

THE SYNTAX ANALYSIS IN RELATIVE CLAUSE FOUND IN THE NOVEL ENTITLED “BUDDHA”

I Made Juliarta¹, I Gede Nika Wirawa²

¹Universitas Bali Dwipa, ²ITB-STIKOM Bali

Email: [1majuliarta@balidwipa.ac.id](mailto:majuliarta@balidwipa.ac.id), [2nika.wirawan@gmail.com](mailto:nika.wirawan@gmail.com)

Abstract

Keywords: This research paper analyses relative clause and its syntax relative clause, structure found in the novel entitled “*Buddha*”. The novel syntax, entitled “*Buddha*” is a literary work by Karen Armstrong. There qualitative method are many data containing English relative clauses found in the novel entitled “*Buddha*”. Based on the phenomena, the researcher was interested in analyzing relative clauses found in the data source. Theory that was used in analyzing data was proposed by Quirk (1985), Sneddon (1996) and this was supported by other theories. The theory that was used to analyze the syntax structure was the theory proposed by Brown and Miller. This research study applied qualitative method in the process of analyzing data. The data containing English relative clauses were taken from the novel entitled “*Buddha*”. This research study aims to: (i) analyze the syntax structure in the relative clause found in the novel entitled “*Buddha*”, (ii) analyze the types of relative clauses in the relative clauses found in the novel entitled “*Buddha*”. The results finding showed that the types of relative clause found in the data sources are categorized as relative pronoun type. With the pronoun-retention type, there is a pronoun in the relative clause indicating the head.

Kata Kunci:
klausa relatif,
sintaksis,
metode
kualitatif

Abstrak

Makalah penelitian ini menganalisis klausa relatif dan struktur sintaksisnya yang terdapat dalam novel berjudul “*Buddha*”. Novel berjudul “*Buddha*” merupakan karya sastra karya Karen Armstrong. Ada banyak data yang mengandung klausa relatif bahasa Inggris yang ditemukan dalam novel berjudul “*Buddha*”. Berdasarkan fenomena tersebut, peneliti tertarik untuk menganalisis klausa relatif yang ditemukan pada sumber data. Teori yang digunakan dalam menganalisis data dikemukakan oleh Quirk (1985), Sneddon (1996) dan didukung oleh teori-teori lainnya. Teori yang digunakan untuk menganalisis struktur sintaksis adalah teori yang dikemukakan oleh Brown dan Miller. Studi penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dalam proses analisis data. Data yang mengandung klausa relatif bahasa Inggris diambil dari novel berjudul “*Buddha*”. Kajian penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (i) menganalisis struktur sintaksis dalam

klausa relatif yang terdapat dalam novel berjudul “Buddha”, (ii) menganalisis jenis-jenis klausa relatif dalam klausa relatif yang terdapat dalam novel berjudul “Buddha”. Hasil temuan menunjukkan bahwa jenis klausa relatif yang ditemukan pada sumber data dikategorikan sebagai jenis kata ganti relatif. Dengan tipe pronoun-retention, di dalam relatif klausa terdapat pronoun yang menunjukkan subjek inti yang diterangkan.

INTRODUCTION

Non-dramatic textual works with or without illustration is called as literary works. One of literary work is the novel entitled “*Buddha*”. The story is about an examination of the life, times, and lasting influence of Siddharta Gautama with core tenets of Buddhism that was introduced throughout history. In the novel that is entitled *Buddha* the researcher found that there are many data of relative clauses that were analyzed in the research study. The data of relative clauses found in the novel are interested to be analyzed using the tree diagram in order to know about the syntax analysis. The importance of analyzing the relative clause is that relative clause can give more informations about the person or things described. Moreover, by analyzing the relative clauses we can get more informations about the types of relative clauses found in the data source. An idea and statements can be expressed by words and as we know that there is a subject and verb found in the sentence. Phrases and sentences are built up of constituent series and it serves as grammatical function. It can be seen that the arrangement and the form of word can be related in a sentence. In a sentence, there are subject, verb, complement, object and adverbial.

A clause can be in independent and dependent clause. Independent clause is stated as a clause standing alone as a simple sentence. However, a dependent clause doesn't stand alone as a sentence although a subject and a verb can be found in it. The types of dependent clauses are divided into adverbial clauses, noun clauses and adjective clauses. Noun clause is placed in a subordinate clause that is used as a noun in the sentence. Three main structural types of clauses were analyzed. Finite clause, nonfinite clause and verbless clause are some of them which are analyzed. The verb element in finite is called as finite clause. As we

know that nonfinite clause is a clause in which verb element is in non-finite. They are to-infinitive, bare infinitive, -ing participle, and -ed participle. Verbless clause is a clause in which there is no verb element is called as verbless clause. However, it is nevertheless capable of being analysed into clause of elements. The dependent clauses has the role grammatical functions in a sentence. There are some types of dependent clauses which are classified into some types. Some of them are noun clause, adverb clause, adjective clause. A noun clause is dependent clause functioning as a noun in the sentence. Relative clause is stated as a subordinate clause used to modify a noun or pronoun which is found in the main clause. Relative clause can be used in the level of phrase. This is found in a relative pronoun such as that, who, which or whose. There are two types of English relative clauses. They are restrictive/defining and non-restrictive/non-defining relative clause. In relative clause, relative pronoun can occur initially. In restrictive relative clause, the sentence gives the hearer in sufficient information. Relative clauses can be found after a noun phrase. It gives information related to the person or thing indicated by noun phrase. It is known as the antecedent and the relative pronoun is placed in the relative clause. Restrictive relative clauses have been connected to the head and it denotes a limitation on the reference of the antecedent. It can be seen from examples as follows:

- a. *This is something that will disturb me anyway.* Quirk (1985)

Additional information can be found in the non-restrictive relative clause. Relative pronoun fills in relative clause. It can be seen from examples as follows:

- a. *The clothes which I ordered last week have arrived* Quirk (1985)

It can be seen that relative pronoun *which* fills in the relative clause *which I ordered last week*. The sentence that contains relative pronoun can be found at the beginning of the clause. There are subject, complement, adverbial, postmodifier, prepositional complement, or object (Quirk et al, 1985: 365).

As we can see that relative pronouns are categorized into two categories, they are:

a. *wh*- pronoun: who, whom, whose, which

b. *that* and Zero (o) clause provides information needed to make the antecedent definite.

As we know that the head of a relative clause functions in two different clauses in the relative clause construction. The head is restricted to the noun phrase in question because it can be found in the main clause. It can play the role in the restrictive clause, for example relative clause in the sense of the embedded (subordinate) clause Comrie (1981). The head is usually seen in the embedded sentence in the normal position or with the normal case marking for a noun phrase. In pronoun-retention type, the head noun is placed in the embedded sentence in pronominal form. It can be seen that the head noun appears in a modified or reduced form, in one of the two clauses. As we know that in non-reduction, the head appears in full in the embedded sentence, in the normal position. It can be seen that the pronoun-retention type, the head noun is in the embedded sentence in pronominal form.

Trisna (2014) in her thesis analyzed about Relative Clause in Japanese. She analyzed that Japanese has a relative clause construction and a variety of diverse constituencies. Japanese has a constituency formed from the lexical categories, namely noun, verb, adjective and adposisi. Japanese compound words are conducted by combining the same category or different categories. In Japanese, nouns modified by restrictive relative clause can not be limited to animate referents, but it is also to inanimate. Noun modified by a relative clause Japanese positions, whether subject, object, posesor, or obliquely in the sentence. In Japanese there is no word that can be said to be similar to the word *which* or *who* as relative pronouns in English. In Japanese, there is no noun expressed as *no*. The weakness of this thesis can be explained that the writer did not explain the relation between oblique and clause in Japanese. The strength of this thesis is that the writer gives clear explanation about the function of words class in Japanese clauses. The writer chose this thesis as one of the review because it relates to the topic discussed by the writer. The researcher selected this thesis as one of the

review as this thesis gives clear explanation about the form of relative clauses in Japanese.

Agustini (2005) in her thesis analyzed about the type and function of nominal clause in the novel *The Official Deat* by Prescott which was published in 2003. All major of the relative clauses are found in the data source. This analyse also showed about their function the nominal clause depending on their types. It functions as subject, object, subject complement, adjectival complement, adverbial and prepositional complement. The weakness of this thesis is that there is no relation between the main and supporting theory. The strength of this thesis can be found on the relevance between nominal clause and relative clause analysis. The writer analyzed this thesis as one of the review because it describes to the topic that was discussed by the writer. The researcher chose this thesis as one of the review as this thesis gives clear explanation about the definition of relative clause. There are some similarities and differences between Agustini's thesis and this research. The first similarities can be found on the theory which is used by Agustini to solve the problem in her thesis. She applied the theory of Quirk et al (1985). This research applied the theory of translation equivalence and Quirk et al. The second can be found that she used the novel as data source and this writing also used novel as data source. The difference was that she analyzed about manner adjunct in the form of clause whereas in this writing did not concern about it.

However, in non-restrictive relative clause, an additional information can be found. Based on the phenomena above, the researcher has the purposes in analyzing relative clauses found in the data source including its syntactical analysis. The first is to analyze about the types of relative clauses found in the novel entitled "*Buddha*". The second is to analyze about the syntax structure in relative clauses found in the novel entitled "*Buddha*". The syntax structure was analyzed by using the tree diagram by using the theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991). The researcher uses the theory proposed by Quirk (1985) in analyzing the types of relative clauses. The theory that was used to analyze the

types of relative clause is theory that was proposed by Comrie (2000). They are restrictive/defining and non-restrictive/non-defining. In relative clause, relative pronoun is found initially in a clause. The theories were chosen because the theories can analyze the types of relative clauses found in the novel entitled “Buddha”.

METHOD

Qualitative method as the results of data analysis were described descriptively. The theories that were used to analyze syntax analysis in the tree diagram is the theory that was proposed by Brown and Miller. The tree diagrams were analyzed in order to know about the syntax structure found in the relative clauses

Library research is the strategy used in collecting data of relative clauses in the novel entitled “Buddha”. George (2008) stated that library research is a kind of research that collects data by learning and understanding data having a close relationship with the problem from theories, books, documents, etc. In the technique of collecting data, it was done by doing note taking, reading and observation. Albert Bandura's (1977) stated that social learning theory suggests that observation and modeling play a primary role in how and why people learn. The process of collecting data were started by reading data source in order to understand the story of the novel and to observe the possibility of the data that could be taken from the novel entitled “*Buddha*”. Firstly, the entire novel was read to get data of relative clauses found in the data source. After it, it is continued to select the data based on the problems discussed in the study. Finally, the types of relative clauses were classified and analyzed based on the syntax structure in the tree diagram. Library research was the strategy that was used in collecting the data of relative clauses.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The following are the data of English relative clauses which are presented below and analyzed by using the trees diagram. The form and syntax structure of relative clauses are described below:

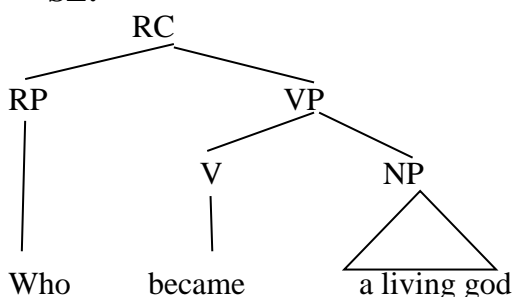
Datum 1

Fact blended into fantasy centuries ago in the story of the prince *who became a living god*. (8)

Relative clause C. : who became a living god

S V C

SL:



The relative clause in data 1 is types of restrictive relative clause with relative pronoun *who* as the antecedent. In restrictive relative clause *who became a living god*, the relative pronoun functions as a subject. The relative clause in data 1 has the constituent structure of subject (*who*), verb phrase (*became*), and noun phrase (*a living god*). Verb phrase in data 1 consists of a verb (*became*).

Relative clauses *who became a living god* is found after a noun phrase *the prince*. Relative clause *who became a living god* provides some information related to the person or thing indicated by that noun phrase. Relative pronoun *who* introduces relative clause *who became a living god*. Relative pronoun *who* in data 1 differs from personal pronoun in which the sentence which contains relative pronoun is found at the beginning of the clause. Relative pronoun *who* in data 1 functions as the subject. Relative clauses *who became a living god* is called as restrictive relative clause Comrie (1981). An English relative clause *who became a living god* is stated as relative pronoun type. According to Comrie (1981), as

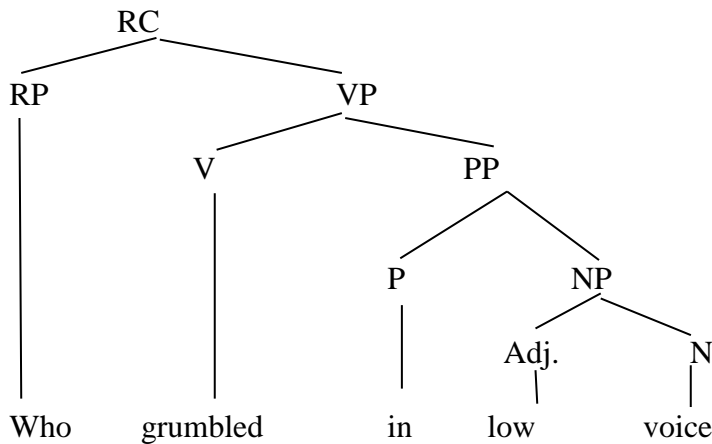
with the pronoun-retention type, there is a pronoun in the relative clause indicating the head.

Datum 2

Three young ladies-in-waiting, *who grumbled in low voices* about having to walk, brought up the rear. (15)

Relative Clause C.: *who* *grumbled* *in low voices*
 S V C

SL:



It can be seen that the relative clause in data 2 is types of restrictive relative clause with relative pronoun *who* as the antecedent. In restrictive relative clause *who grumbled in low voices*, the relative pronoun functions as a subject. The relative clause in data 2 has the constituent structure of subject (*who*), verb phrase (*grumbled*), and prepositional phrase (*in low voice*). Verb phrase consists of a verb (*grumbled*).

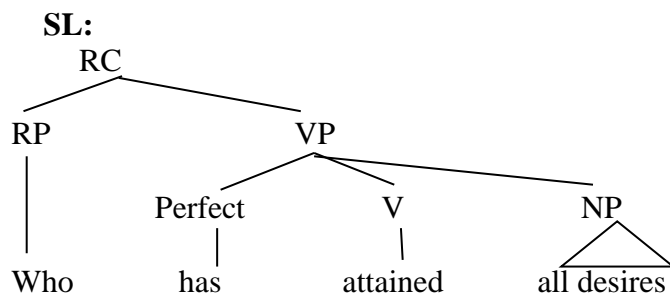
Relative clauses *who grumbled in low voices* is found after a noun phrase *three young ladies-in-waiting*. Relative clause *who grumbled in low voices* provides some information related to the person or thing indicated by that noun phrase. Relative pronoun *who* introduces relative clause *who grumbled in low voices*. Relative pronoun *who* in data 2 differs from personal pronoun in which the sentence which contains relative pronoun is found at the beginning of the clause. As we can see from relative pronoun *who* in data 2 functions as the subject. Relative clauses *who grumbled in low voices* is called as restrictive relative clause Comrie (1981). An English relative clause *who grumbled in low voices* is stated

as relative pronoun type. According to Comrie (1981), as with the pronoun-retention type, there is a pronoun in the relative clause indicating the head.

Datum 3

He *who has attained all desires*. (17)

Relative Clause C.: who has attained all desires
 S V C



The relative clause in data 3 is types of restrictive relative clause with relative pronoun *who* as the antecedent. T can be seen in restrictive relative clause *who has attained all desires*, the relative pronoun functions as a subject. The relative clause in data 1 has the constituent structure of subject (*who*), verb phrase (*has attained*), and noun phrase (*all desires*). Verb phrase in data 3 consists of a verb (*has attained*).

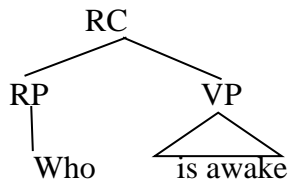
Relative clauses *who has attained all desires* is found after a pronoun *he*. Relative clause *who has attained all desires* provides some information related to the person or thing indicated by that pronoun. Relative pronoun *who* introduces relative clause *who has attained all desires*. Relative pronoun *who* in data 3 differs from personal pronoun in which the sentence which contains relative pronoun is found at the beginning of the clause. Relative pronoun *who* in data 3 functions as the subject. Relative clauses *who has attained all desires* is called as restrictive relative clause Comrie (1981). An English relative clause *who has attained all desires* is stated as relative pronoun type. According to Comrie (1981), as with the pronoun-retention type, there is a pronoun in the relative clause indicating the head.

Datum 4

Instead, he saw himself as “*someone who is awake*,” which is what the word *Buddha* means. (8)

Relative Clause C.: who is awake
 S V

SL:



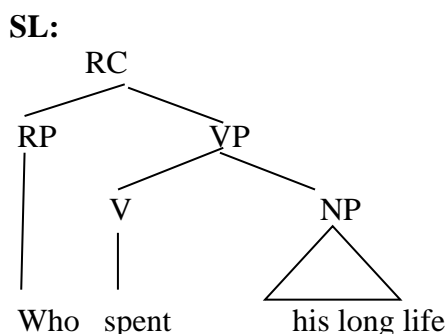
The relative clause in data 4 is types of restrictive relative clause with relative pronoun *who* as the antecedent. In the restrictive relative clause *who is awake*, the relative pronoun functions as a subject. The relative clause in data 4 has the constituent structure of subject (*who*), and verb phrase (*is awake*). Verb phrase in data 4 consists of a verb phrase (*is awake*).

Relative clauses *who is awake* is found after a pronoun *someone*. Relative clause *who is awake* provides some information related to the person or thing indicated by that pronoun. Relative pronoun *who* introduces relative clause *who is awake*. Relative pronoun *who* in data 4 differs from personal pronoun in which the sentence which contains relative pronoun is found at the beginning of the clause. Relative pronoun *who* in data 4 functions as the subject. Relative clauses *who is awake* is called as restrictive relative clause Comrie (1981). An English relative clause *who is awake* is stated as relative pronoun type. According to Comrie (1981), as with the pronoun-retention type, there is a pronoun in the relative clause indicating the head.

Datum 5

Here in all his mystery is the principal human being who ever gained enlightenment, *who spent his long life* trying to wake up the rest of us. (8)

Relative Clause C.: who spent his long life
 S V C



It can be seen that the relative clause in data 5 is types of restrictive relative clause with relative pronoun *who* as the antecedent. It can be seen in restrictive relative clause *who spent his long life*, the relative pronoun functions as a subject. The relative clause in data 5 has the constituent structure of subject (*who*), verb phrase (*spent*), and noun phrase (*his long life*). Verb phrase in data 5 consists of a verb (*spent*).

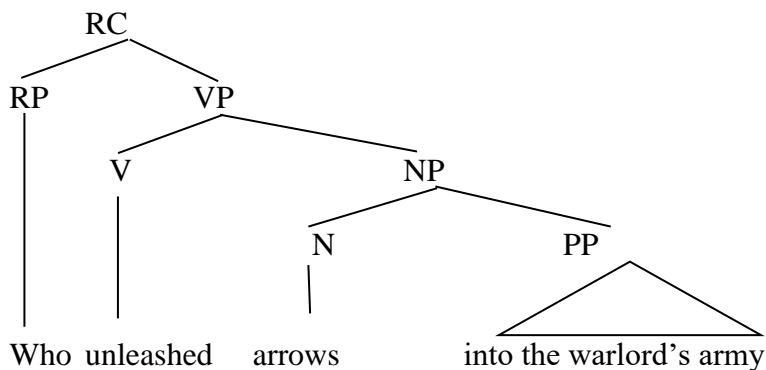
Relative clauses *who spent his long life* is found after a noun phrase *the principle human being*. Relative clause *who spent his long life* provides some information related to the person or thing indicated by that pronoun. Relative pronoun *who* introduces relative clause *who spent his long life*. Relative pronoun *who* in data 5 differs from personal pronoun in which the sentence which contains relative pronoun is found at the beginning of the clause. As we can see that the relative pronoun *who* in data 5 functions as the subject. Relative clauses *who spent his long life* is called as restrictive relative clause Comrie (1981). An English relative clause *who spent his long life* is stated as relative pronoun type. This is in accordance with the statement from Comrie (1981) stating that as with the pronoun-retention type, there is a pronoun in the relative clause indicating the head.

Datum 6

The charioteers had archers standing behind them *who unleashed arrows into the warlord's army*. (13)

Relative Clause C.: who unleashed arrows into the warlord's army
 S V C C

SL:

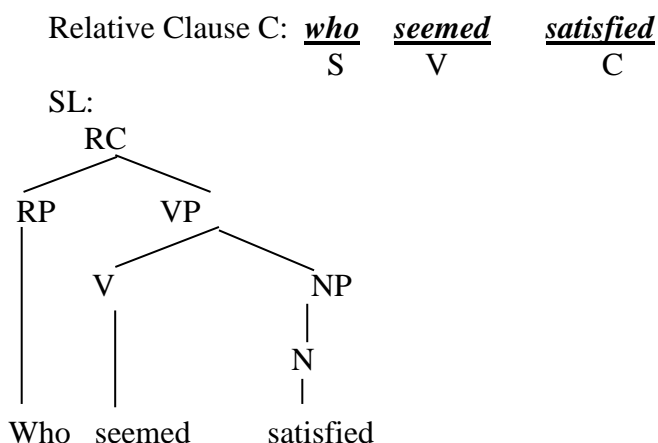


Relative clause in data 6 is types of restrictive relative clause with relative pronoun *who* as the antecedent. It can be seen in restrictive relative clause *who unleashed arrows into the warlord's army*, the relative pronoun functions as a subject. The relative clause in data 6 has the constituent structure of subject (*who*), verb phrase (*unleashed*), noun (*arrows*) and prepositional phrase (*into the warlord's army*). Verb phrase in data 6 consists of a verb (*unleashed*).

Relative clauses *who unleashed arrows into the warlord's army* is found after a noun phrase *them*. Relative clause *who unleashed arrows into the warlord's army* provides some information related to the person or thing indicated by that pronoun. Relative pronoun *who* introduces relative clause *who unleashed arrows into the warlord's army*. It can be seen that relative pronoun *who* in data 6 differs from personal pronoun in which the sentence which contains relative pronoun is found at the beginning of the clause. As we can see that the relative pronoun *who* in data 6 functions as the subject. Relative clauses *who unleashed arrows into the warlord's army* is called as restrictive relative clause Comrie (1981). An English relative clause *who unleashed arrows into the warlord's army* is stated as relative pronoun type. This is in accordance with the statement from Comrie (1981) stating that as with the pronoun-retention type, there is a pronoun in the relative clause indicating the head.

Datum 7

Bewildered but not offended, the boy got to his feet and ran back to his father, *who seemed satisfied*. (34)



It can be seen that relative clause in data 7 is types of restrictive relative clause with relative pronoun *who* as the antecedent. As we can see that restrictive relative clause *who seemed satisfied*, the relative pronoun functions as a subject. The relative clause in data 7 has the constituent structure of subject (*who*), verb phrase (*seemed*), and a noun (*satisfied*). Verb phrase in data 7 consists of a verb (*seemed*).

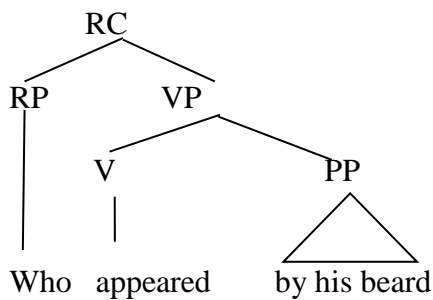
Relative clauses *who seemed satisfied* is found after a noun phrase *his father*. Relative clause *who seemed satisfied* provides some information related to the person or thing indicated by that pronoun. Relative pronoun *who* introduces relative clause *who seemed satisfied*. It can be seen that relative pronoun *who* in data 7 differs from personal pronoun in which the sentence which contains relative pronoun is found at the beginning of the clause. As we can see that the relative pronoun *who* in data 7 functions as the subject. Relative clauses *who seemed satisfied* is called as restrictive relative clause Comrie (1981). An English relative clause *who seemed satisfied* is stated as relative pronoun type. This is in accordance with the statement from Comrie (1981) stating that as with the pronoun-retention type, there is a pronoun in the relative clause indicating the head.

Datum 8

The boy stared at the naked man, *who appeared by his beard*, which was not yet completely gray, to be no more than fifty. (34)

Relative Clause C.: who appeared by his beard
 S V C

SL:



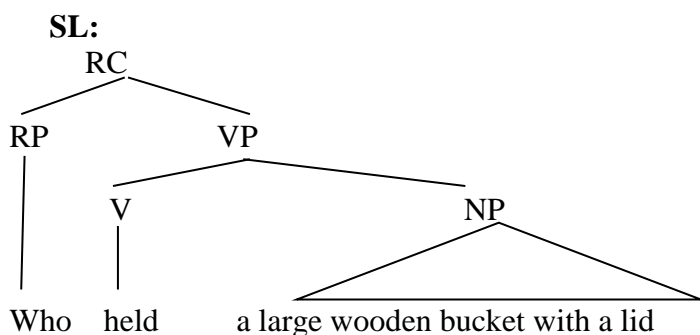
As we can see that relative clause in data 8 is types of restrictive relative clause with relative pronoun *who* as the antecedent. It can be seen that restrictive relative clause *who appeared by his beard*, the relative pronoun functions as a subject. The relative clause in data 8 has the constituent structure of subject (*who*), verb phrase (*appeared*), and prepositional phrase (*by his beard*). Verb phrase in data 8 consists of a verb (*appeared*).

Relative clauses *who appeared by his beard* is found after a noun phrase *his father*. Relative clause *who appeared by his beard* provides some information related to the person or thing indicated by that pronoun. Relative pronoun *who* introduces relative clause *who appeared by his beard*. It can be seen that relative pronoun *who* in data 8 differs from personal pronoun in which the sentence which contains relative pronoun is found at the beginning of the clause. As we can see that the relative pronoun *who* in data 8 functions as the subject. Relative clauses *who appeared by his beard* is called as restrictive relative clause Comrie (1981). An English relative clause *who appeared by his beard* is stated as relative pronoun type. This is in accordance with the statement from Comrie (1981) stating that as with the pronoun-retention type, there is a pronoun in the relative clause indicating the head.

Datum 9

One of the physicians gestured to another, *who held a large wooden bucket with a lid.* (49)

Relative Clause C.: *who* *held* *a large wooden bucket with a lid*
 S V C



It can be seen that relative clause in data 9 is types of restrictive relative clause with relative pronoun *who* as the antecedent. It can be seen that restrictive relative clause *who held a large wooden bucket with a lid*, the relative pronoun functions as a subject. The relative clause in data 8 has the constituent structure of subject (*who*), verb phrase (*held*), noun phrase (*a large wooden*), and a prepositional phrase (*with a lid*). Verb phrase in data 9 consists of a verb (*held*).

Relative clauses *who held a large wooden bucket with a lid* is found after a pronoun *another*. Relative clause *who appeared by his beard* provides some information related to the person or thing indicated by that pronoun. Relative pronoun *who* introduces relative clause *who held a large wooden bucket with a lid*. It can be seen that relative pronoun *who* in data 8 differs from personal pronoun in which the sentence which contains relative pronoun is found at the beginning of the clause. As we can see that the relative pronoun *who* in data 8 functions as the subject. Relative clauses *who held a large wooden bucket with a lid* is called as restrictive relative clause Comrie (1981). An English relative clause *who held a large wooden bucket with a lid* is stated as relative pronoun type. This is in accordance with the statement from Comrie (1981) stating that as with the pronoun-retention type, there is a pronoun in the relative clause indicating the head.

CONCLUSION

Theory that was used in analyzing data of relative clause was proposed by Quirk (1985), Sneddon (1996) and this was supported by other theories. The theory used to analyze the syntax structure was the theory that was proposed by Brown and Miller (1991). This research study applied qualitative method in the process of analyzing data. The data containing English relative clauses were taken from the novel entitled “*Buddha*”. It was found that Relative clauses *who held a large wooden bucket with a lid* is found after a pronoun *another*. Relative clause *who appeared by his beard* provides some information related to the person or thing indicated by that pronoun. Relative pronoun *who* introduces relative clause *who held a large wooden bucket with a lid*. It can be seen that relative pronoun *who* in data 8 differs from personal pronoun in which the sentence which contains relative pronoun is found at the beginning of the clause. As we can see that the relative pronoun *who* in data 8 functions as the subject. It was found from the analysis that the types of relative clauses found in the data source of novel entitled “*Buddha*” was restrictive relative clauses. There is a pronoun in the relative clause indicating the head. The results finding showed that the types of relative clause found in the data sources are categorized as relative pronoun type. With the pronoun-retention type, there is a pronoun in the relative clause indicating the head.

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