Inner Dynamics of Syntax in Mohsin Hamid's 'Of Windows and Doors' and 'A Beheading'

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Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to focus on different role of adjuncts and complement phrases by examining the fixed position of some adverbial words in a clause. It also highlighted the importance of adverbial and prepositional phrases in determining the Character's perception, attributes, and worldly aspects.

Methodology: The present research is a mixed-method approach in nature where close reading and document analysis of Mohsin Hamid's short stories 'Of windows and doors' and 'A beheading' is done along with the coding of the PP phrases and adverbial words. The results are drawn by separately analyzing the obligatory and optional adjuncts in the clause by examining the sentence structure in the presence or absence of the PP.

Findings: Adverbial placement rules are applied to the clauses of the stories which proved that changes in few adverbial words can render the sentence ungrammatical. The findings showed that 63% PP Adjuncts and 36% PP Complements in 'Of windows and doors' states that optional information is added more frequently to describe the world affairs and character's perception. While 47% PP adjuncts and 52% PP-complements in 'A beheading' demonstrate that writer has focused more on the obligatory information.

Conclusion: Adverbial words of different categories are used for proving the stance that few adverbs have a fixed position in universal grammar.

Recommendation: Future researches can be conducted to identify the rules which govern adverb placement and categorize the functions and differences of prepositional phrases as an adjunct and complementizer in two different languages.

Keywords: Prepositional phrases, adverbial phrases, X bar theory, obligatory adjunct, optional adjunct

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Syntax is a branch of linguistics that investigates the underlying rules and regulations of a well-formed sentence. It deals with the construction of the sentence. Prepositional phrases (PP) and adverbial words act as post-modifiers or pre modifier. Adverb phrases are modifiers and modify the nouns, verbs, adjectives, or adverbs by telling the time, place, frequency, and degree of something. The significance of the research lies in determining the role of PP as an obligatory and optional adjunct in the clause by looking at the different allocation of nodes in X bar theory and to explore the fixed position of adverbs whose placement affect the grammatical structure of the sentence. X bar syntax has an essential part in universal grammar which was given by Noam Chomsky (1970) and further developed by Ray Jackendoff. It states two independent claims that intermediate constituents are projected from head X and this projected constituency system is common to more than one category. X-bar system requires the projection of phrasal categories from lexical categories (Kornai & Pullum, 1990).

Thus in a complex noun phrase like [a [[student] [of linguistics]]], the head noun student might be labeled N (with bar-level zero), the noun-plus-complement group student of linguistics might be labeled N0 (with bar-level one; primes are used instead of overbars for typographical convenience), and the full phrase a student of linguistics might be labeled N00 (with bar-level two) (Kornai & Pullum, 1990).

Head (X) is the head level, whereas XP level and X-bar are phrase and intermediate level respectively. The complement of the head always forms an X-bar level (X-bar --> X plus Comp of X). There are always three levels that must be represented for each phrase: We refer to these different levels as Phrase-level (XP), Bar-level (X'), and Head-level (X). Specifier is the daughter of XP and sister to X bar. Adjuncts are daughters of X bar and sister to X bars. Complements are the daughter of X bar level and sisters to X level. Preposition as one part of speech often tells the relationship between its object and some other in the sentence by conveying information regarding direction, position, time, or some other abstraction. The placement of an adverb in some cases is highly fixed; in other cases, they are variously placed in a different position due to greater flexibility. The position of adverb is crucial in changing the meaning of the sentence. In linguistics, Adverbial phrases are referred to as multi-word expressions that are used for modification of the verbs, adjectives, adverbs. This research article will deal with the interpretation of syntactic constituents by analyzing the placement and functions of prepositional phrases as adjuncts and complements and the fixed and free position of the adverbs in the clause. In transformational generative grammar theory, Chomsky demonstrated that the mind has an area where the language is processed along with thinking ability, Humans do not generate sentences due to the environment but instead, it is innately present in our mind, and linguistics activities are done by the coordination of the different systems. All words having the same functions belong to the same category.

under

The book is on the cupboard.

in

This shows that the words of the same category can substitute another word. Prepositions are always followed by the pronoun or the noun and show the relationship between the following nouns and other basic elements of the sentence elements.

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1.1 Research Questions

Q1. How does the position of prepositional phrases differ in terms of obligatory and optional adjuncts in the X bar theory?

Q2. How are adverbial constituents arranged in clause to generate syntactic cohesion in the sentence?

1.2 Aims and Objectives of Research

- To analyze the role of X bar theory in differentiating adjuncts and complements phrases
- To examine the fixed position of some adverbial words
- To examine the effects of constituents in determining the Character's perception, attributes, and worldly aspects.

1.3 Theoretical Framework

The present study is a mixed-method approach to explore the prepositional phrases and adverbial words from the text of Mohsin Hamid's short story 'Of windows and door' and 'Beheading'. This will help to identify the difference in their functions by analyzing the meaning of the clause in their absence and presence. X bar theory by Noam Chomsky was applied to reveal the separate allocation of nodes to the complements and adjuncts in a tree diagram. Carter, Hughes, and McCarthy (2000) and Bing (1989) exemplified the complexity of the adverbs by giving considerations regarding adverb position in the clause. This was done through the coding of data into PP complements and PP adjuncts for analyzing the differences between them. Coding of adverbial phrases and words were carried out to explore the mostly used adverbs in the story. Qualitative analysis dealt with the detection of distinct prepositional phrases and adverbs through the close reading process for the exploration of their roles in a specific position.

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

The following literature review on syntax, adverbial words, and positions, prepositional phrases is done by the researcher to develop an understanding regarding the analysis of inner dynamics of syntax in Mohsin Hamid's 'Of Windows and Doors' and 'A Beheading.

2.1 Syntax

Aarts (2001) says that communication in written form consists of a string of letters that are combined to make a structured sentence. The grammar of language sets the constituents in a specific sequence according to the rules and regulations. Syntax deals with sentence structure and is used to explain the world's affair in comprehensive ways.

2.2 Adverbial Phrases

An adverbial is defined as having a specific syntactic function that serves to specify the circumstances of the verbal and sentential referential. They are restricted to a set of semantic categories for specifying time, manner, place. Ernst (2004) in his book 'Adverbials: The Interplay Between Meaning, Context, and Syntactic Structure' (2004) proposed that the locality of adjuncts in a sentence is not fixed and they are not bound to be in one specific position. Adjuncts usually works to limit the wide interpretation of the clause moderately. The theory of adverbial syntax and semantics provides ways for understanding the distribution of the topic sentences where domain
adverb frame its position in the sentence to restrict the general understanding of the meanings. Comma intonation before the adverbs should be avoided. An entity described by the domain adverb should make sense within that domain. Topic reading implies the fact that the initial topic or theme which is introduced by the subject of the sentence is controlled or restricted by the domain adverb.

2.3 Universal Grammar

Barman (2012) in 'The linguistics Philosophy of Noam Chomsky' described the innate hypothesis of Universal Grammar which is presented by Noam Chomsky where he made a revolution in theoretical linguistics and proved that the mental capacity of the human mind is innately designed to formulate the organized syntactic structures of their respective languages. Bing in 1989 demonstrated the usage of the complex adverbs by exemplifying the adverbial position in the sentence.

2.4 Placement of Prepositional Phrases

Rahmanita et al. (2019) in 'The analysis of prepositional phrase in Novel 'The Perfect navy' written by Leila Slimani' demonstrated the position of the PP in a novel by applying Frank's prepositional phrase theory (1972) and Delahunty and Garvey (2010) theory of tree diagram. Researchers proved the findings that there were more PP in adverbial places (34 data) than in the adjectival position (16 data) and concluded that PP modifies the verbs, adjectives, and adverbs in the sentence.

2.5 Types of Adverb

Huddleston and Pullum (2005) divided the adverbs into three categories named front, central, and end where the front is placed before the clause and subject, central is placed between the subject and verb which are further subcategorized into pre-Auxiliary and post auxiliary and end covers all adverbial position by coming after the main verb in the clause. He argued that the presence of the head is necessary for the complement; sub categorization is the dependency between the complement and head verbs. Adjuncts are optional components whose absence does not affect the clausal grammaticality.

2.6 Adjuncts and Complements

DeArmond and Hedberg (1998) said that adjuncts act as the modifier of the adjoined constituents while complements are defined as the argument of the lexical head. Post-nominal adjuncts appear in the form of PP in the noun phrases. If prepositional phrases are replaceable with the relative clauses with no changes in the meaning, then they are the adjuncts. Complements are not replaced with the relative clauses. It is important to recognize the adjuncts in sentences because they are an essential tool used by the writers to deliver relevant information regarding the subject or object. According to Setiawan and Rosa (2013), due to the non-availability of PP in subject position, the frequent functions of PP identified are adjuncts, conjuncts, and complementation of verb/adjectives and postmodifier. Goldberg and Ackerman (2001) proposed that the obligatory adjuncts encompass pragmatic requirements and utterance need to have an informational focus which has nothing to do with the clause structure. Complements are the essential participants while adjuncts are the accidental circumstances in the verbal event. Adjuncts have less freedom to change their position in the clause while complements can occupy different positions.
2.7 Adjunct Adverbs

Ernst (2004) in his book 'Adverbials: The Interplay Between Meaning, Context, and Syntactic Structure' (2004) proposed that the locality of adjuncts in a sentence is not fixed and they are not bound to be in the one specific position. Domain adverbs provide the area of knowledge such as economics, politics, linguistics, sports, etc. Adjuncts usually work to limit the wide interpretation of the clause moderately. Theory of adverbia]l syntax and semantics provide ways for understanding the distribution of the topic sentences where domain adverb frame its position in the sentence to restrict the general understanding of the meanings.

All the above-mentioned authors agreed that the placement of the prepositional phrase and adverbial words in clause affect the overall meaning. Also the subcategories of the phrases helps in distinguishing the obligatory and optional adjuncts in the clause. Topic reading implies the fact that the initial topic or theme which is introduced by the subject of the sentence is controlled or restricted by the domain adverb. This literature review has provided a clear understanding of the role and control of domain adverbs in the sentence.

3.0 ANALYSIS

The researcher has differentiated the functions of Prepositional phrases as an adjunct and complementizer by taking chunks of instances from Mohsin Hamid's short stories 'Of Windows and doors' and 'A Beheading'. A clause consists of subject and predicate in which predicate associate the attributive qualities to the subject in different ways.

Table 1: PP complements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clauses with PP Complements</th>
<th>Clauses without PP Complements</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>...our eternally impending ending does not put a stop to our transient beginnings</td>
<td>...our eternally impending ending does not put a stop...?</td>
<td>The absence of prepositional phrase ‘to our transient beginnings and middles’ does not convey meaning of sentence as what to stop...?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nadia taped the inside of her windows with beige packing tape</td>
<td>Nadia taped the inside...? with beige packing tape</td>
<td>The PP is telling about the thing Nadia taped. So, its absence will make sentence ungrammatical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...and everyone had heard of someone or other</td>
<td>...and everyone had heard</td>
<td>The absence of PP does not talk about what people heard and render the sense of sentence incomplete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One’s relationship to windows changed</td>
<td>One’s relationship changed</td>
<td>PP ‘to window’ is modifying the noun ‘relationship’ and its absence does not convey complete meaning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...any spot indoors with a view of the outside was a spot potentially</td>
<td>...any spot indoors with a view</td>
<td>The absence of PP does not describe the word ‘view’ and makes the sense of sentence incomplete.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1 demonstrates the obligatory role of Prepositional phrases whose presence is modifying the verb like in 'any spot indoors with a view of the outside was a spot', the verb 'view' is being modified by the prepositional phrase 'of the outside' and acting as a post modifier in the sentence. PP as complements is placed near to the subject they modify and they do not occupy the place near to the subject they do not modify.

1. ...get out of bed
2. ...learned that they were on the Greek island of Mykonos
3. ...regarded thus with a twinge of irrational possibility,
4. ...put on some clothes
5. ...with no sign of inhabitants
6. ...mouth is full of liquid
7. ...just don't want to be tortured
8. ...neighborhoods fell to the militants
9. ...face is partly on a rough carpet
10. ...went each day to the home of a cousin

All the prepositional phrase complementizers are acting as postmodifiers and modifying the verbs, nouns, and adjectives in the clauses. They are obligatory in a sense that the clauses are unspecified and ungrammatical. Complements are arguments that appear once in a clause. In modern grammar, verb predicate has an object argument which is known as a complement. The subject of the clause is not the complement of the predicate and it provides greater detail about the subject. Object complement differs from the subject complement. They are needed to complete the meaning of the sentence.

Table 2: PP adjuncts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prepositional phrases Adjuncts</th>
<th>Clauses without PP Adjuncts</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nadia taped the inside of her windows with <strong>beige packing tape</strong></td>
<td>Nadia taped the inside of her windows.</td>
<td>Verb is modified by the obligatory PP and absence of adjunct PP does not render the sentence incomplete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The beach was fronted by a beach club, with <strong>bars and tables</strong></td>
<td>The beach was fronted by a beach club.</td>
<td>PP adjunct is used here for the modification of the noun ‘beach club’, whose absence has not affected the meaning of sentence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don’t want anyone to crush my balls with a <strong>pair of pliers</strong></td>
<td>I don’t want anyone to crush my balls</td>
<td>PP as ‘with a pair of pliers’ here is referring towards the way in which action was done and is adding extra information in the sentence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Now Saeed’s boss had tears in his eyes</strong></td>
<td>Now Saeed’s boss had tears.</td>
<td>PP in this sentence is modifying the noun ‘tear’ whose absence does not make sentence incomplete or ungrammatical.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prepositional phrases being mostly modifier of nouns and verbs carry additional information in the sentence. The above instances of the phrases showed that clauses convey complete meaning without PP and are different from the complements whose presence is necessary in delivering the message of the content. Adjunct is not an argument and they act as adverbial phrases to indicate the time, place, frequency, or degree of the constituents they modify.

1. ...agent gestured with his head to the blackness of a door
2. ...she felt cold and bruised and damp as she lay on the floor of the room on the other side
3. ...the beach was fronted by a beach club, with bars and tables
4. ...one is setting up a video camera on a tripod
5. ...a pale-skinned man with light-brown hair came out of the club
6. ...used to feed it after school
7. ...and pulls my head up by the hair.
8. ...a great draw for tourists in the summer
9. ...They take me into a house with paint peeling off the walls
10. ...and so they sat in that crowded room with a frightened couple

Prepositional phrases being an adjunct are related to the modification of the verbs and nouns and taking a postmodifying position and comes after the object or subject to which they modify. While being adjunct of place, they may come at the start of the clause in premodifying position.

a. In this group, everyone was foreign
b. In their apartment, they told Saeed’s father the potential good news
c. On one occasion, the militants came
d. As they hurried home, Saeed and Nadia looked

Table 3: Total frequency of PP adjuncts and complements in both stories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Story name</th>
<th>PP Complements</th>
<th>PP Adjuncts</th>
<th>Total frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Of Windows and doors</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>Complements:36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Adjuncts:63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A beheading</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Complements:52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Adjuncts:47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These examples from the short story ‘Of Window and Door’ is in accordance with the proposition that the prepositional phrases being an adjunct of place comes usually at the start of the clause.
Table 4: Difference between complements and adjuncts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Complements</th>
<th>Adjuncts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An element in a clause which completes the predicate of sentence structure.</td>
<td>An element in a clause, which amplifies the meaning of sentence structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete the meaning of its head</td>
<td>Modifies the meaning of its head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The same complements have radically different effects with variant heads.</td>
<td>Same adjunct with different head can modify the meaning in the same way semantically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They lack the property of mobility and do not have supplemental nature.</td>
<td>They have supplemental nature and have property of mobility.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complements come directly after the verb or noun they modify

- ...‘desperately wanted to leave his city’
- ...‘as amounting to the loss of a home’
- ...‘words are just dribbling out of my mouth’

Adjuncts do not necessarily come after the verbs or nouns they modify.

- ...‘the militants came, banging on the front door in the middle of the night’
- ...‘featuring an announcer with a deep and unnervingly sexy voice’
- ...‘see the long knife in his hand’

Figure 1: PP Complements in a tree diagram: 'Neighborhods fell to the militant'

Explanation: In this sentence, 'Neighborhods' comes at the specifier position and inflection tells that this sentence is 2nd plural past tense. PP 'to the militant' is a complement of the verb 'fell' and that's why it is sister to the V and daughter to V bar.
Figure 2: PP Complements in a tree diagram: 'Put on some clothes'

Explanation: In this sentence, PP 'on some clothes' is a complement of the verb because 'put' is a transitive verb and take direct object for completion of sentence. PP is sister to the V and daughter to the V bar in a tree diagram.

Figure 3: PP Adjuncts in a tree diagram: 'The agent gestured with his hand'

Explanation: 'The' is a determiner and 'agent' is a noun, sister of I bar, and daughter of IP. Inflection tells that sentence is 2nd singular past tense. PP 'with his hand' is an adjunct phrase and acting as an optional element. So, it is sister and daughter to the V bar. DP 'his hand' is the complement of P 'with' that's why it is the daughter of the P bar and sister to P.
Figure 4: PP Adjuncts in a tree diagram: ‘One is setting up a video on a tripod’

Explanation: In this sentence, PP ‘on a tripod’ is adjunct because it is sister and daughter to the V bar. Its absence does not affect the grammar of sentence.

Figure 5: PP Adjuncts in a tree diagram: ‘They take me into a house with paint peeling off the walls’

Explanation: In this sentence, PP ‘with paint peeling off the walls’ is an adjunct that is sister and daughter of V bar.
3.1 Adverbial Phrases

Being a complex structure, adverbs are generally classified according to the meaning and position in the clauses. The syntactic and semantic behavior of the adverbs is determined by their position in the clause. And the inaccurate position can render the sentence ungrammatical. Bing (1989) defined the adverb as having the ability to modify the verbs, adjectives, and adverb by describing actions, states, or qualities. The following considerations are given by Bing regarding the adverb position in the clause.

The adverb of frequency is positioned usually after the verb is and before the main verb.

1. Nadia would never be able to determine
2. Saeed’s father went each day to the home of a cousin
3. Some people claimed to know people

The adverb of frequency is a postmodifier and comes after the ‘be’ verb to which it modifies. The examples above demonstrate that placement of frequency adverb which comes usually before the verb ‘be’ as in ‘Nadia would never be able’

The adverb of frequency ‘never’ comes before the verb is and acting as a premodifier. It also comes after the main verb like in ‘Saeed's father went each day’.

In this clause, the adverb of frequency ‘each day’ comes after the main verb ‘went’ and acting as post modifier in the clause. It goes between the auxiliary and the main verb. Negative adverbs such as never, rarely, seldom do not come in negative sentences and are mostly used with the present simple tense.

Adverbial of times in the form of prepositional phrases comes frequently at the end or beginning of the sentence.

1. I used to feed it after school
2. It was said in those days
3. ...who had not considered the order of their departure until that moment

As the militants secured the city, extinguishing the last large salients of resistance

Adverb of time in prepositional phrases form come at the beginning and end of the clause to modify the verb. Different positions of adverbs in sentences occupy different functions (Parrot, 2000). Usually, the adverb of time is placed after the object and verb. The adverb of place is positioned before time adverbial and after the verb and its complements.

1. They passed a body dangling from a signpost and could barely smell it until they were downwind when the odor became almost unbearable
2. Already there’s the sound of men running up the wooden stairs.
3. ...so that Saeed’s mother’s mental map of the city where she had spent her entire life now resembled an old quilt

Adverb of place inform us about the place where something happens and they are placed after the verb or main clause to which they modify. They do not modify the adjective or adverb in the clause. Adverbial of manner is not placed between the verb and its object and positioned before or after the verbs they modify.
1. My mouth doesn’t work properly so I have to speak slowly.
2. Neighborhoods fell to the militants in startlingly quick succession
3. Nadia resided alone

Adverbs of manner are usually placed after the main verb. Adverbs such as well, badly, hard and fast are always placed after the main verb. In the case of an object of a verb, the adverb of manner is placed after the object and not between the object and the verb.

In the presence of another adverbial clause at the end of the sentence, the adverbial clause of time will be at the start of the sentence

1. The following night, or perhaps the night after that, Saeed entered Nadia’s room and they were unchaste there for the first time
2. When it’s already hurting and you know it’s going to hurt more and you just wait and try to think of mind tricks to make it hurt less.
3. When she’d had enough electricity to charge her backup battery

Domain adverbs restrict the meaning of the sentence by exploring the specific domain to which the word or clause belongs to. Carter, Hughes, and McCarthy (2000) and Maclin (1996) also provided the rules for correct adverbial use.

- Generally, adverb comes after the verb or object in a sentence.
  
  I want to say it loudly.
  
  In this clause, 'loudly' comes after the main verb 'say'.

- Other adverbs are placed before adverb of reason.
  
  ...though he could not recall the last instance he had slept alone, and for this reason, the room was no longer completely familiar to him. In this clause, the adverb of reason 'for this reason' is placed after the adverb of time 'last instance'.

- Adverb of manner usually comes before the adverb of place.
  
  ...who spoke slowly and deliberately, and claimed in a decelerated but almost raplike cadence that the fall of the city was imminent

Adverbs may play role in separating the verb and object to avoid ambiguity or to produce a dramatic effect and create suspense. There is an argument that the placement of adverb between the main verb and a direct object results in an ungrammatical sentence (Maclin 1996; Gethin 1990; Carter, Hughes, and McCarthy, 2000; Swan 2006). The syntactic function of adverbial clauses is classified according to their role in the clauses. According to the analysis, the researcher has randomly chosen 146 instances of adverbial clauses in a short story. Adverbial clause of time is frequently used. It shows the writer's particular focus on when the action happened in the past or present time. Adverbial clauses of time are an indication of the particular moment and are usually placed between the sentences as a separate clause to modify the verb. Use of 'when and while' are frequently identified in these clauses.

1. ...their homes remained for a while in government-controlled neighborhoods,
2. They had met three months earlier, when the city was not yet openly at war.
3. When she’d had enough electricity to charge her backup battery

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The adverb of places modifies the nouns and verbs by explaining further mostly about their place. The positioning of the adverbial clause of the place is mostly in the middle or end of the sentence.

1. ...the shop where one bought cigarette
2. Saeed asked where the door was and where it led to
3. ...both hear the shouting downstairs

The adverb of manner is describing how a certain thing has happened or in which way. Selected adverbial phrases and clauses show that this frequently modifies the preceding nouns or verbs by elaborating on the manner of its occurrence.

1. She remembered the boy as shy
2. ...who spoke slowly and deliberately,
3. ...want to say it loudly

Adverbial clauses of manner are modifying the nouns by demonstrating frequently their likeliness with some quality and the way something happened. It usually begins with 'as though', 'as if', 'like' to tell the manner and also modify the verb by adding more information about it. Adverb of frequency in the selected adverbs and adverbial clauses are used to tell the frequency of something mostly in indefinite terms by not specifying the exact time frame. By being at the start, middle, or end position, the adverbial clause of the frequency is exploring the numerous occurrences of a specified action.

1. I've never written
2. Saeed had once more asked her to move in with him and his family
3. Some people claimed to know people who knew people who had been through such doors.

Adverb of degree answers the questions of how much, how little, or how many. It is placed before the adverb, adjective for their modification.

1. ...many colors and hues but mostly falling within a band of brown that ranged from dark chocolate to milky tea
2. Most people thought these rumors to be nonsense
3. How many men is she going to sleep?

Adverbial clauses of degree from the text are describing the intensity of adjective, adverb, and nouns. They modify the intensity of an adverb by expressing 'to what extent'.

Table 5: Total number of adverbial types in ‘Of windows and doors’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Adverbs</th>
<th>Adverb of time</th>
<th>Adverb of manner</th>
<th>Adverb of degree</th>
<th>Adverb of frequency</th>
<th>Adverb of place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total:146</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage %</td>
<td>30.%</td>
<td>27.%</td>
<td>23.%</td>
<td>13.%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6. Total number of adverbial types in ‘A beheading’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Adverbs</th>
<th>Adverb of time</th>
<th>Adverb of manner</th>
<th>Adverb of degree</th>
<th>Adverb of frequency</th>
<th>Adverb of place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total: 39</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage %</td>
<td>30.7%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.0 CONCLUSION

It can be concluded from the analysis that complements and adjuncts play a different role in a clause that's why they are differently treated in X bar theory whereas the complements act as postmodifiers whose presence is necessary to complete the meaning of the clause. Adjuncts act as pre and post modifier whose absence does not affect the sentence structure. In 'Of windows and doors', there are more adjuncts than in the 'A beheading' where complements are frequently present. It shows that the writer has used an exploratory way of demonstrating the incidents in one story and focused on the required information in a second story by avoiding giving additional information. The placement of some adverbial phrases is unique in the sense that they are fixed and tell us about the verb and noun. Among all the adverbial types, the phrases of time adverbial are frequently present in both stories. All the prepositional phrases and adverbial phrases in a story tell more elaborately about the character's perception, attitude, and places by modifying the preceding or following constituents. Application of X bar theory on the complements and adjuncts has shown that they are treated differently in the tree diagram where the complements are sister to X and daughter to X bar while adjuncts are sister and daughter to X bar.

REFERENCES


