

ISBN: 978-602-7981-03-4

PROCEEDINGS

1st Educational Linguistics Conference

"Bringing The 2013 Curriculum to Light"

Yogyakarta State University
May 10-11, 2013



elc2013

1st Educational Linguistics Conference

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Published by Faculty of Languages and Arts in Collaboration with English Language Study Program of English Education Department of Yogyakarta State University and UNY Press





Foreword

Welcome to you all to the First Educational Linguistics Conference organised by the Faculty of Languages and Arts in collaboration with English Language Education Study Program.

This conference is primarily aimed at sharing their respective research interests, creating a forum for networking, collaboration, and trust relationship, sharing practical information of the process of English language teaching and learning, interacting and exchanging views, experiences, opinions, and the like under the issue of Educational Linguistics which collaborate four determining factors: research, theory, practice, and policy to gain success in the second language teaching and learning in any level of education.

Marking one of the celebrations for the 49th Anniversary of Yogyakarta State University, the committee of the ELC 2013 has been struggling hard to build on the success of this conference and maintaining the quality of the inaugural conference while incorporating new features to provide all participants with richer and more valuable experience.

All presenters as performed in the proceedings address issues in a wide range of topics of Educational Linguistics including linguistic analysis, second language acquisition, teaching methodologies, language assessment, and others.. They also cater to specific needs of language teachers and researchers in integrating theoretical concepts and empirical research findings in language acquisition and learning for application to actual educational practices.

The publication of *the First ELC Proceedings* marks the culmination of an arduous year long process involving conference planning, screening of presentation abstracts, and the preparation of the Conference Proceedings.

We would like to express our gratitude to the fine work of our contributing presenters upon which the accomplishment of the *ECL 2013 Conference Proceedings* depends. We applaud their considerable effort and thank each author for regarding our publication as a venue for sharing their insights.

ELC 2013 Committee

May 10, 2013





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THE STATUS OF NON-FINITE VERB IN A CLAUSE STRUCTURE

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Abstract

The structure of a simple sentence is described in detail by A.S. Hornby as a verb pattern. The number of pattern covers 25 patterns with their sub classifications. The number becomes numerous. Despite their number, the description is quite helpful for English learners. In further development Quirk introduces 7 clause structures. The term clause refers to the simple sentence for both of them consist of one subject and one finite verb. The elements of the clause structure include a subject, verb, object, complement and an adverb. The clause structures are SV, SVO, SVC, SVA, SVOO, SVOC, and SVOA.

In practice Quirk still employs the terms verb-ing, past participle verb, and bare infinitive in the examples. This paper tries to see if these verbs belong to an object, complement, or an adverbial. Traditionally, a verb-ing may get the status of a gerund or a present participle. Past participle and bare infinitive verbs get their respective names. None of them gets the status of one of the five clause elements. That is why the inclusion of the non-finite verb into clause elements is important.

Key words: clause structure, clause element, adverb, adverbial

Introduction

Grammar has so far succeeded in formulating finite rules for infinite forms and sentences. The rule SVO, for example, may generate infinite number of sentences such as:

- (1) Charles took a ticket.
- (2) Tom and Jones beat John.
- (3) Karen finished writing a letter.

The above sentences and many more others fulfilling the above rule are a result of grammatical analyses, which makes it possible for the rule to include different forms and sentences under certain classes. Although the objects in (1-3) are different in (1) an inanimate thing, in (2) a human being, and in (3) a nominal verb, they bear the same category that is an object. This is an example of the result of the study of language.

In relation to the rule applied to *English sentences*, Hornby has extensively succeeded in describing some 25 different English verb patterns. Though the name is a verb pattern, he includes the subjects of the sentence in his examples. This fact is sometimes misleading. Some readers consider them to be sentence patterns. Verb forms dominate the patterns in terms whether a certain verb is followed by an object, an -ing-form, a to-infinitive, a past participle, or a bare infinitive verb or combinations of them.

In a further development Quirk proposes more practical patterns. He purposely introduces the term *clause structures*. He describes seven patterns instead of 25 patterns. He includes a subject as one element apart from four other elements i.e. a verb, an object, a complement, and an adverbial. The existence of different verb forms is classified into grammatical functions in the element of clause structures.

This paper tries to see how certain verb forms especially the non-finite ones fall into such categories. As we see that there are six verbs forms namely the preterit, the infinitive with s, the bare infinitive, the to-infinitive, the past participle, and -ing-verb form. The last three verb forms belong to a non-finite verb and the first two verb forms belong a finite verb leaving the bare infinitive form indecisively classified into any one of them.





Subject-Predicate Relation

The nucleus of a sentence is the existence of a subject and a predicate. The relation between the two expresses a complete thought and it is realized in a concord or agreement between them. Gelderen (2010:65) says: Every complete sentence has a subject and a predicate. The subject is usually realized by a NP (sometimes by a clause, see Chapter 7), and the predicate is always realized by a VP." The absence of a subject or predicate may result in an ungrammatical fragment or an incomplete sentence. For example:

(4) *Took a ticket.

In (4) there is something missing i.e the subject. Such a construction does not fulfill any grammatical unit for the verb *took* takes the finite form, which suggest a subject to be present but in (4) is missing. The case is different if the verb takes a non-finite form as the following:

(5) *taking a ticket.*

(6) *to take a ticket.*

The recent constructions as seen in (5) and (6) are said to be a phrase. They are grammatical units but do not fall into a category of a sentence. A sentence should fulfill completeness and the completeness of a sentence is realized by a finite verb. Gelderen (2010:115) says: "A complete sentence consists a subject and a finite verb." The absence of a finite verb may result in other ungrammatical forms as the followings.

(7) *Tom *taking a ticket.*

(8) *Tom *to take a ticket.*

(9) *Tom *taken a ticket.*

In the above instances both the nouns realizing subjects and the verbs expected to be the predicates are present but the latter do not take the finite forms. Thus they do not express a complete thought so they are not sentences. They are not grammatical forms as well.

The absence of a predicate may result in an incomplete sentence. The presence of a subject with no predicate like:

(10) Tom.

can be in an incomplete sentence. It is supposed to be a response to a question inquiring the subject.

Simple Sentence Pattern or Clause Structure

The term *clause structure* is introduced by Quirk (1985:49) so as to make sure that a construction consists of one subject and one predicate in an independent clause denoting a simple sentence. This term is more practical than *simple sentence*. When the term *sentence pattern* is used there is a confusion whether the sentence belongs to a simple, compound or a complex sentence, which surely bear different patterns. So far, most grammarians describe a simple sentence pattern.

Three Models of Clause Structure

The following part describes briefly different clause structures proposed by different grammarians. The first model is proposed by Hornby followed by Quirk's and the third is proposed by Gelderen.

1. A.S. Hornby

Hornby (1975) offers an extensive classification of what is said to be verb patterns. They include 25 patterns as shown in the following excerpt:

1. a. Subject + BE + noun
- b. Subject + BE + pronoun
- c. Subject + BE + adjective
- d. Subject + BE + adverbial
- e. Subject + BE + to-infinitive





- f. Subject + BE + gerund**
g. Subject + BE + clause
2. a. Subject + Vi.
b. Subject + Vi. + (for) adverbial.
c. Subject + Vi. + adjective.
d. Subject + Vi. + noun.
e. Subject + Vi. + reflexive pronoun.
3. a. Subject + Vi. + preposition + noun or pron.
b. Subject + Vi. + preposition + noun/pronoun + to infinitive.
c. Subject + Vi. + preposition + gerund.
d. Subject + Vi. + preposition + clause.
4. **a. Subject + Vi. + to-infinitive**
b. Subject + Vi. + (to be) adjective or noun.
5. Subject + anomalous finite + infinitive.
6. a. Subject + Vt. + noun/pronoun
b. Subject + Vt. + gerund.
7. **Subject + Vt. + (not) to-infinitive.**
8. **Subject + Vt. + interrogative pronoun or adverb + to-infinitive.**
9. Subject + Vt. + that-clause.
10. a. Subject + Vt. + dependent clause
b. Subject + Vt. + question.
11. Subject + Vt. + noun or pronoun + that-clause.
12. Subject + Vt. + noun/pronoun (IO) + noun/pronoun (DO).
13. Subject + Vt. + noun or pronoun (DO) + preposition to or for + noun or pronoun.
14. Subject + Vt. + noun or pronoun (DO) + preposition + noun or pronoun.
15. a. Subject + Vt. + noun or pronoun (DO) + Adverb.
b. Subject + Vt. + noun/pronoun + adverbial particle.
c. Subject + Vt. + adverbial particle + noun/pronoun (DO).
16. **a. Subject + Vt. + noun or pronoun (DO) + to-infinitive**
b. Subject + Vt. + noun/pronoun (DO) + as, like, or for + noun.
17. **Subject + Vt. + noun or pronoun + (not) to-infinitive.**
18. **Subject + Vt. + noun or pronoun + infinitive.**
19. **Subject + Vt. + noun or pronoun + present participle.**
20. **Subject + Vt. + noun or pronoun + interrogative + to-infinitive.**
21. Subject + Vt. + noun or pronoun + dependent clause.
22. Subject + Vt. + noun or pronoun or gerund (DO) + adjective.
23. Subject + Vt. + noun or pronoun (DO) + noun (object complement)
24. **Subject + Vt. + noun or pronoun (DO) + past participle.**
25. Subject + Vt. + noun or pronoun (DO) + (to be) adjective or noun.

The above mentioned sentence patterns are elaborate. The patterns, that include a non-finite verb, are pattern 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, and 24. Among those patterns, pattern 5 includes an infinitive verb as a non-finite verb. This verb form, which among Indonesians is popular as V1 (verb one), can be a finite or a non-finite verb. It is a finite verb when it agrees with the first person singular, second person, or third person-plural subject as found in (2). The infinitive verb is a non-finite verb when it is preceded by a finite verb like in pattern 5 or in a negative or interrogative sentence where the finite verb is the auxiliary verb.

In patterns 1e and 1f a gerund or a to-infinitive verb can function as a complement (Hornby, 1975:18). The followings may illustrate the pattern.

(11) His hobby is *reading a book*.

(12) My aim was *to help you*.





The words *reading a book* and *to help you* are non-finite verb phrases functioning as a subject complement because it subordinates the subject (Gelderen, 2010:21). The first is called a gerund and the second one a to-infinitive verb. Both of them are nominal verbs-that is the verbs serving as a noun. As the complements belong to a nominal verb they are, in this case, interchangeable to the subjects of the sentence. Thus, (11) and (12) can be derived into:

(13) *Reading a book* is his hobby.

(14) *To help* you was my aims.

Not all verbs can function as a nominal verb. Some verbs function as an adjective when they are in the -ing form (Murphy, 1989:180). The verb *to surprise*, for example, its -ing form and past participle bears an adjective. As an adjective cannot stand as a subject of a sentence, the following sentences are not interchangeable.

(15) The news is *surprising*.

(16) He is *surprised*.

(17) **Surprising* is the news.

(18) **Surprised* is he.

In patterns 3b and 3c Hornby presents the non-finite to-infinitive and gerund to accompany a preposition with a noun or pronoun and to accompany a preposition with a gerund. The followings are the examples (Hornby, 1975:30).

(19) I appealed to the children *to make* less noise.

(20) I'll vote for you *to captain* the team.

The last two examples are necessary to comment. Though the dictionary says the word *appeal* is an intransitive word, it serves like a transitive verb taking the pattern 16 SVOVto. It is clear that the appeal is addressed to *the children*. Furthermore, the to-infinitive accomplishes the appeal. If it is right the sentence (19) fails to function as an intransitive verb. Another case is (20), this sentence includes a to-infinitive verb, which seems optional. The sentence can stop at the word *you*. If it is so, again there is no need to include the to-infinitive in the pattern. All possible additional parts of sentence can be added to the pattern.

The next non-finite use is pattern 4a. In this pattern the to-infinitive verb is used after an intransitive verb. The following example (Hornby, 1975:33) exemplifies the pattern.

(21) They ran *to help* the injured man.

The phrase *to help the injured man* follows the words *they ran*. It seems that (22) below can follow pattern 2 but another expression such as *away* usually follows them. Sentence (23) seems natural.

(22) They ran.

(23) They ran away.

Because of the above reason, the to-infinitive verb in (21) is obligatory and fulfills the requirements of a pattern. Pattern 4b is not discussed for the words *to be* are not obligatory.

A non-finite verb-ing form is of three kinds. First, it can serve as a noun called a gerund or a verbal noun. Second, it serves as an adjective and third it serves as a present participle expressing something going on. Pattern 6b shows the use of the non-finite verb as a gerund functioning as an object. Its presence is obligatory because the verb is a transitive verb. Here is an example (Hornby: 1975).

(24) She enjoys *playing tennis*.

The above example (24) belongs to a sentence containing a transitive verb with no passive form.

The following pattern i.e. pattern 7 is similar to pattern 6b with the exception of the non-finite verb. In pattern 7 the non-finite verb is the to-infinitive. Verbs in this pattern indicate consciousness or obligation of the subject of what is necessary to do. The following examples may best illustrate the idea (Hornby, 1975:44).

(25) He thinks *to deceive* us.

(26) You'll have *to go*.





Sentence (25) shows consciousness of the subject and sentence (26) show obligation. In a bit different way, pattern 8 shows the object to which somebody or something to do or to be done. The following may best illustrate the idea (Hornby, 1975:45).

(27) I don't know who *to go to for advice*.

(28) She couldn't decide what *to do the next*.

(29) I'll ask how *to get there*.

The following patterns deal with different non-finite verbs. Patterns 16a and 17 include a to-infinitive verb, pattern 18 contains an infinitive verb and pattern 19 suggests the use of a present participle verb. Pattern 16a may be best illustrated in the following (Hornby, 1975:60).

(30) He took the medicine *to please his wife*.

This pattern expresses an adjunct of purpose. The object of the sentence is the direct object or normally an inanimate noun. The succeeding patterns i.e. pattern 17, 18, and 19 bear a verb followed by a to-infinitive, infinitive, and present participle respectively. These verbs function as object complements indicating what the activity of the object. The following sentences can show the fact.

(30) We can't allow them *to do that*.

(31) He helped her *carry that box upstairs*.

(32) They saw the thief *running away*.

All the verbs in italic in the above sentences indicate what the object has/hasn't to do, the way the object does something, and the time the object does an action.

Pattern 20 exhibits a form of a direct and an indirect object like pattern 12 but the direct object takes the form wh-to infinitive. For example:

(33) I showed them how *to do it*.

Again we have a nominal verb of a to-infinitive form introduced by an interrogative pronoun.

The following two pattern i.e. pattern (24) indicates a causative form where the object of the sentence undergoes an action. The past participle verb is used after an object. The following is an example:

(34) I had my eyes *tested*.

The past participle verb *tested* together with the verb *had* indicate that somebody else did the test.

Randolph Quirk

The patterns introduced by Hornby prove to be comprehensive but less practical. From a different point of view, Quirk introduces less number of patterns. He uses the terms of grammatical functions rather than parts of speech developed by Hornby. There are only five terms used to describe seven clause structures. Quirk says: "A sentence may alternatively be seen as comprising five units called ELEMENTS of a sentence (or, as we shall see below, clause) structure: SUBJECT, VERB, COMPLEMENT, OBJECT, ADVERBIAL, here abbreviated as S, V, C, O, A...". These five elements show syntactical functions of a sentence. The subject shows the function as the agent or the topic of the sentence while the verb the same name as the parts of speech category indicates the condition or the action performed by the subject. The complement suggests an accomplishment to either the subject or the object of the sentence resulting in the existence of subject and object complements. The object shows the accomplishment to the verb. The adverbial belongs to the most peripheral clause element in a clause structure. Quirk says: "Thus adverbial category has been described as the most peripheral, but it is in fact a heterogeneous category, within which there are relatively central and relatively peripheral types of adverbial. The seven patterns can be further divided into three main types. They are SV as one type, SVO, SVC, and SVA, as another type, and SVOO, SVOC, and SVOA as the third type. Those types are realized in the following sentences (Quirk, 1985:56).

(35) SV: Prices rose.

(36) SVO: Elizabeth enjoys classical music.

(37) SVC: Your face seems familiar.

(38) SVA: My sister lives next door.





(39)SVOO: We all wish you a happy birthday.

(40)SVOC: The president declared the meeting open.

(41)SVOA: The doorman showed the guests into the drawing room.

Every clause element has its own slot in the pattern. The subject slot of the patterns accommodate nouns, pronouns, nominal verbs i.e. gerund and to-infinitive and a noun clause. The slot of verb may be fulfilled by an intransitive, transitive and a ditransitive verb. The object slot can contain a direct or indirect object or both of them. The complement slot can accommodate a noun, adjective, verb-ing, verb past participle, and an infinitive verb. The adverbial slot may contain an adverbial particle such as a preposition and phrases serving as additional information to the verb.

Elly van Gelderen

Another kind of the pattern is proposed by Gelderen. She offers five patterns, which she calls them verb types. Like Hornby, she doesn't pay much attention to the subject. She puts more emphasis on the verb and she differentiates a verb from a predicate (Gelderen, 2010:72). She says:

Verbs are distinguished depending on what objects or object predicates they select. Verbs that select objects are called transitive verbs and those that don't, as in (36)below, intransitive. If the verb selects one object, as in (13) and (14) above, it is (mono)transitive; if it selects two objects, as in (19), it is ditransitive. Verbs that select a subject predicate, as in (24) to (27), are called copula verbs or linking verbs and those that have both an object and an object predicate, as in (29) to (31), are called complex transitive.

Thus, verbs are classified into five types intransitive, mono transitive, ditransitive verbs and verbs that select a subject predicate and complex transitive verbs. The five verb types are exemplified in the followings:

(42)He sneezed and sneezed.

(43)He hugged the ball.

(44)She made them a cake.

(45)That feels nice.

(46)The students found the exam difficult.

The non-finite verbs in the above mentioned patterns can appear after a mono transitive verb, ditransitive or a complex transitive verb.

In her description she does not use the term subject. She prefers to use the term *noun phrase* and *verb phrase* as the main parts of a sentence no matter it is a single word. Since the word serves as a syntactical function she names it a phrase. Other phrases such as adjective phrases, prepositional phrases, adverbial phrases and noun phrases may serve as a verb complement.

Closure

Having discussed briefly different verb patterns or clause structure or verbs types or whatever names may be given. The writer finds that the first patterns are elaborate. The second patterns are more practical and the third patterns become simple. People should keep in mind that one of the tasks of grammar is to generate finite rules for infinite sentences. At first the non finite verbs are classified into some, if the writer cannot say many, patterns, then they classified into practical patterns, and at last they are put into simple patterns.





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No: 0460/UN.34.12/DT/2013

This is to certify that

Drs. Japen Sarage, M.A.

has participated in The 1st Educational Linguistics Conference
Yogyakarta, May 10-11, 2013

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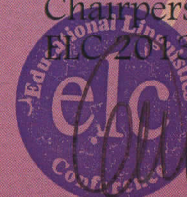
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