CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explains previous study, noun, phrase, and definition of noun phrase, type of noun phrase, function of noun phrase, novel and transformational generative grammar.

A. Previous study

Actually the writer is not the first who analyzes English slang word, to prove the originality of this study, it present the previous research that deal especially with English teaching.

1. The first research is Khairunisa who studied the English.[1] Her conclusion is the writing of analysis two type of phrase. Noun and verb phrase through of theory of Transformational Generative Grammar. This theory was formally started in 1957 with the publication of Noam Chomsky's syntactic structure. There are many differences between the present study with khairunisa's study, her study subject is D.H Lawrence's Novel "Sons And Lovers", meanwhile in this study it is Rick Riordan's Novel "Percy Jackson and the Sea of Monster"

   Her study problem are calculate how many noun and verb phrase found in Sons and Lovers novel, which syntactic structure does present in sons and lovers and how the TGG theory applied in sons and lovers novel. It tries to

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[1]Khairunisa "*An Analysis of Noun and Verb Phrase in D.H Lawrence's Novel " Son and lovers"* Thesis of English Literature Department : Medan, University of North Sumatera : 2009 (http://repository.usu.ac.id/handle/123456789/13420)

determine the type, the function and the meaning of noun phrase used in novel entitle Percy Jackson and the sea of monster with the same theory, which is transformational generative grammar.

2. The second is Saputri who studied the English Literature.[2] Her conclusion is from the analysis, it can be concluded that figurative language has important roles in this novel. That is why the author used sentences that have figurative language in the novel. It makes the novel more interesting to read, and also helps the readers to imagine the story, to imagine the character based on the illustration that the author has already given in the story. There are many differences between the present study with Saputri's study, her study subject is The Heroes of Olympics, Book Three: The Mark of Athena, meanwhile in this study it is Rick Riordan's Novel "Percy Jackson and the Sea of Monster" Her study problem are What types of figurative language used in the novel entitled ―The Heroes of Olympics, Book Three: The Mark of Athena and How does the contextual meaning explain each figurative language. It tries to determine the type, the function and the meaning of noun phrase used in novel entitle Percy Jackson and the sea of monster.

3. The third is a journal written by Prof. Dr. Mehmet Ali YavuzCyprus International University, Faculty of Education, and North Cyprus.[3] The aim of the article is to discuss whether a Noun Phrase (NP) branches out

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[2]Eva ErvinaWidiSaputri "*Analyze the Figurative Language from Rick Riordan's novel entitled ―The Heroes of Olympics, Book Three: The Mark of Athena*" Thesis of English Literature: Semarang, University of Dian Nuswontoro : 2014

[3]Prof. Dr. Mehmet Ali Yavuz(2014)"*The Location of Noun Phrases in Sentences in Generative Linguistics*" vol:3 : Cyprus International University, Faculty of Education, and North Cyprus.

from an Agreement Phrase (Agr. P), or from a Determiner Phrase (DP) or from another functional category and shed light on the location of Noun Phrases in sentences. In the traditional analysis of phrases, Noun (N) is considered to be the head of a nominal phrase. In this study, it of this journal put forth that the functional category which hosts a noun phrase is Case Phrase (Case P). To this end, aim at studying the examples related to the functional category in question and revealing the location of NPs in sentences.

Considering the previous above, it wants to conduct the different research between previous study and the current study entitle "*An analysis of noun phrase in Percy Jackson & the sea of monster novel*". The first previous research was conducted on noun phrase and verb phrase in the novel. The second previous research was conducted figurative language in the novel. The author of the novel which used is similar to those used by the second previous research, but different title of the novel. So, this study tries to conduct a research with different object and subject that is noun phrase in the novel and analyzes English noun phrase based on the structural grammar.

B. Noun

This study discussed about noun phrase, before talk about noun phrase, the first one discussed is noun, they are some of definition about phrase, and they are:

In linguistic, a noun is a member of a large lexical category whose members can occur as the main word in the subject of a clause, the object of a

verb, or the object of a preposition. Noun also can occur with article and attributive adjective and can function as the head of a noun phrase.

In grammar, a noun is a word (other than a pronoun) used to identify any of a class of people, place, or things (common noun) or to name a particular one of these (proper noun).

Noun is a word which (a) can occur as the subject or object of a verb or the object (complement) of a preposition. (b) Can be modified by an adjective (c) can be used with determiners. Noun typically refer to people, animal, places, things, or abstractions.[4]

A noun is the generic name we give to a word which names a person, place, object, thing, concept or event. Whilst there are some exceptions to the rule, this basic description works in most cases. However, in academic writing, using one word or one noun is not always enough. Quite often we need to describe a place, object, person, concept or event with more than one word, in order to convey a complete message. For example, 'The Francis Bancroft Building'.[5]

A noun is a word that can be the only or main word in a noun phrase. We cannot identify all nouns merely by their form, but certain suffixes can be added to verbs or adjectives to make nouns. Here are a few typical noun suffixes with words that exemplify them:

-*tion*(and variants) *education, relation, invasion, revision*

-*er, -or camper, speaker, actor, supervisor*

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[4] Jack C Richard and Richard Schmidt, *Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistic (fourth edition)*Great Britain: Pearson Education Limited, 2010, p. 402

[5]http://aeo.sllf.qmul.ac.uk/Files/NounPhrases/Noun%20Phrases.html (Access in Sunday, Dec 21st 2014)

-ism optimism, socialism, terrorism

-ity mentality, normality, reality, sanity

-ment environment, equipment, government

-ness happiness, compactness, darkness

Some suffixes were part of the words when they were borrowed from other languages: *doctor*, *eternity*, *courage*.[6]

Based on the definition above can conclude that noun is the name of a person, place, thing, or idea. Noun can occur as the subject or object of verb or the object complement of a preposition, and be modified by an adjective and used with determiners. Here the classification of noun, they are:

a) Classification of noun

    a. Proper noun

        Proper noun (Proper name) is a noun representing the specific noun, person, place, or thing, which is capitalized. The specific names are days of the week, month, historical document, institution, organization, and religion. For example: Virginia, New York, Percy, Annabeth, April, United States, etc.

    b. Common noun

        A common noun is a noun referring to a person, places, or thing in general sense, it is not capitalized. Common noun is preceded by article or determiner. Form of common noun can

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[6] Sidney Greenbaum and Gerald Nelson, *An Introduction to English Grammar,* London : Pearson Education Limited, 2002, P: 88

elaborated in singular and plural form. For example: book/books, computer/ computers, pen/pens, etc.

c. Concrete noun

A concrete noun is a noun which names anything (or anyone) that perceive physical sense of human. For example: touch, sight, taste, hearing, or smell.

d. Abstract noun

Abstract noun is a noun which names anything that can not perceive trough the five physical sense of human. An abstract noun does not have physical form and a person cannot touch them. The form is singular form. There are some abstract nouns: anger, beauty, courage, education, and love.

e. Countable noun

A countable noun is a noun with both singular and plural form can combine with numerals or quantifier (one, several, every, and most) and article. Noun have a plural form: -S or -ES.

f. Uncountable noun

An uncountable noun is a noun which does not have a plural form, which refers to something that cannot be counted. An uncountable noun is not precede by article. Example: a lot of history, some history.

g. Collective noun

A Collective noun is a noun that refers to group consisting of more than one individual or entity. The names are inflected for singular, but collective noun can be plural form, depending on the form of the group in a sentence. For example: of the group, it is means that collective noun has groups in specific units, such as: school of rock, stand committee, and council of art.

h. Material noun

A material noun is a noun that consist of raw material, it refers to singular noun. For example: gold, silver, oil, and powder.

C. Phrase

In grammar, a phrase is a group or words that functions as a single unit in the syntax of sentence. In Longman dictionary, phrase is a group of word which form a grammatical unit. A phrase does not contain a finite verb and does not have a subject predicate structure.

A phrase may consist of a single word of a group of word. Phrase can be identified by substitution by replacing one unit or expression with other, to see how the word fits into the structure. Then, phrase also can be identified by movement test.

Most phrases have a central word which defines the type of phrase; the central word is called the head. Phrase always has head in each word, it can be analyzed, if knows about types of phrase and knows how to from it.

In grammar, the technical term *phrase* is used even if there is only one word – the main word alone; for example, both *very pleasant* and *pleasant* are

adjective phrases. This may seem strange at first, since in everyday use the word *phrase* applies to a sequence of at least two words. There is a good reason for the wider use of the term in grammar. Many rules that apply to an adjective phrase apply also to an adjective. For example, the same rules apply to the positions of *very Pleasant* and *pleasant* in these sentences[7].

A phrase is named after the word class that acts as head of the phrase. A head is a word upon which everything in a phrase is centered. [8] Phrase is a group of words related to each other but do not contain elements of subject and verb. There are a variety of different kinds of phrase. By understanding how to form and function, will make it easier to make a sentence. Here the classification of phrase, they are:

a) Classification of phrase

    a. Noun phrase

        Noun phrase is a participle or infinite phrase which could be replaced by a noun or pronoun that function as a subject is a noun phrase. Noun phrase or NP is a noun and pronoun, optionally accompanied set of modifier. Noun phrase can use an opposition structure, it is mean that the element in the noun phrase are not in a head modifier relationship, but in relation equality.

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[7] Sidney Greenbaum and Gerald Nelson, *An Introduction to English Grammar,* London : Pearson Education Limited, 2002, p 46

[8] Charles f mayer, Introduction English Linguistic, New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009, p 117

b. Verb phrase

Verb phrase is a constituent of a sentence that contains the verb and any direct and indirect objects but not the subject. A verb phrase can be the predicate of the clause or sentence. The part of sentence which contains the main verb and also any object, complement and adverbial. For example: Tom gave a watch to his daughter. All the sentence except Tom is the verb phrase.

c. Adjective phrase

An adjective phrase is a phrase that function as an adjective. The main word in an adjective. The structure of typical adjective phrase may be represented in the following way, where the parentheses indicate elements of the structure that may be absent: pre modifiers adjective post modifiers. For example: John feels happy.

d. Adverb phrase

The main word in adverb phrase is an adverb. The structure of the typical adverb phrase is similar to that of the typical adjective phrase, except for the class of the main word; pre modifiers adverb post. Adverb have two main functions, but particular adverbs may have only one of these: (a) modifiers of an adjective or an adverb in phrase structure. (b) Adverbial in sentence structure. For example: surprisingly.

e. Prepositional phrase

The prepositional phrase is a structure with two parts: preposition and complement. The prepositional complement is typical a noun phrase, but it may also be a nominal relative clause or an –ing clause have a range of functions similar to that of a noun phrase. For example: harry came from Seoul.

D. Noun Phrase

1. Definition of Noun Phrase

A phrase with a noun as its head is a noun phrase, for example, *her colleague who was collecting the exam scripts*.[9]Noun phrase is a particular or infinite phrase which could be replaced by noun and pronoun. The main word in a noun phrase is a noun or a pronoun.

Noun phrase is a participle or infinite phrase which could be replaced by a noun or pronoun that function as a subject is a noun phrase. Noun phrase or NP is a noun and pronoun, optionally accompanied set of modifier. Noun phrase can use an opposition structure, it is mean that the element in the noun phrase are not in a head modifier relationship, but in relation equality. [10]

Noun phrase is a phrase that noun as a head. Noun phrase can stand alone as a sentence, because it is a part that can build a sentence. Noun phrase can stand alone as a head of this phrase and added complement such determiner, modifier, adjective and possessive. Noun phrase also act as subject and object of the sentence.

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[9] Jim Miller, *An Introduction to English Syntax,* Edinburgh University Press , 2002, p 19

[10] Sidney Greenbaum and Gerald Nelson, *An Introduction to English Grammar,* London : Pearson Education Limited, 2002, p 46

2. Type of Noun Phrase

Baker uses the term noun phrases to refer to a large class of sequences that could serve as subject and object. Since that point, the particular noun phrases that we have used have been of a few very simple kinds. Type of noun phrase is to give a more detailed picture of how noun phrases are constructed.[11] He further divided noun phrases into the following:

a. Common Noun Phrases

A common noun phrases is a phrase headed by a common noun. A noun phrase it just the conventional name for a phrase that can serve as subject, direct object and so forth. English common noun phrases are divided into two:

1) Count nouns, which are divided into singular nouns and plural nouns.

2) Mass nouns, which are considered singular nouns.

The common noun phrases consist of common noun heads alone

    a.   books, dogs, beer

    b.   He looked **kind of familiar**

b. Noun Phrases Introduced by Determiners and Genitives

We have already seen many noun phrases in which common noun phrases were preceded by the word "the", a word traditionally referred to as the definite article.

1) A noun phrases can consist of a determiner plus a common noun phrase.

Noun Phrases introduced by the determiners form part of a special semantic class, it refers as definite phrases:

e.g.: - the book

- That side of the table

The structure of the typical noun phrase may be represented schematically in the following way, where the parentheses indicate elements of structure that may be absent:

(Determiners) (Pre modifiers) noun (post modifiers)

Determiners (words like the, a, those, some) introduce noun phrase. Modifiers are units that are dependent on the main word and can be omitted. Modifiers that come before the noun are pre modifiers, and those that come after the noun are post modifiers. Here are examples of possible structures of noun phrases:

Noun	Books
Determiner + noun	Those books
Pre modifiers + noun	New books
Determiner + pre modifiers + noun	Some long books
Noun+ post modifier	Books on astronomy
Determiner + noun + post modifier	Some books on astronomy
Pre modifier + noun + Post modifier	Popular books on astronomy
Determiner + pre modifier + noun + post modifier	Some popular books on astronomy

1. Determiners

There are three classes of determiners

    a. Pre determiners (all, both, half)

    b. Central determiners (a, an, the, those)

    c. Post determiners (other, two, first)

2. The noun phrase may have more than one pre modifiers or post modifiers

    a. A <u>long hot</u> summer

2) A noun phrases can consist of a noun phrases in the genitive case followed by a common noun phrase. Genitive is the traditional name for the case in English that indicates possession, among other things. The genitive case is formed by adding's' to a singular or an irregular plural noun and to a regular plural noun.

a. **Annabeth's** ears turned pink.

c. Noun Phrases Introduced by Quantity Words

Another important type of elementary noun phrases consist of quantity words plus a common noun phrases. The class of quantity words includes *some, many, much, any, no, little, few,* and so on. The class of quantity words includes the numerals, but also includes words such as *some, much, any, no, little,* and *few.* A noun phrases can consist of a quantity word followed by common noun phrases.

    a. several dugout canoes

b. **Some venom** even I have never seen

d. Bare Noun Phrases

The common noun phrase combines with some preceding word or phrases to make up a noun phrases. English also allows noun phrases in which the common noun phrases occurs without any accompanying element. Bare noun phrase can consist of a mass or plural common noun phrases alone.

a. **Millions of birds** were roosting in the trees at gray and white pigeons

e. Noun Phrases Introduced by 'a' or 'an' by a Common Noun Phrases.

For the purposes of syntax, then, we can think of these two words *a* and *an* as different forms of a single linguistic element. Adopting the traditional term for this element, we will refer to it as the *indefinite article* (*Art* in tree diagrams).

a. I had **a new cabin mate**

b. **A prerecorded video** came on over the speaker

c. Charybdis was **an orthodontist's nightmare**

f. A Special Possibility for Proper Nouns

Proper noun is described as 'typically' appear in noun phrase. Noun phrases here have something inside them in addition to the proper noun. A noun phrase can consist of a pronoun (abbreviated *Pro*). Pronouns

as a group have the property of being able to make up entire noun phrases themselves.[12]

e.g.: - No John Smiths attended the meeting

- This John Smith lives in Brookline[13]

g. Some Special Combined forms

A noun phrase can consist of a quantifier plus noun combination. The four English quantity words that can serve as the first element in theses combination are 'some, any, no, and every'. The four noun-like stems to combination are 'some, any, no, and every'. The four noun-like stems to which they can be attached are *–one, -body, -thing,* and *–where.*

NP = Quant + N

    a. Something

    b. Someone

3.The Function of Noun Phrase

The grammatical functions of NPs are the relationships in this grammatical Structure which matter for determining the semantic roles and grammatical behavior of NPs. For example, in (1) we recognize the grammatical functions of 'subject' (preverbal NP) and 'object' (post verbal NP). There is a rule for using the verb *kill* which says that the subject should express the 'killer' role and the object the 'killed' role. The semantic role of an NP is thus determined jointly by the verb and the grammatical function of the NP. The structural positions of *the*

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[12] Baker C.L, *English Syntax (second edition),* Mitt Press, 1995, p 147
[13] Ibid, p 165

farmer and *the duckling*, of (2a) and (2b) respectively, likewise cause them to have the pragmatic function of focus.

Grammatical functions are also important for principles governing the form of sentence structure. A familiar example is the principle of subject–verb agreement in English, whereby a present-tense verb with a third person singular subject takes a special form ending in /-z/. Thus, if the subject of (1) is pluralized, the form of the verb must change, but pluralizing the object does not have this effect.[14] It is important to keep in mind that subject and predicate are functions, not categories; not all noun phrases serve the function of subject, nor do all verb phrases serve the function of predicate.

There are eight Function of noun phrase:

a. As subject

The first function of noun phrases is the subject of a clause. A subject is a word or phrase performs the action of or acts upon the verb.

Example:

The people in the bus escaped through the emergency exit.

b. As direct object

Noun phrases can also function as direct objects. They follow a transitive verb and answer the question "who?" or "what?" receives the action of the verb.

Example:

They are testing some new equipment.

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[14] Timothy Shopen, *Language Typology and Syntactic Description Second edition Volume I: Clause Structur,* United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York, 2007, p: 133

c. As an indirect object

Noun phrases can also function as indirect objects following an intransitive verb and answers the question "to or for whom?" or "to or for what?" is the action of the verb performed.

Example:

The bank gave <u>David</u> a loan.

d. As a subject complement

Subject complements which follow a copular verb and describes the subject.

The performance was <u>a test of their physical endurance.</u>

e. As an object complement

Similarly to subject complements, nouns and noun phrases can function as object complements which follow and describe the direct object.

Example:

Many of us consider her <u>the best candidate.</u>

f. As complement of a preposition

Noun phrases following the preposition in a preposition phrase function as prepositional complements. They are also called complements of preposition and objects of prepositions.

Example:

The box of chocolates is instead for <u>your children.</u>

g. Pre modifier of a noun or noun phrase

Although adjectives are traditionally defined as words that describe nouns, noun phrases can function as noun phrase modifiers.

Example:

Milk production is down this year.

h. Adverbial

Adverbial: The final function of noun phrases is adverbial that describes an entire clause by providing information such as time, place, manner, condition, reason or purpose. Adverbial answers such questions as "when?" "Where?" why?" and "how?"[15]

Example:

You will not succeed that way.

E. Novel

The novel comes from the Italian novella, which in German Novelle, and in Greek Novellus. Then go to Indonesia to be novel. Today the term novella and novella contains the same meaning as the term Indonesia novelette (English: novelette), which means a work of prose fiction that length of coverage, not oolong, but not too short. The novel is a work of fiction that reveals aspects of deeper humanity and served with fine.[16]

The novel, like the documentary, is a hard genre to define. Through history, the term 'novel' has been applied to writings that cover a plethora of topics, that employ numerous and varied styles, and that have achieved divergent

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[15]Vo Tran Mong Thu, *A Contrastive Analysis of Noun Phrases in English and Vietnamese*,4A07: Ho Chi Minh University of Education:2010, p:9-13 access : Dec, 17 2014 on 9.55 PM

[16]http://repository.usu.ac.id/bitstream/123456789/18254/4/Chapter%20II.pdf.

results - critically, publicly, aesthetically, and economically. Consequently, trying to pinpoint the origin of the novel is difficult, if not impossible.[17]

The novel is one of form a literary work. Novel is fiction in writing or words have intrinsic element and extrinsic. A novel usually tells about human life in interacting with the environment and each other. In a novel, the authors make every effort to direct the reader to images of the reality of life through.

Novel that used for this research tell story about three teenager want to escape their friend that have been kidnap by giant monster that live in the sea of monster. In the middle to escape their friend, they became part of another mission. This is actually main mission of this story. The mission is to find and bring the Golden Fleece for escape their camp. This mission actually lead by Clarisse team but in the end both team make cooperation to get the Golden fleece and finally they back to their camp with the Golden fleece.

This novel was published on April 2006 and received several awards including New York Times Bestseller, Best Book of 2006 Child magazine, CCBC(Cooperative Children's Book Centre) choice award 2007, Barnes and Nobel Best Children's Book of 2006.[18]

F. Transformational generative grammar

This study is going to analyzed noun phrase by using transformational generative grammar. Transformational generative grammar is a generative grammar that approach toward language. Noam Chomsky published in 1957.

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[17]http://scholarworks.montana.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1/1351/GoodyerM0508.pdf?sequence=1. Access: march, 2015

[18] http://www.rickriordan.com/books/percy-jacksons-world/percy-jackson-and-the-olympians/the-sea-of-monsters

Generative grammar can be regarded as a kind of confluence of long-forgotten concerns of the study of language and mind, and new understanding provided by the formal sciences.

Rules in early generative grammar is to understand grammatical principles and parameters means looking at certain linguistic phenomenon that they account for sketching what these notions replaced. [19]It define "deep structures" as "structures generated by the base component," in effect, assuming that the semantic interpretation of a sentence depends only on its lexical items and the grammatical functions and relations represented in the underlying structures in which they appear. This is the basic idea that has motivated the theory of transformational grammar since its inception.[20]

A major assumption in linguistic since the 1930s has been that sentences consist of phrase (structural grouping of words), and sentence have phrase structure.

Phrase structure analysis divides sentence into smaller and smaller constituents until only words or morphemes are left, usually splitting into two constituents at each point, most commonly represented as a tree diagram: [21]

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[19] V.J Cook and Mark Newson, *Chomsky's Universal Grammar*, p 28
[20] Noam Chomsky, *Aspect the Theory of Syntax*, The MIT Press, p 136
[21] V.J Cook and Mark Newson, *Chomsky's Universal Grammar*, p 31
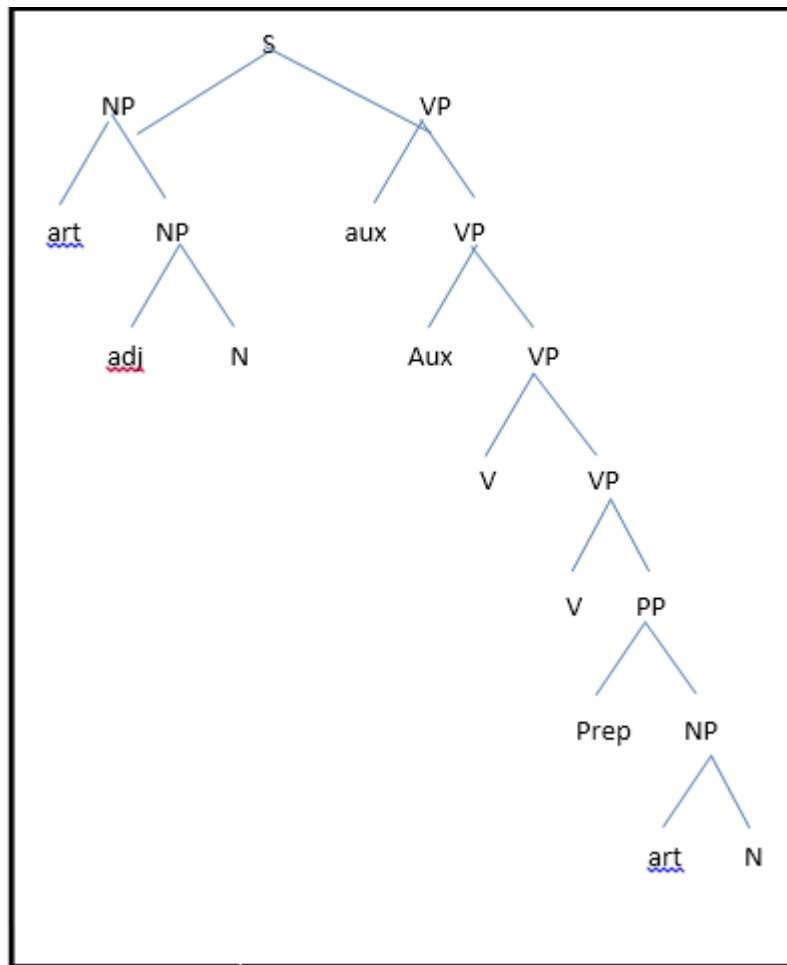
Tree diagram 1.1

The nearest door had been blown open by the storm.

The sentence above composed of noun phrase and verb phrase. **The nearest door** is noun phrase as an object because the sentence is passive voice. This noun phrase was preceded by word "the" a word traditionally referred to as definite article. **Had been blown open by the storm** is a verb phrase but inside verb phrase in turn breaks up into preposition phrase "by the storm" and a further noun phrase as a subject because the sentence is passive voice "the storm".

A tree diagram is one way to present the phrase structure of a sentence, each constituent of structure is represented by a node on the tree, which is labeled

with its name, and elements which are grouped into a constituent are linked to the node by branches.

G. Syntactic and Semantic

Syntax cannot be isolated from other areas of language; and individual lexical items, particularly verbs, exercise strong control over syntactic structure. The head of a given phrase controls the other constituents in the phrase, and saw immediately that there are different subclasses of nouns and verbs that impose different requirements on phrases and clauses. We saw only a small fraction of the extensive interplay between syntactic structure and individual lexical items; in this chapter again we can discuss only the main features, going into the topic in more detail but leaving huge areas untouched.

Analysts can isolate the syntactic constructions of a given language; particular clauses do not appear until lexical items are inserted into a general syntactic structure. For example, the structure Noun Phrase–Verb–Noun Phrase corresponds to indefinitely many clauses: *The dog chewed its bone*, *the cat scratched the dog, Dogs like meat* and so on. The process of insertion is not simple. As mentioned above, particular lexical items only fit into particular pieces of structure – some verbs combine with one noun phrase, others with two, and a third set of verbs with three.[22]

There are many reasons for studying syntax, from general humanistic or behavioral motivations to much more specific goals such as those in the following: To help us to illustrate the patterns of English more effectively and

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[22] Jim miller. An Introduction to English Syntax. Edinburgh University Press. 2002

clearly and To enable us to analyze the structure of English sentences in a systematic and explicit way. For example, let us consider how we could use the syntactic notion of **head**, which refers to the essential element within a phrase. The following is a short and informal rule for English subject-verb agreement. [23]

Semantics is the study of meaning in language. Semantics deals with the relation of meaning as in synonymy, antonym, and hiponimi. Definition affects semantic theory to describe the meaning of a word.[24] Semantics is the science that is recorded in the language and literature in the formation patterns of meaning is more complicated and also more widely to the level of meaning in the word.

Meaning (in linguistics) what a language expresses about the world we live in or any possible or imaginary world. The study of meaning is called semantics. Semantics is usually concerned with the analysis of the meaning of words, phrases, or sentences.[25]

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[23] Jong-Bok Kim and Peter Sells. 2007. *English Syntax: An Introduction:* Center For The Study Of Language And Information, P: 7

[24] J.D. Parera.2004. *Teori Semantic*. Edisi kedua. Erlangga Jakarta, P: 60

[25] *Ibid,* p 355