CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

The research entitled *An Analysis of Non-finite Verbs in English* aims to describe the kinds and functions of English Non-finite verbs. Furthermore, non-finite verb is classified into infinitive, participle, and gerund. Infinitive is classified into bare infinitive and to infinitive. Participle is further classified into present participle and past participle. Then, the functional slots usually filled by non-finite verbs are subject, object, complement, and modifier.

This research uses descriptive method. The source of the data is taken from the English novel *Twilight* written by Stephenie Meyer. The population of this research is all the sentences containing non-finite verbs. There are 97 data of non-finite verbs in this analysis. The technique in this analysis applies total sampling to obtain the samples. It means that the whole number of population from the list of data is analyzed, and the result is served in this thesis.

Furthermore, based on the data in this analysis, there are three kinds of non-finite verbs, namely infinitives, participles, and gerund. The data analysis shows that 45 data (46.39%) are infinitives which consist of 15 data (15.46%) as bare infinitive and 30 data (30.93%) as to infinitive. Next, 29 data (29.90%) are participles which consist of 17 data (17.53%) as present participle and 12 data (12.37%) as past participle. And the last, 23 data (23.71%) are gerund.

The result of the analysis shows that non-finite verbs function as subject, object, complement, and modifier. The data analysis indicates that 6 data (*to*

infinitive and *gerund*) (6.19%) function as subject in sentence. Further, 21 data (*to infinitive* and *gerund*) (21.65%) function as object in sentence which consist of 13 data (*to infinitive* and *gerund*) (13.40%) as direct object and 8 data (*gerund*) (8.25%) as object of preposition. Next, 13 data (*to infinitive, present participle, and past participle*) (13.40%) function as complement in sentence which include 2 data (*to infinitive* and *gerund*) (2.06%) as subjective complement and 11 data (*to infinitive, present participle, and past participle*) (11.34%) as objective complement. Furthermore, 25 data (*to infinitive, present participle, and past participle*) (25.77%) function as modifier in sentence included 5 data (*to infinitive, present participle, and past participle*) (5.15%) as modifier of pro(noun), 13 data (*to infinitive*) (13.40%) as modifier of verb, 6 data (*to infinitive*) (6.19%) as modifier of adjective, 1 datum (*to infinitive*) (1.03%) is modifier of adverb, and 1 datum (*to infinitive*) (1.03%) is modifier of sentence.

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