

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Linguistics is the knowledge and become based academic work of language, Linguistics enclose a extensive variety of part and understanding consisting of phonology, phonetics, syntax, language acquisition, semantics and morphology. In linguistics, the syntax comes from Greek that a mixture of the term “syn” which means that collectively and the term ”taxis” means order. Thus syntax is a part of linguistics that research the regulations how words shape terms and terms shape sentences. Fundamentally, the syntax is system combining phrases into bunch of phrases or sentences and a set of phrases into sentences.

According to Miller (2002), syntax is related with how words are combined to form a sentence, how words are collaborated to form of phrases and phrases become clauses, and clause can be united as a sentence. However, in order to learn how sentence constructed, people should understands definition of words, phrases and clauses, this study also known as syntax. Syntax is consist of grammatical in a particular language in term of rules which construct words to phrase and become sentence. In analyzing process known as parsing sentence that involve constituent structure to identify a word or group of word as a single unit within hierarchical structure (Hawkins, 1990). Moreover sentence known as combination of words which minimum consist of subject and verb this means that a sentence not only has a complete grammatically structure, but also have a meaning, In addition a complete

sentence consist of subject, verb, object and punctuation mark. Besides that, sentences are divided into 4 types of structure. They are simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences and compound-complex sentences.

This research is focused on compound sentence. The compound sentence is sentence that has minimum couple of independent clause that connected with coordinate conjunction, semicolon, and conjunctive adverb. Oshima and Hogue (1998) stated that compound sentence connected by seven coordinator conjunctions in acronym FAN BOYS which are For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So. Moreover, compound sentence also can be connected by semicolon and conjunctive adverb.

This research analyzed compound sentences found in *Crazy Rich Asians* Novel by Kevin Kwan. This novel observed because it contains many data that are related to this study which is compound sentence. This novel is very famous and the story is very unique. This novel is very well written by Kevin Kwan tell The tale approximately a descendant family super-rich, pedigreed Chinese households and the backbiting, gossip, and scheming that arise while the successor to one of the maximum big luck in Asia show his American-Chinese girlfriend to the marriage.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Base on the background above, there are two problems analyzed in this thesis. The problems can be formulated as follows.

1. What are the types of compound sentence found in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan?
2. How is the constituent structure of compound sentence found in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are to answer the problem which have been mentioned above. The objectives are:

1. To find out types of compound sentence in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan.
2. To analyze the constituent structure of compound sentence found in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

The limitation of this study limited based on the background and problem above. The analysis done by classifying the type of compound sentence based on theory from Miller (2002) and analyzing their constituent in structure of compound sentence by conducting tree diagram based on Brown and Miller (1991).

1.5 Significance of the Study

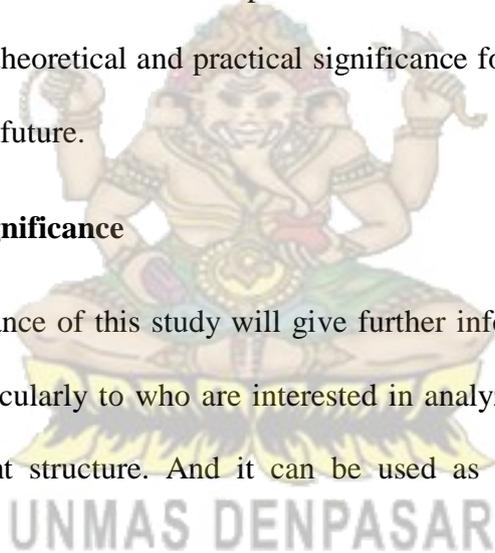
The significance of this study can be divided into theoretical and practical significance which are explained as follow:

1.5.1 Theoretical significance

The writer expect that the result of this study enhanced the knowledge about syntax, moreover this study expected to inspire those who interested in study of analyzing constituent structure of compound sentence. This study is hoped to have beneficial in both theoretical and practical significance for education, observation and analysis in the future.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

The significance of this study will give further information and knowledge about syntax, particularly to who are interested in analyzing compound sentence and the constituent structure. And it can be used as reference for the future researcher.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPT AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

The chapter discusses some previous research which have similarities subject elaborate syntactical analysis. In order to review previous research, there are some similarities include problem, concept, theory, and analyzing the data.

The first thesis entitled “A Syntactical Analysis of Compound Sentence Found in The Jungle Book Novel by Rudyard Kipling” by Parwata (2021). The aims of the study are to find out type of compound sentence in The Jungle Book Novel by Rudyard Kipling based on theory from Oshima and Hogue (1998). Moreover in order to analyze the constituent structure of the author elaborate the theory from Brown and Miller (1991). This research applied qualitative method. Compound sentence in this study are divided into three; compound sentence formed by a coordinator, compound sentence formed by semicolon and compound sentence formed by a conjunctive adverb. Based on the finding research there are 67 (78,82%) data formed by a coordinator, 1 (1,17%) data formed by conjunctive adverb, 7 (8,23%) data formed by semicolon, 7 (8,23) data formed by coordinator + coordinator, 2 (2,35%) data formed by semicolon + coordinator, 1 (1,17%) data formed by semicolon-coordinator. Furthermore, in order to analyze constituent structure the author used tree diagram to represent the structure based on Brown and Miller, (1991).

Based on overview between this study and Parwata's thesis there are similar focus and theory used but also there is difference in data source. Parwata and this research both analyze compound sentence and elaborate the theory from Brown and Miller using tree diagram and Oshima and Hogue (1998) in order to analyze the constituent structure. But Parwata used "The Jungle Book" novel by Rudyard Kipling as the data source while this study used *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan as the data source.

The second research is from Mulianingsih (2020), entitled "A Syntactical Analysis of Complex Declarative Sentence Found in "Silly Gilly Daily" book. The aims of this thesis to find out the function of subordinate clauses in complex declarative sentence in "Silly Gilly Daily" book based on the theory from Aarts (2001) in order to analyze the constituent structure of complex declarative sentence, this thesis applied the theory from Brown and Miller (1991). This research conducted qualitative method. Furthermore, the function of subordinate clause in complex declarative sentence are classified into 3 types which is as follows clause functioning as subject (S), clause functioning as direct object (DO), and clause functioning as Complement within Phrase.

Based on overview between this study and Mulianingsih's thesis there is a similarity in the theory used. However, the difference is in the data source and focus of the study. Both studies elaborate the theory from Brown and Miller in order to analyze sentence using three diagram. But, Mulianingsih analyzed complex declarative sentence while this study analyzed compound sentence, moreover,

Mulianingsih used “Silly Gilly Daily” book used as source. However, this study used *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan as the data source.

The last study is from Permana (2018), entitled “A Syntactical Analysis of Subordinate Clause in Complex Sentence Found Pirates of The Caribbean Movie Series”. This Study is aimed to analyze the type of subordinate clause, function of subordinate clause, and the syntactic structure of complex sentence found in the movie of Pirates of The Caribbean. In order to analyze the type and syntactical structure of subordinate clause this research applied the theory from Brown and Miller (1991). In the research found three types of subordinate clause those are adverbial clauses (40%), complement clauses (19%), and relative clauses (41%).

Based on overview between this study and Permana’s thesis both has similarities and difference. The theory used in Permana’s thesis and this study both used the theory from Brown and Miller in order to analyze sentence using tree diagram. Permana analyzed subordinate clause in complex sentence while this study analyzed compound sentence. Furthermore, Permana used *Pirates of The Caribbean Movie Series* as data source while this study used *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan as the data source.

2.2 Concepts

In this part, some significance elaborate such as compound sentence, novel, constituent structure, and syntactical analysis to provide clearly understanding towards reader perception.

2.2.1 Compound Sentence

Compound sentence is one of multi-clause sentence that has minimum two or more independent clauses connected by conjunctions (Miller, 2002). Moreover compound sentence known that has a couple or extra independent clauses connected together with coordinator, conjunctive adverb, and semicolon (Oshima and Hogue 1998:165).

2.2.2 Novel

Novel is a prose containing the story of the character highlighting the nature of the actor. Goodyer (2008) describes novel as a communication tools of an artwork that appears to discover new approaches to discover human nature and to entertain, to convey people in, and permit them the danger to revel in overseas conditions and characters, and thereby get learn something along themselves and others.

2.2.3 Constituent Structure

Constituent structure is process of analyzing sentence also known as parsing sentence that involve constituent structure to identify a word or group of word as a single unit within hierarchical structure (Hawkins, 1990).

2.2.4 Syntactical Analysis

Syntax is field of study that focused in structuring sentence arrangement in order to make the sentence proper. Bergamnn (2007) describes syntactical analysis is structure analysis of sentence in order to analyze the constituent part of the sentence with the information of the word classes, phrases, clauses related to the sentence.

2.3 Theories

In this part, some theories used to solve the problem of the study. The first theory is from Oshima and Hogue (1998), the theory generally discusses about the type of sentence structure. The source also contains about the four sentence structures, which are Simple type, Compound type, Complex type, and Compound Complex type. The theory from Brown and Miller (1991) also used as a supporting theory in order to be used to construct constituent structure.

2.3.1 Type of Sentence

Sentence can be defined as a set of words containing ideas or thought, also subject, verb, object and punctuation mark as the content. Base on the structure, sentence can be divided into four types, such as Simple type, Compound type, Complex type, and Compound Complex type (Oshima and Hogue, 1998:164-172).

2.3.1.1 Simple Sentence

A simple sentence is a group of words that contain only one independent clause involves one subject plus a verb so the sentence can stand to deliver a complete idea. The example of simple sentence is:

Freshwater boils at 100 degrees Celsius at sea level (Oshima and Hogue 1998:165).

2.3.1.2 Compound Sentence

The compound sentence is sentence that has minimum couple of independent clause that connected with coordinate conjunction, semicolon, and conjunctive adverb (Oshima and Hogue 1998:165). The example of compound sentence is as follows:

Salt water boils at a higher temperature than freshwater, so food cooks faster in salt water (Oshima and Hogue, 1998:165).

2.3.1.3 Complex Sentence

A complex sentence is a combination of an independent clause and at least one and must be extra dependent clauses. The most important thought goes in the subordinate clause, the least important in the subordinate clause. The example of complex sentence as follows:

Although women in the United States could own property, they could not vote until 1920 (Oshima and Hogue, 1998:172).

2.3.1.4 Compound-Complex Sentence

According to Oshima and Hogue (1998), Compound-complex sentence has three clauses, at least two of which are independent clause. The example of Compound-complex sentence as follows:

I am not sure where I should work or when I should succeed at first I did nothing (Oshima and Hogue, 1998:174).

2.3.2 Type of Compound Sentence

The compound sentence known that has a couple or extra independent clauses combined together by coordinator, conjunctive adverb, and semicolon. Oshima and Hogue (1998:165) stated that compound sentence connected by seven coordinator conjunction in acronym FAN BOYS which are For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So. Moreover, compound sentence also can be connected by semicolon and conjunctive adverb those can be elaborated below.

2.3.2.1 Compound Sentence with Coordinator

The formation structure of compound sentence with coordinator could image as follow:

Independent clause + Coordinator + independent clause

There are seven coordinator conjunction in acronym FAN BOYS which are For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So. The example of compound sentence with each coordinator illustrated as follow:

For	Irish people live more peaceful than most other countries, for they have healthful environment (Oshima and Hogue, 1998).
And	They eat meals, and they eat over heavy (Oshima and Hogue, 1998).
Nor	They do not like Korean drama nor did they like Korean music (Oshima and Hogue, 1998).
But	The car is stunning but the wheel is nasty (Quirk, 1972)
Or	We can buy pizza or French fries (Quirk, 1972)
Yet	Paris is beautiful city, yet it is sky-high (Oshima and Hogue, 1998).
So	We love play football so sometimes we play together (Quirk, 1972)

Oshima and Hogue (1998:166) classified each coordinator conjunction to their each objective such as *For* to add the reason, conjunction *And* to add a similar, equal idea, conjunction *Nor* to add a negative equal idea, conjunction *But* to add an opposite idea, conjunction *Or* to create extra option, conjunction *Yet* to create unexpected or surprising continuation, conjunction *So* to add an expected result.

2.3.2.2 Compound Sentence with Semicolon

Compound sentence also connected by semicolon as conjunction between the independents clauses.

Independent clause + ; + independent clause

Example:

He likes to gamble; he became poor (Oshima and Hogue, 1998:165).

The compound sentence above has two independent clause and connected by semicolon mark (;).

2.3.2.3 Compound Sentence with Conjunctive Adverb

Compound sentence also combined by conjunctive adverb between two independent clauses.

Independent clause; + conjunctive adverb, + independent clause

Example:

Student's interest in mathematics is low; on the other hand student's interest in English subjects is high (Oshima and Hogue, 1998:169).

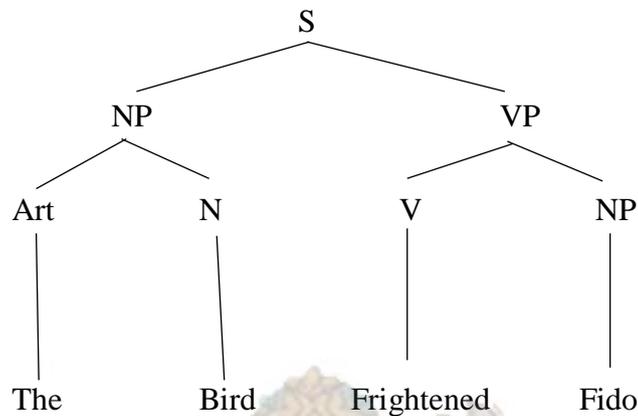
Oshima and Hogue (1998:169) add some different transition signals, which are. (On the other hand), (as a result) and (for instance) could stands as a conjunctive adverb to connect two independent clauses within semicolon and comma.

2.3.3 Constituent Structure

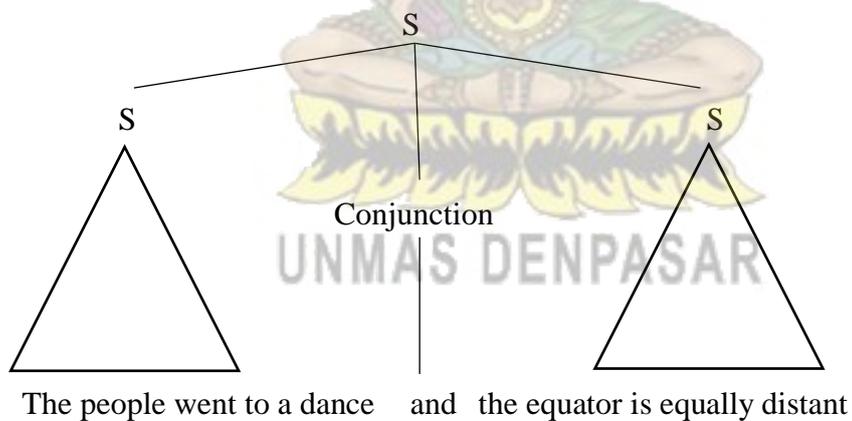
According to Brown and Miller (1991), the theory of constituent structure which is the syntactic structure. Thus the theory above speaker or writer could produce words or phrase one by one, the sets is flexible whether from right or left as Arabic text. Head, Modifier and the arrangement of words or phrase bounded together in the concept of dependencies it means the constituent structure is the way to represent words or phrase in order to build some meaning.

There are many way to represent constituent structure, such as bracketing, labelling, tree diagram and vine diagram, however in this research only used tree diagram.

According to Brown and Miller (1991:44), the rule can be applied in illustration of sentence structure. The example is “The bird frightened Fido”



According to Brown and Miller (1991:154), here is the example of tree diagram of compound sentence.



(Quirk, 1972:470)

The compound sentence above has two independent clauses, which is the first is “The people went to a dance” and the second is “the equator is equally distant” and there is conjunction “and” in the sentence to connect the clause.