

**THE CAUSATIVE VERBS ANALYSIS IN INDINA JONES AND THE LOST
TREASURE OF SHEBA NOVEL**

Jimmi

Dosen Bahasa Inggris Akademi Bahasa Asing BSI Jakarta

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to analyze and to identify a causative verb which is found on the novel of Indiana Jones and The lost treasure of Sheba. The writer uses descriptive qualitative method as guide to accomplish this research. The writer also does some steps, they are: collecting data, reading the novel to look for the causative been used, analyzing the datas and making conclusion. The datas are collected from references books, websites, and some articles. In this research, the writer would like to to analyze and explain how the use of causative verb in this novel such as let, help, get, make, and help. Furthermore, the result is the causative verb has been found as much 30 times whereas divided into 6 times for word of get, 2 times for the word of have, once for the word of make, 2 times for the word of help, and 19 times for the word of let.

Keyword: *Causative verb, Linguistics, Novel*

Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis dan mengidentifikasi kata kerja kausatif yang ditemukan pada novel Indiana Jones dan Harta Karun yang hilang dari Sheba. Penulis menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif sebagai pedoman untuk menyelesaikan penelitian ini. Penulis juga melakukan beberapa langkah, yaitu: mengumpulkan data, membaca novel untuk mencari penyebab yang digunakan, menganalisis data dan membuat konklusinya. Data dikumpulkan dari buku referensi, situs web, dan beberapa artikel. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis ingin menganalisis dan menjelaskan bagaimana penggunaan kata kerja kausatif dalam novel ini seperti membiarkan, membantu, mendapatkan, membuat, dan membantu. Selanjutnya, hasilnya adalah kata kerja kausatif telah ditemukan sebanyak 30 kali sedangkan dibagi menjadi 6 kali untuk kata mendapatkan, 2 kali untuk kata memiliki, satu kali untuk kata membuat, 2 kali untuk kata bantuan, dan 19 kali untuk kata let.

Kata Kunci: Kata kerja penyebab, Linguistik, Novel

1. INTRODUCTION

As we already know that in every language has sets of rules which is used to form a sentence and it must have an appropriate semantically and grammatically in order to reach a good communication. Hence, it would build some understanding between two persons or group in communication. By communication being made, the message, of course, will deliver appropriately and both sides are able to respond each other. This communication can be delivered through speaking or written text whereas people should be aware to catch up the message been told.

In exploring the structure of English, the writer seems other language that English in its linguistics has several fields of study such as phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, etc. Radford (2008:1) says that Grammar is traditionally subdivided into two different but interrelated areas of study morphology and syntax. Morphology is the study of how words are formed out of smaller units. On the other hand, syntax is the study of the way in which phrases and sentences are structured out of words. By syntax of language, the body of rules that English speaker can be determined in order to combine words into sentences. Thus, when people

order investigates English syntax, they will be trying to determine the rules that dictate how English speaker combine words to make sentence. A minimalist sentence consist of subject and predicate. In Bahasa, a sentence is preceded by noun as a subject and verb as predicate follow on it. While English commonly has same way in Bahasa but there is a rule in making a sentence in which a verb can be preceded the noun. That rule can be used when the sentence has a negative meaning. Furthermore, Azar says that when a negative word begin of sentence, the subject and predicate are converted. Hence, it shows that how every language has different rules as the way it is used in communicating to other people. Based on the object, the verb is classified into transitive and intransitive verb. The transitive verb is a verb followed by an object while intransitive verb does not require an object. Causative verb can be formed as example of transitive and intransitive verb. It has an unique pattern of English syntax. The uniqueness of causative construction add one participation (a causer) to a scene.

The writer prefer choosing causative verb because he wants to recognize and understand on how the native speaker use it whether for communication or in written text.

Even though they have similar in meaning but they are not identical. Next, each causative verb, include have, get, make, let, and help, has a different form and degree in use. To do deeply analyze of causative verb, the write has choice a novel as reference object to be analyzed because it contains written text of causative verb forms. The novel can be example on how causative verbs are used and applied by someone or other people. Moreover, it can be useful by him to discuss and prove the datas of causative verbs. From the information background above there are several questions to be questioned in this paper to be discussed deeply.

1. How the process of each causative verb used in sentence?
2. How each causative verb formed in a sentence?
3. What is the most dominant causative verb in this analyze?

2. THEORITICAL REVIEW

2.1 Definition of Causative Verbs

Cruickshank and Ivanic (2001:78) say that causative verbs are verbs which express the meaning of ‘cause and result’ : that is, ‘someone or something causing something to happen or to change’. Four important causative verbs in English are make, get, have

and cause. They belong to particular TRANSITIVE VERBS patterns and usually these verbs cannot replace one another. There are differences:

- (1) Differences of style : e.g.get is <informal>, cause is <rather formal>
- (2) Small differences of meaning: e.g. ause often describes a negative or unhappy result; have often describes a situation where one human tells another human do something.

From the statement above, the writer reaches an understanding that causative verbs consist of *make, get, have, and cause*. They express the meaning of cause and result expected by someone or something.

Radford (2008:440) states that causative verb is a verb which has much the same sense as cause. For example, the verb have in sentences such as He had them expelled or He had them review the case might be said to be causative in sense (hence to be a causative verb). It means that causative verb is a verb that is used to arrange a sentence which has much the same meaning as cause and this is why it is called causative verb.

Cobuild (2004:258) says “causative is grammar relating to a form or class of verbs, such as persuade, that express causation,

producing an effect”. It can be meant that causative as part of grammar, forms class or verbs that express or produce cause and effect.

The writer concludes all the definitions above that causative as a part of grammar has a particular format that is used to express causation or something to happen. In other word, it shows the sentence that has a expression of cause and effect.

2.2 Function

Broukal (2005:231) tells that :

- a. We use have in a causative sentence when we normally expect someone, like a salesperson in a store, to do something
- b. We use get when there is some difficulty involved, or when we have to persuade someone to do what we want.
- c. We use make when one person has power and/or authority over another. The person who does the action does not want to do it.
- d. We use the passive form of the causative when we want to stress what was done and not who did it. We do not use by + an agent when we don't know who did it, or when it is not important who did it.
- e. We use a by + an agent when it is important to mention the person doing the service

- f. We can use the causative with have when something unpleasant or unexpected happens to someone.

In other words, it can be inferred that have is close in meaning with “request” so the function is asking someone to do something, get has the same function as persuading someone to do something, and make has a close function with forcing someone or something to do something. The point is both active and passive forms of causative verbs (have and get) have the same function, in order to make something happen by someone or something.

Werner (2002:370) says that :

- a. *Let* has the same meaning as allow but they are followed by different constructions
- b. *Help* is part of causative verbs
- c. *Make* and force have similiar meaning, although force is stronger
- d. Have and get is similiar in meaning ‘to arrange for’

The writer adds a new concept from the theory above that let and *help* are part of causative verbs. *Have* and get can be meant to ‘arrange

for'. Furthermore, eventhough make and force is close in meaning but force is stronger than *make*. Riyanto (2007:219-223) stated "Penggunaan Causative 'HAVE and GET' yang artinya MENYURUH / MEMINTA orang lain melakukan sesuatu atau MENYURUH / MEMINTA sesuatu untuk di ..." ("The use of causative 'HAVE and GET' which have the meaning of ASKING someone to do something or ASKING something to be ..."). It means that causative have and get have the same function that is used for asking someone to do something in active form and it is used for asking something to be done by someone in passive form.

The writer makes a conclusion that have is like someone asking someone or something to happen. Causative make is similar with someone forcing someone or something to happen. Get is close meaning with someone persuading someone or something to happen. Help is lika someone aids someone. Let is liks someone allowing someone or something to occur. Both active and passive forms of causative verbs have the same functions in use.

2.3 Form

Broukal (2005:231) defines that :

1. We can form causative sentences with have, get, and make as the main verb

The Causative with Have and Make

Table II.1 Causative have and make (active form)

Subject	Have / Make	Object	Base Verb
We	Have	Our son	Do the dishes
She	Had	Her assistant	Copy the report

The boss	Is going to make	Everyone	Work late
Tom's mother	Can make	Him	Stay home tonight

The Causative With Get

Table II.2 Caussative get (active form)

Subject	Get	Object	Base Verb
Tom	Gets	His sister	To do the dishes for him
I	Got	My friend	To drive me here
We	Are going to get	The store	To give us the refund
The boss	Should get	The staff	To work late tonight

2. We use a base verb after have and make, but we use to + a base verb after get
3. We can form passive causative sentences with have and get, but not with make

Table II.3 Causative have and get (passive form)

Subject	Have / Get	Object	Past Participle
I	Have	my hair	styled by Lorenzo
She	Had	her winter coat	cleaned last week
He	Is getting	his car	washed this afternoon
You	Should get	your eyes	tested soon

4. When we use have or get in a passive causative sentence, we do not use to with the past participle
5. We can use any tenses or modal that makes sense in causative sentences both in active and passive voice
6. We use the normal rules to form negative statements, questions, and short answer with both causative in active and passive voice.

Based on the theories above, it can be concluded that get is followed by to after the object in active form but not in the passive form. Moreover, have and make is followed by V 1 after the object in the active form. There are only have and get that can be used in the passive form.

Wener and Nelson (2002:370) define that :

Causative and structurally related verbs

Table II.4 Causative verbs

	Examples	Notes
Help	We help him to enter the pool	<i>Help</i> takes a (pro)noun + the simple form or infinitive of a second verb
Let	She let him swim in the stream	<i>Let</i> is followed by (pro)noun + simple verb <i>Allow</i> is followed by (pro)noun + infinitive
Allow	She allow him ti swim in the stream	
Make	She made him leave after ten minutes	<i>Make</i> is followed by (pro)noun + simple verb <i>Force</i> is followed by (pro)noun + infinitive.
Force	She forced him to leave after ten minutes	

Have	She had the servant bring a drink to her	<i>Have</i> may be followed by (pro)noun + simple verb. Also <i>have</i> may be followed by a passive construction : (pro)noun + past participle
	She had the drink brought to her (by a servant)	
Get	I get him to wash the car	<i>Get</i> may be followed by (pro)noun + infinitive. Also <i>get</i> may be followed by a passive construction : (pro)noun + past participle
	I get the car washed by him	

Based on the forms given above, it can be inferred that causative verbs are not only *have*, *get* and *make* but also *let* and *help*. The form of *Let* is followed by simple verb after (pro)noun. Furthermore, *Help* can be followed the simple form or infinitive of a second verb after (pro)noun.

Riyanto (2007:219-223) stated “*Inilah bentuk daripada penggunaan ‘GET’ and ‘HAVE’ dalam menyuruh oranglain melakukan sesuatu*”. (“this is the form of the use of causative ‘GET’ and ‘HAVE’ in sentence”)

Active form :

Subyek + GET/ GOT (**menyuruh/ meminta**)+Obyek (**seseorang**) + To+ Verb-1

artinyame....

Passive form :

Subyek + GET/ GOT (**menyuruh/ meminta**) + Obyek (**benda**) + Verb-3

artinyadi....

Example :

- **I get her to open** the window
- He **got** his neighbor **to lock** his house.
- The manager **gets** his secretary **to finish** the report today.
- **I get** the window **opened**.
- He **got** his house **locked**.
- The manager **gets** the report **finished** today.

Active form :

Subyek + HAVE/HAS/HAD (**menyuruh/meminta**)+Obyek (**seseorang**) + To+ Verb-1artinya **me....**

Passive form :

Subyek + HAVE/HAS/HAD (**menyuruh/ meminta**) + Obyek (**benda**) + Verb-3
artinyadi....

Example :

- **I have** him **repair** my TV.
- My boss **has** Rina **prepare** a report.
- He **had** a technician **install** his computer.
- **I have** my TV **repaired**.
- My boss **has** a report **prepared**.
- He **had** his computer **installed**.

It means that causative *get* or *got* is followed by to infinitive and verb-1 after the object. On the other hand, causative *have*, *has* or *had* is only followed by Verb-1 after the object.

The writer concludes all of the theories above that in active form, *have*, *make*, and *let* are followed by base verb (V-1) after the object. Furthermore, *get* and *help* are followed by to + V-1 after the object. In addition, I help I can also be followed by V-3 or participle after the object except causative *make*, *help* and *let*, because it does not have a passive form.

III.METHOD OF RESEARCH

The writer uses descriptive qualitative method to do analyze of this research. It is not only that, the writer also uses library research to look for any reference book regarding to this analysis being discussed. Those books were studied by the writer so that the writer understands deeply about causative verbs. He tries also to discuss with someone else in order to make sure that the data's had found can be used to analyze this research.

III.1 RESULT AND FINDING

In this chapter, the writer does the analysis about how many causative verbs are used, how their construction is applied, and their meanings in sentences that contain causative *make*, *let*, *have*, *get* and *help*. Furthermore, he does the limitation in analyzing causative *let* because there are too many uses of it, its varieties that have the same form in sentences and limited time in discussing "Indiana Jones an the Lost Treasure of Sheba" novel written by Rose Estes.

3.2 DATA DESCRIPTION

The writer provides the dialogues in the novel that show the use of causative verb *help*, *let*, *get*, *have* and *make* in active and passive form.

Table III.2 The dominance of causative verbs

No	Causative	The types of causative		Repentance in the novel
		Active	Passive	
1	Get	1	-	6
2	Get	-	5	
3	Make	1	-	1
4	Let	19	-	19
5	Have	1	-	2
6	Have	-	1	
7	Help	2	-	2

3.2 Data Analysis

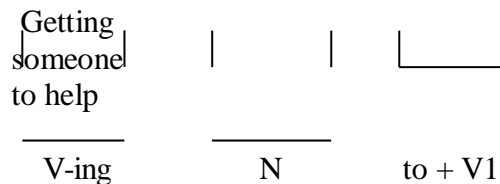
In this part, the writer analyzes that there are 2 times causative *have* is used in the novel. Furthermore, causative *get* is used 6 times, causative *make* is only once, causative *help* is 2 times, and *let* is the most causative that is used 19 times. Moreover, he analyzes the use verbs in the novel.

3.2.1 Causative *Get*

1. the example of causative *get* in active form

The uses of *get* in active form can be seen in sentence at page 23

Getting someone to help would take too much time.



In this sentence the causative *get* is used in gerundive phrase that has a position as the subject in present tense. Furthermore, the causative *get* is in active form because after causative

get the author of the novel uses ‘someone’ as the object and to infinitive + V1 following object ‘someone’. The analyses of causative construction are :

- The effect : to help
- The cause : get
- The causee (or AGENT of effect) : someone
- The causer (or AGENT of cause) : I
(implicitly)

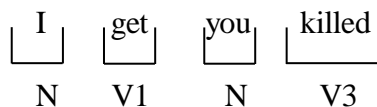
Furthermore, the writer analyzes that is sentence causative *get* is causative on transitive stem because the effect to *help* is kind of transitive verb. The verb after the object the causative is a determiner whether causative is a transitive or not. In addition, it can be seen if the sentence, in case Paul gets ‘someone’ to sleep. This kind of causative is intransitive because ‘sleep’ does not need an object.

The meaning of the causative *get* has been use as its function in this novel, character “I” has a thought that he needs help but he is in doubt if he persuades someone to help by screaming or other manner because it would take too much time. It proves the function of *get* is to persuade someone to do something.

2. The example of causative *get* in passive form

The author uses causative *get* in passive form that can be seen in sentence at page 47.

“Your father will never forgive us if I get you killed”, Jones muttered



The causative *get* is used as the sub clause of the sentence. Moreover, it proves the use of causative *get* in passive form. The characteristic of passive causative is two nouns are separated by the verb that is used as the causative and after that the second noun is followed by past participle. The analyses of the causative construction are :

1. The effect : killed
2. The cause : get
3. The cause (or AGENT of effect) : you
4. The causer (or AGENT of cause) : I

Furthermore, the writer analyzes that in this sentence, the use of causative *get* is in transitive because the effect *kill* is kind of verb that can use object or not in a sentence. Thus, the writer determines that this sentence is kind of causative of transitive stem in future tense.

The meaning of causative *get* in this scene that character, named is Jones will feel guilty if he arranges for something happen or there something happens to character “I”. It is also told that Jones and “I” give up to the bandits. It is shown the function of causative is “arrange for” The other example of causative *get* in passive form can be read in sentence at page 96.

“My God, kid! What are you trying to do, get yourself killed?”

You	get	yourself	killed
N	V1	N	V3

This is the example of causative *get* in passive form that is used in interrogative sentence. It is in passive form because *get* is separated by the object of thing or there is a thing that is followed by V3 (killed). The analyses of causative construction are

- The effect : killed
- The cause : get
- The cause (or AGENT of effect) : yourself
- The causer (or AGENT of cause) : You

The writer analyzes this sentence because it has different form in the use of causative *get*. The different is the causative of transitive stem because the verb *killed* is a verb that can use either an object or not.

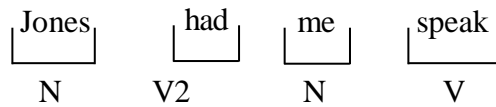
The meaning of the use of causative *get* in this part of novel that character “I” does a fool action that an accident made by him almost kill himself. Jones asks a question whether “I” arranges for a plan to suicide himself. Hence it proves that the function of causative *get* is “arrange for”.

3.2.2. Causative Have

1. The example of causative have in active form

The example of causative have can be seen in sentence at page 83

We stopped in front of them, ad Jones had me speak to the lieutenant who led them



The causative have is in active form. It can be seen that there is an object me and after that it is followed by V1 (speak). In other words, it is said that the form shows the object of causative is not a thing and the verb which is followed the object of causative is a bare verb or verb 1. The analyses of the causative construction are

- The effect : speak
- The cause : had
- The cause (or AGENT of effect) : me
- The causer (or AGENT of cause) : Jones

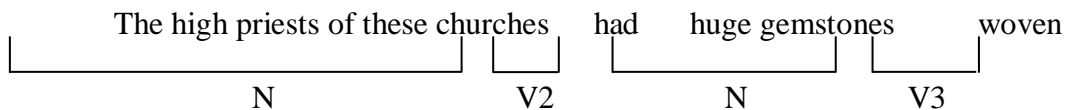
This is kind of causative of transitive stem because the verb speak is a verb that can be followed by either object or not. This sentence is structured in past tense and as the main clause in the compound sentence.

The writer analyzes of the causative have in the meaning that in this part, character Jones asks “I” to speak to the lieutenant of the soldier in order to know where their commandant is. It proves that the meaning is requesting someone to do something.

2. The example of causative have in passive form

The other example of causative have can be seen in sentence at page 92

“As soon as I arrived I noticed that the high priests of these churches had huge gemstones woven into their robes and wore gold ornaments of ancient design.”



The causative have is used in passive meaning because the structure of the sentence that shows the causative have which is followed by object huge gemstones as the thing. Then the past participle following the object is made to make it happen by someone. The analyses of causative construction are :

- The effect : woven
- The cause : had
- The cause (or AGENT of effect) : huge gemstones

- The causer (or AGENT of cause) : the high priests of these churches

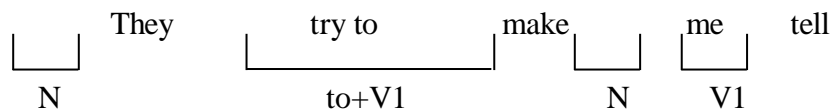
This is one example of causative I transitive stem. In addition, the effect of the causative construction *woven* makes it becomes transitive. The verb wave as the V1 of the verb woven is kind of verb that needs an object as the choice.

The analysis of the meaning causative have in passive form can be seen that in this scene of the novel, character “I” noticed that priests of these churches arrange for huge gemstones to be woven into their robes and to be wore gold ornament of ancient design by someone. It is a proof of the function of have that is used to “arrange for” something

3.2.3. Causative Make

The example of causative make can be read at page 63

“Thank God, you’re here! They know about the laser and the treasure too! Every day they take me down into the tunnels and try to make me tell them where it is”



This sentence shows the use of make in active form. It is shown that structure of causative make is followed by the object of person and VI following the object. The causative make can only forms I active not I passive. The structure of the causative construction make is analyzed as follows :

- The effect : tell
- The cause : make
- The cause (or AGENT of effect) : me
- The causer (or AGENT of cause) : they

This sentence is the example of causative of transitive stem because the effect tell is a verb that is formed either with object or not I a sentence. This causative is used in present in its tense and it is combined with the to infinitive.

The meaning of causative make that in this scene is the father of “I” is always forced to tell the information about the laser and the treasure by the soldier every day

3.2.4 Causative Let

The example of causative let can be seen at page 36

“We have to let them get close or they won’t follow us”, said Jones

We	have to let	them	get close	
N	Aux	V1	N	Phrasal Verb

In this sentence causative let is used in active form that is shown by the object them following the causative let and after that the verb get close, the phrasal verb in V1 as the bare verb. That analyses of the causative construction let are :

- The effect : get close
- The cause : let
- The cause (or AGENT of effect) : them
- The causer (or AGENT of cause) : we

This sentence is an example of causative of intransitive stem that the verb get close does not need an object to be followed in a sentence. Furthermore, this intransitive causative is used with auxiliary “have to” and is written in present tense.

In this part, the meaning of the use causative let is that character Joes think that allow the soldier to get close is necessary and it can be a benefit if they follow him and his friend. It has been proven that the function of causative let is allowing someone to do something.

Another example of causative let can be seen at page 72

As he rearranged the mule’s pack I whispered, “Why did you let them come? Surely you don’t believe their story! Look at them. They’re not pilgrims!”

you	let	them	come
N	V1	N	V1

This sentence is constructed with causative let that is in active form. It is proven by the verb come as the V1 following the object them that is not a thing. The analyses of the causative construction let are :

- The effect : come
- The cause : let
- The cause (or AGENT of effect) : them
- The causer (or AGENT of cause) : you

The causative let in this sentence forms a causative of intransitive stem because verb come is not combined with any projects. Furthermore, this is the example or causatives let that is used interrogative sentence.

The meaning of causative let in this part is character “I” whispered why Jones allows two companions to come although Jones knows that they are lying them. This is the evidence of the function let that is used to allow someone to do something.

The other example of causative let can be seen at page 86.

“It’s always easier to kidnap someone with lots of people around. Now let’s get to work.”

Let	us	get	to work
V1	N	V1	to+V1

This sentence the use of causative let in active. It is seen that the verb let is followed by the non-thing object. Then get as the VI follows the object us. The analyses of the causative construction are :

- The effect : get
- The cause : let
- The cause (or AGENT of effect) : us
- The causer : we

This is kind of causative if intransitive stem. It shows that a causative let has an effect get that needs no object.

The meaning of the causative let in this part explains that character Jones think that it would be easy if he and “I” kidnap the father of “I” when there are people surrounding them and Jones invite him to do it together. Hence, it is said that let has a function in order to allow someone to do something.

3.2.5. Causative Help

The example of causative help can be read at page 94

Your bones shall help them keep their vigil

Your bones	shall help	them	keep their	vigil	
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This sentence is made with the causative *help* in active form. It can be seen that the verb *help* is followed by the object *them* the object of non thing and the object is followed by the verb *keep* as the V1. The analyses of the causative construction are :

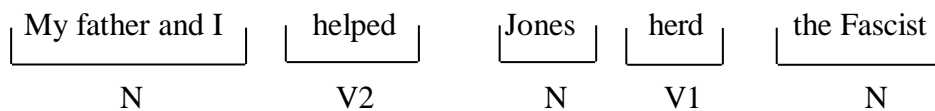
- The effect : keep
- The cause : help
- The cause (or AGENT of effect) : them
- The causer (or AGENT of cause) : your bones

This is the example of transitive in sentence that contains causative verb. *Keep* as the effect is kind of verb that can be followed by either object or not. This transitive is formed I future sentence because it uses *shall* as the auxiliary.

The sentence means that in this novel the bones of the hunters shall aid the ancients guarding treasure in keeping their vigil. Thus, it is a proof that the causative *help* has the same meaning with *aid*

The other example of *help* can be seen at page 84

My father and I helped Jones herd the Fascist into the trench, laughing, and talking as we did so



This sentence is an example of causative help in active form. It is arranged with the object the fascist that is categorized as the object of person. It also shows that herd as the V1 follows the object.

The analyses of the causative construction are :

- The effect : herd
- The cause : help
- The cause (or AGENT of effect) : Jones
- The causer (or AGENT of cause) : My father and I

Furthermore, it shows that the causative is kind of causative of transitive stem that verb *herd* can be followed by either object or not. The tense of the sentence used is in the past that is shown that the causative verb is *helped*.

In addition, the sentence means that both the father of "I" and "I" aid Jones to gather with Fascist in order to relax and enjoy the spare time. Hence, this proves that the function of causative *help* is to aid someone.

IV. CONCLUSION

There are two forms of causative found, active and passive. The word *get*, *have*, *let*, *help*, and *make* can be formed into active, while *get* and *have* can be formed into passive. The next is about construction of causative verbs shown on the novel as the unique form. It has characteristic that each person is able to determine whether the sentence is causative or not. Causative form is arranged by *causer*, *cause*, *cause*, and *effect*. The causer is a part of causative construction which is added as external causer or it can be inferred as Agent of cause. The cause means the causative verbs itself such as *let*, *help*, *get*, *make*, and *have*. The cause or agent of effect is someone or something used as agent to do something. The effect refers to an event or an activity that affect the agent of effect. The word of causer, cause, and effect are the elements of causative construction and cannot be omitted.

Each causative used in this novel is the word of *make* that used in one sentence and active form. The word of *have* is used for two

times and shown whether in active or passive forms. Have in active sentence is followed by the object and person after V1 following the object, while passive sentence the object is kind of thing and followed by part participle. The causative *help* used two times and formed in active sentence. The causative *get* is written six times and also can be used in active and passive sentence. *Get* in active sentence, the object is followed by the person and verb 1 is following the object while in passive sentence followed by past participle. The causative *let* is the most causative verb which is used by the author of this novel, this have been used for 19 times in sentence of this novel. The causative *let* is constructed in active sentence and it is often to suggestion expression for instance let's or let us.

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