

**A STUDY ON THE STRUCTURE OF PREDICATION  
USED IN “EVERYMAN’S POETRY” BY CHRISTINA  
ROSSETTI**

**THESIS**

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**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE  
DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE  
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG  
2008**

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USED IN “EVERYMAN’S POETRY” BY CHRISTINA  
ROSSETTI**

**THESIS**

Presented to:  
The State Islamic University of Malang  
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)*

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## CERTIFICATE OF THESIS AUTHORSHIP

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Hereby, I certify that the thesis I wrote to fulfill the requirement for Sarjana Sastra (S.S) entitled “*A Study on the Structure of Predication Used in “Everyman’s Poetry” by Christina Rossetti*” is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person, except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. Due to the fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, 21<sup>th</sup> September 2008

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## APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Lilik Masruroh's thesis entitled "*A Study on the Structure of Predication used in "Everyman's Poetry" by Christina Rossetti*" has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the board of examiners.

Malang, 21<sup>th</sup> October 2008

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## MOTTO

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

كَمَا أَرْسَلْنَا فِيكُمْ رَسُولًا مِّنكُمْ يَتْلُوا عَلَيْكُمْ آيَاتِنَا  
وَيُزَكِّيكُمْ وَيُعَلِّمُكُمُ الْكِتَابَ وَالْحِكْمَةَ وَيُعَلِّمُكُم مَّا لَمْ  
تَكُونُوا تَعْلَمُونَ ﴿١٥١﴾

*“A similar (favour have ye already received) in that We have sent among you a Messenger of your own, rehearsing to you our signs, and purifying you, and instructing you in Scripture and Wisdom, and in new Knowledge”. Al Baqarah : 151<sup>st</sup> (QS. 2: 151).*

## DEDICATION

*This thesis is dedicated for:*

✚ *My family in Sidoarjo and in Batu. Thanks for the love, sacrifice, and pray. Thanks for giving me a fascinating spirit and giving me a true example of a nice family. I love u all so much.*

✚ *Teachers and lectures who give me new knowledge and support.*

✚ *Someone special in my heart who always gives me support and love, Thanks for inspiring me to have a wonderful personality.*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Firstly, I would like to express my best gratitude to our Greatest God Allah who has given me a drop of knowledge with a million powers. Peace and salutation be upon to greatest reformer in Islam, He is Prophet Muhammad Saw, along with his family and companion. Through his endless mediation that I am recognized as a true exist Moslem. Because of that divine gift of grace from Allah, I am finally able to finish this thesis entitled “A Study on the Structure of Predication Used in “Everyman’s Poetry” by Christina Rossetti” as the requirement for the degree of S1 in English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture at the State Islamic University of Malang.

In addition, along in process of finishing this thesis I would like to dedicate my best thank to:

1. The Rector of the State Islamic University of Malang, Prof. Dr. Imam Suprayogo, giving me the chance and the opportunity to study in this Green University.
2. The Dean of Faculty of Humanities and Culture, Drs. Dimjati Ahmadin, M.Pd, providing tool and infrastructure which support the smoothness of learning and studying in this faculty.
3. The Head of English Letters and Language Department, Dra. Syafiyah, MA, and all of the lecturers of English Letters and Language Department. Many thanks for the valuable knowledge



4. Rohmani Nur Indah M.Pd as my advisor who always leads and inspires me to get a better critical thoughts and ideas in finishing this thesis as well as Drs. Nur Salam M.Pd who helps me gives much information in this study.
5. My pride Abah Kodir and Ummi Mukiyah, thanks for prays, loves, supports, understandings, cares, and affections. My beloved brothers, Sobir and Samsul, and all members of my families, many thanks for your endless love and pray. I love u all so much.
6. My beloved sweetie who always supports and gives me advices. Thanks for your love and loyalty for me.
7. All of my friends in English Letters and Language Department and PPL II thanks for unforgettable memories and experiences.
8. All of my friends in Husna's boarding house, thanks for being my pleasant and comfortable place to share, to cry, and to laugh.
9. And all people helping me to finish this thesis, which I can not mention one by one. Thanks a lot.

Last but not least, I expect the reader's suggestions and critics responding to the presence of my thesis. Hopefully, this research will give many advantages to all of people who much concern in English language.

Finally, there is no rose without thorn.

الحمد لله رب العالمين

Malang, 18<sup>th</sup> September 2008

The writer

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## ABSTRACT

Masruroh, Lilik. 2008. *A Study on the Structure of Predication Used in "Everyman's Poetry" by Christina Rossetti*. Thesis, English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture, The State Islamic University of Malang.

Advisor: Hj. Rohmani Nur Indah, M.Pd

Key word: structure, sentence, poetry.

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Since structure is part of language, syntax is part of linguistics. Structure is also found in language of poetry. Poetry is language that makes abundant use figures of speech and language that aims to be powerfully persuasive. Structure and poetry are two different things. But their combination can make various kinds of sentences.

This study discusses about poetry in "Everyman's Poetry" by Christina Rossetti. It will connect the sentences on the poetry with syntax study, especially syntactic structures only on structure of predication. It chooses some poetry in "Everyman's Poetry" by Christina Rossetti about life as the data in this study.

The research problems to be discussed in this study is "what types of subject and predicate are used on structure of predication in "Everyman's Poetry" by Christina Rossetti?". In connection with the problems, the objective of the study is to find out and explain the types of predicate used on structure of predication in "Everyman's Poetry" by Christina Rossetti". It uses "Chinese Boxes" theory suggested by W. Nelson Francis in his book entitled "The Structure of American English" (1958) and a descriptive qualitative research design.

This study went through some steps in analyzing the data: Firstly, indentifying by writing down and underlining the sentences on some poems in "Everyman's Poetry" by Christina Rossetti that are included in structure of predication, secondly, finding out or analyzing every line on some poems that was chosen in Christina Rossetti's poems. Then, concluding the result of analyzing some poetry on its structure of predication.

The result of the analysis goes as follow: First, this study only found three kinds of the types of subject, they are : a) noun headed, b) structure of modification, c) structure of coordination. And then, the types of predicate that found in the data are only two types, they are structure of modification and structure of complementation. Based on the analysis, there are some suggestions given: to the students of UIN Malang and all of people who want to improve their knowledge deeply in studying syntax especially in structure of predication, they have to look for the other objects to find out the other subject and predicate because this study just finds 3 types of subject and 2 types of predicate and to next researchers, they should analyze other syntactic structures and other theorists such as structure of modification, structure of complementation, or structure of coordination because this study just discusses structure of predication and uses the Francis theory, and they also should analyze other objects, for examples, proverbs, translation of Surah in Holy Quran, novel, etc.

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter includes the description about the background of study, research problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and definition of the key terms.

### 1.1 Background of the Study

In the Holy Quran, Allah Says:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

يَتَأْتِيهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَقُولُوا قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا ﴿٧٠﴾

*“You who believe, do not be like those who abused Moses. cleared him of what they said. He became outstanding with God. who believe, heed God and speak straight to the point; He will improve your actions for you and forgive you your sins. Anyone who obeys God and His messenger will achieve a splendid Triumph”. Surah Al Ahzab, 70<sup>th</sup> (QS. 33: 70)*

From the verse above, it explains that Allah Had Said that He Will Give command to His faithful to obey and pray to Him and also to speak straight. However, if we look in the meaning deeply, the verse contains about the

command to speak straight, grammatically and right in words choice. So, absolutely, it means that Allah Commands us to speak straight with many parts of understanding such as: meaning, grammar, etc.

In linguistics, syntax is a branch of linguistics that studies the internal structure of sentences and the interrelationships among the internal parts. Valin (2001: 1) states that syntax is a central component of human language. Syntax is the study of principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages (Chomsky, 1956: 1) Syntactic investigation of a given language has as its goal the construction of a grammar that can be viewed as a device of some sort for producing the sentences of language under analysis.

The structure or grammar is also found in language of poetry. Hawkey (<http://www.poems-and-quotes.com/article.html?id=561>, March 9, 2008) states that poetry is from the Greek "ποίησις", *poiesis*, it means a "making" or "creating". Poetry is an art form in which human language is used for its aesthetic qualities in addition to, or instead of, its notional and semantic content. It consists largely of oral or literary works in which language is used in a manner that is felt by its user and audience to differ from ordinary prose. Reaske (1966: 8) states that some poems are written purely to entertain us, others solely for the purpose of moral to wrong action and one area in which to begin advanced analysis is the exploration of the subtle and often delicately established relationship between a poem's structure and meaning.

The book entitled "Everyman's poetry" contains the selected of many poems by Christina Rossetti who is the writer of the book. It is read by several kinds of customer, depending on their sex, age, education, and occupation.

Rossetti's poems are the famous poems in the world chosen by the researcher to be analyzed.

Christina Rossetti is one of the most important Victorian female poets. She was among the finest poets in English, whose work remains popular with both general readers and scholars. Rossetti often writes the poems about love, the loss or refusal of love, and the loss of youth and beauty. Yet, some of her works contain religious feeling and children fantasy (Marsh, 1998 : v).

This study takes two theses to enrich the ideas to analyze the poetry based on syntactical analysis. It is done by Purmithasari (2003) entitled "The Structure of Predication used at STIBA Students' Thesis Abstracts". She was interested in analyzing the STIBA students' thesis abstracts as the data in her thesis. She connected the sentences on the abstracts with syntactical study, especially syntactic structures only on structure of predication. She also applied the theory of "Chinese boxes" introduced by W. Nelson Francis to analyze the data and used descriptive qualitative method. The next previous study is "A Study on the Structure of Modification used in The Guns N Roses's Songs" by Hadi (2002). He analyzed the lyrics of The Guns N Roses's songs concerning syntactic structures especially structure of modification. His research also used the descriptive qualitative and quantitative method. The lyrics of the songs were analyzed by using Chinese Boxes suggested by W. Nelson Francis in his book "The Structure of American English". Those previous studies give much information to this study to do similar research with different objects. The comparison is used to get some additional information in strengthening this study.



As it is stated in the title, this study discusses or shows the readers, the poetry from syntactical point of view because it is assumed that some poems in the book entitled “Everyman’s poetry” Christina Rossetti have structures of predication.

This study, tries to find and assure about the structure of predication in Christina Rossetti’ poetry by using the syntactic structures theory based on the theory of W. Nelson Francis in his book entitled “The Structure of American English” (1958). According to Francis in his theory, there are four types of syntactic structures theory, such as structure of modification, structure of predication, structure of complementation, and structure of coordination. Yet, this study only chooses one of the theories and make it as the topic of the thesis entitled “A Study on the Structure of Predication used in “Everyman’s Poetry” by Christina Rossetti”. Moreover, this study intends to explore further the structure of predication contained on some poems in “Everyman’s poetry” Christina Rossetti, for example on first sentence of ”A Birthday”, My heart is like a singing bird. As we know that “My heart” is subject and “is like a singing bird” is predicate.

By knowing the structure of predication of some poems through this study, it is expected that the readers could enrich well and would not be confused to differentiate between subject and predicate on some poems in the book entitled “Everyman’s poetry” by Christina Rossetti.

## **1.2 Research Problems**

Based on the background of the study in the preceding discussion the research problem is “How are the Structures of Predication applied in “Everyman’s Poetry” by Christina Rossetti”. To get description of structures of predication, it is done by answering these research questions, they are:

1. What types of subject are used in “Everyman’s Poetry” by Christina Rossetti?
2. What types of predicate are used in “Everyman’s Poetry” by Christina Rossetti?

## **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

Based on the research problems stated above, this study is going to get answer of the problems that means:

1. To find out and describe the types of subject used on structure of predication in “Everyman’s Poetry” by Christina Rossetti”.
2. To find out and explain the types of predicate used on structure of predication in “Everyman’s Poetry” by Christina Rossetti”.

## **1.4 Significance of the Study**

The finding of this study is expected to give both theoretical and practical contribution. Theoretically, it is expected that the research will enrich linguistics study especially syntax study.

Practically, the result of this study is expected to give contribution for the students of the State Islamic University of Malang (UIN Malang) particularly

and generally to people who want to improve their knowledge deeply in studying syntax especially in syntactic structures only on structure of predication.

Hopefully, this study provides a guidance to analyze and appreciate some poems using syntax theory to them. It is expected to help the readers who are still confused of understanding syntactic structures, especially structure of predication. Moreover, the result of this study is expected to encourage students and others to do more research on syntax. Finally, this study is also expected to be one of the references to anyone who is going to have studies in similar area.

### **1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study**

This study uses descriptive qualitative research concerning with the syntactical study on the structure of predication of some Rossetti's poems. This study focuses on investigating the types of subject and predicate used on structure of predication on some poems of Christina Rossetti's poems.

To avoid broadening discussion and to make this research manageable, this study limits its analysis on the types of subject and predicate used on structure of predication and also only on the positive sentence on some poems in "Everyman's Poetry" by Christina Rossetti based on "Chinese boxes" theory suggested by W. Nelson Francis in his book entitled "The Structure of American English" (1958).

Furthermore, this study took only 4 poems in "Everyman's Poetry" by Christina Rossetti that was published by J.M Dent, Orion Publishing Group, London (1998) because the poems are simple and easy to be understood. The poems chosen have not more than 3 stanzas, where there are poems contained 2

stanzas and 3 stanzas that have odd and even lines and also contained many structure of predication, so they are easier to be analyzed. The topic all of the poems are about life. This study does not choose the other syntactic structures except the structure of predication in order to focus and investigate more specifically and explicitly the sentences of the poems chosen. Structure of predication is part of syntactic structures and syntax that discuss about structures as the scientific study in term of microlinguistics.

### **1.6 Definition of the Key Terms**

In order to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation, in the following the key terms are defined concerning with the title “A Study on The Structure of Predication Used In “Everyman’s Poetry” By Christina Rossetti”.

#### 1. Structure of Predication

It is a group of words, which consists of subject and predicate.

#### 2. Everyman’s Poetry

A poetry compilation as an art form which may predate literacy. In this book, there are poems ranging from fantasy and verses for the young to ballads, love lyrics sonnets and religious poetry. This book is published in 1996, London: J.M Dent, Orion Publishing Group by Jan Marsh.

#### 3. Christina Rossetti

Christina Gabriella Rossetti is among the finest poets writing in English in Victorian Era. Her favorite themes were unhappy love, death, and premature resignation, especially her later works deal with somber religious feelings.

## CHAPTER II

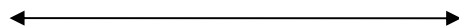
### REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents some theories which can support this study, such as: syntactical analysis, syntactic structures, Everyman's Poetry, and the previous study.

#### 2.1 Syntactical Analysis

Nowadays, modern research in syntax attempts to describe languages in terms of such rules, and, for many practitioners, to find general rules that apply to all languages. Since the field of syntax attempts to explain grammatical judgments, and not provide them, it is unconcerned with linguistic prescription (<http://www.answers.com/topic/syntax>).

“The term ‘syntax’ is from the Ancient Greek *syntaxis*, a verbal noun which literally means ‘arrangement’ or ‘setting out together’. Traditionally, it refers to the branch of grammar dealing with the ways in which words, with or without appropriate inflections, are arranged to show connections of meaning within the sentence (Matthews 1982: 1). Syntax is also a central component of human language. Language has often been characterized as a systematic correlation between certain types of gestures and meaning, for spoken language, the gestures are oral, and for signed language are manual.



Gestures

Meaning

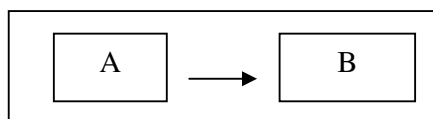
*Language as correlation between gestures and meaning*

Allen (1980, 17) states that syntax is concerned with the form of the words and the manner of their combination in phrases, clause, and sentences. A formal analysis is concerned with the observable, actually occurring forms of language and the relationships between them, while a meaning – based analysis is concerned with the ways in which the forms are used as a vehicle for communication.

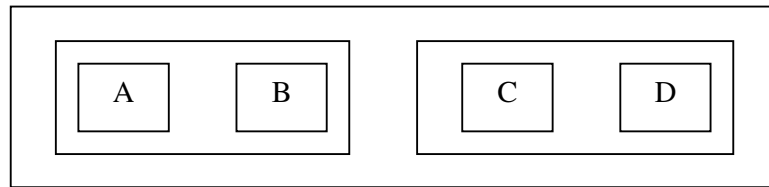
Based on the two theorists above, this study chooses Allen's theory because syntax also deals with how sentences are constructed and how the user of human languages employs a striking variety of possible arrangements of the elements in sentences. Therefore, there are two sentences of language namely grammatical sentences and ungrammatical sentences. Grammatical sentences are those that are in accord with the rules and principles of the syntax particularly of language, while ungrammatical sentences violate one or more syntactic rules or principles. For example, *The teacher is reading a book*, is an grammatical sentences of English. *Teacher the book a reading is*, it is ungrammatical sentences because it violates some of the word order rules for English, that is: basic word order rules in English clauses is subject – verb – object, articles like *the* and *a* precede the noun they modify, and auxiliary verbs like *is* precede the main verb, in this case *reading*. So, it is important to note that these are English – specific syntactic rules (structures). Therefore, well – formed sentences are those that are in accord with syntactic rules (structures) of language that study about syntactic structures, phrases, clause, and sentences. Yet, this study focuses on syntactic structures, especially in structure of predication. The next section explains about the syntactic structures based on two theories above.

## 2.2 Syntactic Structures

Based on syntactic analysis that is discussed above, Chomsky (1968) states that syntactic structure provides a general method for selecting a grammar for each language and gives a corpus of sentences of language. In other theorist, W. Nelson Francis in his book, “The Structures of American English” (1958: 291), wrote that there are four basic types of syntactic structure rules, structures of modification, structures of predication, structures of complementation, and structures of coordination. The four principles are grouped based on their structural meaning. Every structure may be divided into its immediate constituents, almost two of each. Therefore, this study uses Francis theory because it uses syntactic sign described by sentences arrangement, its name “Chinese boxes”. It means that every structure is indicated by enclosing each ultimate constituent in box and drawing larger and larger boxes around the immediate constituents of each of the increasingly complex structures into which they combine. The syntactic boxes contains not one but usually two smaller boxes and uses symbols =,  $\rightarrow$ , P, C, = =. The word has structure entered in box and the relationship of boxes signed by one of symbols, for example:



The outer box encloses a syntactic structure whose immediate constituents are A and B. if this structure will join with another, whose immediate constituents are C and D into larger structure, for example:

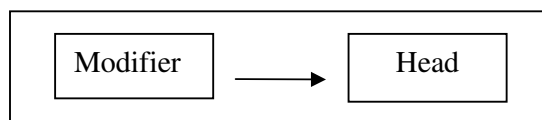


It means that the immediate constituents on every layer of structure are made clearly apparent.

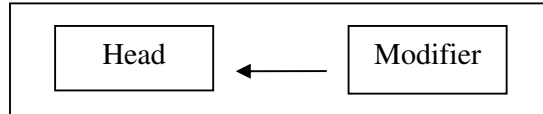
The four different structures are identified by placing simple symbol and boxes between the two immediate constituents. These groups can be mentioned as follows:

### 2.2.1 Structure of Modification

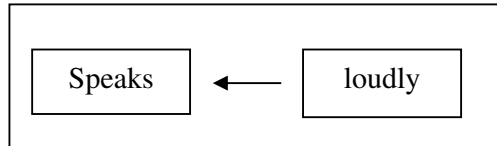
Structures of modification consist of two immediate constituents, a head and a modifier (Francis, 1958: 425). The head may be any of the parts of speech, they are noun phrases (noun as head), verb phrases (verb as head), adverb phrases (adverb as head), adjective phrases (adjective as head), and certain function words (function word as head), or any of the four structures. The modifier may be any of the four parts of speech, a prepositional phrase or various other structures including the included clause. The immediate constituents of complex structures of modification are indicated by pattern of word order and prosody. It means that it can be identified by arrow symbol  $\longrightarrow$  pointing from the modifier towards the head.



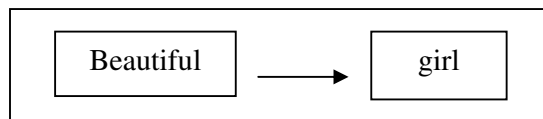




Examples:



It states that 'speaks (verb)' is as head and 'loudly (adverb)' is as modifier.



It states that "beautiful (adjective)" is as modifier and "girl (noun)" is as head.

### 2.2.2 Structure of Complementation

Structures of complementation consist of two immediate constituents, a verbal element and a complement (Francis, 1958: 425). The verbal element may be a simple verb or one of various kinds of verb-headed structures.

Verbal elements are classified as linking, intransitive, and transitive verb.

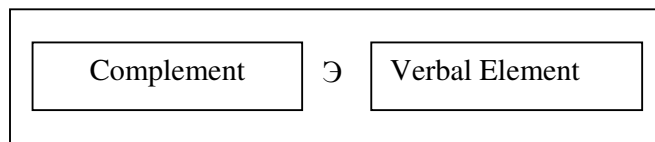
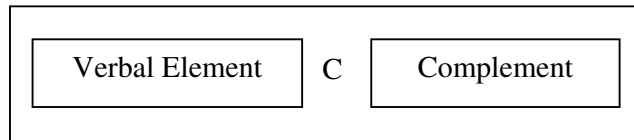
1. Intransitive verbs. Verbs which may appear in the active voice as complete predicates without any complement are intransitive verbs, for example:

The car is *stopped*.

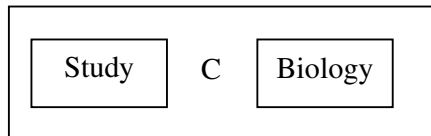
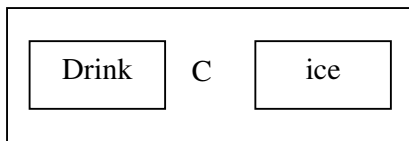
2. Transitive verbs. Verbs which always have a complement when in active voice and which have passive forms are transitive verbs, for example: The girl *sent* her money.

3. Linking verbs. As the name indicates, linking verbs are thought of as a structural link between subject and complement, they never occur without a complement, for example: The boy *was* hungry.

All of them can be indicated by a capital C its back to the verbal element.



Examples:



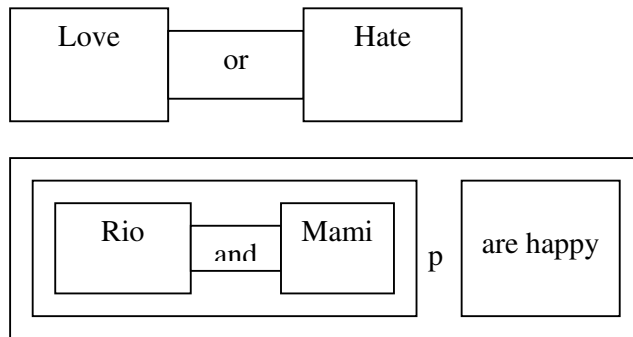
The two examples above state that "ice" and "Biology" (objects) are as complement, and "drink" and "study" (transitive verbs) are as verbal complement.

### 2.2.3 Structure of Coordination

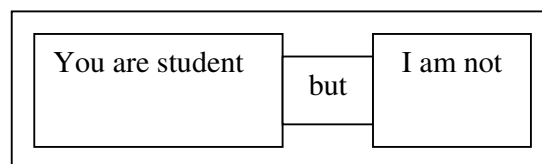
Structures of coordination have two or more immediate constituent, which are syntactically equivalent units joined in a structure which functions

as a single unit (Francis, 1958:426). The units joined may be any of the parts of speech, function words or more complex structures that have recognized as taking part in grammatical organization. The joining may be accomplished by word order and prosody alone or with the additional help of set of function words and phrases which can call the coordinator. The coordinators are *but*, *and*, *or*, *nor*, *not*, *rather than*, *as well as*, *together*, *with*, *along with*, *not (only)...but (also)*, *either ...or*, *neither ...nor*, and *both ...and*. The coordinator usually used as separation between word and word, phrase and phrase, clause and clause, and sentence and sentence.

Examples:



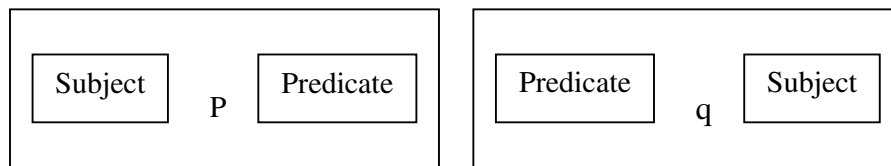
The two example above, the coordinator “and” is used between word and word.



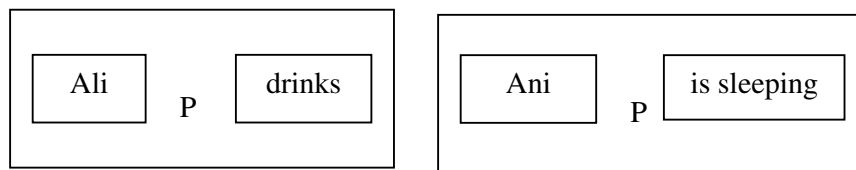
From the example above, the coordinator “but” is used between clause and clause.

### 2.2.4 Structure of Predication

Structures of predication consist of two immediate constituents, a subject and a predicate (Francis, 1958: 425). It is indicated by a capital P with its back to the subject and its front facing to the predicate.



Examples:



The two examples above state that “Ali” and “Ani” are (nouns) as subject and “drinks” and “is sleeping” are predicates as verbal complement.

#### 2.2.4.1 Subject

Subject is functional category of the clause of which something is predicated (Downing and Locke, 1992:42). In the structure of predication there are 5 forms of subject, they are:

##### 1. Nouns or Noun – headed

It can consist of a single noun or pronoun, or of a noun or pronoun with modifiers (Bornstein, 1977: 55).

##### a. Noun

Traditional grammarians defined a noun as the name of person, place, or thing, for examples, Ann, Jakarta, computer, etc (Bornstein, 1977: 55).

### b. Proper Noun

Proper noun is the name of a particular living being or lifeless thing. It is sometimes used as common noun. For example:

*The Harun Yahya I know is a scientist.*

“Harun Yahya” is a common noun, since the name refers in more than one person. Using “the” before the name it states that it is common noun in this case (Bornstein, 1977: 57).

### c. Pronoun

Pronouns are usually defined as words that substitute for nouns or noun phrases and are broken down into classes, such as the following:

- Personal pronouns: I, You, We, They, He, She, It.
- Reflective pronouns: myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves, eneself.
- Relative pronouns: who, which, that.
- Indefinite pronouns: somebody, anybody, nobody, everybody, something, everything, nothing, someone, anyone.

(Bornstein, 1977: 57).

## 2. Structure of Modification

As we know that structure of modification has two component parts: head and modifier. Noun phrase is also includes in structure of modification because noun phrase is also consists of head and modifier and head in this phrase is noun. According to Francis there are five

classifications according to the head of structure of modification, those are noun phrases (noun as head), verb phrases (verb as head), adverb phrases (adverb as head), adjective phrases (adjective as head), and functional words (function word as head).

- a. Noun phrases (noun as head), it means that nouns appear very frequently as heads of structure of modification.

For example: My mother is kind person.

Modifier      Head

- b. Verb phrases (verb as head), whose head is verb.

For example: To err is human.

Modifier      Head

- c. Adverb phrases (adverb as head), whose head is an adverb. Adverb may be modified by qualifier, other adverbs, nouns, or prepositional phrases, for example: Never again will be fun.

Modifier      Head

- d. Adjective phrases (adjective as head), adjectives which usually function as modifiers themselves, may also serve as heads of structures of modification.

For example: The handsome is as handsome does.

Modifier      Head

- e. Functional words (function word as head), the complex combinations of qualifier are legitimately considered structures of modification in which the last qualifier in the group is the head, for

example: A bit under the weather is beautiful.

Modifier      Head

### 3. Structure of Complementation

The subject that included in structure of complementation must contain:

- a. Verb – ing + object, verb + ing can be used in form of verb + ing<sup>2</sup> and verb + ing<sup>3</sup> that used by subject on sentences in structure of predication.

For example: Studying Arabic is very important.

Transitive verb      Object

It means that the subject “Studying Arabic” in structure of predication is as structure of complementation because transitive verb can stand without object, but sometimes it always need object.

- b. Being + complement, the type of this subject is rarely used on sentence but “being” can not stand by it self without object as its complement.

For example: Being hungry is never fun for me.

Being      complement

From example above, it means that “hungry” is as complement of “being” that can stand its self and has not meaning if there is no complement.

#### 4. Structure of Coordination

The subject that included in structure of coordination if the words of phrase in the subject are connected with the coordinators “but, and, or” Francis (1958: 341). The coordinator usually used as separation between word and word, phrase and phrase, clause and clause, and sentence and sentence.

For example: - Ari and Ira is twin.

S                    V (P)

- To be or not to be is possible thing.

S                                    V (P)

#### 5. Structure of Predication

The subject of structure of predication included clauses Francis (1958: 341). It usually there is verb in its clause, but the function of verb in its clause is not as verb but it is as subject because it in one clause.

For example: - Whatever is is not true.

S                                    V (P)

- That she did it at all has not been received.

S                                    V (P)

From the two examples above, “Whatever is” and “That she did it at all” is as the subject not as verb in sentence but subject in clause.

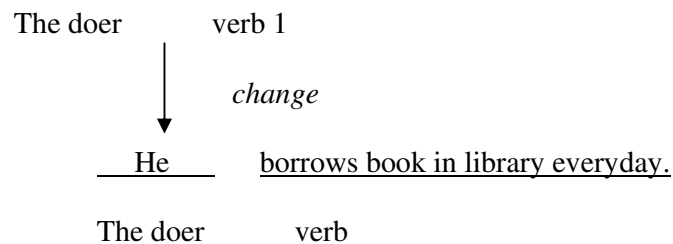


### 2.2.4.2 Predicate or Predicator

The best distinguish mark of structure of predication is the predicate or predicator. Predicator is the clause function that largely determines the remaining structure of the clause, by virtue of being intransitive or copular (Downing and Locke, 1992: 48). In structure of predication, a predicate must contain finite verb. Finite verb is verb, which changes because of the change of the doer, the tense or the form.

For example: The changes of =

a. The doer ==>     I     borrow book in library everyday.



b. The tense ==> 1. I borrow book everyday. (Present tense)

verb 1

2. I borrowed book everyday. (Past tense)

verb 2

c. The form 1. Positive (+) = I borrow book everyday.

2. Negative (-) = I do not borrow book everyday.

3. Interrogative (?) = Do I borrow book everyday?

The finite verb consists of verb 1, verb 2 (preterit), modal auxiliaries and helping verb.

1. Verb 1 (infinitive without to) is verb which is use in a present tense.

For example: I go to school at 7 o'clock everyday.

2. Verb 2 (preterit) is a verb which is use in a past tense.

For example: I went to school at 7 o'clock everyday.

3. Modal auxiliaries include will, can, must, may, etc.

For example: I must go to school.

4. Helping verb is a verb which helps the main verb form verb phrase.

a. am, is are / was, were + verb – ing / verb 3 (present continuous/past tense).

For example: - I am eating food.

- Ana was studying English.

- Pens are brought by him.

- Pens were brought by her.

b. have / has + verb 3 (perfect tense).

For example: I have studied Biology.

c. do / does / did / did not + verb 1

For example: - He does not buy some books.

- We did eat rice on the table.

As already mentioned above, verb 1 and helping verb are used the same to be, that are, am, is, are. And to avoid the ambiguity in usage to be “am, is, are” in verb 1 and helping verb, it will be discussed below.

Be “am, is, are” are include in verb 1 if they are followed by subject complement. Subject complement is subject that modifies subject. Subject complement consists of:

1. Adjective, e.g. Andi is tired.
2. Noun, e.g. It is elephant.
3. Adverb of time, e.g. Today is Monday.
4. Adverb of place, e.g. My mother is here now.
5. Gerund, e.g. My hobby is listening music.
6. To + verb 1 (to infinitive), e.g. What I want is to sleep.

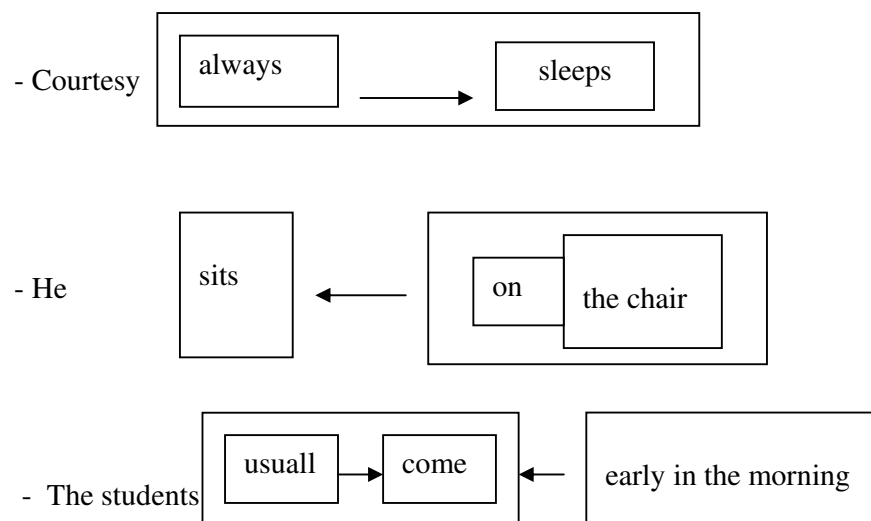
And 'be' is included in helping verbs if it is followed by:

1. Verb – ing (present participle)
2. Verb 3 (past participle)

According to Francis (1958: 328) there are three forms of predicate used in structure of predication, they are:

#### 1. Structure of Modification

If the predicate is structure of modification, its head is a verb as in:

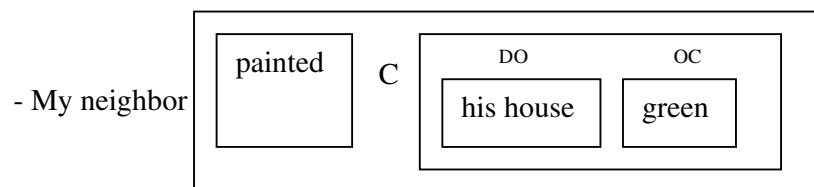
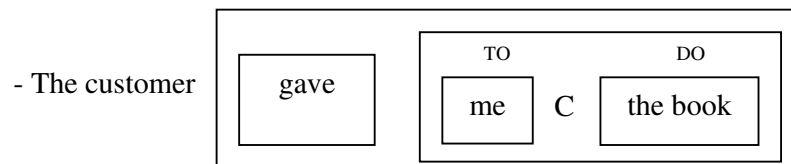


All of verbs on sentences are verbs as predicate of structure of modification in structure of predication.

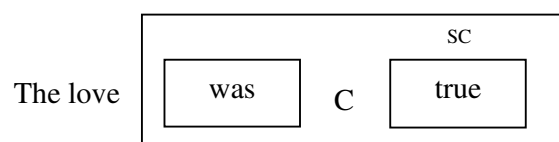
## 2. Structure of Complementation

If the predicate is a structure of complementation, one of its immediate constituents is by definition a verbal element, which always has a verb at its core. Verbal elements are classified as linking, intransitive, and transitive verb.

- a. Intransitive verbs. Verbs which may appear in the active voice as complete predicates without any complement are intransitive verbs, for example: The book is bought.
- b. Transitive verbs. Verbs which always have a complement when in active voice and which have passive forms are transitive verbs, for examples:

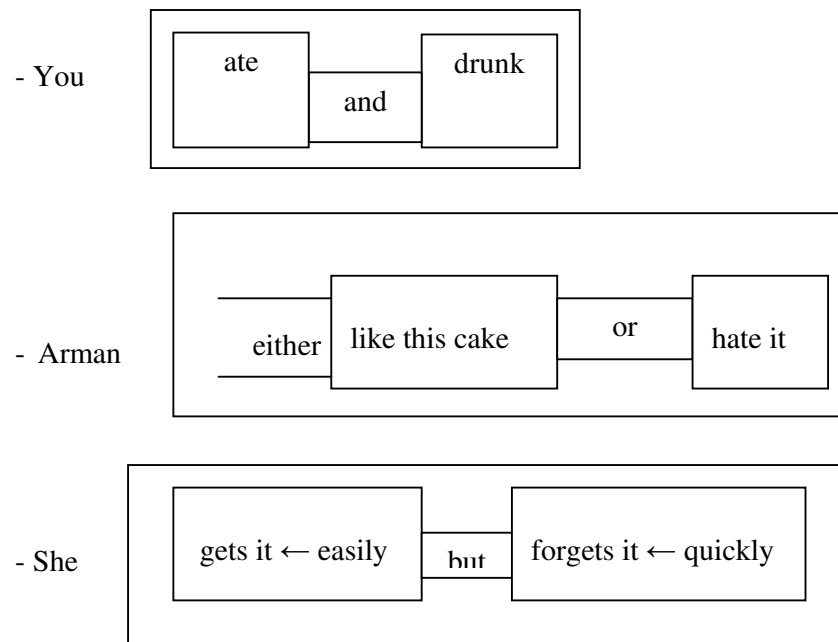


- c. Linking verbs. As the name indicates, linking verbs are thought of as a structural link between subject and complement, they never occur without a complement, for example: The love *was* true.



### 3. Structure of Coordination

If the predicate is a structure of coordination, its coordinate members are either verbs themselves or structures in which verbs are essential elements. The coordinators are *but, and, or, nor, not, rather than, as well as, together, with, along with, not (only)...but (also), either ...or, neither ...nor, and both ...and*. The coordinator usually used as separation between word and word, phrase and phrase, clause and clause, and sentence and sentence, for examples:



From examples above, the words “and, or, and but are as coordinator.

### 2.3 Everyman’s Poetry in Everyman’s Library

Everyman’s poetry library founded in 1906 by J.M. Dent in London, the Everyman Library has always tried to make the best books ever written available to the greatest number of people at the lowest possible price. Unique

editorial features that help Everyman Paperback Classics stand out from the crowd include: a leading scholar or literary critic's introduction to the text, a biography of the author, a chronology of her or his life and times, a historical selection of criticism, and a concise plot summary. All books published since 1993 have also been completely restyled: all type has been reset, to offer a clarity and ease of reading unique among editions of the classics; a vibrant, full-color cover design now complements these great texts with beautiful contemporary works of art (Tennyson: <http://www.amazon.com/Alfred-Lord-Tennyson-Selected-Everymans/dp/0460878026>, March, 13 2008).

Everyman's poetry is new series of the world's greatest poetry features the hallmarks of Everyman Classics: top-quality production and reader-friendly design along with helpful notes and critiques. Each edition is also a great value, especially for those readers beginning to explore the work of these remarkable poets.

## **2.4 Christina Rossetti**

Christina Georgina Rossetti was born in London in 1830. She was among the finest poets writing in English in the Victorian era, whose work remains popular with both general readers (Marsh, 1996: v). Although some of her earliest verse was published in *The Germ*, and she sat for a number of paintings by her brother (Dante Gabriel Rossetti) and other Pre-Raphaelites, she was not a member of the movement.

Some of Christina Rossetti's work was religious in nature; the themes of renunciation of earthly love and concern with death shadow such favourite poems as "When I am Dead, My Dearest" and "Up Hill". A devout Anglican, she spent the last 15 years of her life as a recluse. At the same time, however, Rossetti wrote delightful verse for children, such as the charming lyrics in *Sing-Song: A Nursery Rhyme Book* in 1872. The most important collections of her work are *Goblin Market and Other Poems*, considered her finest poetry, and *The Prince's Progress and Other Poems* in 1866. Christina Rossetti died of cancer on 29 December, 1894, in London

(<http://www.humanitiesweb.org/human.php?s=r&p=a&a=i&ID=782>).

In the book entitled *Everyman's Poetry*, there are many poems. The poems are ranging from fantasy and verses for the young to ballads, love lyrics sonnets and religious poetry, Rossetti was regarded by many of her contemporaries as Britain's finest living poet.

## **2.5 Previous Study**

This study takes two theses to add the ideas about syntactic structure especially in structure of predication to analyze the poetry based on syntactical analysis. They are by Dina Purmithasari (2003) entitled "The Structure of Predication used at STIBA Students' Thesis Abstracts" and Agus Saiful Hadi (2002) "A Study on the Structure of Modification used in The Guns N Roses's Songs". Those theses analyzed thesis abstracts and songs based on the same study in syntax and the theory, but different in the objects.

Purmithasari was interested in analyzing the STIBA students' thesis abstracts as the data in her thesis. She connected the sentences on the abstracts with syntactical study, especially syntactic structures only on structure of predication. She also applied the theory of "Chinese boxes" introduced by W. Nelson Francis to analyze the data. She focused her discussion in the first and second paragraph based on active and affirmative sentences at STIBA students' thesis abstracts. She only took 6 theses that were published in 2002. She used a descriptive qualitative research because she intended to describe the forms of subject and predicate used on structure of predication at STIBA students' thesis abstracts by using the theory of W. Nelson Francis.

The next previous study is Hadi's analysis on the lyrics of The Guns N Roses's songs concerning syntactic structures especially structure of modification. His research used the descriptive qualitative and quantitative method. The lyrics of the songs were analyzed by using W. Nelson Francis theory. He analyzed only the six famous songs of Guns N Roses's songs, namely Move to the City, Paradise City, Sweet Child O' Mine, Don't Cry, and November Rain. He found the five kinds of structure of modification, such as noun as head, verb as head, adjective as head, adverb as head, and function word as head. He also found structures that have more than two constituents in one phrase. In his conclusion, he states that the structure of modification with noun and verb as head still dominates comparing with other structures. But, the common structure mostly used in the six songs of Guns N Roses's is verb as head.

This study examines the structure of predication used in "Everyman's Poetry" by Christina Rossetti. This study continues what the previous researchers



(W. Nelson Francis in Purmithasari, 2003 and Hadi, 2002) have done in studying structure of predication and structure of modification. Yet, the present study has some differences from the results of previous study. First, the object of this study is “Everyman’s Poetry” by Christina Rossetti. This is different from the objects of the previous researchers in which their objects are STIBA students thesis abstracts and the Guns n Roses’s songs. Second, this study will focus only on the types of subject and predicate of structure of predication whereas the one of previous researchers did not focus his study on the types of subject and predicate of structure of predicate but focus in structure of complementation. And similarities of previous researchers are one of researchers, she focuses on the types of subject and predicate of structure of predication and all of researchers uses theory W. Nelson Francis.

Therefore, those former studies give much information to this study to do similar research and theory used with different objects, the comparison of those studies are suggested to strenghten the finding of this study and to be references to do this study well. Here, this study analyzes the structure of predication used in Everyman’s Poetry by Christina Rossetti.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODS**

This chapter covers the discussion about research design, data sources, subject of the study, data collection, and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This study uses a descriptive qualitative research. It means that this study describes and analyzes the data on sentences from poetry in “Everyman’s Poetry” by Christina Rossetti. Merriam in Creswell (1994: 145) states that qualitative research is descriptive in that the researcher is interested in process, meaning, and understanding gained through words or pictures. This study tries to describe and find out or explain the types of subject and predicate in the structure of predication on some poems in “Everyman’s Poetry” by Christina Rossetti by using the theory of W. Nelson Francis known as “Chinese Boxes”.

This study is conducted in order to get the description on the way the structures of predication are used in the book entitled “Everyman’s Poetry” by Christina Rossetti. The last, this qualitative research focuses on the process than the result. It means that the data obtained is discussed in detail within the process.

#### **3.2 Data Sources**

The data of the research are the sentences of Christina Rossetti’s poems that included structure of predication. The data on the poems of this study are taken from some poems which are obtained from the book entitled “in

“Everyman’s Poetry” by Christina Rossetti that was published by J.M Dent, Orion Publishing Group, London (1998). This study takes only 4 poems, which assumes representing the typical of Rossetti’s poems. The selected poems that will be discussed are as below:

2. From Sing Song
3. For Each
4. A Birthday
5. Advent

### **3.3 Subject of the Study**

In this study, the subject of the study is the text of some poems in the book entitled “Everyman’s Poetry” by Christina Rossetti. They are many interesting poems that can be analyzed using the syntactic structures, especially structure of predication in this book.

This study analyses the data using the syntactic structures particularly the structure of predication that discusses about subject and predicate involved in the poems. Then, this study uses some instruments to support the validity of this study. The main of instrument of this study is the researcher herself who plays an important role and spends great deals of time reading, understanding the poetry and analyzing the data according to the research problems.

### **3.4 Data Collection**

In collecting the data of this study is applied systematic ways. First, reading the book entitled “Everyman’s Poetry” by Christina Rossetti. Second,

selecting or choosing the some poems purposely. Third, taking four poems in the book entitled “Everyman’s Poetry”. Then, the last is recording of the data purposely.

### **3.5 Data Analysis**

In analyzing the data, this study used the theory of W. Nelson Francis which is called “Chinese Boxes” in his book entitled “The Structure of American English” (1958). There are steps that are used in analyzing the data. Firstly, identifying by writing down or underlining the sentences in “Everyman’s Poetry” by Christina Rossetti that are included in structure of predication. Secondly, finding out or analyzing every line on some poems that were chosen in Christina Rossetti’s poems, one by one, using structure of predication based on Chinese Boxes by W. Nelson Francis. Then, concluding the result of analyzing some poetry on its structure of predication.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

This chapter describes and discusses the types of predicates and the structure of predication used in “Everyman’s Poetry” by Christina Rossetti”.

Before starting to discuss the types of subject and predicate in each poems sentences, this study would like to present the data are presented, so that the readers will have description about what will be discussed. The finding is explained the data presentation.

#### **4.1 Data Presentation**

In this section, the data that consist of types of structure of predication on 4 poems are presented as follows:

##### **1.1 From Sing Song**

An emerald is as green as grass;

A ruby red as blood;

A sapphire shines as blue as heaven;

A flint lies in the mud.

A diamond is a brilliant stone,

To catch the world’s desire;

An opal holds a fiery spark;

But a flint holds fire.

From the poem above, this study finds 2 stanzas. The first stanza and second stanza contain the following structure of predication.

1. An emerald is as green as grass;
2. A sapphire shines as blue as heaven;
3. A flint lies in the mud.
4. A diamond is a brilliant stone,
5. An opal holds a fiery spark;
6. But a flint holds fire.

## 6.2 For Each

My harvest is done, its promise is ended,

Weak and watery sets the sun,

Day and night in one mist are blended,

My harvest is done

Long while running, how short when run,

Time to eternity has descended,

Timeless eternity has begun.

Was it the narrow way that I wended?

Snares and pits was it mine to shun?

The scythe has fallen, so long suspended,

My harvest is done.

If we can see from the poem above, there are 3 stanzas. The sentences included structure of predication.

1. My harvest is done, its promise is ended,
2. Weak and watery sets the sun,
3. Day and night in one mist are blended,
4. My harvest is done
5. Time to eternity has descended,
6. Timeless eternity has begun.
7. Snares and pits was it mine to shun?
8. The scythe has fallen, so long suspended,
9. My harvest is done.

### 1.3 A Birthday

My heart is like a singing bird

Whose nest is in a water'd shoot;

My heart is like an apple-tree

Whose boughs are bent with thickset fruit;

My heart is like a rainbow shell

That paddles in a halcyon sea;

My heart is gladder than all these

Because my love is come to me.

Raise me a dais of silk and down;

Hang it with vair and purple dyes;

Carve it in doves and pomegranates,  
 And peacocks with a hundred eyes;  
 Work it in gold and silver grapes,  
 In leaves and silver fleurs-de-lys;  
 Because the birthday of my life  
 Is come, my love is come to me.

There are two stanzas from the poem above. In the first stanza and second stanza contain the following structure of predication.

1. My heart is like a singing bird
2. Whose nest is in a water'd shoot;
3. My heart is like an apple-tree
4. My heart is like a rainbow shell
5. My heart is gladder than all these

#### **1.4 Advent**

Earth grown old, yet still so green,  
 Deep beneath her crust of cold  
 Nurses fire unfelt, unseen:  
 Earth grown old

We who live are quickly told:  
 Millions lie hid between  
 Inner swathings of her fold.



When will fire break up her screen?

When will life burst through her mould?

Earth. earth, earth, thy cold is keen,

Earth grown old.

The poem above has 3 stanzas. All of stanzas contain the following structure of predication:

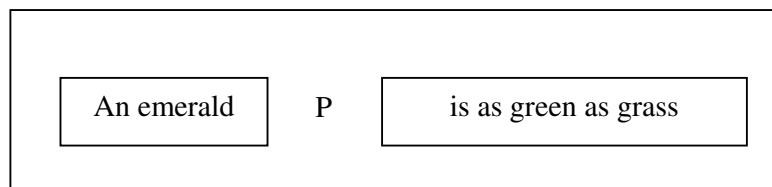
1. Earth grown old, yet still so green,
2. Nurses fire unfelt, unseen:
3. Earth grown old
4. Millions lie hid between
5. Earth. earth, earth, thy cold is keen,
6. Earth grown old.

## 4.2 Research Findings

There are five poems taken on the data namely: From Sing Song, For Each, A Birthday, and Advent. The analysis on the types of subject and predicate follow the datum taken from each poem.

### 4.2.1 From Sing Song

Datum 1.1 An emerald is as green as grass



From the poem above, it is stated that “an emerald” is subject and “is as green as grass” is predicate. So it has structure of predication.

#### a. Subject

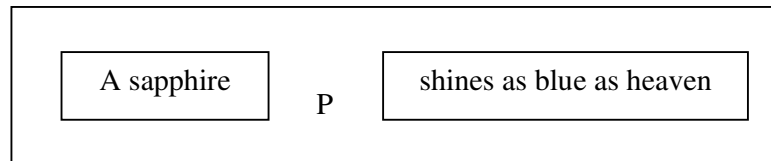
The subject of the poem above is included two words (An emerald), “An” is determiner and “emerald” is noun. But on the type of subject in structure of predication, it is in the form of structure of modification because the word “An” is determiner as modifier and the word of “emerald” is noun as head. So, the subject above has structure of modification.

#### b. Predicate

From the predicate of poem above (is as green as grass) is simple present tense. But the type of predicate in structure of predication uses verb 1 (be “is” + adjective “green”). It is in the form of

structure of complementation because “is” is followed by subjective complement as green as grass is “adjective”.

Datum 1.2 A sapphire shines as blue as heaven;



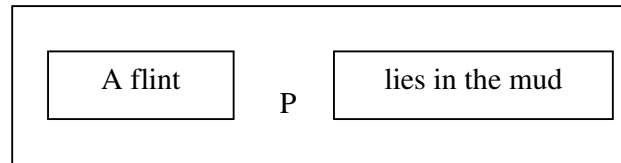
The poem above shows structure of predication because the word “a sapphire” is subject and the word of “shines as blue as heaven” is predicate.

a. Subject

As we know that the subject of the poem above “(A sapphire) has two words, “a” is determiner and “sapphire” is noun. So, type of subject in structure of predication is in the form of structure of modification because it is included noun as head (sapphire). The word of “A” is determiner as modifier and the word “sapphire” is head. So, the subject above is structure of modification because noun is as head.

b. Predicate

The predicate of the poem above (shines as blue as heaven) is simple present tense. It shows that the predicate uses verb 1 as transitive verb (shines + adjective “as blue”). It is in the form of structure of complementation because “is” is followed by subjective complement as blue “adjective”.

Datum 1.3 A flint lies in the mud

The poem above included structure of predication because there is subject and predicate, it states that “A flint” as subject and “lies in the mud” as predicate.

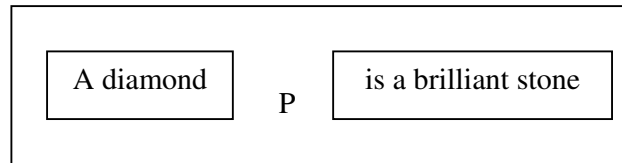
## a. Subject

The subject of the poem above (A flint) has two words, “a” is determiner and “flint” is noun. On this type of structure of predication is structure of modification because the word “A” is determiner as modifier and “flint” is head. So, it is included noun as verb of structure of modification.

## b. Predicate

We can see from the predicate of the poem (lies in the mud) is simple present tense. It uses verb 1 (lies). It is in the form of structure of modification because the transitive verb “lies” is followed by the adverb of place “in the mud’ . The words “lies” is as head and “in the mud” is as modifier. It is included verb as head of structure of modification.

Datum 1.4 A diamond is a brilliant stone,



The words of “A diamond” are subject and “is a brilliant stone” is predicate. So, in syntactic structures, the poem above included structure of predication.

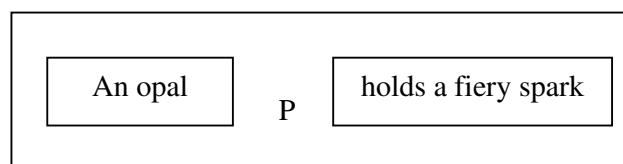
a. Subject

We can see that the subject of the poem above (A diamond) has two words “a” is determiner and diamond is “noun”. So it is in form of structure of modification. It has two immediate constituents, a head and a modifier, it shows that the word “A” is determiner as modifier and “diamond” is noun as head. Therefore, it is included noun as head of structure of modification.

b. Predicate

The predicate of the poem above (is a brilliant stone) is simple present tense. It uses verb 1 (be “is” + noun phrase “a brilliant stone”). It is in the form of structure of complementation because “is” is followed by subject complement “a brilliant stone”.

Datum 1.5 An opal holds a fiery spark;



Structure of predication is one of syntactic structures. Structure of predication has two immediate constituents, they are subject and predicate. So, the poem above show that the words “An opal” is subject and “holds a fiery spark” is predicate.

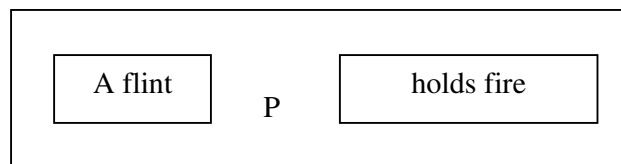
a. Subject

As we know from the subject of poem above (An opal) has two words, “a” is determiner and “opal” is noun. It is included in structure of modification because the word “An” is as determiner as modifier and “opal” is noun as head. So, it is noun as head of structure of modification.

b. Predicate

After this study finds the subject, so the predicate of the poem (holds a fiery spark) is simple present tense. It uses verb 1 (holds). It is in the form of structure of complementation because the transitive verb “holds” is followed by the object “a fiery spark”.

Datum 1.6 But a flint holds fire.



The one of syntactic structures above is structure of predication. It has two immediate constituents, they are subject and predicate. So, from the poem above shows that the word “A flint” is subject” and “holds fire” is predicate”.

a. Subject

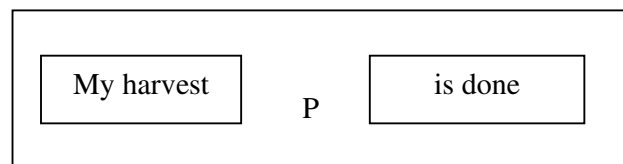
The subject of the poem (A flint) has two words, “a” is determiner and “flint” is noun. It is included in form of structure of modification because the word “A” is determiner as modifier and “flint” is noun as head. So, it included in noun as head of structure of modification.

b. Predicate

We can see from the predicate of the poem (holds fire) is simple present tense. It uses verb 1 as transitive verb (holds). It is in the form of structure of complementation because the transitive verb “holds” is followed by the object “fire”.

#### 4.2.2 For Each

Datum 2.1 My harvest is done, its promise is ended,



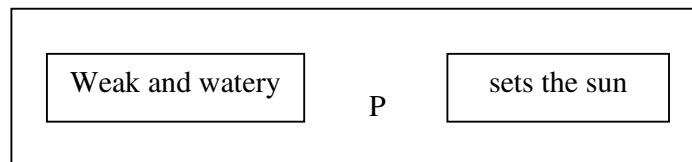
There are two types of structure of predication, which consists of two immediate constituents, a subject and a predicate. So, the words of poem above states that “My harvest” is subject and “is done” is predicate.

## a. Subject

The poem subjects above (My harvest) that contained two words, “my” is pronoun and “harvest” is noun. So, it is in the form of structure of modification. It has two immediate constituents, a head and a modifier. So, it shows that the word “My” is determiner as modifier and “harvest” is noun as head.

## b. Predicate

The poem predicates above (is done) is simple present tense. It is expressed in structure of complementation because to be “is” is followed by the subject complement “done” (adjective).

Datum 2.2 Weak and watery sets the sun.

The structure of predication has two immediate constituents, they are subject and predicate. So, from the poem above, it shows that the words “Weak and watery” is subject” and “sets the sun” is predicate”.

## a. Subject

The poem subject above (Weak and watery) is in form of structure of coordination. The subject that included in structure of coordination if the words of phrase in the subject are connected with

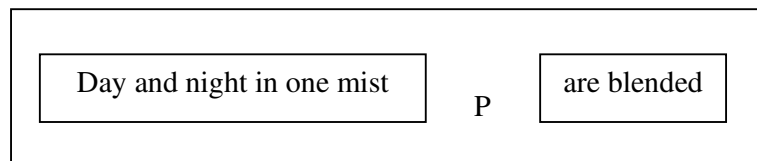


the coordinators “but, and, or”. On subject above there is coordinator “and” between word and word (weak and watery).

b. Predicate

On the predicate of poem above (sets the sun) is simple present tense. It uses verb 1 (sets). This predicate is in form of structure of complementation because the transitive verb “sets” is followed by the object “the sun”.

Datum 2.3 Day and night in one mist are blended,



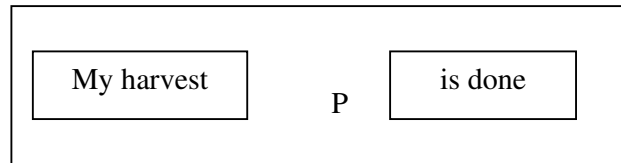
From the poem above, it states that “Day and night in one mist” is subject and “are blended” is predicate. So, it has structure of predication.

a. Subject

The subject of the poem above (Day and night in one mist) is structure of coordination because it has coordinator “and” between word and word (day and night.)

b. Predicate

From the poem above we know that its predicate is “are bended” uses verb 1 (be “is” + adjective “blended”). It is expressed in structure of complementation because be “is” is followed by subject complement “blended” (adjective).

Datum 2.4 My harvest is done

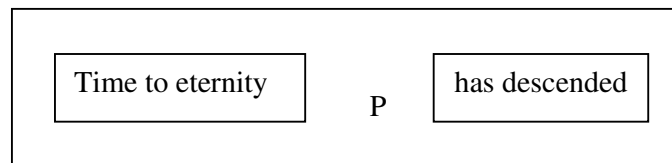
From the poem above, it states that “My harvest” is subject and “is done” is predicate. So it has structure of predication.

## a. Subject

The subject above (My harvest) has two words, “my” is pronoun and “harvest” is noun. But on the type of subject in structure of predication it is expressed in structure of modification because it contains the words “My” is determiner as modifier and “harvest” is noun as head.

## b. Predicate

From the predicate of poem above is simple present tense, it is expressed in structure of complementation because the words “is” is followed by the subject complement “done” is as adjective.

Datum 2.5 Time to eternity has descended,

One of syntactic structures is structure of predication. Structure of predication has two immediate constituents, they are subject and

predicate. So, from the poem above, it shows that the words “Time to eternity” is subject” and “has descended” is predicate”.

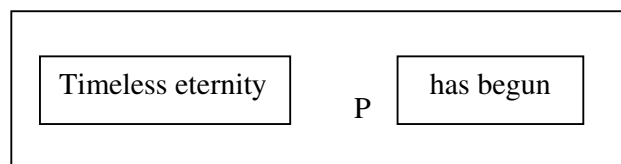
a. Subject

The subject of the poem (Time to eternity) is structure of modification because there is preposition phrase “to” is as modifier of noun, so the words “to eternity” is as modifier and “Time” is noun as head.

b. Predicate

After this study finding the subject, it also finds the predicate of poem above (has descended) is expressed in structure of modification because it included on perfect phase (has/have/had+V2), it is marked by the use of various forms of the auxiliary have/has with the past to be “has” with the past/participle form of the verb. So, the predicate “has descended” is as perfect phase. The word “has” is as modifier and “descended” is verb as head.

Datum 2.6 Timeless eternity has begun



The words “Timeless eternity” is subject and “has begun” is predicate. So, in syntactic structure, the clause above included structure of predication.

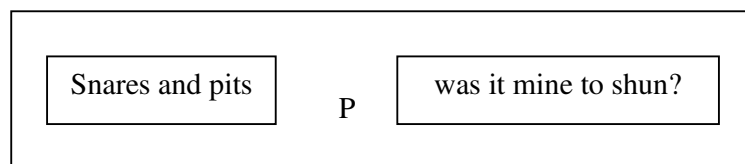
## a. Subject

The subject of the poem (Timeless eternity) has two words, “Time and eternity” are noun. It is expressed in structure of modification because it contains head and modifier. So the words “eternity” noun is noun as head and “Timeless” is as modifier.

## b. Predicate

The predicate (has begun) is also expressed in structure of modification because it is included on perfect phase (has/have/had+V2), it is marked by the use of various forms of the auxiliary have/has with the past to be “has” with the past/participle form of the verb. So, the predicate “has begun” is as perfect phase. The words “has” is as modifier and “begun” is verb as head.

Datum 2.7 Snares and pits was it mine to shun?



From the poem above, we can see that the words “A diamond” is subject and “is a brilliant stone” is predicate. So, in syntactic structure, the poem above included structure of predication.

## a. Subject

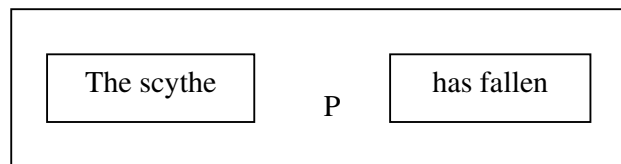
The subject (Snares and pits) is expressed in structure of coordination because it contains word “Snares” and “pits” by

following coordinator “and”. It is as coordinator between word and word (snares and pits).

b. Predicate

The predicate (was it mine to shun) is simple past tense because it uses Verb 2 (be “was” + subject “It”). So, it is expressed in structure of structure of complementation because be “was’ followed by subject complement “it mine to shun”.

Datum 2.8 The scythe has fallen, so long suspended,



There are four syntactic structures in syntactical study. One of them is structure of predication. Structure of predication consists of two immediate constituents, a subject and a predicate. So, from the words of clause above, it states that “The scythe” is subject and “has fallen” is predicate.

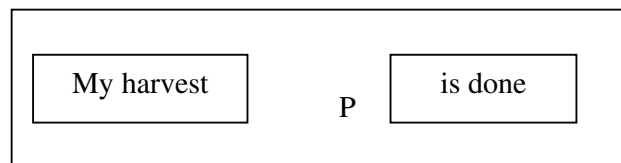
a. Subject

As we know from the clause subject (The scythe) has two words, “the” is determiner and “scythe” is noun. So, is in structure of modification because the word “The” is determiner as modifier and “scythe” is noun as head.

## b. Predicate

The predicate above is present perfect tense because it uses verb 3 (be “has” + adjective ”fallen”). It is this predicate is in the form of structure of complementation because be “has” is followed by the subject complement “fallen” is as “adjective”.

Datum 2.9 My harvest is done.



From the sentence of poem above, it states that “My harvest” is subject and “is done” is predicate. So it has structure of predication.

## a. Subject

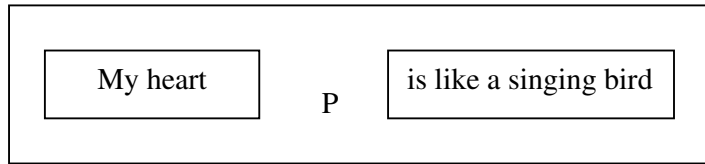
The subject (My harvest) has two words, “my” is pronoun and “harvest” is noun. But, the type of structure of predication, it is expressed in structure of modification because it contains the words “my” is determiner as modifier and “harvest” is noun as head.

## b. Predicate

From the predicate (is done) of poem above is simple past tense, it uses verb 1 (be “is” + adjective “done”). It is expressed in structure of complementation because be “is” is followed by the subject complement “done” is as adjective.

### 4.3.3 A Birthday

Datum 3.1 My heart is like a singing bird



We can see from the sentence above based on four syntactic structures, it is included structure of predication. Structure of predication has immediate constituents, “subject” and “predicate”. So, the word “My heart” is subject and the word “is like a singing bird” is predicate”.

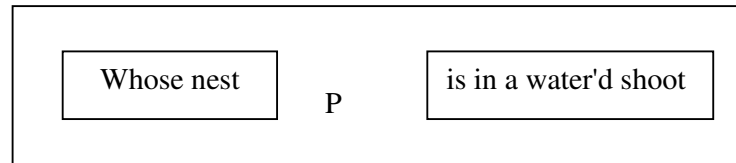
a. Subject

From the sentence above, the subject (My heart) has two words “My” is pronoun and “heart” is noun. But on the type of predicate in structure of predication it is in form of structure of modification because the words “My” is determiner as modifier and “heart” is noun as head.

b. Predicate

The predicate of poem is simple present tense because it uses verb 1 (be “is” + preposition “like”). It is expressed in structure of complementation because be “is” is followed by subject complement “like a singing a bird” (preposition).

Datum 3.2 Whose nest is in a water'd shoot;



Structure of predication is one of syntactic structures. Structure of predication has two immediate constituent, they are subject and predicate. So, from the sentence above, it show that the words “Whose nest” is subject and “is in a water’ d shoot” is predicate.

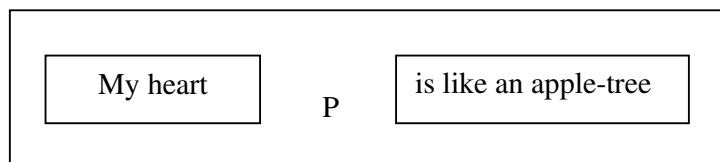
a. Subject

The subject (Whose nest) above contained two words, “Whose” is pronoun and “nest” is noun. But it is expressed in structure of modification in this subject because the words “Whose” is pronoun as modifier and “nest” is noun as head.

b. Predicate

On the predicate of poem above (is in water’ d shoot) is simple present tense, it uses verb 1 (be “is” + adverb of place). This predicate is in form of structure of modification because to be “is” is followed by adverb of place “in a water’ d shoot”.

Datum 3.3 My heart is like an apple-tree





The sentence above included structure of predication because there are subject and predicate, it states that “My heart” as subject and “is like an apple-tree” as predicate.

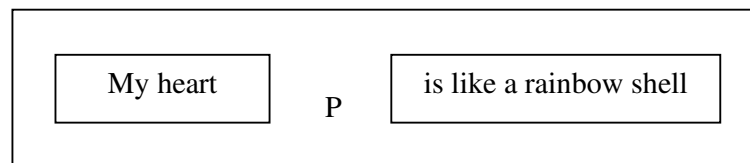
a. Subject

From the sentence above, the subject (My heart) contained two words, “my” is pronoun and “heart” is noun. It is in form of structure of modification because the word “My” is determiner as modifier and “heart” is noun as head.

b. Predicate

The predicate above is simple present tense because it uses verb 1 (be “is” + preposition “like”). But the type of predicate in structure of predication, it is expressed in structure of complementation because be “is” is followed by subject complement “like an apple-tree” (preposition).

Datum 3.4 My heart is like a rainbow shell



From the sentence of poem above, it states that “My heart” is subject and “is like a rainbow shell” is predicate. So, it has structure of predication.

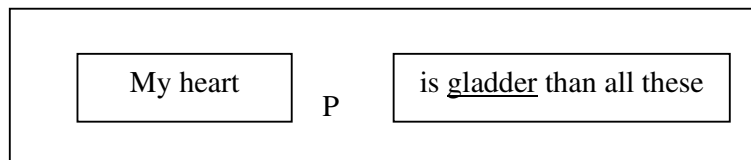
## a. Subject

From the sentence above, the subject (My heart) contained two words, “my” is pronoun and “heart” is noun. It is in form of structure of modification because the word “My” is determiner as modifier and “heart” is noun as head.

## b. Predicate

The predicate uses verb 1 (be “is” + preposition “like”). It is expressed in structure of complementation because be “is” is followed by subject complement “like a rainbow shell” (preposition).

Datum 3.5 My heart is gladder than all these



From the sentence of poem above, it states that “My heart” is subject and “is gladder than all these” is predicate. So, it has structure of predication.

## a. Subject

The subject (My heart) from the sentence above has two words, “my” is pronoun and “heart” is noun, it is in form of structure of modification because the words “My” is determiner as modifier and “heart” is noun as head.

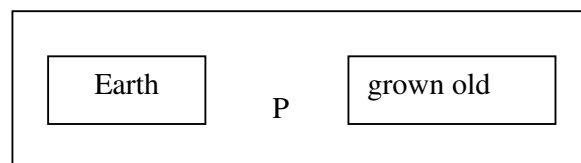
b. Predicate

From the poem predicate (is gladder than all these) above is simple present tense because it uses verb 1 (be “is” + adjective “gladder”).

It is in for of structure of complementation because be “is” is followed by object “gladder than all these” (adjective).

#### 4.3.4 Advent

Datum 4.1 Earth grown old, yet still so green



There are four syntactic structures in syntactical study. One of them is structure of predication. Structure of predication consists of two immediate constituents, a subject and a predicate. So, from the words of sentence above, it states that “Earth” is subject and “grown old” is predicate.

a. Subject

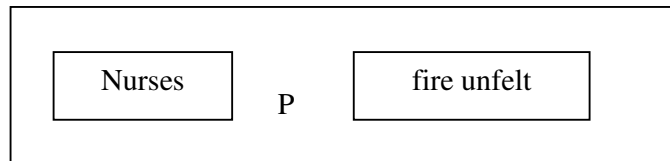
The poem subject above (Earth) is expressed in form of noun on the type of structure of predication.

b. Predicate

As we know that the predicate (grown old) is present perfect tense because it uses verb 3 (verb “grown” + adjective “old”). This predicate is in the form of structure of modification because verb

“grown” is verb as head and the word “old” is modifier that is as adjective.

Datum 4.2 Nurses fire unfelt, unseen:



The word “Nurses” is subject and the word of “fire unfelt” is predicate. So, in syntactic structure, the sentence above included structure of predication.

a. Subject

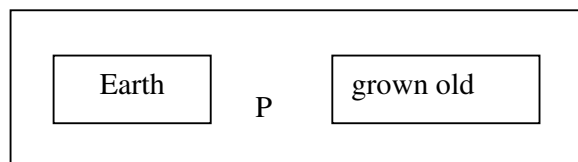
The poem subject above (Nurses) is in form of noun on type of subject in structure of predication.

b. Predicate

On the predicate of poem above (fire unfelt), it uses verb 1 (fire).

This predicate is in form of structure of complementation because the transitive verb “fire” is followed by the object “unfelt” is as adjective.

Datum 4.3 Earth grown old



From the sentence above, we can see that the word “Earth” is subject and “grown old” is predicate. So, in syntactic structure, the sentence above included structure of predication.

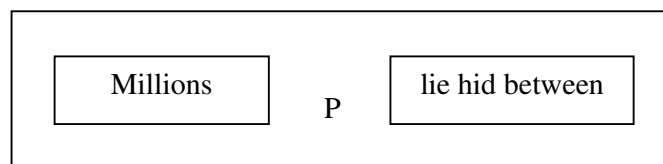
a. Subject

The poem subject above (Earth) is expressed in form of noun on type of subject in structure of predication.

b. Predicate

As we know that the predicate (grown old) is present perfect tense because it uses verb 1 (verb “grown” + adjective “old”). This predicate is in the form of structure of modification because verb “grown” is as head and the word “old” is modifier that is as adjective.

Datum 4.4 Millions lie hid between



There are four syntactic structures in syntactical study. One of them is structure of predication. Structure of predication consists of two immediate constituents, a subject and a predicate. So, from the words of sentence above, it states that “Million” is subject and “lie hid between” is predicate.

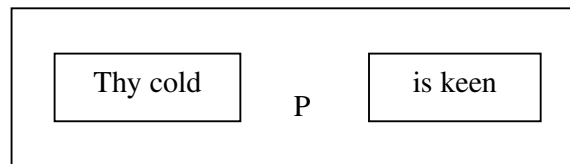
## a. Subject

As we know from the poem subject (Millions) is noun. So, it is in form subject on type of subject in structure of predication.

## b. Predicate

After this study found the subject, so the predicate of the poem (hid between) is simple present tense because it uses verb 1 (hid). This predicate is in the form of structure of complementation because the transitive verb “hid” is followed by the object “between”.

Datum 4.5 Earth. Earth, earth, thy cold is keen,



One of syntactic structures is structure of predication. Structure of predication has two immediate constituents, they are subject and predicate. So, from the sentence above show that the words “Thy cold” is subject” and “is keen” is predicate”.

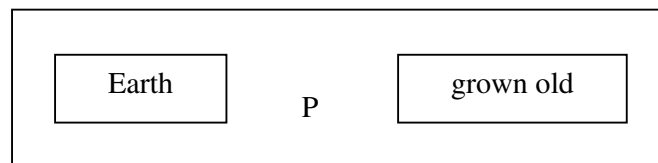
## a. Subject

We can see that the subject of the poem above (Thy cold) has two words, “thy” is pronoun and “cold” is adjective. But, the type of subject in structure of predication it is in form of structure of modification. It has two immediate constituents, a head and a modifier, it shows that the word “Thy” is as modifier and “cold” is adjective as head.

## b. Predicate

The predicate of the poem above (is a brilliant stone) is simple present tense because it uses verb 1 (be “is” + adjective “keen”).

This predicate is in the form of structure of complementation because be “is” is followed by subject complement “keen”.

Datum 4.6 Earth grown old.

From the sentence above, we can see that the word of “Earth” is subject and “grown old” is predicate. So, in syntactic structures, the sentence above included structure of predication.

## a. Subject

The poem subject above (Earth) is clear, in structure of predication the type of subject is expressed in form of noun.

## b. Predicate

From the predicate above (grown old) is present perfect tense because it uses verb 3 (verb “grown” + adjective “old”). This predicate is in the form of structure of modification because verb “grown” is verb as head and the word “old” is modifier that is as adjective.

## 4.4 Discussions

In this section, the research problems are answered by analyzing the data by the theory stated in previous chapter. There are two research questions discussed namely the types of subject and predicate used.

### 4.3.1. Subjects

In the structure of predication there are 5 forms of subject, they are:

#### 1. Nouns or Noun – headed

It can consist of a noun, for example, earth. This type is used on datum 4.1, 4.3, 4.6 (Earth), datum 4. 2 (Nurses), and datum 4. 4 (Millions).

#### 2. Structure of Modification

It consists of two immediate constituents, a head and a modifier, for example, the word “An Emerald”, this word shows that “An” is as modifier and “Emerald” is as head. It is used on datum 1.1 (An Emerald), datum 1.2 (Sapphire), datum 1.3 (A flint), datum 1.4 (A diamond), datum 1.5 (An opal), datum 1.6 (A flint), datum 2. 1 (My harvest), datum 2. 4 (My harvest), datum 2. 5 (Time to eternity), datum 2. 6 (Timeless eternity), datum 2. 8 (The scythe), datum 2. 9 (My harvest), datum 3. 1 (My heart), datum 2. 2 (Whose nest), datum 3.3 (My heart), datum 3. 4 (My heart), datum 3. 5 (My heart), and datum 4. 5 (Thy cold).



### 3. Structure of Complementation

The subject that included in structure of complementation must contain: verb – ing + object and being + complement. In the data, structure of complementation is not found.

### 4. Structure of Coordination

The subject included in structure of coordination if the words of phrase in the subject are connected with the coordinators “but, and, or”. This type is used on datum 2.2 (Weak and watery), datum 2. 3 (Day and night in one mist), datum 2. 7 (Snares and pits).

### 5. Structure of Predication

The subject of structure of predication included clauses. In the data there is no structure of complementation used.

#### **4.3.2 Predicates**

According to Francis (1958: 328) there are three forms of predicate used in structure of predication, they are:

#### 1. Structure of Modification

If the predicate is structure of modification, its head is a verb. This type is used on datum 1. 4 (lies in the mud), datum 2. 5 (has descended), datum 2. 6 (has begun), datum 4. 1, 4. 3, and 4. 5 (grown old).

## 2. Structure of Complementation

If the predicate is a structure of complementation, one of its immediate constituents is by definition a verbal element. It is used on datum 1.1 (is as green as grass), datum 1.2 (shines as blue as heaven), datum 1.4 (is a brilliant stone), datum 1.5 (holds a fiery spark), datum 1.6 (holds fire), datum 2.1 (is done), datum 2.2 (sets the sun), datum 2.3 (are blended), datum 2.4 (is done), datum 2.7 (was it mine to shun), datum 2.8 (has fallen), datum 2.9 (is done), datum 3.1 (is like a singing bird), datum 3.2 (is in water'd shoot), datum 3.3 (is like an apple-tree), datum 3.4 (is like a rainbow shell), datum 3.5 (is gladder than all these), datum 4.2 (fire unfelt), datum 4.4 (lie hid between), and datum 4.5 (is keen).

## 3. Structure of Coordination

If the predicate is a structure of coordination, its coordinate members are either verbs themselves or structures in which verbs are essential elements. It has two or more immediate constituents, which are syntactically units and joined in a structure which functions as a single unit. In the data, structure of complementation is not found.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

Having analyzed the structure of predication found on some poems in “Everyman’s Poetry” By Christina Rossetti, this study would like to describe conclusion and suggestion based on the research findings and discussions that in the preceding chapter.

#### **5. 1 Conclusion**

Based on the analysis on the structure of predication used on some poems in “Everyman’s Poetry” by Christina Rossetti, the following is the conclusion on the types of subject and predicate used.

##### **5. 1. 1 The Types of Subject**

This study finds only three types of subject, they are: noun headed that found noun on the data, structure of modification, and also structure of coordination. Meanwhile structure of complementation and structure of predication are not found.

##### **5. 1. 2 The Types of Predicate**

This study has found only two types of predicate, they are: structure of modification and structure of complementation. In the data there are many structures of complementation of predicate because almost all of predicates have one of its immediate constituents is as a verbal element. And structure of

modification of predicates has a head and a modifier. Meanwhile structure of coordination is not found.

## **5. 2 Suggestion**

Based on the result of this study presented in chapter IV, this study suggests:

1. For the students of the State of Islamic University of Malang (UIN Malang) and all of people who want to improve their knowledge deeply in studying syntax especially in structure of predication, they have to look for the other objects to find out the other subjects and predicates because this study just finds three types of subject and 2 types of predicate.
2. To other researchers, they should analyze other syntactic structures and other theorists such as structure of modification, structure of complementation, or structure of coordination because this study just discusses structure of predication and uses the theory W. Nelson Francis, and they also should analyze other objects, for examples, proverbs, translation of Surah in Holy Quran, novel, etc.

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## Appendix of Data Analysis

### ”A STUDY ON THE STRUCTURE OF PREDICATION USED IN “EVERYMAN’S POETRY” BY CHRISTINA ROSSETTI”

Title of Rossetti's Poems	Datum Number	Sentences of Christina's Poems	Subjects	Forms of Subjects in Francis's (1958)					Predicates	Forms of in Predicates Francis's Theory (1958)		
				NH	SoM	SoC	SoCo	SoP		SoM	SoC	SoCo
<b>1. From Sing Song</b>	1.1	<b>An emerald is</b> as green as grass;	An emerald		√				is as green as grass		√	
	1.2	<b>A sapphire shines</b> as blue as heaven;	A sapphire		√				shines as blue		√	
	1.3	<b>A flint lies</b> in the mud.	A flint		√				lies in the mud	√		
	1.4	<b>A diamond is</b> a brilliant stone,	A diamond		√				is a brilliant stone		√	
	1.5	<b>An opal holds</b> a fiery spark;	An opal		√				holds a fiery spark		√	
	1.6	But <b>a flint holds</b> fire.	A flint		√				holds fire		√	
<b>2. For Each</b>	2.1	<b>My harvest is done,</b> its promise is ended,	My harvest		√				is done		√	
	2.2	<b>Weak and watery sets the sun,</b>	Weak and watery				√		sets the sun		√	
	2.3	<b>Day and night in one mist are blended,</b>	Day and night in one mist				√		are blended,		√	
	2.4	<b>My harvest is done</b>	My harvest		√				is done		√	
	2.5	<b>Time to eternity has descended,</b>	Time to eternity		√				has descended	√		
	2.6	<b>Timeless eternity has begun.</b>	Timeless eternity		√				has begun	√		
	2.7	<b>Snares and pits</b> was it mine to shun?	Snares and pits				√		was it mine to shun?		√	
	2.8	<b>The scythe has fallen,</b> so long	The scythe		√						√	

		suspended,										
	2.9	<b>My harvest is done.</b>	My harvest		√				is done		√	
<b>3. A Birthday</b>	3.1	<b>My heart is like</b> a singing bird	My heart		√				is like a singing bird		√	
	3.2	<b>Whose nest is</b> in a water'd shoot;	Whose nest		√				is in a water'd shoot	√		
	3.3	<b>My heart is like</b> an apple-tree	My heart		√				is like an apple- tree		√	
	3.4	<b>My heart is like</b> a rainbow shell	My heart		√				is like a rainbow shell		√	
	3.5	<b>My heart is gladder</b> than all these	My heart		√				is gladder		√	
<b>4. Advent</b>	4.1	<b>Earth grown old,</b> yet still so green,	Earth	√					grown old	√		
	4.2	<b>Nurses fire unfelt,</b> unseen:	Nurses	√					fire unfelt		√	
	4.3	<b>Earth grown old</b>	Earth	√					grown old	√		
	4.4	<b>Millions lie hid</b> between	Millions		√				hid between		√	
	4.5	Earth. Earth, earth, <b>thy cold is keen,</b>	Thy cold		√				is keen		√	
	4.6	<b>Earth grown old.</b>	Earth	√					grown old	√		

Notes = **N-H (Noun – headed)**  
**SoM (Structure of Modification)**  
**SoC (Structure of Complementation)**  
**SoCo (Structure of Coordination)**  
**SoP (Structure of Predication)**



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