A STUDY ON THE STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS OF VERBLESS CLAUSES

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Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra in English Letters

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Dr. Fr. B.Alip, M.Pd., M.A.
If we were born knowing everything, what would we do with all this time on this earth

[Nelly in Fashion Rocks, Reader's Digest, February 2006]
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

S : subject
V : verb
O : object
Od : direct object
C : complement
Cs : subject complement
Co : object complement
A : adverbial
Conj : conjunction
Sub : subordinator
ABSTRACT


Articles are composed of sentences. Sentences are built from clauses. One special type of clauses is verbless clause. This is a special clause because it lacks its verb element but nevertheless it is still categorized as a clause. To understand a specific subject of English grammar (verbless clauses), basically we need to understand their structures and functions in sentences.

This study aims to answer two problem formulation. First, it aims to analyze the structures of verbless clauses. Second, it aims to find out the function of verbless clauses in sentences.

In order to analyze those problems, descriptive research is implemented. Descriptive research attempts to give a description on how the pattern of the language items can be arranged to form a larger unit.

The answers for the problem formulation are shown through the analysis. The clause elements which are constructing the structure of verbless clauses can be seen in the process of the omission of the subject and verb ‘be’ and the reduction of non-finite clauses which are described in tree diagram. The structures of verbless clauses are mostly composed of subject complement. This structure is mostly realized by adjective phrases. Some verbless clauses are also realized by noun phrases which are placed in final position, adverb phrases, and a less formal version of wh-question. Verbless clauses function as dependent clauses. The analysis shows that as dependent clauses, verbless clauses mostly function as adverbial clauses. They can also function as relative clause and comparative clause.

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ABSTRAK


Ada beberapa tujuan yang ingin penulis sampaikan melalui skripsi ini, yaitu (1) menganalisis struktur klausa tanpa kata kerja, dan (2) mengetahui fungsi klausa tanpa kata kerja dalam kalimat.

Untuk menganalisis permasalahan-permasalahan tersebut, penulis menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif. Metode penelitian deskriptif berusaha untuk memberikan deskripsi tentang bagaimana pola suatu struktur bahasa dapat disusun untuk membentuk tingkatan struktur yang lebih tinggi.


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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

People communicate through language, which is commonly expressed through words. They communicate to each other in order to express their minds, ideas, or feelings. To make sure that what they are trying to tell can be understood by the others, those words are presented in an arranged form called sentences. It is just as what Curme says “a sentence is an expression of a thought or feelings by means of a word or words used in such form and manner as to convey the meaning intended” (1947:97).

Due to the function of sentence as mentioned above, the words which are used to express people’s ideas or feelings need to be arranged in a certain form or structure to fulfill the requirements of a sentence. The first basic question is then; what is a sentence composed of?

A construction can be called as a sentence if it has two essential elements, they are, subject and predicate. The subject is often described as the constituent defining the topic of the sentence, and the predicate is that which is asserted about the subject. According to Kierzek “a group of words having a subject and a predicate, if the group stands as an independent unit, is a sentence” (1947:39).

Sentences are also referred to as clauses. A clause is a syntactic construction containing a subject and a predicate and forming part of a sentence or
constituting a whole simple sentence (Websters, 1989:273). It means that a clause can be a whole (simple) sentence or be a part of a sentence. When the clause occurs to be the whole simple sentence, it is called as an independent clause.

There are two kinds of clauses: main (independent) clauses and subordinate (dependent) clauses. The difference between those clauses can be seen from Kierzek’s statement “if a clause expresses a complete thought, it is called independent or principal. If it does not express a complete thought, it is called subordinate or dependent” (1947:40).

What is meant by expressing a complete thought is that the clause is acceptable or understandable to the readers’ sense when it is separated from the other clause (the subordinate clause), because those clauses are found attached together in a sentence. Here is an example to make it clear.

Father was gone when the package arrived.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Independent clause} \\
\text{Father was gone}
\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}
\text{dependent clause} \\
\text{when the package arrived}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\text{sentence}
\]

\text{Father was gone} is an independent clause, because even if it stands alone (without the dependent clause), the readers can still get the idea of that clause. Meanwhile for the dependent clause \text{when the package arrived}, the readers can not get what it means without it being attached to the independent clause.

Structurally, there are three kinds clauses; they are finite clauses, non-finite clauses, and verbless clauses. A finite clause is a clause containing a finite verb phrase, for examples:

I’m asking her to go out for a date because I know she likes me.
The little girl screams because a shadow comes across her window.

A non-finite clause is a clause containing a non-finite verb phrase which takes the verb form of: an infinitive form, an -ing form, and an -ed form, for examples:

My father said that to fight with a girl is not wise.

The exams finished, the students went to beach.

Hearing the phone, my sister woke up from her bed.

A verbless clause is a clause that does not contain any verb element at all, for examples:

When in trouble, you can call me.

Sick, he left school early.

The writer chooses this last one as the topic here because this kind of clause is special. How come a clause having no verb element is still called as a clause in which we know that a clause is nota bene a construction bearing a minimal unit of subject and verb? Meanwhile in daily activity, students might find it being used in some articles in newspapers or magazines. “Understanding conversation and a text is affected by the quality of learners’ control of grammar as well because grammar provides rules and principles to make the use of words” (Cobbett, 1983:33). Hence, to get the readers more familiar with verbless clauses, the writer tries to submit some theories on verbless clause; and then apply those theories on some articles’ sentences.
B. Problem Formulations

The problem formulations are arranged as follows:

1. What are the elements of verbless clauses?
2. What are the functions of the verbless clauses in a sentence?

C. Objectives of the Study

Due to the problem formulations as mentioned above, this study aims to help the readers (the students) understand the structure and the function of verbless clause. This study also aims to find out the application of the theories about the structure and function of verbless clause on the articles' sentences.

D. Definition of Terms

There are some grammatical terms used in this thesis. In order to avoid the misunderstanding on the meaning of each term, here is the definition for each basic term related to this thesis which is taken from Websters’s Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language.

1. Sentence is a grammatical unit of one or more words, bearing minimal syntactic relation to the words that precede or follow it, often preceded and followed in speech by pauses, having one of a small number of characteristic intonation patterns, and typically expressing an independent statement, question, request, command, etc., as Fire! or Summer is here. or Who is it? (1989 : 1300).

2. Clause is a syntactic construction containing a subject and a predicate and forming part of a sentence or constituting a whole simple sentence (1989 : 273).
3. Main clause is a clause that can stand alone as a sentence, containing a subject, a predicate of a finite verb, and sometimes a direct object, as *I was there* in the sentence *I was there when he arrived* (1989: 865).

4. Subordinate clause is a clause that modifies the principal clause, as *when he arrived* in the sentence *I was there when he arrived* (1989: 1416).

5. Verb is any member of a class of words that are formally distinguished in many languages, as in English by the past ending in –ed, that function as the main elements of predicates, that typically express action, state, or a relation between two things, and that (when inflected) may be inflected for tense, aspect, voice, mood, and to show agreement with their subject or object (1989: 1586).

6. Finite verb is a verb form which distinguishes person, number, and tense, and also mood or aspect, as *opens* in *She opens the door* (1989: 533).

CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Review of Related Theories

1. The Elements of A Clause

To state general rules about the construction of a certain structure, it is necessary to refer to smaller units than the structure itself. The relation between one unit and another unit of which it is a part is called constituency. “To describe the constituency of a clause, it is necessary to distinguish the elements of clause structure” (Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, Svartvik, 1985:49). In other words, describing the constituents of a clause means describing the elements of clause structure. The elements of a clause are subject (S), verb (V), object (O), complement (C), adverbia (A). The complement can be a subject complement or an object complement. The examples to show the elements of a clause are:

Although always helpful, he was not much liked.

\[ \text{A} \quad \text{S} \quad \text{V} \]

Most people consider these books rather expensive actually.

\[ \text{S} \quad \text{V} \quad \text{O} \quad \text{Co} \quad \text{A} \]

The constituents which function as elements of clause structure are either phrases or subordinate clauses. In the diagram below, the upward pointing arrows show how these phrase types can function as clause elements (Quirk et.al., 1985:60)
The diagram above shows that the function of a **subject** can be fulfilled by noun phrase, adverb phrase, and prepositional phrase. The function of an **object** can be fulfilled by noun phrases. A **complement** can be realized noun phrase, adjective phrase, and prepositional phrase. The function of an **adverbial** can be realized by adverb phrase, prepositional phrase, and noun phrase. The function of a **verb** can only be fulfilled by verb phrases.

As for subordinate clauses realizing the element of a clause, Quirk and Greenbaum give their explanation (1983:170): The function of a subject, object, and complement can be realized by a clause with nominal function. The function of an adverbial can be realized by adverbial clauses. This point is discussed more clearly on section of the function of verbless clauses later.
2. The Nature of Verbless Clause

"Verbless clause is a clause that does not have a verb element, but is nevertheless capable of being analyzed into clause elements" (Quirk et al., 1985:992).

In the previous part, a clause is defined as a group of words having **subject** and **predicate** which is forming or constituting a whole sentence. The subject is mostly realized by a noun phrase meanwhile the predicate is realized by a verb phrase. Then, how is it that a verbless clause (a clause with no verb element) is categorized into a clause?

Quirk et al. state a brief answer for this question. "We recognize nonfinite and verbless structures as clauses because we can analyze their internal structure into the same functional elements that we distinguish in finite clause" (1985:992), for examples:

Knowing(V) *my temper*(Od), I didn't reply.

It is analyzed as in the corresponding finite clause:

I(S) *know*(V) *my temper*(Od), I didn't reply.

**Although** (conj) *always* (A) *helpful* (Cs), he was not much liked.

It is analyzed as in the corresponding finite clause:

Although (conj) *he* (S) *was* (V) *always* (A) *helpful* (Cs), he was not much liked.

Thus, we analyze the internal structure of the verbless clause by supplying the missing words, and then categorizing them according to their clause elements.
3. The Structure of Verbless Clauses

So far, it is known that verbless clauses are clauses without verbal forms, but in what kind of construction do the verbless clauses take forms? Quirk et.al. state “Several types of verbless clauses have the basic structure of subject and subject complement, or of complement alone” (1985:844).

a. A verbless clause consisting of a subject which is being appended like a noun phrase tag, for examples:

Not bad, that salmon.

(That salmon is not bad)

Odd sort, those neighbours of yours.

(Those neighbours of yours are odd sort)

Just our luck, Sue finding out.

(That Sue finding out is just our luck)

b. A verbless clause consisting of subject and subject complement may be linked by and to a preceding clause with regular clause structure, for examples:

How could you be so spiteful and her your best friend?

(How could you be so spiteful seeing that she is your best friend?)

c. A verbless clause consisting of complement alone. The clause is a comment on the preceding clause, and is linked to it by and, for examples:

They are thick as thieves, and no mistake.

(They are thick as thieves, and that is not mistake)

She left him, and a good thing too.
(She left him, and it's a good thing too)

He finally begged for help, and no wonder.

(He finally begged for help, and it's no wonder)

d. A verbless clause consisting of **wh**-question followed by **but** in the second clause. The **wh**-clause consists of subject followed by subject complement or of subject complement alone. This sentence expresses a comparative relationship, for examples:

What belief so foolish but some will embrace it?

(There is no belief so foolish but that there will be some who will embrace it)

Who so honest but some will doubt his integrity?

(There is none so honest but that there will be some who will doubt his integrity)

e. Another less formal version of **wh**-question, for examples:

What better than a hot shower?

Who more fitting than you?

To support that theory, the writer took this quotation from Aarts and Aarts. “Verbless clauses do not contain a verbal form. They often consist of a noun phrase or adjective phrase only” (1982:85). About these phrases, Quirk et.al. (1985:1126) state that there are phrases placed in final position of a sentence which function as a realization of verbless clauses. The final adjective phrases below might be identified as verbless supplementive clauses.
The manager approached us *full of apologies*.

He drove the damaged car home *undismayed*.

The adjective phrases are in a copular relationship with the subject of the sentence, and therefore they are *subject complement*. They are not object complement because they are not in a copular relationship with the direct object. The phrases can also be placed in initial position whereas it is not normal for an object complement.

*Full of apologies*, the manager approached us.

*Undismayed*, he drove the damaged car home.

Quirk and Greenbaum (1983: 119) add that “An adjective (alone or as head of an adjective phrase) can function as a verbless clause”. The implied subject of a supplementive adjective clause can be the whole of the superordinate clause.

*Strange*, it was she who initiated divorce proceedings.

It is semantically equivalent to:

That it was she who initiated divorce proceedings is strange.

The adjective allows a *that*- or *how*- clause to follow:

*Strange* that it turned out that way.

*Strange* how she still likes him.

In such cases, *it’s* is ellipted and the adjective is not separated from the clause by comma.

Moreover, Quirk *et al.* also state that verbless clauses may also take the form of noun phrases which are placed in final position.

They ended the season *bottom of the league*. 
He came out of prison a changed man.

He began life a Protestant.

There is a gradient relating the functional categories of subject complement and adverbial realized by a verbless supplementive clause. Therefore, we find sentences in which the final phrases can't be preposed (at least without changing the meaning), because they are on the gradient towards subject complement status (1985:1127).

Talking about phrases as realization of verbless clause, there is a construction called 'block language'. The form is similar with verbless clause because it often consists of a noun or noun phrase or nominal clause in isolation. It doesn't need any verb because all necessary things to the understanding of the message are furnished by the context. This is an explanation on what is actually called a block language.

In addition to the formulae of colloquial conversation, because of its rudimentary communicative role, language is structured in terms of single words and phrases, rather than in terms of the more highly organized units of clause and sentence. This language is termed 'block language'. It appears in such functions as labels, titles, headings, notices, and advertisements. (Quirk & Greenbaum, 1983:205)

The examples of labels, titles, headings, notices, advertisements are:

- Danger: falling rocks
- Where to go in London
- Fresh today
- Nixon to meet Asian premiers
4. The Process of Forming Verbless Clauses

"Clauses without verbs do occasionally occur, but they may usually be regarded as derivations in some way from fuller clauses with verbs" (Jackson, 1982:83). In the sentence Dinner over, they went to bed, dinner over is considered to be a verbless clause which is derived from a fuller clause When dinner was over, they went to bed or Dinner being over, they went to bed. The structure of verbless clauses can be resulted through some processes (Quirk et al., 1985:966):

(i). Verbless clauses are formed through the omission of the subject and verb 'be'. The missing form of subject and verb 'be' can be postulated from the context, for example:

Whether (he is) right or wrong, he always comes off worst in argument.

Since it is usually possible to interpret the clause as having an omitted 'be', the verbless clause is limited to the two clause types. They are SVC and SVA, and each has two subtypes:

-. SVC with a subordinator, for example:

We can meet again tomorrow, if (it is) necessary.

-. SVC without a subordinator, for example:

I do not wish to describe his assertions, some of them (are) offensive.

-. SVA with a subordinator, for example:
While (he was) at college, he was a prominent member of the dramatic society.

-. SVA without a subordinator, for example:

Mavis sat in the front seat, her hands (are) in her lap.

The implied subject of verbless clause need not be identical with the subject of main clause, but may be it or there. In imperative sentence containing verbless clause, both the main clause and the verbless clause may have an implied you as the subject (Aarts and Aarts, 1082:170).

If (it is) possible, I'll meet you at the station.

Complaints, if (there is) any, should be made to the management.

If (you are) in doubt, consult your manager.

When the implied subject of the verbless clause is a clausal subject, the missing form of the subject may be filled by it. It is called the expletive subject it. The expletive subject it functions as grammatical subject. It fills the subject position but since it has no semantic contribution to make, it is called an expletive element or dummy (Haegeman and Gueron, 1999:120).

If necessary, he will take notes for you.

If it is necessary, he will take notes for you.

If his taking notes is necessary, he will take notes for you.

(ii). Verbless clauses are formed through the reductions of nonfinite-clauses, for examples:

(Being) too nervous to reply, he stared at the floor.

Mavis sat in the front seat, (having) her hands in her lap.
(iii). Verbless clauses are formed through the omission of the verb only.

When the subject is present, it is only the verb that has to be recovered, but it is not always possible to insert it without juxtaposing the clause, for examples:

Seventy-three people have been drowned in the area, many of them children.

Seventy-three people have been drowned in the area, many of them (being) children.

On this structure, the subject is often introduced by 'with', for example:

*With the children at school, we can't take our vacations when we want to.*

Related to the verbless clauses resulted from the processes above, Quirk *et al.* draw some possible structures of verbless clauses (1972: 726). These are meant to give a description on what elements may construct verbless clauses.

a. S + (V) + Cs, for example:

'Suddenly the creature reared up on its hind legs behind the bars, teeth bared, *jaws wide open*, and started to scratch.'

b. S + (V) + A, for example:

'She marched briskly up the slope, *the blanket across her shoulder*.'

c. Sub + (S V) + Cs, for example:

*When ripe, these apples will be delicious.*

d. Sub + (S V) + A, for example:
While at college, he was a prominent member of the dramatic society.

e. (S V) + Cs, for example

His gaze traveled round, irresolute.

f. (S V) + C + A + A, for example:

She looked with disgust at the dog, quiet now in Dinah's grasp.

g. A + (S V) + Cs, for examples:

Maureen, normally a timid girl, snapped back at the others.

They toured the college, at one time an institution of high repute.

5. Tree Diagram

Later on, to achieve a clear understanding about the elements constructing the structure of verbless clauses (on chapter IV), the writer will use a 'tree diagram'. Fromkin and Rodman give their description on this diagram called a constituent structure tree.

The "tree" is upside down with the "root" at the top and the "leaves" at the bottom. At each point where the tree "branches", there is a group of words that form a part or structural constituent of the sentence. At the bottom of the tree are the individual words or morphemes. In addition to revealing linear order, a constituent structure tree has hierarchical structure. This expression means that the groups and subgroups of words composing the structural constituents are shown by the level on which they appear in the tree. (1988:168)

Example of a tree diagram:
6. The Functions of Verbless Clauses

Clauses have two basic functions. Clauses can function as independent entities or as dependent or subordinate clauses (Jackson, 1982:89). What about the function of verbless clause considering that this clause is special? “The absence of a finite verb is an indicator of subordination since non-finite and verbless clauses are necessarily subordinate” (Quirk et.al., 1985:1006). Therefore, verbless clauses function as subordinate or dependent clauses. As dependent clauses, clauses are divided into four major categories (1985:1047):

a. Nominal clauses

Nominal clauses are clauses approximating in function to noun phrases. They can function as subject, object, or complement of a clause. The constructions of nominal verbless clauses are superficially noun phrases, but they have some of the semantic and structural characteristics of clauses, for examples:
A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Wall-to-wall carpets in every room is their dream.

Are bicycles wise in heavy traffic?

There are some syntactic features that make those constructions differ from noun phrases:

(i) The prepositional phrases in ‘a friend in need’ and ‘wall-to-wall carpets in every room’ are not the kind that postmodify the head in noun phrases. As a noun phrase, ‘a friend in need’ means a friend who is in need. On the above construction, it means (to be) a friend when another is in need.

(ii) The verb in ‘Wall-to-wall carpets in every room is their dream’ is singular which will be difficult to explain if the subject were a plural noun phrase.

(iii) Semantic restrictions would make it anomalous to combine the noun phrase head ‘bicycles’ as subject with the attributive or predicative adjective ‘wise’.

b. Adverbial clauses

Adverbial clauses are clauses functioning as adverbials. “Any parts of a sentence other than subject, predicate, object are called adjuncts. When they are separated from the rest of the sentence by a clear break, they are called free adjuncts” (Zandvoort, 1950:227). To keep the scope of the discussion on verbless clauses, ‘adjunct’ will not be discussed any further. Here, the
term 'adjunct' is inserted to be understood as a syntactic function of adverbial clauses besides conjunct, disjunct, and subjunct.

Some examples of free adjuncts (adverbial) without a verbal form are:

*An orphan at six,* he was brought up by a distant relative.

*Always a keen skater,* he made the most of the opportunity to indulge in his favourite sport.

At five o'clock the following day old Jolyon sat alone, *a cigar between his lips.*

*When at home,* he worked at his notes from morning till night.

He had become worse, *if anything,* since his wife died.

About the relation between a free adjunct and the rest of the sentence, it is stated that “A free adjunct relates to the rest of the sentence by expressing attendant circumstances, i.e. circumstances attending the activity expressed by the main part of the sentence” (Zandvoorth, 1950:237).

c. Relative clauses

Relative clauses (also called adjective clauses) are clauses functioning as post modifiers in noun phrases. Close (1977:51) states that “A relative clause always follows its antecedent, *i.e.* the noun phrase to which it relates; and it must follow as soon as possible if the speaker's exact meaning is to be understood”. The examples of relative verbless clauses are:

The man, *nervous,* opened the letter.

She glanced with disgust at the cat, *quiet now in her daughter's lap.*
d. Comparative clauses

In this construction, a proposition expressed in the main clause is compared with a proposition expressed in the subordinate clause with respect to some standard of comparison. In a rather literary style, the first 'as' (the first element of the comparative clause) may be omitted in verbless clauses, for examples:

Lawson, implacable as ever, contented himself with a glare of defiance.

Cautious as the rest of her family, she would not give an immediate reply to my question.

The addition of a verb would convert the clause into a finite concessive or circumstantial clause with fronting of the subject complement.

Cautious as the rest of her family was, she would not give an immediate reply to my question.

B. Theoretical Framework

This analysis aims to answer the problems formulated previously. The first problem formulation is about the elements used to construct verbless clauses. According to the book A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language, verbless clauses have several basic structures of subject and subject complement, or of complement alone. Those structures can be realized by phrases (adjective phrases, adverb phrases, and noun phrases) and a less formal version of wh-question. The structures of verbless clauses are resulted through some processes.
They are the omission of the subject and verb 'be', the omission of the verb only, or the reduction of nonfinite clauses. Basing on those theories, the writer tries to analyze the structures of verbless clauses on the data.

The second problem is about the function of verbless clauses in a sentence. Verbless clauses function as dependent clauses. As dependent clauses, verbless clauses are classified into four broad categories. They are nominal clauses, relative clauses, adverbial clauses, and comparative clauses. This theory will be used to analyze which function is enjoyed by each verbless clauses from the data.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Method of the Study

Talking about the grammar of a certain language means talking about linguistics. Dinneen (1967:6) says "One of the principal tasks of the linguist is to describe languages in a scientific fashion. This activity, and the development of the techniques required for its practice, can be called descriptive linguistics." It means that in order to describe languages scientifically, descriptive linguistics is implemented.

Gleason (1955:11) adds "Descriptive approach is to build a comprehensive theory of the expression side of language and to make detailed and comprehensive statements about the expression system of specific language." Referring to the descriptive linguistics, this study is based on a descriptive research.

This type of research attempts to give a description on how the language system works and how the pattern of the language items can be arranged to form a larger unit. On this study, the research attempts to give a description on verbless clauses which covers the description on their structures and functions.

B. Data Collection

The data required for the research are English sentences containing verbless clauses. The data are collected randomly from magazines and
newspapers. They are Jakarta Post, Newsweek, Time, and Readers' Digest. The reason why they were selected to be the sources of the analysis was mainly because they were appropriate for authentic English data. The writer read all the articles on those magazines and newspapers to find the sentences containing verbless clauses.

C. Data Analysis

The writer uses written language as the data for the analysis. The written language is chosen because of two reasons. First, Gleason (1955:10) says "A written language is, of course, a valid and important object of linguistics investigation." The device on using written material as the data surprisingly will lead into a valid analysis of linguistics too.

Second, Carell et al. (1988:2) state "Problems of second language reading and reading comprehension were viewed as being essentially decoding problems, deriving meaning from point." This statement is referred to the readers (here the writer means the students in Indonesia) who have English as their second language. Usually they find some problems in understanding their readings, moreover when the articles contain some sentences that are too difficult to understand.

Combining these two statements, the writer tries to show this idea. By the process of reading, the students have printed sentences/articles as the written language, which will be used as the object of linguistics investigation. Related to the subject of this thesis, and with the written material as the data, the writer
takes the readers to learn about verbless clauses found in readers' daily activity, that is reading magazines or newspapers.

Several steps were taken in the process of analyzing the data. The first step was collecting the data which were English sentences containing verbless clauses from the sources (newspapers and magazines). The second step was describing the structures of verbless clauses which were found in the data sentences. This step was followed by describing the functions of verbless clauses in the sentences they were attached to. Finally, the analysis was closed by drawing a conclusion.
CHAPTER IV
ANALYSIS

Following the questions stated in the problem formulations, this chapter of analysis would be started by the discussion about the structures of verbless clauses. The analysis would be followed by the discussion on the functions of verbless clauses within the sentences in which they are attached to.

A. The Structures of Verbless Clauses

Combining the theories stated in chapter II about the elements of a clause and the forming process of the structure of verbless clauses, the writer is grouping the data sentences as follows:

1. The structure of verbless clause is resulted from the omission of the subject and verb ‘be’.

   a. Sub (S V) Cs

      The verbless clause is realized by a subordinator and a subject complement, and it is understood as having an omitted subject and verb ‘be’.

      (1) *If successful*, that diplomatic mission, which according to the newly appointed spokesman for the foreign office in a dialog on television, was in line with the expectation of the “regional powers”, perhaps referring to Southeast Asia or East Asia, would certainly boost the image of Indonesia’s active foreign policy.
The omitted subject of the verbless clause is identical with the subject of the main clause. On the tree diagram above, the subject of the verbless clause is realized by expletive subject 'it'.

(diagram 1, a description on the structure of clause no (1))

(The omitted words are supplied in the italic bold)
(2) Mahathir Mohamad is nothing if not complex.

(diagram 2, a description on clause (2))

b. (Sub S V) Cs

The structure of verbless clause is realized by a subject complement, and it is understood as having an omitted subordinator, subject, and verb 'be'.

(3) True or not, the brittle, sugary cookies baked around tiny slips of paper offering fortunes and advice have become a mainstay of multicultural American cuisine.

The verbless clause here is expressing an alternative, hence presumably it can be assumed that the omitted wh-element which is signaling an
alternative interrogative clause is ‘whether’. The same analysis is also applied on clauses number (4) and (5).

(diagram 3, a description on clause (3))
(4) No one in Washington, Republican or Democrat, is trying to balance the budget.

(diagram 4, a description on clause (4))

The data sentence above shows that the element of a clause can be realized by a combination of a phrase and a subordinate clause together.
c. (Sub S V) A

The verbless clause is realized by an adverbial, and it is understood as having an omitted subordinator, subject, and verb ‘be’.

(5) By accident or by design, Israel’s war on the “infrastructure of terrorism” in the West Bank has also caused incalculable damage to the infrastructure of Palestinian security agencies.

(diagram 5, a description on clause (5))
d. (Sub S V) A Cs

The verbless clause is constructed by an adverb and a subject complement, and it has an omitted subordinator, subject, and verb 'be'.

(6) In 1969, nearly 18 years old, he was sent to Russia to study medicine.

(diagram 6, a description on clause (6))
e. A (S V) Cs

The verbless clause is realized by an adverb and a subject complement, and it is understood as having an omitted subject and verb. The verbless clause is not introduced by any subordinators.

(7) In 1901, Russia opened the Trans-Siberian, 9,300 kilometers from Moscow to Vladivostok, then (and still) the world's longest line.

(diagram 7, a description on clause (7))
2. The structure of verbless clause are formed through the reduction of non-finite clauses.

(8) *Dizzy with his success*, to borrow Stalin’s words, in his strategy to recover West Irian by using the Soviet saber to seduce the U.S. role in his favor, he carried over too far into embarking on a confrontational policy that finally led to his downfall.

(diagram 8, a description on clause (8))
(9) *Manipulative and a bit of a scam artist*, he tried various schemes that fell apart.

(diagram 9)

(10) *Desperate for business*, one family altar retailer targeted housewives with new ads in Tokyo subways last month.

(diagram 10)
(11) *Relentless and ambitious*, Lott loved seeking office, first at Pascagoula High, where he was class president.

(diagram 11, a description on clause (11))

(12) *Deep in thought*, Marshall used all the time available to him to consider the board condition.

(diagram 12, a description on clause (12))
(13) *Proud of my cooking skill*, I smugly asked my 11-year-old brother if he could tell the difference between my cooking and my father's.

(diagram 13)

(14) *Proud of their group's diversity*—an Indian Muslim, an American protestant and a German Jew—Merchant bound them into a family.

(diagram 14)
(15) *Angry at being forbidden to drink on the job*, the unnamed worker opened the floodgates.

(diagram 15, a description on clause (15))

(16) *Fresh from a trip to the Netherlands*, where he met with the exiled leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines, Manila’s chief negotiator with the leftist rebels brought home bad news.

(diagram 16, a description on clause (16))
(17) *Afraid of dying, Jadick managed to treat the wounded, to stabilize them and stop the bleeding.*

(drawing 17, a description on clause (17))

(18) *Adults rushed by, busy as ever.*

(drawing 18, a description on clause (18))
Clauses number (19) and (20) also have this kind of structure, but the verbless clauses do not have adjectives as the head. They have noun phrases as the head.

(19) An instant later, egg in hand, John and I were in the living room, wondering what to do next.

(19a) An instant later, holding egg in hand, John and I were in the living room, wondering what to do next.

(20) Hyperbolic nomenclature aside, the end result is widely expected to be the most powerful of the coming generation.

(20a) Having hyperbolic nomenclature aside, the end result is widely expected to be the most powerful of the coming generation.

Due to what Quirk et al. stated (1985:1003) as it is quoted in chapter II, we can also assume the above two verbless clauses as having an omitted subordinator 'with' (with egg in hand, with hyperbolic nomenclature aside).

(diagram 19, a description on clause (19))
3. The structure of verbless clauses is realized by adverb phrases.

(21) *Rather unfairly*, their major foreign-policy success-Balkan stability-

*has gone largely unnoticed outside Europe.*

(diagram 21, a description on clause (21))
(22) *Too bad* my young child wasn’t the judge.

(23) *Worse yet,* the PRI was able to keep its majority role in Congress.

(24) *Worse,* the new registry leaked information two days after the launch, sending letters to households in Moriguchi that contained the ID numbers, gender information and birthdates of other people.

(25) *Needless to say,* former chairman Kenneth Lay is a mendacious person and a product of America’s capitalist system.

3. The structure of verbless clauses is realized by adverbial clauses without a verbal form (a free adjunct stated by Zandvoort).

(26) *If anything,* that divide has grown since the end of the cold.

(27) *If anything,* the gumshoes seemed to be stumbling in the dark.

(28) *If anything,* the colonel was thought to be too much on the edge.

(diagram 22, a description on clause (26))
4. The structure of verbless clauses is realized by complements alone.

On contrary with the theory stated in chapter II, here the clause gives comment on the following clause and they are not linked by and.

(29) *No question*, he is the prime suspect.

(He is the prime suspect, and it is no question)

(30) *No doubt* the "First Gentleman" was just seeking political support for his wife.

(The "First Gentleman" was just seeking political support for his wife, and it is no doubt)

(diagram 23, a description on clause (30))
6. The structure of verbless clauses is realized by noun phrases.

(31) Marshall had sacrificed his queen—*an unthinkable move*, to be made
only in the most desperate of circumstances.

(32) Within a year he had left the country, *a changed man*.

(33) A train is coming down the fast track from the north—*an express*.

(diagram 24, a description on clause (33))

7. The structure of verbless clause is realized by a less formal version of wh-
question.

(34) *What a far cry from recent years*, when the town’s wine making
cooperative produced swill that in good years was drunk by the
locals— and in bad years was hardly drunk at all.
8. The verbless clause appears in the whole sentence.

(35) Mostly at me.

(36) Again for the sake of grandeur and glory, and perhaps for purposes for nation building.

(37) Never, at least, in South Korea.

(38) Why the change now?

(38) The surest way to nail a wayward spouse?

Clauses number (34)-(38) are not block language, because they are neither labels, titles, headings, notices, nor advertisements. They are all taken as a part of passages in articles.

(35) Even with the looming war, we spend a lot of time laughing. Mostly at me. I had asked Mona to help me buy an abaya, a symbol of Qatari national identity in a country where two-thirds of the residents are foreign workers.

(36) Unfortunately, Indonesians seem to be somewhat notorious for their penchant of myths. Again for the sake of grandeur and glory, and perhaps for purposes for nation building. For instance, as a nation we tend to cherish the myth that we obtained our independence by revolutionary means rather than above all by diplomacy.

(37) “Lee’s people are logical and realistic. Roh’s are emotional and idealistic,” says Ham Sang Deuk, a political scientist at Korea University in Seoul. “Never in the world’s election history have candidates differed so distinctively.” Never, at least, in South Korea.
(38) Since then, the regime has adopted a series of reforms favored by business. First, it slashed the preferential exchange rate for exporters from 150 Zimbabwe dollars to the U.S. dollar down to 800 Zimbabwe dollars—exactly the level business had asked for. A fortnight later the government hiked its subsidized fuel prices by 95%, bringing them closer to market rates. Last week the regime promised to implement anticorruption rules drafted in 2000—rules that could hurt Mugabe acolytes but would help create a stable business environment. Why the change now? Zimbabwe was suspended from the Commonwealth for irregularities in last year’s presidential election, and to get back in, Mugabe needs to show his country is on the mend.

(39) The biggest business for China’s gumshoes, however, are deceits of the heart. With incomes rising and social control falling—the “snooping grannies” of the old Communist Party watch committees are a dying breed—marital infidelity has never been so popular. Nor has divorce. Emboldened by two new laws, women are now fighting back against cheating husbands. (One law allows a spouse to claim all family assets in a divorce if her partner is considered “at fault”; the other allows plaintiffs, not just judges and prosecutors, to gather and present their own evidence in civil cases.) The surest way to nail a wayward spouse? Hire a private eye like Wei Wujun, the chain-smoking former Army intelligence officer who is known as “the mistress killer.” (Newsweek, March 24, 2003, p.33)
On this part of analysis we shall refer again to the theory of verbless clause's nature. *We recognize nonfinite and verbless structures as clauses because we can analyze their internal structure into the same functional elements that we distinguish in finite clause* (Quirk et al., 1985:992).

For clauses number (35)-(39), we can analyze their internal structures by supplying the omitted words from the context (the passages).

(35.a) Mostly *(they laugh)* at me.

(36.a) Again *(it is)* for the sake of grandeur and glory, and perhaps for purposes for nation building.

(37.a) *(It)* Never *(happens)*, at least, in South Korea.

(38.a) Why the change *(happens)* now?

(39.a) *(What is)* The surest way to nail a wayward spouse?

**B. The Functions of Verbless Clauses**

On its function as dependent clauses, verbless clauses are categorized into these classifications:

a. Verbless clause functions as a relative clause

(40) No one in Washington – *Republican or Democrat* - is trying to balance the budget.

The verbless clause *Republican or Democrat* functions as a relative clause modifying noun phrase *no one in Washington* as the subject of the sentence.
b. Verbless clauses function as adverbial clauses

(41) If successful, that diplomatic mission, which, according to the newly appointed spokesman for the foreign office in a dialog on television, was in line with the expectation of the “regional powers”, perhaps referring to Southeast Asia or East Asia would certainly boost the image of Indonesia’s active foreign policy.

(42) Mahathir Mohamad is nothing if not complex.

(43) In 1969, nearly 18 years old, he was sent to Russia to study medicine.

(44) By accident or by design, Israel’s war on the “infrastructure of terrorism” in the West Bank has also caused incalculable damage to the infrastructure of Palestinian security agencies.

(45) True or not, the brittle, sugary cookies baked around tiny slips of paper offering fortunes and advice have become a mainstay of multicultural American cuisine.

(46) In 1901, Russia opened the Trans-Siberian, 9,300 kilometer from Moscow to Vladivostok, then (and still) the world’s longest line.

(47) An instant later, egg in hand, John and I were in the living room, wondering what to do next.

(48) Hyperbolic nomenclature aside, the end result is widely expected to be the most powerful of the coming generation.

(49) Dizzy with his success, to borrow Stalin’s words, in his strategy to recover West Irian by using the Soviet saber to seduce the U.S. role in
his favor, he carried over too far into embarking on a confrontational policy that finally led to his downfall.

(50) *Manipulative and a bit of a scam artist,* he tried various schemes that fell apart.

(51) *Desperate for business,* one family altar retailer targeted housewives with new ads in Tokyo subways last month.

(52) *Relentless and ambitious,* Lott loved seeking office, first at Pascagoula High, where he was class president.

(53) *Deep in thought,* Marshall used all the time available to him to consider the board condition.

(54) *Proud of my cooking skill,* I smugly asked my 11-year-old brother if he could tell the difference between my cooking and my father's.

(55) *Proud of their group's diversity* - an Indian Muslim, an American protestant and a German Jew - Merchant bound them into a family.

(56) *Angry at being forbidden to drink on the job,* the unnamed worker opened the floodgates.

(57) *Fresh from a trip to the Netherlands,* where he met with the exiled leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines, Manila's chief negotiator with the leftist rebels brought home bad news.

(58) *If anything,* the gumshoes seemed to be stumbling in the dark.

(59) *If anything,* that divide has grown since the end of the cold.

(60) *If anything,* the colonel was thought to be too much on the edge.

(61) *Too bad* my young child wasn't the judge.
(62) *Worse yet*, the PRI was able to keep its majority role in Congress.

(63) *Worse*, the new registry leaked information two days after the launch, sending letters to households in Moriguchi that contained the ID numbers, gender information and birthdates of other people.

(64) *Needless to say*, former chairman Kenneth Lay is a mendacious person and a product of America’s capitalist system.

(65) *Rather unfairly*, their major foreign-policy success-Balkan stability—has gone largely unnoticed outside Europe.

(66) *No question*, he is the prime suspect.

(67) *No doubt* the “First Gentleman” was just seeking political support for his wife.

For clauses (67)-(73), there is an additional explanation stated by Quirk *et al.* There are elements which are frequently called ‘sentence adverbials’, because they tend to qualify, by their meaning, a whole sentence or clause, rather than just part of a clause (such as a verb or a verb and an object). They give comment on the form or content of the clause, for example “To my regret, he refused the offer of help.” (1985:52)

c. Verbless clause functions as comparative clause.

(68) Adults rushed by, *busy as ever.*

This is an example of verbless clause functioning as a comparative clause in which the first element of the comparative clause ‘as’ is omitted.
As it is stated before, since verbless clauses are necessarily subordinate, they function as dependent clauses, but there are some verbless clauses which are placed or written in the passages as if they are independent entities.

(69) Mostly at me.

(70) Again for the sake of grandeur and glory, and perhaps for purposes for nation building.

(71) Never, at least, in South Korea.

(72) Why the change now?

(73) The surest way to nail a wayward spouse?

Though those verbless clauses appear as independent entities, but since they can't express a complete thought as it should be, they are still categorized into subordinate clauses.

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that the element constructing the structure of verbless clauses are mostly composed of subject complement. It may be realized by adjective phrase, adverb phrase, noun phrase, and wh-question. As dependent clauses, verbless clauses found on the data mostly function as adverbial clauses, though they may also function as relative clause and comparative clause.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

There is no strict rule that can be stated on any specific structures of grammar. Perhaps this is the most appropriate conclusion that can be drawn for any discussion on grammar. The rule always develops since one single subject always relates to the other subjects.

This thesis is started with an idea of verbless clause’s existence as a special kind of clauses. This kind of clause is special because though it doesn’t have a verb as a minimum requirement of a clause, it is still called as a clause.

Verbless structures can be categorized into clauses as long as their internal structures can be analyzed into the same functional elements that we distinguish in finite clauses, for example:

*Manipulative and a bit of a scam artist* (Cs), he tried various schemes that fell apart.

The verbless clause above can be considered as being resulted through the reduction of non-finite clause below:

*Being (V) manipulative and a bit of a scam artist* (Cs), he tried various schemes that fell apart.

The clause above is analysed in the corresponding finite clause:

*He (S) was (V) manipulative and a bit of a scam artist* (Cs), he tried various schemes that fell apart.
Verbless clauses might have the structure of subject and subject complement, or of complement alone. Those elements of clause structure are mostly realized by noun phrases and adjective phrases. They may also be realized by adverb phrases and wh-questions.

Since verbless clauses are necessarily subordinate, therefore they function as dependent clauses. As dependent clauses, they can be classified into four major categories. They are nominal clause, relative clause, adverbial clause, and comparative clause. The data analysis shows that most verbless clauses here function as adverbial clauses.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


APPENDIX

1. Foreign Policy: Think globally, act locally

   **If successful, that diplomatic mission**, which, according to the
   newly appointed spokesman for the foreign office in a dialog on television,
   was in line with the expectation of the “regional powers”, perhaps
   referring to Southeast Asia or East Asia, **would certainly boost the image**
   of Indonesia’s **active foreign policy**.
   (Jakarta Post, April 2, 2002, p.3)

2. Crying Crocodile Tears?

   Mahathir offers a surprise resignation and then recants. What is Malaysia’s
   prime minister up to this time?

   **Mahathir Mohamad is nothing if not complex.** Detractors say
   Malaysia’s prime minister is a strongman who has ridden roughshod over
   the press, the judiciary and anyone else who has stood in his way.
   (Newsweek, July 8, 2002, p.20)

3. These Heroes Wait For Freedom: The Lawyer

   The police moved on. The singer- a tall, athletic-looking young
   man with a warm, open face- had won a small victory. His name was
   Aktham Nouaisseh. The son of an ambassador who moved frequently
   around the Middle East, Nouaisseh grew up loving movies, poetry and the
   outdoors. **In 1969, nearly 18 years old, he was sent to Russia to study**
   **medicine.** On his first morning there, he was invited to walk in a park and
   was questioned closely. Learning that Nouaisseh was not a Communist,
   his visitor made his displeasure plain. Nouaisseh was shocked. Soon he
   was telling his tutor that the U.S.S.R. was not a free society; it was a
   concentration camp. Within a year he had left the country, a changed man.
   (Reader’s Digest, November 1994, p.18)

4. West Bank: Feeling Insecure

   **By accident or by design, Israel’s war on the “infrastructure of**
   **terrorism” in the West Bank has also caused incalculable damage to**
   **the infrastructure of Palestinian security agencies.** During the three-
   week offensive, Israel has leveled some of their headquarters, seized their
   guns, flattened police cars and destroyed communication gear and
   archives. In Bethlehem, a sprawling compound that once housed local
   branches of four different agencies has been reduced to rubble.
   (Newsweek, April 29, 2002, p.5)

5. The Meaning of Life

   Chinese cooking obviously isn’t an American franchise. But what
   about fate, encapsulated in that bivalved wafer known as the Chinese
fortune cookie? Made in U.S.A. Legend suggests it was invented in San Francisco by coolies shanghaied to build the first transcontinental railroads. True or not, the brittle, sugary cookies baked around tiny slips of paper offering fortunes and advice have become a mainstay of multicultural American cuisine. And what better way to reward a well-fed stomach than with an after-dinner digestible of wisdom?
(Newsweek, July 8, 2002, p.33)

6. A Deficit of Seriuousness

No one in Washington-Republican or Democrat- is trying to balance the budget. Gone is shame about overspending or undertaxing.
(Newsweek, June 6-13, 2005, p.37)

7. Competition Matters

Kids can endure failure. My son understood that he might not win the pumpkin contest, and he would have tried again next year. The letdown for him-and probably many other hopefuls-was that nobody won. Too bad my young child wasn’t the judge. The following morning he asked, “Mummy, who really won the contest?”
(Reader’s Digest, September 2002, p.37)

8. Sex and Scandal at Enron

Your story on Enron speaks for itself about wild culture of a medium-size business concern that turned into a profit-yielding company in the eyes of its shareholders (“Enron’s Dirty Laundry”, U.S.Affairs, March 11). However, ordinary hardworking Americans did not know about Enron’s dubious bookkeeping and its handing out of generous donations to both political parties in return for lucrative government contracts. Needless to say, former chairman Kenneth Lay is a mendacious person and a product of America’s capitalist system. His immoral and fraudulent practices have made thousands of Enron employees jobless and penniless. America’s corporate system is infected with the virus of Enronitis and its symptoms are flexibility of financial, political and sexual favors—in short, all the ingredients needed for making an Enron horror movie for the American people, who are the victims in this latest debate. (Newsweek, April 29, 2002, p.10B)

9. Europe’s Mr. Fix-It

Solana’s success rests, in large measure, on his working partnership with another gifted diplomat: Chris Patten, who as External Relations commissioner is responsible for carrying out the deals that Solana brokers. Rather unfairly, their major foreign - policy success - Balkan stability - has gone largely unnoticed outside Europe. Assisted by the 38,000 troops from European members states stationed in the Balkans, Solana has managed to keep the peace in a region he bombed
three years back as NATO’s secretary general. (Newsweek, June 17, 2002, p.20)

10. Rotten to the Core

The illusion of compromise. Candidate Fox courted conservatives, former Marxists, union leaders and rich and poor alike with his promises of change. The strategy brought him victory, but left him with only a vague mandate to somehow make things better. **Worse yet, the PRI was able to keep its majority role in Congress.** Hoping to win their help in passing his agenda, Fox included PRI members in his cabinet, left the old bureaucracy in place and for his first year in office refrained from actions that would alienate the former ruling party. (Newsweek, April 29, 2002, p.34)

11. Branded!

The Japanese have stoically endured recession, do-nothing politicians and the male make-up craze, but even a conformist society has certain hot buttons that are better left unpushed. Last week’s launch of a computerized national ID system, which tags every citizen with a unique 11-digit number, triggered vehement protests throughout the country by those who fear Big Government is getting an efficient tool to invade their privacy. Some local prefectures refused to go along: Yokohama, the country’s second largest city, made participation voluntary, while three other municipalities opted out. Similar ID-card networks are being introduced in Malaysia and Hong Kong with little public outcry. But a survey by the Asahi Shimbun newspaper found that 86% of Japanese were concerned personal information would be misused. For now, the system only allows retrieval of basic information like addresses, but critics say a centralized network could be the first step in aggregating files residing in disparate bureaucratic databanks. The government has yet to draft an accompanying privacy law as promised. **Worse, the new registry accidentally leaked information two days after the launch, sending letters to households in Moriguchi that contained the ID numbers, gender information and birthdates of other people.** Adding insult to injury: Japanese cows were given a 10-digit ID in the wake of last fall’s mad cow scare. Humans, who get 11 digit, are feeling a little like livestock. (Time, August 19-26, 2002, p.16)

12. Taliban to mull fate of Bin Laden

Washington/Islamabad: President George W. Bush pledged a crusade to “rid the world of evil-doers” as top administration officials on Sunday zeroed in on Saudi exile Osama bin Laden and Afghanistan’s Taliban militia for possible retribution for last week’s terror attacks.

**“No question, he is the prime suspect,”** Bush said, echoing earlier comments from his top aides. Bush also brushed off a reported denial of responsibility by bin Laden. (Jakarta Post, September 18, 2001, p.1)
13. Publicity is All Good

Perhaps that explains why Taufik Kiemas, the husband of President Megawati Sukarnoputri, was spotted last month giving the lovely Daratista a friendly bear hug backstage at the TV Tujuh station. No doubt the “First Gentleman” was just seeking political support for his wife. (Newsweek, March 24, 2003, p.5)

14. Foreign policy: Think globally, act locally

Unfortunately, Indonesians seem to be somewhat notorious for their penchant for myths. Again for the sake of grandeur and glory, and perhaps for purposes for nation building. For instance, as a nation we tend to cherish the myth that we obtained our independence by revolutionary means rather than above all by diplomacy. (Jakarta Post, April 2, 2002, p.3)

15. Stalking the Steam

Railways made nations more real -more approachable, knowable and exploitable- to the people who lived in them. They bound up the nation-state with hoops of steel. In 1869, the final spike was hammered into the railway that crossed the U.S., from sea to shining sea. In 1901, Russia opened the Trans-Siberian, 9,300 kilometers from Moscow to Vladivostok, then (and still) the world’s longest line. (Time, August 19-26, 2002, p.58)

16. Tips for Women in Qatar

Even with the looming war, we spend a lot of time laughing. Mostly at me. I had asked Mona to help me buy an abaya, a symbol of Qatari national identity in a country where two-thirds of the residents are foreign workers. (Newsweek, March 24, 2003, p.57)

17. Time to Sacrifice the Queen

Marshall had sacrificed his queen-an unthinkable move, to be made only in the most desperate of circumstances. The spectators and Marshall’s opponent were dismayed. (Reader’s Digest, December 1993, p.4)

18. These Heroes Wait For Freedom: The Lawyer

The police moved on. The singer- a tall, athletic-looking young man with a warm, open face- had won a small victory. His name was Aktham Nouaisseh. The son of an ambassador who moved frequently around the Middle East, Nouaisseh grew up loving movies, poetry and the outdoors. In 1969, nearly 18 years old, he was sent to Russia to study medicine. On his first morning there, he was invited to walk in a park and was questioned closely. Learning that Nouaisseh was not a Communist, his visitor made his displeasure plain. Nouaisseh was shocked. Soon he
was telling his tutor that the U.S.S.R. was not a free society; it was a concentration camp. **Within a year he had left the country, a changed man.**

(Reader’s Digest, November 1994, p.18)

19. Stalking the Steam

In the quietness, a signal suddenly clatters down to its sloping “line clear ahead” position. “The Manny peg’s down,” says one of the boys.

“Manny” means Manchester, “peg” means signal. **A train is coming down the fast track from the north-an express.** First there is the distant sound of the locomotive’s steam exhaust—a regular bark—then the sight of smoke shooting up into the air.

(Time, August 19-26, 2002, p.58)

20. Foreign policy: Think globally, act locally

Indeed, if President Megawati should be interested in learning from her late father’s increasingly megalomaniac tendencies in his foreign policy, she should learn more from his mistakes than from his flamboyant style and demagogy. **Dizzy with his success,** to borrow Stalin’s words, in his strategy to recover West Irian by using the Soviet saber to seduce the U.S. role in his favor, **he carried over too far into embarking on a confrontational policy that finally led to his downfall.**

(Jakarta Post, April 2, 2002, p.3)

21. Descent into Evil

Williams, who now called himself Muhammad, left the Army in February 1994. He had trouble coping with civilian life. **Manipulative and a bit of a scam artist,** he tried various business schemes that fell apart. In Tacoma, Wash., he started a martial-arts school with a man named Felix Strozier under the grand name “Strozier & Muhammad Team of Champions Ltd.” (Newsweek, November 4, 2002, p.20)

22. Japan’s Dying Industry

The rising demand for funeral services is now flooding the market with unexpected entrants: local town halls, elder-care centers and paper companies want a slice of the business. Even some Buddhist temples, which typically don’t engage in ad campaigns, are peddling funeral retreats. Last summer the Jinguji Temple in Nagano prefecture hosted a funeral fair showcasing new products such as specially designed rice-paper coffins. **Desperate for business, one family altar retailer targeted housewives with new ads in Tokyo subways last month:** “Choosing your family altar has become fun and stylish!”

(Newsweek, December 23, 2002, p.17)
23. A Man Out of Time
   As a child Lott found sanctuary in his mother’s company. They spent Sunday afternoons together playing music, Miss Iona on the piano and Trent singing hymns. **Relentless and ambitious, Lott loved seeking office, first at Pascagoula High, where he was class president.** “Whatever there was to run for, he would run for it,” his mother said. “It was just born in him.” Not quite: it was probably learned, too, as a way of seeking approval and order in a universe beyond the house.
   (Newsweek, December 23, 2002, p.30)

24. Time to Sacrifice The Queen
   **Deep in thought, Marshall used all the time available to him to consider the board conditions.** He picked up his queen-paused-and placed it down on the most illogical square of all- a square from which the queen could be captured by any one of three hostile pieces.
   (Reader’s Digest, December 1993, p.4)

25. Pot Luck
   **Proud of my cooking skill, I smugly asked my 11-year-old brother if he could tell the difference between my cooking and my father’s. “Sure,” he said. “When Dad cooks, we don’t have to open the windows.”**
   (Reader’s Digest, November 1994, p.82)

26. Ismail Merchant, 1936-2005
   **Proud of their group’s diversity- an Indian Muslim, an American Protestant and a German Jew- Merchant bound them into a family.**
   (Newsweek, June 6-13, 2005, p.89)

27. In The Drink
   Albania’s capital, Tirana, thought it had escaped Europe’s summer floods. But a drunk dam worker changed that. **Angry at being forbidden to drink on the job, the unnamed worker opened the floodgates.** By the time the army stopped the flow, two days later, Tirana was under water.
   (Time, October 7, 2002, p.14)

28. Manila’s Twin Nightmare
   Silvestre Bello isn’t often the bearer of glad tidings. And his latest mission was no exception. **Fresh from a trip to the Netherlands, where he met with the exiled leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines, Manila’s chief negotiator with the leftish rebels brought home bad news.** Little was accomplished in the tense talks, the first meeting between the two sides since Western governments branded the Communist Party and its armed wing, the New People’s Army, terrorists last year. “The atmosphere was not as cordial as it used to be,” said Bello. “They weren’t prepared to listen.”
   (Newsweek, March 24, 2003, p.34)
29. On Call In Hell

Bullets were hissing around him. **Afraid of dying, Jadick managed to treat the wounded, to stabilize them and stop the bleeding.** As he began loading men into the ambulance, an RPG screamed in- and glanced off the roof without exploding. A second RPG slammed into the wall next to them; it didn’t go off, either.
(Newsweek, March 20, 2006, p.35)

30. A Holiday Surprise

**An instant later, egg in hand, John and I were in the living room, wondering what to do next.** Adults rushed by, busy as ever. So busy that they wouldn’t notice a couple of boys chowing down on chocolate?
(Reader’s Digest, November 1994, p.35)

31. The Cellular Divide The Next Game Wars

True to form, each firm is pushing the strength of its heritage. Sony is honoring its consumer- electronics roots by highlighting its market-leading support for high definition television and high-performance game hardware, built around absurdly powerful components that it helped create. For the PS3, the company partnered with IBM and Toshiba on a radically advanced computer chip that integrates the CPU with eight co-processors to simultaneously handle massive amounts of data (dubbed CELL), along with a graphics chip from Nvidia (nicknamed the Reality Synthesizer). **Hyperbolic nomenclature aside, the end result is widely expected to be the most powerful of the coming generation.**
(Newsweek, June 6-13, 2005, p.65)

32. Descent Into Evil

The task force was finally beginning to get somewhere. But there was no eureka moment, say investigators. News of the fingerprint match was not widely shared, and many investigators learned of the breakthrough only from water-cooler gossip. Communication between locals and Feds and rival agencies like the ATF and FBI was erratic. **If anything, the gumshoes seemed to be stumbling in the dark.** The missed phone calls from the sniper (which the press had found out about) were an embarrassment, however understandable under the stressed circumstances.
(Newsweek, November 4, 2002, p.23)

33. The Death (and Birth) of Europe

Consider how Europe has long defined itself as The UnAmerican, stubbornly independent from the world hegemon. **If anything, that divide has grown since the end of the cold.** Now comes the entry into the Union of a half dozen new members from Central and Eastern Europe. In contrast to most of their neighbors to the West, they are almost unreversibly pro-American. As of May 2004, when the new members formally take their
seats, Britain will no longer be isolated in its ties to Washington. Instead, it will be at the center of the single largest voting bloc in Europe.
(Newsweek, December 23, 2002, p.18)

34. 1776 Washington’s War

Harrased by rebel patrols that kept coming over the Delaware, Rall had established outposts beyond the town and insisted that each night one company sleep with their muskets ready to be called out at a moment’s notice, and they were called out, it seemed to some, more often than necessary. **If anything, the colonel was thought to be too much on edge.**
(Newsweek, June 6-13, 2005, p.81)

35. Beware, Bordeaux

Bernhard Huber’s epiphany was buried in a bundle of dusty old papers. Digging through historical documents in the archive of his home village of Malterdingen, the German wine-making apprentice found a fragile parchment covered in ancient script. Written in the 13th century by Cisterian monks, it praised Malterdingen’s elegant and much sought-after wines. **What a far cry from recent years, when the town’s wine-making cooperative produced will that in good years was drunk by the locals—and in bad years was hardly drunk at all. “If they made good wine back then, it’s got to be possible to make good wine now,” Huber says he thought.**
(Newsweek, November 4, 2002, p.58)

36. Sleuths for Hire

The biggest business for China’s gumshoes, however, are deceits of the heart. With incomes rising and social control falling—the “snooping grannies” of the old Communist Party watch committees are a dying breed—marital infidelity has never been so popular. Nor has divorce. Emboldened by two new laws, women are now fighting back against cheating husbands. (One law allows a spouse to claim all family assets in a divorce if her partner is considered “at fault”; the other allows plaintiffs, not just judges and prosecutors, to gather and present their own evidence in civil cases.) **The surest way to nail a wayward spouse? Hire a private eye like Wei Wujun, the chain-smoking former Army intelligence officer who is known as “the mistress killer.”**
(Newsweek, March 24, 2003, p.33)

37. The Road to Capital

Since then, the regime has adopted a series of reforms favored by business. First, it slashed the preferential exchange rate for exporters from 150 Zimbabwe dollars to the U.S. dollar down to 800 Zimbabwe dollars—exactly the level business had asked for. A fortnight later the government hiked its subsidized fuel prices by 95%, bringing them closer to market rates. Last week the regime promised to implement anticorruption rules
drafted in 2000- rules that could hurt Mugabe acolytes but would help create a stable business environment. Why the change now? Zimbabwe was suspended from the Commonwealth for irregularities in last year’s presidential election, and to get back in, Mugabe needs to show his country is on the mend. Instead, 6 million rural people are facing starvation. Refugees flock to the borders. Foreign reserves are near empty. There is little cash to import fuel. Long lines form at gas stations hours before they open.
(Newsweek, March 24, 2003, p.38)

38. The Two Koreas

Lee’s people are logical and realistic. Roh’s are emotional and idealistic,” says Ham Sang Deuk, a political scientist at Korea University in Seoul. “Never in the world’s election history have candidates differed so distinctively.”

Never, at least, in South Korea. Roh, a left-leaning former human-rights lawyer with little experience on the national stage, promises to “break the old political paradigm” by ending regionalism and stamping out pork-barrel politics—a message he sends to his youthful supporters mainly on the internet. Lee, in stark contrast, courts a core constituency comprising war veterans, well-heeled urban professionals and staunch anti-communists. He’s a stiff political don who has led the conservative Grand National Party since the mid-1990s. Not surprisingly, the two disagree on just about everything. The electorate, in turn, has polarized along generational lines. According to a Joong Ang Ilbo poll conducted last month, Roh is twice as popular with votes in their 20s but lags Lee in every demographic older than 50.
(Newsweek, December 23, 2002, p.12)