

An Analysis of the Theta Role of the Verbs Give, Bring, and Take

Moh. Gufron^a,

^a English Lecturer, Universitas Nahdlatul Wathan Mataram, rajabulgufron.id@gmail.com

Sri Handani^b

^b English Students, Universitas Nahdlatul Wathan Mataram

Muh Junaidi^c

^c English Lecturer, Universitas Nahdlatul Wathan Mataram, muhjunaidi13@gmail.com

Abstract

The purpose of this research paper is expected to be beneficial to give knowledge and information about the theta role of verbs give, bring, and take in the 'at the first sight' novel by Stephen J. Cannell, specifically for beginners who study grammar and vocabulary that use the principle of theta role. This research used the descriptive analysis method. It is a method that is used with the description of something factual and continued with analysis. The results show that verb give has five theta roles: agent, theme, experience, locative, and recipient; verb bring has three theta roles: agent, theme, and experiencer; and verb take has eight theta roles: agent, theme, locative, goal, source, experience, beneficiary, and force. Those are four types; they are transitive, ditransitive, idiomatic, and metaphor.

Keywords: *Theta Role of the Verb, Give, Bring, Take, Novel*

INTRODUCTION

A novel is a long fictional story that describes personal human experiences. In the modern era, the novel is typically written in literary prose. The innovations in printing and the introduction of cheap paper in the 15th century aided the development of the prose novel at this time. The most frequently cited distinction between novels and historiography is fiction. However, this can be a difficult criterion to meet. Throughout the early modern period, authors of historical narratives would frequently include inventions

based on traditional beliefs to establish a passage of text or to lend credibility to an opinion. Historians would also create and write speeches for educational purposes. In contrast, a novel can depict the social, political, and personal realities of a place and time with clarity and detail not found in historical works. The novel is a fiction genre that can be defined as the art of contriving, through the written word, representations of human life that instruct, divert, or both. (Britannica). A novel is a piece of writing with

a long, complex story that has both internal and external parts (Hendy 1989:58–59).

Novels, like other forms of prose, have complex structures that are typically comprised of several elements such as theme, situation, story, character, and language (Rahmanto 1988:70). A novel is a long narrative that describes or tells the story of human life. Character, theme, characterization, plot, setting, symbol, irony, point of view, and so on are all part of it. Characterization is the process by which a writer gives a characteristic to a character. It can be direct or indirect. A character is a person, animal, or thing who appears in a story and plays a role in it. The plot is the sequence of events that comprise the story.

The Theta role theory is a generative grammar theory that takes a multidimensional look at sentences and their constituents by assigning different roles to the arguments in a sentence. Thematic role refers to the thematic relationship that exists between NPs (noun phrase syntactic structure) and the predicate. It is occasionally demonstrated that the relationship between morphological setting and syntactic realization of a sentence is intricate.

The Theta role is the underlying relationship between sentence or argument

participants, as they are referred to in theta descriptions, and the main verb in clauses and sentences. Thematic roles are the roles that arguments play in a state (Weschler2005:1). A thematic role is a collection of thematic relations associated with a specific argument that is assigned one and only one theta role known as a noun phrase (NP). After figuring out the argument, Maisarah, Khadim, K.A., and Veesar, Z.A. (2016:52) look at the predicate that goes with it.

In conventional formulations of government and binding theory (Chomsky 1981), two distinct systems of principles underpin the Theta Theory and the Binding Theory. The semantic relationships that exist between arguments and predicates are described by the theta principles. Implementing the lexical properties of heads syntactically Whereas the lexicon determines the theta-marking properties of lexical heads (predicators), theta theory is a uniqueness condition on theta role assignment that forces the lexicon's requirements to be projected into the syntax. The standard theta-criterion formulation connects roles to arguments. Theta roles are participant roles that are associated with a predicate; the predicate can be a verb, an adjective, a preposition, or a noun. The Theta role is a formal way to show

the structure of syntactic arguments, such as how many and what kind of noun phrases a given verb needs.

Since the Greek letter 'theta' corresponds to the letter th, it has also become standard practice to shorten the expression thematic role to theta role by some and thayta role by others. (Radford 2009, p. 191) The range of expressions that can be used for a given argument function depends on the role that argument plays in terms of its predicate's theme.

The Theta role, in my opinion, is a grouping of words in sentence structure that is played by a given argument in relation to its predicate. The theta role in sentence structure can be found not only in writing but also in everyday interactions, such as in Stephen J. Cannell's novel *At First Sight*, which depicts human life in the United States. There are numerous theta roles of verbs in this novel, including give, bring, and take. Theta role analysis requires not only a large vocabulary but also grammar and semantic knowledge in order to understand word categories and the meaning of sentences, which becomes a challenge for the writer. So, the writer was interested in analyzing the theta role of verbs give, bring, and take in Stephen J. Cannell's novel *At First Sight*.

The writer chose Stephen J. Cannell's novel *At First Sight* for analysis because the language used in it is interesting and makes it easier for us to understand. The language used in this novel is the same language we use in our daily interactions. The writer had read a few studies on theta roles, but there is no researcher who analyzes theta roles in Stephen J. Cannell's novel *At First Sight*. So, at first glance, a novel appears to be the best option for research. Thus, the researcher wants to know the theta role of the verbs give, bring, and take in the novel while conducting this research.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Novel

The novel is a fiction genre that can be defined as the art of creating, through written words, representations of human life that instruct, divert, or both (Britannica). A novel is a lengthy fictional narrative that describes in detail human experiences. A literary prose style is commonly used in modern novels. Hedy (1989:58-59) defines a novel as a work of literature that contains both intrinsic and extrinsic elements in a long and broad story (Hendy 1989:58-59). Novels, like other forms of prose, have complicated structures and are usually made up of many parts, such as a

theme, setting, story, characters, and language (Rahmanto 1988:70).

A Fictional Narrative

Functionality is the most commonly cited as distinguishing novels from historiography. Nevertheless, this can be a problematic criterion. During the modern era, people who wrote about history often made up things that were based on old beliefs. This helped them set up a passage or give their opinions more weight.

Theta Role

Thematic role is one aspect of semantic interpretation which involves the roles these references to NPs play in the situation described by the sentences. For instance:

My uncle went home for waiting the guest and his wife.

The sentence would be impossible to understand if we couldn't identify 'my uncle' as the person who goes to my house to wait on someone, 'the guest and his wife' as the people who are waited on, and so on. The meaning of a sentence can be determined by determining the theta role of each element in the sentence. The illustration above conveys the idea that theta roles are important in language comprehension. Thus, the form thematic role or theta role is used to describe

the role of a specific entity in an event (O'Grady 1996:286).

In research spanning half a century, linguists have observed a universal topology of semantic role play by arguments in relation to their predicates, beginning with the pioneering work of Guber (1965), Fillmore (1968), and Jackendoff (1972). Several terms are used to describe the theta roles:

Roles	Gloss	Example
Theme	Entity instigating some action	<i>Mary</i> fell over.
Agent	Entity instigating some action	<i>Debbie</i> killed Harry.
Experiencer	Entity experiencing psychological state.	<i>I</i> like syntax.
Locative	Place in which something is situated or take places	He did it <i>under the bed</i> .
Goal	Entity representing the destination of some other entity	John went <i>home</i> .
Source	Entity from	He returned

	which something moves	<i>from Paris.</i>
Instrument	Means used to perform some action	He hit with <i>a hammer.</i>

We can illustrate how the terminology above can be used to describe the semantic roles played by argument in terms of the following examples:

- a. **The FBI** [AGENT] arrested **Larry Luckess** [THEME].
- b. **The suspect** [GOAL] received **a caution** [THEME].
- c. **The audience** [EXPERIENCER] enjoyed **the play** [THEME].
- d. **The president** [THEME] went **to Boston** [GOAL].
- e. **They** [THEME] stayed **in a hotel** [LOCATIVE].
- f. **The noise** [THEME] came **from the house** [SOURCE].

From these examples, the THEME role is a central one. It has become common over the past two decades to refer to the relevant semantic role as theta roles, and from the time that the Greek letter (= *theta*) became standard practice to abbreviate the thematic role to the theta role.

Thematic relations (like agency and theme) play a central role in linguistic phenomena in the description of language. For instance, it has been argued that additional types of adverb are thematically determined. Then, Gruber (1976) argues that the adverb *deliberately* must be connected with an agent argument:

- a. John (Agent) *deliberately* rolled the ball down the hill.
- b. The ball (Theme) *deliberately* rolled down the hill.

Fillmore (1972) argues that the adverb *personally* must be connected with an EXPERIENCER.

- a. **Personally**, your proposal does not interest *me* (Experience).
- b. **Personality**, you *hit me* (Theme).

Chomsky (1981) suggested the thematic properties of arguments are the effect of a principle of Universal Grammar traditionally showed as the $\emptyset$ -criterion and outlined below:

“Each argument bears one and only one $\emptyset$ -role, and each $\emptyset$ -role is assigned to one and only one argument.”

The arguments come to be assigned theta roles for example; *The police have arrested the suspect*. The suspect is the complement of

the verb *arrested* merge with their complements.

Theta roles are assigned to arguments in appropriate with the hypothesis below:

Predicate Internal Theta Marking Hypothesis (PITMH)

An argument is theta-marked (i.e. assigned a theta-role) via merger with a predicate.

If we assume the subjects originate as arguments of verbs this hypothesis will also account for the theta-marking of subject. For example; *The police have arrested the suspect.*

The verb *arrested* merges with its direct-object complement *the suspect* (merging the determiner *the* with the noun *suspect* is DP form). In accordance with PITMH, the object *suspect* will be theta-marked via merger with the verbal predicate *arrested*. If the lexical entry for the verb *arrest* that mean the complement plays the theta role of THEME argument of *arrest*, connecting the verb *arrested* with its complement *the suspect* the result is the *suspect* being assigned the theta role of THEME argument of *arrested*.

Fillmore (1968) and Gruber (1965) postulate a finite set of underlying categories of theta roles that serve to combine the semantic and syntactic levels. According to Fillmore (1968:20), it is a case where there is an "underlying syntactic-semantic

relationship". Semantic identification begins by pointing to intuitive natural classes based on concept states, whereas syntactic identification is accomplished by demonstrating how to convert grammatical distinctions in ways with nominals in syntax. Fillmore (1968:25-25) suggests several cases: agentive, dative, instrumental, factive, locative, objective (sentential and nominal), benefactive, and temporal. Gruber (1965; 1966) postulates a set of thematic roles, naturally based on verbs of motion.

This prelexical categorical structure is deeper than any structure in syntax. This structure explains the basis of syntactic structure and sometimes explains the meaning relations between the parts of a sentence. The verbs are the main elements in the prelexical structure, and the other elements are given labels or roles suitable for particular verbs. The basic role is the theme, and the other labels are location, source, goal, and agent. There are several thematic relations by Jackendoff (1972):

- a. Agent - an NP expressing will toward the action;
- b. Theme - for verbs of motion: the moving object, for verbs of location: the thing which is located;

- c. Location - the NP (usually within a PP) expressing location;
 - d. Source - the initial position of the theme;
 - e. Goal - the final destination of the theme;
 - f. Experience - the individual who feels or perceived the event;
 - g. Percept - an entity which is experienced or perceived;
 - h. Patient - an entity which undergoes an action;
 - i. Instrument - the object with which the action is performed;
 - j. Benefactive- an entity for whose benefit the event took place.
- during the merge process. Thematic roles are a collection of thematic relations associated with a specific argument, and each argument is assigned one and only one theta role in the theta role criteria. The argument, which is also known as a noun phrase (NP), once the argument is identified, and the predicate connected to the argument is analyzed. (Weschler, 2006).

The Theta role theory is one of the generative grammar theories that takes another multi-dimensional look at the sentence and its constituents by assuming different roles for the arguments contained in a sentence. The thematic role is the thematic relation between NPS (noun phrase syntactic structure) and the predicate. The relationship between morphological setting, syntactic realization, and overall semantic realization of a sentence is occasionally demonstrated. The Theta role is the underlying relationship that the participants of a sentence or arguments, as they are called in theta descriptions, have with the main verb in clauses and sentences. The semantic roles played by arguments in a state are called thematic roles.

There are a lot of linguists who provide detailed descriptions and explanations of the Theta roles. Radford (2009), Carnie (2007), and Van Valin and Lapola (1997) have

According to Luraghi and Parodi (2008), the thematic roles are expressed through the symbol role, and they mentioned that the term theta roles refers to the semantic roles. However, they express that in transformational generative grammar (TGG), the relations of semantics between verbs and their arguments are already indicated in terms of theta roles. To further analyze this item, a theta role is a semantic role that has an NP or DP by default. These NPs and DPs might assume the roles of agent, patient, theme, experience, and beneficiary. It is clear that the argument assumes its specific thematic role

all discussed theta roles of this type. With regard to the thematic relation, Radford (2009) states that it is crucial to know predicates and arguments. In his opinion, the predicate is an expression denoting an action or event, while the argument is an expression expressing a participant in the relevant activity or event. Furthermore, the participants of a verb are usually its subject and complement, which can be a direct object or both direct and indirect objects. He also explained the types of theta roles that are universally considered by most linguists. These roles are:

Agent

An agent is the entity investigating some performance or action that is expressed by the verb. This also denotes the thematic relation in which the arguments cause the action with deliberation. An agent is a participant that causes something to happen. The agent gives information about causing an event to occur. For example, below:

Richard visits the Mall.

The subject of this sentence is an agent.

Experiencer

An experiencer is something that experiences some psychological state expressed by the verb. For example,

John likes you.

John, as the subject in that sentence, is the experiencer.

Theme

A theme is something that undergoes the effect of some action. The theme is something that directly receives the action of the verb. For example,

The butterflies are hovering above the lake.

The *butterflies* in that sentence are the theta roles of the theme.

Goal

The goal is the entity that is denoted by something moving. The goal is the activity expressed by the verb, which can be animate or inanimate. For instance,

Michael sent Marie a gift.

Marie is the theta role of the goal in the preceding sentence.

Source

The source is the entity which is denoted by something moving and the activity expressed by the verb. Sometimes, source and goal are put together in the sentence. For example,

Mike ran away from the rail station.

From the above sentence, the argument *rail station* is the source, and in the preceding example, *Michael sent a present to Marie*. The argument *Marie* is the source.

Locative

The locative is the place where something occurs or the place in which something is situated or takes place. For instance,
George is currently seated in Tanjung Bias.

The argument of *Tanjung Bias* is the theta role of the locative.

Instrument

An instrument is something that is used to perform some actions or means that are used to do something. For example,
John killed them with a pencil.

The Theta role of the instrument is represented by the argument of a pencil in that sentence.

Beneficiary

The beneficiary is the one who benefits from the action. For example,

Sri works very hard on her proposal.

Jane cooked meat for dinner.

The argument *proposal* and *meat* are the theta beneficiaries.

Recipient

(Carnie 2007 pp. 221-222) argues that there is a special type of goal that is called a recipient, which occurs only with predicates that denote a change of possession. For example,

Angela gave the flower to Jessica.

Nana received a present from Julio.

In the first example, there are three arguments (*Angela, The Flower, and Jessica*). In the argument, *Angela* has the theta role of the recipient, and in the last example, *Nana* has the theta role of the recipient.

Effector

The effector is the person doing the action, which may or may not be willful. For example,

Baylor killed the dog accidentally.

Angela's new shock was bitten by a dog.

Baylor and A Dog are theta effectors based on those examples.

Force

Somewhat like instruments, but they cannot be manipulated, such as tornadoes, storms, and other acts of God. For example,
The earthquake is broking all the houses.

In that example, *the earthquake* has the theta role of force.

Patient/Theme

A patient is a thing that is in a state or condition or undergoing a change of state or condition. while the theme is things that are located or undergoing a change of location (motion). The theta role argument can also be linked to the lexical approach.

The lexical approach challenges the fundamentals of language, that is, grammar (structure) and vocabulary (words). It argues

that language consists of chunks that, when combined, produce a continuous, coherent text. The chunks are different kinds, and the other different basic types are identified. One of these is a single word, while the others are multi-word items such as collocation, expression, and so on.

For example,

A flood is breaking.

The boxes have been placed on the table.

From those examples, *a flood* has the theta role of the patient, and *the boxes* have the theta role of the theme.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research design in this research is descriptive analysis. The descriptive analysis method is the method that starts with a description of something factual and continues with analysis. Descriptive analysis is detailed information about something, which can be a noun, a place, or a person. The main source of data in this research is a novel. The title of that novel is "At First Sight" by Stephen J. Cannell, which consisted of 353 pages and was published in 2009 by Vanguard Press. The data collection that is used in this research is a library, that is, in the 'at the first sight' novel by Stephen J. Cannell. The writer was collecting the data from reading the novel. The writer gives a mark to the

sentences that contain the verb (give, bring, and take) and writes the sentences that have been marked in a book. The instrument of this research is the researcher herself. According to Vanderstop and Johnston 2009, "The best instrument for qualitative naturalistic inquiry is the human". Human is an instruments for collecting, interpreting, and analyzing data. The researcher's instrument function is to make it easier for the researcher in collecting data. The other instrument that was used in this research are books and pen these were used to write down the data that was gained. There are six steps that are used in analyzing the data: organizing and preparing the data; reading through all the data; categorizing the data; giving the descriptions; interrelating descriptions, and interpreting the meaning of the descriptions. The analysis of the theta role is based on the principles of the theta criterion. The principle states that each theta role has a particular theta function, and each argument is assigned one and only one theta role (Ali Umar Muhammad 2014:89). Finally, the data were analyzed using the analytical framework proposed by Radford (2009).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Theta Role of Verb Give

Transitive

1. I [Agent] could give less of a shit.
2. Give me [Theme] a lie detector list.
3. I [Experiencer] was at home [Locative] give or take half an hour.

Ditransitive

4. I [Agent] should give you [Theme] a quick personal history.
5. Give me [Theme] an extra cherry in the Mai Tai [Locative].
6. Give it [Theme] a rest, Chick [Agent].
7. Just give it [Theme] to me [Recipient] quick.

Metaphor

8. I [Agent] would give you [Recipient] some kind of glowing description [Theme].

Theta Role of Verb Bring

Transitive

9. I [Agent] said, bringing two semesters of junior college abnormal psychology [Theme] into play.
10. It [Experiencer] wouldn't bring Chandler [Theme] back.

Theta Role of Verb Take

Transitive

11. Let me [Theme] take a moment to describe it.

12. I [Agent] was trying to raise money to take bestmarket.com public [Theme].

13. The crew [Agent] will take you [Theme] of the plane in handcuffs [Locative].

14. It [Goal] takes fifteen minutes to get to Wall-greats from your eyes [Source].

15. He [Experiencer] didn't have to take a piss test [Theme].

16. She [Theme] spent in the Dojo [Locative] helped to take the rage away.

Ditransitive

17. She [Agent] is trying to take the blame for him [Recipient].

18. God [Agent] only takes those who [Theme] have finished their work [Benefactive].

19. I [Agent] will set it up for you both [Recipient] to take those polygraph test [Theme].

Idiom

20. I [Agent] am gonna take that time period around the killing.

Metaphor

21. He [Agent] could take my head [Theme] off.

22. I [Agent] would have taken a class a Wolfgang puck in Hollywood

[Locative] on how to evaluate great wines.

23. I [Agent] couldn't take my eyes [Theme] off.

24. She [Agent] takes my breath [Theme] away.

Discussion

The findings of the role of the verb give are transitive, ditransitive, and metaphorical. A transitive verb is a verb that can express a complete thought without necessarily exerting its action on an object. A transitive verb directs the action toward a person, a place, a thing, or an idea, which is called a direct object. A transitive verb must have a direct object to complete its meaning. A ditransitive verb is a verb that takes a subject and two objects, one of which takes both a direct object and an indirect object. A direct object is somebody or something that something is done to. And a person or thing that gets something as a result of an action is an indirect object.

In this novel, the author discovered three transitive verbs for verb give that are bound with some theta role argument, such as number one, which has the subject [I] as the theta role of the agent and the phrase [less of a shit] as the direct object of verb give. The writer also found nine ditransitive verbs. They

are from numbers four to twelve. It's also linked to some debate about the Theta role.

In number nine, for example, the subject [I] serves as theta role of agent, the direct object [the book] serves as theta role of theme, and the indirect object [Chick] serves as theta role of recipient. This case collaborates with Eni Maharsi's finding in the title "Thematic Role Assignment in English Sentences: A Quick Glance at an Interface between Syntax and Semantics." Her finding is in the following sentence:

25. The *professor* [Agent] is just giving his last lecture [Theme] to his student [Recipient].

The third is a metaphor. A metaphor is a form of figurative language. It is a rhetorical device in which an object, idea, or situation is referred to directly as something in a literal sense and referred to as something else in order to create a more imaginative figure of speech and description of something. The metaphor in this case is in number thirteen, in the form [some kind of glowing description]. The meaning is some clear or detailed description.

The findings of the theta role of verb bring only transitive verbs that are connected with some argument for theta role. For example, the subject [I] as theta role of agent and the direct object [two semesters of junior

college abnormal psychology] as theta role of theme.

The last is the theta role of the verb take. There are four types: first, transitive verbs; There are nine sentences with some different arguments for the theta role. For example, the subject [the crew] as theta agent, the direct object [you] as theta theme, and [in handcuffs] the name of a place as theta locative. The second is ditransitive. There are eight sentences with different arguments for the theta role. For example, the subject [The Attendant] as theta role of agent, the indirect object [me] as theta role of theme, and the direct object [the strom] as theta role of force because it is similar to but not the same as an instrument. The third is the idiom. Idioms are relatively fixed expressions where the meaning of the whole is not transparent from the meanings of the constituent words. To most people, an idiom is a picturesque expression that is marginal to natural language use; nothing could be farther from the truth. In this research, there is an idiom for the verb take; its meaning exists in [take around] means looking at or seeing something in detail. The last is metaphor; the forms [could take my head off] mean stop from thinking, [a Wolfgang puck's] means gangsters, [could not take my eyes off] means that she likes it so

much or wants to see it anytime, and [take my breath away] means stop breathing.

CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

Based on the research findings above, the researcher concludes that there are five theta roles of verb give: they are Agent, Theme, Experiencer, Locative, and Receptient; three theta roles of verb take: they are Agent, Theme, and Experiencer; and eight theta roles of verb take: they are Agent, Theme, Locative, Goal, Source, Experiencer, Benefactive, and Force. Those are four types: transitive, ditransitive, idiomatic, and metaphor. The most dominant roles in this research are agent and theme. It is related to Sri Lianingsih's finding in the title *a thematic role analysis of simple sentences found in the titles of China Daily Newspaper*.

Thematic roles are very useful for English teachers to explain sentence structures, noun phrases, and their roles in an event to beginners in depth. In the teaching process, especially for grammar and vocabulary that use theta role principles, the learners have to comprehend the theta role. This research can be used for that. It is also for beginners in understanding the text in reading comprehension.

REFERENCES

- Cannell, S.J.(2009).At The First Sight: a novel of obsession. New York: Vanguard Press.
- Carnie, A. (2007).Syntax: A Genenal Introduction. Backwell Publishers Ltd:USA.
- Cresswell, J.W. (2012). Edecatonal Research: Planning, Conducting and Evaluating Qualitative and Quantitative Research (4 thed). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Given, L.M. (2008). The Sage Enscyclopedia of Qualitative Research Method. Callifornia: Sage Publication,inc.
- Greenhalgh, F. (2001). Scientific Approah to Research Methodology. International Handbook of Research Effectiveness, PP. 55-1333.New York: Falmer Press.
- Hendy, Z. (1989). PelajaranSastra 2. Jakarta: Gramedia.
- Jackendoff, R. (1972). Semantic Interpretation in Generative Grammar. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Khadim, K.,dkk.(2016). Semantic analysis of theta roles of verbs in the mahmeri language. English review: journal of English education, 5(1), 49-70.
- Muhammad, A.U.(2014).An analysis of theta role of verbs in Hausa. Requirements for degree in master of linguistics. Faculty of languages and linguistics. Malaya University.
- Maharsi, E.(2015). Thematic Role Assignment in English Sentences: A quick glance at an interface between syntax and semantic. ISSN: 2407-0742.P.9.
- Radford, A.(2004).English Syntax: an introduction. New York: Cambridge University press.
- Radford, A.(2009). An introduction to English sentence structure. Cambridge: Cambridge university press.
- Rahmanto, B.(1988).Metode Structure. The Enscyclopedia of Language and Linguistics 2 nd edition: Elsevier.
- Stalmaszczyk, P. (1992).Theta roles and the theory of theta-binding. P.99.University of lodz.
- O'grady, W.(1996).Semantics: The Analysis of Meaning in Contemporary Linguistic. An Introduction. Edinbrugh: Pearson Education Limited.
- Vanderstoep, and Johnston.(2009).Research Methods for Real Life:

Blending. Qualitative and
Quantitative Approaches. San
Francisco: Jossey Bass.

[Http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/theta-role.](http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/theta-role)

[www.sfu.ca.>person<322.Theta.Role.htm.](http://www.sfu.ca/~person/322/Theta.Role.htm)

[Http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/novel.](http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/novel)

[Https://www.britannica.com/art/novel.](https://www.britannica.com/art/novel)