

**THE INVERTED SUBJECT - VERB IN THE NOVEL
“THE YEAR OF THE VOICELESS”
BY OKKY MADASARI**

A PAPER

Submitted to the school of Foreign Language – JIA as a partial fulfillment of requirements for the Degree of Undergraduate Program in English Department



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**ENGLISH LITERATURE PROGRAMME SCHOOL OF
FOREIGN LANGUAGES – JIA
BEKASI
2018**

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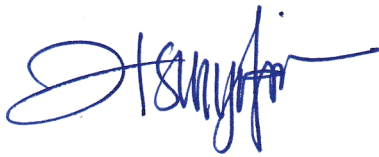
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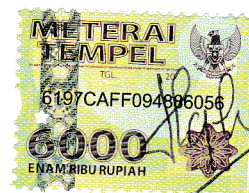
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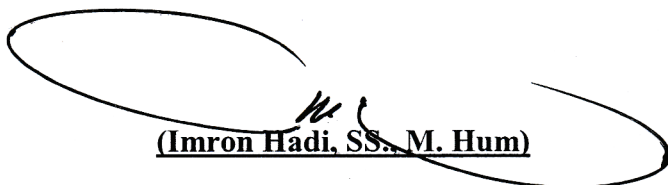
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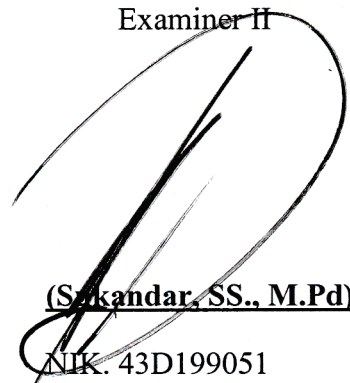
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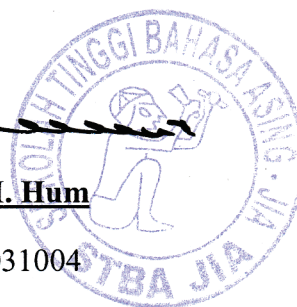
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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

“A winner is a dreamer who never give up”

DEDICATION

In this research I will dedicate to:

- Allah SWT who gave me strength and knowledge for my everyday life.
- My parents who taught me to trust in Allah SWT, believe in hard work and that so much could be done with little, for supporting and encouraging me to believe in myself.
- My young sister for her eternal love.
- The last, my beloved who never stop to giving me support by my side.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, the writer would like to acknowledge her countless praise to The Most Gracious and The Most Merciful Allah *Subhanahu wa Ta'ala* who always gives her all the best in life and there is no doubt about it. *Shalawat* and *Salaam* are also given to the Prophet Muhammad *shallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam*, his family and his followers until the end of the world.

This paper writing as the last assignment to fulfill one of the requirements for taking undergraduate program (S1) of English Department of School of Foreign Languages - JIA. In this paper, the writer explains and analysis about the inverted subject – verb in the novel *The Years of the Voiceless* by Okky Madasari.

During the process of making this paper, the writer encountered a lot of hardship and difficulties both in finding the data and arranging it into an accepted scientific paper. Many good people helped this paper along the way and they deserved far more than an expression of gratitude. The writer would like to take this opportunity to express her thankfulness to all the following people who have advised and supported data and information to finish this paper, especially to:

1. Yeni Noryatin, S.S., M. Hum, as the first advisor for his advice, suggestion, correction, and patient guidance.
2. Elsan Arvian, S.S., M. Hum, as the second advisor for giving motivation, correction, and guidance.

3. Drs. H. Sudjianto, M. Hum, the chairman of the School of Foreign Language
JIA Bekasi
4. Imron Hadi, S.S., M. Hum, the Head of English Department of the School of
Foreign Language JIA Bekasi
5. All the lectures and staff of STBA- JIA for their guidance during her study.
6. Her beloved parents, for their kind love, motivations, prayers, and supports.
7. All the lovely friends in STBA-JIA for their motivation, supports, laugh, and
cry.
8. Her future husband always gives support in writing this paper.

Finally, the writer hopes this paper will be useful especially for her and
generally for everyone who reads it.

Bekasi, 10th August, 2018

(Iqlima Al Ashadiyah)

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

There are many subject in linguistics such as phonetics which study about acoustics and articulation of speech. Phonology is the study of what sound language and how these structure to form words. Then, a group sounds and organize them into meaningful units (called morphemes) and words. The study of this level of language is called morphology. The study how words can be structure become a sentence is called syntax.

Linguistics is important part for learning English. But, despite linguistics is important to be learned, there many people often find difficulties in learning it, especially people who learn English as a foreign language. Linguistics is considered to be difficult because it is scientific. The problem is complex from phonetic, morphology, syntactic, etc. From all those problems, the writer thinks that the most difficult is syntactic. It is because the syntactic has the arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences in languages that makes people confused, especially in writing.

Language is complete and effective communication tool as self expression to convey ideas, messages, intentions, feelings and opinions to others people. The function of language as a self-expression gives the freedom to convey a self-expression. In this case the language becomes important factor for the convey of an

information to recipient. Good language will make easy an information to be received as well.

In the convey of language, language is not only conveyed through spoken media which can direct interaction between communicator as sender of message and communicant as recipient of message. It is also by written media in its use, a communicator must be able to compose writing with word structure and sentences are good so that the message can be accepted by the communicant.

The communicant commonly consider certain properties of language to be key essential features from which the basic study of language starts. The discussion starts because language is multifaceted and complex. There is attempt to define it are simplified to the build of language characteristics with the form and function which are very varies through space and time.

Human use the symbols (word) as a language and continues process how to communicate to other people with using language. In the communication, human language consists of a different set of sound. One sound can convey one meaning, multiple sounds combined in particular order convey a different meaning. Then, human language refers to the ability of how to communicate all time and space. Example, people are able to talk about things that happened a long time ago or have not yet happened. After that, human should get ability to produce language in multiple forms. Thus, human have language what combines symbols (word, sounds and phrases) in new way to express particular ideas.

Language is also interesting to be the topic of the research which put language as a science. The study of language is known as linguistics. In linguistics itself, language forms, meaning, and contexts are learnt specifically. Linguistics analyses human language as system related to sound and meaning.

Radford (2004) explained about syntax on his book *English Syntax an Introduction*, Grammar is traditionally divided into two different but inter-related areas of study, the first is morphology and the second syntax. Morphology learn about how words are formed out of smaller units (called morphemes), and Syntax is the study of the way in which phrases and sentences are structured out of words. (p.1)

While Lapolla (1997) gave more detail explanation about syntax, Lapolla stated that:

Syntax is some of the devices users of human languages to put meaningful elements together to form words, words together to form phrases, phrases together to form clauses, clauses together to form sentences, and sentences together to form texts. The emphasis will make the units larger than words, in particular clauses and sentences. (p.1)

Based cited on above that syntax has sentences are structured of words with grammatical. Therefore, the writer choose the research of syntax because one of the problems is inversion of subject and verbs. It often causes confusion even for English language learners. In English, sometimes subjects and verbs are inverted, and there are sets of rule that the people need to concern. For example *I never kept track, nor do I know when I was born*. This example show an inversion of the

subject and verb. The verb *do* comes before the subject *I* due to a negative adverb *nor* that comes in the middle of the sentence. Another example is *where is the handsome husband of yours?* This example also shows an inversion of the subject and verb. This situations is invert the subject and verb with question word. As introduce a question *where* and the verb *is* and the subject *the handsome husband* are inverted.

Each example has its own rule. That is why sometimes people often find it difficult to understand. Sometimes it is important to change the word order in the sentences from the usual sentence order. The basic or the normal order of words in English sentences is subject, verb, and object, in example *tigers are eat meat*. However, to change the standard word location, especially reversing subject and verb. However, the leaners often make mistake when they handle with this problem. That problem makes the writer thinks that subject-verb inversion is interested to be analyzed. Another reason is that in writing, the inversion of subject and verb become variety and clarity which can be considered as one of the steps to achieve a good writing.

Then, the writer choose *The Years of the Voiceless novel* as material to be analyzed and to solve the problem. The reason of choosing the novel is because it is one of the best novel about the life of Indonesian in ancient that is very good to read. The writer will take the data about the subject-verb inversion in the novel.

Based on explanation above, therefore, the writer choose is the title of the research, “The Inverted Subject-Verb in the Novel *The Years of the Voiceless* by Okky Madasari”.

B. Questions and Scope of the Research

1. Question of the Research

- a. What kinds of the inverted subject – verb are found in the novel *The Years of the Voiceless*?
- b. How is the process of inverted subject – verb which is found in the novel *The Years of the Voiceless*?
- c. What kind of inverted subject – verb that exist the most?

2. Scope of the Research

In this research the analysis just focus on sentences with inverted subject and verb in the novel *The Year of the Voiceless*. This research as a syntactic analysis, give explanation about inverted subject and verb which have some situation kind as with question word, place expression, negative expression, conditional and comparison. It is not easy to distinguish their situation. These situations can help people to understand how to use inverted subject and verb in the good sentences. The writer uses theory from Deborah Phillips. This theory explain how the process of inverted subject – verb and this book can easily learnt by the writer so do other readers.

C. Objective and Significances of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

Based on the problem of the research mentioned above, the objectives of the research are described as follows:

- a. This research is for knowing the kinds of the inverted subject – verb in the novel *The Year of the Voiceless*.
- b. This research is for analyzing the process of inverted subject – verb in the novel *The Years of the Voiceless*.
- c. This research is for finding what kind of inverted subject – verb that exist the most.

2. Significance of the Research

The significances of the writing are described as following:

a. Theoretically

Theory inverted subject – verb is really interesting. The writer hopes this research can improve the writer's knowledge of linguistics, exactly syntactic, such as getting more insight of English inversion and increasing of the writing skill in knowledge about inverted subject – verb, finding different kind of inverted, and certainly knowing how to take the advantages of using inverted subjects and verbs, in order to improve speaking.

b. Practically

By learning inverted subject – verb, the writer hopes that it can help the readers get new reference to learn syntactic, get new knowledge and insight, more easily understood in writing skill, and can be different kind situation of inverted when the readers have to speak with foreigners. Using English, to change the phrases or words they want to say or write. Finally, this research can help the readers to improve their style of written and spoken English, make their speech and writing sound much more natural and give them alternative ways of saying something.

D. Operational Definition

1. Linguistics is the scientific study of language, specifically language form, language meaning, and language in texts and in context. Linguistics analyzes human language as a system for relating sounds (or signs in signed languages) and meaning.
2. Syntax is the way in which linguistic elements (such as word) are put together to form constituents (such as phrases or clauses) and the part of grammar dealing with formal properties of language.
3. Sentences structure is the way a sentence is arranged, grammatically. The sentence structure of writing include where the noun and verb fall in within an individual sentence.

4. Inverted Subject – verb is it is usual for the verb to follow the subject, but sometimes this word order is reversed. It can refer to this as inversion. There are some the functions inversion are to make the sentences more interesting, to put more emphasis on the front word or phrase, to provide a logical transition from the previous sentence to the current sentence, to provide a smooth and vivid transition to a topic that is closely related to the context and to create a more formal alternative for conditionals.
5. Novel is an invented prose narrative of considerable length and a certain complexity with human experience, usually through a connected sequence events involving a group of person in a specific setting. The genre of the novel has encompassed an extensive range of types and styles: picaresque, epistolary, gothic, romantic, realist, historical – to name only some of the more important ones.

E. Systematization of the Research

The systematization of the research means to present the research in well-edited composition. This research is divided into five chapters as follow:

Chapter I is Introduction, it explains about the background of the research, questions and scopes of the research, objectives and significances of the research, operational definition, and systematization of the research.

Chapter II Theoretical Description, it consists of the definitions of syntax, history of syntax, syntax in linguistics, sentences, inverted subject – verb, and novel.

Chapter III Research of the Methodology, it contains about method of the research: time and place of the research, kind of the research, procedure of the research, technique of the data collection, technique of the data analysis and Sources of the primary and secondary data.

Chapter IV Analysis Data, it shows about the data description, data analysis and the interpretation of the research finding.

Chapter V Conclusion and Suggestion, it gives the summary of the conclusion and suggestion which relate to significant of the research.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

In this chapter, some theories related to the research and will be able to answer question that were previously mentioned in chapter I. That is why this paper needs some theories to support the research. In this chapter the thesis are taken as a basic of the research. Thus, theories are about definition of syntax, history of syntax, syntax in linguistics, sentences, inverted subject and verb, and novel.

A. Definition of Syntax

Some people also use the term grammar to mean the same as syntax, although most linguists follow the more recent practice whereby the grammar of a language includes all of its organizing principles: information about the sound system, about the form of words, how we adjust language according to context, and so on. Syntax is only one part of this grammar. According to Tallerman (2011) on his book *Understanding Syntax* that syntax means how words form to make phrases and sentences. The term 'syntax' is also used to mean the study of the syntactic properties of languages. (p.1)

Miller (2002) has the similar opinion about syntax. According to Miller, syntax has to do with how words are put to form phrases, with how phrases are put to form clauses or bigger phrases, and with how clauses are put to form sentences. In small and familiar situations, humans could communicate using

single words and many gestures, particularly when dealing with other members of the same social grouping (nuclear family, extended family, clan and so on). But complex messages for complex situations or complex ideas require more than just single words; every human language has devices with which its speakers can construct phrases and clauses. (p.xii)

Kim and Sells also said on their book *English Syntax: An Introduction* that, “syntax is the study of rules which generate an infinite number of grammatical sentences”. (2007, p.11) These rules can be inferred from observations about the English data. One simple mechanism that is already recognized is in forming grammatical sentences, it is started from words, or lexical categories. These lexical categories then form a larger constituent phrase and phrases go together to form a clause. A clause or part it is a well-formed sentence.

Furthermore, there are some others opinions about syntax. Based on Richard and Schmidt (2010) Syntax is a major component of the grammar of a language (together with lexicon, phonology, and semantics), syntax concerns the ways in which words combine to form sentences and the rules which govern the formation of sentences, making some sentences possible and others not possible within a particular language. (p.579)

A traditional term for the study of the rules governing the way words are combined to form sentences in a language. In this use, syntax is opposed to morphology, the study of word structure. An alternative definition (avoiding the concept of word) is the study of the interrelationships between elements of

sentence structure, and of the rules governing the arrangement of sentences in sequences (Crystal, 2008, p471).

Meanwhile, Valin (2001) stated that, syntax deals with how sentences are constructed, and users of human language variety of possible arrangements of the elements in sentences. One of the most obvious and important ways in which languages differ is the order of the main elements in sentences. In English, for example, the subject comes before the verb and the direct object follows the verb. (p.1)

Moreover, Chomsky (2002) said that syntax is study of principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages. Syntactic investigation of given language has as its goal the construction of a grammar that can be viewed as a device of some sort for producing the sentences of the language under analysis. (p.1)

Based on what the linguists said above, the writer conclude that syntax is a study of governing and arranging word together in order to make a well-formed and to determine the grammatical sentence. The sentences must be formed in order to make a good formed phrases, clause or sentences.

B. History of Syntax

According to Carnie (2000), the dominant theory of syntax is due to Noam Chomsky and his followers, starting in the mid-1950s and continuing to this day. This theory which has had many different names through its development (Transformational Grammar (TG), Transformational Generative Grammar,

Standard Theory, Extended Standard Theory, Government and Binding Theory (GB), Principles and Parameter Approach (P&P) and Minimalism (MP)), is often given the blanket name Generative Grammar. A number of alternate theories of syntax have also branched off of this research program, these include Lexical Functional Grammar (LFG) and Head Driven Phrase Structure Grammar (HPSG). (p.6)

Another explanation comes from Dikken (2013), he cited that history of syntax by Saussure (1916) initiated contemporary structural linguistics, by emphasizing how language should be conceived as separate from what it is used for, and by concentrating on how language is, not how it changes. Bloomfield (1933), Wells (1947), and Harris (1951) developed structuralism further and Noam Chomsky's work developed in particular in immediate reaction to Harris's program.

A fundamental difference between structuralism and generative grammar stems from the fact that Chomsky focused on those aspects of structure that make the system recursive, whereas structuralism left those for the realm of what we nowadays call 'performance.' Structuralism in fact focused on finite levels of language, such as morphophonemic, where notions like 'linguistic feature' or the paradigmatic inventory underlying phonemics came to be understood. But it was the syntax put to the side at the time that especially interested Chomsky, particularly since it was taken to address a key element in the problem of linguistic creativity.

For this purpose, Chomsky borrowed from the axiomatic deductive method in mathematical logic developed a generation earlier in its computational formulation more concretely via Davis (1958). Chomsky systematized and generalized Emil Post's version of 'recursive function theory', and eventually came to propose formal devices of his own ('transformations'). (p.26)

C. Syntax in Linguistics

The study of language is conducted within the field of linguistics. Human primary interest is the scientific study of language. Like a biologist studying the structure of cells, a linguist studies the structure of language; how speakers create meaning through combinations of sounds, words, and sentences that ultimately result in texts extended stretches of language (examples: a conversation between friends, a speech, an article in a newspaper).

Signifiers are transmitted in human language most frequently through two primary modes: speech and writing. A third mode, signing, is a system of communication used by individuals who are deaf. Contrary to popular belief, sign languages are not merely gestured equivalents of spoken languages. American Sign Language (ASL), for instance, has its own grammar, and those who use it go through the same stages of language acquisition as speakers of oral languages. According to Meyer (2009) in his book *Introducing in Linguistics*, it is whether it is spoken, written, or signed, every language has

structure, which can be described, as Leech (1983, 21–24) notes, by postulating:

1. Rules governing the pronunciation of sounds, it consists of the ways that words are put together, the manner in which phrases, clauses, and sentences are structured, and the ways that meaning is created.
2. Principles stipulating how the structures that rules create should be used. The example can be seen from the forms will be polite and impolite in a contexts. (as cited by Meyer, 2009, p.6)

Beside that, Meyer gave explanation that there are rules of grammar operate at various levels:

1. Phonetics/Phonology: This level focuses on the smallest unit of structure in language, the phoneme. Linguistic rules at this level describe how sounds are pronounced in various contexts. For instance, there is a rule of voicing assimilation in English that stipulates that when a past tense marker is added to the stem of a verb, the last sound in the stem determines whether the marker is voiced or unvoiced (i.e. whether or not the vocal cords vibrate when the consonant is pronounced). Thus, even though the child uses the wrong past tense form, the past tense marker is pronounced as /t/ because the last sound in the stem, /k/, is unvoiced. Had the stem been kill, which ends in voiced /l/, the past tense marker would have been voiced /d/.
2. Morphology: The next level of structure is the morpheme, the smallest unit of meaning in language. Rules of morphology focus on how words (and parts of words) are structured. At the beginning of the sentence, the child

uses the pronoun I rather than me because English has rules of case assignment – pronouns functioning as subject of a sentence take the subjective form (sometimes referred to as the nominative case) rather than the objective form (or accusative case). Rules of morphology describe all facets of word formation, such as how prefixes and suffixes are added.

3. Syntax: The largest level of structure is the clause, which can be analyzed into what are called clause functions: subject, predicator, object, complement, and adverbial. The utterance, *I broked it*, is a main clause – it can stand alone as a sentence, as opposed to a subordinate clause, which has to be part of an independent clause – and can be analyzed as containing a subject (I), a predicator (broked), and a direct object (it). At the level of syntax, there are many rules stipulating how constituents within a clause are grouped. For instance, all languages have constraints on how constituents should be ordered. Because English is an SVO (subject–verb–object) language, the utterance is *I broked it* rather than *I it broked* (an SOV word order, found in languages such as Japanese)
4. Semantics: Because meaning is at the core of human communication, the study of semantics cuts across all of the other levels thus far discussed. At the level of sound, in the words kick /kIk/ and sick /sIk/, the choice of /k/ vs. /s/ results in words with two entirely different meanings. At the level of morphology, placing the prefix un- before the word happy results in a word with an opposite meaning: unhappy. (p.7)

D. Sentences

Hereafter, syntax in linguistics has been explained above, then forward to know about the sentences according to linguistics. Beginning the sentences has explained by Fromkin (2014) said that sentences is a syntactic category of expressions consisting minimally of a noun phrase (NP) followed by a verb phrase (VP) in the structure. (p.579). The same opinion from O'Grady (1997) explained that sentences are taken to be the product which combine an NP (often called the subject) with a VP to yield structure (p.191).

Other opinion from Wikker (1985) said the sentences is regarded as the largest or highest unit on the hierarchical scale of constituents; it is the largest unit of syntactic description sentences do not normally occur in isolation. They usually form part of a larger text (or discourse) which is also organized in a particular way. The sentences of a text follow each other in some 'logical' order, and reflect a certain sequence of thoughts or events. There are often elements in a sentence which mark its relationship with the context. (p.14) Moreover he represents the hierarchy of sentence constituents, as shown in the following diagram :

SENTENCE ↔ CLAUSE ↔ PHRASE ↔ WORD ↔ MORPHEME

In addition he said the arrows pointing to the right indicate that a sentence may consist of one or more than one clause, that a clause may consist of one or more than one phrase, that a phrase may consist of one or more than one word, and that a word may consist of one or more than one morpheme. Morphemes are the minimal, indivisible units in syntax. (p.5)

On the other side refers to Delahunty (2010), sentences are the largest grammatical units. In written English and other familiar languages, sentences are familiar to recognize: they typically begin with a capital letter and end with a period or its equivalent. They are also intuitively complete in two senses: first, they may stand alone as informative units, and second, and more importantly, they include all required grammatical elements.

Sentences recognize in a variety of shapes and sizes. Some consist of only a single clause. Delahunty gave the classification of sentences by number of full predications namely:

1. Simple sentences. It only one main verb, one subject, and one predicate, though they may include modifiers of various sorts. A useful way to begin identifying clauses in sentences is to count main verbs. For each main verb there will be a clause. Example :

Linguists write slowly

S V O

2. Compound sentences. It combine two or more clauses or smaller sentences within them by connecting them with and, but, or or. Example :

Dogs chase cats but cats chase mice

S V O Conj S V O

3. Complex sentences. It contain two or more clauses, but at least one of them is subordinate to another in the sense that it plays a grammatical role such as subject, object, or modifier in the larger sentence. Clauses that function as objects are often referred to as complement clauses. In the following

examples the subordinate sentence is italicized and its role is given in parentheses. Examples :

That this is a witty and entertaining book does not justify its high price.
(Subject)

Oscar thinks *that Lady Bracknell is a fine creation*. (Object/Complement)

To improve your stamina, jog five miles every day. (Modifier) (p. 68-70)

Additionally, based on Newson (2004) noted that there is sentence in the sentence, even can more than one sentence within a sentence. That is to say a sentence is not simply as the description above, further Newson gave explain of a sentence widely. As well he said that in fact there should be no limit to how many sentences can be contained one within the other. (p.58) it means that sentence can be more long than only has subject and predicate. It can increase with the other sentences within the sentence. These sentences which is in the sentences are meant the clause that become subordinate clause in the sentence.

From the definition above it, it can be concluded that a sentences is largest or highest unit on the hierarchical scale of constituents; it is the largest unit of syntactic and grammatical. The canonical sentence as the largest unit of grammar, at the head of a hierarchy of grammatical units:

1. A sentence consists of one or more clause
2. A clause consists of one or more phrases.
3. A phrase consists of one or more word
4. A word consists of one or more morphemes.

Technically in writing, sentences are marked by beginning with capital letter and ending with full stop (.), question mark (?) or exclamation mark (!). Sentences come in a variety of shapes and sizes. Some consist of only a single clause. That is, they are simple sentences and have only main verb, one subject, and one predicate, though they may include modifiers of various sorts.

E. Inverted Subject – Verb

In English, the usual order of words in a sentence is subject + verb + object. But sometimes the word order is reversed. This order is then inverted and the verb comes before the subject. Based on Phillips (2001) subject and verb are inverted in variety of situations in English. Inverted subjects and verbs occur most often in the information of a question. To form a question with a helping verb (*be, have, can, could, will, would, etc.*), the subjects helping verb are inverted.

He can go to the movies.

Can he go to the movies?

You would tell me the truth.

Would you tell me the truth?

She was sick yesterday.

Was she sick yesterday?

To form a question when there is no helping verb in the sentence, the helping verb *do* is used.

He goes to the movies.

Does he go to the movies?

You told me the truth.

Did you tell me the truth?

There are many other situations in English when subjects and verbs are inverted, but if you just remember this method of inverting subjects and verbs, you will be able to handle the other situations. The most common problems with inverted subjects and verbs on the TOEFL test occur in the following situations: (1) with question words such as *what, when, where, why, and how*. (2) After some place expressions, (3) After negative expressions, (4) In some conditionals, (5) After some comparisons.

1. Invert the subject and verb with question words.

There is some confusion about when to invert the subject and verb after question words such as *what, when, where, why, and how*. These words can have two different functions in a sentence. First, they can introduce a question, and in this case the subject and verb that follow are inverted.

What is the homework?

When can I leave?

Where are you going?

Also, these words can join together two clauses, and in this case the subject and verb that follow are not inverted.

I do not know *what the homework is*.

When I can leave, I will take the first train.

Do you know *where you are going*?

In each of these examples there are two clauses joined by a question word. Notice that the subjects and verbs that follow question words *what*, *when* and *where* are not inverted in this case.

The following charts lists the question words and their sentence patterns :

| INVERTED SUBJECTS AND VERBS WITH QUESTION WORDS | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|-------|-----|-----|
| who | what | when | where | why | how |
| When the question word introduces a question, the subject and verb are inverted. | | | | | |
| | question word | V | S | | |
| | what | are | they? | | |
| When the question word connects two clauses, the subject and verb that follow are not inverted. | | | | | |
| S | V | question word | S | V | |
| I | know | what | they | are | |

2. Invert the subject and verb with place expressions.

After ideas expressing place, the subject and the verb sometimes invert in English. This can happen with single words expressing place, such as *here*, *there*, or *nowhere*.

Here is the book that you lent me.

There are the keys that I thought I lost.

Nowhere have I seen such beautiful weather.

In the first example the place word *here* causes the subject *book* to come after the verb *is*. In the second example the place word *there* causes

the subject *keys* to come after the verb *are*. In the last example the place word *nowhere* causes the subject *I* to come after the verb *have*.

The subject and verb can also be inverted after proportional phrases expressing place.

In the closet are the clothes that you want.

Around the corner is Sam's house.

It is important (and a bit difficult) to understand that the subject and verb will invert after place expressions at the beginning of a sentence only when the place expressions is *necessary* to complete the sentence. Study the following examples:

In the forest are many exotic birds.

In the forest I walked for many hours.

In the first example the subject *birds* and verb *are* inverted because the place expression *in the forest* is needed to complete the idea *many exotic birds are....* In the second example the subject *I* and the verb *walked* are not inverted because the idea *I walked for many hours* is complete without the place expressions *in the forest*; the place expressions is therefore not needed to complete the sentence.

The following chart lists the sentence patterns used with place expressions:

| INVERTED SUBJECTS AND VERBS WITH PLACE EXPRESSIONS | | |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| When a place expressions at the front of the sentence is necessary to complete the sentence, the subject and verb that follow are inverted. | | |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Place (necessary)</div> In the classroom | V were some old | S desks. |
| When a place expression at the front of the sentence contains extra information that is not needed to complete the sentence, the subject and verb that follow are not inverted | | |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Place (extra)</div> In the classroom, | S I | V studied very hard. |

3. Invert the subject and verb with negatives

The subject and verb can also be inverted after certain negatives related expressions. When negatives expressions, such as *no*, *not*, or *never*, come at the beginning of a sentence, the subject and verb are inverted.

Not once did I miss a question.

Never has Mr. Jones taken a vacation.

In the first example the negative expression *not once* causes the subject *I* to come after the helping verb *did*. In the second example the negative word *never* causes the subject *Mr. Jones* to come after the helping verb *has*.

Certain words in English, such as *hardly*, *barely*, *scarcely*, and *only*, act like negatives. If one of these words comes at the beginning of a sentence, the subject and verb are also inverted.

Hardly ever does he take time off.

(This means that he *almost never* takes time off.)

Only once did the manager issue overtime paychecks.

(This means that the manager *almost never* issued overtime paychecks)

In the first example the “almost negative” expression *hardly ever* causes the subject *he* to come after the helping verb *does*. In the second example the “almost negative” expression *only once* cause the subject *manager* to come after the helping verb *did*.

When a negative expression appears in front of a subject and verb in the middle of a sentence, the subject and verb are also inverted. This happens often with the negative words *neither* and *nor*.

I do not want to go, and *neither* does Tom.

The secretary is not attending the meeting, *nor* is her boss.

In the first example the negative *neither* causes the subject *Tom* to come after the helping verb *does*. In the second example the negative *nor* causes the subject *boss* to come after the verb *is*.

The following chart lists the negative expressions and pattern with them :

| INVERTED SUBJECTS AND VERBS WITH NEGATIVES | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <i>no</i> | <i>not</i> | <i>never</i> | <i>neither</i> | <i>nor</i> | |
| <i>barely</i> | <i>hardly</i> | <i>only</i> | <i>rarely</i> | <i>scarcely</i> | <i>seldom</i> |
| When a negative expression appears in front of a subject and verb (at the beginning a sentence or in the middle of a sentence) the subject and verb are inverted. | | | | | |
| negative expression | V | S | | | |
| Rarely | were | they | so happy. | | |

4. Invert the subject and verb with conditionals

In certain conditional structures, the subject and verb may also be inverted. This can occur when the helping verb in the conditional clauses is *had*, *should*, or *were*, and the conditional connector *if* is omitted.

If he had taken more time, the results would have been better.

Had he taken more time, the results would have been better.

I would help you *if I were* in a position to help.

I would help you *were I* in a position to help.

In each of these examples you can see that when *if* is included, the subject and verb are in the regular order (*if he had taken, if you should arrive*). It is also possible to omit *if*; in this case, the subject and verb are inverted (*had he taken, should you arrive*).

The following chart lists the conditional verbs that may invert and the sentence patterns used with them :

| INVERTED SUBJECT AND VERB WITH CONDITIONALS | | |
|--|---------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>had</i> | <i>should</i> | <i>were</i> |
| When the verb in the conditional clause is <i>had, should, or were</i> , it is possible to omit <i>if</i> and invert the subject and verb. | | |
| (omitted if) | V | S |
| Were | he | here, he would help. |
| It also possible to keep <i>if</i> . Then the subject and verb are not inverted. | | |
| if | S | V |
| If | he | here, he would help. |

5. Invert the subject and verb with comparisons

An inverted subject and verb may also occur after a comparison. The inversion of a subject and verb after comparison is optional, rather than required, and it is a rather formal structure. There have been a number of inverted comparison on recent TOEFL tests, so you should be familiar with this structure.

My sister spends *more* hours in the office *than* John.

My sister spends *more* hours in the office *than* John does.

My sister spends *more* hours in the office *than* does John

All three of these examples contain the comparison *more...than*, and all three are correct in English. It is possible to have the noun *John* alone, as in the first example; it is possible that the comparison is followed by the subject and verb *John does*, as in the second example; it is also possible that the comparison is followed by the inverted subject and verb *does John*, as in the third example. (p.235)

The following chart lists the sentence patterns used with comparisons :

| INVERTED SUBJECTS AND VERBS WITH COMPARISONS | | | | | |
|---|------|--------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|
| The subject and verb may invert after a comparison. The following structures are both possible. | | | | | |
| S | V | comparison | | S | V |
| We | were | more prepared than | | the other performers | were |
| S | V | comparison | V | | S |
| We | were | more prepared than | were | | the other performers |

Eastwood (1994) give same explanation that there are some types of inversion in English, as follow:

1. In most questions there is inversion of the subject and auxiliary.

Statement

You are leaving today.

The train has got a buffet.

We can sit here.

Question

Are you leaving today?

Has the train got a buffet?

Where can we sit?

If there is more than one auxiliary verb (e.g. could have), then only the first one comes before the subject.

Statement

Question

I could have reserved a seat.

Could I have reserved a seat?

2. In simple tenses we use the auxiliary verb do.

Statement

Question

You like train journeys.

Ox: ***You do like train journeys.***

Do you like train journeys?

They arrived at six.

Or: ***They did arrive at six.***

Did they arrive at six?

3. Be on its own as an ordinary verb can also come before the subject.

Statement

Question

The train was late.

Was the train late?

My ticket is somewhere.

Where is my ticket?

4. A wh-question begins with a question word. There are nine question words: *who, whom, what, which, whose, where, when, why and how.*

When are you going?

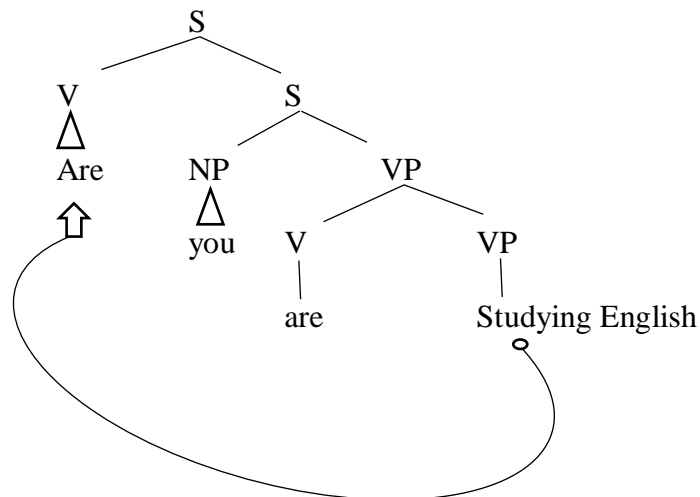
What shall we do?

How does this camera work? (p. 23)

Furthermore, according to Kim and Sells (2007) on his book *English Syntax an Introduction* stated that in forming questions, it is essential to invert the subject and the auxiliary or wh question:

- a. Are you studying English syntax?
 b. What are you studying nowadays?

The canonical movement approach is to assume that the auxiliary verb is moved in the sentential front position. (p.161)



Leech (2006) cited that the reversal of the normal order of subject and verb word, so that the verb word precedes the subject. In English, we distinguish two kinds of inversion. Subject-operator inversion occurs where the operator (an auxiliary verb or the main verb be) is placed before the subject, for example in questions or in statements introduced by a negative word:

The weather is improving ~ Is the weather improving?

He did not say a word ~ Not a word did he say. (p.58)

A question which begins with a wh-element:

Where are you?

Who can we get to help us?

As the examples above show, wh-questions typically require a change of the normal statement word order: (a) the wh-element is placed at the beginning, even if it is object, complement and so on, and (b) there is inversion of the subject and the operator. (p.125)

Other opinion, according to Huddleston and Pullum (2005) said that it is see that interrogative clauses differ from declaratives in the position of the subject. In interrogatives the subject follows a primary verb-form, instead of preceding the verb as it always does in canonical clauses. This inversion of positions between subject and verb is permitted only with auxiliary verbs. It is referred to as subject-auxiliary inversion. Compare:

AUXILIARY VERB

LEXICAL VERB

- a. *She has taken the money.* *She takes the money.* [declarative]
 b. *Has she taken the money?* *She has taken the money?* [interrogative]

Interrogative clauses with lexical verbs have to be constructed in a different way. To form the interrogative of She takes the money we add the auxiliary verb do. This has no meaning of its own - it simply permits compliance with the grammatical requirement that this kind of interrogative clause should contain an auxiliary verb. We refer to it therefore as the dummy auxiliary do. It cannot be used in combination with another auxiliary verb, so the [b] example in is ungrammatical. The present tense in [a] is marked on do; take is a plain form. (p.38)

DUMMY do + LEXICAL VERB

DUMMY do + AUX. VERB

- a. *Does she take the money?* b. **Does she have taken the money*

From all of the explanations above, the writer choose use theory from Phillips (2001). It can be concluded that inverted subjects and verbs in the sentences can be form in many situations. There are:

1. With question words such as *what, when, where, why, and how*.
2. After some place expressions.
3. After negative expressions.
4. In some conditionals.
5. After some comparisons.

D. Novel

The word “novel” comes from the Italian, *Novelia*, which means something new and small. The novel was originally developed in the region from other forms or narrative nonfiction, such as letters, biographies, and history. But with a shift in society and development time, the novel is not only based on data nonfiction, author of novel can change according to the desired imagination.

According to Eagleton (2004) a novel is a piece of prose reasonable length. Not all novels are written in prose. Nothing can be done, it can be a human awareness worth eight hundred pages. Divide family history over six generations, or war back Napoleonic war. If it is a form that is strongly associated with classis, it is partly because of the class ideology that is stored in the dream of total freedom to refrain. (p.1)

Moreover, James (2006, p. 2) said that the novel itself had little of the formal definition it has today. It was seen simply as a narrative form opposed to romance, a work of fiction dealing with the affairs of everyday life. As late as 1884, Henry James could complain that, as a form, it 'had no air of having a theory, a conviction, and consciousness of itself behind it. Prose fiction was written, read and reviewed as part of a continuous spectrum of literature dealing with the humanities and science.

Meanwhile, Milligan (1983) said that the novel have in common is that they are works of fiction, written in prose and of a fairly considerable length. The English novelist, Forster (1879-1970), said should be more than 50,000 words in length that is not less than the length of the book. But length alone is not much help as a defining characteristic; it is only of some value when the way distinguish between different kinds of fiction, when the finding to need terms to distinguish the novel from the short story or from the novella, a form which in English is called, long short story. (p.16)

From definition of the novel above, it can be concluded that novel is a factious prose narrative that is usually long and complex and deals especially with human experience through a description of action and characters. The characteristics of the novel, the rise of the novel, realism and the novel, the link of the novel to other genres like epics and romances, etc.

E. Research of Relevance

There have been some conducted researches that deal with thematic rules. However, those research of relevance are different from this research. To prove the originality of this research, the writer elaborates five previous studies. The first research was done by Sumanto (2015) which entitled *Sentences with Inverted Subject and Verb in BBC News of BBC.com (An Analysis of Syntaxis)* used inverted subject and verb in sentences as the object of his research. He have been taken the source for analyzed every inverted subject and verb in BBC News of BBC.com to take a data. He used Mary Fitzpatrick, Bob Brannan, Debora Phillips as the reference of the research. The result of his analysis got 32 data.

The second research was done by Eric Haeberli, *Journal of English* (2007) which entitled *The Development of Subject-Verb Inversion in Middle English and The Role of Language Contact* use the subject- verb inversion and the developments in Middle English as the object of his research. He have been taken the data from *The York-Toronto-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English Prose* as the source of his research. He used Van Kemenade, Pintzuk, Kroch and Taylor as the reference of the research.

The third research is by Paul Kay and Laura A. Michaelis, *Journal of English* (2010) which entitled *Partial Inversion in English* use the identify subject patterns as clausal as the object of their research. They have been taken the example data from Google searches at the time of drafting as the source of

their research. He used Postal, Keenan, Van Valin and Lapolla as the reference of the research.

The four research also was done by Anthony Warner, *Journal of English* (2006) which entitled *Parameters of variation between verb–subject and subject–verb order in late Middle English* use the contribution of syntactic properties and subject weight for variation between verb subject and subject verb order in a database as the object of his research. He have been taken the data from 32 prose sources belonging to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Some of the data were collected from the Helsinki corpus of English texts as the source of his research. He used Nevalainen, Birner, Wasow, Green, and Stockwell as the reference of the research.

The last research was done by Benjamin Bruening, *Journal of English* (2015) which entitled *Subject Auxiliary Inversion* use the typical declarative word order subject-auxiliary-verb as the object of his research. He have been taken the example data from some prose shakepears as the source of the research. He used Fillmore, Merchant, Culicover and Winkler as the relevance of the research.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

A. Method of the Research

The method which is used in this research is a qualitative descriptive with analyzing the inverted subject verb found in the novel “*The Year of the Voiceless*” by Okky Madasari. According to Strauss & Corbin (1998), qualitative research is theory that was derived that from data, systematically gathered and analyzed through the research process. (p.12)

1. Time and Place of the Research

As already mentioned in the previous chapter, this paper has some references as the theory of the research. This research was started from the beginning of February 2018 and will be finished in the end of July 2018. The references are taken by looking for the books directly and searching for the electronic sources. It means the collecting references are taken by some books in STBA JIA’s library, e-books, and the other source from the internet. Place of the research in STBA JIA and the source data is taken from *The Years of the Voiceless* novel by Okky Madasari.

2. Kind of the Research

This research uses the qualitative method. This research needs some steps to make an analysis. One of them is collecting data. The collecting data is important for the research. It can be used to obtain the intricate

details about through process, feeling and emotion that are difficult to extract or learn about through conventional research.

The focus of qualitative research is exploration, which is descriptive and tends to use analysis with inductive approach. In conducting qualitative research, the researcher conducted on the basis of the data's possessed by utilizing the theory of all conclusions that are taken based on the data and statements obtained during the study period.

According to Krippendorff (2004), qualitative researcher support of interpretations by making quotes from the analyzed texts and literature about the context, by constructing parallelisms and by elaborating on any metaphors which can be identify. The research results tend to be compelling for readers who are interested in the contexts of the analyzed texts. Content analysis as a research technique to infer text meaning or through reliable procedures, can be replicated or applied in a different context. (p.88)

Qualitative methods show different approaches to behavior. Although the process is similar, there are several methods that exist in data analysis, and take advantage of various designs. Make the method for qualitative research proposals partially require to educate the reader on the purpose of qualitative research, with specific design terms, carefully reflecting on the role played in this study, derived from a growing list of data sources. The using of special protocols for recording data, analysis of information through multiple stages of analysis, and mentioning approaches for

documenting the accuracy or validity of the data collected. In this research collecting data is very important to support the analysis process. This research is qualitative purely because it involves the analysis, description, and evaluation of collecting data (Creswell, 2014, p. 232)

The data in this research is a text that requires comprehension, descriptions and in depth interpretation so that this research is qualitative. Qualitative methodology refers to research that produces descriptive data which are people's own written or spoken to word and also observable behavior. (Taylor, & DeVault, 2016, p. 7). In addition, the data of qualitative research cannot be easily quantified and the analysis is interpretive rather than statistical. (Gass & Mackey, 2005, p. 2)

In this research, the methods that the writer used is descriptive qualitative methods. "Descriptive studies are communicated through the data. Although researchers in descriptive studies may try to lead readers to certain conclusions by virtue of they choose to report and how they report it, reader are free to come to their own interpretations and draw their own generalizations" (Taylor, & DeVault, 2016, p. 162)

This research will explore the inverted subject verb and the writer will describe it, so that the application of qualitative methods for this research is related to objectives of the research that have been explained above which to find out inverted subject verb in the novel "*The Year of the Voiceless*" by Okky Madasari.

B. Procedure of the Research

Several procedures were conducted to achieve the research result. These procedures, besides involving the researcher, were also gaining some other's perspective and suggestions from various resources to achieve an accurate data, analysis and also research result. In this research the writer does some procedures as follows:

1. Preparation

The several basic things during the writing are to identify the problem, to select the fixed title, to formulate and to limit the significance of the research and to consider the advantage later. The research use books of the theories to strengthen an to prove the analysis of the research. Desipte having read some books, it is important to get some advice from Advisor I and Advisor II.

2. Implementation

To obtain the reseacrh well, the implementation presents analyzing sentences which can be found in the novel "*The Year of the Voiceless*" by Okky Madasari. Moreover, the analysis is done by classifying the sentence base on its the inverted subject verb.

3. Finishing

a. Composing the analyzed data

Before reporting the result to finish the research, the data analysis need to be composed after giving the mark, to be gathered with other types of sentences.

b. Discussing with the counsellor

Discussing with first and second counsellor has been done every time to maximize the result of the research.

c. Revising the result

During the analysis, it is important to seek advices about how to analyze the sentences types of inverted subject verb that found in the novel *The Year of the Voiceless* from counsellor I and counsellor II. The counsellors gave some corrections on mistakes in the material or technical in writing. Revising the mistake in the research is important to make the research better.

d. Concluding the result

The final phase to make the research can be understood is concluding the result of all chapters. The research can be concluded with the various types of sentences that the inverted subject verb which found in the novel *The Year of the Voiceless*.

C. Technique of the Data Collection

The technique of the data in this research is observation technique thoroughly the inverted subject – verb sentences in the novel *The Years of the Voiceless*. The first step was by reading the novel closely thus the content and context of the text were gained and search for sentences that contain inverted subject-verb kinds. The first step is to read all the pages in the novel. When the writer get the data, then the data is given a mark, after the data have been given

a sign then the data is collected. After all have been collected, those data are ready for the analysis.

D. Technique of the Data Analysis

Before foing the research, the data that will be analyzed need to be understood first. After collecting data from the data source, the data need to be analyzed using the basic tehniqe in order to obtain the accurate data. There are several steps to analyze the data verb. There are some steps that the writer had done to analyze the data; collecting the data, identifying the types of the sentence, outlining the data based on the inverted subject verb and concluding the data.

It is important to collect references and linguistic book from some sources. The data can be collected if the data match with the characterization of sentences types basen on the inverted subject verb. The analysis uses some references which related to syntax.

The first step to do in this research is identifying the type of the sentence. the writer look into the sentence's inverted subject verb in order to know what type the sentence is. The type of sentence consist of inverted subject and verb with question words, place expressions, negatives, conditionals, and comparisons.

The second step to do in this research is outling the data based on the inverted subject verb. On the inverted subject verb, the writer looked into the

word order of the sentence. each type of sentence has its own order. So, the writer must be careful to take the data.

The third step to do in this research is concluding the data. After outlining the sentence, the sentence can be concluded what the inverted subject verb types. The sentence appeared with some types of the inverted subject verb which found the novel "*The Year of the Voiceless*" by Okky Madasari.

E. Sources of the Primary and Secondary Data

1. Primary data sources

Primary data source of this research are the inverted subject – verb and the data source is *The Years of the Voiceless* novel by Okky Madasari.

The data for this research are taken from in the "*The Year of the Voiceless*" novel by Okky Madasari.

2. Secondary data sources

Secondary data source are other sources which have been exists before the research is done, and explain those primary data, like articles in social, text books, research results, group discussion and *The Years of the Voiceless* itself.

CHAPTER IV
RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Data Description

The problem of the research will be answered in this chapter. This chapter presents the data analysis and discussion of the research findings. The data are taken from *The Years of The Voiceless* by Okky Madasari. The writer takes 35 data from the novel.

Finding data in the novel *The Years of the Voiceless* by Okky Madasari was analyzed according to some steps. In the beginning steps, the writer had to identify the types of the sentence based on the data provided. Second step, the writer looked into the word order of the sentence. Each types inverted subject verb of the sentence has its own order. Third step, the writer concluded what the inverted subject verb types. Last step, the writer gave a presentation about how many types of inverted subject-verb sentence that exist in the novel. Those data presented below.

Table 4.1 the data of inverted subject – verb types

| NO | DATA | PAGE | TYPES OF INVERTED |
|----|--|-----------|-------------------|
| 1 | There were also some vendors asleep next to their heaps of merchandise | P.18 L.9 | Place Expression |
| 2 | Who are you waiting for, Nduk? | P.18 L.12 | Question Word |
| 3 | So what are you looking for here? | P.19 L.1 | Question Word |

| | | | |
|----|--|------------|---------------------|
| 4 | There were just a few vendors waiting drowsily for buyers | P.19 L.6 | Place Expression |
| 5 | So what did they with the money they made each day? | P.19 L.14 | Question Word |
| 6 | Who is this with you, Nem? Your daughter? | P.21 L.7 | Question Word |
| 7 | Nor was it like the pain from catching a cold | P.27 L.13 | Negative Expression |
| 8 | Oh my God, what was happening to me? | P.27 L.21 | Question Word |
| 9 | Why was all that beauty and happiness locked away in a dream? | P.37 L.15 | Question Word |
| 10 | There was Mrs Jujuk, the wife of the messenger at the district office | P.41 L.19 | Place Expression |
| 11 | Nor do I understand why she still believes in ancestral spirits and gives them offerings on her name day each month. | P.50 L.9 | Negative Expression |
| 12 | How have I sinned? | P.53 L.9 | Question Word |
| 13 | What are you doing here? | P.57 L.20 | Question Word |
| 14 | Neither would my mother | P.60 L.11 | Negative Expression |
| 15 | Why do you want to borrow from me? | P.63 L.18 | Question Word |
| 16 | So what are the soldiers doing now in Koh Cayadi's store? | P.102 L.14 | Question Word |
| 17 | Why do I have to pay the fine? | P.111 L.18 | Question Word |
| 18 | Where did she get that idea? | P.114 L.10 | Question Word |
| 19 | Why was she growing ever more distant? | P.116 L.28 | Question Word |
| 20 | Why do you want to search my house, commander? | P.134 L.21 | Question Word |
| 21 | Where were you when the explosion went off? | P.137 L.23 | Question Word |

| | | | |
|----|--|------------|---------------------|
| 22 | How did he disappear? | P.149 L.13 | Question Word |
| 23 | How would I break the news to his wife and children? | P.151 L.22 | Question Word |
| 24 | When are Amri's parents coming over to propose? | P.156 L.9 | Question Word |
| 25 | Where did you get that kind of idea? | P.157 L.14 | Question Word |
| 26 | What had you given me? | P.165 L.14 | Question Word |
| 27 | Why didn't you tell me this from before? | P.224 L.9 | Question Word |
| 28 | What did you do to my child, No? | P.224 L.15 | Question Word |
| 29 | Why are you still here? | P.227 L.4 | Question Word |
| 30 | So what did he say just then, Kyai? | P.229 L.3 | Question Word |
| 31 | Why did we have to deal with them again? | P.248 L.7 | Question Word |
| 32 | What are you cooking today, Nduk? | P.255 L.9 | Question Word |
| 33 | Nor did I try looking for him | P.255 L.27 | Negative Expression |
| 34 | What was I going to ask for? | P.259 L.4 | Question Word |
| 35 | Why did you not just take my soul tonight? | P.263 L.10 | Question Word |

B. Data Analysis

In the data of this research, those data are analyzed from *The Year of Voiceless* novel by Okky Madasari. This novel consist of 8 subtitles. The writer takes 7 of those subtitles. The subtitle is *Entrok (1950-1960)* consist of 10 data, The subtitle of *My Mother's Demons (1970-1982)* consist of 5 data, the subtitle of *Dewandaru Tree (1982-1983)* consist of 4 data, the subtitle of *Maggis River Fart (1984-1985)* consist of 4 data, the subtitle *Setelon Flower*

(1985-1989) consist of 3 data, the subtitle of *Red Hole* (1987) consist 4 data and last subtitle *Empty Bodies* (1990-1994) consist of 5 data. The descriptions are listed in the *The Year of Voiceless* novel by Okky Madasari that contain inverted subject verb sentences to make the interpretation of the data analyzed.

Subtitle of *Entrok* (1950-1960)

DATUM 1

There were also some vendors asleep next to their heaps of merchandise.

(P.18 L.9)

The sentence above, the subject and verb are inverted because a place expression at the front of the sentence is necessary to complete the sentence. The verb *were* comes before the subject *some vendors*, because there is a place of expression *there* that comes in the beginning of the sentences. The data show that the type of inverted subject verb is place expression, such as table 1.1 below.

| Place of Expression | Verb | Subject |
|---------------------|------|--------------|
| There | Were | some vendors |

Table 1.1 inverted with place expression

In this, The sentence *There were also some vendors asleep next to their heaps of merchandise* can be formulated the word order to:

There + Verb + subject

DATUM 2

Who are you waiting for, Nduk?

(P.18 L.12)

Based on the sentence above, the question word *who* as the beginning sentences and after that followed with the verb *are* and the subject *you*. It can be called as inverted with question word. It is the pattern of inverted word order in the sentence that show English inversion. The data show that the type of inverted subject verb is question word. The data can show such as table 2.1 below.

| Question Word | Verb | Subject |
|---------------|------|---------|
| Who | are | you |

Table 2.1 inverted with question word

In this, The sentence *Who are you waiting for, Nduk?* can be formulated the word order to:

Who + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the question word *who*. The question word *who* come first in this sentence. In addition, the function “who” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

Who are you waiting for, Nduk?

Question word V S

Meanwhile, if there is no the beginning sentence (question word), but it is just the subject *you* and the verb *are*, it means that the sentence is un-inverted sentence.

Usually, it is show the word order in general for make a sentence. The sentence is explained easily as table 2.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---------|------|-------------------|
| You | are | waiting for, Nduk |

Table 2.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

You **are** waiting for, Nduk.

S V

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with question word because the verb *are* at position before the subject *you*. Then, the beginning word is influenced by the question word *who*.

DATUM 3

So what are you looking for here?

(P.19 L.1)

The perfect sentence of inverted with question word, if question word is ***what*** at the beginning sentence of the verb ***are*** at precedes by the subject ***you*** can inverted. It is show that the situation of interrogative sentence in English inversion. The data show that the type of inverted subject verb is word question, such as table 3.1 below.

| Question Word | Verb | Subject |
|---------------|------|---------|
| What | are | you |

Table 3.1 inverted with question word

In this, The sentence *So what are you looking for here?* can be formulated the word order to:

What + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the question word *what*. The question word *what* come first in this sentence. In addition, the function “what” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

So what are you looking for here?

Question word V S

Moreover, if un-inverted sentence that the subject *you* at the beginning sentences and after that followed the verb *are* without question word. The sentence like as Table 3.2 can show below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---------|------|------------------|
| You | are | looking for here |

Table 3.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

You **are** looking for here.

S V

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with question word because the verb *are* at position before the subject *you*. Then, the beginning word is influenced by the question word *what*.

DATUM 4

There were just a few vendors waiting drowsily for buyers (P.19 L.6)

The sentence above, the subject and verb are inverted because a place expression at the front of the sentence is necessary to complete the sentence. The verb *were* comes before the subject *a few vendors*, because there is place of expression *there* that comes in the beginning of the sentences. The data show that the type of inverted subject verb is place expression. The data can show such as table 4.1 below.

| Place of Expression | Verb | Subject |
|---------------------|------|---------------|
| There | were | a few vendors |

Table 4.1 inverted with place expression

In this, The sentence *There were just a few vendors waiting drowsily for buyers* can be formulated the word order to:

There + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the place of expression *there*. The place of expression *there* come first in this sentence. In addition, the function “there” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

There **were** just **a few vendors** waiting drowsily for buyers

Place Exp. V S

Other side, if the subject *a few vendors* come before the verb *were* and it is not followed by place of expression, it is called un-inverted sentence. The sentence is explained easily as table 4.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---------------|------|-----------------------------|
| A few vendors | were | waiting drowsily for buyers |

Table 4.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

A few vendors **were** waiting drowsily for buyers

S V

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with place of expression because the verb *were* at position before the subject *a few vendors*. Then, the beginning word is influenced by the place of expression *there*.

DATUM 5

So what did they with the money they made each day? (P.19 L.14)

In the question sentence above appears that the sentence is inversion. Where the beginning sentence is *what* and after that the verb is *did* comes before the subject is *they*, it is show that inverted with question word. The data show that the type of inverted subject verb is question word. The data can show such as table 5.1 below.

| Question Word | Verb | Subject |
|---------------|------|---------|
| What | did | they |

Table 5.1 inverted with question word

In this, The sentence *So what did they with the money they made each day?* can be formulated the word order to:

What + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the question word *what*. The question word *what* come first in this sentence. In addition, the function “what” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

So what did they with the money they made each day?

Question word V S

Otherwise, if the sentence the only have the subject *they* as the beginning sentence and the verb *did* without a question word is un-inverted sentence. The sentence like as table 5.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---------|------|--------------------------------------|
| They | did | with the money they made each day |

Table 5.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

They **did** with the money they made each day?

S V

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with question word because the verb *did* at position before the subject *they*. Then, the beginning word is influenced by the question word *what*.

DATUM 6

Who is this with you, Nem? Your daughter?

(P.21 L.7)

Based on the sentence above that question word ***who*** as the beginning sentence and after that followed with the verb ***is*** and the subject ***you***, it can be called as inverted with question word. It is the pattern of inverted word order in the sentence that show English inversion. The data show that the type of inverted subject verb is question word. The data can show such as table 6.1 below.

| Question Word | Verb | Subject |
|---------------|------|---------|
| Who | is | you |

Table 6.1 inverted with question word

In this, The sentence *Who is this with you, Nem? Your daughter?* can be formulated the word order to:

Who + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the question word *who*. The question word *who* come first in this sentence. In addition, the function “who” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

Who **is** this with **you, Nem**? Your daughter?

Question word V S

Meanwhile, if there is no the beginning sentence (question word), but it is just the subject *you* and the verb *are*, it means that the sentence is un-inverted sentence. Usually, it is show the word order in general for make a sentence. The sentence is explained easily as table 6.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---------|------|-----------|
| You | are | this with |

Table 6.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

You **are** with this. Your daughter?

S V

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with question word because the verb *are* at position before the subject *you*. Then, the beginning word is influenced by the question word *who*.

DATUM 7

It was a whole new kind of pain, not kind that I'd get from eating a manggo riddled with worms, *Nor was it like the pain from catching a cold* (P.27 L.13)

The perfect sentence of inverted with negative expression, if negative is ***nor*** at the middle sentence of the verb ***was*** at precedes by the subject ***it*** can inverted. It is show that the situation of negative sentence in English inversion. The data show that the type of inverted subject verb is negative expression. The data can show such as table 7.1 below.

| Negative Expression | Verb | Subject |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Nor | was | it |

Table 7.1 inverted with negative expression

In this, The sentence *Nor was it like the pain from catching a cold* can be formulated the word order to:

Nor + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the negative expression *nor*. The negative *nor* come first in middle of the sentence. In addition, the function “nor” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

Nor **was** **it** like the pain from catching a cold

Negative Exp. V S

Moreover, if un-inverted sentence that the subject *it* at the beginning sentences and after that followed the verb *was* without negative. The sentence like as table 7.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---------|------|------------------------------------|
| It | Was | like the pain from catching a cold |

Table 7.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

It **was** like the pain from the catching a cold

S V

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with negative expression because the verb *was* at position before the subject *It*. Then, the middle of the sentence word is influenced by the negative *nor*.

DATUM 8

Oh my God, what was happening to me?

(P.27 L.21)

In the question sentence above appears that the sentence is inversion. Where the beginning sentence is *what* and after that the verb is *was* comes before the subject is *me*, it is show that inverted with question word. The data show that the type of inverted subject verb is question word. The data can show such as table 8.1 below.

| Question Word | Verb | Subject |
|---------------|------|---------|
| What | was | me |

Table 8.1 inverted with question word

In this, The sentence *Oh my God, what was happening to me?* can be formulated the word order to:

What + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the question word *what*. The question word *what* come first in this sentence. In addition, the function “what” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

Oh my God, what was happening to me?

Question word V S

Otherwise, if the sentence the only have the subject *I* as the beginning sentence and the verb *was* without a question word is un-inverted sentence. The sentence like as table 8.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---------|------|-----------|
| I | Was | happening |

Table 8.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

Oh my God, **I** **was** happening.

S V

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with question word because the verb *was* at position before the subject *I*. Then, the beginning word is influenced by the question word *what*.

DATUM 9

Why was all that beauty and happiness locked away in a dream? (P.37 L.15)

The sentence above, the subject and verb are inverted because a question word at the front of the sentence is necessary to complete the sentence. The verb *was* comes before the subject *all that beauty and happiness*, because there is a question word *why* that comes in the beginning of the sentence. The data show that the type of inverted subject verb is question word. The data can show such as table 9.1 below.

| Question Word | Verb | Subject |
|---------------|------|-------------------------------|
| Why | was | all that beauty and happiness |

Table 9.1 inverted with question word

In this, The sentence *Why was all that beauty and happiness locked away in a dream?* can be formulated the word order to:

Why + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the question word *why*. The question word *why* come first in this sentence. In addition, the function ‘‘why’’ looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

Why **was** **all that beauty and happiness** locked away in a dream?

Question word V S

Other side, if the subject *all that beauty and happiness* come before the verb *was* and it is not followed by a question word, it is called un-inverted sentences.

The sentence is explained easily as table 9.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|-------------------------------|------|------------------------|
| All that beauty and happiness | was | locked away from dream |

Table 9.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

wife of the messenger. Then, the beginning word is influenced by the place of expression *there*.

Subtitle of *My Mother's Demons (1970-1982)*

DATUM 11

I can never understand how she can be so meticulous about counting out the coins,
nor do I understand why she still believes in ancestral spirits (P.50 L.9)

The perfect sentence of inverted with negative expression, if negative is ***nor*** at the middle of the sentence of the verb ***do*** at precedes by the subject ***I*** can inverted. The data show that the type of inverted subject verb is negative expression. It is show that the situation of negative sentence in English inversion. The data can show such as table 11.1 below.

| Negative Expression | Verb | Subject |
|---------------------|------|---------|
| Nor | do | I |

Table 11.1 inverted with negative expression

In this, The sentence *Nor do I understand why she still believes in ancestral spirits* can be formulated the word order to:

Nor + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the negative expression *nor*. The negative *nor* come first in middle of the sentence. In addition, the function “nor” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

subject is *I*, it show that inverted with question word. The data show that the type of inverted subject verb is question word. The data can show such as table 12.1 below.

| Question Word | Verb | Subject |
|---------------|------|---------|
| How | Have | I |

Table 12.1 inverted with question word

In this, The sentence *How have I sinned?* can be formulated the word order to:

How + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the question word *how*. The question word *how* come first in this sentence. In addition, the function “how” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

How **have** **I** sinned?

Question word V S

Otherwise, if the sentence the only have the subject *I* as the beginning sentence and the verb *have* without a question word is un-inverted sentence. The sentence like as table 12.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---------|------|--------|
| I | Have | Sinned |

Table 12.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

I have sinned

S V O

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with question word because the verb *have* at position before the subject *I*. Then, the beginning word is influenced by the question word *how*.

DATUM 13

What are you doing here?

(P.57 L.20)

The sentence above, the subject and verb are inverted because a question word at the front of the sentence is necessary to complete the sentence. The verb *are* comes before the subject *you*, because there is a question word *what* that comes in the beginning of the sentence. The data show that the type inverted subject verb is question word. The data can show such as table 13.1 below.

| Question Word | Verb | Subject |
|---------------|------|---------|
| What | are | You |

Table 13.1 inverted with question word

In this, The sentence *What are you doing here?* can be formulated the word order to:

What + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the question word *what*. The question word *what* come first in this sentence. In addition, the function “what” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

What are you doing here?

Question word V S

Other side, if the subject *you* come before the verb *are* and it is not followed a question word, it is called un-inverted sentences. The sentence is explained easily table 13.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---------|------|------------|
| You | are | doing here |

Table 13.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

You are doing here

S V O

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with question word because the verb *are* at position before the subject *you*. Then, the beginning word is influenced by the question word *what*.

DATUM 14

Everyone in Singget knew about Mr Tikno. No one would dare do anything like that again, *neither would my mother* (P.60 L.11)

Based on the sentence above, the negative *neither* as the middle of the sentence and after that followed with the verb *would* and the subject *my mother*, it can be called as inverted with negative of expression. It is the pattern of inverted word order in the sentence that show English inversion. The data show that the type of inverted subject verb is negative of expression. The data can show such as table 14.1 below.

| Negative Expression | Verb | Subject |
|---------------------|-------|-----------|
| Neither | would | my mother |

Table 14.1 inverted with negative expression

In this, The sentence *Neither would my mother* can be formulated the word order to:

Neither + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the negative expression *neither*. The negative *neither* come first in middle of the sentence. In addition, the function “neither” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

Neither would my mother
 Negative Exp. V S

Meanwhile, if there is no the middle sentence (negative), but it just the subject *my mother* and the verb *would*, it can call un-inverted sentence. Usually, it is show word order in general for make a sentence. The sentence like as table 14.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|-----------|-------|--------|
| My mother | Would | - |

Table 14.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb+Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

My mother would
 S V

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with negative expression because the verb *would* at position before the subject *my mother*. Then, the middle of the sentence is influenced by the negative *neither*.

DATUM 15

Why do you want to borrow from me?

(P.63 L.18)

The perfect sentence of inverted with question word, if question is *why* at the beginning sentence of the verb *do* at precedes by the subject *you* can inverted. It is show that the situation of negative sentence in English inversion. The data show

that the type of inverted subject verb is question word. The data can show such as table 15.1 below.

| Question Word | Verb | Subject |
|---------------|------|---------|
| Why | do | You |

Table 15.1 inverted with question word

In this, The sentence *Why do you want to borrow from me?* can be formulated the word order to:

Why + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the question word *why*. The question word *why* come first in this sentence. In addition, the function “why” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

Why do you want to borrow from me?

Question word V S

Moreover, if un-inverted sentence that the subject *you* at the beginning sentences and after that followed the verb *do* without question word. The sentence like as table 15.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---------|------|------------------------|
| You | Do | want to borrow from me |

Table 15.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

You do want to borrow from me

S V O

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with question word because the verb *do* at position before the subject *you*. Then, the beginning word is influenced by the question word *why*.

Subtitle of *Dewandaru Tree (1982-1983)*

DATUM 16

So what are the soldiers doing now in Koh Cayadi's store? (P.102 L.14)

In the question sentence above appears that the sentence is inversion. Where the beginning sentence is *what* and after that the verb is *are* comes before the subject is *the soldiers*, it show that inverted with question word. The data show that the type of inverted subject verb is question word. The data can show such as table 16.1 below.

| Question Word | Verb | Subject |
|---------------|------|--------------|
| What | are | the soldiers |

Table 16.1 inverted with question word

In this, The sentence *So what are the soldiers doing now in Koh Cayadi's store?* can be formulated the word order to:

What + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the question word *what*. The question word *what* come first in this sentence. In addition, the function “what” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

What **are** **the soldiers** doing now in Koh Cayadi's store?

Question word V S

Otherwise, if the sentence the only have the subject *the soldiers* as the beginning sentence and the verb *are* without a question word is un-inverted sentence. The sentence like as table 16.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|--------------|------|---------------------------------|
| The soldiers | are | doing now in Koh Cayadi's store |

Table 16.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

The soldiers **are** **doing now in Koh Cahyadi's store**

S V O

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with question word because the verb *are* at position before the subject *the soldiers*. Then, the beginning word is influenced by the question word *what*.

DATUM 17

Why do I have to pay the fine?

(P.111 L.18)

The sentence above show that the subject and verb are inverted because a question word at the front of the sentence is necessary to complete the sentence. The verb *do* comes before the subject *I*, because there is a question word *why* that comes in the beginning of the sentence. The data show that the type of inverted subject verb is question word. The data can show such as table 17.1 below.

| Question Word | Verb | Subject |
|---------------|------|---------|
| Why | do | I |

Table 17.1 inverted with question word

In this, The sentence *Why do I have to pay the fine?* can be formulated the word order to:

Why + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the question word *why*. The question word *why* come first in this sentence. In addition, the function “why” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

Why do I have to pay the fine?

Question word V S

Other side, if the subject *I* come before the verb *do* and it is not followed a question word, it is called un-inverted sentences. The sentence is explained easily as table 17.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---------|------|-------------------------|
| I | do | have to pay in the fine |

Table 17.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

I do have to pay in the fine

S V O

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with question word because the verb *do* at position before the subject *I*. Then, the beginning word is influenced by the question word *why*.

DATUM 18

Where did she get that idea?

(P.114 L.10)

In the question sentence above appears that the sentence is inversion. Where the beginning sentence is *where* and after that the verb is *did* comes before the

subject is *she*, it show that inverted with question word. The data show that the type of inverted subject verb is question word. The data can show such as table 16.1 below.

| Question Word | Verb | Subject |
|---------------|------|---------|
| Where | Did | She |

Table 18.1 inverted with question word

In this, The sentence *Where did she get that idea?* can be formulated the word order to:

Where + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the question word *where*. The question word *where* come first in this sentence. In addition, the function “where” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

Where **did** **she** get that idea?

Question word V S

Otherwise, if the first and second data only have the subject (*she*) as the beginning sentence and the verb (*did*) without a question word is un-inverted sentence. The sentence like as table 18.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---------|------|---------------|
| She | did | get that idea |

Table 18.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

She did get that idea

S V O

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with question word because the verb *did* at position before the subject *she*. Then, the beginning word is influenced by the question word *where*.

DATUM 19

Why was she growing ever more distant?

(P.116 L.28)

Based on the sentence above that question word *why* as the beginning sentence and after that followed with the verb *was* and the subject *she*, it can be called as inverted with question word. It is the pattern of inverted word order in the sentence that show English inversion. The data show that the type of inverted subject verb is question word. The data can show such as table 19.1 below.

| Question Word | Verb | Subject |
|---------------|------|---------|
| Why | was | She |

Table 19.1 inverted with question word

In this, The sentence *Why was she growing ever more distant?* can be formulated the word order to:

Why + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the question word *why*. The question word *why* come first in this sentence. In addition, the function “why” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

Why **was** **she** growing ever more distant?

Question word V S

Meanwhile, if there is no the beginning sentence (question word) but it just the subject *she* and the verb *was*, it can call un-inverted sentence. Usually, it is show word order in general for a make sentence. The sentence like as table 19.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---------|------|---------------------------|
| She | was | growing ever more distant |

Table 19.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

She was growing ever more distant

S V O

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with question word because the verb *was* at position before the subject *she*. Then, the beginning word is influenced by the question word *why*.

Subtitle of *Manggis River Fart (1984-1985)*

DATUM 20

Why do you want to search my house, commander? (P.134 L.21)

The perfect sentence of inverted with question word, if question is *why* at the beginning sentence of the verb *do* at precedes by the subject *you* can inverted. It is show that the situation of interrogative sentence in English inversion. The data show that the type of inverted subject verb is question word. The data can show such as table 20.1 below.

| Question Word | Verb | Subject |
|---------------|------|---------|
| Why | do | you |

Table 20.1 inverted with question word

In this, The sentence *Why do you want to search my house, commander?* can be formulated the word order to:

Why + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the question word *why*. The question word *why* come first in this sentence. In addition, the function “why” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

Why **do** **you** want to search my house, commander?

Question word V S

Moreover, if un-inverted sentence that the subject *you* at the beginning sentences and after that followed the verb *do* without question word. The sentence like as table 20.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---------|------|-------------------------|
| You | Do | want to search my house |

Table 20.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

You **do** **want to search my house**

S V O

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with question word because the verb *do* at position before the subject *you*. Then, the beginning word is influenced by the question word *why*.

DATUM 21

Where were you when the explosion went off?

(P.137 L.23)

In the question sentence above appears that the sentence is inversion. Where the beginning sentence is *where* and after that the verb is *were* comes before the subject is *you*, it show that inverted with question word. The data show that the type of inverted subject verb is question word. The data can show such as table 21.1 below.

| Question Word | Verb | Subject |
|---------------|------|---------|
| Where | were | You |

Table 21.1 inverted with question word

In this, The sentence *Where were you when the explosion went off?* can be formulated the word order to:

Where + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the question word *where*. The question word *where* come first in this sentence. In addition, the function “where” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

Where **were** **you** when the explosion went off?

Question word V S

Otherwise, if the sentence the only have the subject *you* as the beginning sentence and the verb *were* without a question word is un-inverted sentence. The sentence like as table 21.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---------|------|-----------------------------|
| You | were | when the explosion went off |

Table 21.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

You **were** **when the explosion went off**

S V O

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with question word because the verb *were* at position before the subject *you*. Then, the beginning word is influenced by the question word *where*.

DATUM 22

How did he disappear?

(P.149 L.13)

The sentence pattern above show that the subject and verb are inverted because a question word at the front of the sentence is necessary to complete the

sentence. The verb **did** comes before the subject **he**, because there is a question word **how** that comes in the beginning of the sentence. The data show that the type of inverted subject verb is question word. The data can show such as table 22.1 below.

| Question Word | Verb | Subject |
|---------------|------|---------|
| How | did | He |

Table 22.1 inverted with question word

In this, The sentence *How did he disappear?* can be formulated the word order to:

How + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the question word *how*. The question word *how* come first in this sentence. In addition, the function “how” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

How **did** **he** disappear?

Question word V S

Other side, if the subject **he** come before the verb **did** and it is not followed a question word, it is called un-inverted sentences. The sentence is explained easily as table 22.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---------|------|-----------|
| He | Did | Disappear |

Table 22.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

He did disappear

S V O

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with question word because the verb *did* at position before the subject *he*. Then, the beginning word is influenced by the question word *how*.

DATUM 23

How would I break the news to his wife and children? (P.151 L.22)

Based on the sentence above that question word *how* as the beginning sentence and after that followed with the verb *would* and the subject *I*, it can be called as inverted with question word. It is the pattern of inverted word order in the sentence that show English inversion. The data show that the type of inverted subject verb is question word. The data can show such as table 23.1 below.

| Question Word | Verb | Subject |
|---------------|-------|---------|
| How | would | I |

Table 23.1 inverted with question word

In this, The sentence *How would I break the news to his wife and children?* can be formulated the word order to:

How + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the question word *how*. The question word *how* come first in this sentence. In addition, the function “how” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

How would I break the news to his wife and children?

Question word V S

Meanwhile, if there is no the beginning sentence (question word) but it just the subject *I* and the verb *would*, it can call un-inverted sentence. It is show word order in general for make a sentence. The sentence like as table 23.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---------|-------|---|
| I | would | break the news to his wife and children |

Table 23.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

I would break the news to his wife and children

S V O

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with question word because the verb *would* at position before the subject *I*. Then, the beginning word is influenced by the question word *how*.

Subtitle of *Setelon Flower (1985-1089)*

DATUM 24

When are Amri's parents coming over to propose? (P.156 L.9)

The perfect sentence of inverted with question word, if question is *when* at the beginning sentence of the verb *are* at precedes by the subject *Amri's parents* can inverted. It is show that the situation of interrogative sentence in English inversion. The data show that the type of inverted subject verb is question word. The data can show such as table 24.1 below.

| Question Word | Verb | Subject |
|---------------|------|----------------|
| When | are | Amri's parents |

Table 24.1 inverted with question word

In this, The sentence *When are Amri's parents coming over to propose?* can be formulated the word order to:

When + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the question word *when*. The question word *when* come first in this sentence. In addition, the function "when" looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

When **are** **Amri's parents** coming over to propose?

Question word V S

Moreover, if un-inverted sentence that the subject *Amri's parents* at the beginning sentences and after that followed the verb *are* without question word. The sentence like as table 24.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|----------------|------|------------------------|
| Amri's parents | are | coming over to purpose |

Table 24.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

Amri's parents are coming over to purpose
 S V O

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with question word because the verb *are* at position before the subject *Amri's parents*. Then, the beginning word is influenced by the question word *when*.

DATUM 25

Where did you get that kind of idea?

(P.157 L.14)

In the question sentence above appears that the sentence is inversion. Where the beginning sentence is *where* and after that the verb is *did* comes before the subject is *you*, it show that inverted with question word. The data show that the

type of inverted subject verb is question word. The data can show such as figure 25.1 below.

| Question Word | Verb | Subject |
|---------------|------|---------|
| Where | did | You |

Table 25.1 inverted with question word

In this, The sentence *Where did you get that kind of idea?* can be formulated the word order to:

Where + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the question word *where*. The question word *where* come first in this sentence. In addition, the function “where” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

Where **did** **you** get that kind of idea?

Question word V S

Otherwise, if the sentence the only have the subject *you* as the beginning sentence and the verb *did* without a question word is un-inverted sentence. The sentence like as table 25.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---------|------|-------------------|
| You | did | that kind of idea |

Table 25.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

You did that kind of idea

S V O

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with question word because the verb *did* at position before the subject *you*. Then, the beginning word is influenced by the question word *where*.

DATUM 26

What had you given me?

(P.165 L.14)

Based on the sentence above that question word *what* as the beginning sentence and after that followed with the verb *had* and the subject *you*, it can be called as inverted with question word. It is the pattern of inverted word order in the sentence that show English inversion. The data show that the type of inverted subject verb is question word. The data can show such as table 26.1 below.

| Question Word | Verb | Subject |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------|
| What | had | you |

Table 26.1 inverted with question word

In this, The sentence *What had you given me?* can be formulated the word order to:

What + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the question word *what*. The question word *what* come first in this sentence. In addition, the function “what” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

What **had** **you** given me?

Question word V S

Meanwhile, if there is no the beginning sentence (question word) but it just the subject *you* and the verb *had*, it can call un-inverted sentence. Usually, it is show word order in general for make a sentence. The sentence like as table 26.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---------|------|----------|
| You | Had | given me |

Table 26.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

You **had** **given me**

S V O

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with question word because the verb *had* at position before the subject *you*. Then, the beginning word is influenced by the question word *what*.

Subtitle of *Red Hole* (1987)

DATUM 27

Why didn't you tell me this from before?

(P.224 L.9)

In the question sentence above appears that the sentence is inversion. Where the beginning sentence is *why* and after that the verb is *didn't* comes before the subject is *you*, it show that inverted with question word. The data show that the type of inverted subject verb is question word. The data can show such as table 27.1 below.

| Question Word | Verb | Subject |
|---------------|--------|---------|
| Why | didn't | You |

Table 27.1 inverted with question word

In this, The sentence *Why didn't you tell me this from before?* can be formulated the word order to:

Why + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the question word *why*. The question word *why* come first in this sentence. In addition, the

function “why” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

Why **didn't** **you** tell me this from before?

Question word V S

Otherwise, if the sentence the only have the subject *you* as the beginning sentence and the verb *didn't* without a question word is un-inverted sentence. The sentence like as table 27.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---------|--------|--------------------------|
| You | didn't | tell me this from before |

Table 27.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

You **didn't** **tell me this from before**

S V O

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with question word because the verb *didn't* at position before the subject *you*. Then, the beginning word is influenced by the question word *why*.

DATUM 28

What did you do to my child, No?

(P.224 L.15)

The sentence above show that the subject and verb are inverted because a question word at the front of the sentence is necessary to complete the sentence. The verb **did** comes before the subject **you**, because there is a question word **what** that comes in the beginning of the sentence. The data show that the type of inverted subject verb is question word. The data can show such as table 28.1 below.

| Question Word | Verb | Subject |
|---------------|------|---------|
| What | did | You |

Table 28.1 inverted with question word

In this, The sentence *What did you do to my child, No?* can be formulated the word order to:

What + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the question word *what*. The question word *what* come first in this sentence. In addition, the function “what” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

What **did** **you** to my child, No?

Question word V S

Other side, if the subject *you* come before the verb *did* and it is not followed a question word, it is called un-inverted sentence. The sentence is explained easily as table 28.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---------|------|------------------|
| You | did | to my child, No. |

Table 28.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

You did to my child, No

S V O

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with question word because the verb *did* at position before the subject *you*. Then, the beginning word is influenced by the question word *what*.

DATUM 29

Why are you still here?

(P.227 L.4)

Based on the sentence above that question word *why* as the beginning sentence and after that followed with the verb *are* and the subject *you*, it can be called as inverted with question word. It is the pattern of inverted word order in

the sentence that show English inversion. The data show that the type of inverted subject verb is question word. The data can show such as table 29.1 below.

| Question Word | Verb | Subject |
|---------------|------|---------|
| Why | are | you |

Table 29.1 inverted with question word

In this, The sentence *Why are you still here?* can be formulated the word order to:

Why + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the question word *why*. The question word *why* come first in this sentence. In addition, the function “why” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

Why **are** **you** still here?

Question word V S

Meanwhile, if there is no the beginning sentence (question word) but it just the subject *you* and the verb *are*, it can call un-inverted sentence. Usually, it is show word order in general for make a sentence. The sentence like as table 29.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---------|------|------------|
| You | Are | still here |

Table 29.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

You are still here

S V O

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with question word because the verb *are* at position before the subject *you*. Then, the beginning word is influenced by the question word *why*.

DATUM 30

So what did he say just then, Kyai?

(P.229 L.3)

The perfect sentence of inverted with question word, if question is ***what*** at the beginning sentence of the verb ***did*** at precedes by the subject ***he*** can inverted. It is show that the situation of interrogative sentence in English inversion. The data show that the type of inverted subject verb is question word. The data can show such as table 30.1 below.

| Question Word | Verb | Subject |
|---------------|------|---------|
| What | did | He |

Table 30.1 inverted with question word

In this, The sentence *So what did he say just then, Kyai?* can be formulated the word order to:

What + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the question word *what*. The question word *what* come first in this sentence. In addition, the function “what” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

What **did** **he** say just then, Kyai?

Question word V S

Moreover, if un-inverted sentence that the subject *he* at the beginning sentences and after that followed the verb *did* without question word. The sentence like as table 30.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---------|------|---------------------|
| He | Did | say just then, Kyai |

Table 30.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

He **did** **say just then, Kyai**

S V O

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with question word because the verb *did* at position before the subject *he*. Then, the beginning word is influenced by the question word *what*.

Subtitle of *Empty Bodies* (1990-1994)

DATUM 31

Why did we have to deal with them again?

(P.248 L.7)

In the question sentence above appears that the sentence is inversion. Where the beginning sentence is *why* and after that the verb is *did* comes before the subject is *we*, it show that inverted with question word. The data show that the type of inverted subject verb is question word. The data can show such as table 31.1 below.

| Question Word | Verb | Subject |
|---------------|------|---------|
| Why | did | we |

Table 31.1 inverted with question word

In this, The sentence *Why did we have to deal with them again?* can be formulated the word order to:

Why + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the question word *why*. The question word *why* come first in this sentence. In addition, the function “why” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

Why **did** **we** have to deal with them again?

Question word V S

Otherwise, if the sentence the only have the subject *we* as the beginning sentence and the verb *did* without a question word is un-inverted sentence. The sentence like as Table 31.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---------|------|------------------------------|
| We | did | have to deal with them again |

Table 31.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

We did have to deal with them again

S V O

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with question word because the verb *did* at position before the subject *we*. Then, the beginning word is influenced by the question word *why*.

DATUM 32

What are you cooking today, Nduk?

(P.255 L.9)

The sentence above show that the subject and verb are inverted because a question word at the front of the sentence is necessary to complete the sentence. The verb *are* comes before the subject *you*, because there is a question word *what* that comes in the beginning of the sentence. The data show that the type of

inverted subject verb is question word. The data can show such as table 32.1 below.

| Question Word | Verb | Subject |
|---------------|------|---------|
| What | are | you |

Table 32.1 inverted with question word

In this, The sentence *What are you cooking today, Nduk?* can be formulated the word order to:

What + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the question word *what*. The question word *what* come first in this sentence. In addition, the function “what” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

What **are** **you** cooking today, Nduk?

Question word V S

Other side, if the subject *you* come before the verb *are* and it is not followed a question word, it is called un-inverted sentence. The sentence is explained easily as table 32.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---------|------|---------------------|
| You | are | cooking today, Nduk |

Table 32.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

You are cooking today

S V O

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with question word because the verb *are* at position before the subject *you*. Then, the beginning word is influenced by the question word *what*.

DATUM 33

I never heard any news about him, *Nor did I try looking for him* (P.255 L.27)

Based on the sentence above, a negative ***nor*** as the middle of the sentences and after that followed with the verb ***did*** and the subject ***I***, it can called as inverted with negative expression. It is the pattern of inverted word order in the sentence that show English inversion. The data show that the type of inverted subject verb is negative expression. The data can be show such as table 33.1 below.

| Negative Expression | Verb | Subject |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Nor | did | I |

Table 33.1 inverted with negative expression

In this, The sentence *Nor did I try looking for him* can be formulated the word order to:

Nor + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the negative expression *nor*. The negative *nor* come first in middle of the sentence. In addition, the function “nor” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

Nor did I try looking for him

Negative Exp. V S

Meanwhile, if there is no the middle sentence (negative) but it just the subject *I* and the verb *did*, it can call un-inverted sentence. Usually, it is show word order in general for make a sentence. The sentence like as table 33.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---------|------|---------------------|
| I | Did | try looking for him |

Table 33.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

I did try looking for him

S V O

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with negative of expression because the verb *did* at position before the subject *I*. Then, the middle of the sentence is influenced by the negative *nor*.

DATUM 34

What was I going to ask for?

(P.259 L.4)

The perfect sentence of inverted with question word, if question is *what* at the beginning sentence of the verb *was* at precedes by the subject *I* can inverted. It is show that the situation of interrogative sentence in English inversion. The data show that the type of inverted subject verb is question word. The data can show such as table 34.1 below.

| Question Word | Verb | Subject |
|---------------|------|---------|
| What | Was | I |

Table 34.1 inverted with question word

In this, The sentence *What was I going to ask for?* can be formulated the word order to:

What + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the question word *what*. The question word *what* come first in this sentence. In addition, the function “what” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

What **was** **I** going to ask for?

Question word V S

Moreover, if un-inverted sentence that the subject *I* at the beginning sentences and after that followed the verb *was* without question word. The sentence like as table 34.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---------|------|---------------|
| I | was | going ask for |

Table 34.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

I was going ask for

S V O

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with question word because the verb *was* at position before the subject *I*. Then, the beginning word is influenced by the question word *what*.

DATUM 35

Why did you not just take my soul tonight?

(P.263 L.10)

In the question sentence above appears that the sentence is inversion. Where the beginning sentence is *why* and after that the verb is *did* comes before the subject is *you*, it show that inverted with question word. The data show that the type of inverted subject verb is question word. The data can show such as table 35.1 below.

| Question Word | Verb | Subject |
|---------------|------|---------|
| Why | did | you |

Table 35.1 inverted with question word

In this, the sentence *Why did you not just take my soul tonight?* can be formulated the word order to:

Why + Verb + subject

This change of the subject position in the sentence is influenced by the question word *why*. The question word *why* come first in this sentence. In addition, the function “why” looks as a subject. So, the position of subject in this sentence after the auxiliary verb. Therefore, The inversion of the sentence can be:

Why **did** **you** not just take my soul tonight?

Question word V S

Otherwise, if the sentence the only have the subject *you* as the beginning sentence and the verb *did* without a question word is un-inverted sentence. The sentence like as table 35.2 below.

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|---------|------|-------------------------------|
| You | did | not just take my soul tonight |

Table 35.2 un-inverted sentence

Actually, the normal word order is:

Subject + Verb + Object

In this sentence the auxiliary verb position after the subject, then add the object for complete sentences. Therefore, the un-inverted of sentence can be:

You did not just take my soul tonight

S V O

So, it can be concluded that the occurrence of inversion sentence with question word because the verb *did* at position before the subject *You*. Then, the beginning word is influenced by the question word *why*.

C. Interpretation of the Research Findings

According to data analysis which has been analyzed in 7 subtitle of *The Years of the Voiceless* novel by Okky Madasari found 35 data which consist of inverted subject-verb sentences. The interpretation of the data is formed in the following table.

Table 4.2 the result of types of inverted subject-verb

| No | Types of Inverted Subjects and Verbs | Amount | Percentage |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------|------------|
| 1 | Question Word | 28 | 80% |
| 2 | Place of Expressions | 3 | 8,6% |
| 3 | Negative of Expressions | 4 | 11,4% |
| 4 | Conditional | 0 | 0% |
| 5 | Comparison | 0 | 0% |
| TOTAL | | 35 | 100% |

Based on the type of inverted subject – verb above that 35 the data found in the novel “*The Years of the Voiceless*” by Okky Madasari, it can be concluded that the result are Question Word has been found 28 (80%), Place of Expression has been found 3 (8,6%), Negative of Expression has been found 4 (11,4%), Conditional has been found 0 (0%) and the last Comparison has been found 0 (0%).

To sum up this chapter, the writer admitted that the subject of the research is not complete enough for finding all problems occurring in case of inverted subjects and verbs. The writer just found inverted subjects and verb with place expressions, inverted subjects with question words and inverted subjects and verbs with negative expressions, inverted subject and verb with conditional but the writers do expect this would be valuable for the writer herself and the readers, and the writer suggest the next researchers would choose a wider subject to be analyzed.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusions

After having analysis at the chapters before, the writer can conclude that a sentence is a form of word grouped together. It is the fact, that the inversion has their classification which determine the type of situation in the sentence. To sum up this chapter, the writer focused on the inverted subject – verb itself and choose the novel “*The Years of the Voiceless*” as source of the data. After analyzing the data of the research, the writer draws some conclusion as follows:

1. There are many situation in the inverted subject – verb to create variety the sentence. Such as, inverted subject – verb with question word, inverted subject – verb with place of expression, inverted subject – verb with negative of expression, inverted subject – verb with conditional, and inverted subject – verb with comparison are ways to make subject and verb can be inversion.
2. The type of inverted subject – verb have own rule in the sentences. First, inverted subject – verb with question word. It can be inverted if the verb come first before the subject, because there is question word (*WH-question*) that comes in the beginning of the sentences. Second, inverted subject – verb with place of expression. It can be inverted if the verb come first before the subject, because there is place of expression (*here, there, nowhere*) that comes in the beginning of the sentences. Third, inverted subject – verb with negative expression. It can be inverted if the verb come

first before the subject, because there is negative (*no, not, never, nor, neither*) that comes in the beginning of the sentences. Four, inverted subject – verb with conditional. In certain conditional structures, the subject and verb may also be inverted. This can occur when the helping verb in the conditional clause is *had, should, or were*, and the conditional connector *if* is omitted. The last, inverted subject – verb with comparison. It is possible if the subject and the verb to be inverted after a comparison and in this case the subject comes first before or after the verb. These are how to the process of the type of inverted subject – verb.

3. From data collected, the writer found 35 inverted subject – verb and the most dominant type of inverted subject – verb that used in “*The Years of the Voiceless*” novel is question word. It is shown from the data there are 28 question word, 3 place of expression, 4 negative of expression, 0 conditional, and 0 comparison. The study uses inverted subject – verb theory from (Phillips, 2001, p.235) in classifying 5 types of inverted subject – verb.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, the writer would like to give some suggestion that may be useful in the future. To whom the writer concerns are:

1. For the readers, the findings of this research can be one of references to be considered in the teaching and learning process. It is suggested to them who study more about syntax especially in inversion. The readers must be able to distinguish form a sentence and to arrange kinds of sentence in order to

spread the knowledge and to teach the younger learners. This knowledge can be more specific in the future to enrich this kind of field.

2. For the researchers, this research still has weaknesses. It is still limited in the explanation of inverted subject – verb. This research use Phillip’s theory. There are still abundant experts who concern in the research syntax especially inversion. Therefore, the writer expects the analysis can give more addition in order to make the field more specific.
3. For the lectures, the writer expects that the analysis which have been shown in the research can be useful to teach the student how to identify differential between inversion sentence and general sentence in English.

Finally, to all who have interested to this subject, the writer expects the research gives information about how rich syntax is for our knowledge.

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BIOGRAPHY



The writer is Iqlima Al Ashadiyah who has born in Jakarta on December 1st 1993. Her father is Sunardiono and her mother alm. Yuliani Endang Purwaningsih. She is the eldest daughter of two children. She had education background, are : in 2000-2006, she completed at Pejuang VII Elementar school. In 2006-2009, she completed Taman Harapan Junior High School. In 2009-2012, she completed Taman Harapan Vocational High School. After that, she has worked in Salemba courses as an administration about 2 years. The writer was interested in joining School of Foreign Language STBA JIA in 2014. During her study at college, she is a worker at Kalbe Nutrition as telemarketing in Jakarta only one years.