



COMPLEMENT STRUCTURE OF CONVERSATIONAL TEXTS

IN DICKENS' SHORT STORIES

AN X-BAR THEORY APPROACH

A FINAL PROJECT

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement

For S-1 Degree in Linguistics

In English Department, Faculty of Humanities

Diponegoro University

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2017

PRONOUNCEMENT

I state truthfully that this project is compiled by me without taking the results from other research in any university, in S-1, S-2, and S-3 degree and in diploma. In addition, I ascertain that I do not take the material from other publications or someone's works except for the references mentioned in bibliography.

Semarang, July 21st 2017

Dewi Endang Sari

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

*“No disaster strikes except by permission of Allah. And whoever believes in Allah
- He will guide his heart. And Allah is Knowing of all things.”*

-Quran 64:11-

This final project is dedicated to my beloved parents

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I realize that this thesis is still far from perfect. Consequently, I would be glad to receive every critic and suggestion to make this project better.

Finally, I hope that this project will be useful to the reader who wishes to learn the same research about complement structure using an X-bar theory approach.

Semarang, July 21st 2017

(Dewi Endang Sari)

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List of Abbreviations

Adj : Adjective

AdjP : Adjective Phrase

Adv : Adverb Phrase

AdvP : Adverb Phrase

AP : Adjective Phrase

Conj : Conjunction

CP : Complementizer Phrase

D : Determiner

DP : Determiner Phrase

I : Inflections

INFP : Infinitive Phrase

IP : Inflectional Phrase

N : Noun

NP : Noun Phrase

P : Preposition

PP : Preposition Phrase

Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas bentuk dan struktur komplemen dari percakapan yang terdapat dalam buku cerita, Dickens' Short Stories karya Charles Dickens. Komplemen adalah semua entitas yang berfungsi sebagai pelengkap dari inti sebuah frasa. Komplemen merupakan bagian dari fungsi gramatikal yang sering muncul dalam sebuah teks wacana dan cerita. Dalam penelitian ini, saya menggunakan sampling purposive untuk mendapatkan data yang sesuai dengan tujuan penelitian dan metode distribusi dalam menganalisis. Teori yang digunakan dalam menganalisis data adalah teori X-bar. Teori ini digunakan untuk menjelaskan bentuk dan struktur komplemen dari sebuah percakapan. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah ditemukannya bentuk-bentuk komplemen yang diklasifikasikan berdasarkan kata yang mengikutinya seperti komplemen dari determiner, komplemen dari auxiliary, komplemen dari kata kerja, dan komplemen yang mengikuti preposisi atau kata depan. Setiap bentuk komplemen bisa memiliki struktur kata yang berbeda antara satu dengan yang lain.

Kata kunci : komplemen, teori X-bar

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Complement is a phrase which follows the head and it appears after the head. The kinds of phrases which follow the head are a single noun, noun phrase, determiner phrase, preposition phrase, etc (Newson, 2006:87). Furthermore, the structure of the complement is different from adjunct because complement appears closer to the head. It cannot also be recursive like an adjunct and can occur only once. In a phrase, complement can be simple and very complex.

Complement can be found in various discourse types and conversations like in children's stories. One of the children's stories which contains many complements is Dickens' Short Stories. In the story, we will find the various forms of complement both in narrative and in dialogue texts.

This research will analyse and explain the forms of complement and the complement structures of the dialogues in children story using an X-bar theory. In this research, I chose Dickens' Short Stories as the data analysed. Dickens' Short Stories is a short story collection by Charles Dickens. This data are appropriate because almost all of the dialogues in the story contain complement and some of them have different forms and structures. I took the dialogues from two chapters entitled The Child Story and A Christmas Tree. The data will be analysed using X-bar theory to discover the forms of complement and the complement structures used in the story.

1.2 Research Questions

The research questions raised in this study are as follows

1. What are the forms of complement that are found in the dialogues of Dickens' Short-Stories?
2. What are the complement structures in Dickens' Short-Stories?

2.3 Objectives

The objectives of this study are

1. To identify the dialogues in Dickens' Short-Stories which consist of several forms of complement.
2. To analyse the complement structures based on the forms of complement in Dickens' Short-Stories.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This research can be used as a reference for further research which is still related to complement structure. Besides, from this research, the readers can get knowledge about the forms of complement and the complement structures that often occur in a children story.

1.5 Scope of the Study

This study focuses on the complement analysis which is used in the dialogues of Dickens' Short-Stories. Complement will be described using an X-bar theory to know the forms of complement and the complement structures which occurred in dialogues of the story.

2. Review of the Literature

2.1 Previous Studies

Those are some studies related to this research. The first previous study is *Analisis Struktur Frasa pada Percakapan Drama "Too True to be God"* written by Zulkhomaroh (2006). The purpose of the thesis is to analyse the kinds of phrases and the kinds of sentence structures and it explained the syntactic structure of the phrase structure using phrase structure tree. The results show that there are kinds of phrases found in the dialogues, which are noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, prepositional phrase, and infinitive phrase. Besides, she found four types of sentence structures, which are simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound-complex sentence.

The second previous study is entitled *Adjung Bahasa Arab : Kajian Tata Bahasa Lesikal Functional* by Anam (2016). The purposes are to know the word categories and the phrase categories which contain adjunct function in Arabic, to know the constituent and the functional structures in Arabic, and to know the correspondence of adjunct in Arabic. The results of that research show that there are eight word categories in Arabic, which are noun, verb, adverb, preposition, determiner, conjunction, complement, and negation. Those categories form prepositional phrase, determiner phrase, adverb phrase, noun phrase and adjective phrase.

The last previous study is *Analisis Struktur Frasa dan Kalimat pada Dialog Berbahasa Inggris dalam Buku Cerita Anak Dwibahasa* by Munandar

(2010). The purpose of the study is to know the phrase and the sentence structure of the dialogues found in the books “The Patience of Bawang Putih”, “*Timun Emas*” and “The Brave Little Girl”. It is found that there are two results of the study. The first result is the types of sentences like simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound-complex sentence. The second result is kinds of phrases like noun phrase, verb phrase, adverb phrase, and prepositional phrase.

The previous studies above are different from my research because I used different data analysed, theory and concept. I analysed the forms of complement and the complement structures in the dialogues of the children story by Charles Dickens using an X-bar theory.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

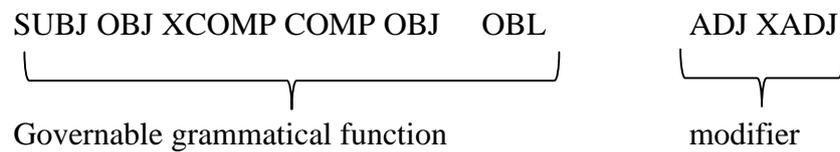
This study used the X-bar theory to explain the grammatical function of complement. The following is the explanation of argument, complement and adjunct.

2.2.1. Argument Function

Grammatical functions can be distinguished into several forms which are terms and non-terms. The terms include subject, object and restricted object while non-term includes oblique function. They can also be used to determine arguments in grammatical relation (Dalrymple, 2001:10). “The arguments are the *governable grammatical functions* of Lexical-Function Grammatical.

They are subcategorized for, or *governed*, by the predicate” (Dalrymple, 2001:11).

Dalrymple (2001:11) determines governable grammatical functions as follow



As seen above, complement and adjunct are parts of grammatical function.

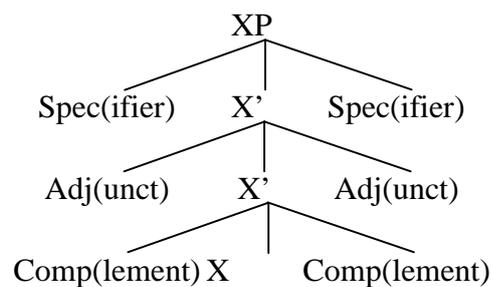
Complement completes the meaning of a head and appears closer to the head (Dalrymple, 2001:74). In grammatical function, complement is also called an object. The complement in grammatical function is different from complement in X-bar theory. Newson said that complement in X-bar theory is a phrase which follows the head and it appears after the head (2006:87). It means that the position of the complement is under X' and it is a sister to the X.

The structure of the complement is different from adjunct because adjunct is always optional. Adjunct also gives additional information in a sentence and it can occur more than once, so adjunct can be recursive (Newson, 2006:96). However, complement cannot be recursive like an adjunct.

2.2.2. X-bar Theory

This study used X-bar theory to describe the complement structures and the forms of complement in the children story entitled Dickens' Short Stories by Charles Dickens. According to Newson, X-bar theory has general principles which divide a syntactic constituent into the sentence and the phrase structure as basic structure (2006:87).

There are three projections used in X-bar theory. The first projection is X' (read "X bar"). X' is the head of phrase which is followed by the complement. In the diagram, X' is also called intermediate projection. Another projection is XP, which is called maximal projection, for example phrase. Furthermore, the maximal projection can be represented using X'' (read "X double bar"). YP shows the complement of the head. X and Y represent the word categories (determiner, noun, verb, preposition, etc) (Newson, 2006:87-88). This diagram shows the whole rules in the X-bar theory.



Noted that

X is minimal projection i.e the head which includes object or object of preposition

X' is intermediate projection

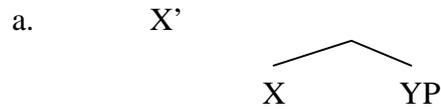
XP (X'') is maximal projection (i.e the phrase)

In this theory, there are three rules that are used in a phrase structure analysis.

They are stated as follows:

- a. $X' \rightarrow X YP$ refer to complement rule
- b. $XP \rightarrow YP X'$ refer to specifier rule
- c. $X' \rightarrow X', Y/YP$ refer to adjunct rule

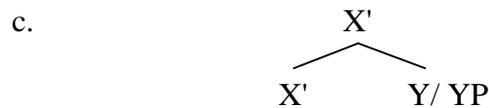
The diagrams below present every rule as follows:



The diagram shows that X is the head of the phrase and YP is the complement that follows the head to complete the meaning of the phrase (Newson, 2006:87).



X' of this rule is an intermediate projection functioning as a specifier that contains the head and the complement (Newson, 2006:88).



The diagram shows the adjunct position. Adjunct has the different rule from the complement and the specifier because the elements of adjunct are separated by the comma. It shows that adjunct in the constituent has the possibility to be used or not. Besides, adjunct can be recursive (Newson, 2006:96).

3. Research Methods

3.1 Type of the Research

The type of the research is the descriptive qualitative. According to Glass and Hopkins (1984), descriptive research is type of research which is used to describe an event and data analysis in paragraph. The collected data are organised through the process tabulated in some tables or graphics, depicted on a picture, or described in a paragraph.

3.2 Population and Sample

Population is the whole objects or subjects of research (Arikunto, 2006:130). Meanwhile, sample is a part or representative of the population which is investigated and collected using certain techniques (Arikunto, 2006:11). In this study, purposive sampling is the most appropriate technique to collect the data for this research because it takes a subject according to a specific need or objective (Arikunto, 2006). In this research, I chose a narrative text entitled “Dickens’ Short Stories” by Charles Dickens. Moreover, I only took the dialogues from two chapters of the book which contained complements.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

In this research, I used an observation method to get the data. The observation method is a method which is used to observe data analysis directly by the researcher. There are several stages in doing this research. First, I took two chapters from Dickens’ Short Stories entitled The Child Story and A Christmas Tree. I chose and classified some dialogues in the chapter which contained

complement. From the data which had been analysed, I identified and explained the data to know the forms of complement and the complement structures that were used by Dickens in his story. The data analysis used an X-bar theory by Newson and Dalrymple.

3.4 Methods of Analysing Data

For the data analysis, I used a distributional method which was used to explain the linguistic unit environments like word, phrase, and morpheme. It was also represented by the symbol i.e. N-noun, Adj-adjective, Adv-adverb, etc. I used the distributional method to find and to describe the forms of complement and the complement structures.

4. Result and Discussion

This chapter will explain the result of data analysis. The data of the research were taken from the dialogues in the narrative text entitled “Dickens’ Short Stories” by Charles Dickens. I analysed the data using an X-bar theory based on Newson (2006) and Dalrymple (2001). In this data analysis, I identified the dialogues to know the forms of complement and the complement structures that appeared in the story.

4.1 Forms of Complement

Complement is determined into several forms based on the following words. The forms of complement are complement of determiner, complement of auxiliary, complement of verb, complement of noun, and complement of preposition, etc. These forms of complement also appear in different patterns and structures in

narrative text, for example, Dickens' Short Stories. The following complement will be described using an X-bar theory.

- **Complement of Determiner**

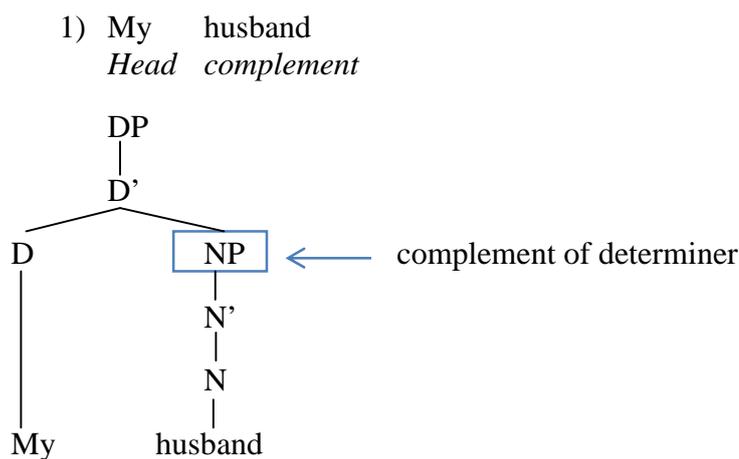
Complement of a determiner is a phrase which follows a determiner. In Dickens' Short Stories, the phrase that follows a determiner is filled with a single noun and noun phrase, as seen in the following data.

1. [_{DP}*My*] [_{NP}*husband*]
2. [_{DP}*The*] [_{NP} *sunset*] is very near
3. I am [_{DP}*another*] [_{NP} *child*]
4. A was [_{DP}*an*] [_{NP}*archer*] and shot at [_{DP}*a*] [_{NP}*frog*]
5. If you are yet awake, I pray you finish [_{DP}*the*] [_{NP}*history*][_{PP}*of*] [_{DP} *the*]
[_{AP}*young*][_{NP}*King*][_{PP}*of*][_{DP}*the*][_{AP}*Black*][_{NP}*Islands*]
6. It is [_{DP}*the*][_{NP}*OrphanBoy*]
7. This is [_{DP}*some*][_{NP}*trick*]

As seen above, both the phrase and the sentence contain complement which appears closer to the determiner. Kinds of determiner which are used in the utterance are *my* which is used to show the possessive pronoun, *the* as a definite article, *another*, *a*, *an* as an indefinite article, and *some* used to show the determiner of qualifier. Moreover, the forms of complement and the complement structures that follow the determiner are same, but sometimes the structures are different from another. For example, in the dialogues (1), (2), (3), (4), (6) and (7), the form of the complement is noun phrase and the complement structure is

simple because the dialogues contain one kind of phrase, which is noun phrase. Meanwhile, in the dialogues (5), the form of complement is noun phrase but it has complex structure. The complement structure is complex because the complement contains two kinds of phrases which are followed the determiner, which are noun phrase and adjective phrase. Besides, complement of the phrase cannot be omitted because it completes the meaning of the phrase which indicates the origin of a history.

The following data could also be seen in the following X-bar diagram.

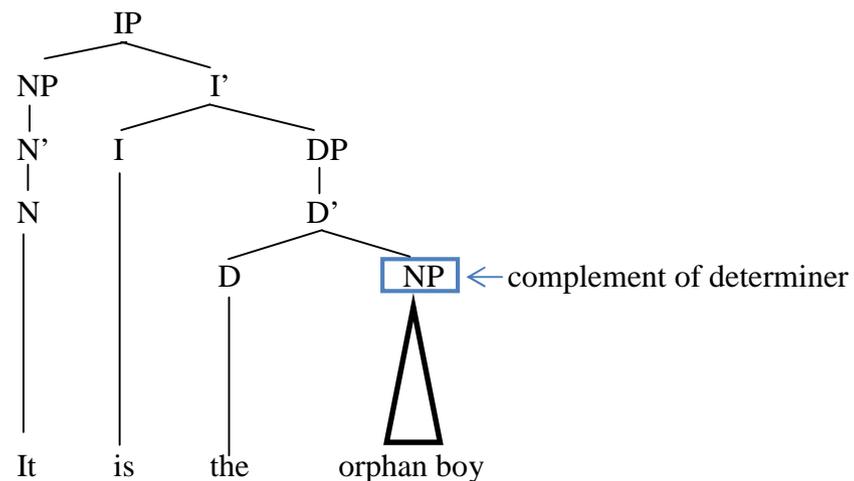


The diagram shows the complement of determiner because the beginning of the phrase which uses determiner, *my* is a possessive pronoun that must be followed by a noun, *husband*. Furthermore, the noun appears closer to the head of the possessive pronoun as the complement.

As seen in the diagram, the noun is located under D' and it is sister to the D. Noun cannot be eliminated from the phrase since it completes the meaning of the

phrase. The position of the head is located on the left whereas the complement is located on the right. The complement structure rule is $D' \rightarrow D NP$

2) It is the OrphanBoy
Head Auxiliary determiner complement



As seen above, the sentence contains complement of determiner which is called NP complement. The determiner *the* is the head of phrase which is followed by a noun phrase *orphan boy* as the complement. Moreover, the complement also appears after the DP as the head of phrase. As we can see in the diagram, the position of complement is located on the right of the head meanwhile the head is located on the left of the complement. Furthermore, NP is under D' and next to the D. The complement structure rule is $D' \rightarrow D NP$

- **Complement of Auxiliary**

Complement of auxiliary always occurred in the story. Complement of auxiliary can be classified based on phrases following it, which are noun phrase, determiner

phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, and adverb phrase. These following dialogues contain complement of auxiliary.

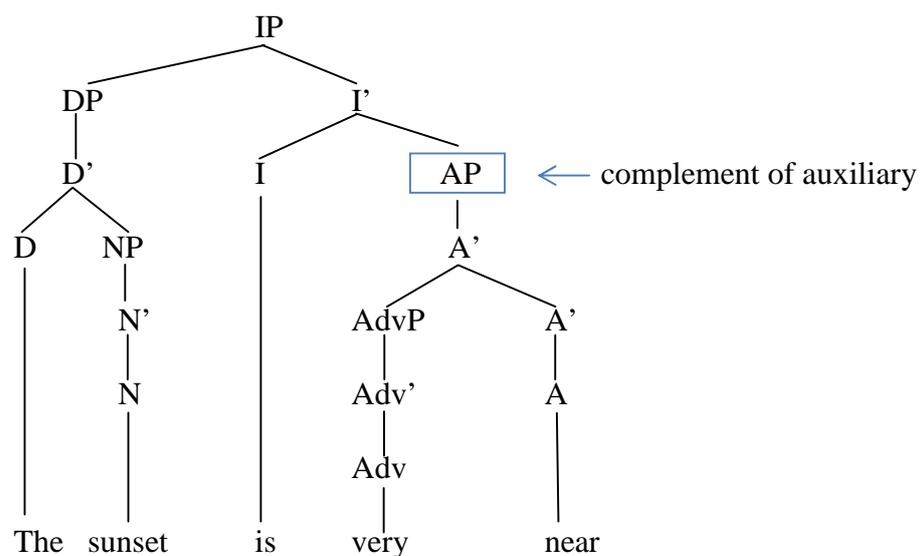
1. I am [_{DP}*another child*]
2. I am [_{VP}*going*][_{PP}*to India*]
3. I am [_{AP}*always*][_{VP}*learning*]
4. I am [_{VP}*going*][_{INFP}*to seek*] [_{DP}*my fortune*] [_{CP}*where I can*]
5. I am [_{AP}*always*] [_{PP}*at play*]
6. The sunset is [_{AP}*very near*]
7. I am [_{AP}*always busy*]
8. There was [_{NP}*everything and more*]
9. I am [_{AP}*dead*]

As seen above, there are complements of auxiliary in the sentences. Every phrase which follows the auxiliary is different from each other. In the sentence (1), the form of the complement is determiner phrase which consists of the determiner *another* and a single noun *child*. The determiner phrase shows who the character of the story is. The sentences (2), (3), and (4) contain verb phrase as the complement but every sentence has different structure. In the sentence (2), complement consists of verb phrase and preposition phrase while in sentence (3), complement consists of adverb phrase and verb phrase. In the sentence (4), the complement structure is very complex because the head of phrase is followed by four kinds of phrases, which are verb phrase, infinitive phrase, determiner phrase and complementizer phrase. Moreover, in sentence (5) the complement consists of adverb phrase and preposition phrase. In the sentence (6) and (7), there is

adjective phrase which follows the auxiliary and the adjective phrase consists of adverb phrase and adjective phrase. Furthermore, sentence (8) contains noun phrase as the complement of the auxiliary meanwhile the form of complement in sentence (9) is an adjective phrase. As the conclusion, every complement has different form and structure based on the phrase that follows.

The following data are described using X-bar theory to show the complement of auxiliary in the dialogues.

- 1) The sunset is very near
Determiner head to be adjunct complement

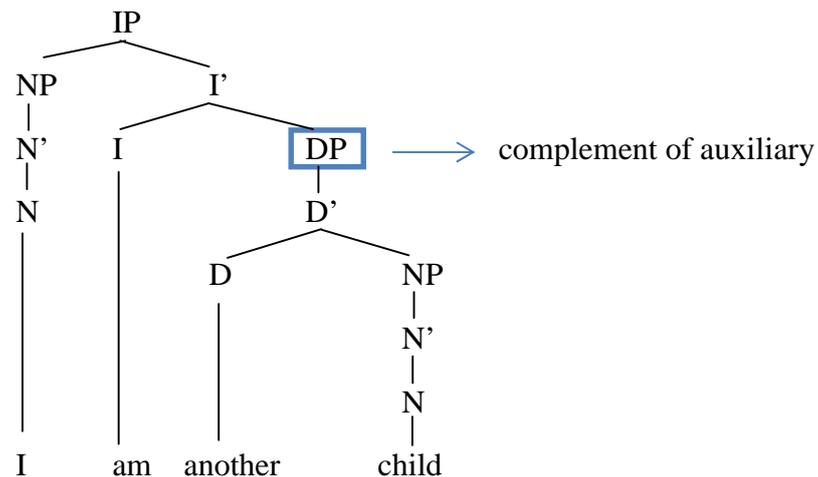


The sentence contains complement whose the form is an adverb phrase, *very near*. The adverb phrase appearing closer to the head of the auxiliary comes below I' and next to the inflectional. The complement that completes the whole meaning of the sentence is located on the left of the head and the position of the head is located on the right of the complement.

The complement structure rule is $I' \rightarrow I AP$

2) I am another child.

Head Auxiliary determiner complement



We can see that the sentence also contains complement of auxiliary. The form of complement is determiner phrase consisting of indefinite article *another* and it is followed by a noun *child*. Besides, determiner phrase also appears after the inflection used as the head of the sentence. After seeing the explanation, we know that the complement is located on the right of the head meanwhile the head is located on the left of the complement.

The complement structure rule is $I' \rightarrow I DP$

- **Complement of Verb**

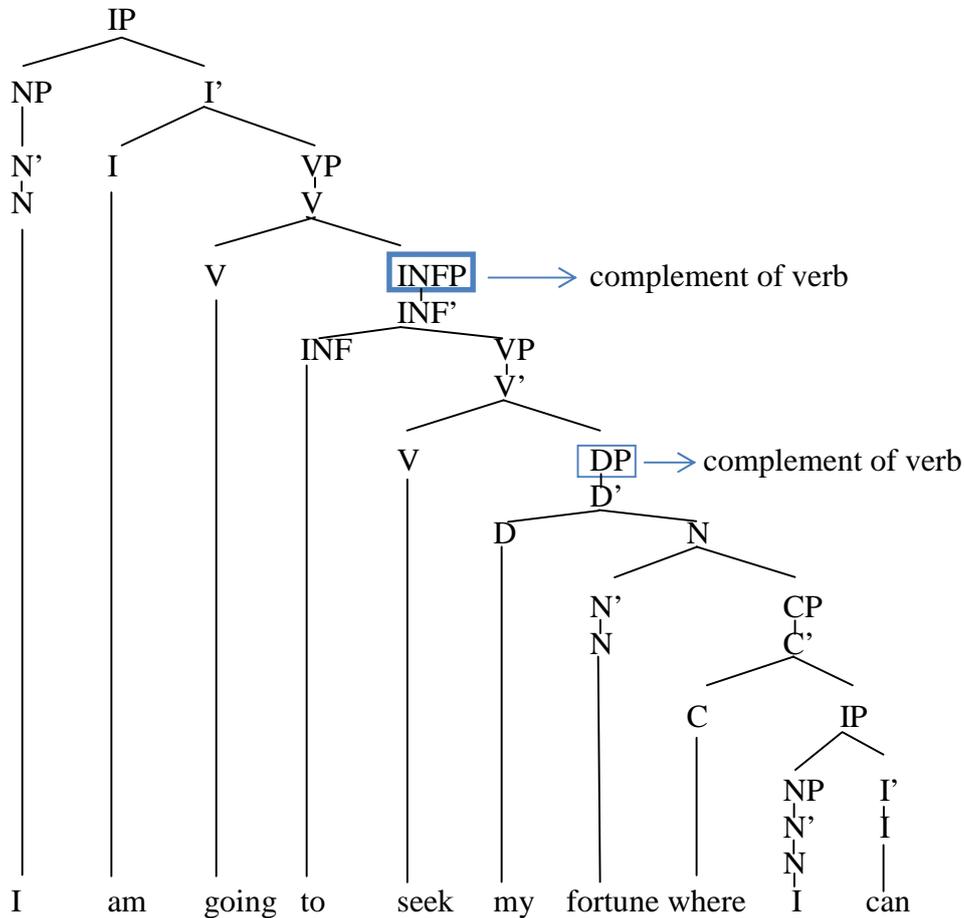
Another complement that occurred in the dialogues is complement of verb. Complement of verb is a phrase which follows a verb. For facilitating the analysis, the following dialogues will be described using an X-bar theory to show the forms of complement and the complement structures.

1. I am going [INFP *to seek*][DP *my fortune*][CP *where I can*]
2. A was [DP *an*] [NP *archer*] and shot at [DPA] [NP *frog*]
3. He opened [DP *the*][NP *door*] [AdvP *softly*]
4. I come [PP *from*][DP *another*][NP *world*] but may not disclose its secrets!

As seen there, there are kinds of phrases which follow a verb, which are infinitive phrase, determiner phrase and preposition phrase. Every complement has structure different from each other based on the phrase that follows. In the sentence (1), the phrase which appears after the verb is infinitive phrase and some kinds of phrases which contain in infinitive phrase are determiner phrase and complementizer phrase. In the sentence (2) and (3), there is determiner phrase which follows the verb meanwhile in the sentence (4), the complement contains preposition phrase but they have different structure. In the sentence (4), the form of complement is preposition phrase which consists of preposition phrase, determiner phrase and noun phrase. The phrases combining with the verb are to complete the meaning of the sentence and to give important information, so complement which follows verb cannot be omitted.

The following data are described using X-bar theory to show the position and the structure of complement of verb.

- 1) I am going [INFP to seek] [DP my fortune] [CP where I can].
 Head auxiliary V-ing complement adjunct



Based on the diagram above, there is complement of verb. The complement is "to seek my fortune" that shows the purpose of what character to do. The phrase is called the INFP complement because the form is to infinitive. The infinitive phrase is the complement of verb since it appears after the head of the VP and under the V'. Besides, the verb *seek* is a transitive verb which must be followed by noun, so there is determiner phrase *my fortune* which follows. The determiner phrase is also complement of verb because it appears after the verb *seek*. The complement structure rules of the sentence are

○ $V' \rightarrow V \text{ INFP}$

○ $V' \rightarrow V \text{ DP}$

- **Complement of Preposition**

The last data analysis is complement of preposition. Complement of preposition is a phrase which follows the preposition. The data from the dialogues are described using X-bar theory. The explanations of the complement of preposition are as follows

1. I am always in [_{AP}*love*]
2. I am going to [_{NP}*sea*]
3. I come from [_{DP}*another*][_{NP}*world*] but may not disclose its secrets!
4. If you are yet awake, I pray you finish the history of [_{DP}*the*]
[_{AP}*young*][_{NP}*King*] of [_{DP}*the*][_{AP}*Black*][_{NP}*Islands*]

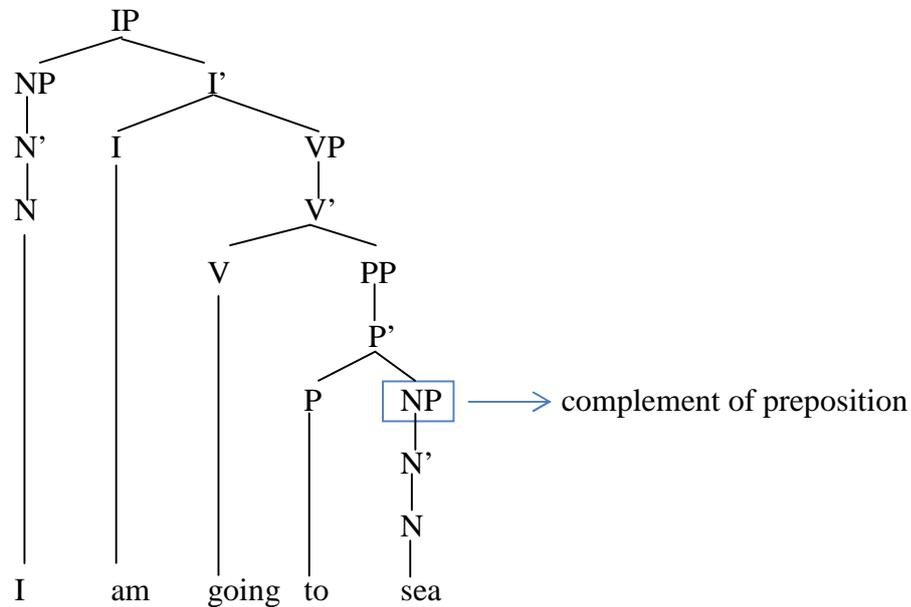
As seen there, many kinds of phrases that follow the preposition like an adjective, a noun and the determiner phrase. The phrases which follow the preposition have same and different structures. For example, sentences (1), (2) and (3) have simple structure, and the sentences contain one kind of phrase which follows the auxiliary. However, the sentence (4) has complex structure because there are kinds of phrases which contained in the complement.

The form of complement in the sentence (1) is adjective phrase *love* and it shows what the character feels. The complement of the sentence (2) is a single noun *sea* and it shows where the character does his activity. Beside, in the sentence (3), the phrase which follows the preposition is determiner phrase. The

complement of the sentence (4) is determiner phrase which consists of determiner phrase, adjective phrase and noun phrase. In conclusion, the phrases have different function to complete the meaning of the sentence.

The explanation below is described the data using an X-bar theory.

- 1) I am going [pp to sea]
 Head auxiliary V-ing complement



There is a complement in the sentence that gives important information about where the character does his activity. The form of the complement is NP complement because the phrase is a single noun *sea* which appears after the head of the preposition *to*. The complement which appears in the sentence is located on the right of the head of the phrase. It is also located under P' and occurs after the P. The structure rule of the complement is P' \longrightarrow P NP

5. Conclusion

From the data analysis, complement which occurred in dialogues of Dickens' Short Story can be distinguished into four forms of complement, which are complement of determiner, complement of auxiliary, complement of verb, and complement of preposition. Every complement has different structure based on phrase following it. The different structure could be showed using an X-bar theory.

As seen in X-bar theory above, complements are phrases which follow the head. The phrases which follow the determiner are a single noun, NP, and AdjP + NP. Besides, the complement which follows the auxiliary consists of DP, VP + PP, AdvP + VP, VP + INFP + DP + CP, AdvP + PP, AdvP, NP, and AdjP. The forms of the complement which follow a verb are INFP + DP + CP, DP, and PP + DP + conjunction + CP, and PP + NP. Another form of complement is complement of preposition, which consists of AdjP, a noun, and DP. As seen the explanation, we can conclude that the complement structures which follow the head is different based on the phrase that follows.

As we can see from the data analysis above, the complement found in the dialogue is always located on the left of the head meanwhile the head is always located on the right of the complement. Almost all of the complements in the dialogues of the story have simple structure which consists of one phrase or two phrases.

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