

**THE ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL
RELATIONS SUBJECT AND OBJECT IN
SEVEN SHORT STORIES OF NASREDDIN
“THE WISE MAN”**

Nidya Gita Mutiara ¹
Urip Tanggoro ²

¹ The Graduate of English Education Study Program
Peradaban University Bumiayu
E-mail: sonid220405@gmail.com
Phone. 082329218432

² The Lecturer of English Education Study Program
Peradaban University Bumiayu
E-mail: utanggoro@yahoo.co.id
Phone. 085742875833

Abstract

The aim of this thesis is to find out the grammatical relations Subject and Object in seven short stories of Nasreddin *The Wise Man*. In this thesis, the writer uses descriptive qualitative. The writer limits the identification only on declarative sentences (comprising compound and complex). The writer uses Aarts' theory (2001) to identify Subject and Object by underlying based on its characteristics in each sentence, as well as to find out the realization of Subject and Object, and then describe it. The

data source of this study is seven short stories of Nasreddin *The Wise Man*. The study focuses only on the identification of the grammatical relations subject and object found in the seven short stories of Nasreddin *The Wise Man*. The data consisted of twenty five (25) compound declarative sentences and twenty six (26) complex declarative sentences. Thus, the total data is forty one (41) sentences.

Keywords: grammatical relations, Subject, Object, compound, complex, declarative

A. Introduction

A short story is fictional work of prose that is shorter in length than a novel and that usually deals with only a few characters. Because of it, a short story usually focuses on one plot, one main character, and one central theme. The short story is usually concerned with a single effect conveyed in only one or a few significant episodes or scenes. There is often little action, hardly any character development, but we get a snapshot of life. The short story is a piece of art that tries to give us a specified impression of the world we live in.

The humorous stories of Nasreddin come from the Middle East. Each story depicts Nasreddin with his viewpoints humorously which reveal opinions and lessons on various life themes in a different situation. The great allure of the Nasreddin stories is that entertaining, flourished with lesson, philosophy, and provocation.

The Nasreddin stories are known throughout the Middle East and have been touched by cultures around the world. Most of the Nasreddin stories tell about jokes or humorous anecdotes. The themes in the

stories have become a part of the folklore in the world and they express the imaginations of varieties of culture. Although most of them depict Nasreddin in a small-village setting, the stories deal with concepts that have unlimited time.

Nasreddin stories are told in a wide variety of regions which have been translated into many languages. There are many Nasreddin stories, but the writer wants to analyze one of them, that is *The Wise Man* which presents a group of short stories.

Remembering for his funny stories and anecdotes, Nasreddin is considered a populist philosopher and a wise man. He appears in thousands of stories with his characters which are witty, wise, and even also a fool or the butt of a joke. He has thousands of ideas and he is known as a man who never gives up in any occasions. Nasreddin stories usually also has a subtle humor and a pedagogic nature. He is a unique wise philosopher and many Nasreddin's actions can be described as illogical to logical, rational to irrational, bizarre to normal, and simply to profound. His uniqueness is the way he gets across his messages in unconventional with very effective methods. Therefore, the writer is very interested in analyzing seven short stories of Nasreddin *The Wise Man*.

B. Literature Review

The theories reviewed here are related to the definition of short story, the definition of grammatical relations, and declarative sentences.

1. The Definition of Short Story

In Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2010: 1369), short story is usually about imaginary characters and events, which are short

enough to be read from beginning to end without stopping.

There are five key elements to go into every great short story. Those are character, setting, conflict, plot, and theme with their definitions as follows:

- a. A character is a person, who takes part in the action of short story or other literature work.
- b. The setting of short story is the time and place in which it happens such as descriptions of landscape, scenery, buildings, seasons or weather to provide a strong sense of setting.
- c. The conflict is a struggle between two people or things in a short story.
- d. A plot is a series of events and character actions that relate to the central conflict.
- e. A theme is the central idea or belief in a short story.

2. Definition of Grammatical Relations

As stated by Givon (1997) in Akmam (2014: 2), grammatical relations are an argument that bears a relation to the verb traditionally. In operational term, an argument may be said to bear a relation to verb if it plays a central role in the operation of a syntactic process, in which case it is the syntactic control for the process.

Based on Mellish and Ritchie (2000: 8), grammatical relations are traditional and it is useful to label the roles which several of phrases or clauses play in the overall structure. The commonest labels are Subject, Direct Object, and Indirect Object. Grammatical relations indicate the syntactic relationship between a verb and the noun phrases present in a clause. Commonly

grammatical relations include Subject, Direct Object, and Indirect Object.

3. Declarative Sentences

On the basis of their syntactic properties, sentences can be classified in four types (Aarts, 2001: 58). He distinguishes *declarative*, *interrogative*, *imperative* and *exclamative sentence*. Among the type, declarative sentence is the most straightforward sentence type. They are syntactic configurations which usually display an unmarked order of the functional categories Subject, Predicator, Direct object, etc. This means that the subject comes first in the sentence, followed by the predicator, which in turn is followed by an indirect object and a direct object. *My aunt likes books* and *you have not closed the door* are the examples of declarative sentence.

Declarative sentence come in all forms: simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex. A simple declarative sentence consists of only one clause, a compound declarative sentence consists of two more independent clauses, a complex declarative sentence has at least one independent clause plus at least one dependent clause. A sentence consisting of one or more dependent clauses plus two or more independent clauses may be called a complex-compound declarative sentence or compound-complex declarative sentence. However, this essay will focus only on compound and complex sentences.

C. Method of Investigation

In analyzing, the writer identifies grammatical relations Subject and Object. Subject is the person, place, thing or idea that is doing or being something.

You can find the subject of the sentence if you can find the verb. Object is most typically noun phrases. It follows the verb and may be direct or indirect object.

The short stories of Nasreddin *The Wise Man* inspires the writer to study about the stories in the linguistic point of view, especially discourse analysis here is to identify the grammatical relations Subject and Object because there are many varieties of sentence structures of the stories. Due to the fact that not all of sentences in this stories have grammatical relation aspect and the writer is interested in analyzing this stories especially in grammatical relation aspects.

D. Discussion

The discussion covers the identification as well as interpretation of Subject and Object in compound declarative sentence and complex declarative sentence.

1. Identificaton of Subject and Object in Compound Declarative Sentences

Compound Declarative Sentence is going to be discussed in this part. There are 13 compound 13 compound declarative sentences found in the seven short story of *The Wise Man*. It can be seen in each story.

a) The first short story is “A Face on the Window” in Compound Declarative Sentences.

There are 3 compound declarative sentences found in “A Face on the Window”. Those sentences can be shown in the table below.

Sentence 1	<u>Nasreddin</u> (S) wanted to come there soon but <u>he</u> (S) also had to finish <u>his job</u> (O) at home.
------------	---

Interpretation	From the identification above, it proves that it is the compound declarative sentence. There are two independent clauses in this sentence. The first Subject is <i>Nasreddin</i> in the first independent clause and the second is <i>He</i> in the second independent clause. The Object is <i>his job</i> . All of them are as NP.
Sentence 2	So, first he (S) did his job (O) quickly and then ran to the rich man's house.
Interpretation	It proves that it is the compound declarative sentence. There are two independent clauses in this sentence. In the first independent clause, the Subject is <i>He</i> and the Object is <i>his job</i> . While in the second independent clause, the Subject is also <i>He</i> , but it is hidden from its sentence and there is no Object in the second independent clause. All of them are as NP.
Sentence 3	He (S) wanted to get angry but there (S) was no reason for him.

Interpretation	The identification above proves that it is the compound declarative sentence. There are two independent clauses in this sentence. The first subject is <i>He</i> in the first independent clause and the second is <i>there</i> in the second independent clause. Both of them are as NP. There is no Object in this sentence.
----------------	--

- b) The second short story is “Dividing Heritage” in Compound Declarative Sentences.

There is 1 compound declarative sentences found in “Dividing Heritage”. Those sentences can be shown in the table below.

Sentence 1	<u>A very rich man</u> (S) died and <u>his children</u> (S) inherited <u>his wealth</u> (O).
Interpretation	From the identification above, it proves that it is the compound declarative sentence. There are two independent clauses in this sentence. In the first independent clause, the Subject is <i>a very rich man</i> and there is no Object here. While in the second independent clause, the Subject is <i>his children</i> and the Object is <i>his wealth</i> . All of them are as NP.

c) The third short story is “Don’t Be Too Deep” in Compound Declarative Sentences.

There are 3 compound declarative sentences found in “Don’t Be Too Deep”. Those sentences can be shown in the table below.

Sentence 1	<u>Nasreddin</u> (S) had seen <u>him</u> (O) many times, but <u>his answers</u> (S) were the same.
Interpretation	It proves that it is the compound declarative sentence. There are two independent clauses in this sentence. In the first independent clause, the Subject is <i>Nasreddin</i> and the Object is <i>him</i> . While in the second independent clause, the Subject is <i>his answers</i> and there is no Object here. All of them are as NP.
Sentence 2	Thinking for a while, <u>Nasreddin</u> (S) went to the market and brought <u>a jar</u> (O).
Interpretation	The identification above proves that it is the compound declarative sentence. There are two independent clauses in this sentence. The Subject of both first and second independent clauses is <i>Nasreddin</i> . But there is no Object in the first independent clause. While in the second independent clause, the Object is <i>a jar</i> . All of them

	are NP.
Sentence 3	Then <u>the lawyer</u> (S) pushed <u>his forefinger</u> (O) slightly into the butter and tasted it.
Interpretation	From the identification above, it proves that it is the compound declarative sentence. There are two independent clauses in this sentence. The Subject of both first and second independent clauses is <i>the lawyer</i> . the Object of the first independent clause is <i>his forefinger</i> . While in the second independent clause, the Object is <i>It</i> . All of them are as NP.

- d) The fourth short story is “Please, Eat, Coat!” in Compound Declarative Sentences.

There is 1 compound declarative sentences found in “Please, Eat, Coat!”. Those sentences can be shown in the table below.

Sentence 1	<u>Nasreddin</u> (S) sat for a while and stood again.
Interpretation	It proves that it is the compound declarative sentence. There are two independent clauses in this sentence. The Subject of both first and second independent clauses is <i>Nasreddin as NP</i> . There is no Object in this sentence.

- e) The fifth short story is “At School” in Compound Declarative Sentences.

The writer has analyzed the fifth short story, in the fact that there is not compound declarative sentence in the fifth short story.

- f) The sixth short story is “Nasreddin and the King” in Compound Declarative Sentences.

There are 2 compound declarative sentences found in “Nasreddin and the King”. Those sentences can be shown in the table below.

Sentence 1	<u>The wall</u> (S) was broken and fell down.
Interpretation	The identification above proves that it is the compound declarative sentence. There are two independent clauses in this sentence. The Subject of both first and second independent clauses is <i>the wall</i> . There is no Object in this sentence.
Sentence	<u>The forest</u> (S) was not very far from the palace but <u>the king and his guards</u> (S) had to take <u>a winding road</u> (O) along the beach before coming to the forest.
Interpretation	From the identification above, it proves that it is the compound declarative sentence. There are two independent clauses in this sentence. In the first

	independent clause, the Subject is <i>the forest</i> and there is no Object here. While in the second independent clause, the Subject is <i>the king and his guards</i> and the object is <i>a winding road</i> . All of them are NP.
--	---

- g) The seventh short story is “Nasreddin and Three Wise Men” in Compound Declarative Sentences.

There are 3 compound declarative sentences found in “Nasreddin and Three Wise Men”. Those sentences can be shown in the table below.

Sentence 1	<u>The first wise man</u> (S) stepped forward and asked <u>Nasreddin</u> (IO) <u>the first question</u> (DO)
Interpretation	It proves that it is the compound declarative sentence. There are two independent clauses in this sentence. The Subject of both first and second independent clauses is <i>the first wise man</i> . While in the second independent clause have two Objects. <i>Nasreddin</i> is as indirect Object and <i>the first question</i> is as Direct Object. All of them are as NP.
Sentence	<u>Nasreddin</u> (S) was silent for a moment and then <u>he</u> (S) said.

Interpretation	The identification above proves that it is the compound declarative sentence. There are two independent clauses in this sentence. In the first independent clause, the Subject is <i>Nasreddin</i> and the second is <i>He</i> . Both of them are as NP. There is no Object in this sentence.
Sentence	<u>You</u> (S) pull out <u>one hair</u> (O) from the tail of my donkey, then <u>I</u> (S) pull <u>one out of your beard</u> (O)
Interpretation	From the identification above, it proves that it is the compound declarative sentence. There are two independent clauses in this sentence. In the first independent clause, the Subject is <i>You</i> and the Object is <i>one hair</i> . While in the second independent clause, the Subject is <i>I</i> and the Object is <i>one out of your beard</i> . All of them are as NP.

Based on all of the identifications above, in the fact that not all of compound declarative sentences have Object of the sentence, it happens because compound declarative sentence is not only verbal but also nominal sentence. Here, Subject and Object could appear before and after conjunctions such as for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so. Those could be spelled as “fanboys”

2. Identification of Subject and Object in Complex Declarative Sentences

Complex Declarative Sentence is going to be discussed in this part. All seven short stories were found 28 complex declarative sentences. It can be seen in each story.

a) The first short story is “A Face on the Window” in Complex Declarative Sentences.

There are 6 complex declarative sentences found in “A Face on the Window”. Those sentences can be shown in the table below.

Sentence 1	Nasreddin (S) heard news (O) that the richest man (S) in town would give charity (O) to all poor people there.
Interpretation	It proves that it is the complex declarative sentence. This sentence has one independent clause and one dependent clause. In independent clause, the Subjects are <i>Nasreddin</i> and the Object is <i>news</i> . While in dependent clause, the Subject is <i>the richest man</i> and the Object is <i>charity</i> . All of them are as NP.
Sentence 2	When he (S) arrived there, there (S) were no people outside the house.
Interpretation	The identification above proves that it is the complex declarative sentence. This sentence has one independent clause and one dependent

	clause. In independent clause, the Subject is there. While in dependent clause, the Subject is <i>He</i> . All of them are as NP. There is no Object in this sentence.
Sentence 3	<u>He</u> (S) thought <u>he</u> (S) was late.
Interpretation	From the identification above, it proves that it is the complex declarative sentence. This sentence has one independent clause and one dependent clause. Both of them are <i>He</i> as NP. There is no Object in this sentence.
Sentence 4	Because <u>he</u> (S) saw <u>the rich man</u> (O) through the window, <u>he</u> (S) knocked at <u>the door</u> (O) .
Interpretation	It proves that it is the complex declarative sentence. This sentence has one independent clause and one dependent clause. In independent clause, the Subject is <i>He</i> and the Object is <i>the door</i> . While in dependent clause, the subject is <i>he</i> and the Object is <i>the rich man</i> . All of them are as NP.
Sentence 5	<u>He</u> (S) knew that <u>the rich man</u> (S) had lied to <u>him</u> (O) .

Interpretation	The identification above proves that it is the complex declarative sentence. This sentence has one independent clause and one dependent clause. In independent clause, the Subject is <i>He</i> and there is no Object here. While in dependent clause, the Subject is <i>the rich man</i> and the Object is <i>him</i> . All of them are as NP.
Sentence 6	Although he (S) could not give any charity (O), I (S) will give him (IO) advice (DO).
Interpretation	The identification above proves that it is the complex declarative sentence. This sentence has one independent clause and one dependent clause. In independent clause, the Subject is <i>He</i> and the Object is <i>any charity</i> . While in dependent clause, the Subject is <i>I</i> and the Objects are <i>him</i> as IO and <i>advice</i> as DO. All of them are as NP.

The identification above proves that it is the complex declarative sentence. This sentence has one independent clause and one dependent clause. In independent clause, the Subject is *He* and the Object is *any charity*. While in dependent clause, the subject is *I* and the Objects are *him* as IO and *advice* as DO. All of them are as NP.

b) The second short story is “Dividing Heritage” in Complex Declarative Sentences.

There are 5 complex declarative sentences found in “Dividing Heritage”. Those sentences can be shown in the table below.

Sentence 1	<u>The beneficiaries</u> (S) looked at <u>his face</u> (O) as if <u>they</u> (S) did not believe <u>his answer</u> (O) .
Interpretation	The identification above proves that it is the complex declarative sentence. This sentence has one independent clause and one dependent clause. In independent clause, the Subject is <i>the beneficiaries</i> and the Object <i>his face</i> . While in dependent clause, the Subject is <i>they</i> and the Object is <i>his answer</i> . All of them are as NP.
Sentence 2	<u>The second</u> (S) gets <u>6 camels</u> (O) , <u>that</u>'s (S) one third.
Interpretation	The identification above proves that it is the complex declarative sentence. This sentence has one independent clause and one dependent clause. In independent clause, the Subject is <i>the second</i> and the Object is <i>6 camels</i> . While in dependent clause, the Subject is <i>that</i> and there is no Object here. All of them are as NP.

Sentence	<u>There</u> (S) is one camel left, <u>it's</u> (S) mine.
Interpretation	The identification above proves that it is the complex declarative sentence. This sentence has one independent clause and one dependent clause. In independent clause, the Subject is <i>there</i> . While in dependent clause, the Subject is <i>It</i> . Both of them are NP. There is no Object in this sentence.
Sentence 4	<u>They</u> (S) were very glad because <u>the problem</u> (S) had been solved well.
Interpretation	The identification above proves that it is the complex declarative sentence. This sentence has one independent clause and one dependent clause. In independent clause, the Subject is <i>they</i> . While in dependent clause, the Subject is <i>the problem</i> . All of them are as NP. Both of the clauses have no Object.
Sentence 5	So, if <u>we</u> (S) sum up <u>all of your camels</u> (O), <u>we</u> (S) get <u>17 camels</u> (O).
Interpretation	From the identification above, it proves that it is the complex declarative sentence. This sentence has one independent clause and one dependent clause. In independent clause,

	the Subject is <i>We</i> and the object is <i>all of your camels</i> . While in dependent clause, the subject is <i>We</i> and the Object is <i>17 camels</i> . All of them are as NP.
--	--

c) The third short story is “Don’t Be Too Deep” in Complex Declarative Sentences.

There are 5 complex declarative sentences found in “Don’t Be Too Deep”. Those sentences can be shown in the table below.

Sentence 1	At last, Nasreddin (S) concluded that he (S) had to bribe the lawyer (O) as others did.
Interpretation	The identification above proves that it is the complex declarative sentence. This sentence has one independent clause and one dependent clause. In independent clause, the Subject is <i>Nasreddin</i> and there is no Object here. While in dependent clause, the Subject is <i>He</i> and the Object is <i>the lawyer</i> . All of them are as NP.
Sentence 2	It (S) made Nasreddin (O) angry, actually, because he (S) was a poorman himself.
Interpretation	The identification above proves that it is the complex declarative sentence. This sentence has one independent

	clause and one dependent clause. In independent clause, the Subject is <i>It</i> and the Object is <i>Nasreddin</i> . While in dependent clause, the subject is <i>He</i> and there is no object here. All of them are as NP.
Sentence	As you (S) tell me (O), I 'll (S) also tell you (O) that don't push the butter too deep.
Interpretation	The identification above proves that it is the complex declarative sentence. This sentence has one independent clause and one dependent clause. In independent clause, the Subject is <i>I</i> and the Object is <i>You</i> . While in dependent clause, the Subject is <i>You</i> and the Object is <i>me</i> . All of them are as NP.
Sentence 4	Sir, I (S) know that it 's (S) unfair to give you (O) very cheap butter for this document and signature.
Interpretation	The identification above proves that it is the complex declarative sentence. This sentence has one independent clause and one dependent clause. In independent clause, the subject is <i>I</i> and there is no Object here. While in dependent clause, the Subject is <i>It</i> and the Object is <i>You</i> . All of them are as NP.

Sentence 5	The lawyer (S) always said that he (O) had no time (S) to handle Nasredin's case.
Interpretation	The identification above proves that it is the complex declarative sentence. This sentence has one independent clause and one dependent clause. In independent clause, the Subject is <i>the lawyer</i> and there is no Object here. While in dependent clause, the Subject is <i>He</i> and the Object is <i>no time</i> . All of them are as NP.

d) The fourth short story is "Please, Eat, Coat!" in Complex Declarative Sentences.

There are 6 complex declarative sentences found in "Please, Eat, Coat!". Those sentences can be shown in the table below.

Sentence 1	He (S) chose the clothes that looked old (O) .
Interpretation	The identification above proves that it is the complex declarative sentence. This sentence has one independent clause and one dependent clause. In independent clause, the Subject is <i>He</i> and the Object is <i>the clothes</i> . While in dependent clause, the Subject is <i>the clothes</i> or <i>It</i> , but it is hidden from the sentence. All of them are NP.

Sentence 2	<u>He</u> (S) chose <u>it</u> (O) because <u>it</u> (S) was his favourite.
Interpretation	The identification above proves that it is the complex declarative sentence. This sentence has one independent clause and one dependent clause. In independent clause, the subject is <i>He</i> and the Subject is <i>It</i> . While in dependent clause, the Subject is <i>It</i> and there is no Object here. All of them are as NP.
Sentence 3	<u>The other guests</u> (S) were wondering why <u>he</u> (S) did so.
Interpretation	The identification above proves that it is the complex declarative sentence. This sentence has one independent clause and one dependent clause. In independent clause, the Subject is <i>the other guests</i> . While in dependent clause, the Subject is <i>He</i> . Both of the clauses have no Object. All of them are as NP.
Sentence 4	Do you still remember, when <u>I</u> (S) came here in old clothes <u>nobody</u> (S) greeted <u>me</u> (O) .
Interpretation	The identification above proves that it is the complex declarative sentence. This sentence has one independent clause and one dependent clause. In independent

	clause, the Subject is <i>nobody</i> and the Object <i>me</i> . While in dependent clause, the Subject is <i>I</i> and there is no Object here. All of them are as NP.
Sentence 5	But when I (S) come with this beautiful coat (O) now, everybody (S) greets me (O) warmly
Interpretation	The identification above proves that it is the complex declarative sentence. This sentence has one independent clause and one dependent clause. In independent clause, the Subject is <i>everybody</i> and the Object is <i>me</i> . While in dependent clause, the Subject is <i>I</i> and the Object is <i>the beautiful coat</i> . All of them are as NP.
Sentence 6	When he (S) arrived at the party, nobody (S) greeted and welcome him (O).
Interpretation	The identification above proves that it is the complex declarative sentence. This sentence has one independent clause and one dependent clause. In independent clause, the Subject is <i>nobody</i> and the Object is <i>him</i> . While in dependent clause, the Subject is <i>He</i> and there is no Object here. All of them are as NP.

e) The fifth short story is “At School” in Complex Declarative Sentences.

There are 3 complex declarative sentences found in “At School”. Those sentences can be shown in the table below.

Sentence 1	When Nasreddin (S) was young he (S) worked as a language teacher at an elementary school.
Interpretation	The identification above proves that it is the complex declarative sentence. This sentence has one independent clause and one dependent clause. In independent clause, the Subject is <i>He</i> . While in dependent clause, the Subject is <i>Nasreddin</i> . Both of the clauses have no Object. All of them are as NP.
Sentence 2	Afterward Nasreddin (S) gave them (IO) a poem (DO) about a troop that invaded another country.
Interpretation	The identification above proves that it is the complex declarative sentence. This sentence has one independent clause and one dependent clause. In independent clause, the Subject is <i>Nasreddin</i> and the Objects are <i>them</i> as IO and <i>a poem</i> as DO. While in dependent clause, the subject is <i>a troop</i> or <i>It</i> , but it is hidden

	from the sentence. All of them are as NP.
Sentence	But, <u>I</u> (S) know <u>a duty</u> (O) that is much more difficult than your question.
Interpretation	The identification above proves that it is the complex declarative sentence. This sentence has one independent clause and one dependent clause. In independent clause, the Subject is <i>I</i> and the Object is <i>a duty</i> . While in dependent clause, the Subject is <i>a duty</i> or <i>It</i> , but it is hidden from the sentence. All of them are as NP.

- f) The sixth short story is “Nasreddin and the King” in Complex Declarative Sentences.

There are 2 complex declarative sentences found in “Nasreddin and the King”. Those sentences can be shown in the table below.

Sentence 1	<u>That</u> (S) is the reason why <u>it</u> (S) is salty now.
Interpretation	The identification above proves that it is the complex declarative sentence. This sentence has one independent clause and one dependent clause. In independent clause, the Subject is <i>That</i> . While in dependent clause, the Subject is <i>It</i> . Both of the

	clauses have no Objects. All of them are as NP.
Sentence 2	When <u>the group</u> (S) was taking a rest at the beach, <u>the king</u> (S) washed <u>his hands and face</u> (O) with the sea water.
Interpretation	The identification above proves that it is the complex declarative sentence. This sentence has one independent clause and one dependent clause. In independent clause, the Subject is <i>the king</i> and the Object is <i>his hands and face</i> . While in dependent clause, the Subject is <i>the group</i> and there is no Object here. All of them are as NP.

g) The seventh short story is “Nasreddin and Three Wise Men” in Complex Declarative Sentences.

There is 1 complex declarative sentences found in “Nasreddin and Three Wise Men”. Those sentences can be shown in the table below.

Sentence 1	<u>There</u> (S) were three wise men who were going around the country.
Interpretation	The identification above proves that it is the complex declarative sentence. This sentence has an independent clause and a dependent clause. In independent

	<p>clause, the subject is <i>there</i> and there is no Object here. While in dependent clause, the Subject is <i>three wise men</i>, but it is hidden from the sentence. All of them are NP.</p>
--	--

Based on all of the identifications above, in the fact that not all of complex declarative sentences have Object of the sentence, it happens because complex declarative sentence is not only verbal but also nominal sentence. Here, Subject and Object could appear before and after relative pronoun such as who, whom, which, when, where, whose, that, and why.

E. Conclusion

Based on the findings of the data analysis there are 41 data to analyze from the seven short stories of Nasreddin "*The Wise Man*." *A Face on the Window*, as the first short story of Nasreddin "*The Wise Man*," has 3 compound declarative sentences and 6 complex declarative sentences. *Dividing Heritage*, as the second short story of Nasreddin "*The Wise Man*," has 1 compound declarative sentence and 5 complex declarative sentences. *Don't Be Too Deepas*, the third short story of Nasreddin "*The Wise Man*," has 3 compound declarative sentences and 5 complex declarative sentences. *Please, Eat, Coat!* as the fourth short story of Nasreddin "*The Wise Man*" has 1 compound declarative sentence and 6 complex declarative sentence. *At School* as the fifth short story of Nasreddin "*The Wise Man*" has no compound declarative sentence and 3 complex declarative sentences. *Nasreddin and the King* as the sixth short story of Nasreddin "*The Wise Man*" has 2 compound declarative sentences and 2 complex declarative

sentences. *Nasreddin and Three Wise Men* as the seventh short story of Nasreddin “*The Wise Man*” has 3 compound declarative sentences and 1 complex declarative sentences.

Acknowledgement

First of all, the writers would like to thank Allah who has guidance, mercy and his permission. In this occasion, the writer would like to thank deeply to Prof. Dr. Yahya A. Muhaimin, the rector of Peradaban University and the head of English Education Study Program. The writers realize that this article is far from being perfect. Consequently, the writer hopes to get some suggestions and criticisms for this article. The writers expect that this article will be useful for all.

Bibliography

- Aarts, B. 2001. *English Syntax and Argumentation, Second Edition*. British: Palgrave.
- Akman. 2014. *The Analysis of Grammatical Relations on Song Lyrics of Maher Zain's Album, "Thank You Allah"*. A Thesis. STKIP Islam Bumiayu: Not published.
- Arikunto, Suharsimi. 2010. *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek Third Edition*. Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta.
- Bangun, Ananta Politan. 2007. *An Analysis of Conflicts in Three Selected Short Stories of Flannery O'Connor*. A Thesis: University of Sumatera Utara, Medan.
- Brown, Gillian. 1988. *Discourse Analysis*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Brown, K. and Miller, J. 1991. *Syntax: A Linguistic Introduction to Sentence Structure*, Second Edition. London: Routledge
- Depdikbud. 2002. *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
- Echols, John M. and Hassan Shadily. 2003. *An Indonesian English Dictionary*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia, Jakarta Indonesia.
- Echols, John M. and Hassan Shadily. 2005. *An English Indonesian Dictionary*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia, Jakarta Indonesia.

- Frank, Marcella. 1972. *Modern English*. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
- Gerot, Linda and Wignell, Peter. 1994. *Making Sense of Functional Grammar*. Australia: Gerd Stabler.
- Hanifah, Arina. 2012. *The Analisis of Interpersonal Maxim in Angels and Demons novel*. A Thesis: Faculty of Education State Islamic Studies Institute (STAIN) Salatiga.
- Hornby.A.S. 1995.*The Oxford Advanced learner's Dictionary of Current English*. Australia: Oxford University Press.
- Hariyanto, Sugeng. 1995. *Nasreddin, The Wise Man*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Kanisius.
- JR, Robert D. Van Valin. 2001. *An Introduction to Syntax*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Mahesa Institute Team. 2008. *Basic Grammar 2*. Pare-Kediri: Mahesa Institute Publishing.
- Mellis, Chris and Graeme Ritchie. 2000. *The Grammatical Analysis of Sentence Journal of Syntax* (online). Volume 6. No. 23. (Accessed on 27 December 2014). Available on <http://www.abdn.ac.uk/~csc264/teaching/NLP/information/gram.pdf>
- Miller, Jim. 2002. *An Introduction to English Syntax*. Endinburg: Endinburg University Press.
- Moleong, Lexy J. 2012. *Metodology Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosda Karya.

Muhammad. 2011. *Metode Penelitian Bahasa*. Jogjakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media.

Oxford. 2008. *Oxford Learners's Pocket Dictionary, Fourth Edition*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Oxford. 2011. *OxfordAdvanced American Dictionary for Learner of English*. New York. Oxford University Press.

Pramudyawardhani, S.R. 2006. *The Analysis of Grammatical Relations in the Song Lyrics of Erwin Gutawa's Album, Salute to Koes Plus / Bersaudara*. A Thesis. Faculty of Letter Diponegoro University: Not Published.

Supono, Idi. 2007. *BBC English Grammar*. Jakarta: Wahyu Media.

Thomson, A.J. and A.V. Martinet. 1986. *A Practical English Grammar, Fourth Edition*. New York: Oxford University Press.

en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/sentence_clause-structure.

Accessed on March 5th 2015.

grammar.about.com/od/grammarfaq/a/What-Is-The-Subject-Of-A-Sentence-htm. Accessed on March 5th 2015.

grammar.about.com/od/mo/gobjecterm.htm. Accessed on March 5th 2015.

[Http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nasreddin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nasreddin). Accessed on December 14th, 2014.

[Http://users.aber.ac.uk/jpm/ellsa/ellsa_elements.html](http://users.aber.ac.uk/jpm/ellsa/ellsa_elements.html).
Accessed on December 22nd, 2014

[Http://www.grammar.about.com/od/il/g/interrogterm.htm](http://www.grammar.about.com/od/il/g/interrogterm.htm).
Accessed on 9th of August, 2015.

[Http://www.english-grammar-revolution.com/imperative-sentence.html](http://www.english-grammar-revolution.com/imperative-sentence.html). Accessed on 9th of August, 2015.

[Http://www.englishlanguageguide.com/grammar/exclamative-sentence.asp](http://www.englishlanguageguide.com/grammar/exclamative-sentence.asp). Accessed on 9th of August, 2025.

[www.gaelicgrammar.org/gaelic/mediawiki/index.php/Grammatical Relation definition](http://www.gaelicgrammar.org/gaelic/mediawiki/index.php/Grammatical_Relation_definition). Accessed on 28th of February, 2015.