



An Analysis on Adverb Clauses Relationship Used in “The Gift of the Magi” Written by O. Henry

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Article history</p> <p>Received : March, 25th 2023 Revised : May, 19th 2023 Accepted : June, 12th 2023</p> 	<p>This thesis studies the source of types and structure of adverb clauses in text especially in “The Gift of the Magi.” It analyzes the source of types and structure found in “The Gift of the Magi” by following the framework from Abdul and Kamal about types and structure adverb clauses of clause relations. In the story “The Gift of the Magi” by O. Henry (William Sidney Porter), it can concluded that that there are 9 types of adverb clauses, but in this story, the author only uses 6 types of adverb clauses which consist of adverb clause of time, adverb clause of place, adverb clause of reason (cause), adverb clause of condition, adverb clause of cause and result and adverb clause of comparison. And from the story, “The Gift of the Magi” the author can conclude that in this story, the dominant writing structure used is the first structure where the the independent clause is in the beginning of the sentence while the dependent clause is in the end of the clause. Even from this story it can be seen that the author uses more object complements to explain the story, where the adjective and noun appear after the direct object. And here the author also uses additional words to explain the story in the form of the words and also in addition further, furthermore, besides, in addition to, moreover, additionally, not only, but also, then, and again. In this research the writer choose the qualitative method to describe the narrative text as an effective way to answer the research.</p>
<p>Keywords:</p>	<p><i>Adverb Clause Relation, The Gift of The Magi</i></p>

1. Introduction

Syntax is the study of the way in which phrases and sentences are structured out of words (Radford: 2014:1). The job of syntax is thus to discover and formulate these principles (Kim and Sells 2007:1). Kim and Sells argue that these rules tell language users how words are put together to form grammatical phrases and sentences. In addition, syntax is traditionally defined as the grammar above the word or the grammar of sentence structure (Morley: 2000:22). From the statement above, the writer would like to conclude that syntax is the study of how words, phrases and sentences are structured according to their characteristics

or the rules that govern the ways in which words can be combined to form grammatical sentences.

Phrases, clauses, and sentences are taken from word classes and, of course, have different functions (Meyer:2009:116). In line with this, Andersen (2014:1) says that a sentence is composed of one or more clauses; one clause contains a subject and a verb. A clause is also defined as a word-group that has the same structure as a sentence but is part of a larger sentence and consists of a sentence A clause relation is a syntax relation that is established between two clauses, each of which is understood subject and a predicate (Davidson: 2007:122). Based on this statement, the writer would like to assume that words, phrases, clauses and sentences are interdependent because a sentence is composed of clauses, clauses from phrases and phrases from the unit of words and equipped with connecting words or conjunctions.in the light of the other (Ohashi and Satosh:2009:158-159). Moreover, Ohashi and Satosh argue that clauses describe events or situations that happened. Further, the same set of relationships can occur between different parts of a single clause in a way that includes relationships between predicate-argument relations conveyed by syntax (Hobbs:1985:16). From the statements above, the writer would like to say that a clause relation is connected to a clause with the others and has such meaning to be understood.

There are many narrative texts like the Necklace, Snow White, Rapunzel, the Lion, the Gift of the Magi, and the others. The writer would like to choose “The Gift of the Magi” because the story conveys the importance of sacrifice, true love, and the genuine meaning of gift-giving; O. Henry’s concise writing style makes the story memorable and accessible; the story reflects early 20th- century American social and economic conditions; the readers connect emotionally with the struggling characters; the story provides emotional release and introspection; O. Henry employs beautiful, simple, and effective language; and last, the logical plot makes the story engaging.

Apart from that, the unique features of O. Henry’s “The Gift of the Magi” are simple yet effective story structure, concise, expressive language, unique narrative style, employing third-person perspective, selfless love and sacrifice, needs vs. desires, complex, relatable protagonists (Jim and Della), inner motivations and emotional climax, Della’s hair represents beauty and sacrifice, Jim’s watch symbolizes pride and love, a sentimental Christmas backdrop, effective, expressive dialogue, inspired subsequent literary works, adapted into films, theater, and radio dramas, and became part of the American literary canon.

2. Research Method

The Research methods can be defined all those methods/techniques used to conduct research (Kothary,:2004:7). Qualitative research is an approach to searching for and finding meaning in the problem to be analyzed. Apart from that, qualitative research is also a type of research that explores and provides more insight into a problem. Qualitative research collects participant's experiences, perceptions, and behaviors (John:2014:32). The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data that is usually organized and collected, then a transcript is made, the data is collected inductively, and the data is combined from specific themes. After that, the researcher makes an interpretation of the meaning of the data.

In this research the writer choose the qualitative method to describe the narrative text as an effective way to answer the research problems in this analysis. Qualitative research method involves the systematic collection, organization, and interpretation of textual material derived from talk or observation, (Malterud:2001:483).

The data for this study was be taken fromthe English narrative texts presented by O. Henry (William Sidney Porter),1862-1910, with the title "The Gift of the Magi," published in 1905 in the United States. In the story "The Gift of the Magi," there are 7 pages that talk about this topic. The application of this study was give valuable information to the reader about types and the structure of adverb clauses found in "The Gift of the Magi".

3. Research Findings and Discussion

Research Findings

The findings are analysis and elaborated which then discussed in order to answer the problems of this study. The focus of the analysis in this study were the types and the structure of adverb clause.

Types of adverb clauses relationship used in the story "The Gift of the Magi"

An adverb clause is a subordinate clause that serves as an adverb. This meanings and adverb clause takes on the function of an adverb. There are 9 types of adverbs clauses that are used in the story "The Gift of the Magi" . They are:

1. Adverb clause of time
2. Adverb clause of place
3. Adverb clause of purpose
4. Adverb clause of reason (cause)

5. Adverb clause of condition
6. Adverb clause of cause and result
7. Adverb clause of comparison
8. Adverb clause of supposition and concession
9. Adverb clause of restriction

Adverb clause of time

An adverb clause about time tells about something that happens. These adverb clauses start with words like *when, before, after, as soon as, since, whenever, while, and until*.

a. Example of adverb clauses of time with the conjunction “**when**”

Some adverb clauses used in the story “The Gift of the Magi” are taken as examples below:

1. *The “Dillingham” had been flung to the breeze during a former period of prosperity **when** its possessor was being paid \$30 per week.* Now when the income was shrunk to \$20, the letters of “Dillingham” looked blurred, as though they were thinking seriously of contracting to a modest and unassuming.

In the pendent clause above, it explain something related to time because the word *when* in the clause shows time relation between the main clause and the dependent clause.

2. *Now **when** the income was shrunk to \$20, the letters of “Dillingham” looked blurred, as though they were thinking seriously of contracting to a modest and unassuming.* But whenever Mr. James Dillingham Young came home and reached his flat above he was called “Jim” and greatly hugged by Mrs. James Dillingham Young, already introduced to you as Della

The word *when* in clause above tells about time and therefore classify the clause temporal clause relation.

3. ***When** Della reached home, her intoxication gave way a little to prudence and reason.* She got out her curling irons and lighted the gas and went to work repairing the ravages made by generosity added to love.

The dependent clause above is related to time, so it is said to involve an adverb clause relation.

There are several sentences that contain the conjunction “When”, but as an example the author only explain 3 sentences. As in the three example sentences above, we can see that in the story “The Gift of the Magi”, “When” which talks about time usually means asking about

an expression related to time. And the grammatical relation markers use the word “when” in clauses above to introduce time of an event happened in the past.

b. Example of adverb clauses with the conjunction “**before, after**”

Some adverb clauses used in the story “The Gift of the Magi” are taken as examples below:

1. If Jim doesn't kill me, she said to herself, *“before he takes a second look at me, he'll say I look like a Coney Island chorus girl. But what could I do---oh! What could I do with a dollar and eighty-seven cents?”*
2. You've cut off your hair? asked Jim, laboriously, as if he had not arrived at that patent fact yet even *“after” the hardest mental labor.*
3. *Suddenly she while red from the window and stood “before” the glass.* Her eyes were shining brilliantly, but her face had lost its color within twenty seconds. Rapidly she pulled down her hair and let it fall to its full length.

Those clauses above included to temporal clause which explaining about something happened dependent to time when do the action.

c. Example of adverb clauses with the conjunction “**as soon as**”

Some adverb clauses used in the story “The Gift of the Magi” are taken as example below:

1. It was a platinum fob chain simple and chaste in design, properly proclaiming its value by substance alone and not by meretricious ornamentation as all good things should do. *As soon as she saw it she knew that it must be Jim's.* It was like him. Quiteness and value the description applied to both.
2. *Jim stopped inside the door, as immovable as a setter at the scent of quail.* His eyes were fixed upon Della, and there was an expression in them that she could not read, and it terrified her.

As soon as, as.as has the same meaning to introduce something when it happened. And explain during the time

d. Example of adverb clause with the conjunction “**Whenever**”.

Some adverb clauses used in the story “The Gift of the Magi” are taken as examples below:

1. *But whenever Mr. James Dillingham Young came home and reached his flat above he was called “Jim” and greatly hugged by Mr. James Dillingham Young, already introduced to you as Della.* Which is all very good.

The word marker or conjunction “whenever” used above introduces time, which explains a time when an event happened, because word “whenever” talk about time, so the clause above include to the temporal clause.

e. Example of adverb clause with the conjunction “**Until**”

Some adverb clauses used in the story “The Gift of the Magi” are taken as examples below:

1. *Pennies saved one vegetable man and the butcher **until** one’s cheeks burned with the silent imputation of parsimony that such close dealing implied.* Three times Della counted it. One dollar and eight-seven cents. And the next day would be Christmas.

The word “until” is concerned with time, which connects events before and after, and therefore classify the clause temporal clause relation.

f. Example of adverb clause with the conjunction “**while**”

Some adverb clauses used in the story “The Gift of the Magi” are taken as example below:

1. ***While** the mistress of the home is gradually subsiding from the first stage to the second, take a look at the home.* A furnished flat at \$8 per week. It did not exactly beggar description, but it certainly had that word on the lookout for the mendicancy squad

The word “since” then refers to a particular point in time, and ever since to a period of time. Which one we use depends on whether we want to focus attention on the point in time or on the continuing period of time.

In “The Gift of the Magi” narrative text, the writer found some clauses that have relations, every clause that is connected is presented with its conjunction or grammatical relation markers. In the story “The Gift of the Magi”, there is one sentence in which there is a conjunction of words *while*.

The words **when, before, after, as soon as, since, whenever, while, and until** are used to connect the clause in “The Gift of the Magi” narrative text as grammatical relation markers or conjunctions that connect the adverb time relation.

Adverb clause of place

An adverb of place is a dependent clause that describes the location or position of an event. It often begins with a preposition of place or a subordinating conjunction of place, such as *where, whenever, anywhere, everywhere*.

a. The adverb clause of place with the conjunction “**Whenever**” and **Everywhere**.

Some adverb clauses used in the story “The Gift of the Magi” are taken as examples below:

1. *But whenever Mr. James Dillingham Young come home and reached his flat above he was call "Jim's" and greatly hugged by Mrs. James Dillingham Young, already introduced to you as Della. Which is all very good.*

2. *But in a last word to the wise of these days let it be said that of all who give gifts these two were the wisest. Of all who give and receive gifts, such as they are wisest. **Everywhere** they are wisest. They are the magi.*

Adverb clauses of place talk about where something happens. They often start with a preposition of place or a subordinating conjunction of place.

Adverb clause of reason (cause)

There are used to modify verbs in the main clause and to tell the reason why an action takes place, always introduced by: *because, since, for, as/so, now that-on the ground that.*

*a. The adverb clause of reason (cause) with the conjunction **because, for, as/so***

Some adverb clauses used in the story "The Gift of the Magi" are taken as examples below:

1. *I had my hair cut off and sold it **because** I couldn't have lived through Christmas without giving you a present. It'll grow out again---you won't mind, will you? I just had to do it.*

2. *Tomorrow would be Christmas Day, and she had only \$1.87 with which to buy Jim a present. *She had been saving every penny she could **for** month with this results.**

3. ***For** there lay the Combs--the set of combs, side and back, that Della had worshipped for long in a Broadway window. Beautiful combs, pure tortoise shell, with jeweled rims---just the shade to wear in the beautiful vanished hair.*

4. *There was clearly nothing to do but flop down on the shabby little couch and howl. **So** Della did it. Which instigates the moral reflection that life is made up of sobs, sniffles, and smiles, with sniffles predominating.*

5. *Now, when the income was shrunk to \$20, the letters of "Dillingham" looked blurred, as though they were thingking seriously of contracting to a modest and unassuming .*But whenever Mrs. James Young, come home and reached his flat above he was called "Jim" and greatly hugged by Mr. James Dillingham Young, already introduced to you **as** Della.* Which is all very good.*

6. ***As soon as** she saw it she knew that it must be Jim's. It was like him. Quietness and value---the description applied to both. Twenty-one dollars they took from her for, it and she hurried home with the 87 cents.*

7. *The magi, as you know, were wise men—wonderfully wise men—who brought gifts to the Babe in the manger.* They invented the art of giving Christmas presents. Being wise, their gifts were no doubt wise ones, possibly bearing the privilege of change in case of duplication.

This clause above it explains something related to the reason, because in adverbial clauses reason tell us the reason for the action being taken in the sentence's main clause.

Adverb clause of condition

The adverb clause of condition tells about what condition needs to be met for something. In other words, something was happen if something else happens first. The clauses are usually conditional sentences. They are always introduced by: *if, as long as, whether, or unless.*

a. The adverb clause of condition with the conjunction “**if**”

Some adverb clauses used in the story “The Gift of the Magi” are taken as examples below:

1. *If Jim doesn't kill me, she said to herself, before he takes a second look at me, he'll say I look like a Coney Island chorus girl.* But what could I do--- oh! What could I do with a dollar and eighty-seven cents?

2. My hair grows awfully fast. Say ‘Merry Christmas!’ Jim, and let's be happy. *You've cut off your hair? Asked Jim, laboriously, as if he had not arrived at that patent fact yet even after the hardest mental labor.*

3. Don't make any mistake, Dell, he said about me. I don't think there's anything in the way of a haircut or a shave or a shampoo that could make me like my girl any less. *Della But if you'll unwrap that package you may see why you had me going a while a first.*

The conjunction used above to suggest something is true, because conditional clauses begin with subordinating conjunction *if, whether, as long as and unless.* A conditional adverbial clause provides the circumstances under which the action in the main clause will occur.

Adverb clause of cause and result

Adverb clauses of cause and result are introduced by the subordinate conjunction “that”. Frequently, “so” and “such” precede it in the main clause. The use of “so.. .that” with determiners: many, few, little, and much.

a. The adverb clause of condition with the conjunction “**many and little**”

Some adverb clauses used in the story “The Gift of the Magi” are taken as examples below:

1. *Many a happy hour she had spent planning for something nice for him. Something fine and rare and sterling---something just a little bit near to being worthy of the honor of being owned by Jim.*
2. *But she hugged them to her bosom, and at length she was able to look up with dim eyes and a smile and say: My hair grows so fast, Jim. And Della leaped up like a **little** singed cat and cried “Oh, oh”*
3. *There was clearly nothing to do but flop down on the shabby **little** couch and howl. So Della did it. Which instigates the moral reflection that life is made up of sobs, sniffles, and smiles, with sniffles predominating.*
4. *Then she heard his step on the stair away down on the corner of the table near the door that he always entered. Then she heard his step on the stair away down on the first flight, and she turned white for just a moment. She had a habit of saying **little** silent prayers about the simplest everyday things, and now she whispered: Please God, make him think I am still pretty.*
5. *Many a happy hour she had spent planning for something nice for him. Something fine and rare and sterling—Something just a **little** bit near to being worthy of the honor of being owned by Jim.*

Those clause above it explain something related to cause effect, because cause, effect is a relationship between two events or situations, where one of them is the cause of the other. A cause is an initiating event or situation, and an effect is the result of that cause.

Adverb clause of comparison

The adverb clause of comparison compares and contrasts itself with the clause next to it. There are two kinds of adverb clauses for comparison. They are introduced by the conjunction “than” or the relative adverb “as...as” or compared to.”

a. Adverb clauses of comparison of degree

1. *Jim stopped inside the door, **as** immovable **as** a setter at the scent of quail. His eyes were fixed upon Della, and there was an expression in them that she could not read, and it terrified her. It was not anger, nor surprise, nor disapproval, prepared for. He simply started at her Fixedly with that peculiar expression on his face.*

In clause above it explain how the subject of a dependent clause compares to the subject of the main clause.

Discussion

Clause structure is the most widely-studied phenomenon within syntactic theory because it refers to how words and phrases are embedded within a sentence, their relationships to each other within a sentence, and ultimately, how sentences are layered and represented (Van Gelderen, E., 2013). Clause is the main structure and usually consists of a subject and a predicate. The typical structure of a clause is SPCA (subject, predicator, complement, addition).

Of the many adverbs that I found from this novel, the structural tendency that the author uses are as follows:

First writing structure:

1. *The “Dillingham” had been flung to the breeze during a former period of prosperity **when** its possessor was being paid \$30 per week. Now, when the income was shrunk to \$20, the letters of “Dillingham” looked blurred, as though they were thingking seriously of contracting to a modest and unnasuming .*
2. *If Jim doesn’t kill me, she said to herself, **before** he takes a second look at me, he’ll say I look like a Coney Island chorus girl. But what could I do— oh! What could I do with a dollar and eight- seven cents?*
3. *Pennies saved one vegetable man and the butcher **until** one’s cheeks burned with the silent imputation of parsimony that such close dealing implied. Three times Della counted it, one dollar and eight-seven cents.*
4. *Jim, darling, she cried, don’t look at me that way. I had my hair cut off and sold it **because** I couldn’t have lived through Christmas without giving you a present. It’ll grow out again—you won’t mind, will you? I just had to do it.*

From several examples of adverb clauses above, we can see that writers tend to use the independent at the beginning of the sentence while the dependent clause is in the end of the clause. From the examples above, writers tend to use tenses such as past perfect continuous tense, simple past tense, simple present tense, and past perfect tense. From several examples of adverb clauses above, writers tend to place the subject at the beginning of the story, the verb in the middle of the sentence, and the object after the verb. From the several example sentences above, we can see that the author predominantly uses object complements.

Second writing structure

1. **While** the mistress of the home is gradually subsiding from the first stage to the second, take a look at the home. A furnished flat at \$8 per week. It did not exactly beggar description, but it certainly had that word on the lookout for the medicancy squad.
2. **So now Della's beautiful hair fell about her rippling and shining like a cascade of brown waters** . It reached below her knee and made itself almost a garment for her. And then she dit it up again nervously and quickly.
3. **When Della reached home her intoxication gave way a little to prudence and reason.** She got out her curling irons and lighted the gas and went to work repairing the ravages made by generosity added to love.
4. **If Jim doesn't kill me, she said to herself, before he takes a second look at me, he'll say I look like a Coney Island chorus girl.** But what could I look do—oh! What could I do with a dollar and eight-seven cents?

From several examples of adverb clauses above, we can see that writers tend to use the dependent clause at the beginning of the sentence while the independent clause is in the end. From the examples above, writers tend to use the present continuous tense, the simple past tense, and the simple present tense. From the several example sentences above, we can see that the author predominantly uses object complements.

Third writing structure

1. While the mistress of the home is gradually subsiding from the first stage to the second, take a look at the home. A furnished flat at \$8 per week. *It did not exactly beggar description, but it certainly had that word on the lookout **for** the medicancy squad.*
2. You've cut off your hair ? asked Jim, laboriously, *as if he had not arrived at that patent fact yet even **after** the hardest mental labor*
3. Of all who give and receive gifts, such as they are wisest. **Everywhere** they are wisest. *They are the magi*
4. Give it to me quick, said Della. Oh, and the next two hours tripped by on rosy wings. Forget the has bed metaphor. *She was ranscking the stores **for** Jim's present.*
5. From several examples of adverb clauses above, we can see that writers tend to use the independent clause at the beginning of the sentence while the dependent clause is at the end of the sentence. From the examples above, writers tend to use present continuous tense, past perfect tense, simple past tense, and past continuous tense. From the several example sentence above, we can see that the author predominantly uses object

complements.

From the story, “The Gift of the Magi,” the author can conclude that in this story, the dominant writing structure used is the first structure, where the subject tends to be at the beginning of the sentence, the dependent clause is in the middle of the sentence, and the independent clause is at the end of the sentence; the predicator is also dominant at the beginning of the sentence. Even from this story, it can be seen that the author uses more object complements to explain the story, where the adjective and noun appear after the direct object. And here the author also uses additional words to explain the story, in the form of the words and, also, in addition, further, furthermore, besides, in addition to, moreover, additionally, not only, but also, then, and again.

4. Conclusion

This thesis studies the source of types and structure of adverb clauses in text, especially in “The Gift of the Magi.” It analyzes the source of types and structure found in “The Gift of the Magi” by following the framework from Abdul and Kamal about types and structure adverb clauses of clause relations.

After conducting research on the relationship between adverb clauses in the story “The Gift of the Magi” by O. Henry (William Sidney Porter), it can be concluded that there are 9 types of adverb clauses, but in this story the author only uses 6 types of adverb clauses, which consist of adverb clause of time, adverb clause of place, adverb clause of reason (cause), adverb clause of condition, adverb clause of cause and result, and adverb clause of comparison. And from the story, “The Gift of the Magi,” the author can conclude that in this story, the dominant writing structure used is the first structure, where the subject tends to be at the beginning of the sentence, the dependent clause is in the middle of the sentence, and the independent clause is at the end of the sentence; the predicator is also dominant at the beginning of the sentence. Even from this story, it can be seen that the author uses more object complements to explain the story, where the adjective and noun appear after the direct object. And here the author also uses additional words to explain the story, in the form of the words and, also, in addition, further, furthermore, besides, in addition to, moreover, additionally, not only, but also, then, and again.

In this story, the author found that there were 12 conjunctions used by the type adverb of time, while for the adverb of place type, the author only found 2 conjunctions; in the types of adverb clause of reasons, the author found 18 conjunctions, in the types of adverb clauses

of condition, the author found 3 conjunctions; in the types of adverb clauses of cause and results, the author found 6 conjunctions; and in the types of comparison, the author used only 1 conjunction.

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