

**BINDING PATTERN OF SHORT STORY IN WORDFEST
COMPETITION 2013**

THESIS

Presented to

Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang

By

Dewi Menur

NIM. 10320024



ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LETTERS DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

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MALANG**

2014

APPROVAL SHEET

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has been approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirement for
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in Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang.

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STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

I declare that the thesis I have written entitled *Binding Pattren of Short Story in WordFest Competioion 2013* is truly my original work. This study is completed to fulfill the requirement for the degree of *SarjanaSastra (S.S)* in the English Languageand Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang. The content of this thesis does not incorporate to any materials previously written or published by another person except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. With respect of that, I am the only person who is responsible for any objection or claim from others.

The Author,

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MOTTO

*“Even when you only have an average talent. With perseverance, you will attain
all your goals”*

[Redjeki Agoestyowati]



DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to

My beloved parents,

Bapak Suhardono, ibuk Wiwik Kustiwi

and My brother



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All the goodness to Allah, He is the Lord of the world, who has been giving me His mercies and blessings in accomplishing this study. Prayers and peace be upon Muhammad, His servant and messenger, who has been guided us from the stupidity to the cleverness namely Islam.

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I extend my wholehearted thanks for my family, especially Bapak and Ibuk, Brother Loka Jaya fully supporting me in my whole life. Last but not least, I would like to express my sincere thanks all of my friends in English Literature that I could not mentioned one by one. Also a special friends of mine; Jamilatuz Zahro, Hanik Fitria N, and Vega Lofira Vazza those who kindly help me and are not mentioned here yet. Due to their great love, prayers, and motivation, I own my opportunities to complete this study.

Malang, 09 September 2014

Dewi Menur

ABSTRACT

Menur, Dewi 2014. *Binding Pattern of The Short Story in WordFest Competition 2014*. Thesis, English Language and Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

Advisor : Dr. Rohmani Nur Indah, M. Pd

Key Words : Binding theory, binding principle, WordFest

Binding theory is one of the syntax theories which describe structure of the sentences or clauses involving Noun Phrases (NPs). This study provides the analysis on the type of binding principle in clauses or sentences with the criteria of three kinds of binding theory such as R-expression, pronoun, and anaphor.

The design used in this study is descriptive qualitative that explores clauses or sentence using binding pattern. The data source is three short stories from WordFest 2013. The data are collected by categorizing the data into independent or dependent clauses and coding the sentences. Then, the selected complex sentences or clauses that are included into binding category as binding principles are analyzed.

Based on the findings, this study concludes that not all types of binding principle are used by every sentences or clauses in the short stories. Most frequently used type is binding principle C. This data which is every noun phrases in complex sentence or clauses does not bind and it stands alone in every phrases. Binding principle type A and type B also have characteristic in a sentence or clause. There are two situations in the anaphor which refers to the antecedent in a clause. The situation of binding principle B in complex sentences and clauses has characteristic in locality constrains that is influenced by binding domain. In short story as used in the data the binding principle B that applied in embedded clauses having more pronouns. While, binding principle A is seldom used as the anaphor only occurs in some sentences of the short stories.

It is suggested for the other researcher to continue the study in the similar object, a miscellany of domain violations to develop binding theory or binding pattern by providing tree diagrams or Chinese box.

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REFERENCES



ديوي منور، 2014، أسلوب الإلتزام بقصة قصيرة في مسابقة وورفيس (wordfest)، 2014، البحث الجامعي، قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وأدبها، كلية علوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية بمالانج.

المشرفة : الدكتورة رحماني نور إنداه الماجستير

الكلمات الأساسية : نظرية الإلتزام، أصول الإلتزام، وورفيس (wordfest).

نظرية الإلتزام هو من نظرية النحو الذي يشرح تركيب الجملة و يتضمن الإسم، يحاضر هذا التعليم تحليل الشاكلة في أصول الإلتزام في البند أو الجملة بثلاثة أنواع من نظرية الإلتزام مثل R- التعبير، ضمير و الجنس.

في هذه طريقة التعليم تستخدم طريقة الوصفي والكيفي وهي البحث البند والجملة الذي يستخدم نظرية الإلتزام، كان في مصادر البيانات ثلاثة قصص قصيرة من وورفيس (wordfest) 2013، جمع البيانات إلى المستقل أو عالية البند برموز من الجملة، ثم تحليل أصول الإلتزام.

أما نتائج هذا البحث هو ليس كل أنواع من الإلتزام يستطيع أن يستخدم في كل الجملة في قصة قصيرة. في هذا التعليم تستخدم تكرارا من نوع ج، هذه البيانات كل نون العبارة في صعوبة الجملة غير ملزمة وقائمة بذاتها في كل العبارة أصول الإلتزام نوع أ و نوع ب لديهما الخصائص في الجملة أو العبارة. كان يرجع الجنس إلى سابق من العبارة. في أصول الإلتزام في صعوبة الجملة نوع ب لديه الخصائص من مشكلة المكان الذي تتأثر على صقع الإلتزام. في قصة قصيرة تستخدم بيانات أصول الإلتزام من نوع ب الذي يطبق في عالية العبارة لديه ضمير. حينما أصول الإلتزام نوع أ يستخدم نادرا كما الجنس ويحدث في بعض الجملة في قصة قصيرة.

في هذا البحث يقترح إلى الباحث الآخر لاستمرار هذا البحث سواء من الأغراض، انتهاء منطقة جمع الجملة لتطوير نظرية الإلتزام بجهر شجرة رسم البياني أو صندوق الصينية.

ABSTRACT

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The design used in this study is descriptive qualitative that explores clauses or sentence using binding pattern. The data source is three short stories from WordFest 2013. The data are collected by categorizing the data into independent or dependent clauses and coding the sentences. Then, the selected complex sentences or clauses that are included into binding category as binding principles are analyzed.

Based on the findings, this study concludes that not all types of binding principle are used by every sentences or clauses in the short stories. Most frequently used type is binding principle C. This data which is every noun phrases in complex sentence or clauses does not bind and it stands alone in every phrases. Binding principle type A and type B also have characteristic in a sentence or clause. There are two situations in the anaphor which refers to the antecedent in a clause. The situation of binding principle B in complex sentences and clauses has characteristic in locality constrains that is influenced by binding domain. In short story as used in the data the binding principle B that applied in embedded clauses having more pronouns. While, binding principle A is seldom used as the anaphor only occurs in some sentences of the short stories.

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ABSTRAK

Menur, Dewi 2014. *Binding Pattern of The Short Story in WordFest Competition 2014*. Skripsi, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Dr. Rohmani Nur Indah, M. Pd

Kata Kunci : Binding teori, binding principle, WordFest

Teori binding adalah salah satu teori sintaksis yang mana menjelaskan tentang susunan kalimat atau klausa melibatkan Noun Phrases (NPs). Pembelajaran ini menyajikan analisis tipe pada prinsip binding di klausa atau kalimat dengan kriteria tiga jenis teori binding seperti R-expression, pronoun, dan anaphor.

Metode pembelajaran ini yang dipakai adalah deskriptif kualitatif yang mana menyelidiki klausa dan kalimat menggunakan pola binding. Pada sumber data terdapat tiga cerita pendek dari WordFest 2013. Data dikumpulkan dengan mengelompokkan data ke independen atau dependen klausa dengan kode dalam kalimat. Kemudian, pilih kalimat lengkap atau klausa yang tergolong pada kategori binding seperti prinsip binding yang dianalisis.

Berdasarkan penemuan, pembahasan ini menyimpulkan yang mana tidak semua tipe binding principle dipakai oleh setiap klausa atau kalimat di cerita pendek. Dalam pembelajaran ini paling sering dipakai dalam prinsip binding tipe C. Data ini yang mana setiap noun phrase di kalimat kompleks atau klausa tidak mengikat dan itu berdiri sendiri di setiap frasa. Prinsip binding tipe A dan tipe B juga mempunyai karakteristik di sebuah kalimat dan klausa. Ada dua situasi di sebuah anaphor yang mana mengacu pada sebuah antecedent didalam klausa. Pada situasi prinsip binding tipe B di kalimat kompleks dan klausa mempunyai karakteristik kendala lokalitas yang mana dipengaruhi oleh wilayah binding. Di cerita pendek yang dipakai pada data prinsip binding tipe B yang mana diterapkan di dependen klausa mempunyai beberapa pronoun. Sedangkan, prinsip binding tipe A jarang digunakan sebagai anaphor hanya terjadi di beberapa kalimat pada cerita pendek.

Dalam penelitian ini disarankan untuk peneliti yang lain dalam melanjutkan penelitian ini dengan kesamaan objek, sebuah pelanggaran pada pengelompokan wilayah kalimat to pengembangan binding teori atau pola binding dengan menyediakan diagram pohon atau kotak Chinese.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background of the study, problem of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, research method, and definition of the key terms.

1.1. Background of the Study

Binding theory is one of the syntax theories which describe structure of the sentence involving Noun Phrases (NPs). NPs usually consist of proper noun, pronoun, mass noun, or plural noun (Carnie, 2007: 66). NPs can be object in a sentence based on binding theory. Binding theory includes binding domain, anaphor, pronoun, binding principles, co-index, antecedent, and R-expression (Buring, 2005: 2). The binding theory shows that every sentence with NPs can be explained related to its category. Binding theory is assumed to partition referential nominal into three classes: anaphor, pronoun, and R-expression (Baltin, 2011: 1). This basic of binding theory learn about type of NP. Binding theory has rules in NP that is not only element NP but also it has principle in binding pattern.

In this study, binding principle as the main point of reference which is to connect each NP in the clause and sentence. In binding principle type A (revised) is an anaphor which has to be bound in binding domain (Carnie, 2007:142). In every NP has the relationship between the antecedent and the anaphor in which

the NP can relate between clauses, sentences and becoming a short story within the meaning of the NP. In binding principle B is a pronoun must be free in binding domain (Carnie, 2007:143). In this principle, every NP has characteristic of this principle due to it has a restriction on pronoun until in clauses and sentences have a different meaning or the same meaning in NP. And then, in binding principle C is an R-expression has to be free (Carnie, 2007:144). In this principle, every NP in which it has two meanings in its NP such as it has meaning itself or meaning that actually exist in the world and it the NP that derived from the previous context.

Binding theory used in this study elaborates how binding pattern is used in complex sentence of the short stories. Furthermore, binding pattern is part of sentence that is often used by the author in the text of the short stories. Strawson's states that, the binding theory views a presupposition as a discourse entity, which is presumed to be present in the context (Comorovski & Heusinger, 2007: 269). Thus, the context of the sentence in the short stories uses binding pattern in relation with NPs as the principle of the sentence structure.

The object of this study is complex sentence of short stories in WordFest online competition 2013. WordFest is a website which provides several educative communities such as one of the learning (between author and leader), social interaction, and short stories competition. This website (monlib.vic.gov.au) has annual show short stories competitions categorized based on the word count. This study uses three short stories in WordFest 2013 taken from different categories. They are *Verdict* by Stacey Park, *Not All Those Who Wonder* by Sarah Petrovic,

and *The Dive* by Georgina Young. These three short stories were only using complex sentence which is the object of this research. A complex sentence is a multiple sentence in which one or more subordinate clauses are embedded clause (Greenbaum and Nelson, 2002: 126). Thus, in this study using complex sentence due to it was special features on the binding theory like binding domain (embedded clause).

The studies on binding pattern have been done by some researchers. Pollard and Sag (1992) researched the anaphor which is free from constraint between anaphor and binding principle type A. in the study explains how the constraint the anaphor and binding principle type A which has grammatical constraint. According to researchers thati rinciple A should be formulated in terms of relational, rather than congruational, superiority, i.e. in terms of relative obliqueness, rather than in terms of c-command. The other current study is Baltin (2011) who applied the same theory, namely movement binding theory using A-traces. In addition, the common trade of this study and the other researches is the use of binding theory. Binding theory has the characteristic of the sentence structure which is relevant with short stories because every NP, clause, and sentence connection give meaning to each other.

The explanations on binding theories today are still inadequate. Yet, this study describes how the principle of binding pattern is used in the short stories from WordFest online competition 2013. The pattern of binding is analyzed for understanding the relation between NP to another NP in a clause using binding theory. It explains the structure or rule of sentence, which can be helpful in syntax

subject. Binding principle is part of binding theory which consists of anaphor, pronoun and R-expression as a rule of sentence identification. Type of binding principle is used for identifying the relation between NP in clause or sentence which get the meaning from other NP in the short stories due to the fact that every context has certain relation and meaning.

This study is a part of syntax which is analyzed with the purpose to make the student or the reader understand how is the relation between NPs in the sentence using binding theory applied in clauses or sentences. It is expected to assist students in learning syntax. The NP of the short story can affect its meaning due to in binding pattern each sentence or clause contained different NP.

1.2. Problem of the Study

Based the above background of the study, the problem of the study is how is the binding pattern of the short stories in WordFest competition 2013?

1.3. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem of the study, the objective of the study is to identify and describe the binding pattern of the short stories in WordFest Online Competition 2013.

1.4. Significance of the Study

Theoretically, the result of the study is expected to be useful and gives additional information on syntax lesson especially on binding pattern. It enriches the empirical finding on the binding pattern in various contexts as written in short stories. Practically, the result of this study is going to give contribution to the reader as a model for the application of binding pattern in clause and conceive Andrew Carnie's theory that is binding pattern used in short stories.

1.5. Scope and Limitation

This study describes binding pattern, so that the scope is syntax. Binding pattern is related with NPs in a sentence which views complex sentence as the pattern of binding theory.

The study identifies and describes NP in the relation with other NP. Moreover, binding pattern uses structure to combine a pair of constituents together in forming a larger constituent (Radford, 2004:38). The data are not analyzed using Chinese box or tree diagram but using category of binding theory. In addition, the study does not show advanced topic in binding theory that is a miscellany of domain violation.

1.6. RESEARCH METHOD

This part discusses the research method applied in the present research. It consists of research design, research instrument, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

1.6.1 Research Design

This study uses qualitative design because the data used the words which elaborate sentences as the data to be analyzed on the use of binding pattern. Qualitative research study explores the problem to develop and understand concept, idea, or process studied (Creswell, 2012: 16). Every word has a process to elaborate comprehension about binding theory in sentence which leads to understanding binding pattern concept.

This study focuses on binding theory that is one of the syntax approaches which aims to find and describe the structure of complex sentence in the short stories of the WordFest Online Competition 2013.

1.6.2 Research Instrument

Research instrument was a tool used by the researcher to collect data. Thus, the researcher was the main instrument in this present research. She conducted the research by herself from the beginning until the end. She collected and analyzed the data and finally got the findings.

1.6.3 Data Source

This study got the data of the short stories from the WordFest Online Competition 2013 taken from website monlib.vic.gov.au which is the official link of the WordFest. It includes in the website of Monash Public Library City, Mount Waverley Victoria Australia. This study chooses the website for to analyze the complex sentence of the text in the short stories for identifying the binding pattern.

1.6.4 Data Collection

The process of collecting the data is done by obtaining the information and identifying the data (Creswell, 2012: 9). There were several steps for collecting the data. Firstly, this study uses Portable Document Format (pdf) as the data which was downloaded from monlib.vic.gov.au. Then, the complex sentence is identified due to its characteristic having independent and dependent clauses. After that, the complex sentences are listed to be analyzed further by using the binding theory proposed by Andrew Carnie.

1.6.5 Data Analysis

In analyzing complex sentence of short stories using binding theory, there were several steps taken. Firstly, this analysis explained complex sentence. Secondly, the sentences are categorized and separated into independent and dependent clauses. Thirdly, those NPs in clause or sentence are described and categorized to find the criteria of binding foundation such as anaphor, pronoun,

and R-expression. After that, the NPs are then identified and categorized using binding principle in accord with foundation of binding theory.

1.6.6 Triangulation

This study needs a triangulation as a form of corroboration effect. Rahardjo (in Naysiroh, 2012: 13) states that there are four types of triangulation; those are data source triangulation, investigator triangulation, theoretical triangulation and methodological triangulation. This study used investigator triangulation in which the data are evaluated and confirmed with a lecturer of syntax for identifying the complex sentence and every clause to be analyzed as the data. The biodata of the informant is in the appendix.

1.7. Definition of the Key Terms

The key terms are as follow:

1. Binding Theory: is the theory in syntax which explains the relations between NPs. The relation has locality constraint to analyze.
2. Binding Principle: is the principle for analyzing NP which has type of binding principle such as binding principle type A consisting anaphor, binding principle type B covering pronoun, and binding principle type C related with R-expression.
3. WordFest: is the website providing online short stories competition which is held annually.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the theories which are used in this study and the references that support the analysis. This chapter explains phrases, Noun Phrases (NPs), clauses, sentences, binding theory on the notions of co-index and antecedent, binding, locality conditions on the binding of anaphors, the distribution of pronouns, and the distribution of R-expression in WordFest online competition 2013 and then previous study.

2.1. Phrases, Noun Phrases (NPs), Clauses and Sentences

2.1.1 Phrase

Word is part of phrase that is used even if there is only one word the main word alone (Greenbaum & Nelson, 2002: 46). Gelderen and Elly, (2010: 35) mention that in the sentence like, *the nice unicorn ate a delicious meal*, it includes the words: *the*, *nice*, and *unicorn* which is called a phrase or word. There is word combination in which every part of the word becomes NP, sentence or clause. In other interpretation, phrase applies to a sequence of at least two words (Greenbaum & Nelson, 2007:65). As an example, the combination in “very pleasant” becomes adjective phrase.

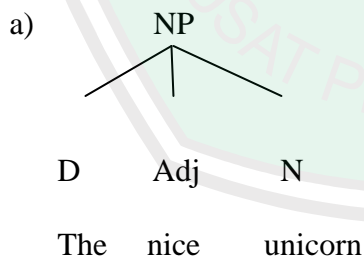
There are some types of phrase such as NP, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, and preposition phrase (Greenbaum & Nelson, 2007:65). However, this study focuses on noun phrases (NPs).

2.1.2. Noun Phrases (NPs)

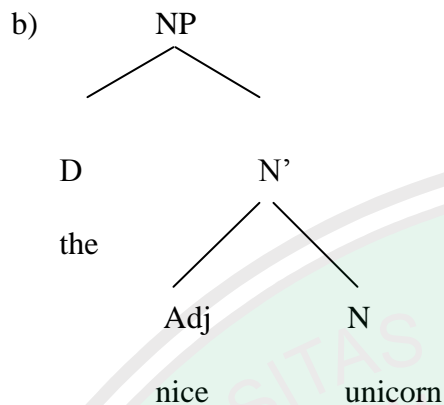
This study identifies the relation between NPs as the criteria of binding theory. NP is a phrase whose main word is a noun (Greenbaum & Nelson, 2002:47). Every words can be combined with NP if the word is followed by noun. (Gelderen & Elly, 2010 : 36)

The nice unicorn

In this phrase, the head is noun *unicorn*. NP includes determiners *the* and adjectives *nice* as shows in the following tree structure.



A different branch structure is below:



There are a number of things to note based on Gelderen and Elly (2010: 36).

- 1) The top node of a tree structure (b) where the branches come together is an NP because the head of the phrase is a N
- 2) The node between the NP and N is called N' (pronounced N-bar).

Noun phrases consist of much more than the obligatory bits like a noun and possibly a determiner, therefore can be hard to decide where the noun phrase begins and ends without applying some analysis (Borjats & Burridge, 2010: 167)

The head noun is an obligatory part of a noun phrase (except when it consists of just a pronoun), but at least for some noun phrases there are also other obligatory parts (Borjats & Burridge, 2010: 169).

The parts of the noun phrase are as the following.

a. Determiners

The kinds of determiners in English:

Articles : the, a, some

Demonstratives : this, that, these, those, (them)

Wh-determiners : which, whose, what

Quantificational determiners : any, some, no, enough, every, each,
neither...

Possessives : my, his, our, their, NP's...

(Borjats & Burridge, 2010: 173)

2.1.3. Clauses

Clause is a unit complements and adjuncts which consist of a noun, verb, adjective, and adverb (Miller, 2002: 6). Clause contains words that combine with words, phrase, or noun phrase etc. In general, the type of clause includes two parts; main clause and subordinate clause (Miller, 2002: 60). Clause is the base of a sentence. Every clause has a meaning and complements each other between main and subordinate clause. In other hand, a phrase related with a clause so it has multi interpretations.

An ideal clause contains a phrase referring to an action or state, a phrase or phrases referring to the people and things involved in the action or state, and possibly phrases referring to place and time. My mother bought a present is a clause. The phrase my mother refers to the buyer, bought refers to the action and a present refers to what was bought. We can add the phrase for Jeanie, which refers to the person benefiting from the action. Finally, we can tack on, or leave out, the place phrase in Jenners and the time phrase last Tuesday (Miller, 2002: 6).

The clauses also have type; there are part of main clause (independent clause) and dependent clauses (subordinate clauses and relative clauses).

The types of clauses according to Rozakis, (2003) are:

1) Independent Clauses (main clauses)

Independent clause is a complete sentence; it can stand alone (Rozakis, 2003: 152). In which independent clause includes a subject and predicate in a sentence as main clause. Such as the example below:

1. The door (*Subject*) opened (*Predicate*).
2. Dancing (*Subject*) burns up 200 to 400 calories per hour (*Predicate*).
3. Elvis's twin (*Subject*) died at birth on January 8, 1935 (*Predicate*).
4. Don Larsen (*Subject*) pitched the only perfect game in World Series history (*Predicate*).
5. It (*Subject*) was the fifth game of the 1956 (*Predicate*).

2) Dependent Clauses (subordinate clauses and relative clauses)

Dependent clause is part of sentence; it cannot stand alone (Rozakis, 2003: 152) in which the additional clause to main clause for meaning or information.

Dependent clause has subordinating conjunction as relation between independent and dependent clauses.

The kinds of subordinating conjunction are:

- a. Condition : unless, provided that, if, even if
- b. Reason : because, as, as if
- c. Choice : rather than, than; whether
- d. Contrast : though, although, even though, but
- e. Location : where, wherever
- f. Result, effect : in order that, so, therefore, that
- g. Time : while, once, when, since, where, after, before, until, as soon as

(Rozakis, 2003: 154)

The subordination conjunction is constrains between independent and dependent clause to distinguish between independent and dependent clause in the sentence. Rozakis mentions the types of dependent clause such as:

1. Subordinate Clauses

There are three kinds of subordinate clauses such as the following:

- a. Adverb clause is a dependent clause that describes a verb, adjective, or another adverb (Rozakis, 2003: 156). The subordinating clause provides the word of verb, adjective, or another adverb as complement of main clause. For instance:

➤ *Wherever she goes, she leaves a piece of luggage behind.*

This sentence is dependent clause “*Wherever she goes,*” that is kind of adverb clause in the beginning of a sentence and modifies the verb “leave”.

➤ *Bob enjoyed the movie more than I did.*

This sentence is dependent clause “*than I did*” that is kind of adverb clause in the end of a sentence and modifies the adverb “more”.

b. Adjective clauses describe nouns and pronouns (Rozakis, 2003: 157). Most adjective clauses start with the pronouns who, whom, whose, which, that, when, where, whoever, whomever, whichever, what, whatever, or why. The subordinating clause provides that word as complement of main clause For instance:

➤ *I found a quiet, secluded place where we can meet.*

The noun explains where we can meet as the adjectives clause.

➤ *It never rains on days when my garden needs watering.*

The noun days refers to the time when the garden needs watering.

c. Noun clause is a dependent clause that functions as a noun (Rozakis, 2003: 159). The subordinating clause provides the word that is functions as a noun to be complement of the main clause. For instance:

➤ *No one understands why experience is something you don't get until just after you it.*

The nouns clause is why experience is something you don't get until just after you it whose functions as a direct object.

- *Where the candy bar is hidden* remains a mystery.

The nouns clause is where the candy bar is hidden functions as the subject of the sentence.

- The *instructor* gave *whoever got their papers in early* extra credit.

The nouns clause is whoever got their papers in early functions as an indirect object.

2. Relative Clauses

Relative clause is adjective clauses that begin with one of the relative pronouns (Rozakis, 2003: 158). In which subordinating clause provides the similar word with the adjective clause as complement of main clause. For instance:

- Relative pronoun as an adjective:

The boy *whose book I borrowed* is very hunky.

Boy is noun, whose book I borrowed is relative clause

- Relative pronoun as an subject:

The bird *that is soaring in the sky* is a seagull.

The relative clause that is soaring in the sky functions as a subject.

- Relative pronoun as an direct object:

The book *that you panned* is really very good.

The relative clause that you panned, you is direct object of the subject

- Relative pronoun as the object of a preposition:

The woman of whom you spoke is my boss.

The relative clause “whom you spoke” is the object of the preposition “of”

2.1.4. Sentence

Sentence is the main point of the analysis especially on complex sentence.

There are types of sentences in Rozakis (2003):

1) Simple Sentence

Simple sentence has one independent clause that means it has one subject and one verb although either or both can be compound (Rozakis, 2003: 168). For instance:

- Americans eat more bananas than they eat any other fruit.

There is a one subject: Americans and one verb: eat.

- David Letterman and Jay Leno host talk shows.

There is compound subject that is a combination of two subjects like David Letterman and Jay Leno and then the one verb is talk.

2) Compound Sentence

A compound sentence consists of two or more independent clauses (Rozakis, 2003: 169). It is similar with simple sentence but the compound sentence has two or more independent clause in a sentence.

There are two ways of input independent clause in Rozakis (2003: 169):

- a. With a coordinating conjunction: *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*
- b. With a semicolon (;)

For instance:

- a. Men are mammals and women are femammals.

In the sentence, the word “are” for mammal and femammals as a coordinating conjunction whereas this sentence has two independent clauses that are “Men are mammals” and “women are femammals”.

- b. The largest mammals are found in the sea; there’s nowhere else to put them.

In the sentence, the semicolon (;) is used to input other independent clause whereas this sentence has two independent clauses that are before semicolon “The largest mammals are found in the sea” and after semicolon “there’s nowhere else to put them”.

3) Complex Sentence

A complex sentence is a multiple sentence in which one or more subordinate clauses are embedded clause (Greenbaum & Nelson, 2002:126).

There are independent and dependent clause in the sentence so it is a complex sentence. For instance:

- a. Everybody knows (*independent clause*) that (*subordinating conjunction*) she is a super administrator (*dependent clause*).
- b. I am glad (*independent clause*) that (*subordinating conjunction*) you are joining our company (*dependent clause*).
- c. Parallel lines never meet (*independent clause*) until (*subordinating conjunction*) you bend one of them (*dependent clause*).
- d. Many dead animals of the pas changed to oil (*independent clause*) while (*subordinating conjunction*) others preferred to be gas (*dependent clause*).
- e. Even though (*subordinating conjunction*) the sun is a star (*dependent clause*), it knows how to change back to the sun in the daytime (*dependent clause*).

The subordinating conjunctions are *until*, *while*, and *even though*.

4) Compound-Complex Sentence

A compound-complex sentence has at least two independent clauses and one dependent clause (Rozakis, 2003: 170). The sentence has three clauses such as this example below:

- a. When the heat comes, the lakes dry up, and farmers know the crops will fail.

The first is dependent clause, the middle is independent clause, and the last is independent clause.

- b. I planned to drive to work, but I couldn't until the mechanic repaired my car.

The first is independent clause, the middle is independent clause, and the last is dependent clause.

2.2. Binding Theory

Binding theory is relation between NPs that is reviewing NP in every word in the sentence that are related to each other, thus it makes NP meaningful. As said by Carnie (2007) some NP gets their meaning from the context and discourse around them (Carnie, 2007: 135). Binding theory has some relations of one NP to another NP that the relation includes a sentence having a context and discourse in other NP. There is type of syntactic position includes R-expression, anaphor and pronoun (Carnie, 2007:137). Thus, the type of syntactic position is principal foundation in binding theory discussion related with other NP. The binding theory is assumed to partition referential nominal into three classes: anaphors, pronominal, and R-expressions (Baltin, 2011: 1). The three classes is foundation to binding principle.

2.2.2. R-expression

R-expression is an NP that gets its meaning by referring to an entity in the world (Carnie, 2007:135). Also, R-expression is NP which independent word based on the real word that has the same interpretation in general. The example given by Carnie (2007: 135) is as follow

Felicia wrote a fine paper on Zapotec.

Both NP '*a fine paper on Zapotec* and *Felicia*' are existed in the real world and people recognized them in their environment. So those words are pattern of binding theory that called a referring expression (or R-expression).

2.2.3. Anaphor

Anaphor is an NP that obligatorily gets meaning its meaning from another NP in the sentence (Carnie, 2007:136). That NP explains belong to another NP and get meaning before anaphor.

There are some elements of anaphors (Radford, 2004: 62), those are explained below:

1. The reflexive pronouns such as *myself, yourself, herself, himself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves*.
2. The reciprocals which include words like *each other* and *one another*.

The examples below are given by Carnie (2007: 136).

Heidi bopped *herself* on the head with a zucchini.

Heidi is an R-expression as it is a noun phrase that has a meaning of the context. And *herself* is anaphor due to its typical anaphor which refers to Heidi. However, a word gets a meaning from a previous word. Therefore, *herself* is the kind of NP get a meaning from other NP and it is called anaphor.

There is any an example where an anaphor may not appear in the subject position of sentence (Carnie, 2007:137).

*Herself bopped Heidi on the head with a zucchini.

2.2.4. Pronouns

Pronoun is an NP that can get its meaning from another word in the sentence (Carnie, 2007:136). Those sentences may have the same or different meaning. The type of pronouns include: he, she, it, I, you, we, they, us, him, her, them, his, her, your, my, our, their, one. The examples are below:

Art said that *he* played basketball.

Based on Andrew Carnie (2007) that sentence is explained as the word *he* refers to Art that have two meanings. Perhaps this sentence has two meaning for instance *he* can refer to someone else including context or previous sentence in discourse. Accordingly, a sentence has some meaning which the reader has to

interpret from context and previous sentence because it can give different meaning.

There is structural relation in Binding theory that is having provision NP in a sentence. Thus, binding theory is the theory of the syntactic restrictions on where these different NP types can appear in a sentence (Carnie, 2007: 137). There is any relation with each other NP in a sentence until appropriate limits on the type of Binding theory which adjust in the context of a sentence.

2.3. The Notions *Co-index* and *Antecedent*

Antecedent is pattern of binding theory is that quite similar with the R-expression but its contextual meaning is different. Antecedent is an NP that gives its meaning to another NP (Carnie, 2007:137). Even if, an antecedent relates to other anaphor in which it gets meaning to other Noun Phrases (NPs), generally antecedent included the element that binds a pronoun, anaphor, or R-expression (Carnie, 2007: 145).

The examples below are given by Carnie (2007: 137):

Heidi bopped *herself* on the head with a zucchini.

The NP of *Heidi* is antecedent that is NP of anaphor *herself* refers to *Heidi*. That is NP Heidi is origin to give a meaning to other noun in sentence. The examples below are given by Carnie:

(1) a) [Colin]_i gave [Andre]_j [a basketball]_k.

b) [Art]_i said that [he]_j played [basketball]_k in [the dark]_l.

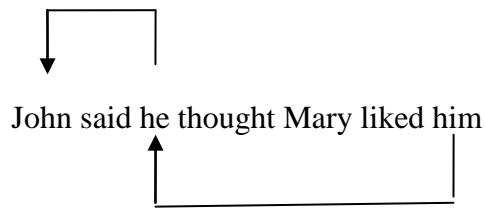
c) [Art]_i said that [he]_i played [basketball]_k in [the dark]_l.

d) [Heidi]_i bopped [herself]_i on [the head]_j with [a zucchini]_k.

(Carnie, 2007:138)

Those sentences explain some categories of binding theory. They are (1b) the words *Art*, *he*, *basketball*, and *the dark* have different entity in the world and different indexes. An index is singular word that two NPs refer to the same entity. Those indexes only have the same relation of NP in a sentence. The sentence (1b) is the different NP because *he* does not refer to *Art* but it refers to someone else who has different indexes. Sentence (1c) has relation of NP because *Art* is *antecedent* of the pronoun *he* that is same indexes. Therefore, a sentence (1d) is *herself* is anaphor and NP refers to *Heidi* which has same indexes are two NPs get same index such as sentence (1c and 1d) called co-indexed that refer to the same object (someone or something). Whereas the other NP is co-indexed this refers to the same entity in the world called co-reference.

In addition, Higginbotham (1983, cited in Haegeman, 1994: 228) stated there is an alternative formulation for binding theory that is by using linking rather than co-indexation to show referential dependence. This co-indexation has the same index in every NP that relates an NP to another NP. The example is below:



(Higginbotham, 1983: 401 in Haegeman, 1994: 228)

This sentence shows that every NPs has a relation to one another than the arrows show that *him* depends on *he*, and *he* depends on *John*.

2.4. Binding

The notion of co-indexation, co-reference, and antecedent are structural position that relate between antecedent and a pronoun or an anaphor which have to bear particular structural relation (Carnie, 2007:138). The relation among antecedents is NP that gives meaning to pronoun and anaphor until structural relation in a sentence. The examples below are given by Carnie:

- (1) a) Heidi_i bopped herself_i on the head with a zucchini.
 b) [Heidi_i's mother]_j bopped herself_j on the head with a zucchini.
 c) *[Heidi_i's mother]_j bopped herself_i on the head with a zucchini.

(Carnie, 2007:138)

Those sentences explain the pattern of indexes on (2b) and (2c) shows the word *herself* refers to *Heidi's mother* in which it cannot refer to the subject NP (*Heidi*). The examples below are given by Carnie:

(2) a) [The mother of Heidi]_i]_j bopped herself_j on the head with a zucchini.

b) *[The mother of Heidi]_i]_j bopped herself_i on the head with a zucchini.

(Carnie, 2007:138)

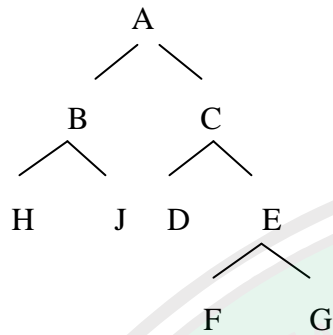
These sentences provide the similar to previous sentence but it has different indexed and it has two possible indices. Other examples below are given by Carnie:

(3) [The mother of Heidi]_i]_j bopped herself_{j/*i} on the head with a zucchini.

The above sentence has sign slash (/) and asterisk (*) for differentiate meaning or structural relation. If sign slash (/) like _{j/} where *herself* is indexed _j and *the mother of Heidi* is co-indexed so it is grammatical. When the sign asterisk (*) like _{*i} where *herself* is indexed and *Heidi* is co-indexed so it is ungrammatical.

The combined multiple words into one sentence poses the relationship among binding words. Binding is when A bind with B and only when A c-command B and both A and B are co-indexed (Carnie, 2007:140). It is the characteristic of binding theory to know how a word can be tied to each other. C-command is a constituent X c-commands its sister constituent Y and any constituent Z which is contained within Y (Radford, 2009: 68).

The tree of C-command relations is as the following provided by Baylin (2004: 1).



- A c-commands nothing (it dominates everything)
- B c-commands C, D, E, F, G but not A
- C c-commands only B, H, J
- D c-commands only E, F, G
- E c-commands only D
- F and G c-command (only) each other
- H and J c-command (only) each other

The examples below are given by Carnie:

(4) a) *Herself_i bopped Heidi_i on the head with a zucchini.

b) *[Heidi_i's mother]_j bopped herself_i on the head with a zucchini.

(Carnie, 2007:140)

Those sentences explain the sentences are not the anaphor. It means that it is not c-command, but NP is co indexed so it called binding principle A. Binding principle A (preliminary) is an anaphor must be bound co-indexed (Carnie,

2007:140). The bound means co-indexed with an NP is part of c-command. For instance, a sentence (4b) *herself* and the NP *Heidi* are co-indexed but it does not bound because there is no c-command which is same with sentence (4a). Both of NPS (*herself* and *Heidi*) are co-indexed but it is not form for binding relation, when antecedent *Heidi* does not c-command with the anaphor *herself*. Thus, the discussion an anaphor may not appear in the subject position of sentence (Carnie, 2007:137). The binding theory also has limited principle to a predetermined word in which binding one word with another word.

You might think that Heidi bind herself, since the anaphor c-command the antecedent (Carnie, 2007:141). That has a notice; it is not the way that binding is defined because binding is a symmetric relationship. The binder (or antecedent) must do the c-commanding of the bindee (anaphor or pronoun), not the reverse (Carnie, 2007:141).

2.5. Locality Conditions on the Binding of Anaphors

Binding Principle A (preliminary) is the bases principles in binding theory. Carnie (2007) explains the locality condition of anaphor that is a NP anaphor has relation with principles and limitations in Binding Principle A. The examples below are given by Carnie:

*Heidi_i said that herself_i discoed with Art.

(ef. Heidi_i said that she_i discoed with Art.) (Carnie, 2007:141)

The above sentence explains the anaphor (*herself*) is bound that followed by antecedent. The NP *Heidi* c-command *herself* and it is co-indexed. Binding principle A (preliminary) this is grammatical sentence because the anaphor is

bound. Nevertheless, this sentence is ungrammatical, because laying down an anaphor to embedded clause which make an anaphor seems to need and find antecedent in the same clause so it called a locality constraint (Carnie, 2007:141). Whereas, the anaphor should be close and has the same location in several ways with antecedent. The syntactic space which is an anaphor has found an antecedent that called a binding domain (Carnie, 2007:142). Binding domain is the clause (TP) that is containing the NP such as anaphor, pronoun, or R-expression (Carnie, 2007:142). In other words, binding domain consists of sentences that use NP especially type of Binding Theory.

Thus, binding principle A (revised) is an anaphor which has to be bound in binding domain (Carnie, 2007:142). It is different with binding principle A (preliminary) because it does not concern with binding domain. In locality constraint, an anaphor must find an antecedent in binding domain. In addition, a basic generalization is that the antecedent and the anaphor must be in the same clause (Black, 1999: 44). The relation between antecedent and anaphor due to in the same clause anaphor refers and give meaning to antecedent.

2.6. The Distribution of Pronouns

There are some restrictions with pronoun on how the next principle of binding theory. That is the distribution of pronoun in a sentence. The examples below are given by Carnie:

(1) a) Heidi_i bopped her_j on the head with a zucchini.

b) *Heidi_i bopped her_i on the head with a zucchini. (Carnie, 2007:132)

Those sentences explain pronoun *her* in the sentence (1b) is not bound and co-indexed by a c-command NP. This sentence refers to someone else. In contrast for other situation, that is a pronoun as embedded clause. This situation is not bound within its binding domain (the embedded clause) (Carnie, 2007: 143).

The examples below are given by Carnie:

(2) a) Heidi_i said [_s that she_i discoed with Art].

b) Heidi_i said [_s that she_k discoed with Art]. (Carnie, 2007:143)

Those sentences explain pronoun has limitations for tenet Binding theory, so it cannot be bound that it called binding principle B. Binding principle B is a pronoun must be free in binding domain (Carnie, 2007:143). That term of free is not bound (Carnie, 2007:143). It means that NP is not relation with antecedent but it has stated something else.

Above sentence explains sentence (1b) is ungrammatical because both *Heidi* and *her* are same clause that they are bound each other. While Binding Principle B has provided that is pronoun has to be free in binding domain. In sentence (2a) and (2b) are binding principle B because it is not bound within binding domain (embedded clause). The binder (antecedent) is outside binding domain so this sentence is grammatical. Into the bargain, a pronoun for someone

else in the sentence but it has a restriction to binding principle B having a restriction pronoun in embedded clause (dependent clause).

2.7. The Distribution of R-expression

R-expression is a NP that has real meaning in the world. However, in case of discussion about R-expression has own characteristic that is the distribution of R-expression. The examples below are given by Carnie:

- (1) a) *Heidi_i kissed Miriam_i.
- b) *Art_i kissed Geoff_i.
- c) *She_i kissed Heidi_i. (Carnie, 2007:143)

Those sentences explain all of the NP are R-expression which is the sentence in all NP stands alone and does not have a meaning or give meaning. Thus, in situation R-expression can called binding principle C. Binding principle C is an R-expression has to be free (Carnie, 2007:144). That is R-expression not associated with binding domain and cannot bind therefore it is free.

2.8. Previous Studies

Based on the previous study, the focus of this study is similar with the journal entitled “*Anaphors in English and the Scope of Binding Theory*” by Carl Pollard and Ivan A. Sag (1992). They discussed about anaphor using the binding theory by Chomsky. The anaphor as a foundation for binding principle A that is binding principle A and violation binding principle A. The anaphor of this context is a fundamental distinction between anaphors as the subject to a grammatical constraint Principle A. There is formulate principle A for term of SUBCAT lists, which motivated entirely on independent clause and other principles in binding principle A for restriction such as exempt anaphor (such as: previous approaches to exempt anaphor, constraint on exempt anaphor), and prolegomena. Furthermore, it used concept English and Zhagshan language for tree diagram and Chinese box.

The next study is *the copy theory of movement and the binding-theoretic status of A-traces: You can't get there from here* by Mark Baltin (2011). That study applied three theories that relate with other such as movement, binding theory, and used A-traces. The similar point with this study is in using binding theory for relation with A-traces and movement theory. The point of this study used A-traces theory that it is the way of deleted a number reconstruction phenomena before binding theory. Binding theory of this study functions as identified noun phrase (NPs) in the sentence. This situation of binding theory used

violation of binding principle that is focuses in binding domain. And then this situation has combination of three theories in the sentence.

Furthermore, the difference with the previous studies is on the binding theory in which this study used Andrew Carnie's. This study explains binding pattern in complex sentence of the short story that focus on binding principle. Binding principle has three types which is it elaborated noun phrases (NPs) in every complex sentence and clauses without tree diagram, Chinese box, and the advance of binding theory such as a violation of binding principle.



CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the data that contain the complex sentence of short story in WordFest 2013 based on Binding theory. This chapter consists of two parts, they are findings and discussion.

3.1. Findings

Based on the collected data, it is found that there are three short stories using complex sentence in WordFest 2013 based on Binding theory. The data show the three short stories included into the types of binding principle and those categories have different characteristic. However, there are only 31 complex sentences of the data presented as they are representative to the whole data. The details are as follows:

1. Short story one

Title: Verdict

Author: Stacey Park

Datum 1.1

The summer heat had also brought the intoxicating smell of body odour to the room, one of which was quite unfamiliar.

This is a complex sentence because of “which” as one of subordinating of conjunction characteristic. In addition, a complex sentence is a multiple sentence in which one or more subordinate clause is embedded (Greenbaum & Nelson, 2002: 126). This complex sentence has two clauses such as independent and dependent clauses. The independent clause is “*The summer heat_i had also brought the intoxicating smell of body odour_i to the room_i*” and the dependent clause is “one which was quite unfamiliar”. Nevertheless, the complex sentence has two clauses, but in case of binding principle there is one clause in which independent clause “*The summer heat_i had also brought the intoxicating smell of body odour_i to the room_i*” is binding principle C. Binding principle C is an R-expression has to be free (Carnie, 2007: 144). The base of the binding principle is NPs as binding principle that known as R-expression. R-expression is an NP that gets its meaning by referring to an entity in the world (Carnie, 2007: 135). Accordingly, NPs in the binding principle C is an R-expression and form NPs in this sentence as “*The summer heat, the intoxicating smell of body odour, and the room.*” They are categories of the NPs due to the basic word is a noun that it followed by a determiner.

Thus, the noun phrases (NPs) has characteristics in a clause and sentence. There is a restriction in binding principle for independent clause. These NPs is part of the binding principle C due to every NP has co-index and c-command but it is free (not bound). Co-index is two NPs that get the same index (Carnie, 2007: 138). Index is a subscript mark that indicates what an NP refers to (Carnie, 2007: 145). While c-command is a constituent X c-command its sister constituent Y and

any constituent Z which is contained within Y (Radford, 2009: 68). Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP has meaning from previous context in which get meaning from outside this sentence. The previous sentence “the continuous drizzle of the past days only added to the ominous vibe of the room” which is the sentence explains about the room.

Datum 1.2

An old can of room freshener sat among the landscape paintings, standing out amongst what once would have been a white wall.

This is a complex sentence because of “what” as one of subordinating of conjunction characteristic and it has two clauses such as independent and dependent clauses. This complex sentence “*An old can of room freshener_i sat among the landscape paintings_i, standing out amongst what once would have been a white wall_i*” belongs to binding principle C. The NPs “*an old can of room freshener, the landscape paintings, and a white wall*”, they are co-index and c-command in every NP. Nevertheless, it is free (not bound) in which each NP get meaning from previous context. Thus, in the meaning derived from NP “an old can of room freshener” associated with the previous sentence is a sentence “the continuous drizzle of the past days only added to the ominous vibe of the room” and “The summer heat had also brought the intoxicating smell of body odour to the room, one of which was quite unfamiliar” which describes the meaning of the room.

Datum 1.3

As I eyes glanced at the rows of organized folders, I couldn't help swallowing in nervousness.

This is a complex sentence since “as” in the first sentence is one of subordinating conjunction characteristic. Dependent clause “As I_i eyes glanced at *the rows of organized folders*” is binding principle C. The NPs “ I and *the rows of organized folders*” is form of noun phrases (NPs) which is co-index in other NP and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP stands alone and has its own meaning. This complex sentence has a meaning which is the meaning of the R-expression that is an entity with the meaning of the world. The meaning of this complex sentence relate to the previous sentence that tells about the room. And then, the NP “*the rows of organized folders*” has its own meaning that is the NP has an entity in the world.

Therefore, in complex sentence “As I_i eyes glanced at the rows of organized folders, I_i couldn't help swallowing in nervousness” there will be binding principle B. Binding principle B is a pronoun and it has to be free in its binding domain (Carnie, 2007:143). In this case, dependent and independent clauses have relation on binding domain for this complex sentence. The pronoun “ T ” in dependent clause is related to pronoun “ T ” in independent clause in which the pronoun is co-index, c-command and the NP “ T ” bound. But it is free (not bound) within its binding domain (the embedded clause) (Carnie, 2007: 143). This case has a restriction in pronoun, the NP of pronoun “ T ” is different clause that has

binding domain in the first sentence. Binding domain is the clause containing the NP (anaphor, pronoun, or R-expression) (Carnie, 2007: 142). Every sentence has binding domain that is binding principle which can relate to NP as form anaphor, pronoun, and R-expression as the characteristic of binding theory.

Datum 1.4

Almost as if I had imagined it, a sharp pain shot through my stomach.

This is a complex sentence since the word “as if” is one of subordinating conjunction characteristic and it has independent and dependent clauses. The dependent clause “Almost as if I_i had imagined it_i ” is binding principle C. The NP of R-expression “ T ” and “ it ” have character in co-index and c-command that is relation with NPs. Yet, it is free (not bound) which each NP stands alone and has its own meaning or previous context to get meaning. In addition, in independent clause “ $a\ sharp\ pain_i$ shot through $my\ stomach_i$ ” is binding principle C. The NPs of R-expression is “ $a\ sharp\ pain$ ” and “ $my\ stomach$ ” that are co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP stands alone that has its own meaning. The NP “ $a\ sharp\ pain$ ” and “ $my\ stomach$ ” have the meaning of the word.

The complex sentence “Almost as if I_i had imagined it, a sharp pain shot through my_i stomach” belongs to binding principle B. The pronoun “ my ” refers to antecedent “ T ”. Antecedent is an NP that gives its meaning to another NP (Carnie, 2007:137). Whereas, pronoun “ my ” refers to antecedent “ T ” it is bound, co-index,

and c-command. But the pronoun is bound, but isn't bound within its binding domain (the embedded clause) (Carnie, 2007: 143). Although this pronoun "I" in dependent clause and "my" in independent clause have position in binding domain due to position "I" and "my" different clause in a complex sentence.

Datum 1.5

The young lady closed the door as I had gotten inside, pointing at the worn-out chair in front of her.

This is a complex sentence since the word "as" is one of subordinating conjunction characteristic and it is independent and dependent clauses. However, there are two clauses such as dependent and independent clauses to be binding principle C. Independent clause "*The young lady_i closed the door_i*" is binding principle C. In phrase, the head is noun *lady* that is NPs includes adjective is young, NPs includes determiner *the*. And the head is noun *door*, NPs includes determiners *the*. The NPs of R-expression are free (not bound) with other that is co-index with other NP and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP stands alone that has its own meaning. In this complex sentence, the NPs "the young lady" and "the door" are words that have a real sense in the world.

And dependent clause "as *I_i had gotten inside, pointing at the worn-out chair_i in front of her_i*" is binding principle C. There are NPs of R-expression "*I, the worn-out chair, and her*" are free (not bound) with others and it is co-index with other NP and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP stands

alone that has its own meaning like the NPs from “*I, the worn-out chair, and her*”. And then, the NP “*her*” has a meaning from or previous clause to get the meaning that is “*the young lady*”. And the NPs “*I and the worn-out chair*” has own meaning which is a real sense in the world.

However, this complex sentence “*The young lady_i closed the door as I had gotten inside, pointing at the worn-out chair in front of her_i*” belongs to binding principle B. The pronoun “*her*” refers to the antecedent “*the young lady*” since binding domain is in the sentence. These NPs have category co-index every NP, c-command, and free due to the both NPs “*her*” and “*the young lady*” have relation, whereas binding principle B for the pronoun “*her*” in independent clause bind with the antecedent “*the young lady*” in dependent clause. There is complex sentence having similar co-index between “*her*” and “*the young lady*” but it is free (not bound). Thus, it is binding principle B due to it has a restriction in binding domain which is part of this complex sentence.

Datum 1.6

I know what I have

This is a complex sentence since the word “*what*” is one of subordinating conjunction characteristic, it has independent and dependent clauses. This complex sentence “*I_i know what I_i have*” belongs to binding principle B that is similar with sentence 1.3 from the complex sentence. That is the pronoun “*I*” in dependent clause bind to the antecedent “*I*” in independent clause that used

binding domain in the sentence. Yet, it is free (not bound) due to this complex sentence has a restriction in binding domain from this complex sentence in which this complex sentence has co-index in the pronoun “*T*” in independent and the antecedent “*T*” in dependent clause and c-command with other NPs.

Datum 1.7

A single tear slid past my cheek as I braced myself.

This is a complex sentence since the word “as” is one of subordinating conjunction characteristic and it has independent and dependent clauses.

Independent clause “A *single tear*_{*i*} slid past *my*_{*i*} cheek” is binding principle C. The NP of R-expression “*a single tear* and *my*” have co-index between NPs and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP stands alone and has its own meaning. In this sentence, the NP “*a single tear*” has own meaning from the entity in the world and the NP “*my*” has meaning from “*T*” from previous context of the NP “*T*” which is this sentence “as I eyes glanced at the rows of organized folders, I couldn’t help swallowing in nervousness”.

Dependent clause “as *I*_{*i*} braced *myself*_{*i*}” is binding principle A. Binding principle A (revised) is an anaphor which has to be bound in its binding domain (Carnie, 2007:142). The NP of anaphor “*myself*” refers to antecedent “*T*” that it has co-index, c-command, and bound between the anaphor “*myself*” refers to the antecedent “*T*”. The position of the anaphor “*myself*” with the antecedent “*T*” in the same clause, thus a basic generalization is that the antecedent and the anaphor

must be in the same clause (Black, 1999: 44). The antecedent and the anaphor have a relationship with each other that is meaning the anaphor “*myself*” referred to as reflexive pronouns to be a connector with the antecedent “*I*”. The reflexive pronoun is one of element anaphors in which some elements of anaphors (Radford, 2004: 62), those are explained below: the reflexive pronouns such as *myself*, *yourself*, *herself*, *himself*, *itself*, *ourselves*, *yourselves*, *themselves*. And then, the reciprocals which include words like *each other* and *one another*.

Datum 1.8

It seems that you have constipation.

This is a complex sentence since the word “that” is one of subordinating conjunction characteristic. This complex sentence “*It_i seems that you_i have constipation*” belongs to binding principle C. In the phrase, the head of noun is “*it* and *you*” which is NPs type of R-expressions are co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP get meaning from previous context as R-expressions receive their meaning from outside the sentence (i.e., from the context) (Carnie, 2007: 144). The NP “*it*” get meaning from “A single tear slid past my cheek as I braced myself” that is previous context in this sentence. And then, the NP “*you*” from the NP “*I*” which get in previous context in direct sentence about the young lady who said, a laugh playing at the corners of her lined eyes.

2. Short Story two

Title: Not all those who wander are lost

Author: Sarah Petrovic

Datum 2.1

When I was young, I spoke little.

This is a complex sentence since the word “When” in the first sentence is one of subordinating conjunction characteristic and it has independent and dependent clauses. In dependent clause “when I_i was *young* _{i} ” is binding principle C. In the phrase, the head of noun is “ I ” and “*young*” which is NPs type of R-expressions are co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NPs stands alone and has its own meaning between “ I ” and “*young*” due to the R-expression is the NP relate with an entity in the world and the NP does not have a previous context. And independent clause “ I_i spoke *little* _{i} ” is binding principle C. In the noun phrase is “ I and *little*” which is NPs type of R-expressions are co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP stands alone and has its own meaning between “ I ” and “*little*” due to the R-expression is the NP relate with an entity in the world and the NP does not have a previous context

However, the complex sentence “When I_i was young, I_i spoke little” belongs to binding principle B that is similar with sentence 1.3 and 1.6. This situation is co-index and c-command every noun phrases (NPs). In this case, the antecedent “ I ” in independent clause relate with “ I ” in dependent clause that is

have similarity co-index. Between co-index and this sentence is bind however this complex sentence is binding principle B due to it has a characteristic meaning in the NP. In this case, the pronoun should refer to someone else not refer to the antecedent. This situation has restriction of binding principle B from binding domain which affects to pronoun “I” in independent clause although the NP is bound but it is free (not bound) due to binding domain.

Datum 2.2

You can imagine that the abuse only pushed me further into my silence.

This is a complex sentence since the word “that” is one of subordinating conjunction characteristic and it has independent and dependent clauses. In this case, the dependent clause “*the abuse_i only pushed me_i further into my_i silence*” is binding principle C. In the phrase “*the abuse, me, and my silent*”, the head the abuse is noun *abuse* and NPs includes determiner *the*. There is NPs type of R-expressions are co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP stands alone and has its own meaning in the NP “*the abuse*”. And then, the NP “*me*” and “*my*” get meaning from the previous context “when I was young, I spoke little” in which get the NP “*me*” and “*my*” are pronoun from “*I*”.

Moreover, in complex sentence “*You_i can imagine that the abuse only pushed me_i further into my_i silence*” belongs to binding principle C. In noun phrases (NPs) “*you, me, and my silent*” there are R-expressions which is co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP stands alone and has

its own meaning or previous context. There is the NP “*you*” stands alone and has its own meaning while the NP “*me*” and “*my*” are similarity with dependent clause in this complex sentence.

Datum 2.3

My sister tried to protect me, but there was little she could do.

This is a complex sentence since the word “but” is one of subordinating conjunction characteristic and it has independent and dependent clauses.

Independent clause “*My sister_i tried to protect me_i*” is binding principle C. In the noun phrase, the head of noun is “*my sister and me*” which is NPs type of R-expressions are co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP stands alone and has its own meaning. In this complex sentence, the NP “*my sister*” and “*me*” are category in R-expression which get meaning from an entity in the world. Yet, another case in complex sentence, “*My sister_i tried to protect me, but there was little she_i could do*” belongs to binding principle B. In other words, the pronoun “*she*” in dependent clause refers to the antecedent “*my sister*” in independent clause since binding domain in the sentence. Even though, it is same co-index, c-command, and bound in the NP “*my sister*” and “*she*”. However, in this complex sentence is free (not bound) due to it has characteristic in which binding domain is a restriction of pronoun to be the pronoun does not bind with the antecedent.

Datum 2.4

Today, we sit together as the sun wakes the world to a new day.

This is a complex sentence since the word “as” is one of subordinating conjunction characteristic and it has independent and dependent clauses. The complex sentence “Today, we_i sit together as $the\ sun_i$ wakes $the\ world_i$ to a new day_i ” is similar with sentence 1.1 and 1.2 that belongs to binding principle C. In the noun phrase, the head is noun “we” and the phrase in the sun, the world, and a new day that are has determiner and the head is noun. In the phrase of the sun, the head is noun *sun* and NPs includes determiners *the*. In the phrase of the sun, the head is noun *world* and NPs includes determiners *the*. And in the phrase of the sun, the head is noun *day*, NPs includes determiners *a*, and adjectives *new*. There are NPs type of R-expressions which are co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP stands alone and has its own meaning. In this case, the NPs “*we*, *the sun*, *the worlds*, and *a new day*” have meaning of the word itself come from which is actually exists in the world.

Datum 2.5

It takes them a few minutes, but finally they head off.

This is a complex sentence since the word “but” is one of subordinating conjunction characteristic and it has independent and dependent clauses. In independent clause “ It_i takes $them_i$ a few minutes $_i$ ” is binding principle C. And in

the noun phrase, the head is noun “*it* and *them*”. And in the phrase, the head is noun *minutes*, NPs includes determiners *a*, and adjectives *few*. The NPs are co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP stands alone and has its own meaning and get meaning from previous context. The meaning of NPs “*it*” and “*them*” get from previous context “We watch some tourists bent over a map, trying to decide on a path”. There is NP “*it*” back to meaning of “a path” and a NP “*them*” back to meaning of “some tourists”. Not only a meaning back on previous context but also the NP “a few minutes” stands alone and has its own meaning due to it has the meaning of existing words in the world.

Datum 2.6

After a moment, I say, “It must be nice to know where you’re going.”

This is a complex sentence because the word “where” one of subordinating conjunction characteristic and it has independent and dependent clauses. This complex sentence “*It_i* must be nice to know where *you_i*’re going” belongs to binding principle C which is in similar situation with sentence 1.8. In the noun phrase, the head is noun *it* and *you*. The NPs are co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP stands alone and has its own meaning. Otherwise, this direct sentence that has meaning itself from previous sentence. In the NP “*it*” refers to the on path there is similarly with datum 2.5. And then, the NP “*you*” has meaning itself that refers in the direct sentence.

Datum 2.7

After a moment she smiles and nods at me. “Your day to pick where we go.”

This is a complex sentence because the word “where” is one of subordinating conjunction characteristic and it has independent and dependent clauses. The complex sentence “*Your_i day to pick where we_i go*” is in similar situation with sentence 1.8 and 2.6 which belongs to binding principle C. The noun phrases (NPs) are *your* and *we* in which NPs of R-expression are co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP get a meaning from previous context. This complex sentence is direct sentence in which the NP “*your*” gets meaning from “*me*”. And the NP “*we*” is direct sentence in which explain for “*she* and “*me*”.

Datum 2.8

Some quiet promise each sunrise brought with it as it welcomed everyone to a new day.

This is a complex sentence since the word “as” is a one of subordinating conjunction characteristic and it has independent and dependent clauses. This is in similar context with sentence 1.2 and 1.5 those in independent, dependent clause, and complex sentence that are binding principle C. Independent clause “*Some quiet_i promise each sunrise_i brought with it_i*” is binding principle C. In the phrase, the head is noun *quiet* and NPs includes determiner *some*. And then the he as is

noun *sunrise* and NPs includes determiner *each*. There are NPs type of R-expression that is co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP stands alone and its own meaning and get meaning from previous context. There are NPs “*some quiet* and *each sunrise*” have meaning from the word actually exists in the world. Whereas in NP “*it*” its meaning is derived from previous context “there were dark times yes, but in time we learnt how to get by” in which the NP “*it*” its meaning is derived from “dark time”.

Dependent clause “as *it_i* welcomed *everyone_i* to a new day_i” is binding principle C. In noun phrase, the head is noun *it* and *everyone* and *a new day*. In the phrase, the head is noun, NPs includes determiner *a* and adjective is *new*. There are NPs type of R-expression that is co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP stands alone and has its own meaning or get a meaning from previous context for the meaning. The NP “*it*” its meaning is derived from previous context “there were dark times yes, but in time we learnt how to get by” in which the other NP “*it*” from “dark time”. Whereas, the NPs “*everyone* and *a new day*” have meaning from the word actually exists in the world.

Datum 2.9

Well, I can see now that we were never lost.

This is a complex sentence since the word “that” is one of subordinating conjunction characteristic and it has independent and dependent clauses. This

complex sentence “Well, I_i can see now that we_i were never lost” is in similar situation with sentence 1.8, 2.6, and 2.7 that belongs to binding principle C. In noun phrase, the head is noun I and we . Those NPs are type of R-expression that is co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP get a meaning from previous context to get meaning. In this case, that meaning contained in NPs “ I and we ” that explain to previous sentence “any time you’re ‘lost’ is an opportunity to find yourself, my sister was fond of saying” this sentence refers to “I”.

Datum 2.10

Maybe the reason we didn’t stop spinning wasn’t because we couldn’t find north.

This is a complex sentence since the word “as” is one of subordinating conjunction characteristic and it has independent and dependent clauses. In dependent clause “because we_i couldn’t find $north_i$ ” is binding principle C. In the noun phrase, the head is noun we and $north$. There are NPs type of R-expression that is co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP stands alone and has its own meaning. This case has similarities in binding principle C in which NPs “ we and $the\ north$ ” are a word that has its own meaning in accordance with the actual words in the world.

Nevertheless, this complex sentence “Maybe the reason we_i didn’t stop spinning wasn’t because we_i couldn’t find north” belongs to binding principle B.

The NP “we” in independent clause and the NP “we” in dependent clause have relationship in which each NP is co-index, c-command, and bind. However, it should not NP in binding principle B was associated due to a pronoun refers to someone else not to the antecedent. In this case has similarity with other binding principle B due to there is restriction in binding domain.

Datum 2.11

Maybe it’s because we’ve been there all along.

This is a complex sentence since the word “because” is one of subordinating conjunction characteristic and it has independent and dependent clauses. This complex sentence “Maybe *it*’s because *we*’ve been there all along” belongs to binding principle C that is similar situation with sentence 1.8, 2.6, 2.7, and 2.9 is binding principle C. In noun phrase “*it* and *we*” are NP in which it is co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP stands alone, it has its own meaning and get meaning from previous context. This complex sentence has similarity with other binding principle C but this case has two meanings. The first, the NP “*we*” has meaning which actually exist in the world. And the last, the NP “*it*” get meaning from previous context “Maybe the reason we didn’t stop spinning wasn’t because we couldn’t find north” that is the NP “*it*” get meaning from the NP “*the reason*”.

3. Short story three

Title: The Dive

Author: Georgina Young

Datum 3.1

It gets right up into your nose until you don't even notice it anymore.

This is a complex sentence since the word “until” is one of subordinating conjunction characteristic and it has independent and dependent clauses. In this case, independent and dependent clauses include binding principle C. The independent clause “*It_i gets right up into your nose_i*” is binding principle C. In the noun phrase is *it* and *your nose* that has the head is noun *nose* and NPs include pronoun *your* in which it has co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP stands alone and its own meaning. And the meaning of the NP derived from the exist word in the world because of the NP "*it* and *your nose*" are the basic NP is called R-expression.

Nevertheless, in dependent clause “*you_i don't even notice it_i anymore*” is binding principle C. In noun phrases is *you* and *it* in which the NPs are co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP stands alone and has its own meaning which is similar to the case in the previous clause that the NP meaning of the word is derived from an entity of NP in the world. In this complex sentence “*It_i gets right up into your nose until you don't even notice it_i anymore*” belongs to binding principle B. That is pronoun “*it*” in independent and “*it*” in

dependent clause has relation but it has different clause. And the pronoun of dependent clause “your” with the NP of independent clause “you” is bound since binding domain as constraint.

Datum 3.2

I know Wally isn't scared of it, but I am.

This is a complex sentence since the word “but” is one of subordinating conjunction characteristic and it has independent and dependent clauses. In this case, independent clause “ I_i know $Wally_i$ isn't scared of it_i ” is binding principle C. In the phrase, the head is noun I , $Wally$, and it . The NPs type of R-expression that is co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP stands alone and has its own meaning. This principle has meaning in the NPs “ I , $Wally$, and it ” from R-expression in this theory which has have meaning that really exist in the world.

In this complex sentence “ I_i know Wally isn't scared of it, but I_i am” belongs to binding principle B. Since the pronoun “ I ” in dependent clause is bind with the antecedent “ I ” in independent clause in which each NP i co-index and c-command. However, binding principle B have provision where a pronoun does not have a relationship with the antecedent to the pronoun. The pronoun has a different index with antecedent and meaning of the pronoun for someone else. The different with other binding principle, in for binding principle B has a restriction

on the binding domain which this complex sentence has a binding domain (the embedded clause) criteria.

Datum 3.3

Before our eyes the summer withers, dying out with the day's end.

This is a complex sentence since the word “before” in the first sentence is one of subordinating conjunction characteristic and it has independent and dependent clauses. This complex sentence “Before *our_i* eyes *the summer_i* withers, dying out with *the day_i's* end” belongs to binding principle C that is similar with sentence 1.2, 1.5, and 2.8 are binding principle C. In noun phrase is *our eyes* in which noun phrase is noun *eyes* and NPs include pronoun *our*. The noun is *summer* and NPs include determiner *the*, and then the noun is *days* and determine is *the*. There are NPs type of R-expression that is co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP stands alone and has its own meaning. The NPs “*our eyes, the summer, and the days*” have meaning that comes from the real word in the world.

Datum 3.4

His lips are moving slightly, but they're not saying anything.

This is a complex sentence since the word “but” is one of subordinating conjunction characteristic and it has independent and dependent clauses. This complex sentence “*His lips_i are moving slightly, but they_j're not saying anything*” belongs to binding principle C that is similar with sentence 1.8, 2.6, 2.7, 2.9, and 2.11. In noun phrase is *his lips* in which noun is *lips*, and NPs include pronoun *his*, and then *they*. There are NPs type of R-expression that is co-index and c-command each other. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP stands alone and its own meaning. In this complex sentence have meaning from NPs “*his lips* and *they*” due to they are one of the basic of binding principle C in which they have real meaning in the world.

Datum 3.5

He left a note saying how sorry he was about Jimmy.

This is a complex sentence as the word ‘how’ is one of subordinating conjunction characteristic and it has independent and dependent clauses. Independent clause “*He_i left a note_i saying*” is binding principle C. In noun phrase, the head is noun *he*. And then the head is noun *note* and NPs includes determiner a. There are NPs type of R-expression that is co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP get meaning from previous context “A week later a boy called Tim White hanged himself from the rafters in his shed.” The NP “he” refers to “Tim White” from a context that is a boy called Time White hanged himself from the rafters in his shed in that context Tim White left a note

saying how sorry about Jimmy. In dependent clause “how sorry he_i was about $Jimmy_i$ ” is binding principle C. In noun phrase, the head is noun he and $Jimmy$.

There are NPs type of R-expression that is co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP stands alone, it has its own meaning and it gets meaning from previous context. The NP “he” has the same meaning with independent clause in previous context but the NP “Jimmy” has its own meaning that is R-expression. Nevertheless, this complex sentence “ He_i left a note saying how sorry he_i was about Jimmy” belongs to binding principle B. Due to the pronoun “he” in dependent clause refers to the antecedent “he” in independent clause that is co-index, c-command and bound. In binding principle B is free (not bound) which is this principle should be the pronoun does not refer to the antecedent but it refer to someone else. Thus, binding principle B has restriction in pronoun that is binding domain.

Datum 3.6

It's been over a year since his little brother had his brains all skidded out along the highway by the beach.

This is a complex sentence since the word “since” is one of subordinating conjunction characteristic and it has independent and dependent clauses. This situation “ It_i 's been over $a\ year_i$ since $his\ little_i$ brother had $his\ brains_i$ all skidded out along $the\ highway_i$ by $the\ beach_i$ ” belongs to binding principle C that is similar with sentence 1.2, 1.5, 2.8, and 3.3. In noun phrases is it , and other NP the

head is noun *years* and NPs includes pronoun *a*. The head is noun *brother* and NPs includes pronoun *his* and adjective *little*. The head is noun *brains* and NPs includes pronoun *his*. The head is noun *highway* and NPs includes determiner *the*. The head is noun *beach* and NPs includes determiner *the*. There are NPs type of R-expression that is co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP stands alone and has its own meaning and get meaning from previous context. The NP “*it*” from previous context “I’d share this with Wally, but he’s not much into talking about the natural order of things these days, not since Cam died.” And the NP “*his little* and *his brains*” get meaning from a clause “not since Cam dies”. And in NPs “*a years, the highway, and the beach*” have its own meaning due to NPs is criteria R-expression.

Datum 3.7

'You can't escape the water *when* you live with it practically running into your front yard.'

This is a complex sentence since the word “when” is one of subordinating conjunction characteristics it has independent and dependent clauses. In independent clause “*You_i* can't escape *the water_i* is a binding principle C. In noun phrase, the noun is *you*. And then the head is noun *water* and NPs includes determiner *the*. There are NPs type of R-expression that is co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP stands alone and its own meaning. In NPs “*you* and *the Water*” have an entity word in the world. In

dependent clause “when *you_i* live with *it_i* practically running into *your_i* front *yard_i*” is binding principle C. In noun phrase is *he, it, your,* and *yard.* There are NPs type of R-expression that is co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP stands alone and has its own meaning. In NPs “*he, it, your,* and *yard*” have an entity word in the world.

Datum 3.8

He kept reaching down into the water to scoop them out, but all he came up with was sand.

This is a complex sentence since the word “but” is one of subordinating conjunction characteristic and it has independent and dependent clauses. In independent clause “*He_i* kept reaching down into *the water_i* to scoop *them_i* out” is binding principle C. In noun phrase, the head is noun *he* and *them.* And then the head is noun *water* and NPs includes determiner *the.* There are NPs type of R-expression that is co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP stands alone and its own meaning and then other NP get meaning from previous context “Jimmy Edwards was there, his eyes wide open, and Tim White too, along with all those goldfish his dad had flushed down the toilet once their time had come.” The NP “*he*” refers to NP in previous context “*Jimmy Edwards*”, the NP “*the water*” has an entity word in the world, and then the NP “*them*” refers to the NP in previous context “*Jimmy Edwards and Tim White*”.

And in dependent clause “but all he_i came up with was $sand_i$ ” is binding principle C. In noun phrase, the head is noun he and $sand$. There are NPs type of R-expression that is co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP stands alone and its own meaning and then get meaning from previous context. The NP “ he ” has similarities to the case independent clause which meaning is derived from previous context “*Jimmy Edwards*”. And then, the NP “ $sand$ ” has an entity word in the world. Nevertheless, this complex sentence, “ He_i kept reaching down into the water to scoop them out, but all he_i came up with was sand” belongs to binding principle B. The pronoun “ he ” in dependent clause refers to the antecedent “ he ” in independent clause. There is co-index, c-command, and bound. Yet, it is free (not bound) because there is restriction in binding domain.

Datum 3.9

Wally was watching from the window when he left.

This is a complex sentence since the word “when” is one of subordinating conjunction characteristic and it has independent and dependent clauses. In independent clause “ $Wally_i$ was watching from *the window_i*” is binding principle C. In noun phrase, the head is noun $Wally$. And then the head is noun $window$ and NPs includes determiner the . There are NPs type of R-expression that is co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP stands alone and has its own meaning. The NPs “ $Wally$ and *the window*” have an entity word in the world. In the complex sentence “ $Wally_i$ was watching from the window when he_j

left” belongs to binding principle B. It is binding principle B because a pronoun “he” refers to someone else and it is co-index, c-command and free (not bound). The NP “*he*” does not refer to Wally but a pronoun “*he*” for someone else due to the NP “*he*” has meaning from previous context “I’d share this with Wally, but he’s not much into talking about the natural order of things these days, not since Cam died” that is the NP “Cam” as someone else in this complex sentence.

Datum 3.10

He's started talking to himself just so he doesn't have to hear it.

This is a complex sentence since the word “so” is one of subordinating conjunction characteristic and it has independent and dependent clauses. In independent clause “*He*'s started talking to *himself*_{*i*} just” is binding principle A. it is co-index, c-command and bound that is bound due to the anaphor “himself” is category of reflexive pronoun which refers to the antecedent “he”. And in dependent clause “so *he*_{*i*} doesn't have to hear *it*_{*i*}” is binding principle C. In noun phrase, the head is noun *he* and *it*. There are NPs type of R-expression that is co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP get meaning from previous context “It’s so quiet that Wally can hear Cam’s ghost in every corner and cupboard, laughing and horsing around like he always used to”. The NP “*he*” get meaning to “Wally” and the NP “*it*” get meaning from clause “Wally can hear Cam’s ghost”.

Nevertheless, the complex sentence “ He_i 's started talking to himself just so he_i doesn't have to hear it” belongs to binding principle B. It is co-index, c-command, and bound in which it is bound due to the pronoun “he” in dependent clause refers to the antecedent “he” in independent clause. In this situation, that pronoun does not refer to someone else but it is free (not bound) due to the data has a restriction pronoun in binding domain.

Datum 3.11

He still won't look at me, but I know he hears.

This is a complex sentence since the word “but” is one of subordinating conjunction characteristics it has independent and dependent clauses. This is similar with sentence 3.1. In independent clause “ He_i still won't look at me_i ,” is binding principle C. In noun phrase, the head is noun *he* and *me*. There are NPs type of R-expression that is co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which each NP get meaning from previous sentence in direct sentence, “you should go home,” I tell him. The NP “he” refers to “Wally” due to the NP “*T*” is his mother (Wally mother) from previous context “so his doesn't have to notice how alone he is now that his mother can't even look at him”. The meaning from the context to talk Wally and the previous context “Wally was watching from the window when he left”.

And dependent clause, “but I_i know he_i hears” is binding principle C. In noun phrase, the head is noun I and he . They are co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) which each get meaning from previous context. This case has same meaning with independent clause that is the NP “ he ” refers to “ $Wally$ ” and “ T ” is his mother. This complex sentence “ He_i still won't look at me, but I know he_i hears” belongs to binding principle B. This case has similarities datum 3.10 in complex sentence that is the pronoun “ he ” in dependent clause refers to antecedent “ he ”. And it is co-index, c-command, and to be bound but it is free (not bound) due to a restriction pronoun in binding domain.

Datum3.12

The truth of it is that I was never there.

This is a complex sentence since the word “that” is one of subordinating conjunction characteristic and it has independent and dependent clauses. This complex sentence 1.8, 2.6, 2.7, and 2.9 that is complex sentence “ $The\ truth\ of\ it_i$ is that I_i was never there” belongs to binding principle C. In NPs “ $The\ truth\ of\ it_i$ and I_i ” are co-index and c-command. Yet, it is free (not bound) in which NP “ $the\ truth\ of\ it$ ” gets meaning from previous sentence “he turns to face me, but I'm not there course, not really”. And the NP “ I ” is his mother get meaning from previous context in datum 3.12.

3.2. Discussion

This session presents the discussion about the findings of data analysis. Based on Binding Theory, there are three types of binding principles. However, this study does not find all types of binding principles. There are three binding principle of complex sentence found in the data analysis. Those are binding principle type A that is foundation from an anaphor must be bound. In datum (1.7 and 3.10) in which the anaphor has type reflexive pronoun refer to the antecedent in a clause. Binding principle type A relate with NP that is classified into two types such as the reflexive pronouns and the reciprocals. In this study, there are two forms of binding principle type A in the clause in which the anaphor has relation with the antecedent. Thus, binding principle type A in the short story has a relationship with NP that is NP as subject and object relate in the clause, sentence and can be a short story.

In this case, binding principle type B that is foundation from pronoun must be free. In binding principle B which has a restriction of pronoun due to binding domain or embedded clause as the main point of characteristic this principle and complex sentence has criteria embedded clause. In datum (1.6, 2.1, 3.1, and 3.2) the NP "I" in complex sentence, in datum (3.5, 3.8, 3.10, and 3.11) the NP "he" in complex sentence that are have restriction of pronoun in binding domain. However, this principle has characteristic which the pronoun has meaning to someone else in datum (3.9) in clause. Thus, the relationship NP between the binding principle type B with a short story in which it has affect in independent and dependent clauses within a sentence.

And binding principle C that is foundation from R-expression must be free everywhere clause or sentence. In this case, the NP has two meanings which the NP commonly referred to as the R-expression does not have a relationship with another NP. In general binding principle type C often appear in each clause due to binding Principle type C has relationship with short story that has two meanings. The first, the NP stands alone which has its own meaning in each NP and in the clause or sentence does not have bonded relationships. Secondly, the NP has a meaning associated with the previous context in which meaning can be derived from the previous sentence or clause. In this study, the analysis focused on relation noun phrases (NPs) used by binding principle in complex sentence and clause of short story. The relation between one NP to other NP in clause or sentence due to the principle in binding theory in which binding principle based on the basis of the binding theory as anaphor, pronoun, and R-expression. Accordingly it is in a sentence that relates the appropriate type of noun phrase.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter discusses the conclusion of the findings on binding pattern in complex sentence of the short stories.

4.1. Conclusion

Binding theory has pattern to relate between Noun Phrases (NPs) in a clause or a sentence. The structure of the NPs is analyzed in complex sentence, and both in independent and dependent clauses. Based on binding theory, special binding principle is applied in a sentence or clause. Additionally, binding theory has three foundations namely antecedent, anaphor, pronoun and R-expression. The third foundations are the basis of the binding principle as the reference relationships noun phrase (NP) within clause or sentence.

Based on the findings and discussion in the previous chapter, this study concludes that not all types of binding principle are used by every sentences or clauses in the short stories. Most frequently used type is binding principle C. Binding principle C is an R-expression has to be free (Carnie, 2007: 144). Three cases in binding principle C consist of R-expression which does not bind with others in one complex sentence, clause depends on independent clause and clause depends on dependent clauses. Because binding principle C, in the data every

noun phrases in complex sentence or clauses does not bind and it stands alone in every phrases.

Meanwhile, binding principle type A and type B also have characteristic in a sentence or clause. The binding principle A is an anaphor which has to be bound in its binding domain (Carnie, 2007:142). There are two situations in the anaphor which refers to the antecedent in a clause. In binding principle B, the pronoun must be free in its binding domain (Carnie, 2007:143). The situation of binding principle B in complex sentences and clauses has characteristic in locality constrains that is influenced by binding domain. In the short stories as the data the binding principle B is applied in embedded clauses having more pronouns. While, binding principle A is seldom used as the anaphor only occurs in some sentences of the short stories.

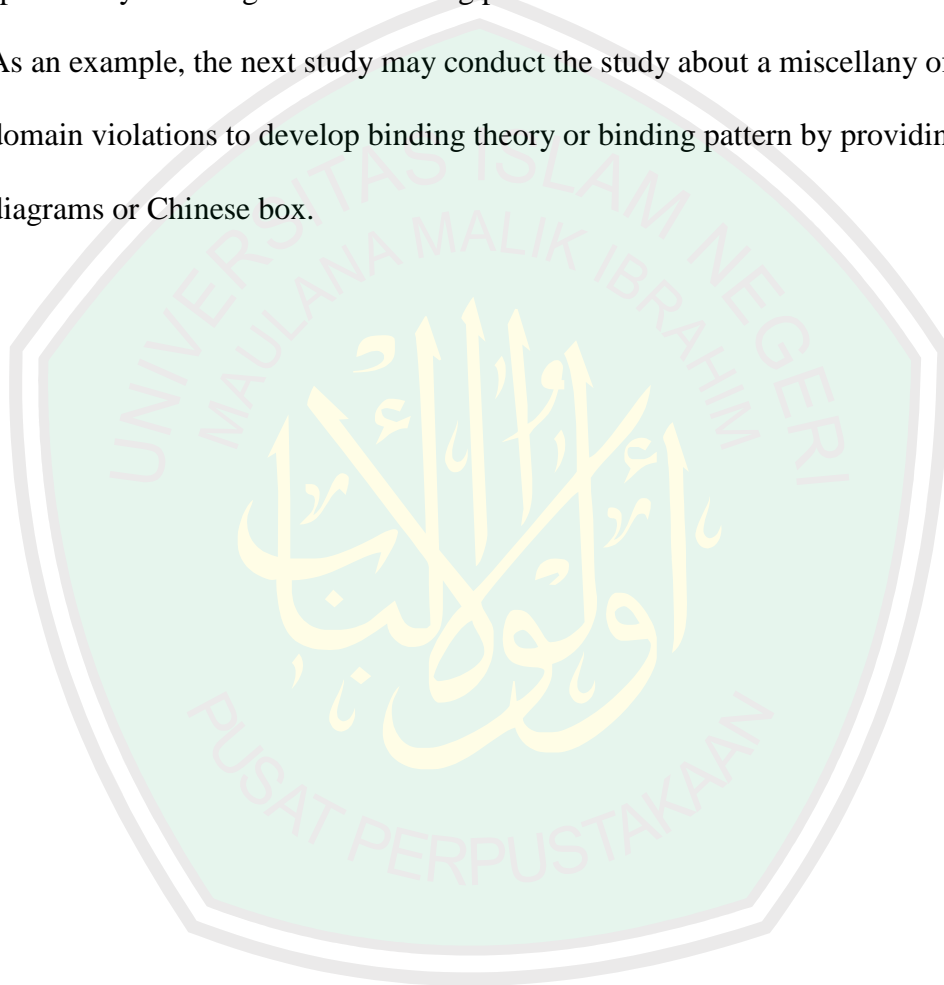
4.2.Suggestion

This study have some weaknesses either in the way data are analyzed or in the way research method is applied, therefore, it needs a constructive criticism for better improvement. Besides, the study also gives two suggestions for the readers and the further study.

Firstly, it is recommended for the readers especially the linguistic students to understand the structure of the Noun Phrases (NPs) in a sentence or a clause. Binding theory is one of the syntax studies which are related to NPs in a sentence

or a clause. Binding theory has three types of the binding principle so it can be as a base method to analyze relation between NPs.

Secondly, it is suggested for the other researchers to continue the study by specifically choosing some of binding patterns of short stories in other contexts. As an example, the next study may conduct the study about a miscellany of domain violations to develop binding theory or binding pattern by providing tree diagrams or Chinese box.



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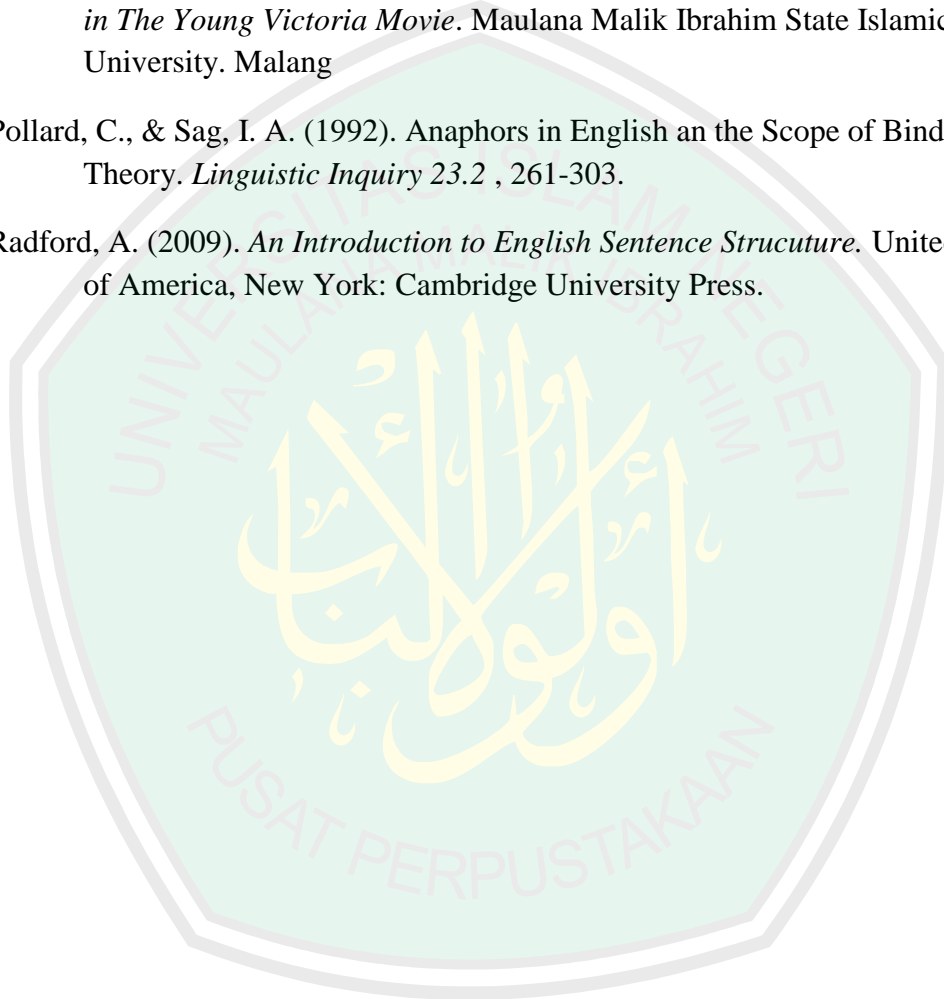
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Short Story Competition 2013: Category A

Place: First

Title: Verdict

Author: Stacey Park

The continuous drizzle of the past days only added to the ominous vibe of the room. Tiny sweat drops on the edge of my forehead were a clear indication of the oppressed environment. The summer heat had also brought the intoxicating smell of body odour to the room, one which was quite unfamiliar. An old can of room freshener sat among the landscape paintings, standing out amongst what once would have been a white wall. It was quiet; with the occasional ruffling of a magazine page, my soft taps against the carpet were no long silent.

The fluorescent light was harsh to my eyes, almost causing pain. As I eyes glanced at the rows of organized folders, I couldn't help swallowing in nervousness.

My heart thumped vigorously against my ribcage every time a new name was called up. Sweat now moistened the entire back of my shirt, nausea running through my body. As each second passed, I had immense trouble even breathing normally. Almost as if I had imagined it, a sharp pain shot through my stomach. Running my hand through my silver hair, I thought; *how would my children handle the news? What will happen to my grandchildren?*

After long minutes of silence, the single door at the end of the room opened. 'Mr. Jones?' A young woman called out, and I had no time for hesitation as I propped myself up from the seat. This was it – the moment of my verdict.

With shaking legs I walked past each person – the pregnant mother with another small child; the old woman staring blankly for the past twenty minutes; the middle-aged man struggling to sit still in his tight suit – they would all eventually face their verdicts too.

The young lady closed the door as I had gotten inside, pointing at the worn-out chair in front of her. I studied her face – caked with makeup, she would be around the same age as my youngest daughter. Trying to calm myself down, I prepared for the diagnosis. 'I know what I have. My stomach pain has not subdued for weeks and at this age, it's hardly a surprise that cancer has come. Just tell me how long I've got to live, Doctor,' I pleaded, planning to grasp at whatever she would have to offer.

Her hardened expression was as frozen as the photograph of glaciers out in the foyer. 'Mr. Jones,' she started. A single tear slid past my cheek as I braced myself.

'It seems that you have constipation. Take this medication regularly and you'll be fine,' she said, a laugh playing at the corners of her lined eyes.

I slowly walked out the room, my eyes widened. A delicious laugh exploded from none other than my own mouth as I walked out of the warm glow of the hospital. Stepping out of the building, I was met with a light shower of drizzle when I realized that summer rain, had never once felt this liberating.



Short Story Competition 2013: Category B

Place: First

Title: Not all those who wander are lost

Author: Sarah Petrovic

I was a mute.

When I was young, I spoke little. Doctors assumed my strange behaviour was a symptom of autism. Back in those times, they thought the cure to everything was to beat it out of the child, and so my parents tried. I will not go into the details, but suffice it to say that my body stills bears the scars where broken skin healed, shattered bones regrew and the ugly bruises faded. You can imagine that the abuse only pushed me further into my silence.

My sister tried to protect me, but there was little she could do. She soaked cloths and placed it over my bruises and cuts. She wiped the silent tears from my face and spoke enough for the both of us. She hushed me when I had my nightmares, and soothed me when I was frightened. But she could only watch helplessly as I slipped away from her, further and further.

One day, she found me huddled in the corner of my room, making myself as small as possible. She took in my tear-stained cheeks and the new bruise on my temple, turning an angry black. This time, I could not speak. She must have seen it too; my spirit was finally broken and my voice was gone. I had fallen into complete and utter silence. She hugged me, and this time she cried too. And then when we were both out of tears, we got up and left.

A backpack between us, we packed what we could and walked away. We never looked back.

Today, we sit together as the sun wakes the world to a new day. We watch some tourists bent over a map, trying to decide on a path. It takes them a few minutes, but finally they head off. After a moment, I say, "It must be nice to know where you're going."

My sister shakes her head. "Those people are lost. Their map shows them paths they must stick to, boundaries they mustn't cross, territories that mustn't be trespassed. And so they live in fear and never imagine that something beyond it can exist."

I humour her. "And what about us?"

She pauses for such a long moment, I think maybe she won't answer. But then she does. "We are not limited by lines and markers. Their maps announce that everything in the world is found and indexed. We don't have one and so we know only that there is an adventure waiting to be found because you never know what you'll find where, and it is the memories you make that hold any meaning."

After a moment she smiles and nods at me. “Your day to pick where we go.”

Take a breath, point, and walk. Our motto.

I close my eyes and spin around, my right arm outstretched. And I can't help but think how much I must resemble a compass that's always spinning because it can't find north.

If I could show you a map of our journey, it would look like this:

Here is where we started; the black circle marks our hometown, the black hole of misery and despair we somehow escaped from. And these rivers here, they show where my sister held me by my hand and we ran together, knowing there was no rush because we'd get there someday, just like the rivers that steadily trek back to the ocean. And when I was too sick to walk, well, these thin tracks mark the days my sister carried me on her back and I watched the world pass us by through half-closed eyes. These little triangles are the mountains we climbed; the days we went without food and anything we had my sister pressed into my hands, the sleepless night we huddled under a bridge listening to the cars roaring overhead, cold and frightened as we waited for the sun to rise, our hands clasped together. These tunnels are the days we were constantly living in fear of darkness but prayed that we'd reach the light anyway. They were the winters where we shivered in our worn clothes, teeth chattering as we rubbed warmth into each other's hands. They were days we felt hopeless but knew we'd make it and so we promised each other that everything would be okay, and somehow, it was.

These little planes are the days we soared, like eagles taking to the sky; they were the days my voice came back and I spoke again. Those little crosses, no, they are not churches, but they are the days our prayers were answered. The days where we were treated to a simple meal by a sympathetic stranger, where someone would offer us a roof over our heads for the night, or days where we scraped enough money for an ice cream. There was no joy greater than the sweetness of an ice cream in the heat of the summer, the race to eat it before it dripped, and the stickiness melting over your fingers.

There were dark times, yes, but in time we learnt how to get by. And despite the difficulties, there was something irreplaceable and incomparable about the dawn of a new day. Some quiet promise each sunrise brought with it as it welcomed everyone to a new day. A certain mystery, adventure, thrill.

Finally I stop and open my eyes to meet hers. I was never too good with words, but as my sister laughs, I know she understands what I don't have the words to say.

My finger is pointing at her.

Any time you're 'lost' is an opportunity to find yourself, my sister was fond of saying. Well, I can see now that we were never lost.

Maybe the reason we didn't stop spinning wasn't because we couldn't find north. Maybe it's because we've been there all along.



Short Story Competition 2013: Category C

Place: First

Title: The Dive

Author: Georgina Young

Wally's out sitting on the Dive with his legs dangling over the edge.

The sun sinks deep into the horizon, cracking along the skyline, spilling out a bright, vivid orange.

Up here on the Dive it's as though you're standing right where the ends meet. The ends of everything. The coastline splinters off either side of you and all that there is to see in front of you is the ocean; wide and open and endless.

I can see Wally from behind, see the way the light holds him around the edges, how he sort of melts into it. He's got this big coat on over the top of his bathers and his feet are peeling with sunburn and sand. It all falls away into the ocean below, down there where the water meets the rock with a resounding smack.

All around it smells like salt and earth and sunscreen. It gets right up into your nose until you don't even notice it anymore. It's just there.

I sit beside Wally, right up on the edge of the Dive, right where I've seen people curl their toes around the land, searching for a moment of distinct clarity and stability before they let go.

The earth crumbles a bit. Shifts beneath me. I know Wally isn't scared of it, but I am. Before our eyes the summer withers, dying out with the day's end. It is not yet completely past, and the dry, crisp heat the new year brought with it clings even now to our huddled forms, but the air stirs with a slight breeze.

It is February the twenty-ninth, a day that sometimes exists and sometimes doesn't. Wally likes how illogical that seems, despite the truth of it all being quite mathematical and precise. Wally doesn't have time for maths or science or even for thinking in the regular way. Wally likes to think about things until they become too big for his mind and then he'll just consider them in wonder.

It fascinates him to bend his mind backwards thinking about the size of the universe, to imagine the dawn of time, or the nothingness of death. I suppose I don't need to tell you that he isn't like any thirteen-year-old that you've met. No, Wally is something else entirely. Right now he's got his eyes fixed out on something that I can't see, and in each of his pupils there's a small window of light. His lips are moving slightly, but they're not saying anything. 'How's it going?' I ask.

He doesn't turn to look at me, doesn't even give any indication that he knows I'm there. 'Alright,' he answers, with the kind of voice you get when you've spent your whole summer with salt water sliding down your airways.

He always says it like that, the syllables running into each other like it's one word. I know that I get into trouble from my English teacher when I spell it that way, but that's how Wally says it, like it's just one whole thing; like 'alright' is a specific kind of emotion that you can feel deep in your gut like happiness or sadness.

Wally's never anything but 'alright' when you ask, so you have to really listen to how he says it. Today it comes out like a sigh, but it's hard to tell whether he's relieved or resigned. We sit there a while longer, Wally kicking his legs back and forth over the edge of the Dive like he's walking on air. He can't take his eyes off the sunset and he watches as patches of red begin to bloom along the horizon, seeping through the clouds.

But as the day surrenders to dusk, I cannot help but find my gaze drawn to the increasingly inky blue swell beneath us. It is as if slowly the ocean is curdling, the water turning black and solid.

Without meaning to, I am thinking about Jimmy Edwards. That was five years ago now, I was only seven at the time. It was the same story we'd heard and told a hundred times as we crouched in the bushes out near the Dive. We watched teenagers hurl themselves off the cliff down into the swirling darkness below and we held our breath each time until the call went out; accompanied by the cheering and whooping that meant the lucky bugger had surfaced.

We kids always went up to the Dive in groups, most of us locals with a few tag-alongs, and we'd tell each other stories of the people who never came back up again; who hit their head going down or were swept out to sea. None of us had ever seen it happen though, we just liked scaring each other.

When my dad told me about Jimmy Edwards my first thought was to be annoyed that I'd missed it, that the one time something had happened, I hadn't been around to see it. I knew there'd be kids at school on Monday who would've seen it first hand, and they wouldn't shut up about it for weeks.

See poor old Jimmy never came back up again. His mates all waited and waited and at first they laughed and then they started looking at each other and there was no cheering or whooping but there was plenty of yelling and crying.

They found Jimmy's body washed up on the beach a couple of kilometres along. Apparently, or so the story goes, his eyes were still wide open.

A week later a boy called Tim White hanged himself from the rafters in his shed. He left a note saying how sorry he was about Jimmy. Turns out, he'd pushed his friend over the edge as a joke.

No one laughed for a long time after.

Looking down from the Dive now, I imagine what it must have felt like for Jimmy to have the water closing in on him so quickly. He was so surprised he didn't even have a chance to blink.

Since then the Dive has been sectioned off. The council set up wire fencing all around it under the pretence that the cliff face was hazardous due to erosion, but we all knew the truth of it.

No one's been up here in a while, you can tell by the way the grass has grown wild, the way the shrubbery is now so dense it tangles around your feet and you have to physically push through it. The way it smells - like eucalyptus and dry, cracked earth - is kind of comforting. It's as if nature is finally righting the natural order of things.

I'd share this with Wally, but he's not much into talking about the natural order of things these days, not since Cam died. It's been over a year since his little brother had his brains all skidded out along the highway by the beach.

'You can't escape the water when you live with it practically running into your front yard,' Wally told his dad, the first thing he said after the accident. His father had just stared at him like he was mental and his mother, sitting at the kitchen table, burst into tears. Wally was always the special one, the strange one. Cam was the one they loved, the one everyone loved.

'It should've been me,' Wally added, but by then his father had already turned away. Wally tried to explain to me what he'd meant that day, he told me how he'd dreamt his home was flooding and there were all these things floating in the water. Jimmy Edwards was there, his eyes wide open, and Tim White too, along with all those goldfish his dad had flushed down the toilet once their time had come. He kept reaching down into the water to scoop them out, but all he came up with was sand. He described his horror at finding Cam swirling around and around in the kitchen, that smile still on his face. The very same smile he was wearing when he turned and said 'I'll race you there', a moment before he stepped out in front of a Jeep.

Wally dived under the water to find him, to pull him back out, but the draw of the tide wrenched him away from his brother, dragged him deeper and deeper until he was struggling for breath. When he finally made it back up to the surface his house was nowhere in sight; the ocean was everywhere - the ocean was everything.

'You see,' Wally told me, 'when the summer's over, everyone leaves the seaside, they all go home. People like us, we're left behind, we're stuck with the water and everything that's left floating in it.'

I didn't really understand, not probably as much as Wally wanted me to, but I knew that feeling of being left behind. Because, yeah, everyone comes down to the beach when the sun is shining and school's out, and they crowd the fish and chips stores and the supermarkets, but then suddenly it's February and they're all gone.

I like to go down the beach sometimes during the winter just to remind myself it's still there. Thing is, it's not really the same when your bare feet get all numb and the wind throws sand in your eyes.

Wally begins to fidget beside me, rubbing his hands up and down his thighs like he's cold, but I reckon he must be suffocating underneath that coat.

His dad hasn't come home for two weeks now. Wally was watching from the window when he left. Thought it was just going to be another couple of days of 'needing to be by myself'. He didn't even look back.

There's so much silence around the house now. It's so quiet that Wally can hear Cam's ghost in every corner and cupboard, laughing and horsing around like he always used to. He's started talking to himself just so he doesn't have to hear it. So he doesn't have to notice how alone he is now that his mother can't even look at him.

'You should go home,' I tell him. He still won't look at me, but I know he hears. Finally he turns to face me, but I'm not there of course, not really. The truth of it is that I was never there. I don't even exist, not in the real sense anyway. I exist in Wally's head and upon his lips in the words we speak to each other, the conversations we have.

If you looked out there now, you'd see Wally sitting on the edge of the Dive; a small, dark blot against the bleeding sky. You'd see the way the sunlight holds him there and you'd understand that he's not crazy, he's just a kid, is all, and he's feeling too many things at once. You'd see him stand up, bits of salt and sand and skin flaking away. Either side of his self, the coastline splinters off and all that there is to see in front of you is a boy who reaches deep into the pockets of his coat and pulls out a series of large, heavy stones. You'd watch him throw them one by one into the water.

There is no cheering or whooping.

Up here on the Dive it's as though you're standing right where the ends meet. The ends of everything.