A PORTRAYAL OF FUNCTIONS OF “HAVE” IN JOHN STEINBECK’S NOVEL “THE PEARL”

A THESIS

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FACULTY OF LETTERS
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
MEDAN
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I, Ebda Gustining. AS, declare that I am the sole author of this thesis. Except where reference is made in the text of this thesis. This thesis contains no material published else where or in part from a thesis by which I have qualified or award another degree.

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ABSTRAK

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Secondly, I would like to express my appreciation to those who have given me advice, lovely, spirit and help in accomplishing my thesis.

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Medan, 24 June 2007

The Writer,

Ebda Gustining. AS
Reg. No: 070721018
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REFERENCES
I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

English Language is a universal language, so people should know how to interact either actively or passively. As the writer knows grammar also support people to understand about English in writing or communication therefore she chooses to analyze in the scope of “Have”.

“Language is means, if we have more means, we have more things, therefore, master means, it means master the ways or methods how to reach something” (Kardimih, 2004: v). In mastering English written, Grammar has an important thing especially in business side even in purpose of academic. Therefore, the writer wants to explain about the Functions of “Have” which are found out in John Steinbeck’s Novel as the part of grammar which are exactly needed by readers or other English learners.

The writer considers this title is interesting, not only in her but also for readers and the other English learners because she assumes that students are still less understanding about functions of “Have” and its kinds in building a sentence. For examples, functions of “Have” have more than one meaning such as memiliki, sudah, menyuruh (meminta/memerintah), harus, jika, orang yang punya, and others special usage which are going to be described in this thesis.

To understand function of “Have”, the writer gives some examples in sentences which are consist of function of “Have” as full verb, auxiliary verb, causative verb, inversion, noun and special usages. It is why that the writer
chooses this title to describe it in detail. The writer also prepares the examples of each kind to make this thesis easier to be understood.

Example:

“Had the Have near my house has had many things; he would have had someone who has to be responsible manage one of the companies.”

These are the others examples of using “Have”:

a. Mrs. Nora has her baby at Pirngadi hospital (has: give birth to)

b. I always have fried rice for breakfast (have: eat)

c. Oh…. She has a very bad influenza (suffer: menderita)

Notes:

1. Special Usage (Inversion : jika)
2. Special Usage (Noun : orang yang punya)
3. Auxiliary verb (telah)
4. Full verb (memiliki)
5. Auxiliary verb (telah)
6. Causative verb (mendeminkan)
7. Auxiliary verb (obligation : harus)
8. Special usage (melahirkan)
9. Special usage (makan)
10. Special usage (menderita)

In this writing, the writer describes detail of functions of “Have” in each kind. “Have” can be function as full verb, auxiliary verb, causative verb, inversion, noun and special usages. These kinds which the writer wants to find out in John Steinbeck’s Novel classify them with
1.2 Problems of the Study

The writer finds the problems of study s follow:

1. What is the most dominant of using the functions of “Have” in John Steinbeck’s?

2. How is the classification of functions of “Have” based on finding out in John Steinbeck’s?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The writer hopes the problems above can be accomplishing by these objectives:

1. To find out “Have” and its functions in John Steinbeck’s Novel

2. Classify functions of “Have” in John Steinbeck’s Novel

3. To calculate the most dominant of functions of “Have” in John Steinbeck’s Novel

1.4 Scope of the Study

The function of “Have” has wide coverage because it has some different kinds of functions which are used in building a sentence. That is why the writer makes the scope of this analysis only to describe function of “Have” and find out them in John Steinbeck’s Novel then classify in each kind of functions of “Have”.
Finally, the writer calculates the most dominant of functions of “Have” that consist of 118 pages and 6 chapters in simplified John Steinbeck’s novel.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Since any work is expected to bring a positive result, therefore the significances of this study is to help the readers enrich and improve their knowledge about the functions of “Have’ in building a sentence besides it can be used as a reference for readers and whoever need it especially English learners to support their writing.

They also know that there are many sentences that related with “have” and its functions in John Steinbeck’s Novel then they can learn about grammar not only in grammar book but also in literary work like John Steinbeck’s Novel. As known, many writers of literary work just a little care about using grammar in their novel and others literary works that is why the writers prepare this John Steinbeck’s Novel to show function of “Have” as a part of grammatical study.
2. DESCRIPTION OF “HAVE”

2.1 VERB

Verb is one of Part of Speech that is very important in building a sentence. There are large study of verb which is should learn in order to be a master in English Grammar.

Verbs can be grouped into three major classes according to their ability to function as main verb or auxiliary verbs:

a. Lexical verb (ex: run, eat, think) the function only as main verb

b. Primary verbs (ex: be, have, do) can be function as both main verbs and auxiliary verbs.

c. Modal verbs (ex: can, shall, will, may, must) the function only as auxiliary verbs.

Examples:

- I think you are suitable to take the position (Lexical verb: main verb)
- We have actual information about the accident (Primary verb: main verb)
- They have learnt about Part of Speech (Primary verb: auxiliary verb)
- You must attend my invitation (Modal verb: auxiliary verb)
The three primary verbs be, have and do can serve as both main verb and auxiliary verb. The differ, however in there specific main and auxiliary functions

**Have:**

- *As a main verb*, have is one of the most common lexical verbs in English
- It has a particularly wide range of meanings
- *As an auxiliary*, have marks perfect aspect


Verbs provide the focal point of the clause. Verbs are words which do activities or action (action word), verbs tell us what happened. Verbs also can tell state of being (keadaan wujud) for example: to be, to have, to become (menjadi); to seem (tampaknya, kelihatannya).

Verb is a word that expresses action or otherwise helps to make a statement. Some verbs make a statement by expressing action. The action may be physical as in push, crush, throw and send. Or mental as in remember and believe.

Thomson (1986: 105) states “There are two classes of verbs in English:

1. The auxiliary verbs (auxiliaries): to be, to have, to do; can, could, may, might, must, ought, shall, should, will, would; to need to dare, and used.
2. All others verbs, which are may be called ordinary verb (full verb): to work, to sing, to pray

Kardimin (2004: 25) states “based on the functions in sentence, verb can be called as full verb or ordinary verb (kata kerja penuh), auxiliary verb (kata kerja Bantu), linking verb (kata kerja penghubung)”.

In English grammar there are some classifies of verb, they are:

1. Verb Based on the use are:
   a. Infinitive or Present Tense can be mentioned as a basic form or the first form (V1)
      Example: buy, play, see, think, do, go, etc
   b. Preterit or Past Tense can be mentioned as a past form or the second form (V2)
      Examples: bought, played, saw, thought, did, went, etc
   c. Past Participle can be mentioned as a perfect past form or the third form (V3)
      Example: bought, played, seen, thought, done, gone, etc

2. Verb based on time or the way to write are:
   a. Regular Verb (Kata Kerja Beraturan)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>V1</th>
<th>V2</th>
<th>V3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arrive</td>
<td>arrived</td>
<td>arrived</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mix</td>
<td>mixed</td>
<td>mixed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paint</td>
<td>painted</td>
<td>painted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Observe  observed  observe
Stop     stopped  stopped

b. Irregular Verb (Kata Kerja Tidak Beraturan)

Examples: Arise    Arose    Arisen
Befall     befell    befallen
Lie       lay       lain
Mistake   mistook   mistaken
Wear      wore      worn

3. Verb based on the objects are:

a. Transitive Verb (Kata Kerja transitif)

Verb which can be followed by the object

Examples: She drinks milk
          My sister draws the picture
          The thief stole money from the bank

b. Intransitive Verb (Kata Kerja Intransitif)

Verb which cannot be followed by the objects. It is usually followed by adverb either adverb of time, place, reason, manner etc

Examples: the policeman stands in front of office
          The little girl cries alone
          the moderator speak loudly
4. Verb based on the function in a sentence are:

a. Full verb or ordinary verb (Kata Kerja Penuh)

Examples: take, read, see, have type etc

b. Auxiliary verb (Kata Kerja Bantu)

Examples: is, am, are, do, does, did, can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will, would etc

c. Linking Verb (Kata Kerja Penghubung)

Verb which has function to combine between subject and pronoun or adjective that explain the subject itself.

Example: appear, become, feel, get, grow, look, remain, fall, seem, smell, turn, and run

- I feel sleepy
- The girl become rich
- The old man seems smart
- The receptionist over there looks nice
- Some food on the table smell good
2.2 THE FUNCTIONS OF “HAVE”

2.2.1 FULL VERB

Three verbs in English — *be, have, and do* — may function as both main verbs and as auxiliaries Quirk et al. (1985) refer to these verbs as *primary* verbs.

Verb performs two major functions in clauses: main verbs and auxiliary verb.

- Full verbs are the central element in a clause
- Auxiliary verbs qualify the meaning of the main verb

Full verb is verb which is used to show activity or action. This verb can stand alone and has full meaning without using “to”. Some of verbs are full verbs. Other terms, full verb is often called as an *ordinary verb, main verb, lexical verb, principal verb, meaningful verb and national verb* or called *verb* in daily activities.

“Have” is the word which is one of the functions as a full verb. Because “Have” is primary verb, we have not covered its use under our earlier discussion of lexical verbs. However, as a transitive main verb, “Have” is as common as the most common lexical verbs in English. “Have” is most common in conversation and
least common in academic prose, though “Have” is more common than any lexical verb.

For examples:

*Study*  
I *study* how to analyze the research

*Play*  
badminton players *play* badminton in indoor

*Watch*  
Society *watched* football match in field

*Cook*  
My mother *cooks* Italian Food for the party

The word “Have” can functions as both full verb and auxiliary verb. It is different with the examples above which are functions only as a full verb.

For examples:

*Have (full verb)*  
I *have* new information about him

*Have (auxiliary verb)*  
I *have* known the girl for three years.

Characteristics of full verb are:

1. The form can be changed based on context of sentence either cause of the subject or time effect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Past Tense</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have/Has</td>
<td>Had</td>
<td>Had</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write</td>
<td>Wrote</td>
<td>Written</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For examples:

- She *has* a colourful dress in the party
- They wrote their biodata in formulir form
• She *had* a husband and a child  
• We have a special food recipe for your party  
• She *has* blue eyes  
• Our house *has* six rooms

2. If full verb are used for interrogative or negative sentence, must use auxiliary verb *do, does, did*

For examples:

• Richa does not *has* enough money to pay school fee  
• The lecturers do not *force* their students to enter the classroom  
• Do you receive *money* from your parent?  
• Did they have any model question for next examination?

### 2.2.2. AUXILIARY VERB

Auxiliary verb which is also known as helping verb is located in the beginning of primary verb to show about time, grammatical variation and modus. Auxiliary verb cannot stand alone, it needs other verbs. As an auxiliary verb, have is the marker of perfect aspect, past tense *had* marks past tense and present *has/have* marks present perfect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>I have</td>
<td>We have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>You have</td>
<td>You have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>He/she/it has</td>
<td>They have</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“Have” is used if the subject are I, You, We, They. It is generally used to form sentence which are time form are Present Perfect Tense and Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

For examples:

- I have written a letter for you
- We have been teaching here for five years

“Has” is used if the subject are She, He, It. It is generally used to form sentence which are time form are Present Perfect Tense and Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

- He has bought a car
- She has been working here for ten years

“Had” is used for past time from have and has. It is used for all subjects. It is generally used to form sentence which are time form are Present Perfect Tense and Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

- She had paid when we left the restaurant
- They had been eating pizza when I came

*The girls have many books.* (have as a main verb)
The girls *have* helped many students. (*have* as an auxiliary)
Auxiliaries are verbs that typically precede the main verb in sentences. They are of limited number, contribute grammatical information to the verb complex, and are a closed class. Besides the three primary verbs, the other auxiliaries are *modals* which include *can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will,* and *would.* In addition to their restriction to functioning only as auxiliaries, modals can only occur in finite clauses and cannot be inflected for tense, number, or person.

*Note:* Contraction of had = d. *had* is the past form of “*have*” but in the idioms *had better* and *had best* that resemble an auxiliary verb, the meaning is not past but future or present in that their form never changes to show person or tense and that they cannot follow another verb in a phrase. In informal speech, people tend to omit *had,* especially with *had better,* as in *You better do it.* In formal contexts and in writing, however, *had* or its contraction must be preserved: *You had better do it* or *You’d better do it.*

For example:

- You had better see a dentist
- He had better marry somebody who is rich
- We had better speak English outside of class everyday
- She had better use dictionary when she writes
• You had better put cotton in your ears
• The old woman had better drink warm water

The negative of had better is had not better, and it often carries a warning of bad consequences.

For example:

• You had better not be late, you will get into a lot of trouble
• They had better not play in this rainy day, they will be sick
• You had better not allow your students to be noise, they will be lazy to study
• My friends had not wait me, they will be late to school
• The orphans had better not live on the street, they will have a bad childhood

Kardimin (2004:50) states that “Auxiliary Verb dapat juga dikatakan sebagai helping verb, special verb, pre-verb, special finite, atau syntactical operators”.

The combination of helping verbs with main verbs creates what are called *verb phrases or verb strings*. In the following sentence, "will have been" are helping or auxiliary verbs and "studying" is the main verb; the whole verb string is underlined:
• As of next August, I will have been studying chemistry for ten years.

Students should remember that adverbs and contracted forms are not, technically, part of the verb. In the sentence, "He has already started." the adverb already modifies the verb, but it is not really part of the verb. The same is true of the 'nt in "He hasn't started yet" (the adverb not, represented by the contracted n't, is not part of the verb, has started).

Hornby (1954: 1) states that “the term Auxiliary Verb (or Helping Verb) is applied to those verbs that are used in the formation of the sentences. The finites of “Have” are auxiliary when used to form the perfect tense”.

Examples: He has left, they have gone, and they had finished their work.”

The finites of “Have” below are not auxiliary:

• Have you any money?
• She has two brothers
• They had a good holiday
• I haven’t time

“Have” also used as interrogative auxiliary verb with a following pronoun to form tag questions.

Example: We haven't eaten dinner yet, have we?

Your wife hasn't been reading that nonsense, has she?

(“Has” as a full verb) He has some money, hasn't he?
2.2.2.1 OBLIGATION

The uses of 24 finites for these purposes are dealt with in those sections of this thesis that describe how to express such some concepts as:

- Ability (can, could)
- Possibility (may, might)
- Permission (may, might, can, could)
- Obligation (must, ought to, have to)

Hornby (1954:2) states that “24 finites are set out in the table below, at the right-hand side”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Non-Finite Form</th>
<th>Finite Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infinitive</td>
<td>Present Participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>be</td>
<td>being</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>having</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>doing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>12</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
One of the ways expressing the ideas of obligation and necessity. The ideas of obligation and necessity expressed more idiomatically by the use of the verbs “must” or “have to”. “Have to” is regularly used to express obligation and necessity. The construction with “have to” is very common for past and future time. In colloquial style “have got to” and “has got to” are used for “have to” and “has to”. “Had got to” is occasionally used for “had to”.

For examples:

- You have (got) to be there as soon as possible
- We have (got) to (must) answer all the questions
- I have (got) to leave soon

“To have” is also in combination with other modal verbs to express probability and possibility in the past.

- As an affirmative statement, to have can express how certain you are that something happened (when combined with an appropriate modal + have + a past participle): "Georgia must have left already." "Clinton might have known about the gifts." "They may have voted already."
- As a negative statement, a modal is combined with not + have + a past participle to express how certain you are that something did
not happen: "Clinton might not have known about the gifts." "I may not have been there at the time of the crime."

- To ask about possibility or probability in the past, a modal is combined with the subject + have + past participle: "Could Clinton have known about the gifts?"

- For short answers, a modal is combined with have: "Did Clinton know about this?" "I don't know. He may have." "The evidence is pretty positive. He must have."

*To have* (sometimes combined with *to get*) is used to express a logical inference:

- It's been raining all week; the basement *has* to be flooded by now.
- He hit his head on the doorway. He *has* got to be over seven feet tall!

*Have* is often combined with an infinitive to form an auxiliary whose meaning is similar to "must."

- I *have* to have a car like that!
- She *has* to pay her own tuition at college.
- He *has* to have been the first student to try that.
- I don't want to do this, but I *have* to
- Do you *have* to go so soon?
- You didn't *have* to do that, did you?
Note: *Have to, have got to* and *must* have basically the same meaning. They express the idea that something is necessary. *Have* to be used much more frequently than *must* in everyday speech and writing. “*Have got to*” is generally used only in informal speech and writing.

### 2.2.3 CAUSATIVE VERB

Causative verb means verbs that show something is done by someone or asking someone to do something either with request, forces, or payment. Causative verb consists of:

- Causative verb “*Have*” : Menyuruh
- Causative verb “*Make*” : Menyuruh
- Causative verb “*Let*” : Memperbolehkan
- Causative verb “*Help*” : Membantu
- Causative verb “*Get*” : Meminta

Beside as an auxiliary verb “*Have*” also has function as a causative verb. It may describe situation where we want someone else to do something for us.
Causative verb can be included of two parts:

2.2.3.1 Active Causative Verb

Object does activity based on subjects willing

Example:
- She will have them finish their work on time
- I have Farel clean the room
- The teachers have their students to study hard to prepare their UN

2.2.3.2 Passive Causative Verb

Subject wants someone to do something to another object.

Example:
- I have my name written
- They have their house renovated
- Maya has her red car returned back
- I must have my hair cut
• When are you going have that window mended?
• We're having the house painted

If the verb refers to something negative or unwanted, it has the same meaning as a passive sentence:

a. Jim had his car stolen last night. (= Jim's car was stolen)

b. They had their roof blown off in the storm. (= Their roof was blown off in the storm)

Note: In using Causative Verb “Have” stands without “to” but get must be followed by “to” (to-infinitive). If “Have” is followed with “to” and combined so, it is become “Have to” = must (harus).

2.2.4 SPECIAL USAGE

“Have” has many usages in building a sentence, therefore its function of “Have” itself is classified with the name special usages. Except the functions of “Have” which are explained above such as full verb, causative verb, noun, inversion function of “Have” as a special usage is more often used for daily conversation or oral speaking but it is also still find in some written texts

There are same functions of “Have” special usages as follow:

1. “Have” can be as eat/ take a meal (makan) have also can be used to mean “take” (food or drink, a bath / a lesson etc)

Examples: I have lunch at one o’clock
She has breakfast at 8 o’clock.

You have dinner at 7 o’clock

The children have snack

2. “Have” can be function as “receive”, “get” (menerima/memperoleh)

Examples: I usually have a big breakfast

We had a nice breakfast this morning

My father has a rest after lunch

I had a letter from my cousin

3. “Have” can be function as “feeling happy”

Examples: I hope you have a good time on your trip

Chaca had a good time when she was a child

The climbers have a good time when they went to the top of the mountain.

4. “Have” can be function as “suffer” of pain, illness and disability. Have also as suffer, hurt - feel pain or be in pain. Suffer, have, get - undergo (as of injuries and illnesses).

Examples: I have a fever

She has a cold

Rita has a joundice

My mother has a stomachache

She has arthritis

He had an insulin shock after eating three candy bars
She had a bruise on her leg.

5. “Have” can be function as “give a birth to”, “bear” (melahirkan)

Examples: She is going to have a baby

My aunty has her baby in Boloni Hospital

The old woman has a tiny baby

The couple always wanted to have children.

My wife is having the baby right now!

6. “Have” can be function as an idiom which means “hope” (semoga, selamat)

Examples: Have a nice day!

Have a good time!

Have a heart!

7. “Have” can be function as an idiom which means “take” (ambilah!)

Examples: Have a cigarette please!

Have a seat please!

Have your favorite menu please!

Have a book that you want!

8. “Have” can be function as an idiom too such as “to stop”, “cease”

Example: Have done with your quibbling!
Have done of your laughing!

Have done with your drawing the wall!

9. “Have” can be function as a noun; it means a person who possesses great material wealth such as:

- Rich person; wealthy person
- Affluent; an affluent person; a person who is financially well off; “the so-called emerging affluent”
- Croesus; a very wealthy man
- Fat cat - a wealthy and privileged person
- Man of means, rich man, wealthy man; a man who is wealthy
- Millionaires; a woman millionaire
- Plutocrat; someone who exercises power by virtue of wealth
- Millionaire; a person whose material wealth is valued at more than a million dollars
- Billionaire; a very rich person whose material wealth is valued at more than a billion dollars
- Multi-billionaire; a very rich person whose material wealth is valued at many billions of dollars

The haves and the have nots can be use to replace persons who have mentioned above

Examples: The haves help victims in Situ Gintung

The haves supply their help to Pundi Amal SCTV
The haves in front of my house give some help in building a mosque.

10. “Have” can be function as “Inversion” or “word order”. The most common word order of the core parts of sentences in English is:

Subject + Verb + Object (S + V + O)

The subject comes before the verb in all but a few situations. In these situations word order of the core parts is inverted and the verb is placed before the subject: just as it is in all direct questions. One of the parts of inversion is using “Have” in building a sentence. It can be found in conditional sentences type 3 without if or unless. It means if is changed by “Had”.

Examples:

- If he had known, he would have come.
  
  Had he known, he would have come.

- If he had gone to the doctor right away, he might have been alive today.
  
  Had he gone to the doctor right away, he might have been alive today.

- If they had prepared the examination, they would have passed it.
  
  Had they prepared the examination, they would have passed it.
3. METHODOLOGY RESEARCH

3.1 Research Method

This analysis method as an essential part of scientific studies in analyzing accurately and systematically. It is supported by some internet or library research then classifies “Have” which are found in John Steinbeck’s Novel to each functions that are described. Some library research support more the method of this thesis.

Description format purpose to describe, summarize conditions, situations, or variables which appear in society as an object of research.

Qualitative research is a loosely defined category of research designs or models, all of which elicit verbal, visual, tactile, olfactory, and gustatory data in the form of descriptive narratives like field notes, recordings, or other transcriptions from audio- and videotapes and other written records and pictures or films." Judith Preissle.

Corbin, Anselm Strauss (2005:5) states that Metode Kualitatif digunakan untuk mengungkap dan memahami sesuatu dibalik fenomena yang sedikitpun belum diketahui. metode ini dapat juga digunakan untuk mendapatkan wawasan tentang sesuatu yang baru sedikit diketahui. Demikian pula metode kualitatif dapat memberi rincian yang kompleks tentang fenomena yang sulit diugkapkan oleh metode kuantitatif.”

Nawawi, Hadari (1992: 209) states that penelitian Kualitatif dapat diartikan sebagai rangkaian atau proses menjaring informasi dari kondisi sewajarnya dalam kehidupan suatu objek, dihubungkan dengan
pemecahan suatu masalah baik dari sudut pandangan teoritis maupun praktis.”

Descriptive Qualitative also called interpretive research, naturalistic research, phenomenological research (meskipun ini disebut sebagai jenis dari penelitian kualitaif yang dipakai penelitian deskriptif). Descriptive Qualitative and Quantitative are combined in this thesis in order to find the real result of tabulation of object which are researched in form of percentage of each function of “Have” and then find out the most dominant of using “Have” in John Steinbeck’s Novel.

**Data Analysis** is a process of clarification, categorization, arrangement, elaboration; so that, collected data can be given description to answer research problem which are discussed in order to reach purpose of research. this analysis can be found in *Qualitative Research*

The steps of Data Analysis, such as:

1. Organize Data
2. Describe data become identity available for arranged
3. Data synthesis
4. Pattern searching
5. Find importantness
6. Decide which will be reported
3.2 Population and Sample

3.2.1 Population

Population comes from English word "population" which means amount of residents. It can be found in Quantitative Research because it needs tabulation. Therefore, if mentioned word "population", most people connect with problems, then at the next growth word "population" become very popular and applied in various sciences disciplines.

In research methodologies, word "population" is applied to mention as of clump or a group of object becoming research target. Therefore, Research population is overall (universum) from research object available for man, animal, plant, air, symptom, assessed, event, attitude and soon, so that these objects can become data source.

Based on Bungin, “Penelitian populasi dilihat dari penentuan sumber data terdiri dari populasi terbatas dan populasi tidak terhingga”.

This thesis involved of limited population because this population data source whose limitations are real quantitatively. Population: overall units becoming group or research object which expected can be applied in research.
3.2.2 Sample

Sample is also used to describe *Quantitative Research*.

Sample:

- Part of population which reality is checked
- Sample represents population (representative)
- If the sample of man called as responder

Determination of sample:

- Random / random: homogeneous characteristic
- Strata / stratified: ladder sample, in ladder have to be homogeneous
- Cluster: sample from regional identity / institution which in it also having to homogen
- Purposif: sample is adapted purpose of research
4. DESCRIPTION AND FINDING OF DATA

4.1 Description of data

I tabulated the word “Have/Has/Had” in John Steinbeck’s Novel in tabulation data as follow below:

1. The day *had* drawn only a pale wash of light (Ch I, pg, ln 2)
2. The rooster *had* been crowing for some time (Ch I, pg 1, ln 3)
3. Anything to eat *had* been overlooked (Ch I, pg 1, ln 6)
4. His people *had* once been great makers of songs (Ch I, pg 2, ln 2)
5. If he *had* been able to speak of it (Ch I, pg 2, ln 9)
6. he would *have* called it (Ch I, pg 2, ln 9)
7. Lion *had* dug for him (Ch I, pg 3, ln 19)
8. Yellow-gold spots where its eyebrows should *have* been (Ch I, pg 3, ln 23).
9. An ancient song that *had* only three notes (Ch I, pg 4, ln 6)
10. that was the only breakfast he *had* ever known (Ch I, pg 5, ln 11)
11. One incredible fiesta on cookies that *had* nearly kill him (pg 5, ln 12)
12. When Kino *had* finished (Ch I, pg 5, ln 13)
13. They *had* spoken once (Ch I, pg 5, ln 14)
14. A new song *had* come (Ch I, pg 6, ln 7)
15. Kino *had* it (Ch I, pg 7, ln9)
16. *Had* it in his finger (Ch I, pg 7, ln 9)
17. Juana *had* the baby in her arms now (Ch I, pg 7, ln 17)
18. The baby *has* been stung (Ch I, pg 8, ln 5)
19. He *had* more than he could do (Ch I, pg 9, ln8)
20. The thing *had* become a neighborhood affair (Ch I, pg 10, ln 3)
21. It *had* grown now (Ch I, pg 10, ln19)
22. How the baby *had* been stung by scorpion (Ch I, pg 10, ln 21)
23. they *had* seen his corpses (Ch I, pg 11, ln 18)
24. the first born—*has* been poisoned by the scorpion (Ch I, pg 13, ln6)
25. He *had* on his dressing grown (Ch I, pg 13, ln 14)
26. Red watered silk that *had* come from Paris (Ch I, pg 13, ln15)
27. He *had* been able to keep a mistress (Ch I, pg 14, ln 11)
28. *Have* I nothing better to do (Ch I, pg 14, ln 21)
29. *Has* he any money? (Ch I, pg 14, ln 24)
30. They never *have* any money (Ch I, pg 15, ln 1)
31. See if he *has* any money (Ch I, pg 15, ln 5)
32. *Have* you money to pay for the treatment (Ch I, pg 15, ln 7)
33. The doctor *has* gone (Ch I, pg 15, ln 17)
34. Sea bird that might *have* floated (Ch II, pg 18, ln 2)
35. So that sea and land *had* the sharp clarities (Ch II, pg 18, ln 7)
36. Kino’s grand father *had* brought it from Nayarit (Ch II, pg 19, ln 4)
37. The secret method that *had* also come to him (Ch II, pg 19, ln 10)
38. The doctor could have done (Ch II, pg 19, ln 25)
39. The stomach cramps had not come to Coyotito (Ch II, pg 20, ln 2)
40. Juana had sucked out the poison (Ch II, pg 20, ln 3)
41. But she had not sucked out her worry (Ch II, pg 20, ln 4)
42. She had not prayed directly (Ch II, pg 20, ln 5)
43. This was the bed that has raised The King of Spain (Ch II, pg 20, ln 23)
44. Had helped to pay for this wars (Ch II, pg 20, ln 25)
45. And had decorated the churches (Ch II, pg 20, ln 25)
46. Kino had two ropes (Ch II, pg 21, ln 19)
47. Kino’s people had sung (Ch II, pg 22, ln 11)
48. They had made song to the fishes (Ch II, pg 22, ln 12)
49. Every song that had ever been made (Ch II, pg 22, ln 16)
50. What he had seen (Ch II, pg 25, ln 1)
51. It was the hand he had smashed (Ch II, pg 26, ln 1)
52. A town has a nervous system (Ch III, pg 27, ln 2)
53. A town has a whole emotion (Ch III, pg 27, ln 5)
54. The other fisher had come (Ch III, pg 27, ln 10)
55. Kino had found The Pearl of the world (Ch III, pg 27, ln 12)
56. He had baptized Kino’s baby (Ch III, pg 27, ln 21)
57. The room he had lived (Ch III, pg 28, ln 12)
58. The hard-faced woman who had lived with him (Ch III, pg 28, ln 14)
59. She *had* been none of these three (Ch III, pg 28, ln 15)
60. Kino *has* found the Pearl (Ch III, pg 28, ln 23)
61. They dared not go, for it *had* happened (Ch III, pg 29, ln 4)
62. Someone *had* to take his place (Ch III, pg 29, ln 15)
63. Kino *had* found the Pearl (Ch III, pg 29, ln 19)
64. The sun *had* gone (Ch III, pg 30, ln 13)
65. The Pearl *had* merged (Ch III, pg 30, ln 18)
66. You *had* become a rich woman (Ch III, pg 30, ln 25)
67. Kino’s mind *has* considered in the past (Ch III, pg 31, ln 5)
68. And *had* given up as impossible (Ch III, pg 31, ln 6)
69. Kino *had* seen once (Ch III, pg 31, ln 20)
70. The greatest talents the species *has* (Ch III, pg 32, ln 17)
71. And one that *has* made it superior (Ch III, pg 32, ln 18)
72. he will *have* a rifle (Ch III, pg 32, ln 22)
73. Electric strength *had* come to him (Ch III, pg 33, ln 1)
74. Just as Kino *had* once seen it (Ch III, pg 33, ln 3)
75. He *had* on a white collar (Ch III, pg 33, ln 5)
76. They *had* witnesses a great marvel (Ch III, pg 34, ln1)
77. You see what a great man *he* *has* become (Ch III, pg 34, ln 9)
78. Tight where he *had* struck the gate (Ch III, pg 34, ln 19)
79. The music *had* gone out of Kino’s head (Ch III, pg 35, ln 23)
80. …., who might *have* brought this song in (Ch III, pg 36, ln 2)
81. It *has* come to me (Ch III, pg 36, ln 4)
82. Kino has said so (Ch III, pg 36, ln 13)
83. Kino’s hand had closed tightly (Ch III, pg 36, ln 22)
84. He had broken through the horizons (Ch III, pg 37, ln 8)
85. He had created it (Ch III, pg 37, ln 23)
86. …., but having set it up (Ch III, pg 38, ln 1)
87. …., so that he had to prepare to meet the attack (Ch III, pg 38, ln 2)
88. The servant who had opened the gate (Ch III, pg 38, ln 18)
89. I have come to see the baby (Ch III, pg 38, ln 22)
90. The scorpion sting has a curious effect (Ch III, pg 39, ln 8)
91. As he had said, (Ch III, pg 39, ln 24)
92. The poison has gone (Ch III, pg 40, ln 18)
93. Juana had the baby under her shawl (Ch III, pg 41, ln 22)
94. The poison it has worked (Ch III, pg 45, ln 10)
95. I have won the fight (Ch III, pg 46, ln 2)
96. I have sold my Pearl (Ch III, pg 46, ln 7)
97. You have a Pearl (Ch III, pg 46, ln 9)
98. He has found the Pearl (Ch III, pg 46, ln 12)
99. I had not heard of it (Ch III, pg 46, ln 17)
100. I have it secure (Ch III, pg 46, ln 21)
101. It would be a shame to have it stolen (Ch III, pg 47, ln 2)
102. The doctor had gone (Ch III, pg 47, ln 5)
103. And all the neighbors had reluctantly returned (Ch III, pg 47, ln 6)
104. After he had probed the night (Ch III, pg 47, ln 20)
105. He had buried his Pearl (Ch III, pg 48, ln 2)
106. It might have been simply a thought (Ch III, pg 49, ln 1)
107. He had imagined the sound (Ch III, pg 49, ln 8)
108. …, as quickly as the rage had and he said (Ch III, pg 50, ln 3.)
109. …, which had been growing (Ch III, pg 50, ln 17)
110. It has brought evil (Ch III, pg 50, ln 23)
111. When the day had come (Ch IV, pg 54, ln 4)
112. And once it had been so (Ch IV, pg 54, ln 11)
113. A price had been paid to fisherman (Ch IV, pg 54, ln 14)
114. they had found the Pearl (Ch IV, pg 55, ln 23)
115. If one had money (Ch IV, pg 56, ln 6)
116. the baby had been born (Ch IV, pg 56, ln 17)
117. She had prepared for his baptism (Ch IV, pg 56, ln 23)
118. He would have new clothes (Ch IV, pg 57, ln 5)
119. If they had an agent (Ch IV, pg 59, ln 5)
120. I have heard our father (Ch IV, pg 59, ln 12)
121. I have heard him (Ch IV, pg 60, ln 4)
122. Their great grand fathers had done (Ch IV, pg 60, ln 8)
123. Kino’s pearl had come to them (Ch IV, pg 61, ln 13)
124. This morning he had placed a flower (Ch IV, pg 61, ln 25)
125. I have a Pearl (Ch IV, pg 63, ln 1)
126. You have a Pearl (Ch IV, pg 63, ln 7)
127. No price has been mentioned (Ch IV, pg 64, ln 2)
128. They have not come to a price (Ch IV, pg 64, ln 3)
129. dealer’s hand had become a personality (Ch IV, pg 64, 4)
130. you have heard of fool’s gold (Ch IV, pg 64, ln15)
131. They have been afraid of something (Ch IV, pg 65, ln 20)
132. It had a strange color (Ch IV, pg 65, ln 22)
133. Only yesterday ha had nothing (Ch IV, pg 66, ln 2)
134. But Kino had grown tight and hard (Ch IV, pg 66, ln 3)
135. He had renewed strength (Ch IV, pg 66, ln 16)
136. I have put a value on this Pearl (Ch IV, pg 66, ln 18)
137. I have not mentioned (Ch IV, pg 66, pg 21)
138. What I have offered (Ch IV, pg 66, ln 22)
139. Kino, who had never seen a Pearl (Ch IV, pg 67, ln 14)
140. They had played too hard (Ch IV, pg 68, ln 7)
141. They had never seen such a Pearl before (Ch IV, pg 68, ln 20)
142. They had arranged it before (Ch IV, pg 68, ln 26)
143. Then all of us have been cheated all (Ch IV, pg 69, ln 1)
144. Perhaps, it would have been better (Ch IV, pg 69, ln 3)
145. he had ever seen (Ch IV, pg 69, ln 6)
146. He had defied them (Ch IV, pg 69, ln 9)
147. Maybe Kino has cut off his own head (Ch IV, pg 69, ln 11)
148. He had buried his Pearl (Ch IV, pg 69, ln 17)
149. He had lost one world (Ch IV, pg 69, ln 20)
150. And had not gained another (Ch IV, pg 69, ln 20)
Never in his life had he been far from home (Ch IV, pg 69, ln 22)
But Kino had lost his old world (Ch IV, pg 70, ln 3)
He had said (Ch IV, pg 70, ln 5)
You have defied not the pearl buyers (Ch IV, pg 70, ln 19)
What have I to fear but starvation (Ch IV, pg 70, ln 22)
You have friends and me (Ch IV, pg 71, ln 10)
You will have no one (Ch IV, pg 71, ln 11)
My son must have a chance (Ch IV, pg 71, ln 13)
Juan Thomas had gone (Ch IV, pg 71, ln 20)
A lethargy had settled on him (Ch IV, pg 71, ln 21)
The gift he had from his people (Ch IV, pg 72, ln 2)
We will have our chance (Ch IV, pg 74, ln 21)
She had gone (Ch V, pg 76, ln 15)
She had accepted (Ch V, pg 77, ln 11)
He had said (Ch V, pg 78, ln 2)
Juana had need of a man (Ch V, pg 78, ln 11)
Clouds had moved (Ch V, pg 78, ln 23)
Juana had been trying (Ch V, pg 79, ln 19)
They have taken the Pearl (Ch V, pg 80, ln 5)
I have lost it (Ch V, pg 80, ln 5)
You have kill a man (Ch V, pg 80, ln 10)
And bring all the corn we have (Ch V, pg 80, ln 23)
A great hole had been knocked (Ch V, pg 81, ln 2)
174. For a boat doesn’t have sons (Ch V, pg 81, ln 11)
175. he could have conceived (Ch V, pg 81, ln 21)
176. I have killed a man (Ch V, pg 84, ln ln 22)
177. You should have sold it (Ch V, pg 85, ln ln 2)
178. A day has passed (Ch V, pg 85, ln 13)
179. I think they have gone (Ch V, pg 86, ln 7)
180. I have heard (Ch V, pg 87, ln 9)
181. Do you still have the Pearl? (Ch V, pg 87, ln 13)
182. I have it (Ch V, pg 87, ln 14)
183. I might have given it (Ch V, pg 87, ln 15)
184. This Pearl has become my soul (Ch V, pg 88, ln 8)
185. The miraculous Virgin has her station (Ch VI, pg 89, ln 15)
186. Deer might have lain (Ch VI, pg 91, ln 13)
187. Juana had seated herself (Ch VI, pg 91, ln 14)
188. And had settled (Ch VI, pg 91, ln 15)
189. They had turned (Ch VI, pg 91, ln 17)
190. It had passed out (Ch VI, pg 91, ln 21)
191. Apolonia had packed (Ch VI, pg 92, ln 1)
192. The Pearl has no value (Ch VI, pg 93, ln 1)
193. Perhaps this has all been an illusion (Ch VI, pg 93, ln 1)
194. They would not have tired (Ch VI, pg 93, ln 5)
195. It had been valueless (Ch VI, pg 93, ln 6)
196. I will have a rifle (Ch VI, pg 93, ln 11)
197. He had come (Ch VI, pg 95, ln 9)
198. Juana might have stepped out (Ch VI, pg 95, ln 22)
199. He had swept out the track (Ch VI, pg 96, ln 4)
200. He had only a little vision (Ch VI, pg 96, ln 20)
201. You have the Pearl (Ch VI, pg 98, ln 11)
202. grass that had sprouted (Ch VI, pg 99, ln 22)
203. They had missed the path (Ch VI, pg 100, ln 7)
204. Kino and Juana had rested (Ch VI, pg 100, ln 10)
205. A foot had slipped (Ch VI, pg 100, ln 12)
206. Kino had put a little distance (Ch VI, pg 100, ln 24)
207. Juana had squatted (Ch VI, pg 101, ln 4)
208. They have gone past (Ch VI, pg 101, ln 15)
209. He had taken strength from her (Ch VI, pg 102, ln 4)
210. It had its danger (Ch VI, pg 102, ln 24)
211. Animals that had come (Ch VI, pg 104, ln 24)
212. The sun had passed over (Ch VI, pg 105, ln 1)
213. Juana had turned (Ch VI, pg 105, ln 20)
214. He had climbed (Ch VI, pg 106, ln 21)
215. Juana had covered his head (Ch VI, pg 108, ln 8)
216. He had turned his neck-string (Ch VI, pg 110, ln 21)
217. The song of the family had become as fierce (Ch VI, pg 111, ln 10)
218. Without seeming to move, had moved (Ch VI, pg 111, ln 22)
219. The man who had been sleeping (Ch VI, pg 113, ln 14)
220. I have heard a coyote (Ch VI, pg 113, ln 15)

221. Kino had become as cold and deadly (Ch VI, pg 114, ln 13)

222. They had gone (Ch VI, pg 116, ln 10)

223. They had come out (Ch VI, pg 116, ln 11)

224. Those people had come who had rushed (Ch VI, pg 116, ln 13)

225. Their house had been without even looking at it (Ch VI, pg 117, ln 8)

4.2 Finding of Data

After I found out the word “Have” in John Steinbeck’s Novel, I will classify and tabulate the total of “Have” of each function as follows:

4.2.1 Full Verb

1. An ancient song that had only three notes (Ch I, pg 4, ln 6)

2. He had more than he could do (Ch I, pg 9, ln 8)

3. Has he any money? (Ch I, pg 14, ln 24)

4. They never have any money (Ch I, pg 15, ln 1)

5. See if he has any money (Ch I, pg 15, ln 3)

6. So that sea and land had the sharp clarities (Ch II, pg 18, ln 7)

7. Kino had two ropes (Ch II, pg 21, ln 19)

8. A town has a whole emotion (Ch III, pg 27, ln 5)

9. The greatest talents the species has (Ch III, pg 32, ln 17)

10. He will have a rifle (Ch III, pg 32, ln 22)

11. The scorpion sting has a curious effect (Ch III, pg 39, ln 8)
12. You have a Pearl (Ch III, pg 46, ln 9)
13. If one had money (Ch IV, pg 56, ln 6)
14. He would have new clothes (Ch IV, pg 57, ln 5)
15. If they had an agent (Ch IV, pg 59, ln 5)
16. I have a Pearl (Ch IV, pg 63, ln 1)
17. You have a Pearl (Ch IV, pg 63, ln 7)
18. It had a strange color (Ch IV, pg 65, ln 22)
19. Only yesterday had had nothing (Ch IV, pg 66, ln 2)
20. You have friends and me (Ch IV, pg 71, ln 10)
21. You will have no one (Ch IV, pg 71, ln 11)
22. My son must have a chance (Ch IV, pg 71, ln 13)
23. The gift he had from his people (Ch IV, pg 72, ln 2)
24. We will have our chance (Ch IV, pg 74, ln 21)
25. And bring all the corn we have (Ch V, pg 80, ln 23)
26. For a boat doesn’t have sons (Ch V, pg 81, ln 11)
27. Do you still have the Pearl? (Ch V, pg 87, ln 13)
28. I have it (Ch V, pg 87, ln 14)
29. The miraculous Virgin has her station (Ch VI, pg 89, ln 15)
30. Deer might have lain (Ch VI, pg 91, ln 13)
31. The Pearl has no value (Ch VI, pg 93, ln 1)
32. I will have a rifle (Ch VI, pg 93, ln 11)
33. He had only a little vision (Ch VI, pg 96, ln 20)
34. You have the Pearl (Ch VI, pg 98, ln 11)
4.2.2 Auxiliary Verb

1. The day had drawn only a pale wash of light (Ch I, pg, ln 2)
2. The rooster had been crowing for some time (Ch I, pg 1, ln 3)
3. Anything to eat had been overlooked (Ch I, pg 1, ln 6)
4. His people had once been great makers of songs (Ch I, pg 2, ln 2)
5. If he had been able to speak of it (Ch I, pg 2, ln 9)
6. he would have called it (Ch I, pg 2, ln 9)
7. Lion had dug for him (Ch I, pg 3, ln 19)
8. Yellow-gold spots where its eyebrows should have been (Ch I, pg 3, ln 23)
9. that was the only breakfast he had ever known (Ch I, pg 5, ln 11)
10. One incredible fiesta on cookies that had nearly kill him (Ch I, pg 5, ln 12)
11. When Kino had finished (Ch I, pg 5, ln 13)
12. They had spoken once (Ch I, pg 5, ln 14)
13. A new song had come (Ch I, pg 6, ln 7)
14. The baby has been stung (Ch I, pg 8, ln 5)
15. The thing had become a neighborhood affair (Ch I, pg 10, ln 3)
16. It had grown now (Ch I, pg 10, ln19)
17. How the baby had been stung by scorpion (Ch I, pg 10, ln 21)
18. they had seen his corpses (Ch 1, pg 11, ln 18)
19. the first born has been poisoned by the scorpion (Ch 1, pg 13, ln 6)
20. Red watered silk that had come from Paris (Ch 1, pg 13, ln 15)
21. He had been able to keep a mistress (Ch 1, pg 14, ln 11)
22. Have I nothing better to do (Ch 1, pg 14, ln 21)
23. Have you money to pay for the treatment (Ch 1, pg 15, ln 7)
24. The doctor has gone (Ch 1, pg 15, ln 17)
25. Sea bird that might have floated (Ch II, pg 18, ln 2)
26. Kino’s grand father had brought it from Nayarit (Ch II, pg 19, ln 4)
27. The secret method that had also come to him (Ch II, pg 19, ln 10)
28. The doctor could have done (Ch II, pg 19, ln 25)
29. The stomach cramps had not come to Coyotito (Ch II, pg 20, ln 2)
30. Juana had sucked out the poison (Ch II, pg 20, ln 3)
31. But she had not sucked out her worry (Ch II, pg 20, ln 4)
32. She had not prayed directly (Ch II, pg 20, ln 5)
33. This was the bed that has raised The King of Spain (Ch II, pg 20, ln 23)
34. Had helped to pay for this wars (Ch II, pg 20, ln 25)
35. And had decorated the churches (Ch II, pg 20, ln 25)
36. Kino’s people had sung (Ch II, pg 22, ln 11)
37. They had made song to the fishes (Ch II, pg 22, ln 12)
38. Every song that had ever been made (Ch II, pg 22, ln 16)
39. What he had seen (Ch II, pg 25, ln 1)
40. It was the hand he had smashed (Ch II, pg 26, ln 1)
41. The other fisher had come (Ch III, pg 27, ln 10)
42. Kino had found The Pearl of the world (Ch III, pg 27, ln 12)
43. He had baptized Kino’s baby (Ch III, pg 27, ln 21)
44. The room he had lived (Ch III, pg 28, ln 12)
45. The hard-faced woman who had lived with him (Ch III, pg 28, ln 14)
46. She had been none of these three (Ch III, pg 28, ln 15)
47. Kino has found the Pearl (Ch III, pg 28, ln 23)
48. They dared not go, for it had happened (Ch III, pg 29, ln 4)
49. Someone had to take his place (Ch III, pg 29, ln 15)
50. Kino had found the Pearl (Ch III, pg 29, ln 19)
51. The sun had gone (Ch III, pg 30, ln 13)
52. The Pearl had merged (Ch III, pg 30, ln 18)
53. You had become a rich woman (Ch III, pg 30, ln 25)
54. Kino’s mind has considered in the past (Ch III, pg 31, ln 5)
55. And had given up as impossible (Ch III, pg 31, ln 6)
56. Kino had seen once (Ch III, pg 31, ln 20)
57. And one that has made it superior (Ch III, pg 32, ln 18)
58. Electric strength had come to him (Ch III, pg 33, ln 1)
59. Just as Kino had once seen it (Ch III, pg 33, ln 3)
60. They had witnesses a great marvel (Ch III, pg 34, ln1)
61. You see what a great man he has become (Ch III, pg 34, ln 9)
62. Tight where he had struck the gate (Ch III, pg 34, ln 19)
63. The music had gone out of Kino’s head (Ch III, pg 35, ln 23)
64. …, who might have brought this song in (Ch III, pg 36, ln 2)
65. It has come to me (Ch III, pg 36, ln 4)
66. Kino has said so (Ch III, pg 36, ln 13)
67. Kino’s hand had closed tightly (Ch III, pg 36, ln 22)
68. He had broken through the horizons (Ch III, pg 37, ln 8)
69. He had created it (Ch III, pg 37, ln 23)
70. …, but having set it up (Ch III, pg 38, ln 1)
71. …, so that he had to prepare to meet the attack (Ch III, pg 38, ln 2)
72. The servant who had opened the gate (Ch III, pg 38, ln 18)
73. I have come to see the baby (Ch III, pg 38, ln 22)
74. As he had said, (Ch III, pg 39, ln 24)
75. The poison has gone (Ch III, pg 40, ln 18)
76. The poison it had worked (Ch III, pg 45, ln 10)
77. I have won the fight (Ch III, pg 46, ln 2)
78. I have sold my Pearl (Ch III, pg 46, ln 7)
79. He has found the Pearl (Ch III, pg 46, ln 12)
80. I had not heard of it (Ch III, pg 46, ln 17)
81. The doctor had gone (Ch III, pg 47, ln 5)
82. And all the neighbors had reluctantly returned (Ch III, pg 47, ln 6)
83. After he had probed the night (Ch III, pg 47, ln 20)
84. He had buried his Pearl (Ch III, pg 48, ln 2)
85. It might have been simply a thought (Ch III, pg 49, ln 1)
86. He had imagined the sound (Ch III, pg 49, ln 8)
87. …, as quickly as the rage had and he said (Ch III, pg 50, ln 3,)
88. …., which had been growing (Ch III, pg 50, ln 17)
89. It has brought evil (Ch III, pg 50, ln 23)
90. When the day had come (Ch IV, pg 54, ln 4)
91. And once it had been so (Ch IV, pg 54, ln 11)
92. A price had been paid to fisherman (Ch IV, pg 54, ln 14)
93. They had found the Pearl (Ch IV, pg 55, ln 23)
94. the baby had been born (Ch IV, pg 56, ln 17)
95. She had prepared for his baptism (Ch IV, pg 56, ln 23)
96. I have heard our father (Ch IV, pg 59, ln 12)
97. I have heard him (Ch IV, pg 60, ln 4)
98. Their great grand fathers had done (Ch IV, pg 60, ln 8)
99. Kino’s pearl had come to them (Ch IV, pg 61, ln 13)
100. This morning he had placed a flower (Ch IV, pg 61, ln 25)
101. No price has been mentioned (Ch IV, pg 64, ln 2)
102. They have not come to a price (Ch IV, pg 64, ln 3)
103. dealer’s hand had become a personality (Ch IV, pg 64, 4)
104. you have heard of fool’s gold (Ch IV, pg 64, ln15)
105. They have been afraid of something (Ch IV, pg 65, ln 20)
106. But Kino had grown tight and hard (Ch IV, pg 66, ln 3)
107. He had renewed strength (Ch IV, pg 66, ln 16)
108. I have put a value on this Pearl (Ch IV, pg 66, ln 18)
109. I have not mentioned (Ch IV, pg 66, pg 21)
110. What I have offered (Ch IV, pg 66, ln 22)
111. Kino, who had never seen a Pearl (Ch IV, pg 67, ln 14)
112. They had played too hard (Ch IV, pg 68, ln 7)
113. They had never seen such a Pearl before (Ch IV, pg 68, ln 20)
114. They had arranged it before (Ch IV, pg 68, ln 26)
115. Then all of us have been cheated all (Ch IV, pg 69, ln 1)
116. Perhaps, it would have been better (Ch IV, pg 69, ln 3)
117. he had ever seen (Ch IV, pg 69, ln 6)
118. He had defied them (Ch IV, pg 69, ln 9)
119. Maybe Kino has cut off his own head (Ch IV, pg 69, ln 11)
120. He had buried his Pearl (Ch IV, pg 69, ln 17)
121. He had lost one world (Ch IV, pg 69, ln 20)
122. But Kino had lost his old world (Ch IV, pg 70, ln 3)
123. He had said (Ch IV, pg 70, ln 5)
124. You have defied not the pearl buyers (Ch IV, pg 70, ln 19)
125. And had not gained another (Ch IV, pg 69, ln 20)
126. What have I to fear but starvation (Ch IV, pg 70, ln 22)
127. Juan Thomas had gone (Ch IV, pg 71, ln 20)
128. A lethargy had settled on him (Ch IV, pg 71, ln 21)
129. She had gone (Ch V, pg 76, ln 15)
130. She had accepted (Ch V, pg 77, ln 11)
131. He had said (Ch V, pg 78, ln 2)
132. Juana had need of a man (Ch V, pg 78, ln 11)
133. Clouds had moved (Ch V, pg 78, ln 23)
134. Juana had been trying (Ch V, pg 79, ln 19)
135. They have taken the Pearl (Ch V, pg 80, ln 5)
136. I have lost it (Ch V, pg 80, ln 5)
137. You have kill a man (Ch V, pg 80, ln 10)
138. A great hole had been knocked (Ch V, pg 81, ln 2)
139. he could have conceived (Ch V, pg 81, ln 21)
140. I have killed a man (Ch V, pg 84, ln 22)
141. You should have sold it (Ch V, pg 85, ln 2)
142. A day has passed (Ch V, pg 85, ln 13)
143. I think they have gone (Ch V, pg 86, ln 7)
144. I have heard (Ch V, pg 87, ln 9)
145. I might have given it (Ch V, pg 87, ln 15)
146. This Pearl has become my soul (Ch V, pg 88, ln 8)
147. Juana had seated herself (Ch VI, pg 91, ln 14)
148. And had settled (Ch VI, pg 91, ln 15)
149. They had turned (Ch VI, pg 91, ln 17)
150. It had passed out (Ch VI, pg 91, ln 21)
151. Apolonia had packed (Ch VI, pg 92, ln 1)
152. Perhaps this has all been an illusion (Ch VI, pg 93, ln 1)
153. They would not have tired (Ch VI, pg 93, ln 5)
154. It had been valueless (Ch VI, pg 93, ln 6)
155. He had come (Ch VI, pg 95, ln 9)
156. Juana might have stepped out (Ch VI, pg 95, ln 22)
157. He had swept out the track (Ch VI, pg 96, ln 4)
158. Grass that had sprouted (Ch VI, pg 99, ln 22)
159. They had missed the path (Ch VI, pg 100, ln 7)
160. Kino and Juana had rested (Ch VI, pg 100, ln 10)
161. A foot had slipped (Ch VI, pg 100, ln 12)
162. Kino had put a little distance (Ch VI, pg 100, ln 24)
163. Juana had squatted (Ch VI, pg 101, ln 4)
164. They have gone past (Ch VI, pg 101, ln 15)
165. He had taken strength from her (Ch VI, pg 102, ln 4)
166. Animals that had come (Ch VI, pg 104, ln 24)
167. The sun had passed over (Ch VI, pg 105, ln 1)
168. Juana had turned (Ch VI, pg 105, ln 20)
169. He had climbed (Ch VI, pg 106, ln 21)
170. Juana had covered his head (Ch VI, pg 108, ln 8)
171. He had turned his neck-string (Ch VI, pg 110, ln 21)
172. The song of the family had become as fierce (Ch VI, pg 111, ln 10)
173. Without seeming to move, had moved (Ch VI, pg 111, ln 22)
174. The man who had been sleeping (Ch VI, pg 113, ln 14)
175. I have heard a coyote (Ch VI, pg 113, ln 15)
176. Kino had become as cold and deadly (Ch VI, pg 114, ln 13)
177. They had gone (Ch VI, pg 116, ln 10)
178. They had come out (Ch VI, pg 116, ln 11)
179. Those people had come who had rushed (Ch VI, pg 116, ln 13)
180. Their house had been without even looking at it (Ch VI, pg 117, ln 8)

4.2.3 Causative Verb

1. Kino had it (Ch I, pg 7, ln9)
2. Had it in his finger (Ch I, pg 7, ln 9)
3. Juana had the baby in her arms now (Ch I, pg 7, ln 17)
4. I have it secure (Ch III, pg 46, ln 21)
5. It would be a shame to have it stolen (Ch III, pg 47, ln 2)

4.2.4 Special Usage

1. A town has a nervous system (Ch III, pg 27, ln 2)
2. He had on a white collar (Ch III, pg 33, ln 5)
3. Juana had the baby under her shawl (Ch III, pg 41, ln 22)
4. Never in his life had he been far from home (Ch IV, pg 69, ln 22)
5. It had its danger (Ch VI, pg 102, ln 24)
6. He had on his dressing gown (pg 13, ln 14)
4.3 Tabulation of Data

After the writer describes data of using “have” and the function it’s self in John Steinbeck’s Novel, she accounts the most frequent number of using it by calculating the data in percentage in each Full verb, Auxiliary Verb, Causative Verb and special Usage on the following formula from Bungin (2005:171-172):

\[ \text{Type of Tenses} = \frac{F_x}{N} \times 100\% \]

- Full Verb: 34 words
- Auxiliary Verb: 180 words
- Causative Verb: 5 words
- Special Usage: 6 Words

And the totals of using “have” in each functions of have are 225 words.
The percentages of using “have” in each function are:

- **Full Verb**: \( \frac{34}{225} \times 100\% = 15.1\% 
- **Auxiliary Verb**: \( \frac{180}{225} \times 100\% = 80\% 
- **Causative Verb**: \( \frac{5}{225} \times 100\% = 2.2\% 
- **Special Usage**: \( \frac{6}{225} \times 100\% = 2.7\% 

The most dominant of using “have” based on the functions is Using of **Auxiliary Verb** as number of 80%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Functions on “Have”</th>
<th>Number of Appearance</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Full Verb</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Auxiliary Verb</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Causative Verb</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Special Usage</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>225</td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

The word “have” is mostly used in building a sentence. Based on its functions, “Have” has more than one meaning such as memiliki, sudah, menyuruh (meminta/memerintah), harus, jika, orang yang punya, and others special usage which have just described in this thesis such as melahirkan, makan, menderita, sakit.

Some of functions of “Have” such as full verb, auxiliary verb, causative verb, and special usage like inversion and noun (the examples can be found in Chapter II). Auxiliary verb consists of Obligation (keharusan). It has been found out all word of “have” in John Steinbeck’s Novel based on the functions of “have” such as:

- Full Verb : 34 words (15, 1 %)
- Auxiliary Verb : 180 words (80 %)
- Causative Verb : 5 words (2, 2 %)
- Special Usage : 6 Words (2, 7 %)
5.2 Suggestions

Since any work is expected to bring a positive result, therefore the writer hopes this study help the readers enrich and improve their knowledge about Function of “Have”. Besides it can be used as a reference for reader and English learner to support their writing, the writer also suggests that the readers should know there are more meanings, kinds and functions of “have” in building a sentence especially in John Steinbeck’s Novel. Therefore, the readers and others English learner can understand more to catch the meaning of each using of “have” even content of the whole story of the Novel.
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