

**SYNTACTICAL STRUCTURE ANALYSIS ON EMILY
DICKINSON' S POEMS**

THESIS

ASMAUL KHUSNAH
NIM 04320059



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

2008

**SYNTACTICAL STRUCTURE ANALYSIS ON EMILY
DICKINSON' S POEMS**

THESIS

**Presented to
The State Islamic University of Malang
in partial fulfillment of the Requirement for the degree of
*Sarjana Sastra (S.S)***

The Advisor:

**Dr. H. DIMJATI AHMADIN, M. Pd
NIP 150 035 072**

By:

**ASMAUL KHUSNAH
NIM 04320059**

ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE

THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG

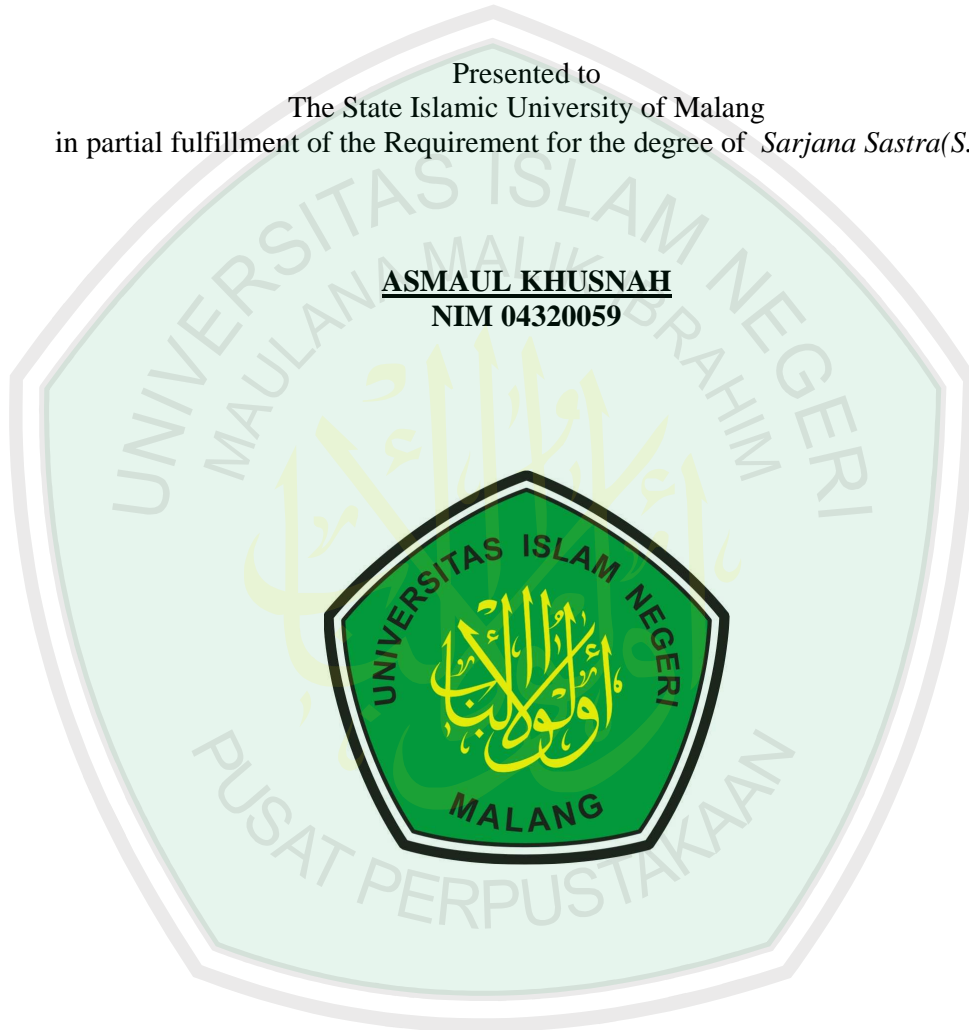
2008

**SYNTACTICAL STRUCTURE ANALYSIS ON EMILY
DICKINSON' S POEMS**

THESIS

Presented to
The State Islamic University of Malang
in partial fulfillment of the Requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra(S.S)*

ASMAUL KHUSNAH
NIM 04320059



ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE

THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG

2008

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Asmaul Khusna's thesis entitled **Syntactical Structure Analysis on Emily Dickinson Poems** has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

Malang, December 5th 2008

Approved by
The Advisor,

Dr. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M.Pd.
NIP 150 035 072

Acknowledged by
The Head of the English Letters And
Language Department,

Dra. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.
NIP 150 381 176

The Dean of
The Faculty of Humanities and Culture
The State Islamic University of Malang

Dr. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M.Pd.
NIP 150 035 072

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Asmaul Khusna's thesis entitled **Syntactical Structure Analysis on Emily Dickinson Poems** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture at the State Islamic University of Malang.

Malang, December 5th 2008

The Board of Examiners

Signatures

- | | | |
|--|-----------------|-------|
| 1. <u>Drs. Nur Salam, M. Pd</u>
NIP 131 602 091 | (Main Examiner) | _____ |
| 2. <u>M. Basri, MA., Ph. D</u>
NIP 150 268 807 | (Chair) | _____ |
| 3. <u>Dr. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M. Pd</u>
NIP 150 035 072 | (Advisor) | _____ |

Approved by

The Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Culture

The State Islamic University of Malang,

Dr. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M.Pd.
NIP 150 035 072

MOTTO

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ قَالُوا رَبُّنَا اللَّهُ ثُمَّ اسْتَقَامُوا فَلَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ



Lo! Those who say: Our Lord is Allah, and thereafter walk aright, there shall no fear come upon them neither shall they grieve. (Al-Ahqaf, 46:13)

Sesungguhnya orang-orang yang mengatakan: "Tuhan kami ialah Allah", kemudian mereka tetap istiqamah maka tidak ada kekhawatiran terhadap mereka dan mereka tiada (pula) berduka cita. (Al-Ahqaaf,46:13)



DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved Father(Alm) and Mother. My beloved brother and sister

Thanks for the endless love, care, support, and spirit.

And for everyone who loves me.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praises and gratitude be to Allah, the Most Gracious and Merciful, who has given me the inspiration, guidance and blessing to finish this thesis. Sholawat and Salam are also delivered to the prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought Islam as the Rahmatan Lil Alamiin.

First of all, I am very much indebted to the Rector of The State Islamic University of Malang, Prof. Dr. H. Imam Suprayogo. My sincere gratitude also goes to the Dean of Faculty of Humanity and Culture, Dr. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M. Pd and the Head of English Letters and Language Department and as the advisor, who has conscientiously guided me throughout the entire process of the thesis writing, giving all of the constructive comments to make this thesis better., Dra. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A. who have given me valuable knowledge during my study in The State Islamic University of Malang. My thanks are also dedicated to all of the lecturers of The State Islamic University of Malang, especially English Letters and Language Department for being so kind, patient and generous in leading me and giving me a lot of valuable knowledge.

Furthermore, I want to express my deepest thanks to my beloved family for their continues moral and material supports, especially to my parents, H. Khusaini (alm) and Hj. Musni, who always give me pray, support and great motivation, both materials and spirituals during my study until complete this thesis.

To my beloved brother and sister Edy Efendy and Fatmawati. Thanks for your motivation, pray, love, support and togetherness. Also, my sweetest nephews.

I also wish to express my thanks to my best friends Emy and Maymuna, thanks for your support, motivation, pray and always accompany me in happiness and sadness. How lucky I am to have Friends like you. To my best friends in “611 J and Yellow Pink boarding house”, Yuk Lik, Yuk Si, Abror, and Riha thanks for your support, help, motivation, happiness, and nice experience when we share together. All my brothers and sisters in UKM SR n’ my friends in UIN Malang especially English Department 2004/2005 “thank you so much for our unforgettable togetherness”.

Finally, I truly realize that this thesis still needs the constructive criticism and suggestion from the readers in order to make it perfect and hopefully it can be useful for the readers, especially for the English Letters and language Department students.

Malang, December 5th 2008

Asmaul Khusnah

ABSTRACT

Khusnah, Asmaul.2008. Syntactical Structure Analysis on Emily Dickinson's Poems. Thesis, English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture, the State Islamic University of Malang.

Advisor: Dr. H Dimjadi Ahmadin, M. Pd

Key words: structure, phrase, poem

Having knowledge about the structure of modification is one of the ways to help the readers of English poem or text to guess the meaning. Poem is an art contrasted in language. It is not using language in the way that normal human being do, so it is important to be known the structure rules. The research discusses one of the syntactic structures. It is structure of modification which is used in some of Emily Dickinson's poems.

The research problems to be discussed are "what kinds of structure of modification are found in some of Emily Dickinson's poems and which is the dominant used?". The objectives of the study are to find out and discuss the kinds of structure of modification found in some of Emily Dickinson's poems and the dominantly used by using Chinese boxes. theory suggested by W. Nelson Francis in his book entitled "The Structure of American English" (1958)

The research uses descriptive qualitative method. The techniques for collecting the data are by browsing the Emily Dickinson's poems on the internet. reading some of the printing poems of Emily Dickinson then selects some of the poems as the data., and collecting the words which contain structure of modification. The next step analyzes the numbers of the structure of modification. Finally, the researcher revises and arranges all the data to get suitable composition.

The result of this research reveals with the problems, shows that kinds of structure of modification based on N. Francis' theory are used in some of Emily Dickinson's poems, they are *noun phrase*, *verb phrase*, *adverb phrase*, and *adjective phrase*. But did not find the structure of modification in form of preposition phrase and function word. And the dominant phrase which is used is noun phrase.

It can be concluded that not all of the structure of modification processes based on the Francis' theory are used in Emily Dickinson's poems such as prepositional phrase and function word. The students are suggested to understand the part of speech well to know and to understand what kind of the phrase in syntactical structure, so that they can make good phrases structures. To the future researchers conduct similar theme of study with more complete data and discussions. The researcher also suggest to the readers pay more attention of reading Emily's poems because her poems use solitary language.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE SHEET	i
CERTIFICATE OF THESIS AUTHORSHIP	iii
APPROVAL SHEET	iv
LEGITIMATION SHEET	v
MOTTO	v
DEDICATION	vii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	viii
ABSTRAC	x
TABLE OF CONTENTS	xi
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Problem Statement.....	5
1.3 Objectives of The Research.....	6
1.4 Scope and Limitation.....	6
1.5 Significance of the Research.....	6
1.6 Definition of Key Term.....	7
CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF THE RELARED LITERATURE	
2.1 Syntatic Structures.....	8
2.1.1 Structure of Predication.....	9
2.1.2 Structure of Coordination	13
2.1.3 Structure of Complementation.....	14
2.1.4 Structure of Modification	15
2.2 Theory of Structure of Modification by W. Nelson Francis.....	15
2.2.1 Noun as a Head.....	16
2.2.2 Verb as a Head.....	19
2.2.3 Adjective as a Head.....	20
2.2.4 Adverb as a Head.....	22
2.2.5 Function word as a Head.....	23

2.2.6 Preposition as a Head.....	23
2.3 Phrase.....	24
2.3.1 Noun Phrase (NP).....	25
2.3.2 Verb Phrase (VP).....	25
2.3.3 Preposition Phrase (PP).....	25
2.3.4 Adjective Phrase (Adj P).....	26
2.3.5 Adverb Phrase (Adv P).....	26
2.4 Poem.....	26
2.5 The biography of Emily Dickinson.....	27
2.6 Previous Study.....	28
 CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHOD	
3.1 Research Design.....	30
3.2 Data Sources.....	30
3.2 Research Instrument.....	31
3.3 Data Collection and Analysis	31
3.4 Triangulation.....	32
 CHAPTER IV: FINDINGS AND DISSCUSIONS	
4.1 Research Findings.....	33
4.1.1 Kinds of Structure of Modification.....	33
4.1.2 Discussions.....	78
 CHAPTER V: CONCLISION AND SUGGESTION	
5.1 Conclusion.....	80
5.2 Suggestion.....	81
 BIBLIOGRAPHIE.....	
	82
 APPENDIXES.....	
	84
 CURRICULUM VITAE	
	100

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, scope and limitation the , of the study, and definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Based on Matthews (1979:154) syntax is concerned with their external functions and their relationship to other words within the sentence. Then Chomsky (1965:1) states that Syntax is the study of principle and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages. From all of the statements, it can be concluded that syntax is a sub field of linguistics which studies about arranging words to become a sentence.

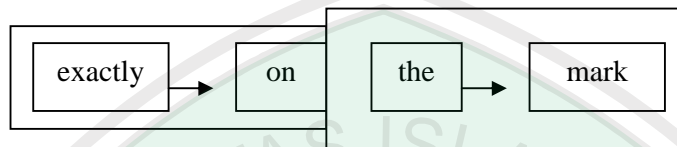
Not only can we say that sentences are indeed structured. That is we can find at least three important aspect of sentence structure. (1) Linier order of word, (2) morphological categorization of words into part of speech, (3) grouping of words into structural constituents of the sentence (Akmajian, 147)

Three types of structural information can be encoded into Chinese Boxes.

Structure of modification is a kind of the four basic types of syntactic structure. It has two component parts; they are a head and a modifier. Both the head and the modifier which are the immediate constituents of a structure of modification maybe themselves be structure of more or less complexity (Francis, 1958:297).

Francis (1958:297-342) states that there are four parts of speech are possible as a head in structures of modification are; (1) adjective, (2) noun, (3) verb, and (4)

adverb and certain function words. Likewise each of them sometime may function as modifier. Others modifier is prepositional phrase. But preposition may function as heads of structures of modification; when they do, the modifiers are qualifier, adverbs, or certain noun (Francis, 1958: 324). Example;



Francis states that noun appears very frequently as a head of structure of modification, and the most noun modifier is adjective, which out numbers all the others excepts determiners in the proportion of two or three to one. Structure of modification is often used in the oral form or in the text form. Analyzing the words in the oral form is near impossible than in text form.

Poem is known as a kind of literature work that rather difficult to be understand than others because the poem is a possessed creative, not using language in the way that normal human being do. A poem is one of literature branches that using words as a massage media to produce illusion and imagination. According to Shanker (1966: 11) poem is the direct of man's need to communicate both inner and outer experience. That is to express what is within him or her and to express what his or her relatedness to nature and to other human being. So far we can account for the poem for only semantic and not care how the language structure used, like how to use the phrase in the poem. That matter of vital importance in order to be known because of influence the readers in interpreting the poem. Since, studying other languages in order to get good

understanding on written works which was recommended by our prophet

Muhammad S.A.W. He said:

عن زيد بن ثابت, قال: امرني رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم: فتعلمت له كتاب يهود, وقال: انى والله ما منو يهود على كتابى. فتعلمته, فلم يمر بى الا نصف شهر, حتى حدفته, فكتب له اذا كتب, واقرأ له اذا كتب اليه. (رواه الترمذى)

“From Zaid bin Stabit, He said: Rosuluallah S.A.W. recommended me to study the holly book of jews (in Suryani language) for him. He said. In the name of Allah, the Jews have not believed in my book (Al-Qur’an)”. Then I studied and mastered it (Suryani language) well in half of month. I wrote for him if he wanted to send a message and I read for the message came for him (from the Jews and others in Suryani language)” (Al-Albani, 2005-655)

The hadeeth tells that studying others language is very important to know and understand well the content of book, letter or written works which is written in other language such as English language. So that the readers have to know the formulation of the words. Chomsky (1965:93) states that there is no aspect of linguistic study more object to confusion and more indeed of clear and careful formulation than that which deals with the points of connection between syntax and semantic. It is very important to know the meaning of the words that the poems constructed to determine the position of each word in part of speech and to know the function of the words in the phrase or sentence, are they become head, determiner, complement, predicate or others than this research will be done as well as possible. But this research won't discuss about meaning deeply.

This research analyze structure of modification used in some of Emily Dickinson's poems. Emily Dickinson is the big artist in America and has beauty works especially her poems. But her works given little attention. Nonetheless; we have to know that her poems often bring a lot of message and also containing moral lessons about life.

The research needs to know the linear order of the words. The grouping of the words, and the grammatical relations that the various expressions in the phrase or sentence bear to each other (Akmajian, 1981:256). But the research focuses on analyzing the structure of modification used on the poems using Chinese boxes proposed by Nelson Francis on his book 'The Structure of American English'.

The system analyze here will be intended to be graphic representation of structure based on two main principles; 1. English syntax is a many-layered organization of relatively few types of basic unit; 2. Every structure maybe divided into its immediate constituents, almost always two, each of which may in turn be divided and subdivided until the ultimate constituents are reached. This is graphically indicated by enclosing each ultimate constituent in a box. Francis (1958:293).

There are some researchers who conducted the study in the same field. The first research conducted by Novianti (2005) entitled "A Study on Structure of Modification Used in Headlines of Jakarta Post" using Chinese Boxes by Nelson Francis. She concluded that the English phrases which are used in headlines of Jakarta Post are: noun phrase, verb phrase and adjective phrase. The same research was done by Farida (2005). She wrote "A Study on the Structure of Modification Used in English Children Song". She has the same conclusion as Novianti that the English phrases which used are: noun phrase, verb phrase and adjective phrase. Both of the researchers found three classifications according of the head of structure of modification, they are; noun phrase, verb phrase and adjective phrase. The next is Harnawati (2002) entitle "A Syntactic Study on English Sadness Expression found in some Poems of Edgar Allan Poe". She analyzed two kinds of syntactic structure, they are structure of modification and structure of coordination in Edgar's poems. She concluded that the commonly used in Edgar's poems is noun phrase.

Though; those previous study give information to this research, but this study is not the repetition of the previous studies since this study has different object. Two of the previous researches above conducted structure of modification in written text. Those are headline and song's text, and one of them conducted on Edgar Allan Poe. but this research investigates the structure of modification used on the Emily Dickinson's poems.

It is due to above consideration, which the researcher decides to conduct a research on structure of modification used in Emile Dickinson's poems as the object. This research is finally decided to be conducted entitled 'syntactical Structure Analysis on Emily Dickinson's poems'. Hopped by doing this research, the goal of linguistic is to understanding of language and it is secure in the belief that such understanding will increase human knowledge is happened.

1.2 Problem Statements

Related to the background of the study in the previous discussions, the following problems are formulated:

1. What kinds of structure of modification are found in some of Emily Dickinson's poems?
2. Which is the dominant structure of modification used in some of f Emily Dickinson's poems?

1.3. Objectives of the Research

Based on the problems above, the objective of the study are to describe:

1. The kinds of structure of modification used in some of Emily Dickinson's poems
2. The dominant structure of modification used in some of Emily Dickinson's poems.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

There are four kinds of syntactical structure, but the scope of this research is structure of modification using Chinese Boxes proposed by W. Nelson Francis that involved adjective phrase, noun phrase, verb phrase, adverbial phrase, prepositional phrase and function word found in some poems of Emily Dickinson which is published by <http://www.kyrene.k12.us/schools/brisas/sunda/poets/dickinson.html>. This research includes the head and modifier used in the phrases of the poems.

1.5 Significance of the Research

The main purpose of the research is that the result of this research will be useful for the broadening knowledge about English structure of modification process. And the result of this research is expected to give contributions to the students in studying and developing their ability and knowledge about syntax. Also hopes that it would be useful for next researchers who are going to research in the same field. To be additional material for teachers in teaching syntax course

and to help the reader of Emily Dickinson's poems, in order to get a good understanding of the content.

1.6 Definition of Key Term

There are some terms that should be defined and clarified to guide the reader to know the description of this study. They are as follows:

1. Syntactical Structure

The process by which the sentences are constructed. Its goal construction of a grammar that can be viewed as a device of some sort for producing the sentences of the language under analysis.

2. Structure of Modification

It is a group of words and one of the syntactic structures where the structures have two components of immediate constituents; they are a head and a modifier.

3. Emily Dickinson's Poem

It is the author's inner and outer experience. That is to express what is within him or her and to express what his or her relatedness to nature and to other human being. It is constructed in more imaginative than ordinary words.

4. Emily Dickinson

Emily Dickinson is an American poet (1830-1886). She reached the height of her popularity after she had passed away. Her favorite themes were unhappy love, death and beauty. Her works published by her sister Vinnie after she had passed away.

CHAPTER 11

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Concerning with syntactical structure analysis on Emily Dickinson's poems, it is necessary to review the related to the problem of study. The review includes syntax, theory of Structure of Modification by W. Nelson Francis (Chinese Boxes), phrase, poem, the biography of Emily Dickinson, and previous Study

2.1 Syntactic Structures

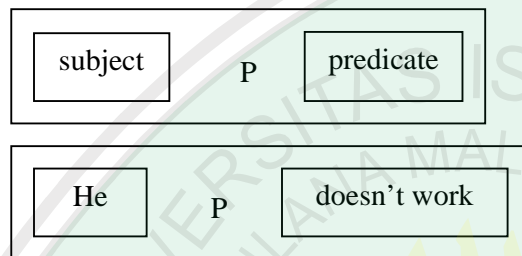
Syntax is the way in which word are arranged to show relationships of meaning within sentences. The terms come from *syntaxis*, the Greek word for 'arrangement' (Crystal, 1987:94).

Syntax is a sub field of linguistics which studies about arranging the words to become a sentence. "The techniques of grammatical analysis can be used to demonstrate enormous creative power of language" (Crystal, 1987:89). Syntax is the study of how sentences are structured (Akmajian, 138)

According to Francis in his book "The Structure of American English" (1858: 292-366) there are four syntactic structures which use Chinese boxes. They are structure of modification, structure of predication, structure of coordination, and structure of complementation.

2.1.1 Structure of Predication

Structure of predication is a kind of the four basic types of syntactic structure. Structure predication consist of two immediate constituents, a subject and a predicate. It is indicated by a capital P with its back to the subject and its front facing the predicate (Francis, 1958:294).



The example above shows pronoun “ He” as subject and “doesn’t work” as predicate.

2.1.1.1 Subject

There are five forms of subject that used in the Structure of Predication, they are;

1. Noun or Pronoun

a. Noun: The name of place, thing, person. For example; book, Ali, Malang, etc.

It can consist of single noun or pronoun, or with it modifier

b. Pronoun: The word that substitutes noun or noun phrase. For example; I, You,

We, They, She, It, Myself, Yourselves, Ourselves, Somebody, Anybody,

Nothing, Someone (Bornstein, 1977:57).

2. Structure of Modification

Has two component parts ‘Head (H) and Modifier (M)’. According to Francis

there are six classifications based on the head;

- a. Noun Phrase: For example; The book → here.
H M
- b. Verb Phrase: For example; He studies ← diligently.
H M
- c. Adjective Phrase: For example; Sky ← blue.
M H
- d. Prepositional Phrase: For example; Blue ← as sky.
M H
- e. Adverb Phrase: For example; That ← easily.
M H
- f. Function Word: For example; soon → after → dark

3. Structure of Complement

The subject in Structure of Complementation must contain;

- a. Verb - ing + object: For example; Reading the poem is difficult.
Ving Object
- b. Being + Complement: For example; Being hungry is never fun for me.
Being Complement

Hungry is as complement of 'being' because 'being' has not meaning if there is no complement 'hungry'.

4. Structure of Coordination

For example; Lia and Ali is cleaver.
S P

5. Structure of Predication

For example; Whatever is is not true.
S P

'Whatever is' is as subject in clause not as verb in sentence.

2.1.1.2 Predicator

In Structure of Predication, the predicate must be finite verb. The verb which changes because of the change of the doer, the tense, or the form.

a. The doer

Ayu reads the story book. (verb + s)
S V

change

They read the story book. (verb)
S V

b. The tense

I borrow magazine today. (present tense)
S V₁

change

I borrowed magazine yesterday. (past tense)
S V₂

c. The form

1. Positive (+) = He read the holly Koran everyday.
2. Negative (-) = He does not read the holly Koran everyday.
3. Interrogative (?) = Does he read the holly Koran everyday?

Finite verb consist of verb 1, verb 2 (preterit), modal auxiliaries and helping verb;

a. Verb 1 (infinitive, without to) used in present tense

I study English everyday

b. Verb 2 (preterit) used in past tense

I studied English yesterday.

c. Modal auxiliaries (can, must , will, should, may, etc)

I must study English

d. Helping verb (is, am, are, was, were, have, has, do, does, did not)

I am beautiful.

He was giving her flowers.

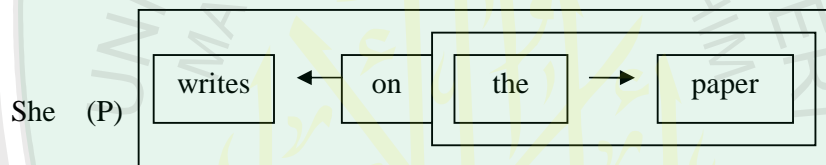
They have bought the book.

She does not give response.

You did not do your homework.

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

1. Structure of Modification



2 Structure of Complementation

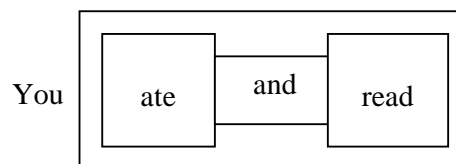
There are three kind of verbal element used, they are;

a. Intransitive verb (vi). For example; The book is selling well.
vi C

b. Transitive verb (vt). For example; He gave me money.
It C

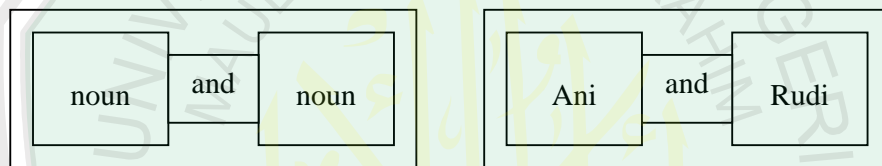
c. Linking verb (lv). For example; The fire is hot.
lv C

3. Structure of Coordination



2.1.2 Structure of Coordination

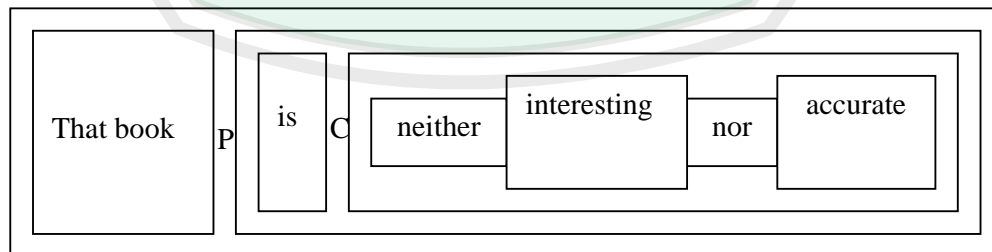
Structure of coordination have two or more constituents which are syntactically equivalent joined unit. In a structure which function as a single unit. The joining may be accomplished by word order and prosody alone or with the additional help set of function words and phrases that can be called coordinator. The coordinators are: for, and, nor, but, or, so, rather than, as well as, along with, not only.....but also, either.....or, neither.....nor, both....and. Structure of coordination is indicated by parallel lines connecting the constituents. If a function word is present, it is written between lines (Francis, 1958:295);



The coordinator “and” is used between two words in same class word “noun”



The coordinator “or” is used between two words in same class word “adjective”



neither + adjective + **nor** + adjective

2.1.3 Structure of Complementation

Structure of complementation is consists of two immediate constituents. A verbal element and a complement. Verbal elements are classified as linking, transitive, and transitive verb. Structure of complementation is indicated by capital a C with back to the verbal element. (Francis, 1958:295)

1. Transitive verb is the verbs which appear in active voice and can be changed into passive voice.

He gives C lessons

2. Linking verb is the verbs which never occur without a complement

She is C beautiful

Syntax cover the relation word or group of words to one another in a sentence. By using syntax analysis we know the position the each word as we call word classes or “part of speech” in a sentence. Between. The word classes “ part of speech” are as follows: nouns (name of something), pronouns (she, who), verbs (run, speak), adjectives (cold. beautiful), adverbs (carefully, slowly), prepositions (with, on), conjunctions (and, because), and interjection (gosh, alas). by understanding and knowing the meaning each word we can be classified the word or the merger of two words or more at one of syntactic structures.

2.1.4 Structure of Modification

Structure of modification is a kind of the four basic types of syntactic structure. It has two component parts; they are a head and a modifier. Both the head and the modifier which are the immediate constituents of a structure of modification may be themselves be structure of more or less complexity (Francis, 1958:297). Structure modification indicated by an arrow → which its top or front facing the predicate



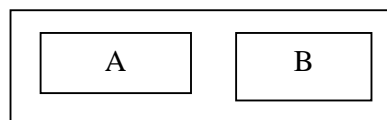
2.2 Theory of Structure of Modification by W. Nelson Francis

The theory of structure of modification using Chinese boxes by W. Nelson Francis is used to analyze the data is discussed. According to Francis (1958:57) Structure of modification is the structure which has two component parts, they are head and modifier. According to Francis there are five classifications according to the head of structure of modification; those are noun phrases, verb phrases, adverb phrases, adjective phrases, preposition phrases, and functional words.

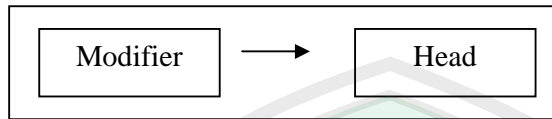
Chinese boxes is one of phrase makers.

This is graphically indicated by enclosing each ultimate constituent in a box and drawing larger and larger boxes around the immediate constituents of each of the increasingly complex structures into which they combine Francis (1958:293).

The boxes contain not only one, but usually two smaller boxes;



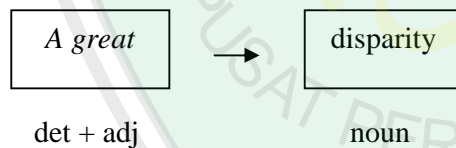
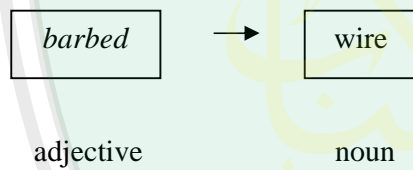
The four different structures are identified by placing simple symbols between the two immediate constituents. Structure of modification is indicated by arrow \longrightarrow pointing from the modifier toward the head.



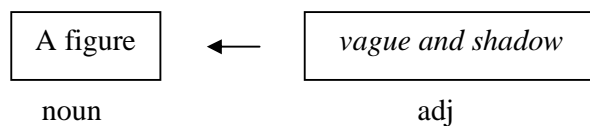
2.2.1 Noun as a Head

Adjective as Modifier (Adjective \longrightarrow Noun)

When an adjective is the sole modifier of a noun, its position is almost always directly before the noun – between the noun-determiner, if there is one, and the noun (Francis, 1959:298).



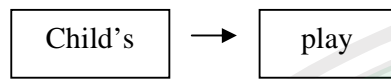
The adjective may come after the noun.



Noun as Modifier (Noun → Noun)

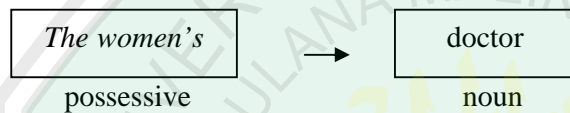
These nouns come before the noun they modify; they never follow it (Francis, 1959:298). Structures of this sort are many kinds:

- Possessive inflection or Possessive Construction (s')



possessive

noun



possessive

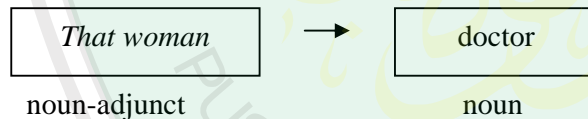
noun

- Plural Inflection or Adjunct Construction



noun-adjunct

noun



noun-adjunct

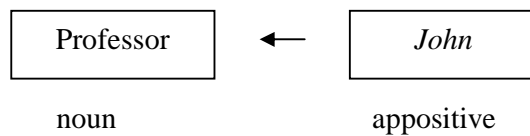
noun

- Appositive



noun

appositive



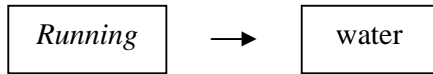
noun

appositive

Verb as Modifier (verb → Noun)

There are nearly always marked in one of three ways;

- Present participle inflection, *-ing*



- Past participle inflection, *-ed*



- The infinitive marker *to*



Adverb as Modifier (Adverb → Noun)

Adverb comes after the noun they modify



Prepositional Phrase as Modifier (Prepositional Phrase → Noun)



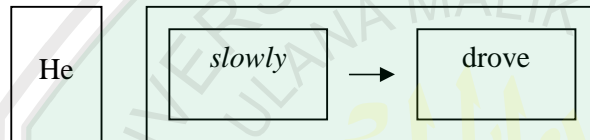
2.2.2 Verb as a Head

Adverb as Modifier (Adverb → Verb)

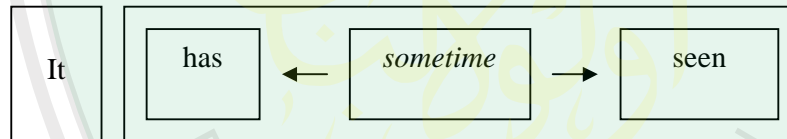
The most common single-word modifiers of verbs are adverbs. The common position of an adverb modifying a verb is immediately after it.



Before the verb



Between auxiliary – verb



Noun as Modifier (Noun → Verb)



Adjective as Modifier (Adjective → Verb)

The verbs in structures of this sort are just follow intransitive verbs.



Verb as Modifier (Verb → Verb)

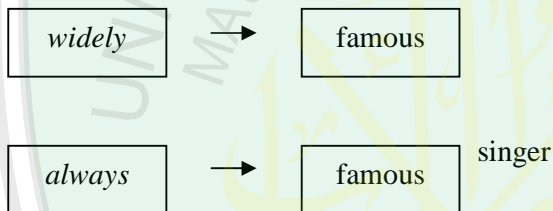


Prepositional Phrase as Modifier (Prepositional → Verb)

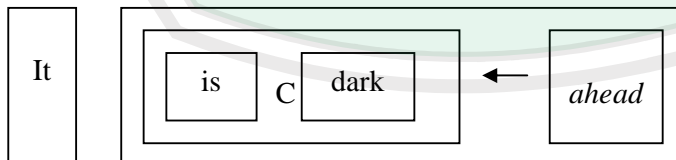


2.2.3 Adjective as a Head

Adverb as Modifier (Adverb → Adjective)

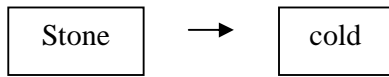


When the adjective is in the predicate position after a linking verb, a following adverb may seem to modify it. But actually the adverb in this position modifies the whole structure of complementation of which the adjective is a part (Francis, 1959:320).



Noun as Modifier (Noun → Adjective)





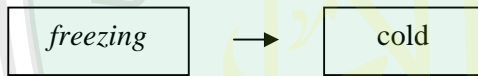
Adjective as Modifier (Adjective → Adjective)

The most common adjective – modifier are the qualifier, like, very, rather and quite



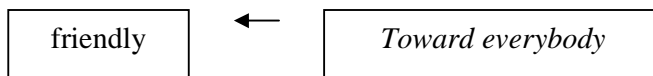
Verb as Modifier (Verb → Adjective)

In such cases the verb is either in the present-participle inflection preceding the adjective-head or in the infinitive form following the adjective-head (Francis, 1959:321).



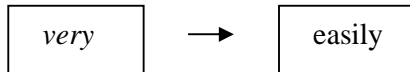
Prepositional Phrase as Modifier (PP → Adjective)

Prepositional Phrases come immediately after the adjective head.



2.2.4 Adverb as a Head

Qualifier as Modifier (Qualifier → Adverb)



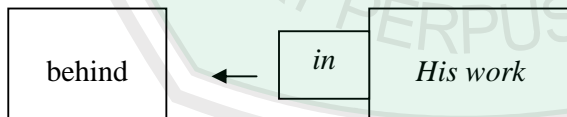
Adverb as Modifier (Adverb → Adverb)



Noun as Modifier (Noun → Adverb)

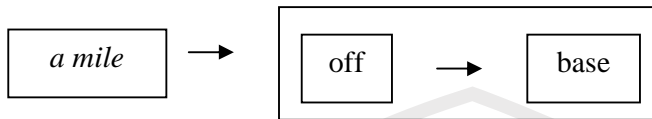


Prepositional Phrase as Modifier (Prepositional Phrase → Adverb)

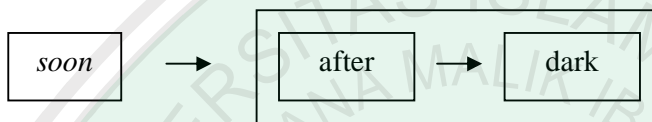


2.2.5 Function word as a Head

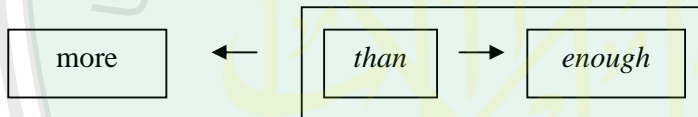
Noun as Modifier (Noun → Function Word)



Adverb as Modifier (Adverb → Function Word)



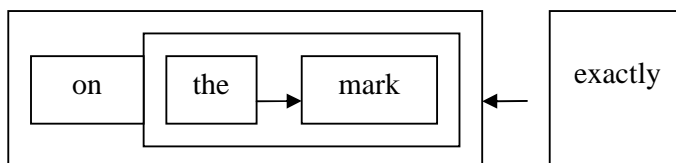
Preposition as modifier (preposition → function word)



Function Word as Modifier (Function Word → Function Word)



2.2.6 Preposition as a Head



2.3 Phrase

Phrase is a unit possibly created of two or more words, but which doesn't have propositional characteristics of a sentence. Then, a phrase may be an actual arrangement of words or single word.

Most the phrases can be seen as expansion of a central element (the head), and these are often referred to as endocentric phrases: (Crystal, 1987:95).

Cars

The cars

The big cars

All the big cars

All the big cars in the garage

For the example above, if the sequence *the cars* takes place in one place in the data, and the word *cars* takes alone to another place. Both should be classified as noun phrases (NP). A single word (*cars*) included in the noun phrase because it can be extended into a sequence of two words.

Bornstein symbolizes some of the common symbols used in phrases structure rule as follows:

NP : Noun Phrase

VP : Verb Phrase

Adv P : Adverb Phrase

Adj P : Adjective Phrase

PP : Preposition Phrase

Det (Function Word) : Noun determiner (any words which must be followed by noun). Definite article "the", indefinite article "a, an".

Demonstrative “this, that, these, those”. Possessive “my, your, our, his, her, its”. Qualifier “some, much, many, etc”.

Cardinal number “one, two, three, etc”.

Some categories of phrases (Klammer, 160:2007):

2.3.1 Noun Phrase (NP)

Noun Phrase (NP) can consist of a single noun or pronoun like *Anthony or people*. Just as basic is a phrase consisting of a noun head word preceded by a determiner. Example: *the house, a glass, her book*. Though, the head word of noun phrase can be modified by other words. Noun itself is defined as the name of a person, place, quality or thing.

2.3.2 Verb Phrase (VP)

Verb Phrase (VP) can consist of a single main verb, such as *fell* in *that tree fell*. When there are auxiliary or helping verbs, like *might* and *bare* in *that tree might bare fallen*. The main verb is the headword of the phrase.

2.3.3 Preposition Phrase (PP)

Preposition Phrase (PP) consists of a preposition and its object. The object of preposition is noun or pronoun. Example: *In the hospital*. *In* is the preposition and *the hospital* is noun phrase consists of determiner “the” and noun is defined as a name of place “hospital”.

2.3.4 Adjective Phrase (Adj P)

Adjective Phrase (Adj P) is an adjective or any group of words substitute for an adjective. The ideal adjective phrase consists of a single adjective as like *short in the story is short.*

2.3.5 Adverb Phrase (Adv P)

Adverb Phrase (Adv P) is an adverb or any group of words that can substitute for an adverb. The ideal of an adverb phrase consist of a single adverb. Like as *slowly in she walk slowly*

In this research the phrase structures are illustrated by using Chinese boxes that show what kind of syntactic structure of each phrase. But the research focuses on structure of modification not others syntactic structure.

2.4 Poem

Poem is form of literature that encompasses a great of emotions, feeling, or desire. Poem can be written for different reasons and there for each poem has a different purpose. Some poems are written purely, to certain us, others solely for the purpose of moral persuasion.

Poem is one of the beautiful extraordinary work. By reading and trying to know the messages of the poems, the readers can see the world beautifully. Believe, everything that are happened on the word have benefits and secrets. The readers sometime do not understand the poem at all; those who has never known what did the poet's write. But most of the poems pertains to the readers, as like the poems was written by Emily Dickinson.

2.5 The biography of Emily Dickinson

Emily Dickinson was born on December 10, 1830 in Amherst, Massachusetts. Emily was born into a lower middle class family with an older brother and sister. Knowing how tiny her life, were we would think she wouldn't have any famous poems. Her style was what made her famous. She was good observer. She wrote religion and about tiny things we wouldn't ordinarily notice.

Emily fell in love with Charles Wadsworth had a wife: he could only Emily's friend. That was hard for her, but it helped to give Emily the skill to write the poems. Her first work was refused by Mr. Higginson. He was important writer. Soon Emily decided that only her family and friends would read her poems while she was alive. By the end of her life she had written 1.775 poems. Emily work so hard at her poems that her eyes began to hurt. On May 15, 1886. Emily Dickinson was not gone yet though. In fact, she had just begun. As a funeral gift, Vinnie (her sister) took of some Emily's poems to be published. The public like them so much; they encouraged Vinnie to find more of them.

Emily is one of famous American poets. She to be great famous poet because of her moderation and cares with the tiny things in her life. She always try cheer readers up where they feel alone, so by reading Emily's poems they could know someone is there in the same situation. It is seen in her poems. Emily's poems give a lot of good advise especially about how to behave wisely when face the problems. Its language formation also easy to be comprehended, clear between the head and modifier. So that the researcher chooses Emily's poems as the data of this research.

2.6 Previous Studies

The research takes these previous study to enrich study on structure of modification found in some of Emily Dickinson's poems.

Novarianti (2005) conducted a research on structure of modification in her thesis entitled "A Study on Structure of Modification Used in Headlines of Jakarta Post". In her study. She analyze structure of modification in written text. It is headline of Jakarta Post. She concluded that the Structure of Modification which used are: noun phrase, verb phrase and adjective phrase. And the commonly used is noun phrase

Other previous study that has the same field is Farida (2005). She wrote "A Study on the Structure of Modification Used in English Children Song". this researcher has the same conclusion as the first previous study that the Structure of Modification which used are: noun phrase, verb phrase and adjective phrase. And the commonly used is noun phrase.

The next is Hernawati (2002) entitle "A Syntactic Study on English Sadness Expression found in some Poems of Edgar Allan Poe" . She analyzed two kinds of syntactic structure, they are structure of modification and structure of coordination in Edgar's poems. She concluded that the commonly used in Edgar's poems is noun phrase.

Related to this study. For the first and the second study have the same variable, it is Structure of Modification and the variable of the third previous study is different, it has two variables, they are Structure of Modification and Structure of Coordination. Therefore; this research does not copy and repeat the

previous studies because this research has different object. The object of this research is Emily Dickinson's poems.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter deals with method and procedures designed to answer the research problems. The discussion includes; research design, data sources, research instrument, data collection, triangulation, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Based on the problems, Descriptive qualitative method is used in this research because this research in the form of words that is not statistically analyzed. But the data will be classified into some groups based on a certain standard or norm. the data of this research are the words which contain structure of modification that are collected from some of Emily Dickinson's poems. The words found are collected and classified based on kind of the head. The classification is done based on the theory of structure of modification by W. Nelson Francis on his book *The Structure of American English*.

3.2 Data Sources

Obtained the data are found from the internet, the address is <http://www.poets.org/viewmedia.php/prmMID/15395>. The data of this research are some Emily Dickinson's poems in the form of English words which involve structure of modification.

3.3 Research Instrument

Research instrument is very important. Because this research uses qualitative research method so the main instrument is the researcher herself who gets selects, analyze, and construct the data.

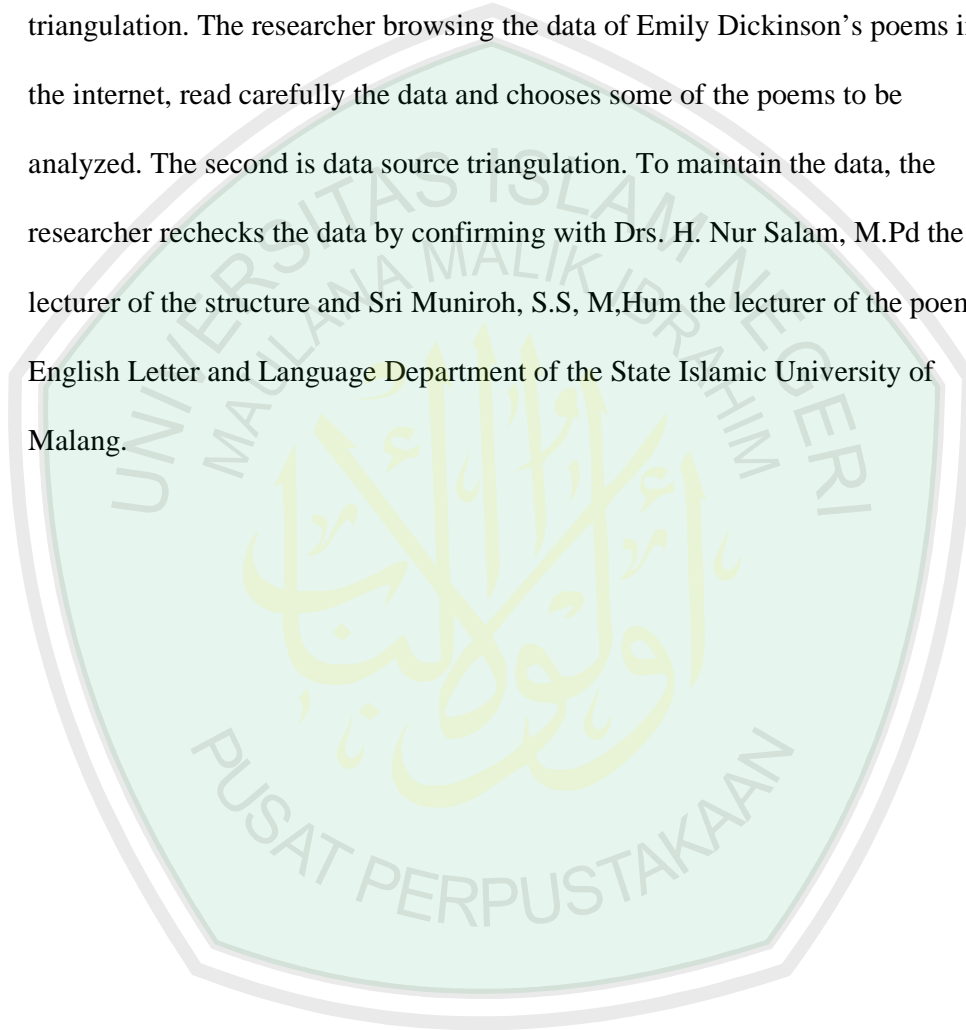
3.4 Data Collection and analysis

There are some steps done by the researcher in collecting the data. Firstly, browsing the Emily Dickinson's poems on the internet. Secondly, reading some of the printing poems of Emily Dickinson. After read some of the poems, the researcher selects some of the poems as the appropriate data. And then classifying the data based on the research problems. These activities were continually done until the end of selected data. Finally, the researcher revises and arranges all the data to get suitable composition.

The data of this research are taken from the poems of Emily Dickinson appearing in the internet. The data of this research are analyzed in the following steps: first of all the data of this research are categorized into six categorizes in accordance with the number of poems used as the data sources of the research. The data of each category are presented, analyzed, and concluded. After the data of the whole categories have already been presented, analyzed, and concluded, this research makes tentative conclusion. After consulting with the informants this research makes final conclusion.

3.5 Triangulation

Triangulation should be conducted in order to obtain the reliability of research data as well as to increase the researchers' understanding. There are two kinds of triangulation used in this research. The first is methodological triangulation. The researcher browsing the data of Emily Dickinson's poems in the internet, read carefully the data and chooses some of the poems to be analyzed. The second is data source triangulation. To maintain the data, the researcher rechecks the data by confirming with Drs. H. Nur Salam, M.Pd the lecturer of the structure and Sri Muniroh, S.S, M,Hum the lecturer of the poem at English Letter and Language Department of the State Islamic University of Malang.



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter deals with findings and discussion. the data are classified based on the research problems. They are (1) kinds of structures of modification used in some poems of Emily Dickinson, and (2) kinds of structure of modification commonly used in some poems of Emily Dickinson.

4.1 Research Findings

The finding of this research based on some facts found in the data. They cover kinds of structure of modification which are used in the some of Emily Dickinson's poems, and which is commonly used in Emily Dickinson's poems.

This section divided into two points. The first point presents the data of the phrase or sentence which involve the structure of modification. the second is the presentation of the number of the structure of modification used to find which kind of structure of modification is commonly used in the Emily Dickinson's poems.

4.1.1 Kinds and the Process of Structure of Modification.

This section presents the phrase or the sentence which is involve the structure of modification in some of Emily Dickinson's poems. The process of analysis on the phrase is described directly after the data is read. The data are as follows:

1. Because I could not Stop for Death

Because I could not stop for death
He kindly stopped from me
The carriage held but just Ourselves
And Immortality.

We slowly drove He knew no haste
And I had to put away
My labor and my leisure too,
For His Civility

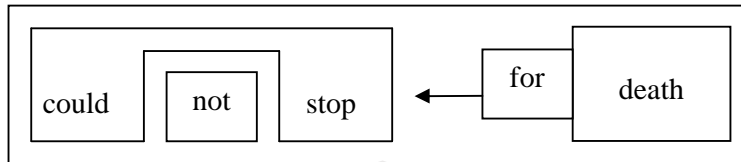
We passed the school, where Children strove
At Recess in the Ring
We passed the Fields of Gazing Grain
We passed the Setting Sun

Or rather He passed us
The Dews drew quivering and chill
For only Gossamer, my Gown
My Tipped only Tulle

We paused before a House that seemed
A swelling of the Ground
The Roof was scarcely visible
The Cornice in the Ground

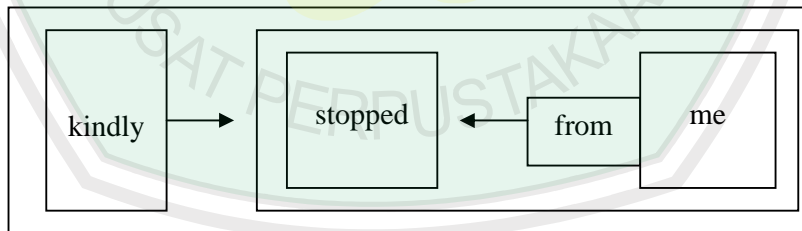
Since then 'tis Centuries and yet
Feels shorter than the day
I first surmised the Horses' Heads
Were toward Eternity

Datum 1.1 Because I could not stop for death



In the phrase above there is one structure of modification. The compilation of these phrases (verb phrase and preposition phrase) is called, "verb phrase", because the head of the phrase contains of verb phrase, "could not stop". The phrase structure in Chinese Boxes above shows that the verb phrase "could not stop" functions as the predicate of the sentence. "stop" stands after auxiliary is the main verb. The verb phrase as the head needs to be clarified by another word. "For death" is the prepositional phrase that is modifies the verb phrase "could not stop",

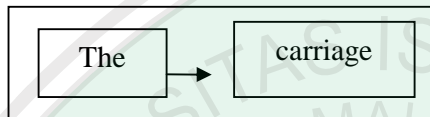
Datum 1.2 He kindly stopped from me



Two structures of modifications are used in the sentence (I. 2) above. Both of them are in the form of verb phrases. Chinese Boxes above show that adverb "kindly" appears before a verb phrase and it modifies a verb phrase "stopped from me". So, the function of verb phrase here is as a head, and the function of adverb is as the modifier. Then, this structure of modification indicates a verb phrase. The

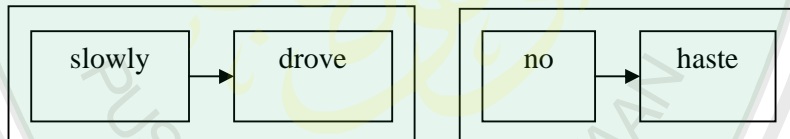
function of prepositional phrase “from me” is modifier because it comes after intransitive verb phrase and modifies it. *Stop* becomes intransitive because it cannot be changed into passive.

Datum 1.3 The carriage held but just Ourselves



The phrase in the Chinese boxes above shows a structure of modification in the form of *noun phrase*. that is constructed from noun determiner “the” modifies noun “carriage” then this phrase is *noun phrase*.

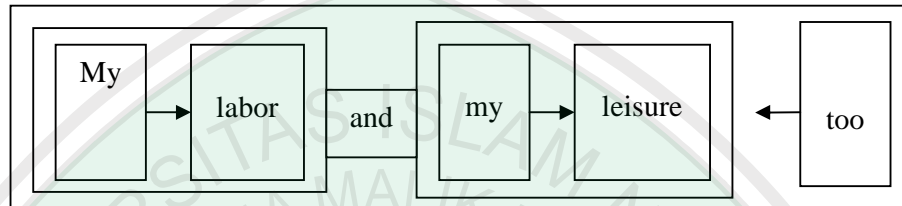
Datum 1.4 we slowly drove He knew no haste



From the sentences (1.3) above, find two structures of modification. The Chinese Boxes above shows that the verb “drove” as a head and the adverb “slowly” as the modifier. The adverb “slowly” places before the verb. Based on the English structure it is clear that the slowly explains the verb “drove”. Therefore, this phrase is called as verb phrase. The next phrase that is identified as the structure of modification is *no haste*. The adverb “no” in this phrase is not

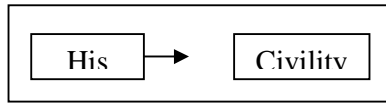
used as verb negation, but to modify the noun “haste”. So it indicates *noun phrase*.

Datum 1.5 My labor and my leisure too,



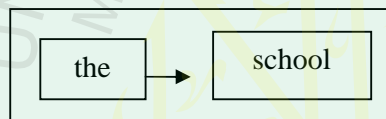
The Chinese Boxes above show three structures of modification. The first is “My labor”. It indicates as *noun phrase* because the phrase consists of possessive adjective “my” and noun “labor”. The function of “my” modifies the position of labor. The second structure of modification in the Chinese Boxes above is *noun phrase* too. Which has the same construction and the same modifier as the first phrase, but it has different noun as a head. Its head is noun “leisure”. The third structure of modification also indicates *noun phrase*. The head is noun phrase “my labor and my leisure”. The head consists of two noun phrases and both of them are connected by conjunction “and”. In English structure it is called as structure of coordination. The modifier of this phrase is adverb “too”.

Datum 1.6 For His Civility



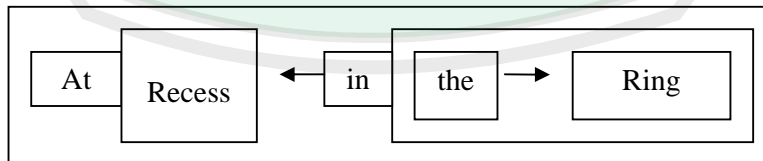
There is one structure of modification used on the phrase above. The arrow shows that the noun “Civiltv” as a head and the possessive adjective “His” as a modifier. It can be identified by the question “Whose civility is it? The answer is *his civility*. *his* refers to someone who has the civility. So *his* modifies the noun *civiltv*. So it indicates *noun phrase*.

Datum 1.7 We passed the school, where Children strove



The phrase in the Chinese boxes above shows a structure of modification in the form of *noun phrase*. that is constructed from noun determiner “the” modifies noun “school” then this phrase is *noun phrase*.

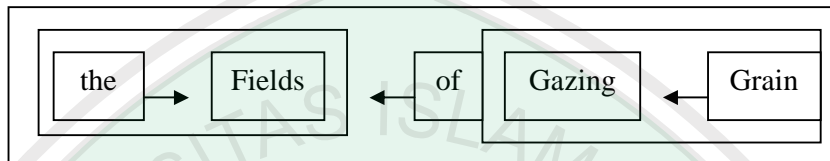
Datum 1.8 at Recess in the Ring



From the phrase in the Chinese Boxes shows two structures of modification are used on the phrase above. The first is prepositional phrase “at Recess in the Ring”, in which “at Recess” as a head and “in the Ring” as a

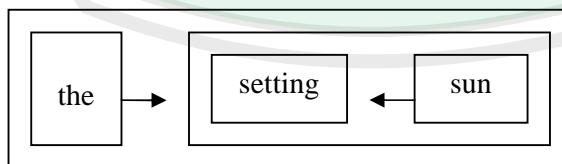
modifier. The second is noun phrase in which the determiner “the” modifies the noun “Ring”.

Datum 1.9 We passed the Fields of Gazing Grain



There are three structure of modifications on the phrase are analyzed by using Chinese Boxes above. The first is *noun phrase* “the Field of Gazing Grain”; in which noun phrase “the field” as a head of the prepositional phrase “of Gazing Grain”. The noun phrase “the Fields” can be divided into smaller constituents; they are determiner “the” as the modifier and “Fields” as the head. So *the Fields* is *noun phrase*. The third is “Gazing Grain”. They are verb “Gazing” as a head and noun “Grain” as the modifier, so that phrase is *verb phrase*.

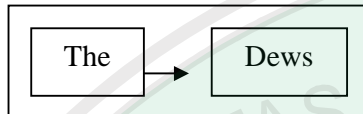
Datum 1.10 We passed the Setting Sun



Analyzing using Chinese Boxes on the phrase above can be founded two structures of modifications. The first is noun phrase “the setting sun”, the determiner “the” modifies the noun phrase “setting sun” as the result of this

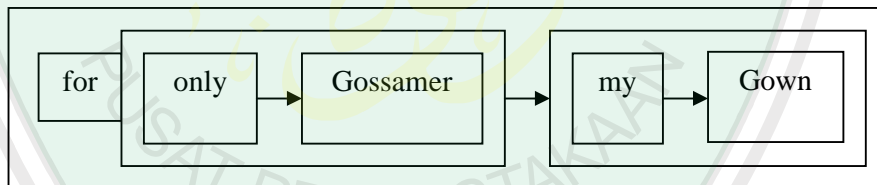
phrase is *noun phrase*. The second is *noun phrase* too. Wherein, the noun “sun” modifies the noun “setting”.

Datum 1.11 The Dews drew quivering and chill



The arrow pointing to the one of the words shows one structure of modification. The arrow shows that the noun determiner "the" as the modifier and the noun "Dews" as the head. So the structure of modification above is *noun phrase*.

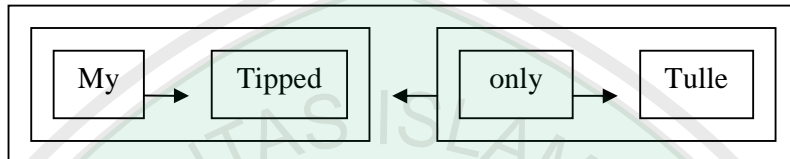
Datum 1.12 For only Gossamer, my Gown



The Chinese boxes above show three structures of modification. The first is “for only Gossamer” functioning as the prepositional phrase, it modifies noun phrase “my Gown”, so this construction is *noun phrase*. The next phrase construction is “only Gossamer” is constructed from adverb “only” that modifies the noun “Gossamer”, so as same as the first phase, this phrase is also *noun phrase*. The last construction of the structure of modification is *noun phrase* too.

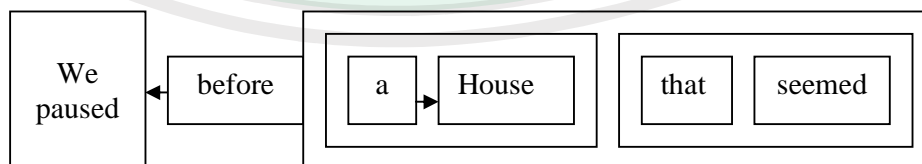
It is Indicated by possessive adjective “my” as the modifier and noun “Gown” as the head of the phrase.

Datum 1.13 My Tipped only Tulle



There are three ways to construct the structure of modification in the form of *noun phrase*. The first is *My Tipped only Tulle* constructed from noun phrase “only Tulle” as a modifier another noun phrase “My Tipped” then it is called *noun phrase*. The second ways is on the phrase *My Tipped* which is constructed by possessive adjective “My” modifies noun “Tipped”. Because the head of this phrase is noun, so this phrase is *noun phrase*. The last construction is when the adverb modifies the noun. As in the phrase *only Tulle*. The adverb “only” modifies the noun “Tulle”, so it is indicated as *noun phrase* too.

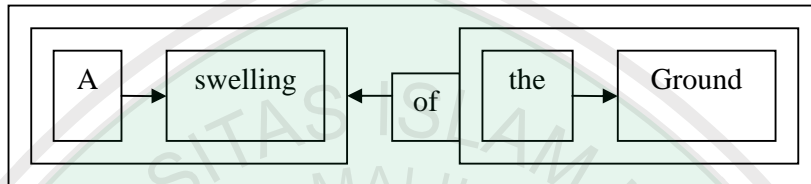
Datum 1.14 We paused before a House that seemed



The Chinese Boxes show two structures of modification that are used. The prepositional phrase “before a house that seemed” as the modifier of the verb phrase “we paused”. So this phrase is *verb phrase*. The following constructions is

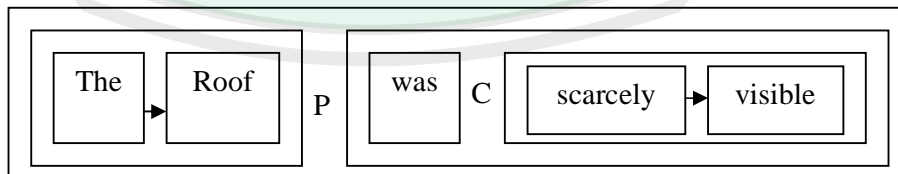
a house. In which noun determiner “a” modifies noun “house”, so this phrase is *noun phrase*.

Datum 1.15 A swelling of the Ground



The phrase in the Chinese boxes above show three structures of modification in the form of *noun phrase*. The first is *A swelling of the Ground* that is constructed from prepositional phrase “of the Ground”. modifies noun phrase “A swelling” then this phrase is called *noun phrase*. The following structure of modification in form of noun phrase is *A swelling*. It is constructed from noun determiner “A” as a modifier and “swelling” as a head. The last is *the Ground*. Noun determiner “the” as a modifier and Ground as a head

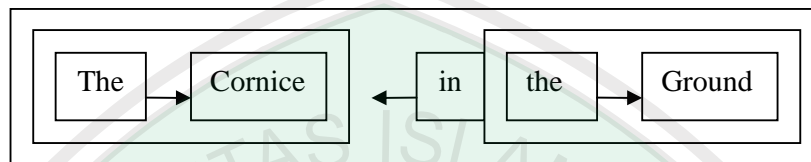
Datum 1.16 The Roof was scarcely visible –



There are two structures of modification in different phrase form. The first is *The Roof* that is constructed from noun determiner “The” modifies noun “Roof” then this phrase is called *noun phrase*. Another phrase that indicates structure of

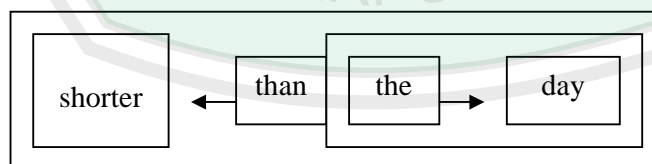
modification is *scarcely visibly*. The adverb “scarcely” as a modifier and the adjective “visible” as a head, so that this phrase indicates adjective phrase.

Datum 1.17 The Cornice in the Ground



The Chinese boxes above show three the structures of modification in the form of *noun phrase*. The first is *The Cornice in the Ground* that is constructed from prepositional phrase “in the Ground” modifies noun phrase “The Cornice”. The following is *The Cornice*. It is constructed from noun determiner “The” as a modifier and noun “Cornice” as a head. The next phrase is *the Ground*; the arrow shows that the noun determiner ”the” as a modifier and the noun “Ground” as a head.

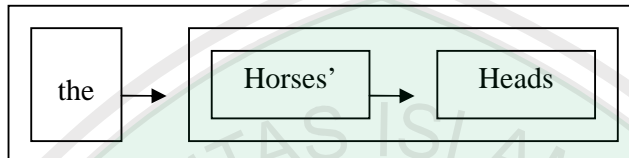
Datum 1.18 Feels shorter than the day



On the phrase above shows two kinds of structures of modification. The first is *shorter than the day*, in which prepositional phrase “than the day” as the modifier of adverb “shorter”. So it is *adverb phrase*. Within the prepositional

phrase consisted of new phrase it is *the day*. The noun determiner “the” modifies the noun “day”. So it is *noun phrase*.

Datum 1.19 I first surmised the Horses’ Heads



Analyzing using Chinese Boxes on the phrase above can be found two structures of modification. The first is noun phrase *the Horses’ Heads*, where the determiner “the” modifies the noun phrase “Horses’ Heads”. So it is called *noun phrase*. The following phrase is *Horses’ Heads*. Noun possessive “Horses’ ” as the modifier of the noun “Heads”. So it is noun phrase.

The result of the analysis on the first poem entitle *Because I could not Stop for Death* shows there are three kinds of structure of modification used, they are: (1) noun phrase, its amount is 29 phrases, (2) verb phrase, its amount is 6 phrases, and (3) adjective phrase, its amount is 2 phrases. Adverb phrase, preposition phrase and function word are not used in this poem.

The kind of structure of modification which is dominant used is noun phrase.

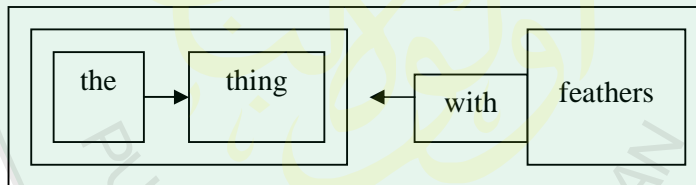
2. Hope is the Thing with Feathers

Hope is the thing with feathers
That perches in the soul,
And sings the tune without the words,
And never stops at all,

The sweetest in the gale is heard;
And sore must be the storm
That could abash the little bird
That kept so many warm.

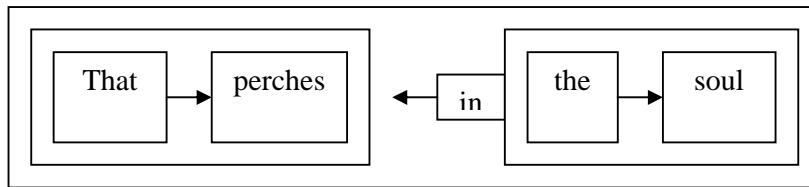
I've heard it in the chilliest land,
And on the strongest sea;
Yet , never, in the extremity,
It asked a crumb of me.

Datum 2.1 Hope is the thing with feathers



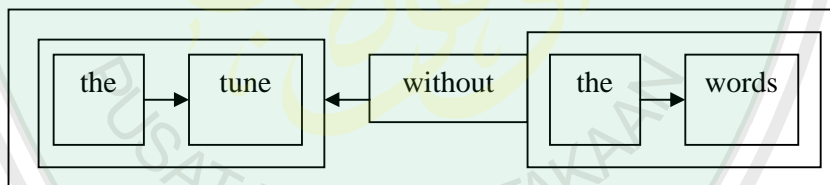
The phrase in the Chinese boxes above show two structures of modification in the form of *noun phrase*. The first is *the thing with feathers* that is constructed from prepositional phrase “with feathers” modifies another noun phrase “The thing”. The following structure of modification in form of noun phrase is *The thing*. It is constructed from noun determiner “The” as a modifier and noun “Cornice” as a head.

Datum 2.2 That perches in the soul,



The phrase in the Chinese boxes above show three structures of modification in the form of *noun phrase*. The first is *That perches in the soul* that is constructed from prepositional phrase “in the soul” modifies noun phrase “That perches”. The following structure of modification in form of noun phrase is *That perches*. It is constructed from noun determiner “That” as a modifier and noun “perches” as a head. The next is *the soul*, the arrow shows that the noun determiner “the” as a modifier and the noun “soul” as a head.

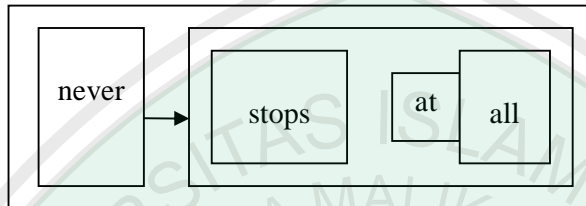
Datum 2.3 And sings the tune without the words,



The phrase in the Chinese boxes above shows three structures of modification. The first is *the tune without the words* that is constructed from prepositional phrase “without the words” modifies noun phrase “the tune” then this phrase indicates *noun phrase*. The following structure of modification in form of noun phrase is *the tune*. It is constructed from noun determiner “the” as a modifier and “tune” as a head. Within the prepositional phrase there is noun

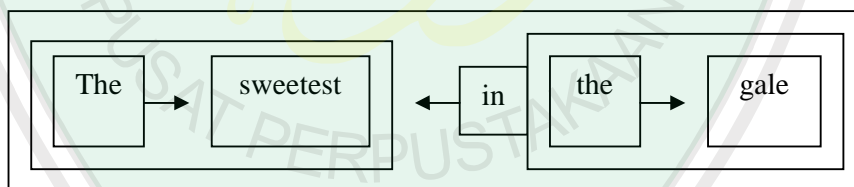
phrase construction *the words*. It is indicated by the noun determiner “the” as a modifier and the noun “words” as a head

Datum 2.4 And never stops at all,



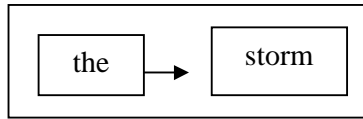
There is one structure of modification that is used in the phrase above. It is *stopped at all*. Adverb “never” a verb phrase “stopped from me”. Then this structure of modification is called a verb phrase

Datum 2.5 The sweetest in the gale is heard;



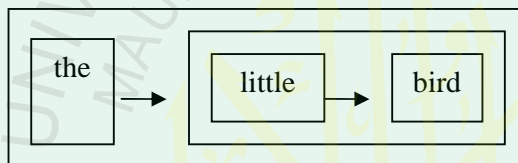
From the phrase above, can be found three structures of modification. The first is adjective phrase “the sweetest” as a head and the prepositional phrase “in the gale” as the modifier. So it is called *adjective phrase*. The second is *adjective phrase* too. It is indicated by determiner “the” modifies adjective “sweetest”. The next construction is *noun phrase* because noun determiner “the” modifies noun “gale”.

Datum 2.6 And sore must be the storm



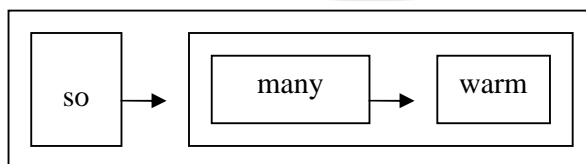
The phrase in the Chinese boxes above shows a structure of modification in the form of *noun phrase*. that is constructed from noun determiner “the” modifies noun “storm” then this phrase is *noun phrase*.

Datum 2.7 That could abase the little bird



Chinese Boxes above show that noun determiner “the” modifies noun phrase “little bird”. So this structure of modification is *noun phrase*. The next formation comes from the phrase *little bird*. “little” is adjective that modifies the noun “bird”, so this formation is *noun phrase*.

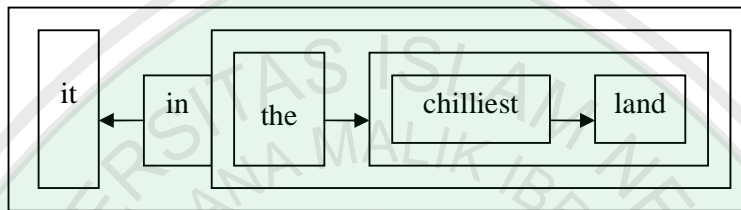
Datum 2.8 That kept so many warm.



From the phrase above, can be found two structures of modification. The first is come from the phrase *so many warm*. Adverb “so” modifies the adjective

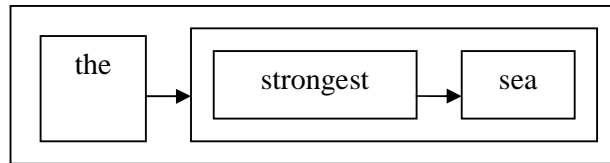
phrase “many warm”. So it is called *adjective phrase*. The second structure of modification construction is *adjective phrase*. It is indicated by the function word “many” modifies the adjective “warm”.

Datum 2.9 I’ve heard it in the chilliest land.



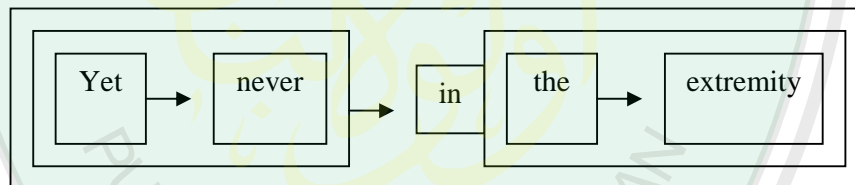
There are three structures of modifications that is used in the phrase above. All of them in the form of noun *phrase*. The first is *it in the chilliest land*. prepositional phrase “in the chilliest land” modifies noun “it”. So the phrase is *noun phrase*. The second and the third structure of modifications are noun phrase too. Within the prepositional phrase there are two noun phrase construction “the chilliest land”. It is indicated by the noun determiner “the” as a modifier and the noun phrase “chilliest land” as a head. The next is constructed from the phrase *chilliest land*. The adjective “chilliest” as the modifier and the noun “land” as the head.

Datum 2.10 And on the strongest sea:



From the phrase above, can be found two structures of modification. The first is *the strongest sea*. Noun determiner “the” as a modifier and the noun phrase “strongest sea” as a head. So the structure of modification above is *noun phrase*. The next comes from the phrase *strongest sea*. The adjective “strongest” comes before noun “sea”, so its function is to modify the noun “sea”. The phrase is called *noun phrase*.

Datum 2.11 *Yet, never, in the extremity*.



The first structure of modification that used in the phrase above is *prepositional phrase* because the head of the phrase is prepositional phrase “in the extremity”. And functional word “Yet never” as the modifier. The next is *Yet never*. “Yet” appears before another adverb “never” so it is *adverb phrase*. The next structure of modification construction is *noun phrase* it is indicated by the noun determiner “the” modifies the noun “extremity”.

The result of the analysis on the second poem entitle *Hope is the Thing with Feathers* shows there are five kinds of structure of modification used, they are: (1) noun phrase, it is 18 phrases, (2) verb phrase, it is only a phrase, (3) adverb phrase, it is 2 phrases (4) adjective phrase, it is 4 phrases. Preposition phrase and function word are not used in this poem.

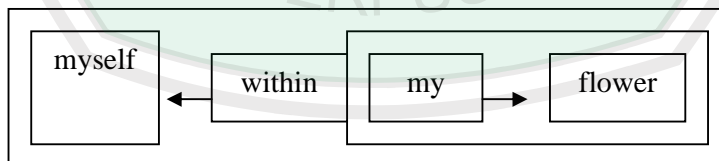
The kind of structure of modification which is dominant used is noun phrase.

3 With a Flower

I hide myself within my flower,
That wearing on your breast,
You, unsuspecting, wear me too
And angels know the rest.

I hide myself within my flower,
That, fading from your vase,
You, unsuspecting, feel for me
Almost a loneliness.

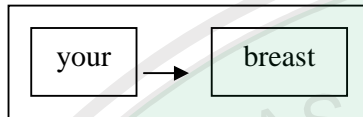
Datum 3.1 and 3.3 I hide myself within my flower.



There are two structures of modification from the phrase above. The first is *myself within my flower*. Noun “myself” as a head and the prepositional phrase “within my flower” as the modifier. So it is called *noun phrase*. The next is *my*

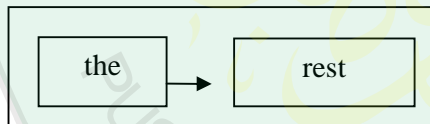
flower. The possessive adjective “my” comes before noun “flower”. So the phrase indicates *noun phrase*.

Datum 3.2 That wearing on your breast.



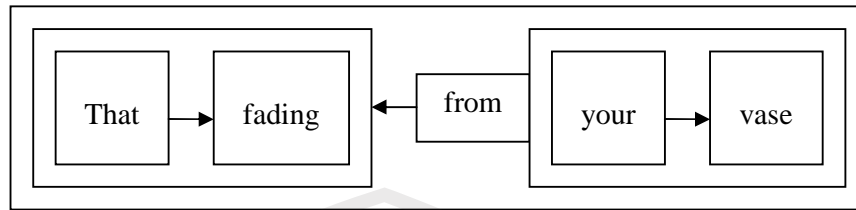
The Chinese Boxes with it's an arrow pointing show one structure of modification. The arrow shows that the possessive adjective “your” as the modifier and the noun “breast” as the head. So the structure of modification above is *noun phrase*.

Datum 3.4 And angels know the rest.



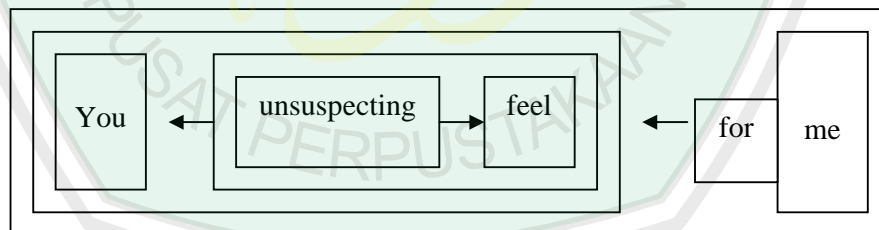
The phrase in the Chinese boxes above shows a structure of modification in the form of *noun phrase*. that is constructed from noun determiner “the” modifies noun “rest” then this phrase is *noun phrase*.

Datum 3.5 That fading from your vase.



The phrase in the Chinese boxes above shows three structure of modifications in the form of *noun phrase*. The first is *That fading from your face* that is constructed from prepositional phrase “from your face” modifies noun phrase “That fading” . So this phrase is *noun phrase*. The following is *That fading*. It is constructed from noun determiner “That” as a modifier and noun “fading” as a head. The next phrase is *your face*, the arrow shows that the possessive adjective ”your” as a modifier and the noun “face” as a head.

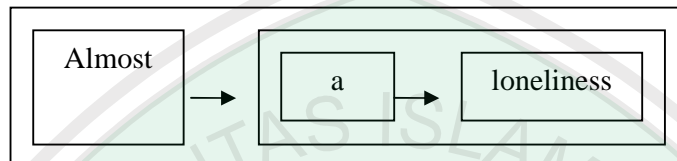
Datum 3.6 You unsuspecting feel for me



The first structure of modification that is used in the phrase above is *noun phrase* because the head of the phrase is noun phrase “You unsuspecting feel”. And the prepositional phrase “for me” as the modifier. The next is *You unsuspecting feel*. Noun determiner “You” appears before noun phrase “unsuspecting feel” so it indicates *noun phrase*. The next structure of modification

construction is *unsuspecting feel*. It is indicated by the adjective “unsuspecting” modifies the noun “feel”. So it is called noun phrase.

Datum 3.7 Almost a loneliness



From the phrase above, can be found two structures of modification. it is *Almost a loneliness*. Adverb “Almost” as a modifier and the noun phrase “a loneliness” as a head. So it is *noun phrase*. The next comes from the phrase *a loneliness*. The noun determiner “a” modifies noun “loneliness”. So the phrase is *noun phrase*.

The result of the analysis on the third poem entitle *With a Flower* shows only a kind of phrase which is used in the poem, it is noun phrase and its number is 12 phrase. Verb phrase, adverb phrase, adjective phrase, preposition phrase and function word are not used in this poem.

Of course the structure of modification which is dominant used is noun phrase.

4. I Died for Beauty, but was Scarce

I died for beauty, but was scarce

Adjusted in the tomb.

When one who died for truth was lain

In an adjoining room

He questioned softly why I failed?

“For beauty,” I replied,

“And I for truth,- the two are one;

We brethren are,’ he said.

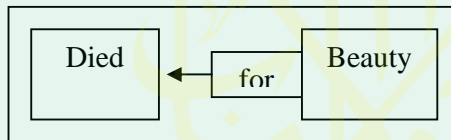
And so, as kinsmen met a night,

We talked between the rooms,

Until the most had reached our lips,

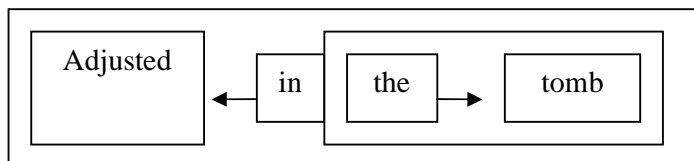
And covered up our names.

Datum 4.1 died for beauty, but was scarce



There is one structure of modification in the phrase above and we can call it *verb phrase* because the head of the phrase is verb “Died” and the modifier preposition “for beauty”.

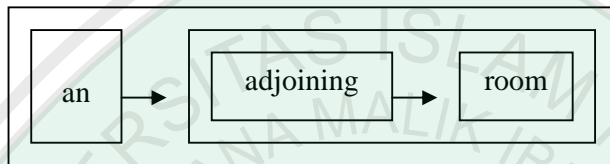
Datum 4.2 Adjusted in the tomb.



From the phrase above, can be found two structures of modification. The first is Adjusted in the tomb. because adjective “Adjusted” as a head and the

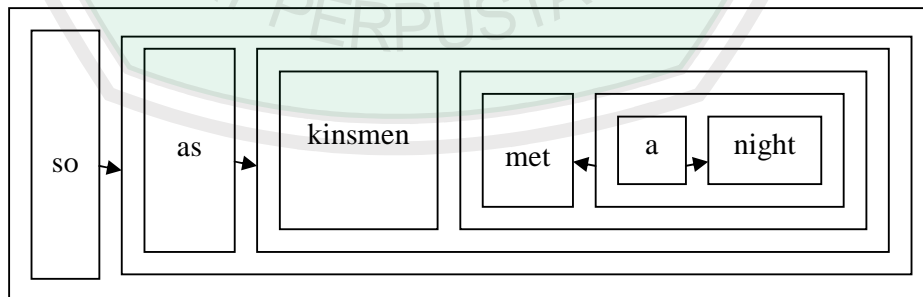
prepositional phrase “in the tomb” as the modifier. So it is *adjective phrase*. The second structure of modification construction is *noun phrase* indicated by the noun determiner “the” modifies the noun “tomb”.

Datum 4.3 In an adjoining room



From the phrase above, can be found two structures of modification. The first is an *adjoining room*. Noun determiner “an” as a modifier and the noun phrase “adjoining room” as a head. So it is *noun phrase*. The next comes from the phrase *adjoining room*. The adjective “adjoining” modifies noun “room”. So the phrase is *noun phrase*.

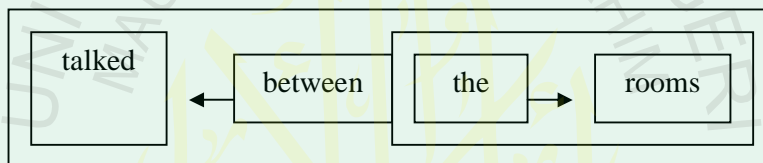
Datum 4.4 And so, as kinsmen met a night,



From the Chinese Boxes above show four structures of modification in the phrase. The first is *so, as kinsmen met a night*. It is *noun phrase* because the phrase is consisted of adverb “so” as a modifier and noun phrase “as kinsmen met

a night” as a head. The second is *as kinsmen met a night*. It is *noun phrase* too. It has the same construction as the first noun phrase. the modifier is adverb “as” and the head is noun phrase “kinsmen met a night”. The third *met a night*. It is indicated *verb phrase*. because the head is verb “met”. It is intransitive verb, so the words after it is become modifier. In this case the modifier is noun phrase “a night”. The next comes from the phrase *a night*. Noun determiner “a” modifies noun “night”. So the phrase is *noun phrase*.

Datum 4.5 We talked between the rooms.



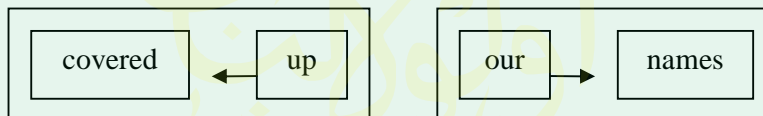
From the Chinese Boxes above show two structures of modification in the phrase. The first structure of modification indicates *verb phrase* because the head is verb “talked” and prepositional phrase “between the rooms” as the modifier. The second is *noun phrase*. it is indicated by the noun determiner “the” modifies the noun “rooms”.

Datum 4.6 Until the most had reached our lips.



The phrase in the Chinese boxes above show two structures of modification in the form of *noun phrase*. The first is *the most* that is constructed from noun determiner “the” modifies another noun “most”. The next phrase is *our lips*. The arrow shows that the possessive adjective “our” as a modifier and the noun “lips” as a head.

Datum 4.7 And covered up our names.



From the Chinese Boxes above show two structures of modification in the phrase. The first is *covered up*. The phrase is consisted of verb “covered” as a head and adverb “up” as a modifier. The second is *our names*. The modifier is possessive adjective “our” and the head is noun “names”.

The result of the analysis on the fourth poem entitle *I Died for Beauty, but was Scarce* show three kinds of structures of modification are used, they are: (1) noun phrase, it is 10 phrases, (2) verb phrase, it is 4 phrases, and (3) only a

adjective phrase. Adverb phrase, preposition phrase and function word are not used in this poem.

The kind of structure of modification which is commonly used is noun phrase.

5. I cannot live with You

I CANNOT live with you,
I would be life,
And life is over there
Behind the self

The sexton keeps the key to,
Putting up
Our life, his porcelain,
Like a cup

Discarded of the housewife,
Quaint or broken;
A newer Sevres pleases,
Old ones crack.

I could not die with you,
For one must wait
To shit the other's gaze down,
You could not.

And I could I stand by
And see you freeze,
Without my right of frost,
Death's privilege?

Nor could I rise – with you,
Because your face
Would put out Jesus',
That new grace

Glow plain and foreign
On my homesick eye,
Except that you, than he
Shone closer by.

They'd judge us – how?
For you served Heaven, you know,
Or sought to;
I could not,

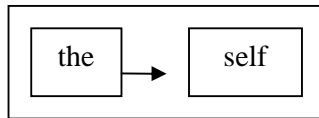
Because you saturated sight,
And I had no more ayes
For sordid excellence
As Paradise.

And were you lost, I would be,
Though my name
Rang loudest
On the heavenly fame

And were you saved,
And I condemned to be
Where you were not,
That self were hell to me

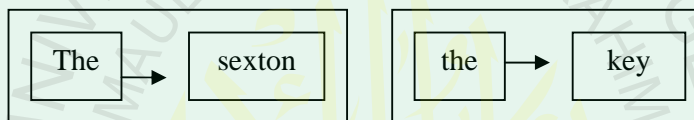
So we must keep apart,
You there, I here,
With just the door ajar
That oceans are,
And prayer,
And that pale sustenance,
Despair!

Datum 5.1 Behind the self



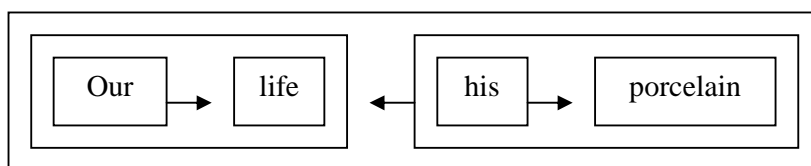
The phrase in the Chinese boxes above shows a structure of modification in the form of *noun phrase*. that is constructed from noun determiner “the” modifies noun “self” then this phrase is *noun phrase*.

Datum 5.2 The sexton keeps the key to,



There are two structures of modification in the phrase. The first is *the sexton*. It is *noun phrase* because the phrase is consisted of noun determiner “The” as a modifier and noun phrase “sexton” as a head. The second phrase is *noun phrase* too. It has the same construction as the first noun phrase. the modifier is noun determiner “the” and the head is noun “key”.

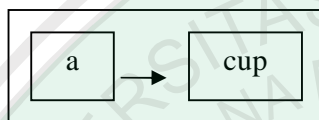
Datum 5.3 Our life his porcelain,



The phrase above shows three structures of modification in the form of *noun phrase*. The first is *Our life his porcelain* that is constructed from noun

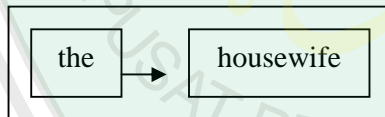
phrase “his porcelain” modifies another noun phrase “Our life”. The following noun phrase is *the tune*. It is constructed from possessive adjective “Our” as a modifier and noun “life” as a head .The next noun phrase is *his porcelain*. Possessive adjective “his” as a modifier and noun “porcelain” as a head.

Datum 5.4 Like a cup



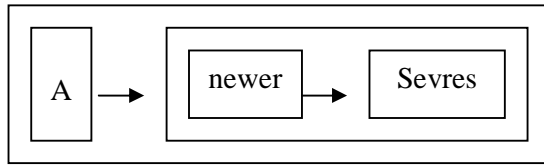
The phrase above, shows noun determiner “a” comes before noun, so its function is to modify the noun “cup”. So the structure of modification above is *noun phrase*.

Datum 5.5 Discarded of the housewife.



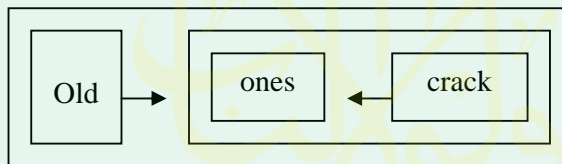
The Chinese Boxes show one structure of modification. The arrow shows that the noun determiner “the” as the modifier and the noun “housewife” as the head. So the structure of modification above is *noun phrase*.

Datum 5. 6 A newer Sevres pleases,



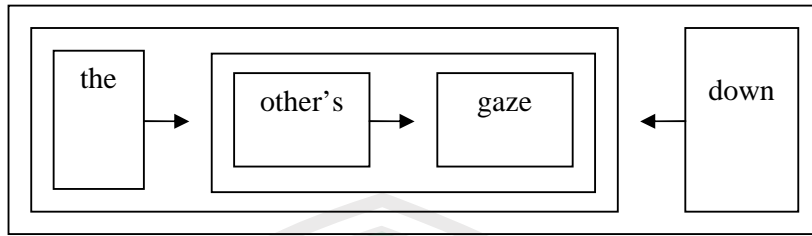
The phrase in the Chinese boxes above show two the structures of modification in the form of *noun phrase*. The first is *A newer Sevres* that is constructed from noun determiner “A” modifies noun phrase “newer Sevres” . The next phrase is *newer Sevres*, the arrow shows that the adjective ”newer” as a modifier and the noun “Sevres” as a head.

Datum 5.7 Old ones crack



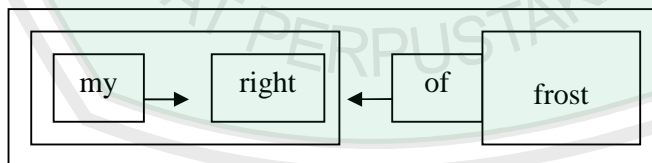
The phrase in the Chinese boxes above shows two the structures of modification in the form of *noun phrase*. The first is *Old ones crack* that is constructed from adjective “Old” modifies noun phrase “ones crack” . The following structure of modification in form of noun phrase is *ones crack*. It is constructed from noun “ones” as a modifier and noun “crack” as a head.

Datum 5.8 To shit the other's gaze down,-



The phrase above shows three structures of modification. The first is *the other's gaze down*. It is constructed from an adjective "down" modifies noun phrase "the other's gaze". So this phrase is called *noun phrase*. The following structure of modification in form of noun phrase is *the other's gaze*. It is constructed from noun determiner "the" as a modifier and noun phrase "other's gaze" as a head. The next phrase is *other's gaze*, the arrow shows that the noun possessive "other's" as a modifier and the noun "gaze" as a head. So the phrase is *noun phrase*.

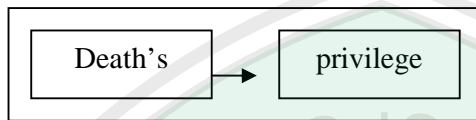
Datum 5.9 Without my right of frost,



The phrase above shows two the structures of modification in the form of *noun phrase*. The first is *my right of frost*. It is constructed from prepositional phrase "of frost" as a modifier and noun phrase "my right" as a head. So this phrase is *noun phrase*. The following structure of modification in form of *noun*

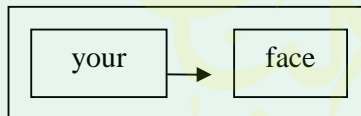
phrase is my right. It is constructed from possessive adjective “my” as a modifier and noun “right” as a head.

Datum 5.10 Death’s privilege?



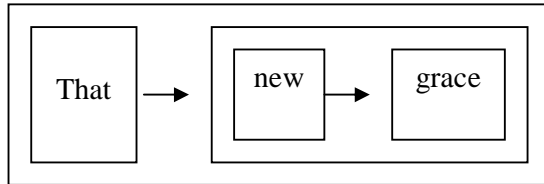
The above shows a structure of modification in the form of *noun phrase*. It is *Death’s privilege* that is constructed from “Death’s” as a modifier and the noun “privilege” as a head.

Datum 5.11 Because your face



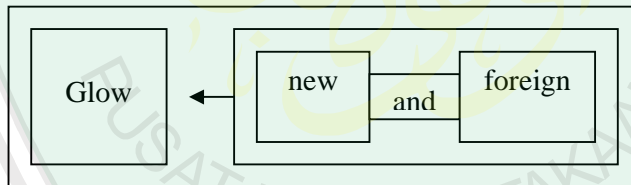
The phrase in the Chinese Boxes above shows a structure of modification. The arrow shows that the noun “face” as a head and the possessive adjective “your” as a modifier. So the structure of modification above is noun phrase.

Datum 5.12 That new grace



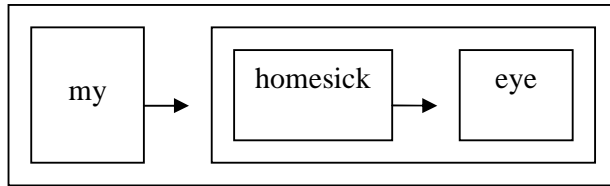
The phrase in the Chinese boxes above shows two structure of modification in the form of *noun phrase*. The first is *That new grace* in which it is constructed from noun determiner “That” modifies noun phrase “new grace”. So this phrase is *noun phrase*. The next phrase is *nee grace*, the arrow shows that the adjective “new” as a modifier and the noun “grace” as a head. So the phrase is *noun phrase*.

Datum 5.13 Glow plain and foreign



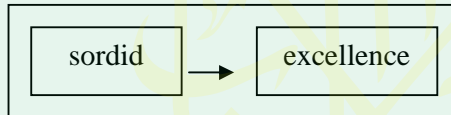
The phrase in the Chinese Boxes above shows a structure of modification. It is *Glow plain and foreign*. The head is noun “Glow”. The modifier of this phrase is adjective phrase (in form of structure of coordination) “new and foreign”. So it is called noun phrase.

Datum 5.14 On my homesick eye,



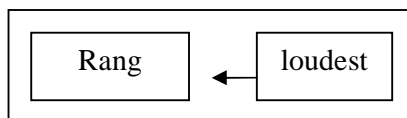
The phrase in the Chinese boxes above shows two the structures of modification in the form of *noun phrase*. The first is *my homesick eye*. It is constructed from possessive adjective “my” as a modifier and noun phrase “homesick eye” as a head. The next noun phrase is *homesick eye*, the arrow shows that the adjective “homesick” as a modifier and the noun “eye” as a head.

Datum 5.15 For sordid excellence



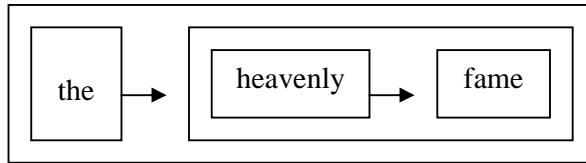
The phrase in the Chinese boxes above shows a structure of modification in the form of *noun phrase*. It is constructed from adjective “sordid” as a modifier and noun “excellence” as a head.

Datum 5.16 Rang loudest



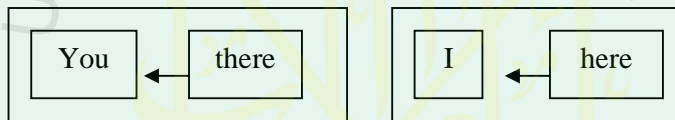
The phrase above shows one structure of modification. The arrow shows that the verb “Rang” as a head and the adjective “loudest” as a modifier. So the structure of modification above is noun phrase.

Datum 5.17 On the heavenly fame



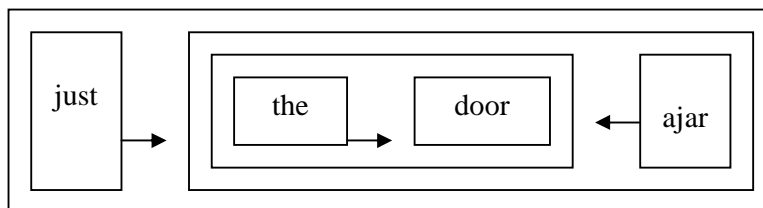
The phrase in the Chinese boxes above shows two structures of modification in the form of *noun phrase*. The first is *the heavenly fame*. It is constructed from noun determiner “the” modifies noun phrase “heavenly fame”. The next structure of modification come from the phrase *heavenly fame*, the arrow shows that the adjective “heavenly” as a modifier and the noun “fame” as a head.

Datum 5.18 You there, I here.



The phrase in the Chinese boxes above shows two structures of modification in the form of *noun phrase*. both of them have the same explanation. The first is *You there*. It is constructed from adverb “there” modifies noun “You”. The next is *I here*. adverb “here” modifies pronoun “I” .

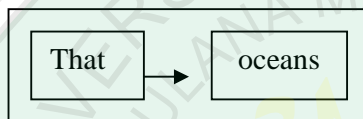
Datum 5.19 With just the door ajar



The phrase in the Chinese boxes above shows three structures of modification in the form of *noun phrase*. The first is *just the door ajar*. It is

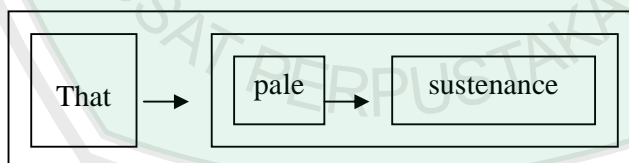
constructed from an adverb “just” modifies noun phrase “the door ajar”. The following structure of modification in form of noun phrase is *the door ajar*. It is constructed from adjective “ajar” as a modifier and noun phrase “the door” as a head. The next phrase is *the door*, the arrow shows that the noun determiner “the” as a modifier and the noun “door” as a head.

Datum 5.20 That oceans are,



The phrase in the Chinese boxes above shows a structure of modification in the form of *noun phrase*. It is *That oceans* that is constructed from noun determiner “That” modifies noun “oceans”..

Datum 5.21 And that pale sustenance,



There are two structures of modification in the form of *noun phrase are used in the phrase above*. The first is *That pale sustenance*. Noun determiner “That” modifies noun phrase “pale sustenance” . So this phrase is *noun phrase*. The next structure of modification come from the phrase *pale sustenance*, Adjective ”pale” as a modifier and noun “sustenance” as a head.

The result of the analysis on the fifth poem entitle *I cannot live with You* shows there are three kinds of structure of modification used, they are: (1) noun phrase, its amount is 32 phrases, (2) verb phrase, its number is 2 phrases, and (3) only a adjective phrase. Adverb phrase, preposition phrase and function word are not used in this poem.

The kind of structure of modification which is dominant used is noun phrase.

6. I heard a Fly buzz

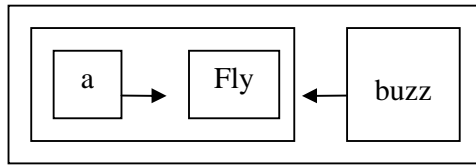
I heard a Fly buzz when I died
The Stillness in the Room
Was like the Stillness in the air
Between the heaves of Storm

The eyes around wrung them dry
And Breaths were gathering firm
For that last Onset when the King
Be witnessed in the room

I willed my keepsakes Signed away
What portions of me be
Assignable and then it was
There interposed a fly

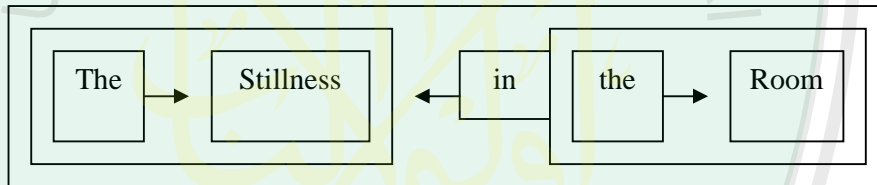
With Blue uncertain stumbling Buzz
Between the light and me
And then the windows failed and then
I could not see to see

Datum 6.1 heard a Fly buzz when I died



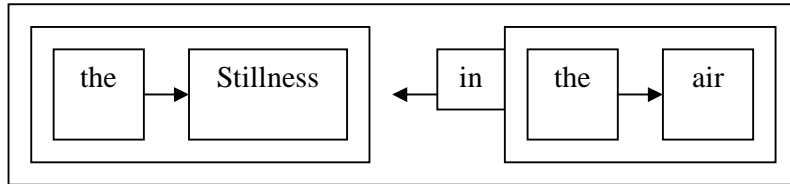
From the phrase above, can be found two structures of modification. It is *a Fly buzz*. Noun “buzz” as a modifier and noun phrase “a Fly” as a head. So the phrase is *noun phrase*. The next comes from the phrase *a Fly*. Noun determiner “a” as a modifier and noun “Fly” as a head. So phrase is called *noun phrase*.

Datum 6.2 The Stillness in the Room



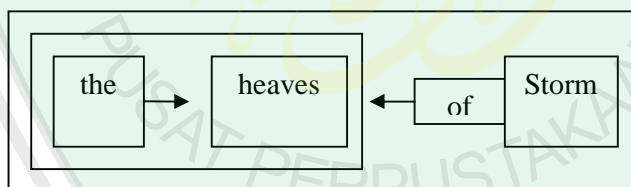
The phrase in the Chinese boxes above shows three structures of modification in the form of *noun phrase*. The first is *The Stillness In the room*. Prepositional phrase “ in the room”. as a modifier and noun phrase “ The Stillness” as a head. So it is noun phrase. The second is come from the phrase *The Stillness*. It is indicated by noun determiner “ The” modifies noun “Stillness. So it is called noun phrase too. The last structure of modification is found in the phrase above is *the room*. It is indicated by noun determiner “the” modifies noun “ room”

Datum 6.3 Was like the Stillness in the air



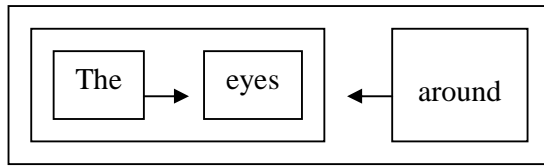
The phrase in the Chinese boxes above shows three structures of modification in the form of *noun phrase*. The first is *the Stillness in the air*. Prepositional phrase "in the air", is as a modifier and noun phrase "the Stillness" as a head. The second structure of modification can be read in the explanation of the same word in poetry number 6.2 The last structure of modification can be found in the phrase above is *the air*. It is indicated by noun determiner "the" modifies noun "air".

Datum 6.4 Between the heaves of Storm



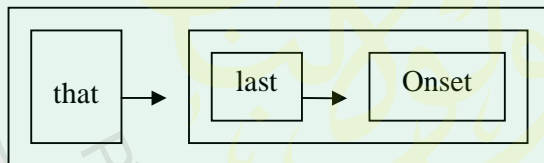
The phrase in the Chinese boxes above shows two structures of modification. The first is *the heaves of Storm*. Prepositional phrase "of Storm", as a modifier and noun phrase "the heaves" as a head. So it is noun phrase. The second is come from the phrase *The heaves*. It is indicated by noun determiner "The" modifies noun "heaves". So it is noun phrase too.

Datum 6.5 The eyes around wrung them dry

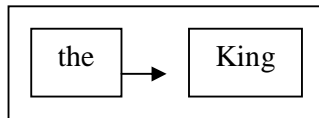


From the phrase above, can be found two structures of modification. The first is *The eyes around*. Adverb “Almost” as a modifier and noun phrase “The eyes” as a head. So it is *noun phrase*. The next comes from the phrase *The eyes*. Noun determiner “The” is as a modifier and the function of noun “eyes” is as a head. So the phrase is *noun phrase*.

Datum 6.6 For that last Onset when the King

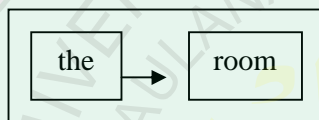


The phrase in the Chinese boxes above shows two structures of modification in the form of *noun phrase*. The first is *That last Onset*. Noun determiner “That” modifies noun phrase “last Onset”. So this phrase is *noun phrase*. The next structure of modification come from the phrase *last Onset*. The arrow shows that adjective ”last” as a modifier and the noun “Onset” as a head. So the phrase is *noun phrase*.



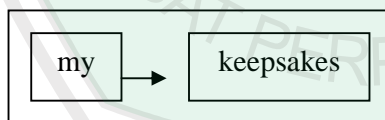
The phrase in the Chinese Boxes above shows one structure of modification. The arrow shows that the noun determiner "the" as a modifier and the noun "King" as a head. So the structure of modification above is *noun phrase*.

Datum 6.7 Be witnessed in the room



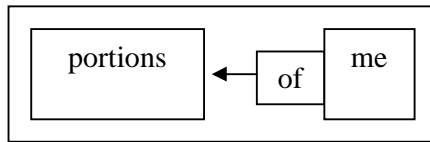
The phrase in the Chinese Boxes shows one structure of modification. The arrow shows that the noun determiner "the" as a modifier and the noun "room" as a head. So the structure of modification above is *noun phrase*.

Datum 6.8 I willed my keepsakes Signed away



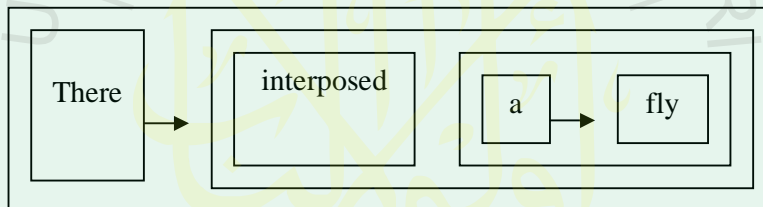
The Chinese Boxes show one structure of modification. The arrow shows that noun "keepsakes" as a head and possessive adjective "my" as a modifier. So *phrase* above is *noun phrase*.

Datum 6.9 What portions of me be



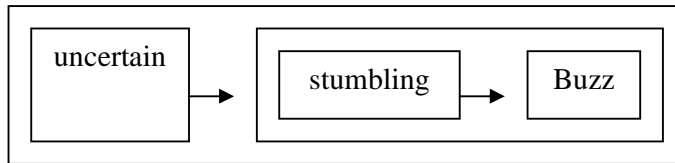
The phrase in the Chinese boxes above shows a structures of modification in the form of *noun phrase*. It is *portions of me*. Prepositional phrase “of me” modifies noun “portions”. So it is noun phrase.

Datum 6.10 There interposed a fly



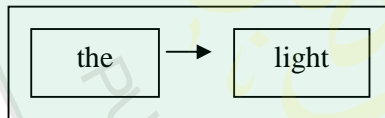
The phrase in the Chinese boxes above shows two structures of modification in the form of *noun phrase*. The first is *There interposed a fly*. It is constructed from adverb “There” modifies noun phrase “interposed a fly”. The following structure of modification in form of noun phrase is *a fly*. It is constructed from noun determiner “a” as a modifier and noun “fly” as a head.

Datum 6.11 With Blue uncertain stumbling Buzz



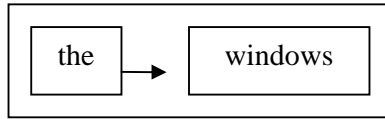
The phrase in the Chinese boxes above shows two structures of modification. The first is *uncertain stumbling Buzz*. It is constructed from an adjective “uncertain” modifies noun phrase “stumbling Buzz”. So this phrase is *noun phrase*. The following structure of modification in form of noun phrase is *stumbling Buzz*. It is constructed from an adjective “stumbling” as a modifier and noun “Buzz” as a head.

Datum 6.12 Between the light and me



The phrase in the Chinese boxes shows a structure of modification. The arrow shows that the noun determiner “the” as the modifier and the noun “light” as the head. So the structure of modification above is *noun phrase*.

Datum 6.13 And then the windows failed and then



The phrase above shows a structure of modification. The arrow shows that the noun determiner “the” as the modifier and the noun “windows” as the head. So the structure of modification above is *noun phrase*.

The result of the analysis on the third poem entitle *With a Flower* shows only a kind of phrase which is used in the poem, it is noun phrase and its number is 24 phrase. Verb phrase, adverb phrase, adjective phrase, preposition phrase and function word are not used in this poem.

certainly; the structure of modification which is commonly used is noun phrase.

4.2 Discussions

The research problems are answered by analyzing the data using the Chinese boxes theory. The findings of the research are presented in the form of table bellows;

No	Kinds of structure of modification	Number	
1.	N P (Noun as a head)	N P → N P	12
		V P → N P	0
		Adv P → N P	14
		Adj P → N P	19
		FW → N P	66
		P P → N P	17
		2.	V P (Verb as a head)
V P → V P	0		
Adv P → V P	4		
Adj P → V P	1		
FW → V P	3		
P P → V P	5		
3.	Adv P (Adverb as a head)		
		V P → Adv P	0
		Adv P → Adv P	2
		Adj P → Adv P	0
		FW → Adv P	0
		P P → Adv P	0
		4.	Adj P (Adjective as a head)
V P → Adj P	0		
Adv P → Adj P	1		
Adj P → Adj P	0		
FW → Adj P	4		
P P → Adj P	3		
5.	FW (Function Word as a head)		
		V P → FW	0
		Adv P → FW	0
		Adj P → FW	0
		FW → FW	0
		P P → FW	0
		6.	P P (Preposition as a head)
V P → P P	0		
Adv P → P P	0		
Adj P → P P	0		

FW	→	PP	0
PP	→	PP	0

The data in the table above show that there are five kinds of structures of modification used in some of Emily Dickinson's poems. Those kinds of structures of modification are: N P (Noun as a head), V P (Verb as a head), Adv P (Adverb as a head), and Adj P (Adjective as a head). There is no FW P (Function Word as a head), and P P (Preposition as a head) in the some of Emily Dickinson's poems.

Based on the modifier, N P (Noun as a head) which are used can be divided into four kinds. They are: 1) N P modifies N P, 2) P P modifies N P, 3) Adj P modifies N P, 4) FW modifies N P, 5) Adv P modifies N P. V P (Verb as a head) can be divided into five kinds. They are: 1) N P modifies V P, 2) Adv P modifies V P, 3) P P modifies V P, 4) FW modifies V P modifies, 5) Adj P modifies V P. Only one Adv P (Adverb as a head) is used, that it is: Adv P modifies Adv P. Adj P (Adjective as a head) can be divided into three kinds, they are: 1) Adv P modifies Adj P, 2) P P modifies Adj P, 3) FW modifies Adj P.

It is known from the table above that the dominant phrase is noun phrase, especially; noun phrase that is constructed from "noun" as a head and "noun determiner (function word)" as the modifier.

CHAPTER V

CONCLISIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Having analyzed the structure of modification found on some Emily Dickinson's poems by using Nelson Francis' theory. This chapter presents the conclusions and suggestions dealing with the finding of this research.

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the findings and discussions, are found the structures of modification that are used in some of Emily Dickinson's poems. The five kinds of structure of modification are found based on the data are: *noun phrase* (that is modified by noun phrase, preposition phrase, adjective phrase, function word, and adverb phrase). *Verb phrase* (that is modified by noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, preposition phrase, and function word), *adverb phrase* (the modifier is adverb), *adjective phrase* (that is modified by Adverb phrase, preposition phrase, and function word), and *function word* (it is modified by function word).

The conclusion is the structure of modification based on the Francis' theory used in Emily Dickinson's poems except prepositional phrase. The dominant head that is used is noun in which, it is modified by function word. So the dominant phrase used in the data is noun phrase.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the result of this research, the researcher suggests to the students of the states of Islamic University of Malang (UIN Malang), other researchers, and who read this research. The suggestions are as follows:

1. The students who want to improve their knowledge deeply in studying syntax especially in structure of modification are suggested to understand the part of speech well to know and to understand what kind of the phrase in syntactical structure, so that they can make good phrases structures.
2. The researcher suggests that future researchers conduct similar theme of study with more complete data and discussions. They can use others theories to analyze the same theme or another syntactical structures such as structure of predication, structure of complementation, and structure of coordination.
3. The researcher also suggest to the readers pay more attention of reading Emily's poems because her poems use solitary language. Take the positive thing from her poems.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

- Arifin, Zaenal & Juaniyah, H.M. 2008. *Sintaksis*. Jakarta: PT Grasindo.
- Azar, Betty Schampfer. 1989. *Understanding and Using English Grammar*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall Regents. Inc.
- Boy, Lim Kiat. 1975. *An Introduction in Language Techer*. Singapore: Singapore University Press.
- Brinton, Lauel J. 2000. *The Structure of Modern English: A Linguistic Introduction*. Amsterdan / Philadelphia: John Benjamin Publishing.
- Crystal, David. 1987. *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language*. Cambridge: Cambrige University Press.
- Dickinson, Emily. 2006. *Emily Dickinson's poems*. Retrived on April 2, 2008 from <http://www.kyrene.k12.us/schools/brisas/sunda/poets/dickinson.htm>.
- Farida. 2005. A Study on Structure of Modification used in The English Children songs. Malang. Institute of Foreign Language (STIBA) Malang.
- Finegan, Edward. 2004. *Language: Its Structure and Use*. Fourth edition. United States of America: Thomson Wdsworth Press.
- Francis, W Nelson. 1958. *The Structure of American English*. New York. The Roland
- Frank, Marcella. 1972. *Modern English*. New Jersey. Prentice Hall. Inc.
- Hornby A.S. 1994. *Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary*. Britain: Oxford University Press.
- Klammer, TP, Schuiz,MR & Volpe, AD. 2007. *Analyzing English Grammar*. Person Educated. Inc. United State.
- Krohn, Robert. 1986. *English Sentence Structure*. USA: The University of Michigan Press.

- Latief, Muhammad Adnan. 1995. *English Syntax: Analisis Kalimat dengan Pendekatan Struktural dan Transformasional*. Surabaya: Penerbit Karya Abditama.
- Moleong, Lexy, J. 2005. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Matthew, P. H. 1981. *Syntax*. Cambridge London. Melbourne. Cambridge University Press.
- Nida, Eugene, A. 1949. *Morphology: The Descriptive Analysis of Words*. New York: The University of Michigan Press.
- Novarianti, D E. 2005. *A Study on Structure of Modification used in Headlines of Jakarta Post*. Malang. Institute of Foreign Language (STIBA) Malang.
- Picket, Velma B & Elson, Benjamin F. 1987. *Morphology and Syntax.*, summer Institute of Linguistics, Inc. Dallas. Texas.
- Plag, Ingo. 2003. *Word-formation in English*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Press CO.
- Reaske, Cristopher, R. 1966. *How to Analyze Poetry*. New York. USA: Monarch Presss.
- Soemarno, Thomas. 2001. *Cara Menafsirkan Frasa Nomina & Kalimat*. Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University Press.
- Verhar, J. I. W. M. 1988. *Pengantar Linguistik*. Yogyakarta: Gaja Mada University Press.
- Wekker, H & Hegeman, L, 1994. *A Modern Course in English Syntax*. Croon Helm. Ltd. New York.
- Yule, George. 1985. *The Study of Language: An Introduction*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Appendix 1: Kinds of Emily Dickinson's poems that be analyzed

1. Because I could not Stop for Death

Because I could not stop for death
He kindly stopped from me
The carriage held but just Ourselves
And Immortality.

We slowly drove He knew no haste
And I had to put away
My labor and my leisure too,
For His Civility

We passed the school, where Children strove
At Recess in the Ring
We passed the Fields of Gazing Grain
We passed the Setting Sun

Or rather He passed us
The Dews drew quivering and chill
For only Gossamer, my Gown
My Tipped only Tulle

We paused before a House that seemed
A swelling of the Ground
The Roof was scarcely visible
The Cornice in the Ground

Since then 'tis Centuries and yet
Feels shorter than the day
I first surmised the Horses' Heads
Were toward Eternity

2. Hope is the Thing with Feathers

Hope is the thing with feathers
That perches in the soul,
And sings the tune without the words,
And never stops at all,

The sweetest in the gale is heard;
And sore must be the storm
That could abash the little bird
That kept so many warm.

I've heard it in the chillest land,
And on the strongest sea;
Yet, never, in the extremity,
It asked a crumb of me.

3. With a Flower

I hide myself within my flower,
That wearing on your breast,
You, unsuspecting, wear me too –
And angels know the rest.

I hide myself within my flower,
That, fading from your vase,
You, unsuspecting, feel for me
Almost a loneliness.

4. I Died for Beauty, but was Scarce

I died for beauty, but was scarce
Adjusted in the tomb,
When one who died for truth was lain
In an adjoining room

He questioned softly why I failed?
“For beauty,” I replied,
“And I for truth,- the two are one;
We brethren are,” he said.

And so, as kinsmen met a night,
We talked between the rooms,
Until the most had reached our lips,
And covered up our names.

5. I cannot live with You

I CANNOT live with you,
I would be life,
And life is over there
Behind the self

The sexton keeps the key to,
Putting up
Our life, his porcelain,
Like a cup

Discarded of the housewife,
Quaint or broken;
A newer Sevres pleases,
Old ones crack.

I could not die with you,
For one must wait
To shift the other's gaze down,-
You could not.

And I could I stand by
And see you freeze,
Without my right of frost,
Death's privilege?

Nor could I rise with you,
Because your face
Would put out Jesus',
That new grace
Glow plain and foreign
On my homesick eye,
Except that you, than he
Shone closer by.

They'd judge us how?
For you served Heaven, you know,
Or sought to;
I could not,

Because you saturated sight,
And I had no more eyes
For sordid excellence
As Paradise.

And were you lost, I would be,
Though my name
Rang loudest
On the heavenly fame

And were you saved,
And I condemned to be
Where you were not,
That self were hell to me

So we must keep apart,
You there, I here,
With just the door ajar
That oceans are,
And prayer,
And that pale sustenance,
Despair!

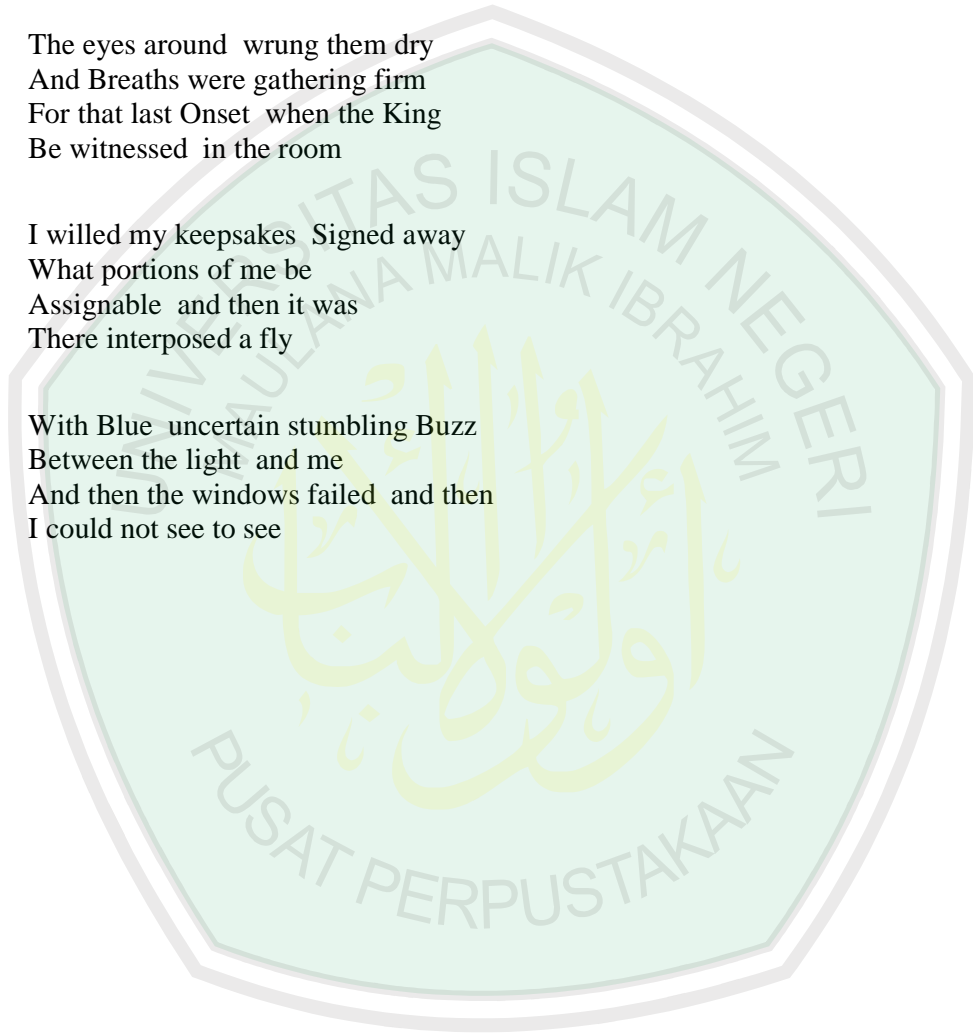
6. I heard a Fly buzz

I heard a Fly buzz when I died
The Stillness in the Room
Was like the Stillness in the air
Between the heavens of Storm

The eyes around wrung them dry
And Breaths were gathering firm
For that last Onset when the King
Be witnessed in the room

I willed my keepsakes Signed away
What portions of me be
Assignable and then it was
There interposed a fly

With Blue uncertain stumbling Buzz
Between the light and me
And then the windows failed and then
I could not see to see



Appendix 2: Kinds of Head and Modifiers Found in Some of Emily Dickinson's poems.

Title of Dickinson's Poems	Datum Number	Sentences of Dickinson's Poems	Head	Kinds of head in Francis' theory (1958)						Modifier	Kinds of modifiers in Francis' theory (1958)					
				NP	VP	Adv P	Adj P	FW	PP		NP	VP	Adv P	Adj P	PP	FW
1. Because I could not Stop for Death	1.1	Because <u>I could not stop for death</u>	Stop		X					for Death					X	
	1.2	He <u>kindly</u> stopped from me	Stopped from me	X						kindly			X			
			Stopped	X						from me					X	
	1.3	<u>The carriage</u> held but just Ourselves	carriage	X						The						X
	1.4	We <u>slowly</u> drove He knew <u>no haste</u>	Drove		X					slowly			X			
			haste	X						no			X			
	1.5	<u>My labor and my leisure</u> too.	Labor		X					My						X
			Leisure		X					My						X
			My labor and my leisure (comp)	comp						too			X			
	1.6	We passed <u>the school</u> , where Children strove	school	X						the						X
1.7	For <u>His Civility</u>	Civility	X						His						X	
1.8	<u>At Recess</u> in the Ring	Ring	X						the						X	
		At Recess	X						in the Ring					X		

Appendix 2: Kinds of Head and Modifiers Found in Some of Emily Dickinson's poems.

Title of Dickinson's Poems	Datum Number	Sentences of Dickinson's Poems	Head	Kinds of head in Francis' theory (1958)						Modifier	Kinds of modifiers in Francis' theory (1958)					
				NP	VP	Adv P	Adj P	FW	PP		NP	VP	Adv P	Adj P	PP	FW
	1.9	We passed <u>the Fields of Gazing Grain</u>	Fields	X						the						X
			the Fields	X						of Gazing Grain					X	
			Gazing		X					Grain	X					
	1.10	We passed <u>the Setting Sun</u>	Setting	X						the						X
			Setting	X						sun	X					
	1.11	<u>The Dews</u> drew quivering and chill	Dews	X						the						X
	1.12	<u>For only Gossamer, my Gown</u>	gossamer	X						only			X			
			gown	X						my						X
			my Gown	X						For only Gossamer					X	
	1.13	<u>My Tipped only Tulle</u>	Tipped	X						my						X
			Tulle	X						only			X			
			My Tipped	X						only Tulle	X					
	1.14	<u>We paused before a House that seemed</u>	House	X						a						X
			We paused		X					before a House that seemed					X	

Appendix 2: Kinds of Head and Modifiers Found in Some of Emily Dickinson's poems.

Title of Dickinson's Poems	Datum Number	Sentences of Dickinson's Poems	Head	Kinds of head in Francis' theory (1958)						Modifier	Kinds of modifiers in Francis' theory (1958)					
				NP	VP	Adv P	Adj P	FW	PP		NP	VP	Adv P	Adj P	PP	FW
	1.15	<u>A swelling of the Ground</u>	Swelling	X						a						X
			Ground	X						the						X
			swelling	X						of the ground					X	
	1.16	<u>The Roof was scarcely visible</u>	Roof	X						the						X
			Visible				X			scarcely		X				
	1.17	<u>The Cornice in the Ground</u>	Cornice	X						the						X
			Ground	X						the					X	
			The Cornice	X						in the Ground					X	
	1.18	<u>Feels shorter than the day</u>	Day	X						the						X
			Shorter				X			than the day					X	
	1.19	<u>I first surmised the Horses' Heads</u>	Horses' Heads	X						the						X
			Heads	X						Horses'	X					
2. Hope is the Thing with Feathers	2.1	<u>Hope is the thing with feathers</u>	the Thing	X						with Feathers					X	
			Thing	X						the					X	
	2.2	<u>That perches in the soul.</u>	That perches	X						in the soul					X	
			Perches	X						That					X	
			Soul	X						the					X	

Appendix 2: Kinds of Head and Modifiers Found in Some of Emily Dickinson's poems.

Title of Dickinson's Poems	Datum Number	Sentences of Dickinson's Poems	Head	Kinds of head in Francis' theory (1958)						Modifier	Kinds of modifiers in Francis' theory (1958)							
				NP	VP	Adv P	Adj P	FW	PP		NP	VP	Adv P	Adj P	PP	FW		
	2.3	And sings <u>the tune without the words.</u>	the tune	X							without the words					X		
			tune	X							the							X
			words	X							the							
	2.4	And <u>never stops at all.</u>	Stops at all		X						never			X				
	2.5	<u>The sweetest in the gale is heard;</u>	The sweetest					X			in the gale					X		
			Sweetest					X			the							X
			Gale	X							the							X
	2.6	And sore must be <u>the storm</u>	storm	X							the							X
	2.7	That could abase <u>the little bird</u>	little bird	X							the							
bird			X							little				X				
2.8	That kept <u>so many warm.</u>	many						X		so			X					
		warm					X			many								X
2.9	I've heard <u>it in the chilliest land.</u>	land	X							chilliest				X				
		Chilliest land					X			the								X
		it	X							in the chilliest land				X				

Appendix 2: Kinds of Head and Modifiers Found in Some of Emily Dickinson's poems.

Title of Dickinson's Poems	Datum Number	Sentences of Dickinson's Poems	Head	Kinds of head in Francis' theory (1958)						Modifier	Kinds of modifiers in Francis' theory (1958)						
				NP	VP	Adv P	Adj P	FW	PP		NP	VP	Adv P	Adj P	PP	FW	
	2.10	And on <u>the strongest sea;</u>	strongest sea	X						the						X	
			sea	X						strongest				X			
	2.11	<u>Yet, never, in the extremity.</u>	In the extremity	X						Yet never			X				
			never			X				yet			X				
3. With a Flower	3.1	I hide <u>myself within my flower.</u>	Flower	X						my						X	
			myself	X						within my flower					X		
	3.2	That wearing on <u>your breast.</u>	breast	X						your						X	
	3.3	And angels know <u>the rest.</u>	rest	X						rest						X	
	3.4	I hide myself within <u>my flower.</u>	flower	X						my						X	
	3.5	<u>That, fading from your vase,</u>	fading from your vase,	X							that	X					
			fading	X							from your vase					X	
			vase	X							your						X

Appendix 2: Kinds of Head and Modifiers Found in Some of Emily Dickinson's poems.

Title of Dickinson's Poems	Datum Number	Sentences of Dickinson's Poems	Head	Kinds of head in Francis' theory (1958)						Modifier	Kinds of modifiers in Francis' theory (1958)					
				NP	VP	Adv P	Adj P	FW	PP		NP	VP	Adv P	Adj P	PP	FW
	3.6	<u>You, unsuspecting, feel for me</u>	You unsuspecting feel	X						for me					X	
			you	X						unsuspecting feel	X					
			feel	X						unsuspecting				X		
	3.7	<u>Almost a loneliness.</u>	a loneliness	X						Almost			X			
			loneliness	X						a						X
4. I Died for Beauty, but was Scarce	4.1	<u>I died for beauty,</u> but was scarce	Died		X					for beauty					X	
	4.2	<u>Adjusted in the tomb.</u>	Adjusted				X			in the tomb					X	
			Tomb	X						the						X
	4.3	<u>In an adjoining room</u>	Room	X						adjoining				X		
			adjoining room	X						an						X
	4.4	<u>And so, as kinsmen met a night,</u>	Kinsmen met a night	X						As			X			
			Met		X					a night	X					
Nigh			X						a						X	
4.5	<u>We talked between the rooms,</u>	as kinsmen met a night	X						so			X				
		Talked		X					between the						X	
			rooms	X					rooms						X	
			the						the							

Appendix 2: Kinds of Head and Modifiers Found in Some of Emily Dickinson's poems.

Title of Dickinson's Poems	Datum Number	Sentences of Dickinson's Poems	Head	Kinds of head in Francis' theory (1958)						Modifier	Kinds of modifiers in Francis' theory (1958)					
				NP	VP	Adv P	Adj P	FW	PP		NP	VP	Adv P	Adj P	PP	FW
	4.6	Until <u>the most</u> had reached <u>our lips</u> .	most	X						our						X
			lips	X						the						X
	4.7	And <u>covered up</u> <u>our names</u> .	names	X						our						X
			covered		X					up		X				
5. I cannot live with You	5.1	Behind <u>the self</u>	self	X						the						X
	5.2	The sexton keeps <u>the key</u> to,	sexton	X						the						X
			key	X						the						X
	5.3	<u>Our life, his</u> <u>porcelain</u> .	Life	X						Our						X
			Porcelain	X						His						X
	5.4	Like <u>a cup</u>	Cup	X						a						X
	5.5	Discarded of <u>the housewife</u> .	Housewife		X					the						X
	5.6	<u>A newer</u> Sevres pleases,	Newer					X		A						X
			Sevres	X						newer				X		
	5.7	<u>Old ones</u> crack	Ones crack	X						old				X		
			crack	X						Ones	X					
5.8	To shit the <u>other's</u> <u>gaze down</u> ,-	Gaze	X						other's	X						
		gaze	X						down				X			
		other's gaze	X						the						X	
5.9	Without <u>my right</u> of frost.	right	X						my						X	
		my right	X						of frost					X		
5.10	<u>Death's</u> <u>privilege?</u>	privilege	X						Death's	X						
5.11	Because <u>your face</u>	Face	X						your						X	

Appendix 2: Kinds of Head and Modifiers Found in Some of Emily Dickinson's poems.

Title of Dickinson's Poems	Datum Number	Sentences of Dickinson's Poems	Head	Kinds of head in Francis' theory (1958)						Modifier	Kinds of modifiers in Francis' theory (1958)					
				NP	VP	Adv P	Adj P	FW	PP		NP	VP	Adv P	Adj P	PP	FW
	5.12	<u>That new grace</u>	new grace	X						That	X					
	5.13	<u>Glow plain and foreign</u>	grace	X						New			X			
			Glow	X						plain and foreign			X			
	5.14	<u>On my homesick eye.</u>	homesick eye	X						my					X	
			eye	X						homesick			X			
	5.15	<u>For sordid excellence</u>	Excellence	X						sordid			X			
	5.16	<u>Rang loudest</u>	Rang		X					loudest			X			
	5.17	<u>On the heavenly fame</u>	heavenly fame	X						the					X	
			fame	X						heavenly			X			
	5.18	<u>You there, I here.</u>	You	X						There		X				
			I	X						Here		X				
	5.19	<u>With just the door ajar</u>	the door ajar	X						just		X				
			the door	X						ajar			X			
			door	X						the					X	
	5.20	<u>That oceans are,</u>	Oceans	X						That					X	
	5.21	<u>And that pale sustenance.</u>	pale sustenance	X						that	X					
			sustenance	X						pale			X			

Appendix 2: Kinds of Head and Modifiers Found in Some of Emily Dickinson's poems.

Title of Dickinson's Poems	Datum Number	Sentences of Dickinson's Poems	Head	Kinds of head in Francis' theory (1958)						Modifier	Kinds of modifiers in Francis' theory (1958)						
				NP	VP	Adv P	Adj P	FW	PP		NP	VP	Adv P	Adj P	PP	FW	
6. I heard a Fly buzz	6.1	I heard a <u>Fly buzz</u> when I died	Fly	X						a						X	
			a Fly	X						buzz	X						
	6.2	<u>The Stillness in the Room</u>	Stillness	X						The							X
			The Stillness	X						in the Room					X		
			Room	X						the					X		
	6.3	Was like <u>the Stillness in the air</u>	Stillness	X						the							X
			Stillness	X						in the air					X		
			air	X						the							X
	6.4	Between <u>the heaves of Storm</u>	heaves	X						the							X
			the heaves	X						of Storm					X		
	6.5	<u>The eyes around</u> wrung them dry	eyes	X						The							X
			The eyes	X						around		X					
	6.6	For <u>that last Onset</u> when <u>the King</u>	last Onset	X						that	X						
			Onset	X						last				X			
King			X						the							X	
6.7	Be witnessed in <u>the Room</u>	Room	X						The							X	
6.8	I willed <u>my keepsakes</u> Signed away	Keepsakes	X						my							X	

Appendix 2: Kinds of Head and Modifiers Found in Some of Emily Dickinson's poems.

Title of Dickinson's Poems	Datum Number	Sentences of Dickinson's Poems	Head	Kinds of head in Francis' theory (1958)						Modifier	Kinds of modifiers in Francis' theory (1958)					
				NP	VP	Adv P	Adj P	FW	PP		NP	VP	Adv P	Adj P	PP	FW
	6.9	What <u>portions</u> of <u>me</u> be	Portions	X						of me					X	
	6.10	<u>There interposed a fly</u>	Fly	X						a						X
interposed a fly (comp)			comp							There		X				
	6.11	With <u>Blue uncertain stumbling Buzz</u>	Stumbling	X						uncertain			X			
Buzz			X							Stumbling			X			
	6.12	Between <u>the light</u> and me	light	X						The						X
	6.13	And then <u>the windows</u> failed and then	windows	X						The						X



**JURUSAN BAHASA INGGRIS
FAKULTAS HUMANIORA DAN BUDAYA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MALANG**

. Gajayana 50 Malang Telp. (0341) 551354 Fax. (0341) 572533

BUKTI KONSULTASI

Nama Mahasiswa : ASMAUL KHUSNAH
Nim : 04320059
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Pembimbing : Dr. H. Dimjadi Ahmadin M.Pd
Judul : ***SYNTACTICAL STRUCTURE ANALYSIS ON EMILY
DICKINSON'S POEMS***

No	Tanggal	Hal yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda tangan
1.	23 - 3 - 2008	Konsultasi Judul	1.
2.	30 - 6 - 2008	Seminar Proposal	2.
3.	03 - 10 - 2008	Konsultasi Bab I	3.
4.	08 - 10 - 2008	Revisi Bab 1	4.
5.	16 - 10 - 2008	Konsultasi Bab II, III	5.
6.	21 - 10 - 2008	Revisi Bab II, III	6.
7.	23 - 10 - 2008	Konsultasi Bab IV, V	7.
8.	23 - 11- 2008	Revisi Bab IV, V,	8.
9.	25 - 11- 2008	Konsultasi Abstract	9.
10.	27 - 11- 2008	Revisi Abstract	10.
11.	28 - 11 - 2008	Acc Keseluruhan	11.

Malang, November 28 2008

**Mengetahui,
Dekan
Fakultas Humaniora dan Budaya
Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN)**

**Dr. H. Dimjati Ahmadin M.Pd
NIP 150 035 072**

CURRICULUM VITAE

A. Personal Identity

1. Name : Asmaul Khusnah
2. Place / Date of Birth : Lamongan, March 13 1984
3. Home Address : Jl. Babut Tubah 028 / 005 Labuhan 62263
Brondong - Lamongan
4. Nationality : Indonesian
5. Religion : Islam
6. Sex : Female
7. Marital Status : Single

B. Educational Background

1. TK Sidayu Gresik (1990 - 1992)
2. SDM Sidayu Gresik (1992 - 1997)
3. SMPM 12. Pon-Pes Al-Ishlah Paciran Lamongan (1997 - 2000)
4. SMAN 3 Tuban (2000 – 2003)
5. S1 Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris UIN Malang (2004 - 2008)
6. Akta IV UIN Malang (2007 - 2008)