

Fillers of Complements Found in Tropper's "Everything Changes"

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Abstract— This study is focused on two problems, they are types of complement and the filler of complement in the sentence. The main aim of this study is to find the filler of complement in the sentence. The data used are sentences which contain the complement found in the novel *Everything Changes* by Tropper (2008). Data were collected through the library method, then they were descriptively described by applying theory of the types and the fillers of complement which are taken from [2]. The result of this research shows that the subject complement found in data source can be filled by pronoun which are mine, me and us, noun which are Zack, Lily, man and Hendry King, noun phrase which are my best friend, my fiancée, a middleman, a swinger and a lowlife, adjective which are thick, lean, angry, free and funny, adjective phrase which are very busy, very bright, not stupid and all good and nominal clause. The types of nominal clauses functioning as subject complement are wh-interrogative clause which are what happens, why they pay you the big bucks and what cancer feels like all the time, to-infinitive clause which are to say as little as possible and to stop at the house to say hello and nominal -ing clause which are digging painfully into my chest and things, and couldn't move at all, sitting in the dark on the top stair and forgetting something. The filler of object complement found in the data source are filled by noun are Norm and dad and adjective phrase very clear.

Keywords— Complement, filler of complement, object, sentence, subject

1 Introduction

Sentence is a group of words which makes complete sense. Sentence, is composed of two parts, the subject and the predicate or verb [2] can be divided into four classes from structural point of view. They are simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and double sentence or compound and complex sentence. Sentence has some elements which are called element of sentence; they are subject, verb, object, complement and adverbial [2].

Subject is the name of the person or thing we speak about. Subject in a sentence may consist of one word or several words. But the subject must have a noun or a pronoun. The chief word in the subject is called the subject word or simple subject (Murthy, 2003). Essential word in the predicate is a verb and it is often modified by adverb or verb equivalent which is called the

extension of the verb and adverbial qualification. Then, when a verb which also helps to determine what other element must occur ^[3] in the predicate is transitive verb, it must have an object to give complete meaning.

Object is a word or group of words which is used after transitive verb. When the predicate contains verb of incomplete predication, it requires a word to complete the meaning (Murthy, 2003). Therefore, the word which completes the meaning of verb is called complement. The last is adverbial. Adverbial is a word or group of words which is used as an adverb in a sentence. The adverbial could be an adverb, adverbial phrase, or prepositional phrase used as an adverb ^[4]. Complement can be divided into two type, they are subject and object complement. Subject complement relates to the subject and the verb is copular. Subject complement normally follows the subject and the verb while object complement relates to the direct object and follows the direct object ^[3].

In the example number (1) *they* is the subject of the sentence which is filled by personal pronoun *they*. The verb of the sentence is extensive verb *make*. The object is filled by direct object *him*. *The chairman* is object complement which is filled by noun phrase and *every year* as the adverbial of the sentence. For the sentence number (2) the subject of the sentence is filled by pronoun *he*. For the verb it filled by copular verb *is*. And *the chairman* is the subject complement which is filled by noun phrase. The following sentences would be mention about preceding research related to the topic. ^[5] This research refers to noun phrase and found that the structure of noun phrases that serve as the subject's complement can consist of pre-modifier with noun as head, noun as head with post-modifier, combined pre-modifier, noun as head, and post-modifier, noun as head, conjunction with noun as head (coordination phrase); that function as a complement object can consist of pre-modifier with noun as head, noun as head with post-modifier, combined pre- modifier, noun as head, and post-modifier. Secondly, a research done ^[6] found that the difficulties faced in comprehending clauses are the students cannot identify the functions of noun clause exactly, they determine the introductory conjunction incorrectly, they are confused in joining two sentences to be one by applying adjective clause, they cannot select the appropriate verb, and they cannot determine the exact time of the activity, especially on the verb form. Lastly, a research carried out ^[7] focusing on noun phrase. The result showed that noun phrases with noun attributes occur because of there are nouns meeting with nouns. These meetings produce meaningful relationships. The relationship between the meaning of noun phrases with one noun attribute and different noun phrases with different noun attributes. Only certain nouns that join with certain nouns can produce certain meaning relations

Based on the explanation above, the complements have co-referential relation with the subject and object, thus researcher is interested to analyze fillers of complements in Tropper's "Everything changes". Thus, the formulation of problem as follows what are the types of complements found in novel entitled everything changes? And what are the fillers of complements found in novel entitled Everything Changes?

2 Methods

In this study, the data were taken from one English novel entitled Everything Changes written by Jonathan [1]. This novel has data which are relevant with the topic discussed. The data were collected by applying library research. It means that this research includes reading the novel, finding the data and quoting them in the data card. In collecting data, the novel was read carefully and every sentence which contains complement was underlined. Then the data were

classification by note taking according to their types and their filler. The collected data were analyzed by applying descriptive method which is done by describing the problems found in the data by applying the theory of the types and the fillers of complements. The first analysis was done on the fillers of subject complement. The analysis was supposed by some data found in data source. The second analysis was done on the fillers of object complement. The method used was the same as the first method. The method in presenting the result of data analysis is informal method. After all data were collected, then they need to be analyzed descriptively based on the theories used. All data related to the fillers of complement are analyzed and served based on the scope of discussion.

3 Result and Discussion

Subject complement is a complement which is used to describe or refer the subject of the sentence. The subject complement can be filled by pronoun, noun, noun phrase, adjective, adjective phrase and nominal clause which is found in the data source.

A. Pronoun as Subject Complement

Substitution of words for noun and noun phrase are called pronouns. Pronoun can be a replacement for co-referential of noun phrase. It can be the filler of complement as seen in the following examples.

That is *mine*^[1]

It is *me*^[1]

That is *us*^[1]

In the example (1) the sentence is formed by subject, verb and complement. The subject of this sentence is filled by demonstrative pronoun *this*. The verb of the sentence is filled by copular verb *is*, and the complement of the sentence is filled by possessive pronoun *mine*.

In the example (2) the subject of the sentence is filled by personal pronoun *it* as the third person singular. The verb of the sentence is filled by copular verb *is* and the complement of the sentence is filled by personal pronoun *me*.

In the example (3) the subject of the sentence is filled by demonstrative pronoun *that*. The verb of the sentence is filled by copular verb *is* and the complement of the sentence is filled by personal pronoun *us*. The complement of the sentence is called subject complement because it has co-referential relation with the subject *this*.

B. Noun as Subject Complement

Noun is the word used to name of person, place, thing an idea or quality of mine. Noun can be the filler of the subject object and complement of the sentence. The kinds of noun which fill the complement are proper noun, common noun, abstract noun and collective noun.

For examples:

I am *Zack*^[1]

Her name is *Lily*^[1]

We are *man*^[1]

In the example (1), pronoun *I* act as the subject of the sentence. The verb of the sentence *is* filled by copular verb *am* and the complement of the sentence is filled by proper noun *Zack*. It is called subject complement because *Zack* in this sentence relates to the subject *I*.

In example number (2), the subject of the sentence is filled by noun phrase *her name*. The verb of the sentence is filled by copular verb *is* and Noun *Lily* is the complement of the sentence. It has co-referential relation to the noun phrase *her name* as the subject of the

sentence, it consists of possessive pronoun *her* as modifier and noun *name* as the head of the phrase. The complement in this sentence is called proper noun because *Lily* is name of particular person.

In example (3), the sentence is composed by subject, verb and complement. The subject of the sentence is filled by personal pronoun *we*. The verb of the sentence is filled by copular verb *are* and the complement of the sentence is filled by common noun *man*. *Man* is subject complement because it has co-referential relation to the subject *we*.

C. Noun Phrase as Subject Complement

The noun phrase typically functions as subject, object and complement of clauses and as complement of preposition phrase. In this case the noun phrase functions as the subject complement of the sentence.

For examples:

Jed is *my best friend* ^[1]

Hope is *my fiancée* ^[1]

I am *a middleman* ^[1]

In example (1), the sentence is formed by subject, verb and complement. The subject of the sentence is filled by proper noun *Jed* because it shows the name of person. The verb of the sentence is filled by copular verb *is* and complement of the sentence is filled by noun phrase *my best friend*, it consists of possessive pronoun *my* as modifier and *best* which functions as adjective to modified the head of the phrase and noun *friend* as the head of the phrase. *My best friend* functions as subject complement because it describes *Jed* as the subject of the sentence.

In the example (2), the sentence consists of subject, verb and complement. Proper noun *Hope* is the subject of the sentence. The verb of the sentence is filled by copular verb *is*. Noun phrase *my fiancée* act as the complement of the sentence, it consists of possessive pronoun *my* as the modifier and noun *fiancée* as the head of the phrase. *My fiancée* function as subject complement because it refers to the subject *Hope*.

Here in example number (3), the sentence is formed by subject verb and complement. Personal pronoun *I* is the subject of the sentence. The verb of the sentence is filled by copular verb *am* and the complement is filled by noun phrase *a middleman*, It formed by indefinite article *a* as the modifier and noun *middleman* as the head of the phrase. *A middleman* gives information about the subject *I* and it is called subject complement.

D. Adjective as Subject Complement

Adjective is a word used to add meaning to the noun or pronoun. Adjective also can fill complement of the sentence. It can function as subject complement or object complement. Adjective is also used to express quality, quantity, number and to point out the person.

For examples:

Hope's hair is *thick* ^[1]

Her legs are *lean* ^[1]

He is *angry* ^[1]

Example in sentence (1) is formed by subject, verb and complement. Noun phrase *Hope's hair* is the subject of the sentence which is filled by possessive noun *Hope's* as the pre-modifier and noun *hair* as the head of the phrase. The verb of the sentence is filled by copular verb *is* and followed by subject complement which is filled by adjective *thick*. *Thick* is called as subject complement because it refers to the subject *Hope's hair*.

In example (2), *lean* is a complement of the sentence which is filled by adjective. It called subject complement because it describes noun phrase *her legs* as the subject of the sentence which consists of possessive pronoun *her* as pre-modifier and noun *legs* as the head of the phrase and the verb of the sentence is filled by copular verb *are*.

Example of the sentence (3) consists of subject, verb and complement. The subject of the sentence is filled by personal pronoun *he*. The verb of the sentence is filled by copular verb *is* and followed by adjective *angry* as the subject complement of the sentence. *Angry* has co-referential relation with the subject *he*. Therefore, the complement of this sentence is called subject complement.

E. Adjective Phrase as Subject Complement

Adjective phrase is a phrase with an adjective as the head, they can be a complement to a subject which is finite clause and similarly, adjectives can be object complement to clauses based on the data found in the novel there are some adjective phrase that fill the complement of the sentences.

For examples:

Your brother is *very busy* ^[1]

He is *very bright* ^[1]

You are *not stupid* ^[1]

In example (1) it is found that there are subject, verb and complement elements forming that sentence. The subject is filled by noun phrase *your brother* because it consists of possessive pronoun *your* as pre-modifier and noun *brother* as the head of the phrase. The verb of the sentence is filled by copular verb *is* and the complement of the sentence is filled by adjective phrase *very busy* which is formed by adverb of degree *very* as pre-modifier and adjective *busy* as the head of the phrase. *Very busy* functions as subject complement, it has co-referential relation with the subject *your brother*.

In example (2) the sentence is composed by personal pronoun *he* as the subject of the sentence. The verb of the sentence is filled by copular verb *is* and the complement of the sentence is filled by adjective phrase *very bright* which is formed by adverb of degree *very* as the pre-modifier and adjective *bright* as the head of the phrase. *Very bright* has co-referential relation with the subject *he*. Therefore, it is called subject complement.

In example number (3), the sentence has subject, verb and complement. The subject of the sentence is filled by personal pronoun *you*, the verb of the sentence is filled by copular verb *is* and the complement of the sentence is filled by adjective phrase *not stupid* which consists of *not* as pre-modifier and adjective *stupid* as the head of the phrase. The complement in this sentence is called subject complement because it has co-referential with the subject *you*.

F. Nominal Clause as Subject Complement

Nominal clauses have function that approximate to those of noun phrase. The complement filled by nominal clause can take various forms they are that clause, wh-interrogative clause, nominal relative clause, to-infinitive clause and -ing clause. There are three nominal clauses found in the data functioning as subject complement. They are: wh-interrogative clause and to-infinitive clause.

G. Wh-interrogative clause as subject complement

Subordinate wh-interrogative clauses occur in the whole range of functions available to the nominal that-clause and in addition may function as prepositional complement and subject complement.

For examples:

This is *what happens* ^[1]

That is *why they pay you the big bucks* ^[1]

This is *what cancer feels like all the time* ^[1]

In example (1), the sentence formed by subject, verb and complement. Demonstrative pronoun *this* is the subject of the sentence. The verb of the sentence is filled by copular verb *is*

and the complement of the sentence is filled by wh-interrogative clause and it also belongs to nominal clause because it has similar functions as noun. The complement of the sentence is *what happens*, it has co-referential relation with the subject *this* and it is called subject complement.

In example number (2) the sentence consists of subject, verb and complement. The subject of the sentence is filled by demonstrative pronoun *that*. And the verb of the sentence is filled by copular verb *is* and followed by wh-interrogative clause *why they pay you the big bucks* as the complement of the sentence. It is started by the word *why* and it is also belong to nominal clause. The complement of this sentence is called subject complement because it has co-referential relation with the subject *this*.

The example (3) the complement of the sentence is filled by wh-interrogative clause and it also belongs to nominal clause because it has similar function as noun. The complement of the sentence is *what cancer feels like all the time*. It comes after copular verb *is* and the subject *this*. *What cancer feels like all the time* has co-referential relation with the subject, and it is called subject complement.

H. To-infinitive clause as subject complement

To-infinitive clause is a clause which is started by to infinitive verb and it also has function as noun. It can be function as subject, direct object, appositive and subject complement.

For examples:

The trick with bill is *to say as little as possible* ^[1]

The plan is *to stop at the house to say hello* ^[1]

The sentence (1) is formed by subject, verb and complement. The subject of the sentence is filled by noun phrase *the trick with bill*. The verb of the sentence is filled by copular verb *is* and the complement of the sentence is filled by to-infinitive clause *to say as little as possible*, it is started by the word *to* and it also belong to nominal clause, because its functions is as noun.

In the example number (2) the subject of the sentence is filled by noun phrase *the plan* which is formed by definite article *the* as the pre-modifier and noun *plan* as the head of the phrase. The verb of the sentence is filled by copular verb *is* and the complement of the sentence is filled by *to stop at the house to say hello*. *To stop at the house to say hello* is to-infinitive clause because it is started by to-infinitive verb.

I. The Fillers of Object Complements

Object complement is a complement which is used to refer or describe the object. The object complement relates to the direct object. The filler of object complements which found in data is filled by pronoun, noun and adjective phrase. There is no data about filler of object complement filled by pronoun, noun phrase, and nominal clause that was found in novel entitled *Everything Changes*.

J. Noun as object complement

Noun is a word used to name a person, place, thing an idea or quality of mind. Noun can be the filler of the subject object and complement of the sentence.

Foe examples:

My friends call me *Norm* ^[1]

You can call me *Dad* ^[1]

In example (1) the sentence consists of subject, verb, object and complement. The subject of the sentence is filled by noun phrase *my friends* which consists of possessive pronoun *my* as pre-modifier and noun *friends* as the head of the phrase. The verb of the sentence is filled by complex transitive *call* which is followed by direct Object *me*. The complement of the sentence is filled by noun *Norm*.

In example (2) the sentence is formed by subject, verb, object and complement. The subject of the sentence is filled by personal pronoun *you*. The verb of the sentence is filled by complex transitive *can call* which is followed by direct object *me* and the complement of the sentence is filled by noun *Dad*. It is called object complement because it has co-referential relation with the direct object *me*.

K. Adjective phrase as object complement

Adjective phrase is a phrase with an adjective as the head. Adjective phrase can be a complement to a subject which is finite clause and similarly and also can be object complement to clause.

For example:

I made the terms *very clear* to Pete ^[1]

In the example (1) the sentence consists of subject, verb, object and complement. The subject of the sentence is filled by personal pronoun *I*. the verb of the sentence is filled by *made* which is followed by direct object *the terms* the complement is filled by adjective phrase *very clear* which is formed by adverb of degree *very* as the pre-modifier and adjective *clear* as the head of the phrase. The complement of the sentence has co-referential relation with the direct object *the terms* because of that it is called object complement.

4 Conclusion

Complement, is one of elements of sentence, functions to complete the meaning of the subject or object and also it can give additional information to subject or object of the sentence. The result of research shows that the complement found in novel entitled everything changes can be filled by pronoun, noun, noun phrase, adjective, adjective phrase and nominal clause as subject complement of the sentence. The types of nominal clauses functioning as subject complement are wh-interrogative clause, to-infinitive clause and nominal -ing clause. Besides that, the filler of object complement is filled by noun and adjective phrase. The pronoun which fill the subject complement in the sentence are mine, me and us, the noun which fill the subject complement in the sentence are zack, Lily and man, the noun phrase which fill the subject complement in the sentence are my best friend, my fiancée, a middleman, a swinger and a lowlife, the adjective which fill the subject complement in the sentence are thick, lean, off, free and funny, the adjective phrase which fill the subject complement in the sentence are very busy, very bright, not stupid and all good, wh-interrogative clause which fill the subject complement in the sentence are what happens, why they pay you the big bucks and what cancer feels like all the time, to-infinitive clause which fill the subject complement in the sentence are to say as little as possible and to stop at the house to say hello. The noun which fill the object complement in the sentence are Norm and dad, the adjective phrase which fill the object complement in the sentence is very clear.

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