

## LINKING VERB ANALYSIS IN EARTH NOVEL BY TERE LIYE

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### Abstract

This thesis aimed to determine and identify the types and the use of linking verb. The method of this thesis uses descriptive qualitative and uses note taking as the way in collecting data by reading the novel. Data were taken from Earth novel by Tere Liye. There are types of linking verb found such as Linking verb to-be (am, is, are, was, were, has been, had been) and Linking verb non to-be (look, become, seem, smell, feel). Finally, based on research, it can be concluded there are 497 linking verbs contained in Earth novel, 452 linking verb to-be and 45 linking verb non to-be.

**Keywords:** Linking Verb

### Abstrak

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan mengidentifikasi jenis dan penggunaan linking verb. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif dan menggunakan cara mencatat sebagai cara pengumpulan data dengan membaca novel. Data diambil dari novel Earth karya Tere Liye. Beberapa jenis linking verb yang ditemukan seperti Linking verb to-be (am, is, are, was, were, has been, had been) dan Linking verb non to-be (look, become, see, smell, feel). Berdasarkan penelitian, dapat disimpulkan ada 497 linking verb yang terdapat dalam novel Earth, 452 linking verb to-be dan 45 linking verb non to-be.*

**Kata Kunci :** Linking verb

## INTRODUCTION

Literature is an activity that entails the expression of mind, emotions, thoughts, spirits, and ideals through the use of language as the primary medium. Literature is a composition that tells a story, dramatizes a situation, expresses emotions, analyzes and advocates ideas (Roberts & E.Jacobs, 2005; Syamsu, A. (2021). A work of literature can be created by writing text and drawing images based from our imagination or our observations on our surroundings. Literature is not limited to fiction or nonfiction, literature can be created from a variety of sources with limitless possibilities, which is what makes literature such a fascinating subject to study. A work

can be said to have value literary if have a similarity between form and content. Form and content to be complementary, were lingering at the reader as a work of art. Values literature are the crucible communication creative and imaginative. Literature is not just a fantasy story, but one of the media links between reality and fiction. In a work of literature, the reader will get a pleasure and benefits through work itself. In the form of the experience with great value, either directly or indirectly. Literature is about more than just arranging letter to form a phrase and sentences, it is about instilling the researcher's message in the minds of the readers. One of the challenges that the researcher must overcome in order to deliver his or her own message into the mind of the readers is the variety of human ability to interpret a message.

Etymologically, literature comes from Latin word "Litterature" which derived from "Littera" means letter, which contains of alphabetical writing (Klarer, 2004; Sulastrri., Ayu, R., Abdollah (2021). Literature is an expression of identity that can be used to strengthen the identity of a people. Values in a literary work in line with the values of the community will represent himself in the place of a literary work. A writer will give value to educate and at the same time as his review warned people will entertain manner so as to be appreciated by readers. Literary appreciativeness offers the noteworthy delight and fulfillment to be found in literature occurs where (as it so frequently does) it brings one back to the realities of mortal situations, problems, heartstrings, and relationship. It implies that by perusing literary works, one can get eagerly of the authors; one will discover information of human issues broadened and extended, whether in the existent, social, the ethnical or the international sphere; one with all its pleasure and problems; one will understand the ways onwards which are open to him or her; and one will probably be able to make right choice over the wrong one. Literature like other arts, is essentially an imaginative act, that is an act of the writer's imagination in selecting, ordering, and interpreting life experience (Taylor, 1981). Three branches of literature such as drama, poetry, and prose. Prose also divided into novel, short story, and so forth. The novels is one of literary works consisting of a series of stories written based on reality shrouded in imagination. Novel is a book-length story in prose, whose author try to create sense while we read, we experience actual life (Kennedy, 1991). The story presented in the novel is the author's interpretation of existing social realities, which were later developed into literary form. The novel has intrinsic elements, including character and mission. Based on both of these factors, we will look at the character which the author want to show. A novel is an invented prose narrative of short duration and certain complexity that deals imaginatively with human enjoy, typically through a related sequence of events involving a group of people in a specific location.

Novels are the prose genres that most comprehensively reveal elements of the story, have the power of a broad communication, and present the most widespread social issues. In general, novels tell about characters and their behavior in everyday life. Novels have several genres based on the truth of the story and based on its type. Based on the story, the novel genre is divided into two, fiction and non-fiction. While based on the type is romance, comedy, fantasy, science-fiction, horror, and others. Each genre has its own characteristic that make readers interest. In addition, one of the things that appeals to the readers is the words the author uses. The language used by the author is very influential to the reader, the language that is easy to understand will make the reader understand the contents of the novel and the message to be conveyed. A language is a set of rules, unconsciously present in the mind, which enables human beings to represent and communicate meanings by producing audible, visible, or tactile symbols that these

rules systematically relate to those meanings (Delahunty & Garvey, 2010). Words are divided into different kinds or classes, called part of speech, according to their use; that is, according to the work they do in a sentence (Wren, Martin, & Rao, 1990). In English, there are eight parts of speech, they are nouns, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, conjunction, preposition, and interjection (Mukti & Fariz, 2008; Sulaiman, R., Muhajir, 2019). In a sentence, the verb plays a very important role that serves as the main predicate. Verb is one of the most frequently used parts of speech in sentences. In making a clause, verb is an important element. Verbs are the key elements in sentences (Deterding & Poedjosoedarmo, 2001). A few verbs can or must be followed by a complement, these verbs are called linking verbs. It capabilities as the main element of a predicate that show what the subject is doing or what is the state or situation of the subject. Predicate is the part of a clause, except for the subject, explicit what is said of the subject and that generally consists of a verb with or without objects, complements, or adverbial modifiers. The types of English verbs can be classified according to the object, subject, and the form. There are three types of verbs based on the object. They are transitive verbs, intransitive verbs, and phrasal verbs. There are two types of verbs based on the subject. They are linking verbs and auxiliary verbs. There two types of verbs based on the form. They are irregular verbs and regular verbs. In many grammatical theories, therefore, the verb is considered the most important element in the sentence structure (Crystal, 1980)

In this research, the researcher discusses about Linking verb. Linking verb is a verb that links the subject with information about the subject. The type of linking verb that is most often used are am, is, are, was, were, been, seem, become and others. A linking verb is a traditional term for a type of verb (such as form of *be* and *seem*) that connects the subject of a sentence to a word or phrase that explains something about the subject. The word linking verb refers to verbs that describe the subject or connect the subject to a complement, such as predicate adjective or noun. Because they relate a subject to a spesific state, this sort of verb is sometimes referred to as performing the role of an equal sign. Consider them an equal sign, similar to the one in mathematical equation in the center of your sentence. Because they represent a state of being, these verbs are sometimes known as being verb. There are two kinds of Linking Verb:

1. The linking verb (to be) such as am, is, are, was, were, and many others are connects the subject and the predicate, which comes from the words ‘Noun, Gerund, Adjective, Adverb or prepositional phrase.
2. The linking verb (non-to be) such as become, appear, look, taste, smell, seem, remain, and prove is only used to connect the subject and predicate, which is derived from the word ‘Adjective’.

## METHOD

In a research, the researcher ought to have a design to make it easier in analyzing the data. As said in problem of the research, this research are to find what types of the linking verb are in Earth novel by Tere Liye and the uses of each linking verb. Researcher used descriptive qualitative method that is relevant with the aim of the research. The researcher used descriptive qualitative research to analze the novel and all data in the form of words which allows the researcher to analyze and describe the data clearly. The researcher only focused on sentences that have linking verb in it or sentences listed in linking verb. Researcher used note taking as

instrument of the research. Note taking is a method in assembling data required by using note card to write down the data found from source of data (Bogdan & Biklen, 2003, p. 20).

The data of this research were taken from an English novel entitled *Earth* by Tere Liye (2019). To collect the data, the researcher did some steps. The first, researcher read the novel *Earth* by Tere Liye then skimmed texts and mark the sentences with linking verbs found in the texts for each chapter of the novel. Second, identified the sentences that contain linking verbs and then analyzed them and classified based on the theory. Third, type the sentences contain of linking verbs. The researcher typed the sentences in note that contain linking verb such as to be (am, is, are), was, were, become, etc. Last, making conclusion and suggestion based on the data. In analyzing the data, here was the steps :

1. The researcher read the original novel entitled *Earth*.
2. The researcher underlined all of the linking verbs as the data.
3. The researcher analyzed the data.
4. After that, researcher wrote in notes of any types of linking verb found in a novel and then turned into table.
5. Next, researcher check the reliability of the data.
6. Finally, researcher draw conclusion after finishing the analysis.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

### The classify of linking verb in *Earth* novel by Tere Liye

The researcher found there are two types of linking verbs found in *Earth* novel, they are Linking verb to be and Linking verb non to be. Linking verb to be (am, is, are, was, were, had been and has been). Linking verb non to be (look, smell, feel, become and seem). From the analysis of data in *Earth* novel, there are 497 linking verb. 452 linking verb to be and 45 linking verb non to be. The results of the data analysis are:

In Chapter 1, the researcher found 6, they are *am* (2), *was* (4). In Chapter 2, the researcher found 10, they are *was* (5), *am* (1), *were* (2), *will be* (1), *look* (1). In Chapter 3, the researcher found 12, they are *was* (6), *were* (2), *look* (3), *became* (1). In Chapter 4, the researcher found 7, they are *am* (1), *are* (1), *was* (2), *look* (1), *became* (1), *seem* (1). In Chapter 5, the researcher found 5, they are *was* (4), *feel* (1). In Chapter 6, the researcher found 11, they are *is* (1), *was* (7), *were* (2), *look* (1). In Chapter 7, the researcher found 10, they are *is* (1), *was* (6), *were* (1), *had been* (1), *look* (1). In Chapter 8, the researcher found 5, they are *was* (5). In Chapter 9, the researcher found 11, they are *am* (1), *was* (9), *look* (1). In Chapter 10, the researcher found 5, they are *am* (1), *was* (3), *look* (1). In Chapter 11, the researcher found 5, they are *was* (5). In Chapter 12, the researcher found 4, they are *is* (2), *was* (2). In Chapter 13, the researcher found 6, they are *was* (6). In Chapter 14, the researcher found 10, they are *was* (8), *were* (2). In Chapter 15, the researcher found 5, they are *am* (1), *was* (4). In Chapter 16, the researcher found 5, they are *was* (5). In Chapter 17, the researcher found 9, they are *was* (7), *were* (2). In Chapter 18, the researcher found 6, they are *were* (1), *was* (5). In Chapter 19, the researcher found 4, they are *is* (1), *are* (1), *was* (2). In Chapter 20, the researcher found 9, they are *was* (7), *were* (2). In Chapter 21, the researcher found 6, they are *was* (5), *were* (1). In Chapter 22, the researcher found 5, they are *was* (3), *had been* (1), *look* (1). In Chapter 23, the researcher found 7, they are *was* (7). In Chapter 24, the researcher found 4, they are *is* (1), *was* (3).

In Chapter 25, the researcher found 16, they are *was* (14), *were* (2). In Chapter 26, the researcher found 12, they are *was* (7), *were* (4), *look* (1). In Chapter 27, the researcher found 7, they are *am* (1), *was* (5), *look* (1). In Chapter 28, the researcher found 9, they are *was* (8), *look* (1). In Chapter 29, the researcher found 8, they are *is* (1), *was* (5), *were* (2). In Chapter 30, the researcher found 33, they are *is* (6), *are* (3), *was* (12), *were* (5), *had been* (1), *look* (6). In Chapter 31, the researcher found 15, they are *is* (2), *am* (1), *are* (3), *was* (6), *were* (3). In Chapter 32, the researcher found 24, they are *is* (2), *are* (2), *was* (8), *were* (6), *had been* (2), *has been* (1), *look* (2), *feel* (1). In Chapter 33, the researcher found 6, they are *am* (1), *was* (4), *look* (1). In Chapter 34, the researcher found 16, they are *is* (1), *are* (2), *was* (9), *look* (4). In Chapter 35, the researcher found 16, they are *is* (1), *are* (2), *was* (7), *were* (2), *had been* (1), *look* (1), *feel* (1). In Chapter 36, the researcher found 16, they are *is* (2), *are* (1), *was* (9), *were* (4). In Chapter 37, the researcher found 8, they are *was* (5), *were* (1), *had been* (1), *smell* (1). In Chapter 38, the researcher found 7, they are *was* (5), *look* (2). In Chapter 39, the researcher found 17, they are *is* (1), *are* (1), *was* (11), *were* (2), *look* (2). In Chapter 40, the researcher found 16, they are *is* (5), *was* (6), *were* (1), *look* (2), *become* (2). In Chapter 41, the researcher found 14, they are *is* (1), *was* (10), *were* (2), *had been* (1). In Chapter 42, the researcher found 32, they are *is* (3), *are* (1), *was* (19), *were* (6), *had been* (2), *look* (1). In Chapter 43, the researcher found 43, they are *is* (1), *are* (4), *was* (28), *were* (8), *has been* (1), *had been* (1). In Chapter 44, the researcher found 10, they are *was* (7), *were* (2), *look* (1). In Chapter 45, the researcher found 9, they are *is* (1), *are* (1), *was* (4), *were* (3), they are :

Table 1. Was

No.	Sentence
1.	It <i>was</i> a cry of a wild animal. (page 422)
2.	Like a big bear that <i>was</i> very angry indeed. (page 422)
3.	His whole body <i>was</i> quickly... (page 422)
4.	The big bear <i>was</i> struck again... (page 424)
5.	The big bear <i>was</i> hurled backwards. (page 423)
6.	That <i>was</i> a very strong blow. (page 423)
7.	His voice <i>was</i> full of anger. (page 424)

On the table above the researcher found in chapter 44, there are seven sentences contain linking verb (*was*).

Table 2. Were

No	Sentence
8.	His eyes <i>were</i> red. (page 422)
9.	...Shadow Troop Commanders <i>were</i> hurled away. (page 423)

On the table above the researcher found in chapter 44, there are two sentences contain linking verb (*were*).

Table 3. Look

No	Sentence
10.	His red face <i>looked</i> exhausted. (page 423)

On the table above the researcher found in chapter 44, there is one sentence contain linking verb (look). The total of linking verb the researcher found in chapter 44 was ten. The most common linking verb found in chapter 44 was *was*.

Table 4. Is

No	Sentence
1.	Seli <i>is</i> only slightly wounded. (page 427)

On the table above the researcher found in chapter 45, there is one sentence contain linking verb (is).

Table 5. Are

No	Sentence
2.	“They <i>are</i> fine.” (page 427)

On the table above the researcher found in chapter 45, there is one sentence contain linking verb (are).

Table 6. Was

No.	Sentence
3.	I <i>was</i> sure.. (page 425)
4.	Ali <i>was</i> covered by.. (page 426)
5.	The political conflict <i>was</i> over. (page 428)
6.	Her body <i>was</i> bruised. (page 428)

On the table above the researcher found in chapter 45, there are four sentences contain linking verb (was).

Table 7. Were

No	Sentence
7.	The walls of the room <i>were</i> full of holes. (page 427)
8.	The dark clothes <i>were</i> torn... (page 428)

On the table above the researcher found in chapter 45, the most common linking verb found in chapter 45 was *was*.

### The uses of linking verb

Linking verbs do exactly what their name implies: they connect the subject of a sentence to additional words that tell additional information about the subject. Linking verb are usually followed by a subject complement, which is a noun, pronoun, or adjective that refers to and describes the subject or has the same meaning as it. Even though these linking verbs are not showing big, kinetic actions and movements, they are verb nonetheless. Any form of the verb be (am, is, are, was, were, has, been, are being, might have been, etc.), become, and seem are true linking verbs. True linking verbs are always linked verbs. Then there are verbs with multiple personalities: appear, feel, grow, look, prove, remain, smell, sound, taste, and turn. These verbs are sometimes linking verbs and sometimes action verbs.

## CONCLUSIONS

Linking verb is a verb that acts as a connector between the subject and the predicate. There are two kinds of linking verb, they are Linking verb to-be (such as am, is, are, was, were, has been, had been and many others) and Linking verb non to-be (such as become, look, smell, seem and others). The best way to analyze linking verb is to read every chapter in the novel carefully. The best way is to read them over and over, and once we understand. Because there are some words that are often used in sentences but not as linking. The most important thing to remember when determining if you are dealing with a linking verb is that it is the same as using an equal sign. As the result of analyzed the data, the researcher conclude that there are 497 linking verbs in *Earth* novel by Tere Liye. They are 452 linking verbs To Be and 45 linking verbs non To Be. The most linking verbs found In Chapter 43, the researcher found 43, they are *is* (1), *are* (4), *was* (28), *were* (8), *has been* (1), *had been* (1). The uses of linking verbs they connect the subject of a sentence to additional words that tell additional information about the subject. Linking verb are usually followed by a subject complement, which is a noun, pronoun, or adjective that refers to and describes the subject or has the same meaning as it.

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