Vtl	: Transitive locative verb



ABSTRAK

Permasalahan dalam penelitian ini adalah bagaimana struktur kalimat dalam novel anak-anak, khususnya bagaimana struktur kalimat deklaratif dalam novel tersebut disusun. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menjelaskan tentang struktur kalimat deklaratif dalam novel dan untuk mengetahui kompleks atau tidaknya novel itu yang dilihat dari jumlah *simple sentence*, *compound sentence*, *complex sentence*, dan *compound complex sentence* yang diteliti oleh penulis.

Penelitian ini diambil dari novel yang berjudul *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door* karya Ann Jungman. Dalam proses analisis, penulis menggunakan teori dari C.L. Baker. Data penelitian diambil dengan teknik acak, yaitu dengan mengundi setiap bab. Populasi di penelitian ini adalah semua kalimat deklaratif dalam novel *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*. Sample yang penulis gunakan adalah semua kalimat deklaratif dalam *chapter two* yang didapat dengan cara mengambil undian dalam secarik kertas yang sudah ditulis dengan nama setiap bab. Dari proses tersebut penulis menemukan 28 kalimat deklaratif dalam bab 2. Dalam menganalisis struktur kalimat-kalimat tersebut, penulis menggunakan *phrase structure tree (PST)*, dan kemudian disajikan dalam *phrase structure rule (PSR)*.

Dari hasil analisis ditemukan bahwa struktur kalimat pada novel *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door* sederhana. Hal ini ditandai dengan frekuensi *simple sentence* yang lebih banyak ditemukan, yaitu 15 kalimat dari 28 kalimat deklaratif sedangkan frekuensi *compound sentence*, *complex sentence*, dan *compound complex sentence* lebih sedikit. Frekuensi frasa juga lebih banyak *noun phrase* yang berjumlah 83. Sedangkan dalam tataran klausa, jumlah *noun clause* juga lebih banyak yaitu 6. Dari hasil tersebut, struktur kalimat dalam novel *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door* adalah sederhana sesuai dengan pembaca, khususnya bagi anak-anak untuk lebih mudah memahami novel tersebut.

Kata kunci: Sintaksis, Kalimat deklaratif, Struktur kalimat

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Language is as numerous as the fields of human activities. Language has important roles in human's life to communicate with the others. It is a tool for people to express their feeling, argument, ideas, knowledge and thought. Every day, people always communicate to each other. They use languages to make another understand their purpose. It enables people to learn and understand their world.

Language plays the main role in communication and interactions. Chaer and Agustina (2010: 1) state that there are two kinds' of factors of language, external factors and internal factors. In external factors language are related to other contexts, such as the various functions of language and the social situation. The study of language does not only use linguistic science (procedure and theory) but also use other sciences (psychology and sociology). Meanwhile in internal factors language is an analysis in term of language structure, such as syntax, vocabulary, phonology, and morphology based on linguistic theories.

Chaer (2007:15) states that internal language structure is an object of micro linguistics that involves system of sound, word formation, sentence structure and etc. The study of the rules governing the way words combined to

form sentences in a language is called syntax. From the definition above, syntax is the one of linguistic studies about structure language that can make word became phrase, clause, and sentence.

A literary work is used by people to express their ideas or to express an imagination. It is a creative activity a work of art. Prose, poetry, and drama are the genres of literary work. Prose, especially novel is considered as dominant in social element. Novel is one of literary work that tell complex story. It is a genre of fiction and fiction is defined as the art or craft of contriving, through the written word, it represents a human life. It is one of literary genres that the author can freely talk about life experienced by people with various rules between their interaction and the environment.

Language is a tool to communicate; however children's language and adult's language are the different. The differences are in style, vocabulary, grammar, and syntax. Children usually use short words to communicate with people. They are not thinking logically to concrete object but understand conversation. Whereas adult's language is more complex and structured than children's language. They are able to tell long story, word processing according to grammatical (Sumarsono, 2008). In this case children used simple sentence. Meanwhile, adults used long words that consist of main clause and subordinate clause (compound sentence or complex sentence).

In preschool or kindergarten, short story or novel is the common practice to introduce literary works. That is when children start learning to read and

understand a text. They will be entertained when they reading it. Besides to entertain the readers, it is also to educate and give information to children. The children are entertained if they are able to understand the text. The researcher assumed if a short story or a novel especially for children, it will has simple sentence. So, the children can get the message from the story.

The researcher is interested in analyzing *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*, as one of short story or literary works that is intended to be read by the children. Ann Jungman, the author, manages the story with environmental and social issues in a way that all children will relate to, and enjoy. *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door* has purpose to educate children by introducing such wide-range topics as war, friendship, community, and the ethics of zoos.

B. Statement of the Problem

This research discusses the syntax analysis on declarative sentence in Ann Jungman's *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*. Based on the background of the problem, statement of the problem of this research is:

1. What is the syntactic structure on declarative sentence in *Lucy Keeps the Wolf from the Door*?
2. What is the pattern on declarative sentence in *Lucy Keeps the Wolf from the Door*?

C. Purposes of the Research

Based on the statement of the problem mentioned, this research is conducted to:

1. Identify the syntactic structure on declarative sentence in Ann Jungman's *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.
2. Describe the syntactic structure on declarative sentence in Ann Jungman's *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

D. The significance of the Research

The mayor significance of this research is that the researcher find the declarative sentence in Ann Jungman's novel entitled *Lucy keep the wolf from the door* and this study is expected to be beneficial to give information to the reader about syntactic structure on declarative sentence in Ann Jungman's *Lucy Keeps the Wolf from the Door*.

E. Scope of the Research

Scope of this research is about the sentence structure in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door* by Ann Jungman. In order to limit this problem, the researcher only focuses on declarative sentence in this novel.

F. Underlying Theory

In this analysis, the researcher uses the theory by C.L. Baker (1989) to analyze the problem. There are four parts in the sentences, namely: simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound complex sentence.

G. Method of Research

This researcher uses syntactic structure analysis research. It is commonly used in language to identify the sentence structure. This is related to noun, verb, adjective, adverb, conjunction, and preposition.

Furthermore, the researcher uses verbal data in this research and not uses numerical data. It means the researcher uses qualitative research. This method includes describe the analysis.

H. Organization of the Writing

There are five chapters in this research as follows:

CHAPTER I : Introduction

This chapter includes background and problem of the research, purpose of the research, significances of the research, scope of the study, underlying of theory, method of the research, and thesis organization.

CHAPTER II: Literary Review

In this chapter, the researcher explains about the previous study, the definition of syntax, the definition and types from phrase, clause and sentences, also the definition of declarative sentence.

CHAPTER III: Method of Research

This chapter includes method of collecting data, population, sample, and method of data analysis.

CHAPTER IV: Analysis

In this chapter, the researcher describes the analysis of syntax on declarative sentence and syntactic structure in Ann Jungman's *Lucy keeps the wolf from the door*.

CHAPTER V: Conclusion and Suggestion

In this chapter, the researcher explains closing which covers conclusion of this research and suggestion for the next research or the reader.



CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

A. Previous Study

The first previous research is “*A Study on Indirect Speech Sentence Structure in Rebecca Novel*” that was conducted by Istiyarti in 2011. This research focused on comparison indirect speech between unabridged and abridged version. The objective of her research was novel from *Rebecca* that has the same title but has two versions. She used documentation method to classify the sentences in unabridged *Rebecca* and abridged *Rebecca* and Istiyarti used purposive sampling to determine the sample. From this sampling, she found 90 sentences from two versions. This research is described the frequency of complex and compound sentence in the unabridged novel more than the abridged novel. Besides, the unabridged novel had 547 clauses, 89 phrases, and the sentence structure in the unabridged novel more variation than the abridge novel. Whereas, the abridged novel had 256 clauses and 43 phrases.

Another study about syntax was done by Ichwan Purwata in 2008. He studied about *A Syntactical Analysis on Sentence Patterns Uses in Westlife’s Song Lyrics*. It explains about song, the meaning of lyrics and the language style, and the patterns of the lyrics. The objective of his research is Westlife’s album entitled “Westlife deluxe”. This research focused on how the syntactical analysis on

sentence patterns used in Westlife's song. For the theories, he used the theory of Diana D. (1997) about the theory of tree diagram and the theory by Bornstein (1997) to analyze the sentence into each to the context. To analyze the data, he used descriptive qualitative method. The results from Purwanto's research were, (1) there are 17 patterns in his data, (2) the kernel sentence and transformed sentence were the most sentence patterns that uses in the lyrics, (3) there were substandard English word in the lyrics, , e.g.s *I've* and *gonna*, (4) he found the sentence patterns, such as noun phrase plus verb phrase, adverb of place plus noun phrase, and conjunction plus noun phrase plus verb phrase that were consisted in Westlife's song.

This research about the syntax analysis on declarative sentence on An Jungman's *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door* had some differences from other research. First, the data that used by researcher was different from the previous studies. Second, this research focuses on declarative sentence.

B. Theoretical Review

1. The Description of Syntax

Syntax is the study of the rules governing the way words are combined to form sentences in a language. Miller (2002:12) states that syntax has to do with how word are together to build phrases, clause, and sentence. From the definition above, syntax is the linguistic study about structure language that can make word became phrase, clause, and sentence.

2. Word

Word is the smallest unit in syntax and has a meaning. Spencer, (1991:43) stated that word is the smallest that can exist its own. There are two words that very important to sentence formation. They are lexical and non lexical. The lexical consists of Noun (N), Verb (V), Adjective (Adj), Preposition (P), and Adverb (Adv). And the non-lexical consists Determiner (Det), Auxiliary (Aux), degree word and Conjunction (Conj).

a. Noun

Noun includes name of person, place and thing. , e.g.: Horse and England.

b. Verb

Verb is a word that uses to show an action (Baker: 1989), e.g. walk, run.

c. Adverb

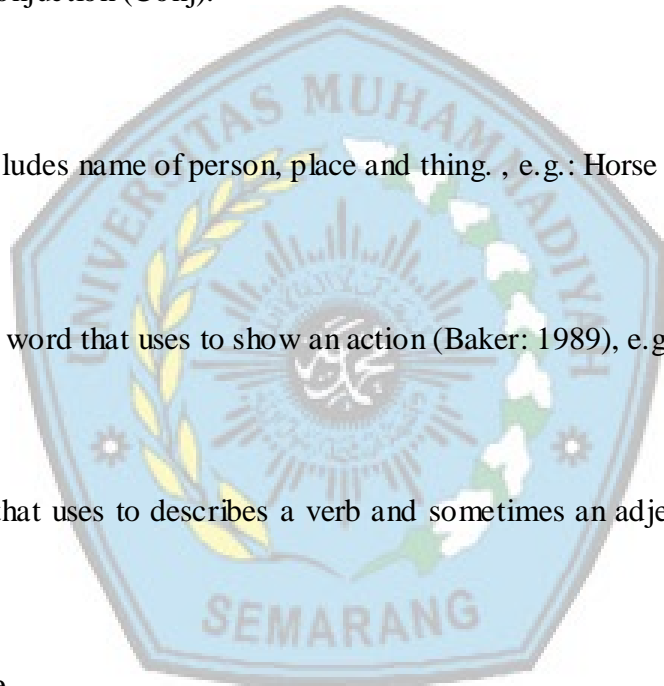
A word that uses to describes a verb and sometimes an adjective, e.g.: hardly, friendly.

d. Adjective

Adjective is a word that uses to modify a noun, e.g. smart, tall, sweet.

e. Preposition

Preposition is a word that uses to represent the connection between nouns to another word, e.g. but, by, with, beside, off.



f. Conjunction

Conjunction is a word that uses to connect two words, sentence, or phrases (Baker: 1989), e.g. and, but, or, so.

g. Determiner

Determiner included articles (the, a, an), demonstratives (this, that), possessive determiners (my, their), quantifier (many, few), numerals, distributive (each, any) that occurs together with noun and serves to express the reference that noun in the context.

h. Degree word

Degree word is a word that can precede adverb or adjective to indicate the extent to which they apply, e.g. too, so, very, and more

i. Auxiliary

Auxiliary is a verb that determiner the tense or aspect of another verb in a verb phrase, e.g. is, am, and are.

3. Phrase

Phrase is a group of words, which gives meaning, but not complete meaning. Based on Baker (1989: 29) phrase structure is about the way in which sentence is organized into successively smaller units. There are types of larger phrases are formed:

a. Noun Phrase (NP)

Noun phrase can be optionally modified by determiners and adjective that noun (usually a proper noun, pronoun, mass noun, or plural).

E.g. “The front door” and “the gamekeeper”.

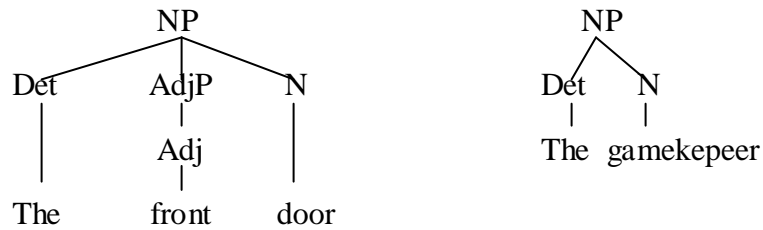


Figure 2.1 The Noun Phrase.

b. Verb Phrase (VP)

Verb phrase minimally consists of a single verb by a noun phrase, adverb phrase, and prepositional phrase, e.g. “work hardly” and “have been watching”.

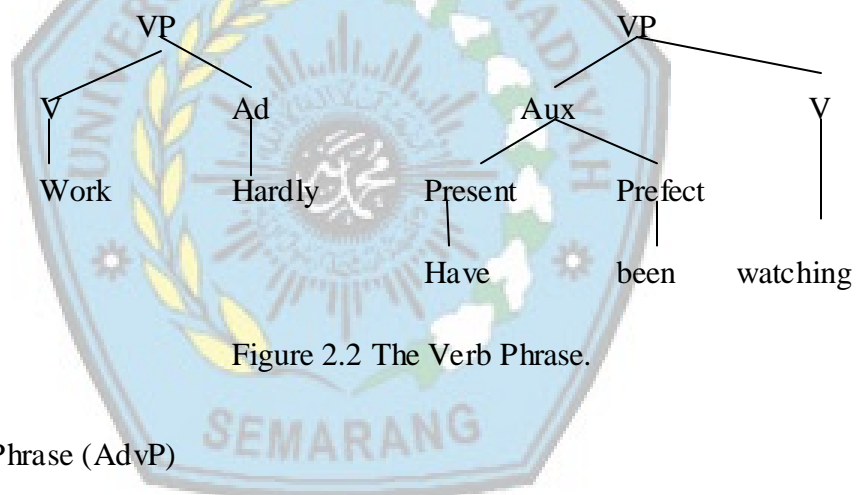


Figure 2.2 The Verb Phrase.

c. Adverb Phrase (AdvP)

Adverb phrase of an adverb as a head, optionally and following by modifying elements. e.g. “after the christening” and “quite”

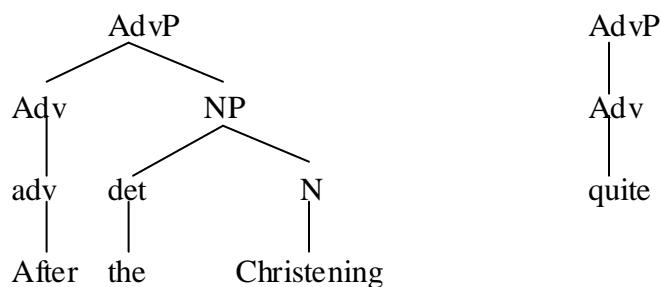


Figure 2.3 The Adverb Phrase.

d. Adjective Phrase (AdjP)

Adjective phrase consist of an adjective as head, optionally preceded and followed by modifying elements, e.g. “tomorrow morning”.

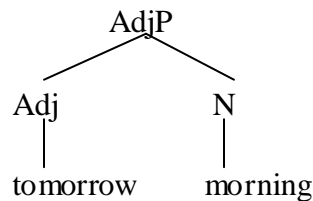


Figure 2.4 The Adjective Phrase.

e. Prepositional Phrase (PP)

Prepositional phrase consists of preposition followed by a noun phrase. E.g. “at Muxborough Hall”.

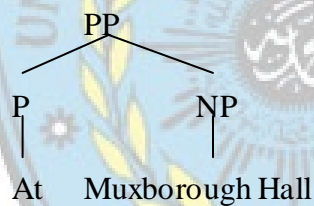


Figure 2.5 The Preposition Phrase.

f. Possessive phrase (PossP)

Possessive phrase is constructive by an apostrophe before noun phrase. E.g. “Pete’s clothes”.

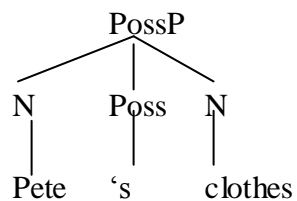


Figure 2.6 The Possessive Phrase.

g. Infinitival Phrase (InfP)

Infinitival Phrase according to Baker (1989: 42) is a phrase that is formed by “to”, e.g. “Lucy goes to Park”.

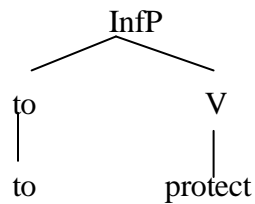


Figure 2.7 The Infinitive Phrase.

h. Gerundive Phrase.

Baker states that gerundive phrase can consist of a genitive NP and present a participle VP or only consist of present participle (1989:147, e.g. “went swimming”).

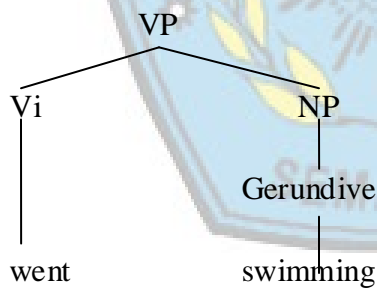


Figure 2.8 The Gerundive Phrase.

i. For Phrase.

E.g.: “for you”.

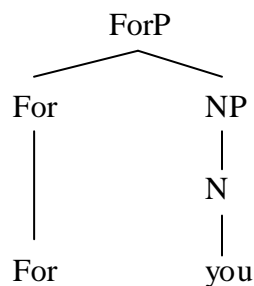


Figure 2.9 The For Phrase.

4. Clause

A group of word that consist a subject and verb is called a clause. An independent clause and a dependent clause are two kinds of clause. An independent clause contains of a subject verb, it also demonstrate and can stand by itself. A dependent clause contains of a subject also verb and cannot stand by itself.

a. Noun Clause

A noun clause typically acts as a subject of a verb or as the objects of verb or preposition. E.g.: “I don’t know about *what you’re talking about It*”.

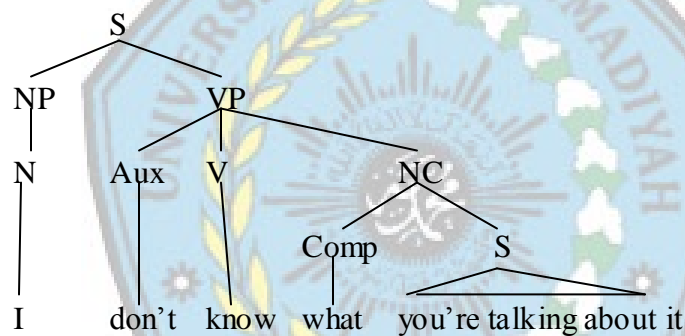


Figure 2.10 The Noun Clause.

b. Adverb Clause

An adverbial clause typically modifies its entire main clause, at beginning of sentence, in the middle of sentence, and at the end of sentence. E.g.: “..... when I went swimming”.

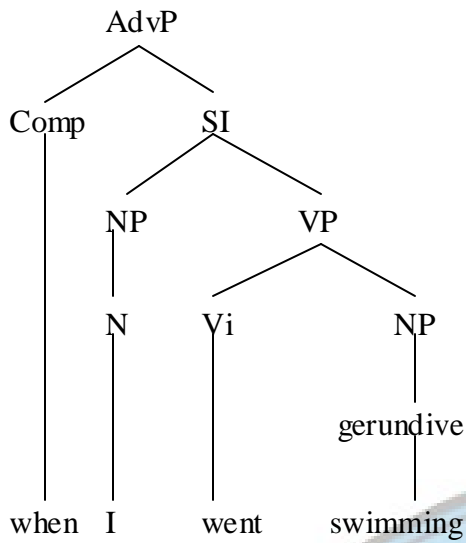


Figure 2.11 The Adverb Clause.

c. Adjective Clause

An adjectival phrase modifies a noun phrase. It's typically come at the end of their noun clause. Most adjectival clauses start with pronouns, like: whom, who, whom, which, that. E.g.: "I like him since I saw in the first time".

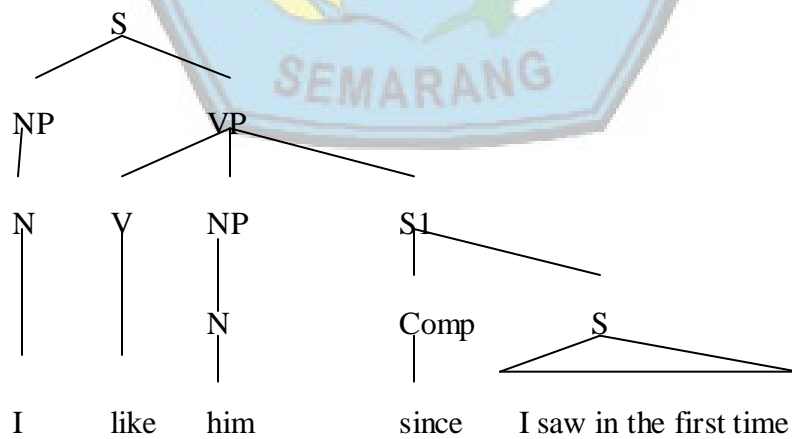


Figure 2.12 The Adjective Clause.

5. Sentence

All sentences have both deep structure and surface structure. A deep structure represents the meaning, and a surface structure represents the sound. In other words, deep structure determines its semantic interpretation and surface structure determines its phonetic interpretation (Chomsky as quoted by Bornstein, 1997: 24).

Haryono and Bryan (2008:384) state that there are three kinds of sentences based on their purpose and the types of response from the hearer; declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence, and exclamatory sentence.

a. Declarative sentence, the most common type, commonly makes a statement.

E.g.: “I don’t live in the town”.

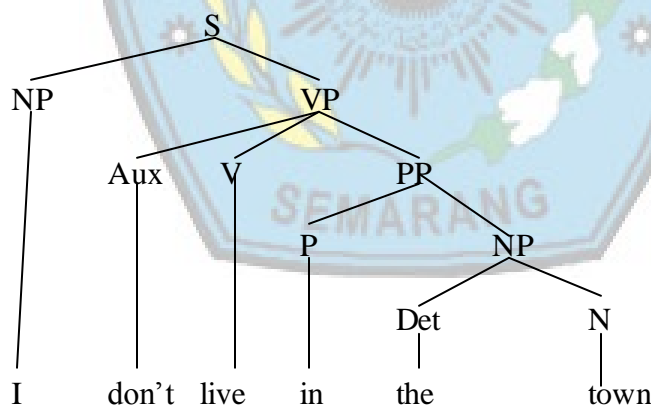


Figure 2.13 The PST of declarative sentence.

b. Interrogative sentence is commonly used to request information but sometime not rhetorical question. E.g.: “Do you think that she is a good friend?”

- c. An imperative sentence is command tells someone to do something. E.g.: “Go to work at 7.30 tomorrow morning”.

One traditional scheme for classifying English sentence is by the number and types of finite clauses. There are four types of sentence (Vespoor and Sauter : 2002: 35-41).

1) Simple Sentence

A simple sentence is a sentence structure that contains one independent clause and no dependent clauses. Basically, it has one subject and one verb but there is simple sentence with compound subject or compound verb.

The sentence called compound subject when it has two or more subject. The individual subjects in a compound subject are joined by a coordinator conjunction. Beside that a compound verb is used when two verb are needed to explain the action taken by the subject. E. g. :

- *Ann works in Tokyo.*

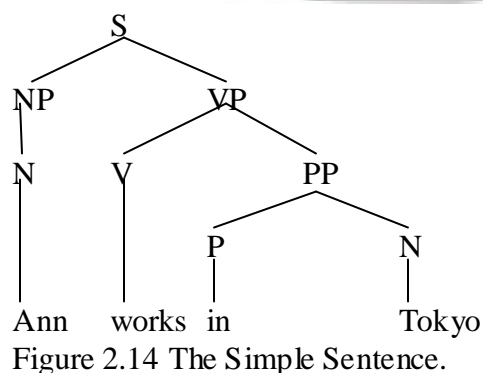


Figure 2.14 The Simple Sentence.

- *Ann and John work in Tokyo.*

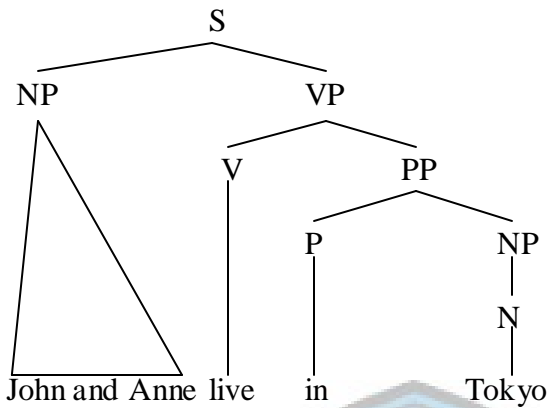


Figure 2.15 The Simple Sentence with compound subject.

- *Ann works and lives in Tokyo.*

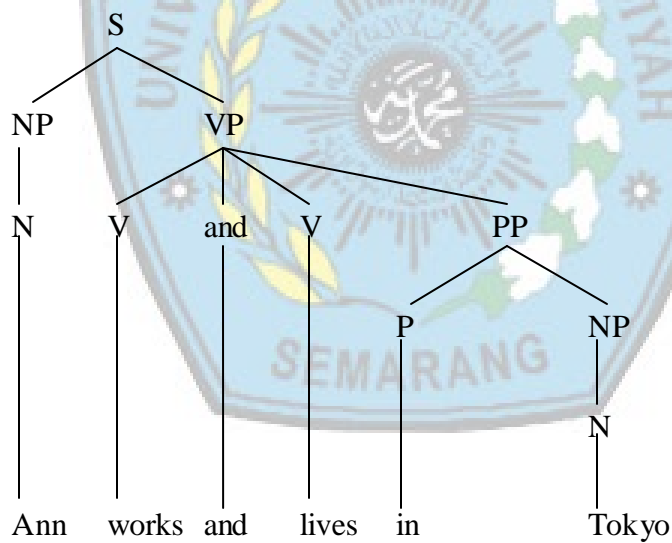


Figure 2.16 The Simple Sentence with compound verb.

2) Compound Sentence.

A compound sentence is composed of at least two independent clauses. It does not require a dependent clause. The clauses are joined by a coordinating conjunction (with or without a comma), a correlative conjunction (with

or without a comma), or a semicolon that functions as a conjunction. E.g.

“Lucy is a smart girl, but she doesn’t have friend”.

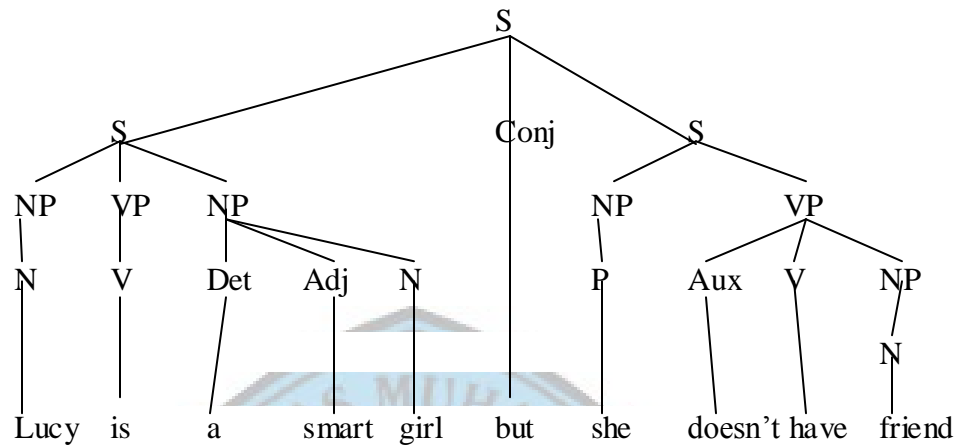


Figure 2.17 The Compound Sentence.

3) Complex Sentence

A complex sentence is a sentence with an independent clause and at least one dependent clause (subordinating clause). E.g.:

Lucy felt better after the teacher said that he get good score.

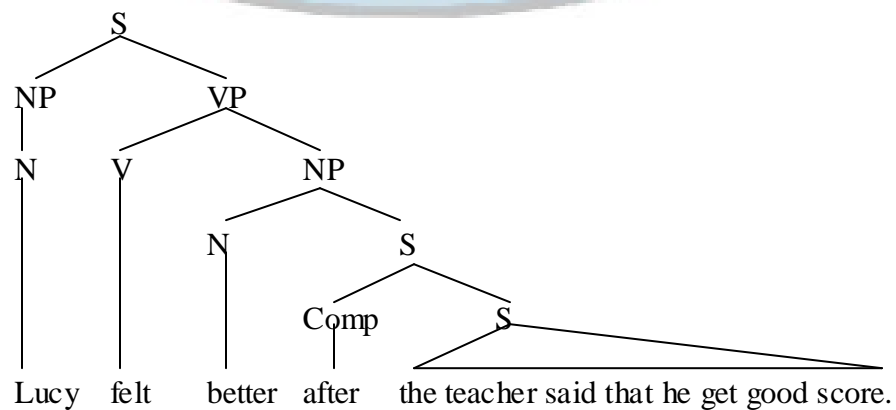


Figure 2.18 The Complex Sentence.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

In this chapter, the researcher explains the method used in this analysis. By using following method, the researcher aimed to describe the facts about the object of this research, namely the structure language on declarative sentence in Ann Jungman's *Lucy keeps the wolf from the door*. There are four parts in method of research, namely; research design, the method of data collection, the method of data analysis, and the method of data presentation.

A. Research Design

The essential part in analyzing problem, especially in scientific study, is to have method of research. In this analysis, the researcher used descriptive research. It is not only limited in collecting and explaining data but also analyzing and interpreting data. Arikunto (2005:234) states descriptive research is a research to describe method in certain situation systematically, accurately, and factually". It means that in this analyze the researcher described the syntactic structure on declarative sentence as the problem statement.

B. Methods of Data Collection

Data is important in the research and must be sought by the researcher with a particular technique. Data collection techniques are methods used to obtain quality

data. The data collection used certain methods or techniques. Methods and specific techniques are selected according to the nature of the data.

In this research, the researcher used two methods to collect the data. First, the researcher used documentation method. It is one method that used book, note, novel, newspaper to collect the data. In this research, the researcher used novel as a source of data. Second, the researcher used observation method for getting the data. The researcher was reading the novel to find the declarative sentences. The technique of collecting the data applied in this study is by using the following steps:

1. Reading the novel carefully in order to understand the novel.
2. Reading the novel again focuses on the content.
3. Identifying the data by making some notes on the text contain the required declarative sentence in chapter II.
4. Writing all the declarative sentences to be analyzed.

C. Population

Sukandarrumidi (2004: 47) states that population is all object of study that may consist of real object or abstract object and homogenous population or heterogeneous population. The data population of this research is all declarative sentences in *Lucy Keep the wolf from the Door* from chapter 1 until chapter 11.

D. Sample

To get the sample, the researcher used random sampling method. A random sampling is a subset of a statistical population in which each member of the subset has an equal probability of being chosen. In getting sample, the researcher used random sampling with the following steps:

1. Write all population in a piece of paper and give the number according the chapter.
2. Rolled the paper and take in a place.
3. After the whipped, take paper appropriate with the required sample.
4. From this step, the researcher gets the sample. It is in chapter II.

E. Method of Data Analysis

To analyze the data, the researcher used description method. In this analyzing, the researcher uses several steps, there are:

1. The researcher described the sentence structure of declarative sentence and the pattern of declarative sentence.
2. The researcher classifying the data based on types of sentence and decides the frequency of types of sentence.
3. Besides, the researcher analyzes the sentence structure according tree diagram by C.L.Baker.
4. And the last, the researcher makes conclusion and writing report.

F. Method of Data Presentation

To present the data, the researcher followed several steps:

1. To make understand the reader, the researcher used phrase structure rules.
2. The researcher used table to show the data that had been classified in the sample.
3. After presented in table, the researcher gives one example of each type that had been presented in the table.
4. To explain the example, the researcher used phrase structure tree.

The researcher also had coded the data to make the reader easier in reading the analysis. Here is the example of the data code.

1/2/30

1 : the type of sentence.

2 : the order of sentence

30 : page in the novel.

This code means that the sentence is simple sentence. It is in number 2. The sentence is found on page 30 in the novel.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

A. Syntactic Structure on Declarative Sentence in Ann Jungman's *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

There are 4 types of sentence on Ann Jungman's novel, they are simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound complex sentence. Total data found are 28 data that consisted of 15 simple sentences, 5 compound sentences, 4 complex sentences, and 5 compound complex sentences.

Table 4.1 The frequency of declarative sentences in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

No	Type of Sentence	Frequency	Percentage	Sentence
1	Simple Sentence	15	53,6%	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. I don't understand.2. I can't come out.3. I am only wearing my underpants.4. I'll be back in a tick.5. I didn't see anyone.6. I can't make sense of it.7. I'll be with you in a brief moment.8. I'll see you tomorrow morning at Muxborough Hall.9. I have been watching for hundreds of years.10. She run and opened the front door.11. We were waiting for you.

				<p>12. Mr. 2.15 is an old friend of the queens’.</p> <p>13. I will think of an alternative.</p> <p>14. Lucy saw quite a lot of 2.15 after christening.</p> <p>15. I was trying to protect the game against the right people as well as the wrong people.</p>
2	Compound Sentence	5	17,8%	<p>1. I will get some of Pete’s clothes and we can be off.</p> <p>2. My clothes were there and the next moment they were gone.</p> <p>3. I went swimming and someone stole my clothes.</p> <p>4. I don’t, I honestly don’t.</p> <p>5. My mind would be at rest and I could go back to 3.45 and my three little ones.</p>
3	Complex Sentence	4	14,3%	<p>1. The gamekeeper makes sure that the wrong people don’t shoot the pleasant.</p> <p>2. Someone stole my clothes when I went swimming.</p> <p>3. I don’t know what you are talking about.</p> <p>4. I think he will return Pete Grubb’s clothes to night.</p>
4	Compound Complex Sentence	4	14,3%	<p>1. I thought you were Pete, he’s about due home.</p> <p>2. I quite forgot, but bacon is delicious, and I swear that from this moment not another slitter of meat shall cross my lips.</p> <p>3. There is just a small errand, I must fulfill before I can give you my undivided attention.</p>

				4. I have just come, to tell you that you are sacked.
TOTAL		28	100%	

Based on the table, the classification of sentences by form is based on the number and kinds of clauses within sentences. Clauses are grammatical forms which defined in the same way as sentences. One traditional scheme for classifying of English sentences is by the number and types of finite clauses. In the data, there are 4 types of sentences:

1. Simple sentence.

Simple sentence consists of one independent clause and no dependent clause. In chapter 2, the researcher found 15 simple sentences. Basically all the sentences have the same structure that is: **S → NP VP**. From all sentences which have been analyzed, all sentences have different phrase structure. The difference from those sentences are seen from the structure of VP. The sentence structures are different because of different type of verb. The syntactic structures of simple sentence are seen in the table.

Table 4.2 Syntactic Structure of Simple Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

No	PSR	Frequency	Percentage	Sentence
a	S → NP VP VP → Aux Not Vi	1	6,7%	I don't understand.
b	S → NP VP VP → Modal Not Vi AdvP	1	6,7%	I can't come out.

c	S → NP VP VP → Aux AdvP VP NP	1	6,7%	I am only wearing my underpants.
d	S → NP VP VP → Modal Vcop AdvP PP	1	6,7%	I'll be back in a tick.
e	S → NP VP VP → Modal Not Vt NP	2	12,9%	I didn't see anyone. I can't make sense of it.
f	S → NP VP VP → Modal Vcop PP	1	6,7%	I'll be with you in a brief moment.
g	S → NP VP VP → Modal Vtl NP PP	1	6,7%	I'll see you tomorrow morning at Muxborough Hall.
h	S → NP VP VP → Aux VP NP	1	6,7%	I have been watching for hundrends of years.
i	S → NP VP VP → Vi and Vt NP	1	6,7%	She run and opened the door.
j	S → NP VP VP → Aux VP ForP	1	6,7%	We were waiting for you.
k	S → NP VP VP → Vcop NP PP	1	6,7%	Mr. 2.15 is an old friend of Queens'.
l	S → NP VP VP → Modal Vt PP	1	6,7%	I will think of an alternative.
m	S → NP VP VP → Vt AdvP PP	1	6,7%	Lucy saw quite a lot of 2.15 after the Christening.
n	S → NP VP VP → aux V.ing InfP	1	6,7%	I was trying to protect the game against the right people as well as the

			wrong people.
Total	15	100%	

Those 15 simple sentence, also called as independent clause, contain subject and verb and express a complete thought (Langan and Golstain, 2003:52). Those sentences have the same structures that consist of NP and VP. The different sentence structures are in the type of VP. It is differentiated into two structures and three structures based on the phrase. The structures of those sentences are described in the following:

a. $S \rightarrow NP VP$

$VP \rightarrow Aux Not Vi$

The sentence consists of NP and VP. The VP consist of auxiliary, not, and V intransitive. This structure are found in the data with code 1/3/17 in the following sentence.

I don't understand.

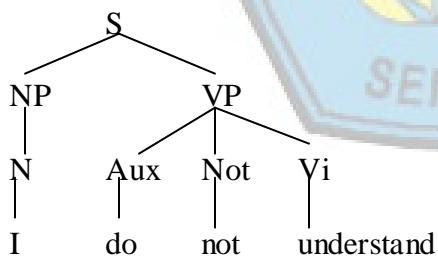


Figure 4.1 The PST of First Structure of Simple Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

b. $S \rightarrow NP VP$

$VP \rightarrow Modal Not Vi AdvP$

The sentence consists of NP and VP. The VP consists of modal, not, V intransitive, and Adverb phrase. This structure are found in the data with code 1/5/18 in the sentence:

I can't come out.

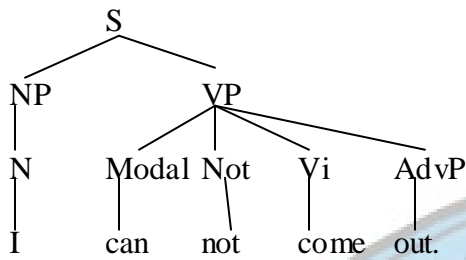


Figure 4.2 The PST of Second Structure of Simple Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door.*

c. S → NP VP

VP → Aux AdvP VP NP

The sentence consists of NP and VP. The VP consists of auxiliary, Adverb phrase, Verb Phrase and Noun phrase. This structure are found in the data with code 1/6/18 in the following sentence.

'I am only wearing my underpants'.

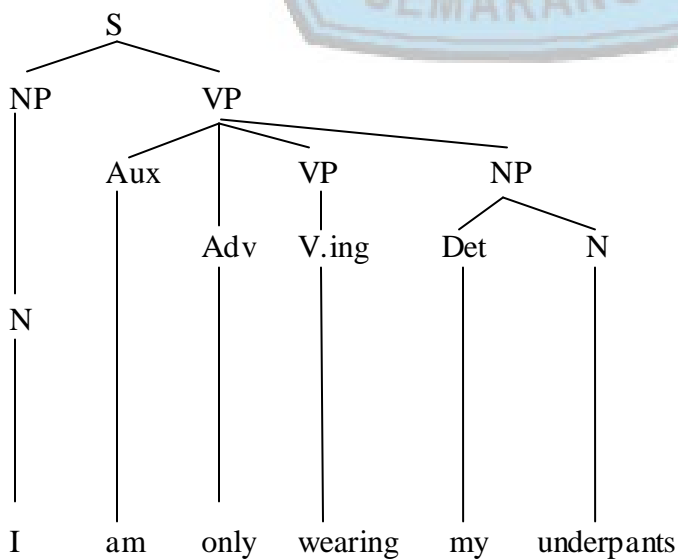


Figure 4.3 The PST of Third Structure of Simple Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

d. S → NP VP

VP → Modal Vcop AdvP PP

The sentence consists of NP and VP. The VP consists of modal, V copular, Adverb phrase, and Preposition phrase. This structure are found in the data with code 1/7/18 in the sentence:



'I will be back in a tick'.

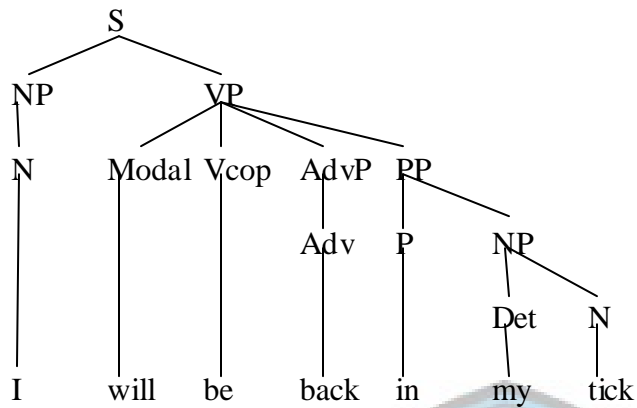


Figure 4.4 The PST of Fourth Structure of Simple Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

e. $S \rightarrow NP VP$

$VP \rightarrow Modal Not Vt NP$

The sentence consists of NP and VP. The VP consists of modal, not, V transitive, and Noun phrase. This structure are found in the data with code 1/13/19 in the following sentence.

'I can't make sense of it'.

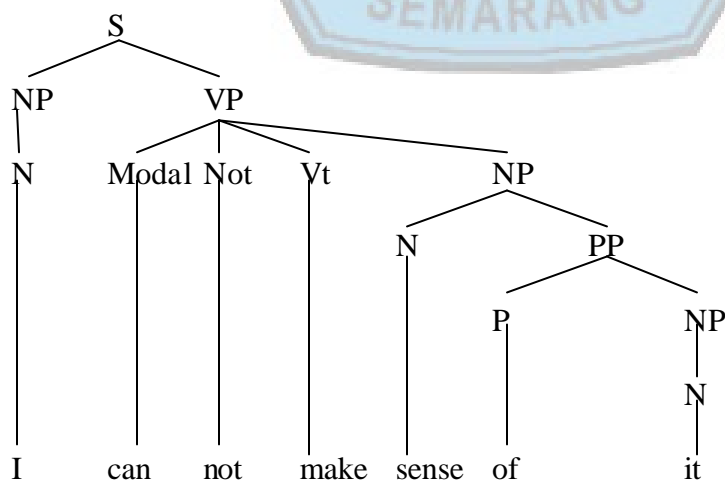


Figure 4.5 The PST of Fifth Structure of Simple Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

f. $S \rightarrow NP VP$

$VP \rightarrow \text{Modal Not Vt NP}$

The sentence consists of NP and VP. The VP consists of auxiliary, not, V transitive, and Noun phrase. This structure are found in the data with code 1/11/19 in the following sentence.

'I didn't see anyone'.

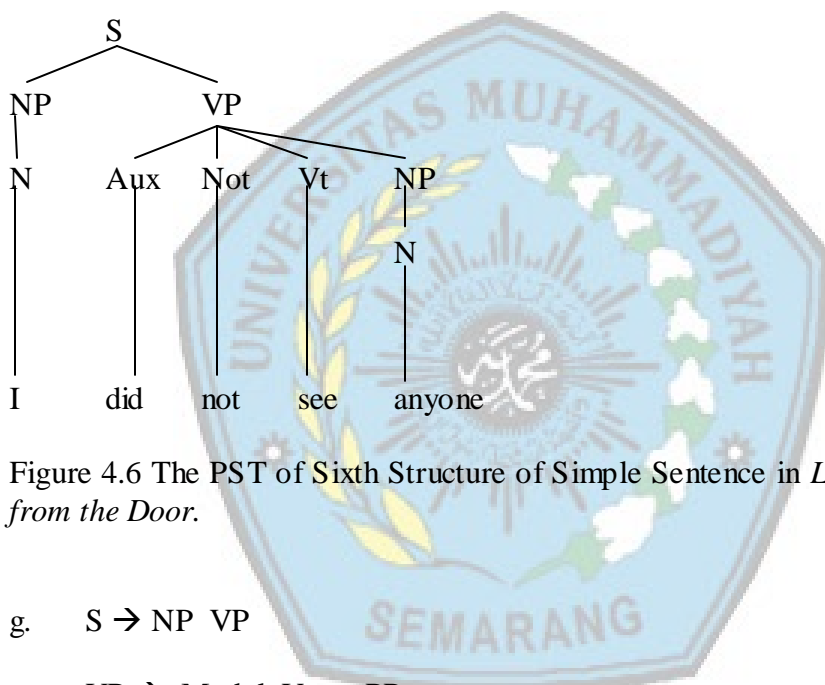


Figure 4.6 The PST of Sixth Structure of Simple Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

g. $S \rightarrow NP VP$

$VP \rightarrow \text{Modal Vcop PP}$

The sentence consists of NP and VP. The VP consists of modal, V copular, and Preposition phrase. This structure can be found in the data with code 1/19/21 in the sentence:

'I'll be with you in brief moment'.

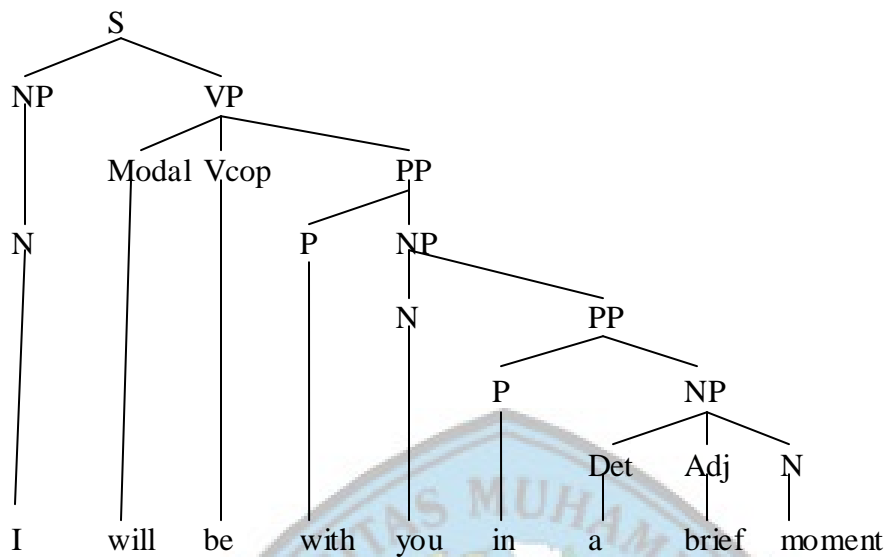


Figure 4.7 The PST of Seventh Structure of Simple Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

- h. $S \rightarrow NP VP$
 $VP \rightarrow Modal VtI NP PP$

The sentence consists of NP and VP. The VP consists of modal, V transitive locative, Noun phrase, and Preposition phrase. This structure are found in the data with code 1/21/21 in the following sentence.

'I'll see you tomorrow morning at Muxborough hall'.

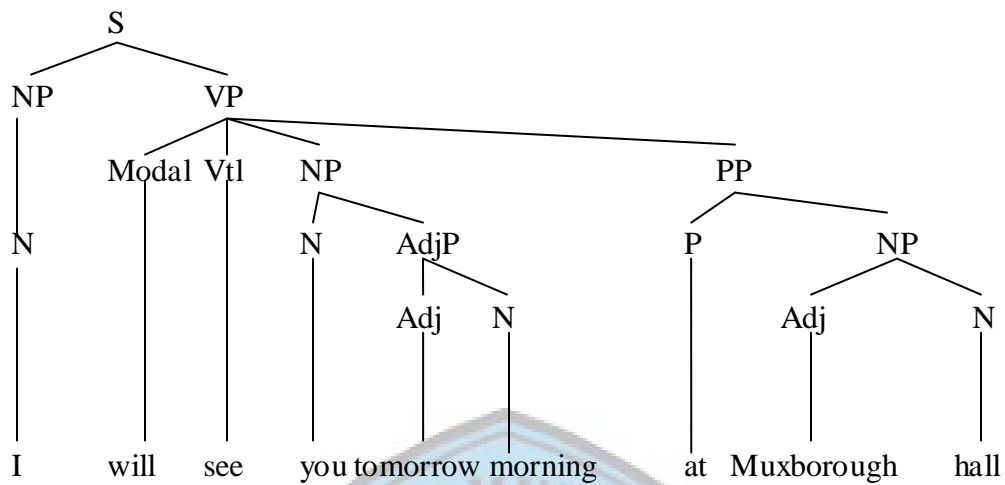


Figure 4.8 The PST of Eighth Structure of Simple Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*

i. $S \rightarrow NP VP$

$VP \rightarrow Vi \text{ and } Vt NP$

The sentence consists of NP and VP. The VP consists of double V transitive and Noun phrase. This structure are found in the data with code 1/25/21 in the sentence,

'She run and opened the front door'.

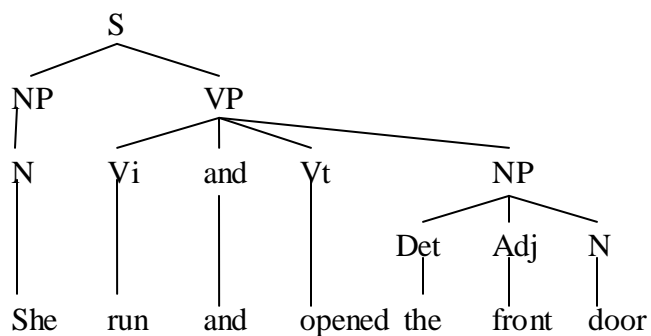


Figure 4.9 The PST of Tenth Structure of Simple Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

The simple sentence in above is simple sentence with compound verb. The sentence used two verbs ‘run’ and ‘opened’ to explain the action taken by the subject *she*. A compound verb gives the reader more information about the action taken than a common verb that only shows one action.

j. S → NP VP

VP → Aux VP NP

The sentence consists of NP and VP. The VP consists of auxiliary, Verb phrase, and noun phrase. This structure can be found in the data with code 1/22/25 in the following sentence.

‘I have been watching them for hundreds of years’.

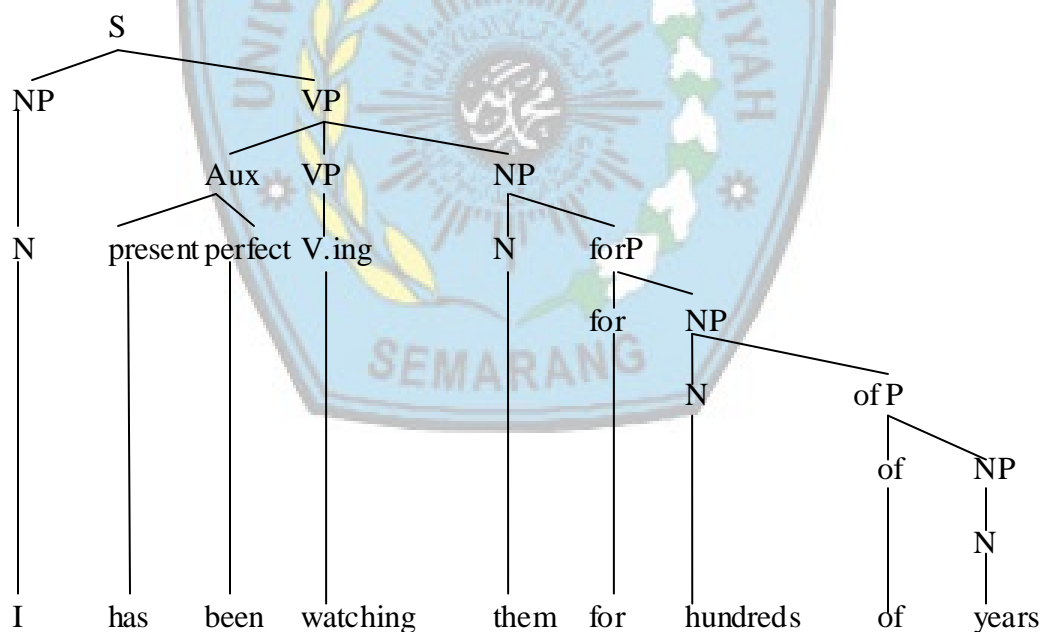


Figure 4.10 The PST of Ninth Structure of Simple Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

k. $S \rightarrow NP VP$

$VP \rightarrow Aux VP ForP$

The sentence consists of NP and VP. The VP consists of auxiliary, Verb phrase, and For phrase. This structure are found in the data with code 1/26/21 in the following sentence.

'We were waiting for you'.

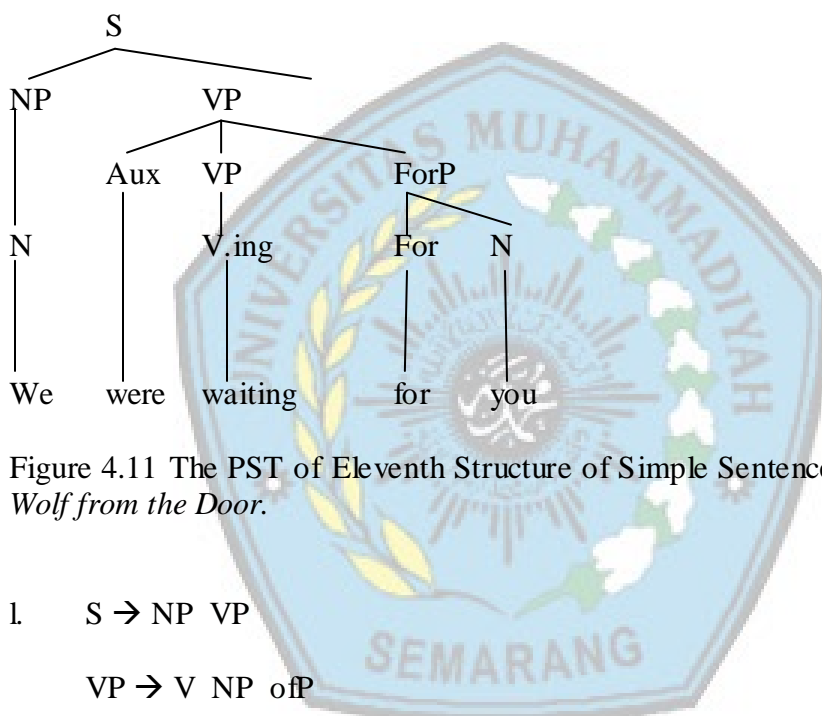


Figure 4.11 The PST of Eleventh Structure of Simple Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

l. $S \rightarrow NP VP$

$VP \rightarrow V NP ofP$

The sentence consists of NP and VP. The VP consists of V copular, Noun phrase, and Preposition phrase. This structure are found in the data with code 1/28/24 in the following sentence.

'Mr. 2.15 is an old friend of the Queens'.

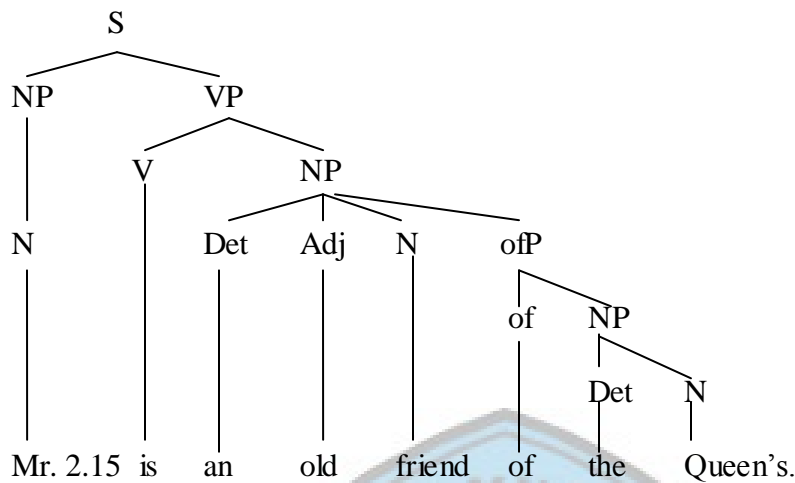


Figure 4.12 The PST of Twelfth Structure of Simple Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

m. $S \rightarrow NP VP$

$VP \rightarrow Modal Vt PP$

The sentence consists of NP and VP. The VP consists of modal, V transitive, and Preposition phrase. This structure are found in the data with code 1/29/27 in the following sentence.

'I will think of an alternative'.

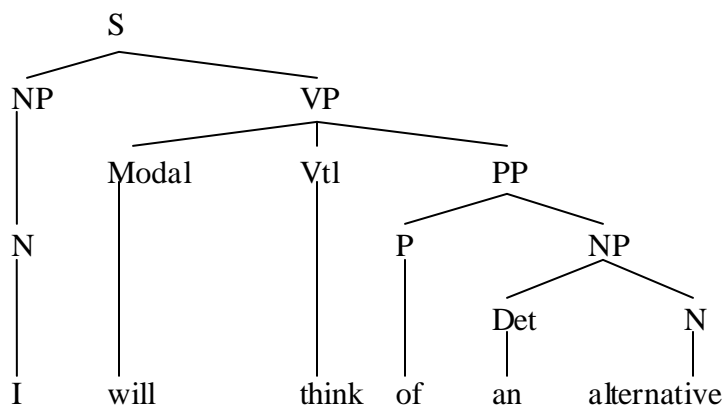


Figure 4.13 The PST of Thirteenth Structure of Simple Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

n. $S \rightarrow NP VP$

$VP \rightarrow Vi AdvP PP$

The sentence consists of NP and VP. The VP consists of V intransitive, Adverb phrase, and Preposition phrase. This structure are found in the data with code 1/1/17 in the following sentence.

'Lucy saw quite a lot of 2.15 after the christening'.

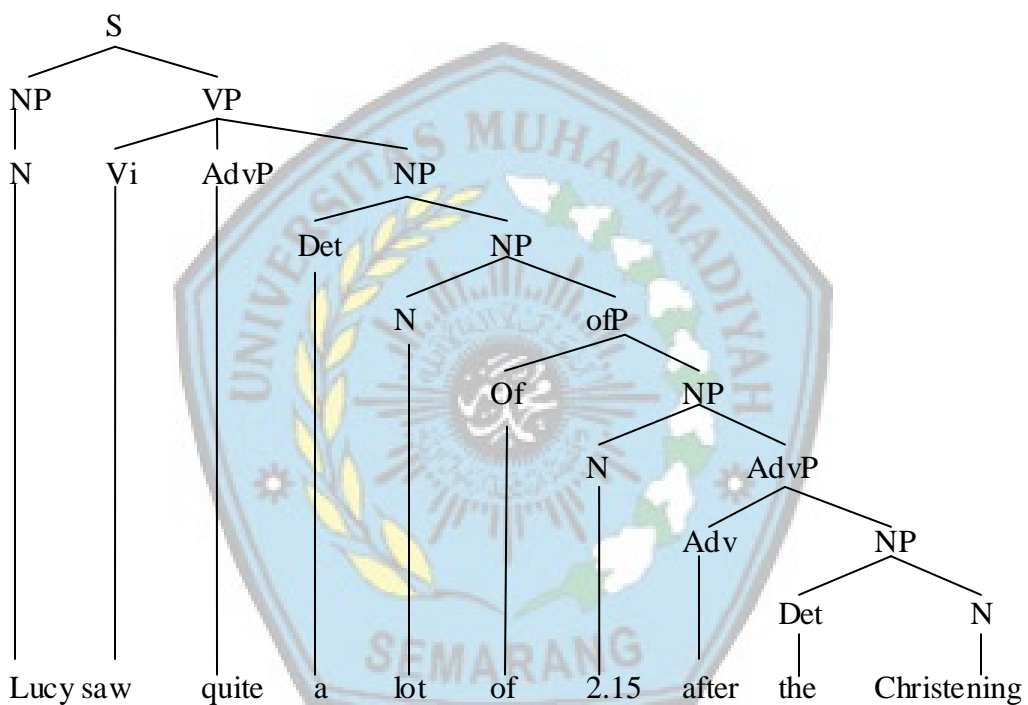


Figure 4.14 The PST of Fourteenth Structure of Simple Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

o. $S \rightarrow NP VP$

$VP \rightarrow aux V.ing InfP$

The sentence consists of NP and VP. The VP consists of auxiliary, verb and infinitive phrase. This structure are found in the data with code 1/19/21 in the following sentence.

I was trying, to protect the game against the right people as well as the wrong people.

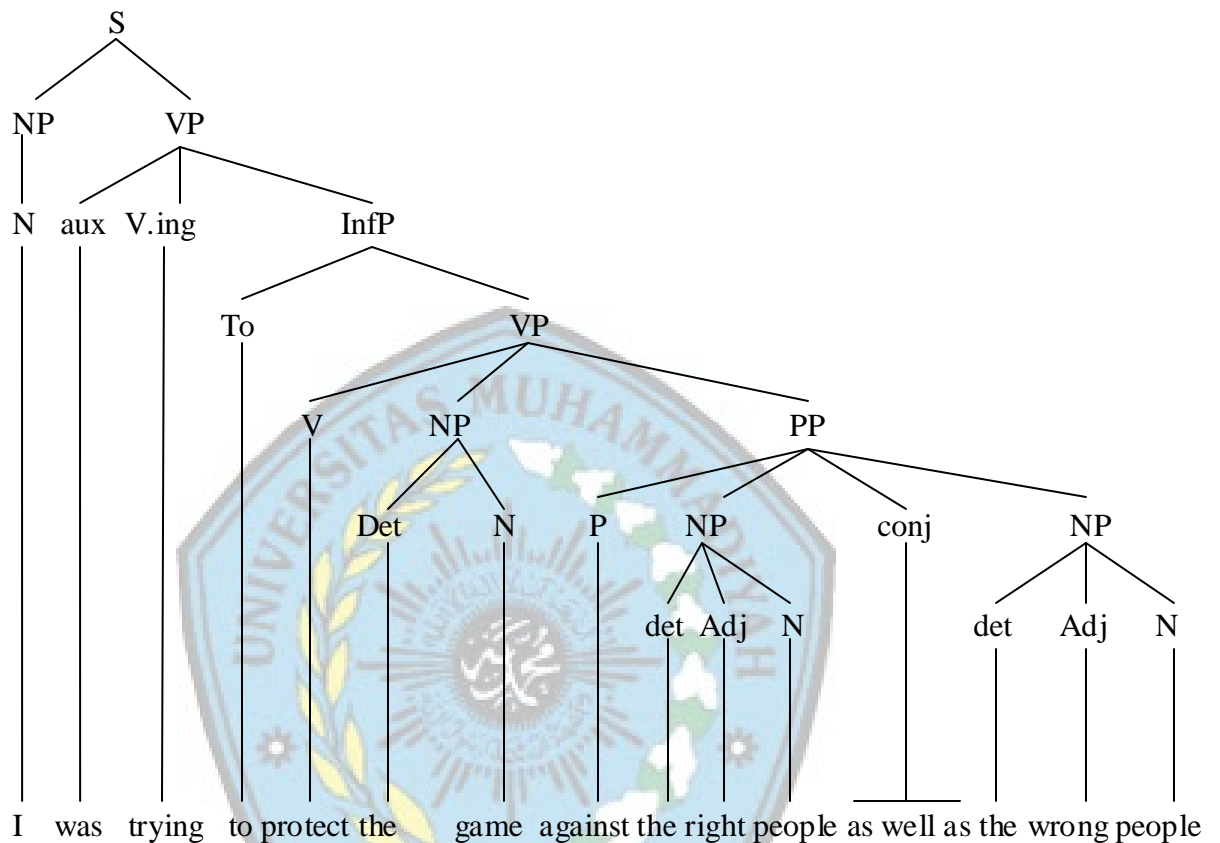


Figure 4.15 The PST of Fourteenth Structure of Simple Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

2. Compound Sentence.

Compound sentence consists of multiple independent clauses and no dependent clause. These clauses are joined together using comma and conjunction (and, but, or, so, for, nor, yet). The researcher found 4 compound sentences in the data, those structures are:

Table 4.3 Syntactic Structure of Compound Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

No	PSR	Frequency	Percentage	Sentence
1	S → S S	4	100%	1. I will get some of Pete's clothes and we can be off. 2. My clothes were there and the next moment they were gone. 3. I went swimming and someone stole my clothes. 4. I do not, I honestly do not.
Total		4	100%	

Based on the table, all sentences have similar sentence structure. The sentences contain two independent clauses. They are connected to one another with conjunction '*and*' and '*comma*'.

a. S → S S

The following sentence consists of 2 independent clause that connected with conjunction '*and*'. The sentence structure is S → S1 and S2. The pattern of the sentence is: S1 → NP VP; VP consists of modal, verb transitive, and noun phrase. S2 → NP VP; VP consist of modal, verb copular, and adverb phrase. The structure is seen in the sentence with code 2/9/18.

I'll get some of Pete's clothes and we can be off.

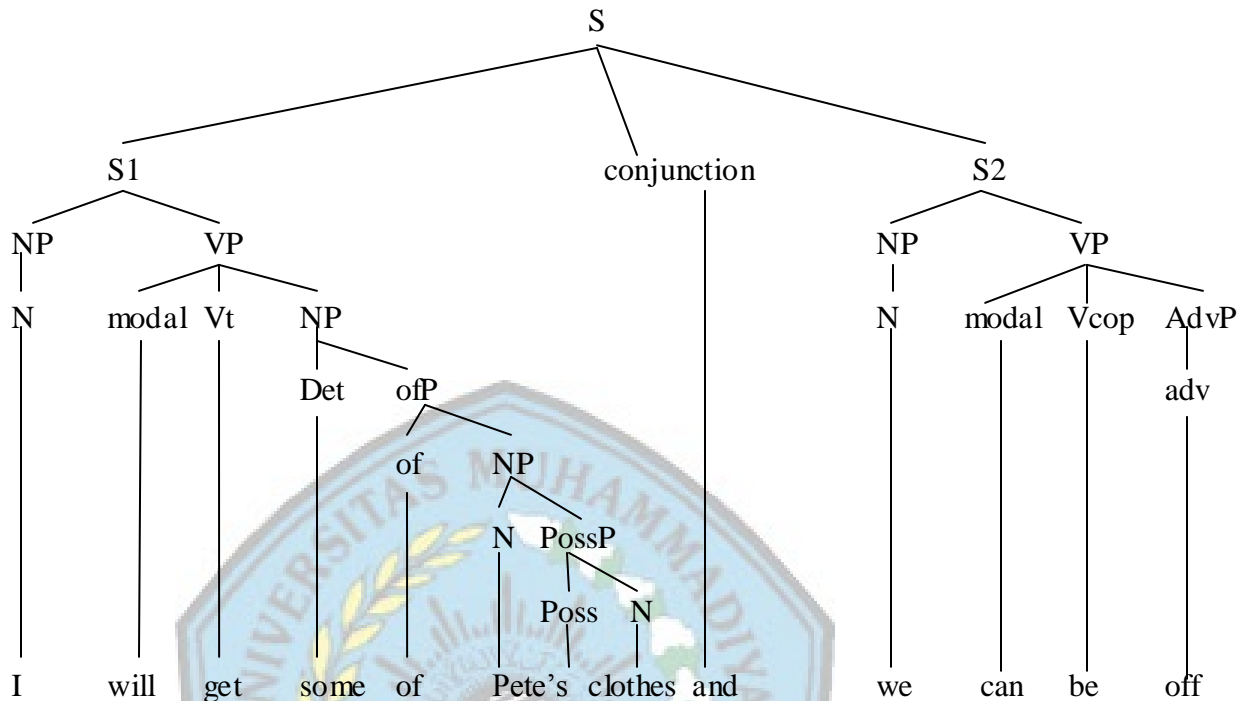


Figure 4.16 The PST of First Structure of Compound Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

b. $S \rightarrow S S$

The following sentence consists of 2 sentences. The sentence structure is $S \rightarrow S1$ and $S2$. The sentence structure is: $S1 \rightarrow NP VP$; VP consist of verb copular and adverb phrase. $S2 \rightarrow NP VP$, VP consist of auxiliary and verb intransitive.

This structure is found in the data with code 2/12/19 in the sentence.

My clothes were there and the next moment they were gone.

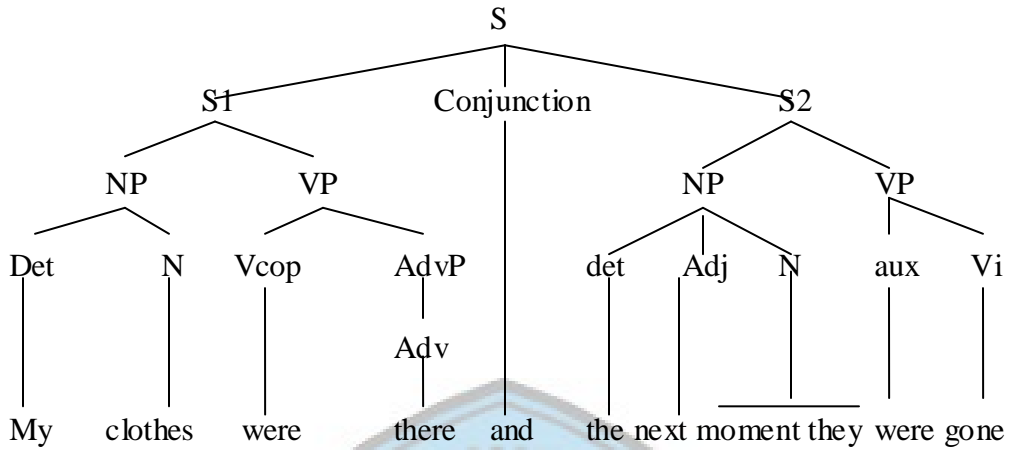


Figure 4.17 The PST of Second Structure of Compound Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

c. $S \rightarrow S S$

This structure is found in the data with code 2/6/19 in the following sentence.

I went swimming and someone stole my clothes.

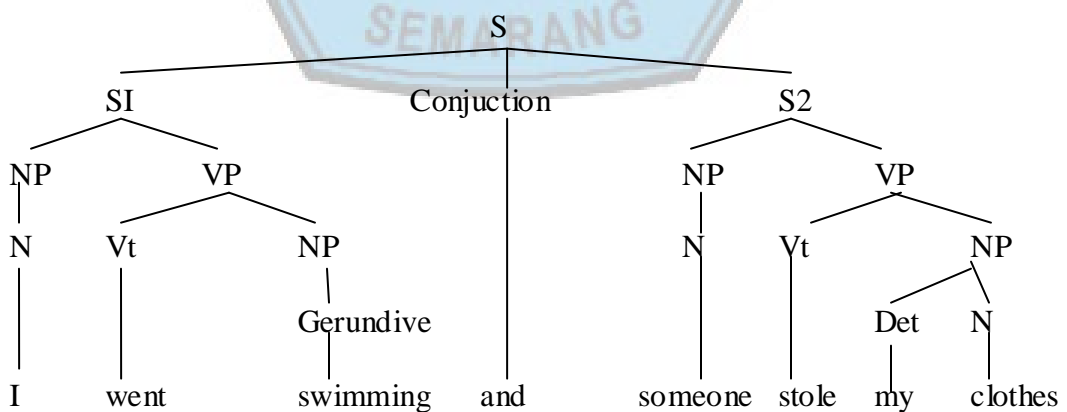


Figure 4.18 The PST of Third Structure of Compound Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

Based on the figure, the sentence structure is $S \rightarrow S1$ and $S2$. The structure of $S1$ is NP VP; VP consists of verb transitive and noun phrase. The structure of $S2$ is NP VP; VP consists of verb transitive and noun phrase.

d. $S \rightarrow S S$

This structure is found in the data with code 2/15/19 in the sentence, I don't, I honestly don't.

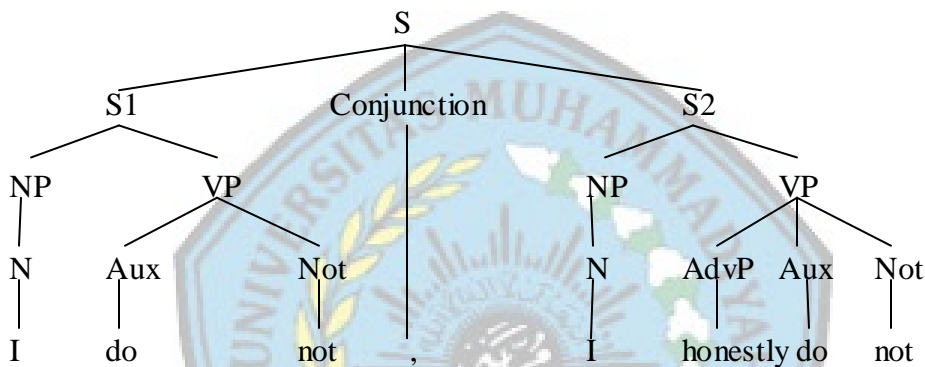


Figure 4.19 The PST of Fourth Structure of Compound Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

The figure above has the sentence structure $S \rightarrow S1, S2$. The structure of $S1$ is NP VP; VP consists of auxiliary, not. The structure of $S2$ is NP VP; VP consists of adverb phrase, auxiliary, not.

e. $S \rightarrow S S$

The sentence below consists of 2 sentences with connected 'and'. The sentence structure is found in the data with code 2/2/27 in the sentence:

Then my mind would be at rest and I could go back to 3.45 and my little ones.

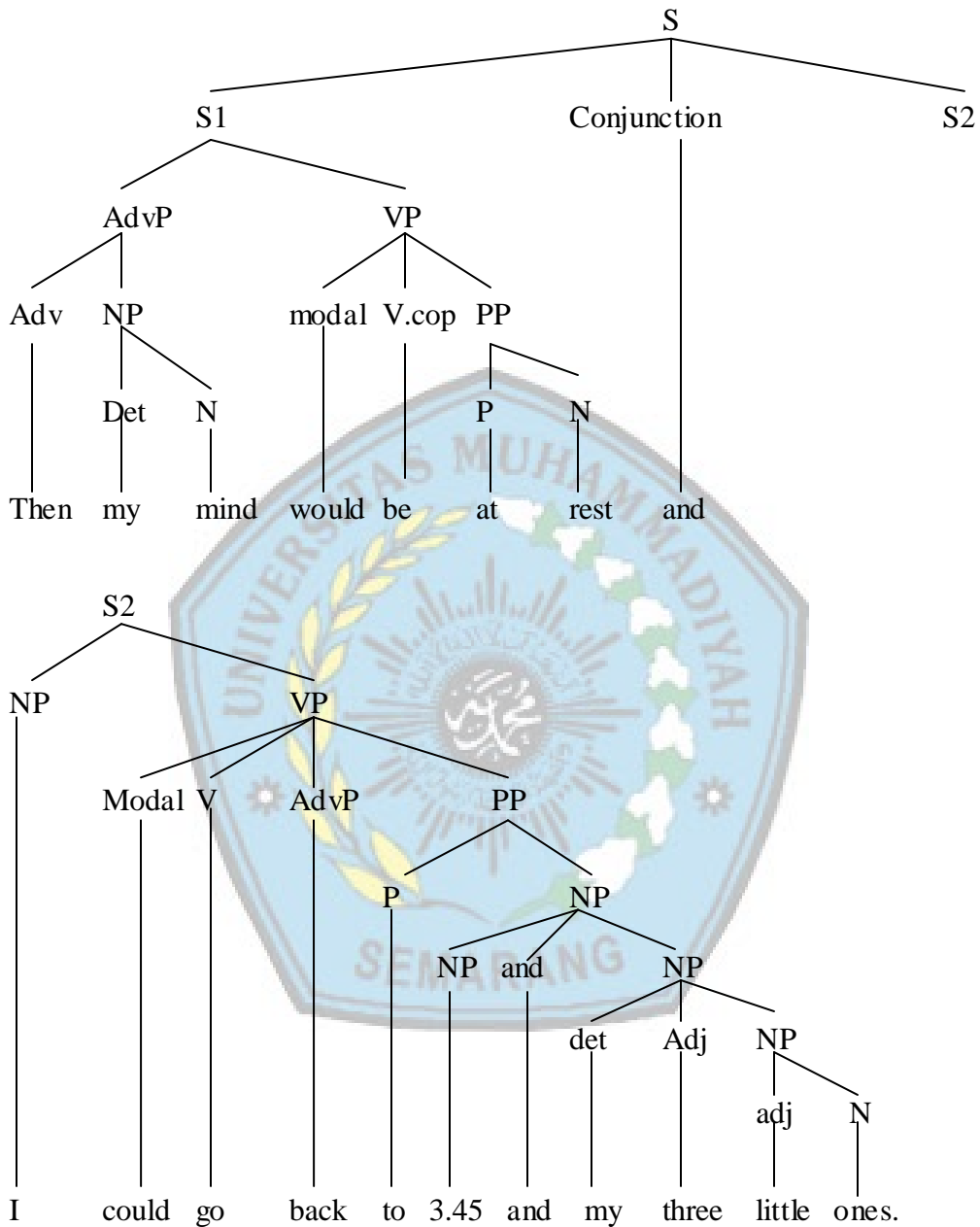


Figure 4.20 The PST of Fifth Structure of Compound Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

Based on the figure above, the sentence structure is $S \rightarrow S1, S2$. The structure of S1 is NP VP; VP consists of modal, verb copular, and preposition

phrase. The structure of S2 is NP VP; VP consists of modal, adverb phrase, and preposition phrase.

3. Complex Sentence

The researcher found 4 complex sentences in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*. The sentence structures are:

Table 4.4 Syntactic Structure of Complex Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

No	PSR	Frequency	Percentage	Sentence
1	S → NP VP S1 S1 → NP VP	3	75%	1. The gamekeeper makes sure that the wrong people don't shoot the pleasant. 2. Someone stole my clothes when I went swimming. 3. I don't know what you are talking about.
2	S → NP VP S	1	25%	I think he will return Pete Grubb's clothes tonight.
Total		4	100%	

Based on the table above, Complex sentence have one independent clause and one or more dependent clause. The structures in complex sentence are differentiated by phrases.

a. $S \rightarrow NP VP S1$

$S1 \rightarrow NP VP$

The sentence structure are seen in the data 3/2/17 with the sentence:

The gamekeeper makes sure that the wrong people don't shoot the pleasant.

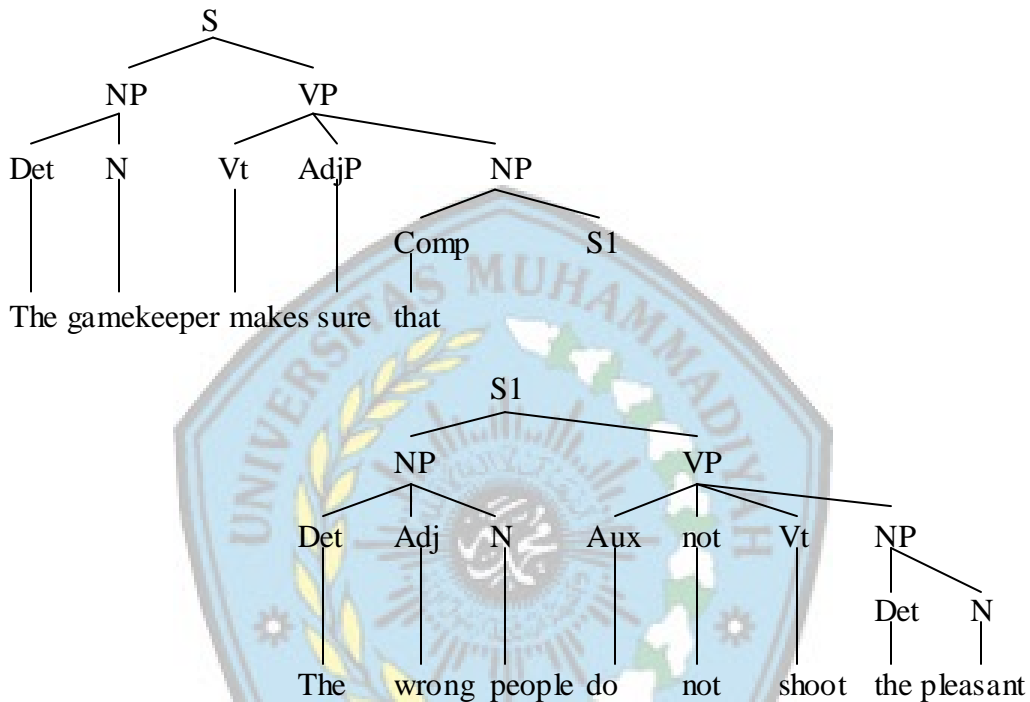


Figure 4.21 The PST of First Structure of Complex Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

Based on the figure above, the sentence contains with one independent clause 'the gamekeeper makes sure', subordinator clause 'that' and one dependent clause 'the wrong people don't shoot the pleasant'. The dependent clause in this sentence is noun clause because *the wrong people do not shoot the pleasant* acts as noun. The sentence structure is NP VP S1; VP consists of verb transitive, adjective phrase, and noun phrase. The dependent clause (NP) structure is NP VP; VP consists of auxiliary, not, verb transitive, and noun phrase.

b. $S \rightarrow NP VP S1$

$S1 \rightarrow NP VP$

The sentence structure also are seen in the data 3/4/18 with the sentence, *someone stole my clothes when I went swimming.*

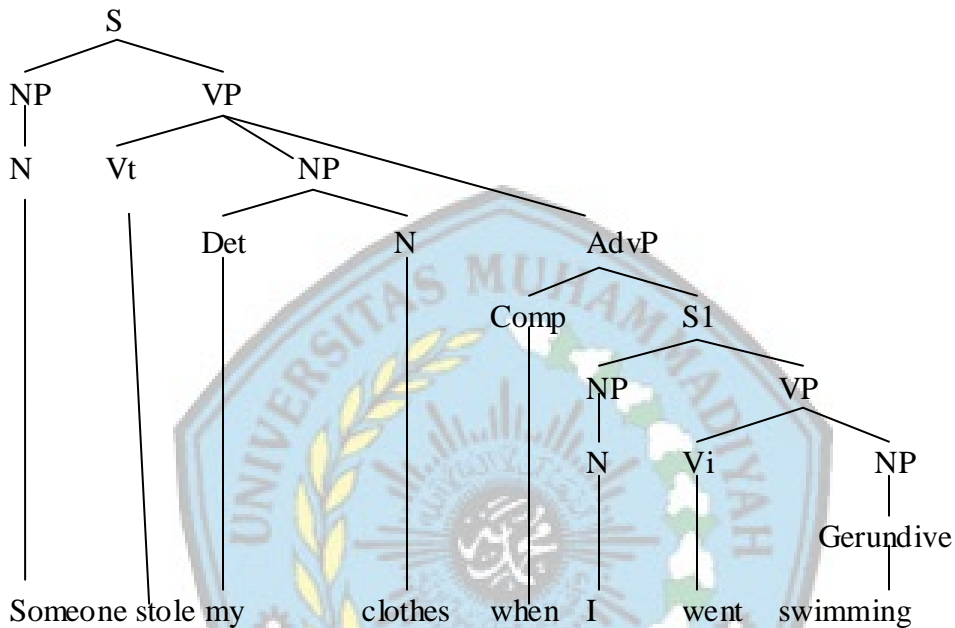


Figure 4.22 The PST of Second Structure of Complex Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door.*

Based on the figure above, the sentence consists of one independent clause ‘*someone stole my clothes*’, subordinator clause ‘*when*’ and one dependent clause ‘*I went swimming*’. The dependent clause in this sentence is adverb clause because ‘*I went swimming*’ describe the time of *stole* in independent clause. The sentence structure is NP VP S1; VP consists of verb transitive and noun phrase. The dependent clause (NP) structure is NP VP; VP consists of verb transitive and noun phrase.

c. $S \rightarrow NP VP S1$

$S1 \rightarrow NP VP$

The sentence structure are seen in the data 3/10/19 with the following sentence.

I don't know what you're talking about.

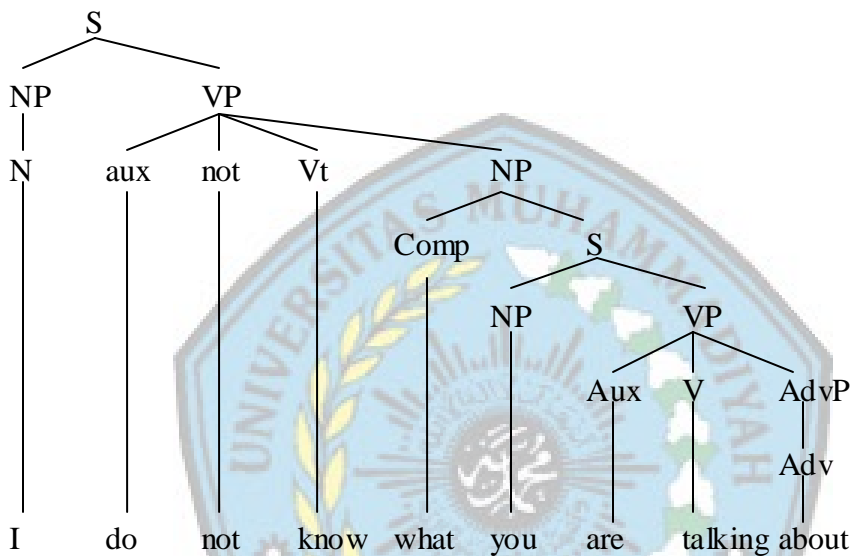


Figure 4.23 The PST of Third Structure of Complex Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

Based on the diagram above, the sentence consist of one independent clause 'I do not know', subordinator clause 'what' and one dependent clause 'you are talking about'. The dependent clause in this sentence is noun clause because 'you are talking about' acts as noun. The sentence structure is NP VP NP; VP consists of verb transitive, adjective phrase, and noun phrase. The dependent clause (NP) structure is NP VP; VP consists of auxiliary, not, verb transitive, and noun phrase.

d. $S \rightarrow NP VP S$

The sentence structure consists of noun phrase (NP), verb phrase (VP), and one dependent clause (S1). The sentence structure are seen in the data 3/17/21 with the following sentence:

I think (that) he will return Pete Grubb's clothes tonight.

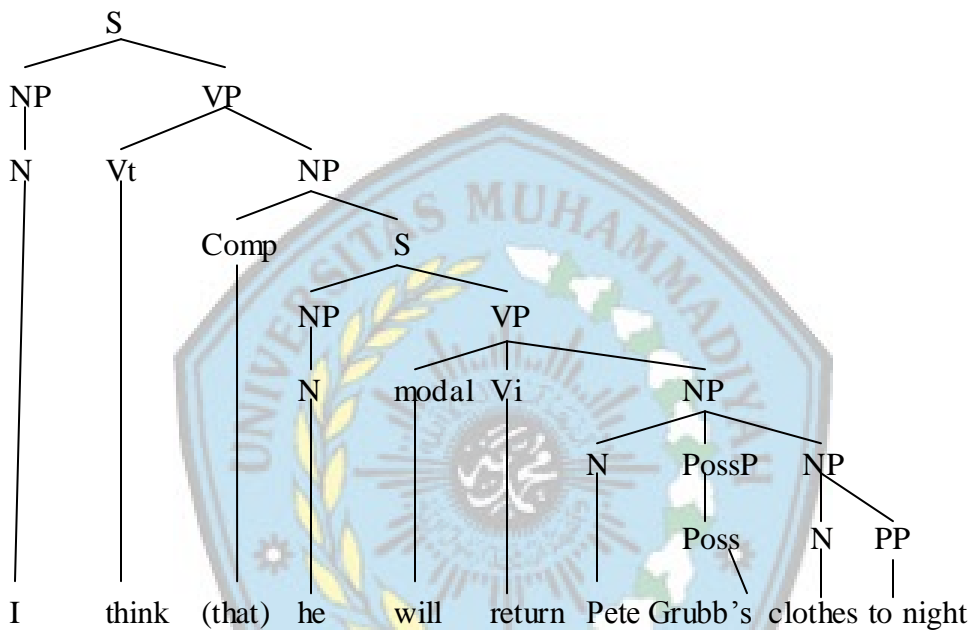


Figure 4.24 The PST of Fourth Structure of Complex Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

The sentence above contain with one independent clause 'I think', subordinator clause 'that' and one dependent clause 'he will return Pete Grubb's clothes tonight'. The dependent clause in this sentence is noun clause because 'he will return Pete Grubb's clothes tonight' acts as noun. The sentence structure is NP VP NP; VP consists of verb transitive, adjective phrase, and noun phrase. The dependent clause (NP) structure is NP VP; VP consists of auxiliary, not, verb transitive, and noun phrase.

4. Compound Complex Sentence

The researcher found 4 compound complex sentences in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*. The sentences structures are:

Table 4.5 Syntactic Structure of Compound Complex Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

No	PSR	Frequency	Percentage	Sentence
1	S → S1 S2 S1 → S3	1	25%	I thought (that) you were Pete, he's about due home.
2	S → S1 S2 S3 S3 → S4	1	25%	I quite forgot but bacon is delicious and I swear that from this moment not another slither of meat cross my lips.
3	S → S1 S2 S2 → S3	2	50%	1. There is just a small errand, I must fulfill before I can give you my undivided attention. 2. I have come, to tell you that you are sacked.
Total		4	100%	

The data above show that there are the different of structures in those compound complex sentences. As compound complex sentence, the different of structure are seen from the number of clause. For example, there is one independent clause and two dependent clauses in one sentence whether the other sentence has two independent clauses and one dependent clause. The structures are described in the explanation below:

a. $S \rightarrow S1 S2$

$S1 \rightarrow S3$

The sentence structure is seen in the data 4/8/18 with the sentence: I thought you were Pete, he's about due home.

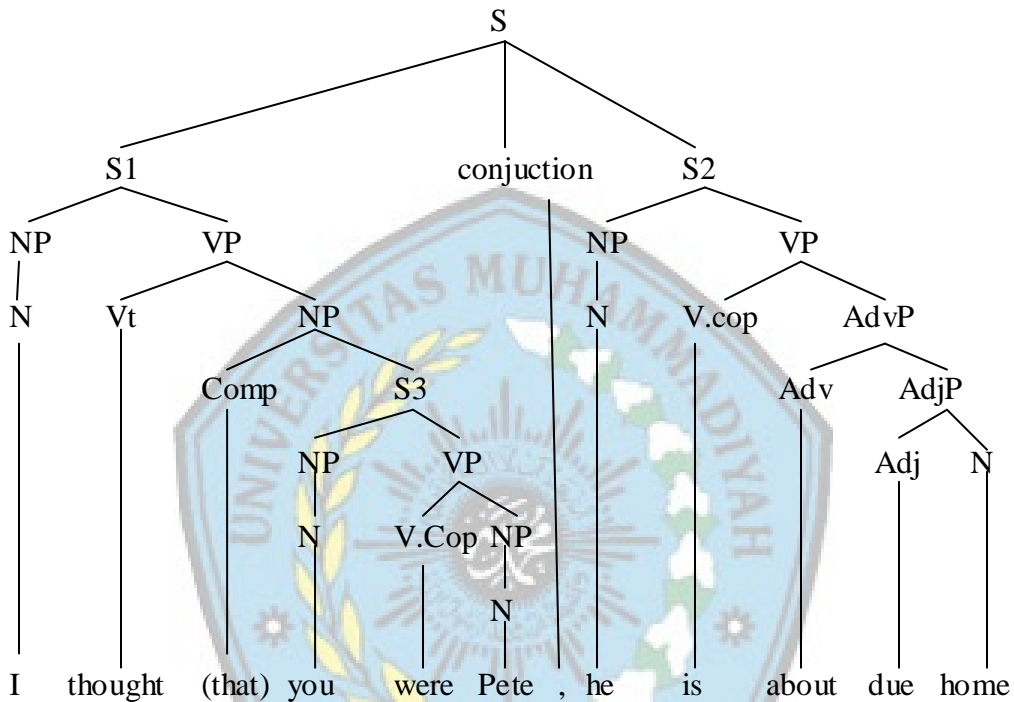


Figure 4.25 The PST of First Structure of Compound Complex Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

The figure above shows that the sentence consists of two independent clauses (S1 and S2) and one dependent clause (S3). The dependent clause takes place in S1 as noun clause because the sentence 'you were Pete' is acts as noun. The structure of S1 is NP VP; VP consists of verb transitive and noun phrase. The structure of S2 is NP VP; VP consists of verb copular and adverb phrase. The structure of S3 is NP VP; VP consists of verb copular and noun phrase.

b. $S \rightarrow S1 S2 S3$

$S3 \rightarrow S4$

The sentence consists of three independent clauses (S1, S2 and S3) and one dependent clause (S4). The dependent clause takes place in S4. The sentence structure is seen in the data 4/22/26 with the following sentence:

I quite forgot, but bacon is delicious, and I swear that from this moment not another slither of meat shall cross my lips.

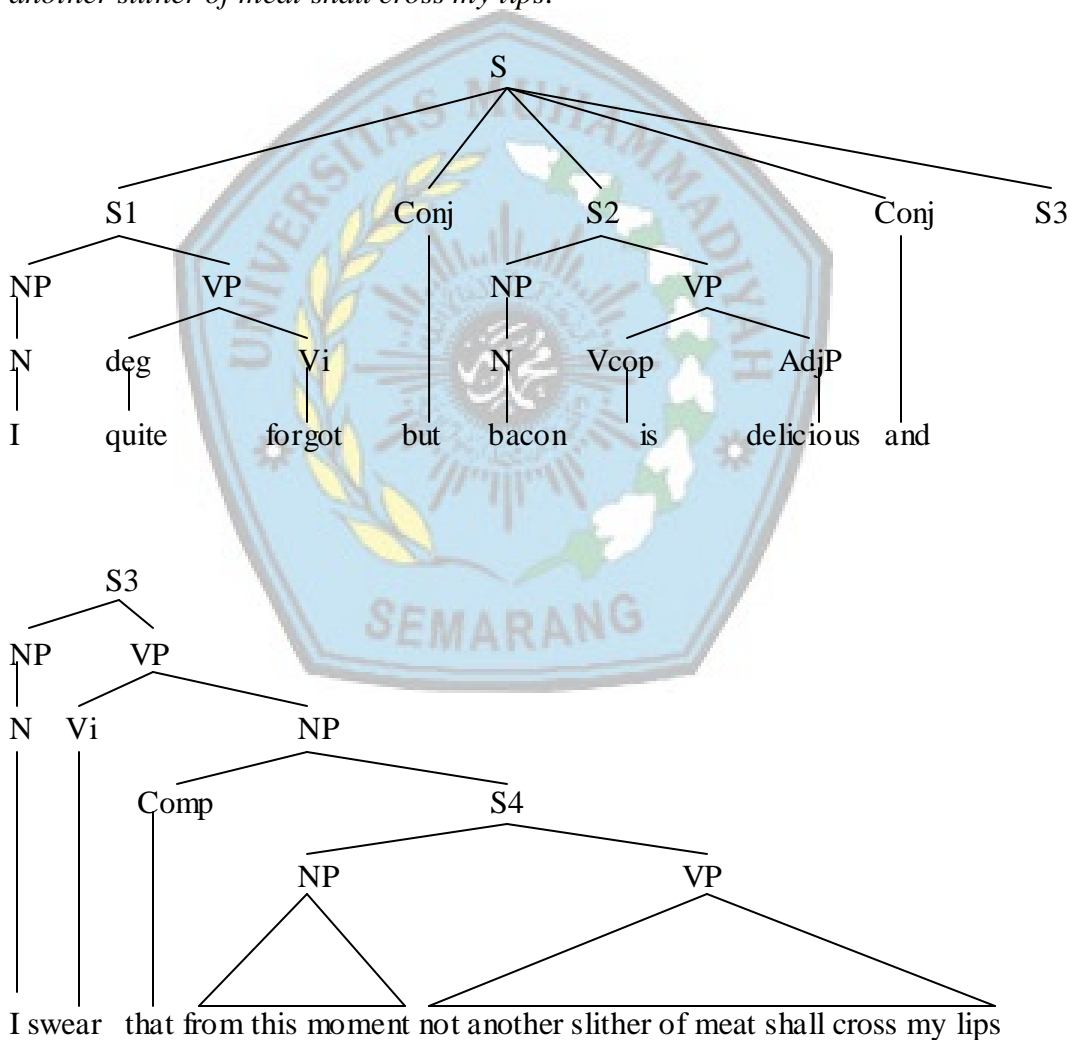


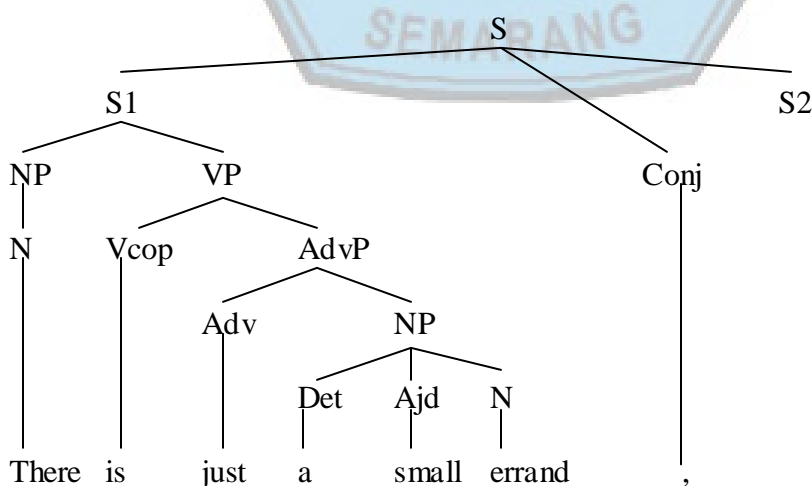
Figure 4.26 The PST of Second Structure of Complex Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

Based on the figure 4.26, the sentence consists of three independent clauses (S1 S2 and S3) and one dependent clause (S4). The dependent clause is in S3 as noun clause because the sentence ‘*from this moment not another slither of meat shall cross my lips*’ acts as noun. The structure of S1 is NP VP; VP consists of degree word and verb intransitive. The structure of S2 is NP VP; VP consists of verb copular and adjective phrase. The structure of S3 is NP VP; VP consists of verb intransitive and noun phrase. The structure of S4 consists of NP VP.

- c. $S \rightarrow S1 S2$
 $S2 \rightarrow S3$

The sentence consists of two independent clauses (S1 and S2) and one dependent clause (S3). The dependent clause takes place in S2. The sentence structure is seen in the data 4/25/21 with the following sentence:

There is just a small errand, I must fulfill before I can give you my undivided attention.



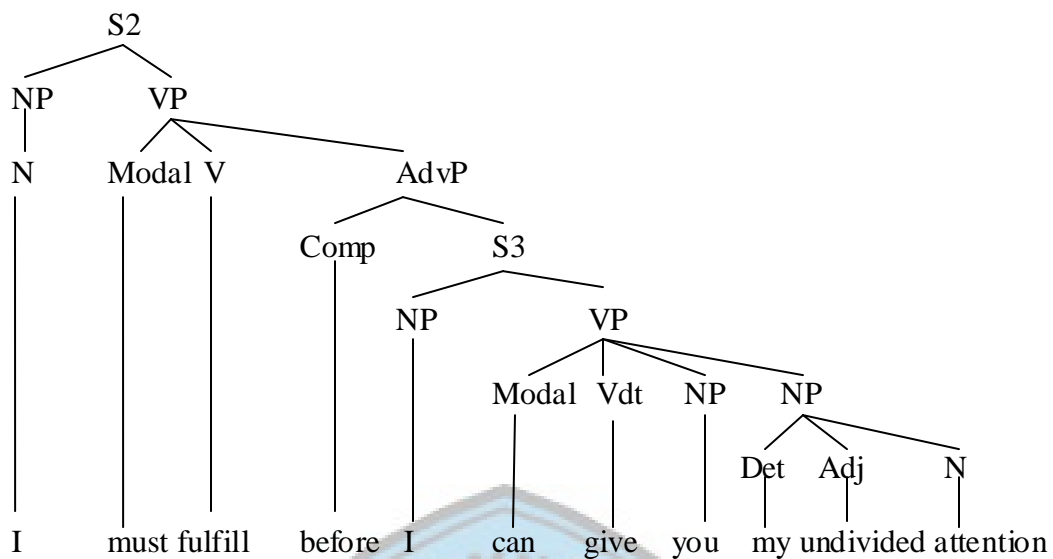


Figure 4.27 The PST of Third Structure of Compound Complex Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

The figure above shows that the sentence consists of two independent clauses (S1 and S2) and one dependent clause (S3). The dependent clause is in S2 as adverb clause because the sentence ‘*I can give you my undivided attention*’ is defined the time ‘*from must fulfill*’ in independent clause. The structure of S1 is NP VP; VP consists of verb copular and adverb phrase. The structure of S2 is NP VP; VP consists of modal, verb, and adverb clause. The structure of S3 is NP VP; VP consists of modal, verb di-transitive (Give is kind of di-transitive verb so that it needs two NP) and double noun phrase. S4 consists of NP VP.

d. $S \rightarrow S1 S2$

$S2 \rightarrow S3$

The sentence consists of two independent clauses (S1 and S2) and one dependent clause (S3). The dependent clause takes place in S2. The sentence structure is seen in the data 4/14/19 with the following sentence:

I have come, to tell you that you are sacked.

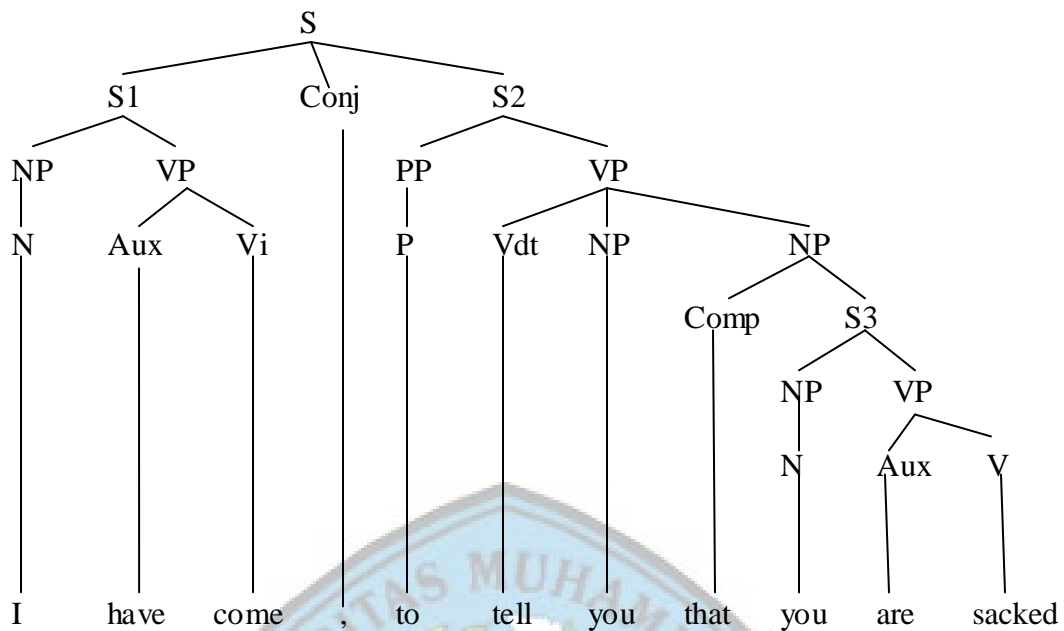


Figure 4.28 The PST of Fourth Structure of Compound Complex Sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

Based on the figure above, the sentence consists of two independent clauses (S1 and S2) and one dependent clause (S3). The dependent clause takes place in S2 as noun clause because the sentence 'you are sacked' acts a noun. The structure of S1 is NP VP; VP consists of auxiliary and verb intransitive. The structure of S2 is NP VP; VP consists of verb di-transitive and double noun phrase. The structure of S3 is NP VP; VP consists of auxiliary and verb.

B. Sentence Structure on Declarative Sentence in Ann Jungman's *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

1. Phrase

The researcher found many types of phrase in the declarative sentence, they are noun phrase (NP), verb phrase (VP), adjective phrase (AdjP), adverb phrase (AdvP), preposition phrase (PP), infinitive phrase (InfP), possessive phrase (PossP), for phrase (ForP), of Phrase and gerundive phrase.

Table 4.6 The Frequency of Phrases in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

No	Types of Adverbial Subordinator	Frequency	Percentage
1	NP	83	52%
2	VP	45	28%
3	AdjP	5	3%
4	AdvP	8	5%
5	PP	8	5%
6	InfP	1	0,6%
7	PossP	2	1,3%
8	ForP	2	1,3%
9	Gerundive phrase	2	1,3%
10	Of Phrase	4	2,5%
Total		160	100%

a. Noun Phrase (NP)

There are 83 noun phrases found from 28 declarative in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*. The noun phrases found have 11 different structures. The noun

phrases that mostly used is NP → N. The structure of noun phrase is seen in the following table.

Table 4.7 The Structure of Noun Phrases in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

No	PSR	Frequency	Percentage
1	NP → N	48	58%
2	NP → Det N	13	16%
3	NP → N PP	3	4%
4	NP → Det Adj N	10	12%
5	NP → N AdvP	1	1,2%
6	NP → N PossP	1	1,2%
7	NP → N PossP NP	1	1,2%
8	NP → N AcjP	2	2,1%
9	NP → N ForP	1	1,2%
10	NP → N offP	3	4%
Total		83	100%

b. Verb phrase (VP)

From 28 declarative sentence in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*, there are 47 verb phrases. The verb phrases have 37 different structures. The structure is describe in the table below.

Table 4.8 The Structure of Verb Phrases in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

No	PSR	Frequency	Percentage
1	VP → aux not Vi	1	2,1%
2	VP → aux not Vi AdvP	1	2,1%
3	VP → aux AdvP VP NP	1	2,1%

4	VP → modal Vcop AdvP PP	1	2,1%
5	VP → modal not Vt NP	1	4,2%
6	VP → modal Vcop PP	2	4,2%
7	VP → modal Vtl NP PP	1	2,1%
8	VP → Vcop NP PP	1	2,1%
9	VP → modal Vt PP	1	2,1%
10	VP → Vi and Vt NP	1	2,1%
11	VP → Vt AdvP PP	1	2,1%
12	VP → aux VP ForP	1	2,1%
13	VP → modal Vt NP	1	2,1%
14	VP → modal Vcop AdvP	1	2,1%
15	VP → Vcop AdvP	3	6,5%
16	VP → aux Vi	3	6,5%
17	VP → Vt NP	4	8,4%
18	VP → aux not	1	2,1%
19	VP → AdvP aux not	1	2,1%
20	VP → modal V AdvP PP	1	2,1%
21	VP → Vt AdjP NP	1	2,1%
22	VP → aux not Vt NP	1	2,1%
23	VP → Vi NP	2	4,2%
24	VP → aux not Vt	1	2,1%
25	VP → aux V AdvP	1	2,1%
26	VP → modal Vi NP	1	2,1%
27	VP → Vcop NP	1	2,1%

28	VP → deg Vi	1	2,1%
29	VP → Vcop AdjP	1	2,1%
30	VP → V NP PP	1	2,1%
31	VP → modal V NP	1	2,1%
32	VP → modal Vdt NP NP	1	2,1%
33	VP → aux Vi	3	6,5%
34	VP → aux Ving InfP	1	2,1%
35	VP → Vt NP NP	1	2,1%
		45	100%

c. Adjective Phrase (AdjP)

The researcher found 5 adjective phrases in declarative sentence with the same structure. The structures are shown in the following table.

Table 4.9 The Structure of Adjective Phrases in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

No	PSR	Frequency	Percentage
1	AdjP → adj	1	20%
2	AdjP → adj N	4	80%
Total		5	100%

d. Adverb Phrase (AdvP)

There are 8 adverb phrases from 28 declarative sentences in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*. The structures of adverb phrases are divided into two structures. The structure that mostly found is AdvP → adv, with the number of occurrence is 9. The structure of adverb phrases described in the following below:

Table 4.10 The Structure of Adverb Phrases in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

No	PSR	Frequency	Percentage
1	AdvP → Adv	6	60%
2	AdvP → Adv NP	3	30%
3	AdvP → Adv Adj	1	10%
Total		10	100%

e. Preposition Phrase (PP)

There are 14 preposition phrase (PP) from 28 declarative sentences in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*. The preposition phrases have two different structures. The structures of PP are showed in the table below:

Table 4.11 The Structure of Preposition Phrases in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

No	PSR	Frequency	Percentage
1	PP → P NP	6	75%
2	PP → P	1	12,5%
3	PP → P NP NP	1	12.5%
Total		14	100%

Based on the table, the structure of preposition phrase mostly occurred in the data is P → P NP, and there is only one of preposition phrase with structure PP → P.

f. Infinitive Phrase (InfP)

There are only 1 infinitive phrases that the researcher found in the declarative sentence. The structure of infinitive phrases is described in the table below.

Table 4.12 The Structure of Infinitive Phrases in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

No	PSR	Frequency	Percentage
1	InfP → to NP	1	100%
Total		1	100%

g. Possessive Phrase (PossP)

There is only one possessive phrase which found in the declarative sentence. The structure of possessive phrase is PossP → poss

Table 4.13 The Structure of Possessive Phrases in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

No	PSR	Frequency	Percentage
1	PossP → poss NP	2	100%
Total		2	100%

h. For Phrases (ForP)

The researcher found only 1 for phrase from 28 declarative sentences in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

Table 4.14 The Structure of For Phrases in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

No	PSR	Frequency	Percentage
1	ForP → For NP	2	100%
Total		2	100%

i. Gerundive Phrase

The researcher found 2 of gerundive phrases in the data. There are two structures of gerundive phrase that the researcher presented by PST. The structure is showed in the following table.

Table 4.15 The Structure of Gerundive Phrases in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

No	PST	Frequency	Percentage
1	NP Gerundive Ving	2	50%
Total		2	100%

j. OF Phrases (ofP)

The researcher found only 1 for phrase from 28 declarative sentences in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

Table 4.16 The Structure of For Phrases in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

No	PSR	Frequency	Percentage
1	ofP → of NP	4	100%
Total		4	100%

2. Clause

Clause is divided into two kinds of clauses; they are independent clause and dependent clause. The researcher found 48 independent clauses and 8 dependent clauses from 28 declarative sentences in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*. So the clauses found are 56 clauses.

Table 4.17 The Frequency of Independent Clause and Dependent Clause in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

No	Types of Clause	Frequency	Percentage
1	Independent Clause (IC)	48	86%
2	Dependent Clause (DC)	8	14%
Total		56	100%

a. Independent Clause (IC)

Table 4.18 The Frequency of Independent Clause in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

No	Types of Sentence	Frequency	Percentage
1	Simple Sentence	15	31%
2	Compound Sentence	10	21%
3	Complex Sentence	8	17%
4	Compound Complex Sentence	15	31%
Total		48	100%

b. Dependent Clause (DC)

There are three types of dependent clause. They are Noun Clause (NC), Adjective Clause (AdjC), and Adverb Clause (AdvC). The number of dependent clause are seen in the table below.

Table 4.19 The Frequency of Dependent Clause in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

No	Types of Dependent Clause	Frequency	Percentage
1	Noun Clause (NC)	6	75%
2	Adjective Clause (AdjC)	-	-

3	Adverb Clause (AdvC)	2	25%
Total		8	100%

1) Noun Clause (NC)

The structure of noun clause in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door* is generally the same. The structure is: NP → Comp S, it means that the sentence consists of complement and sentence. All noun clauses used complements “that” are seen in the following sentences:

a) *I thought that you were Pete....*

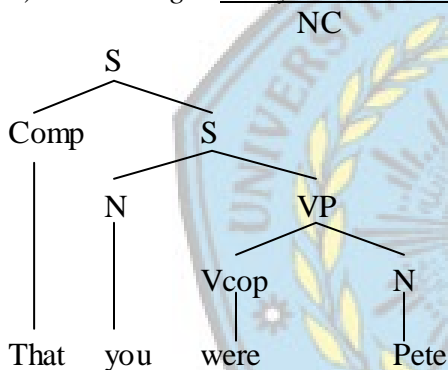


Figure 4.29 The PST of First Noun Clause in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

b) *The gamekeeper makes sure that the wrong people don't shoot the pleasant.*

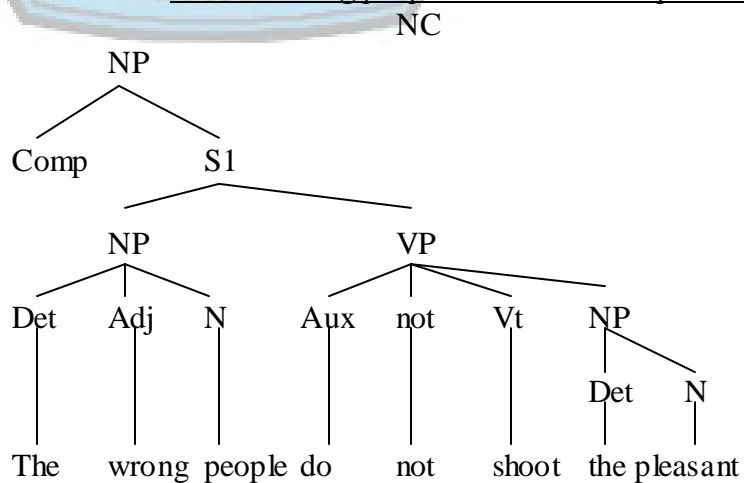


Figure 4.30 The PST of Second Noun Clause in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

e) '.....to tell you that you are sacked'.
 NC

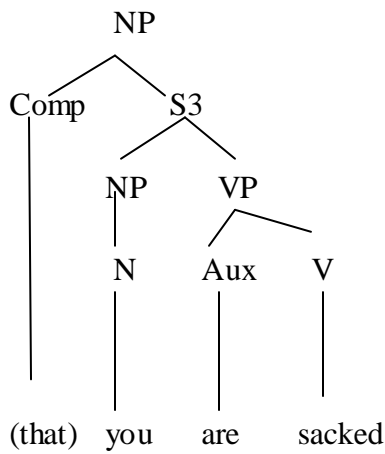


Figure 4.33 The PST of Fifth Noun Clause in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

f) 'I don't know what you're talking about It'.
 NC

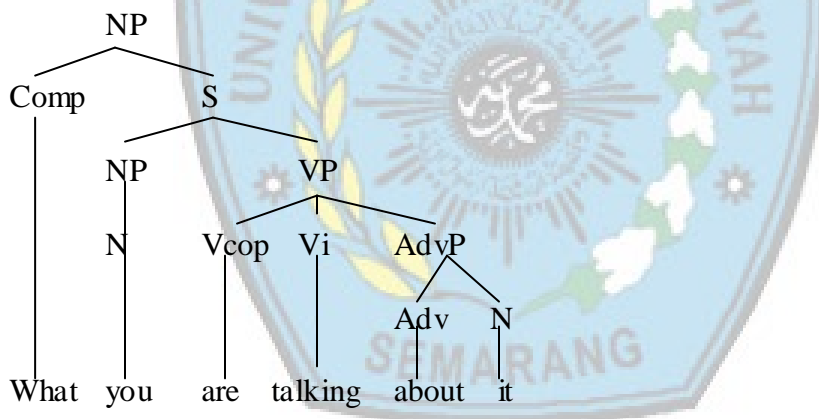


Figure 4.34 The PST of Sixth Noun Clause with Adverbial Subordinator Manner in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

2) Adverb Clause (AdvC)

There are three adverb clauses that the researcher found from the data. Same with noun clause and adjective clause, the structure of adverb clause is:

S → Comp S. The adverb clause uses adverbial subordinator to differentiate those

clauses. The adverbial subordinator is divided into three types. They are time, manner, and condition.

Table 4.20 The Frequency of Adverb Clause in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

No	Types of Adverbial Subordinator	Frequency	Percentage
1	Time	2	100%
2	Manner	-	-
3	Condition	-	-
Total		2	100%

From the table, it can be inferred that there are two adverbial subordinator times (when and before). The clause structures are:

a) '...before I can give you my undivided attention'.
AdvC

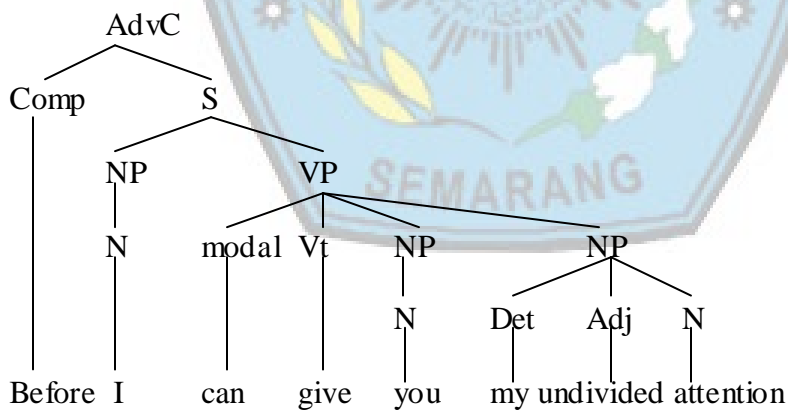


Figure 4.35 The PST of First Adverb Clause with Adverbial Subordinator Time in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.

b) '...when I went swimming' (4/18)
AdvC

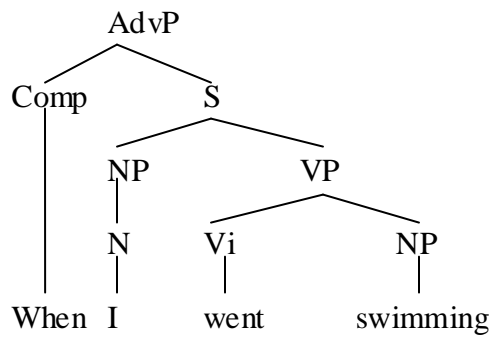


Figure 4.36 The PST of Second Adverb Clause with Adverbial Subordinator Time in *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

From the description in the previous chapter, the researcher can conclude the point of problems.

1. The chapter 2, as the data of this research, has four types of sentence especially in declarative sentence; they are simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound complex sentence.
2. *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door* novel using variety of a sentence types in order to make it more interesting to children. However, the simple sentences are more frequently occurred to make it easier to be understood by the children.
3. The sentence structure of declarative sentence in Ann Jungman's novel is using simple sentence since it is a children's novel. The simple sentences that mostly occurred are 53.6% or 15 sentences from the total number of the data. The next is compound sentence; it is 17.8% or 5 sentences. Both complex sentence and compound complex sentence have the same frequency; they are 4 sentences or 14.3%.
4. The structure of phrases in declarative sentence is most various. From all of phrases, the number of noun phrase is occurred mostly compare to the other

phrases. It is more than 50 %. There are 83 noun phrases from 160 phrases in declarative sentence and there are 48 noun phrases that it mostly consists of single word. It is why *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door* has short sentence and It easier to be understand to the reader especially children

5. There are 56 clauses in declarative sentence. The number of clauses in declarative sentence both independent clause and dependent clause describe that the novel is not complicated for the reader. There are 48 independent clauses and 8 dependent clauses in the data. In dependent clauses, the frequency of noun clause is more than the others.
6. For conjunction, the conjunction 'and' is mostly used in the declarative sentence, since it is used to connect simple sentences.

B. Suggestion

1. The researcher suggest to the reader who are interested to conduct a research on the same topic or in analyzing sentence structure to make more detail explanation about sentence structure because many various sentences contain in the novel, such as interrogative sentence and imperative sentence.
2. The researcher hopes that there are other students who will conduct a study on related topic from different angle, hoping that there will be new findings dealing with syntactical study. And hopefully this thesis can be used as a reference for those who are interested in studying syntactical study.

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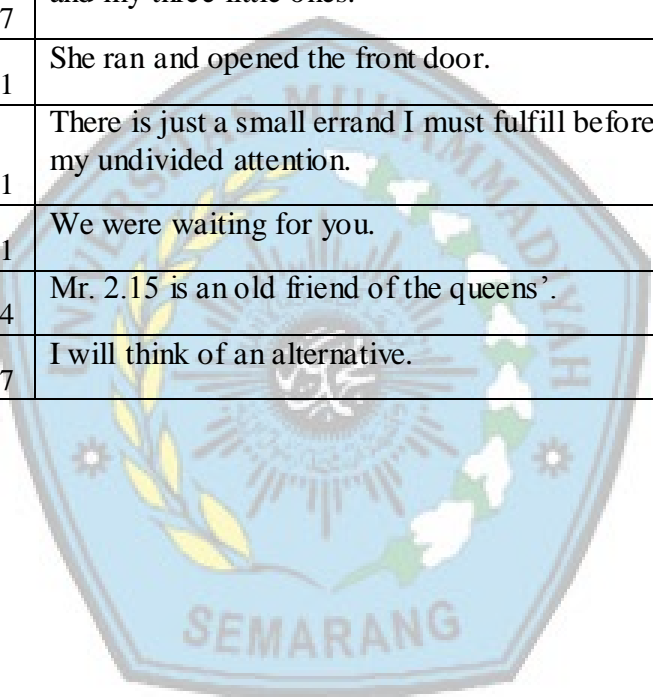


Appendix

DATA

NO	CODE	SENTENCE
1	1/ 1/17	Lucy saw quite a lot of 2.15 after the christening.
2	3/2/17	The gamekeeper makes sure that the wrong people don't shoot the pleasant.
3	1/3/17	I don't understand.
4	3/4/18	Someone stole my clothes when I went swimming.
5	1/5/18	I can't come out.
6	1/6/18	I am wearing my underpants.
7	1/7/18	I'll be back in a tick.
8	4/8/18	I thought you were Pete, he's about due home.
9	2/9/18	I'll get some of Pete's clothes and we can be off.
10	3/10/19	I don't know what you're talking about it.
11	1/11/19	I didn't see anyone.
12	3/12/19	My clothes were there and the next moment they were gone.
13	1/13/19	I can't make sense of it.
14	4/14/19	I have just come to tell you that you are sacked.
15	3/15/19	I don't, I honestly don't.
16	3/16/19	I went swimming and someone stole my clothes.
17	3/17/21	I think he will return Pete Grubb's clothes tonight.

18	1/18/21	I'll be with you in a brief moment.
19	1/19/21	I was trying to protect the game against the right people as well as the wrong people.
20	1/20/21	I'll see you tomorrow morning at Muxborough hall.
21	1/21/25	I have been watching them for hundreds of years.
22	4/22/26	I quite forgot, but bacon is delicious and I swear that from this moment not another slitter of meal shall cross my lips.
23	3/23/27	Then my mind would be at rest and I could go back to 3.45 and my three little ones.
24	1/24/21	She ran and opened the front door.
25	4/25/21	There is just a small errand I must fulfill before I can give you my undivided attention.
26	1/26/21	We were waiting for you.
27	1/27/24	Mr. 2.15 is an old friend of the queens'.
28	1/28/27	I will think of an alternative.



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