

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Syntax is a sub-section of grammar that studies the structure of groups of words (Francis, 1958:31). O'Grady and Dobrovolsky (1989:126) stated that syntax is a system of rules and categories that allow words to be combined to form sentences. Syntax is a part or branch of linguistics that discusses details about sentence, clause, and phrase (Ramlan, 1996). According to the definitions of syntax above, it is concluded that syntax is a sub-section of grammar that allows words to be combined to form a phrase, clause, and sentence.

Sentence is the smallest form of utterance and text (discourse) which expresses the complete thought grammatically (Moeliono dan Dardjowidjo, 1988: 254). As Kridalaksana (2001:92) stated sentence as a language unit that is relatively independent, has a final intonation pattern, and actually or potentially consists of clauses; free clauses that are part of the cognitive part of the conversation; a propositional unit which is a combination of clauses, which forms an independent unit; minimal answers, exclamations, greetings, etc. Badudu (1994:3-4) stated that as a unity, a sentence must have dimensions of content and dimensions of form because the meaning of the sentence is seen if the sentence structure is correct, the form of a sentence structure is a series of words arranged through grammatical

rules, while the content of the sentence is built by the concepts contained in the words. There are type classifications of sentences based on structural and function (Frank, 1972:220). First is function, it is divided into four categories, they are imperative sentence, declarative sentence, interrogative sentence and exclamatory sentence. Second is structural, it is supported by Murphy (2014), he stated that sentence structure is divided into four types, they are simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence.

According to Herring (2016:836) a sentence is considered as the most complete unit of syntax made up of at least one independent clause. Simple sentence only contains a single independent clause “Mark and Betty often traveled together”. A sentence can also attach a dependent clause to the beginning or end of an independent clause to add more information or elaborate upon the meaning of the sentence, it is called a complex sentence “Mark and Betty often traveled together when they were younger.” If the sentence is linked from a complex sentence to a simple sentence or another complex sentence, the form is called a compound-complex sentence “Mark and Betty often traveled together when they were younger, and they have been to many different countries.” The sentences that contain two or more independent clause together, either by using a coordinating conjunction and a comma; a conjunctive adverb, a comma or a semicolon, these are known as compound sentences (Quirk, 1985:987)

In a series of compound sentences, there are connectors called coordinating conjunction, correlative conjunctions and transitional expressions (Joshi, 2014:13). There are three ways to join two or more independent clauses, namely by using a

coordinating conjunction, a conjunctive adverb, and a semicolon. Oshima and Hogue (2006) There are seven sections that abbreviate the word FANBOYS. It is an acronym for easily remembering the seven parts of a coordinating conjunction. The seven words of FANBOYS are for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so, those are used to merely connect independent clauses in compound sentences. There is also a conjunctive adverb that is used to link or join two or more independent clauses in compound sentences such as *besides*, *accordingly* and *however*, and *moreover*. The last is the semicolon form as a symbol in combining independent clauses. Compound sentences can be said as unique sentences. The use of coordinators also emphasize the meaning's relation between those clauses, whether one clause relates or has a contrast meaning to the other clauses. The pattern of a compound sentence can be seen clearly if it is described in the form of a tree diagram.

This study discussed about compound sentence found in a story by determining the types and its constituent structure. The study used the data source from a story on Wattpad entitled *The Ephemeral: Breeder*. This story written by Erica Gallegos. She is the author of gtgrandom account where the story published in. She is from Western United States. Erica published her first story *The Ephemeral: Breeder* in 2019 on Wattpad. The content of this story is about an outcast woman who is cursed to consume the memories of anything she touches. This story ever took the 1st place in admiration Awards 2020 of the genre fantasy and the winner of 2020 Watty Award of the genre fantasy. This story was a data source of this research because there are amount of compound sentences that fulfil the need for this study. Moreover, it makes researchers interested in discussing its structures more deeply

through tree diagram because there is a crucial syntactic pattern that is unique and interesting to make a study. Wattpad is a one of the sources of reading that contains stories from various genres such as fantasy, drama, sci-fi, horror, romance, comedy and many more. Apart from having many choices, there are rarely stories from Wattpad that are used as research, even from hundred percent, only twenty percent research use Wattpad as a data source. The other study more often uses novels, movies, songs, advertisements or guidebooks, in other hand this study will be a new innovation for future researches.

The example of a compound sentence found in *The Ephemeral: Breeder* story “He blinks at me several times, and I watched those old” [The Ephemeral: Breeder Story, Line 17 in Chapter 1]. This sentence is a compound sentence because there is a coordinating conjunction *and* to connect the two or more clauses on its left-hand and right-hand. So, it can categorize that the compound sentence above belongs to types of a compound sentence with a coordinating conjunction.

The focus of this study is analyzing the type of compound sentence and its constituent structure, using a data source entitled *The Ephemeral: Breeder* by Erica Gallegos on Wattpad apps. Usually in a compound sentence there are two pairs of base sentences. In this study selected topic is used because the structure of a compound sentence is a unique pattern that integrates one or more meaningful clauses to be a perfect combination named compound sentence. It eager to deeply understand the compound sentence and its structure by finding them in the story *The Ephemeral: Breeder*. Furthermore, in compound sentences, it has syntactic units which can be analyzed in various categories by tree diagrams based on the

theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991:21) supported by the theory of Noam A Chomsky (1965).

1. 2 Problems of The Study

This research discussed the syntactic analysis on compound sentences found in Wattpad Story *The Ephemeral: Breeder*. Based on the background of the study above, the problem of this study can be formulated as follows:

1. What types of compound sentences's coordinator are found in *The Ephemeral: Breeder* Story on Wattpad by Erica Gallegos?
2. How are the constituent structures of compound sentences found in *The Ephemeral: Breeder* Story on Wattpad by Erica Gallegos?

1.3 Objectives of The Study

Proficient research must have a clear purpose. Based on the statement of problem of the study above, the objectives of this study can be formulated as follows:

1. To determine the types of compound sentence's coordinator found in *The Ephemeral: Breeder* Story on Wattpad by Erica Gallegos.
2. To analyze the constituent structure of compound sentences found in *The Ephemeral: Breeder* Story on Wattpad by Erica Gallegos.

1.4 Limitations of The Study

This study focused on the scope of syntax. Based on the background and the problem of the study, this research is limited in analyzing compound sentences. This study concerned to find out the types of compound sentence and analyze the constituent structure of compound sentence found in *The Ephemeral: Breeder Story*. The theory from Oshima and Hogue (2006) about types of compound sentences with the book entitled *Longman Academic Writing Series 4* was the guide base for this study. Later, the compound sentence found in story analyzed into some categories using tree diagram based on theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991:21) in his book entitled *Levels of Constituent Structure in New Testament Greek* and supported by the theory of Noam A Chomsky (1965) in his book entitled *Aspect of Theory of Syntax*.

1.5 Significance of the study

This study expected can be useful for the reader that needs a worthwhile information about the identical topic, especially about compound sentence, types of compound sentence and the constituent structure of compound sentence. This study helped other researchers get new knowledge, education, observation, and analysis in a story for the future. The significance of this study was divided into two parts:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The theoretical content in this research was a guide in the development of syntactic study. Future researchers helped by this study. The similarity of the topics taken, and compound sentences for research is an advantage to other researchers. Moreover, an addition about an explanation of the types of compound sentences clearly explained. This study can also provide an in-depth description of the constituent structure in the form of a tree diagram in a compound sentence to the reader. Everything contained in this study can be a reference for other researchers who are interested in syntax, especially compound sentences.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

The practical significance of this study is to give a clear discussion about the types and constituent structure of compound sentences found in *The Ephemeral Story* on Wattpad Apps. This study can help and give an impact for students and other researchers who read the result to understand and be able to analyze compound sentences in any platforms specially a story in Wattpad, also this study motivates them to master types of sentences, especially in compound sentence and also sentence patterns described through tree diagrams.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

This chapter points to some reviews of related literature studies which includes explanations of theories and concepts. There are five previous studies related to this study which have related topics.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

In the review of the study, this study used two theses and three articles which have a connected topic and discussion. These reviews of previous study helped this research and support the analysis's process of compound sentences.

The first review on previous research is the thesis. This thesis was written by Tirtayana (2020) entitled "A Syntactical Analysis of Compound sentence Found in *君の名は。 Your Name Movie*". This study has two goals. The thesis identifies the coordinates of the conjunction in the compound sentence analyzes the constituent structure of the compound sentence found in *君の名は。 Your Name Movie* in the form of a tree diagram. First theory is from Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) to analyze the type of coordination in compound sentence found in *君の名は。 Your Name Movie*. Second theory is from Brown and Miller (1991) to analyze the constituent structure in compound sentence found in *君の名は。 Your Name*

Movie through tree diagram. From the results of this study, it is shown that there are two types of coordination, namely syndetic coordination and asyndetic coordination. From a total of 17 data (100%), 14 data (82%) belonged to the syndetic coordination type and there were 3 (17%) data that belonged to the asyndetic coordination type found in *君の名は。Your Name* Movie. The comparison between the previous researches with this analysis is that there are two similarities and a difference. First similarity is the study has the same purpose in analyzing the types and the syntactic structure of compound sentences through tree diagrams. Second, this study uses the same theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991) in terms of analyzing constituent structure through tree diagrams. The difference between the previous study and this recent study is the data source of study. The recent study used a Wattpad story and previous study used a movie. The contribution of this study is to help in understanding the constituent structure of the compound sentence taken from the theory of Brown and Miller (1991).

The second thesis is done by Christianto (2018) entitled “Syntactical Analysis on Sentence Patterns in John Denver’s Song Lyrics”. The aim of this study is to determine the sentence patterns used in John Denver’s song lyrics. The result of this study was done by analyzing the chosen sentences of John Denver song lyrics using the form of a tree diagram. This research used two theories to analyze the data. The first theories used are the theory of sentence patterns from Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) to determine the types of sentence patterns used in John Denver’s Song Lyrics and the second theories is the theory of phrase structure from O’Grady, Dobrovolsky, and Katamba (1996) to figured out the tree diagram and

pointed the patterns of John Denver's Song Lyrics. As a result of this study, there are found 8 of 9 patterns which were used in the song lyrics. Those are 3: S + Vt + dO which are frequently used in John Denver's song lyrics. The comparison between previous study with recent study found similarity and difference. The similarity is previous and recent study analyzing the constituent structure of data through tree diagrams. The difference is the previous study analyzed the sentence patterns that are used in John Denver's Song Lyrics while the present study to determine the types of compound sentences found in Wattpad story *The Ephemeral: Breeder*. This study presents information about the process of tree diagram formation, where the authors of the previous study identify each word into a word class.

The third study is an article completed by Parwata, et. al. (2021) entitled "Compound Sentence Found in The Jungle Book Novel by Rudyard Kipling". The aims of this study are to identify the compound sentence used in The Jungle Book Novel by Rudyard Kipling. The theories used in this study proposed by Oshima and Hogue (1998) to analyze the types of compound sentence then a coordinating conjunction, semicolon, and conjunctive adverb as former. After analyzing the data source, this research gets a total of 85 sentences in The Jungle Book Novel by Rudyard Kipling. There are 3 forms of compound sentences found in the data source. The three compound formers are a coordinating conjunction, semicolon, and conjunctive adverb. The comparison between previous study and recent study are one similarity and difference. The similarity from previous studies between the present studies discusses syntactical analysis of compound sentences such types

and constituent structure. The difference from the previous study the previous study examined the sentence through a tree diagram, while this study did. In this previous study which is done by Parwata et. al. (2022), the information about the type of conjunction of a compound sentence is described properly, where the type of conjunction of the compound sentence becomes the theoretical basis in the present study.

The fourth study was found in an article by the name “A Syntactic Analysis of Sentence Structure in “The Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey”. This previous study was done by Pertiwi, Suhendra and Zaini in 2022. This study presents a collection of sentence types from data such as simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences, and compound-complex sentences. The collection of sentences is taken from a plot of a movie “The Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey”. In the final discussion, the sentences were categorized into a tree diagram. The types of sentences in this study followed the theory proposed by Flynn (2019) pertaining to four types of sentences. In the result, the data was 1298 in all categories, and the data was found in each stage's plot of the movie. The plot of the movie is divided into stages, they are exposition, rising action, climax, falling action and resolution. The founding data was shown with tables and calculated in percentages using the formula by Bungin (2016). The comparison contained in the previous study and this research are two similarities and differences. The similarities are found in the types of sentences discussed, both researches contain compound sentences and alike are examined in a tree diagram. The differences come from the theory used. The previous study used theory by Flynn (2019) while this present study used theory by

Oshima and Hogue (2006) in analyzing the compound sentence. The data source of this previous study took from a movie while this study took a Wattpad story. This research helps in the present study in knowing the definition of each type of sentence, especially the compound sentence.

The last related study was taken from an article entitled “An Analysis of Compound Sentence in Student’s Writing” was done by Sari, I. D., Syarif, H., and Amri, Z. (2018). The goals of this study are to depict the capability of students in fourth semester English Department in a test of writing concerning compound sentences. This research used a trick called Random Sampling that aims to help collect samples from 18 students. The student is given a test, the specific test given is a writing test and they finished the test in 60 minutes. The student was requested to make an argumentative essay based on their opinion with at least 5 paragraphs. The theory used in this research is the theory of Dulay (1982) entitled *Language Two*. The result of this research showed the quality percentages of students in the English Department writing in compound sentences and their problem in writing compound sentences using a table. The comparison between previous researches with recent study are a similarity and two differences. The similarity of this previous research with the present research is that both have the same topic in analyzing compound sentences. The first difference between this previous study and present study is that the previous study only has one aim; it is to depict students’ capability in a test of writing concerning compound sentences. The second difference between this previous study and present study is the theory used in previous study is proposed by Dulay (1982) entitled *Language Two* in terms of

compound sentences while the recent study used the theory proposed by Oshima and Hogue (2006) in analyzing the types of compound sentences. This research contributes to refining the current research review.

2.2 Concepts

This research attaches concepts that support the reader's comprehension of the topic in this study. Those concepts are syntactical, sentence, compound sentence, Wattpad and story. The key word of the concepts above described in general definitions for clear understanding as follows:

2.2.1 Syntactic

The activity of adjusting and conforming sentences with grammatical structures of syntax called syntactic analysis (The American Heritage Dictionary, 2011). Parsing is a term to analyze a sentence, while to find out each category of word order in a sentence, a tree diagram can be used, (Brown and Miller, 1991:11).

2.2.2 Compound Sentence

Oshima and Hogue (2006:165) stated that compound sentences usually consist of two or more simple sentences or clauses which have an idea when joined together by a coordinator. Coordinator that produces the two clauses into a unit are generally divided into three, in other words a coordinating conjunction, a conjunctive adverb and a semicolon. According to Oshima and Hogue (2006:165)

a coordinating conjunction is divided into seven parts known as FANBOYS which stands for *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so*. Also, there is a punctuation comma after the first clause. There is also a conjunctive adverb that is used to link or join two or more independent clauses in compound sentences such as *besides, accordingly* and *however*, and *moreover*. The last is the semicolon form as a symbol in combining independent clauses. An example of a compound sentence “Doctors say that stress is another longevity factor, so try to avoid stress if you wish to live a longer life.” – Oshima and Hogue (2006:166). The first category of independent clause is *Doctors say that stress is another longevity factor* and second category of independent clause is *try to avoid stress if you wish to live a longer life*. The two main independent clauses are linked by coordinating conjunction or coordinator *so*.

2.2.3 Wattpad

Wattpad is an application that launched in 2006 with Allen Lau and Ivan Yue as the founders from Toronto, Canada. Based on Wattpad.com (2022) this application is the most popular platform by writers and readers. People who love writing use this application as a platform to write their own works or stories which can be uploaded directly to the application. The stories that have been uploaded can be read by people who have interest in reading through the Wattpad apps. Wattpad apps users reach all over the world. There are many genres of stories contained in the Wattpad apps such as fantasy, science fiction, fan fiction, teen fiction, horror,

humor, classic, mystery, non-fiction, romance and the others. Wattpad connects a global community of 90 million readers and writers through the power of stories.

2.2.4 Story

According to the definition written in the Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary (2008:438) story is an imagination or past event that is being reported in written or said. Story can be in the form of a narrative that represents experiences, suffering and much more based on the author. Moreover it can be fiction and non-fiction.

2.3 Theories

The theories used in this study categorized into two. The first theory was taken from Oshima and Hogue (2006) in his book entitled *Longman Academic Writing Series 4* that discusses types of sentences. The second theory were taken from Brown and Miller (1991:21) in his book entitled *Levels of Constituent Structure in New Testament Greek* and supported by the theory of Noam A Chomsky (1965) in his book entitled *Aspect of Theory of Syntax* for examine the constituent structure.

2.3.1 Types of Compound Sentence

Compound sentence is a type of sentence in which at least two or more than two independent clauses are merged with one another (Oshima and Hogue, 2006). Oshima and Hogue (2006) say that there are three types for combining clauses with a coordinating conjunction, a conjunctive adverb, and a semicolon.

1. A Coordinating Conjunction

Oshima and Hogue (2006) say that there are seven words that can combine clauses that can stand alone named coordinating conjunction. A coordinating conjunction can also name as coordinator. A coordinating conjunction is easy to remember as FANBOYS which stands for For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So. One example of two clauses that is combined using a coordinating conjunction is "I want to study art, but my parents want me to study engineering."

2. A Conjunctive Adverb

A commonly used conjunctive adverb such as *however*, *nevertheless*, *still*, *also*, *besides*, *furthermore*, and *moreover*. One example of two clauses that is combined by a conjunctive adverb "The cost of attending a community college is low; still, many students need financial aid (Oshima and Hogue, 2006).

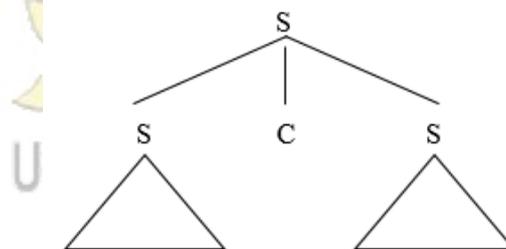
3. Semicolon

The last coordinator combining two independent clauses together is with a semicolon. For example, "Poland was the first Eastern Europe

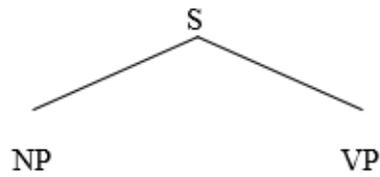
country to turn away from communism; others soon followed (Oshima and Hogue, 2006).

2.3.2 Constituent Structure

Based on Brown and Miller (1991:21) Language can stand because the sentences are formed as constituent structure. Constituent is the section of sentence that is found through analysis. One way to represent the constituent structures is to describe the tree diagram. This research use the analysis of hierarchy tree. It means the tree diagram contain layers from the major organization level forward to root line organization. According to Brown and Miller (1991) the analysis of the tree diagram in the compound sentence is represented as below:

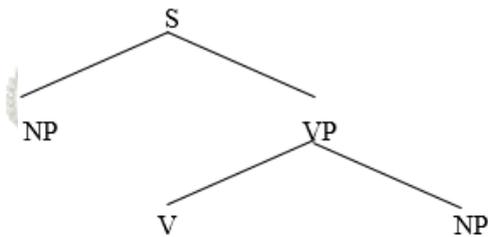


In the example above, the compound sentence (S) contains two independent sentences. They are called the daughters of compound sentences. The two independent sentences are denoted by S or Sentence. The relationship between the two sentences is sister and there is a conjunction to connect them. Brown and Miller (1991) present the tree diagram in one clause as follows:



S NP + VP

In the first rule, an independent clause is symbolized by S and there are constituents in its right hand and left hand as NP and VP. In the second rule VP can build new branches such V and NP.



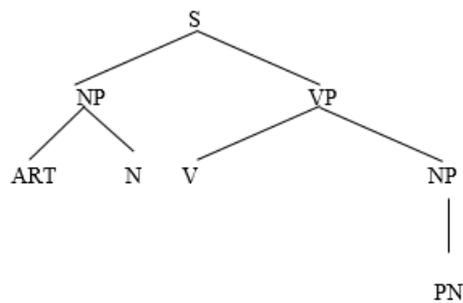
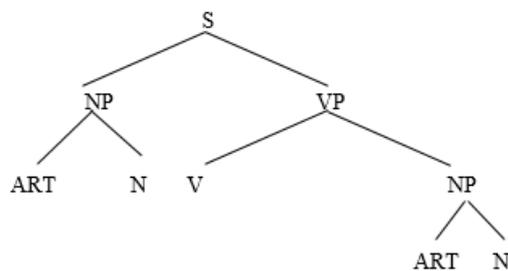
S

NP + VP

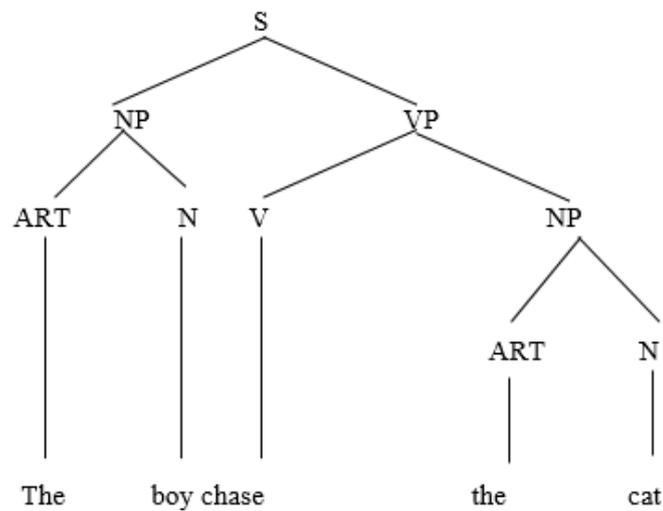
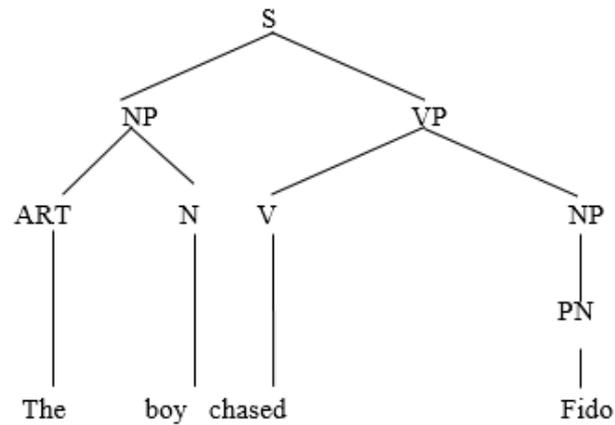
VP

V + NP

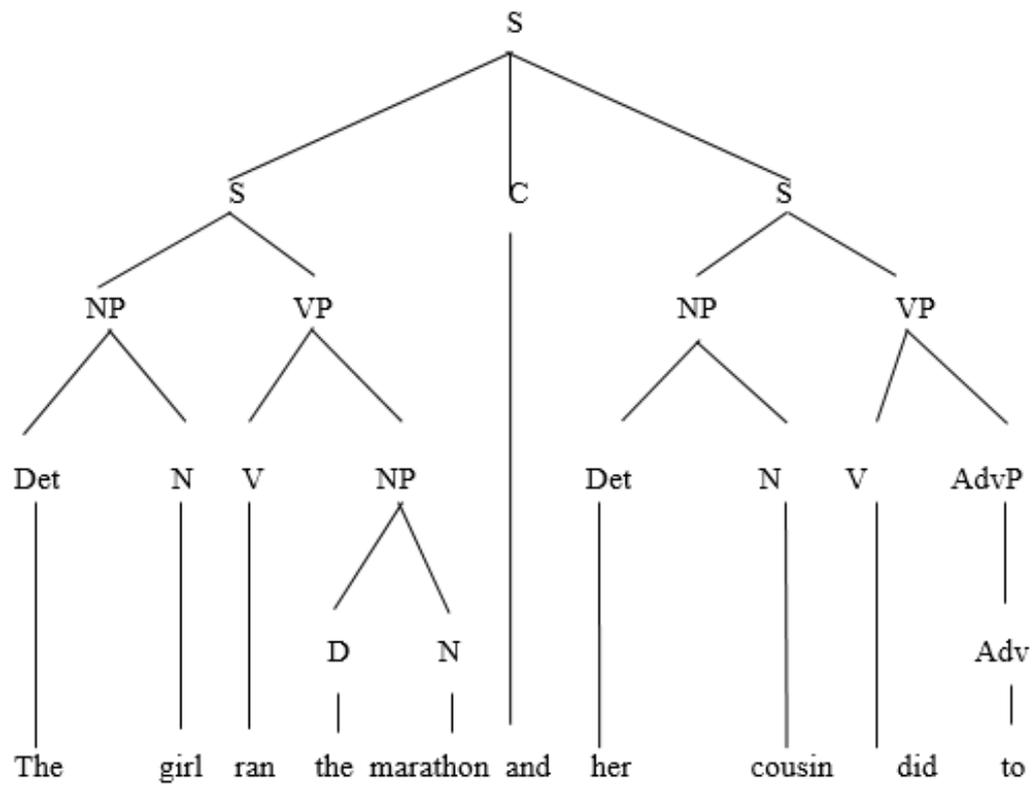
In the third rule it carried out on NP by adding branches ART and N or PN.



In the form of the tree diagram above, the examination shows ART + N and PN constitutes a NP. It has to be filled by the choice lexical item called lexicon insertion which we may choose appropriate class of word.



This research is supported by the theory of constituent structure proposed by Noam A Chomsky (1965), described compound sentence in the form of a complete tree diagram.



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