

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language functions as a media of communication. Language, as characteristic from human behavior cannot be separated from the involvement of social communication and interaction. It is used as a medium and tool of communication to others. As an element of culture, language has rules that its users must obey, such as the functions of sentences, which include simple sentence, compound sentence, and complicated sentence, etc.

A sentence is a structure of language that represents reality. It arranges words so as to map our comprehension of an object's sensory structure. A sentence is an expressive entity that organizes the parts of speech to communicate an understanding or perception. The sentence is composed of nominal, verbal, adjective, and adverbial word clusters. For instance, we shall use the term sentence even if there is no consensus on what a sentence really is. We can't separate language from sentences when we're talking about it. We must employ sentences when using language, both spoken and written. A sentence is a word or combination of words that communicates a whole thought and comprises a subject and a verb.

According to Aarts (2001:58), there are four different types of sentences that can be classified according to their syntactic properties, such as declarative, interrogative, imperative, and explanative sentence. These sentences can be used as statements,

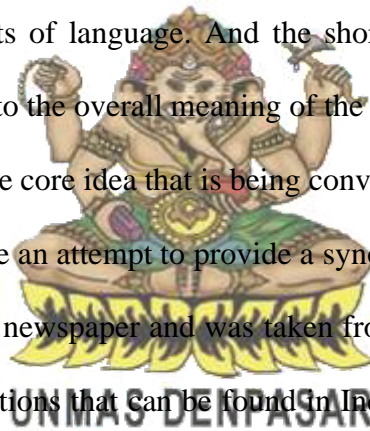
interrogative sentence for questions, imperative sentence for commands, and explanative sentence for any kind of explanation or instruction. A declarative sentence is one that places emphasis on the most obvious solution. If the object is required at the end of the sentence, it can be arranged with other elements during sentence construction. The predicator that is then followed by a direct object, indirect object, or other elements should be placed at the end of the sentence, if necessary.

According to Koopman, Sportiche, and Stabler (2003), there are four types of sentences that may be classified according to the amount of clauses: simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences. A phrase is all that is needed to express the whole idea in a single statement, hence there is only one such phrase. According to Waters and Caplan (1996), a simple sentence is one that consists of only one major component, which is referred to as an independent clause, and does not include any dependent clauses. According to Randall (2006), the subject and the predicate are the most important components of a sentence. The main phrase comes next in the order of importance. The clause in question may be considered independent from the remainder of the sentence.

Constituency is the relationship between a clause and another clause of which it is a part (Quirk et al., 1985:38). According to Brown and Miller (1994:17), there are several methods to represent the constituent structure, including bracketing (labeled and bracket strings), tree diagram, and vine diagram. The tree diagram is the most effective representation of the constituent structure. In a tree diagram, a sentence is typically made up of a noun and a verb phrase that serve as the subject and the predicate, respectively.

According to Brown and Miller (1991:11), in linguistics, each component of a sentence is referred to as a constituent, and constituent structure analysis is a technique associated with constituents. In other terms, constituent structure analysis refers to a method for analyzing constituents. In most instances, the most fundamental form of the tree diagram used to construct a phrase is as follows: S=NP+VP (Brown and Miller (1991:35)).

The grammar and meaning of the language are carefully considered when selecting the language to be used in the newspaper. This results in a language that correctly reflects both aspects of language. And the short phrase that is found in the newspaper is very important to the overall meaning of the sentence in order to guarantee that the reader understands the core idea that is being conveyed by the article. So for this time, the researcher will make an attempt to provide a synopsis of a simple line that was published in the Jakarta Post newspaper and was taken from a daily newspaper. One of the English-language publications that can be found in Indonesia is called "The Jakarta Post newspaper."



In the course of researching this subject, this study came across several fascinating points to keep in mind. It is fascinating to see this research since it helps individuals learn about sentences, particularly simple sentences and types of simple sentences, because it extends their vocabulary, making communication much simpler. This makes the study interesting to view. To support this study, the theory from Aarts (2001:58) and the tree diagram theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991) were used to solve the problem of this study.

1.2 Problem of the Study

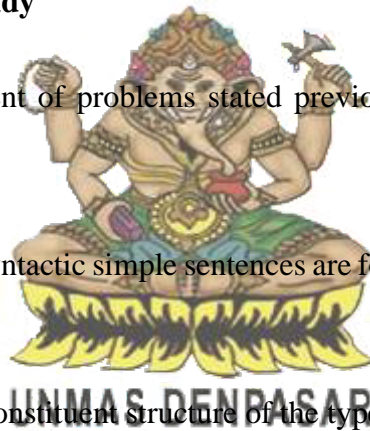
In accordance to the background of the study described above, the problems can be formulated into research question as follows:

1. What types of syntactic simple sentences are found in Jakarta Post Website's article?
2. How is the constituent structure of the type of simple sentences found in Jakarta Post Website's article using tree diagram?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the statement of problems stated previously, the aims of the present study are stated as follows:

1. To identify types of syntactic simple sentences are found in Jakarta Post Website's article
2. To analyze how the constituent structure of the type of simple sentences found in Jakarta Post Website's article using tree diagram



1.4 Limitation of the Study

There were be a difficulty of topics to talk when we wish to discuss a simple sentence. As we all know, there are many different types of sentences that are very important to understand, but it would be hard to go through each one in detail in this paper. Therefore, on this occasion, this study was limits the discussion just focused on

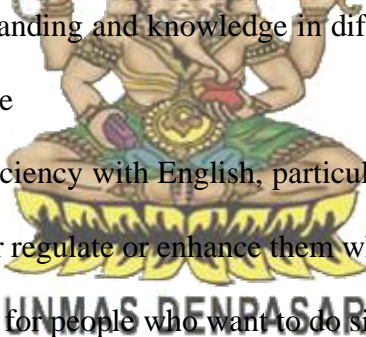
the simple sentence which types and structures. It is limited to The News articles that were published on 13th -17th November 2022.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of this study was divided into two parts: the theoretical significance and the practical significance, which are explained in detail below.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, the significance that is expected to be achieved can be described as follows.

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1. To give better understanding and knowledge in differentiating and analyzing the type of simple sentence
 2. To increase their proficiency with English, particularly with regard to sentences, so that they may better regulate or enhance them when they interact with others.
 3. To serve as a resource for people who want to do similar research.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, the significance that is expected to be achieved can be described as follows.

1. To help readers understand how to recognize the different types of simple sentences and explain how the process of transformation works in simple sentences.
2. To help the readers in enriching new vocabularies.

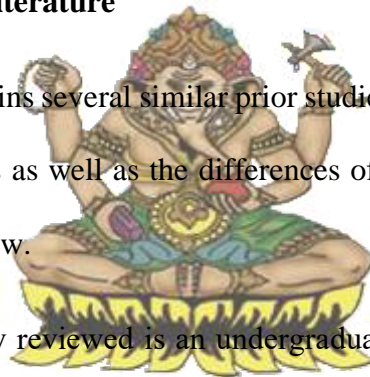
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

In this chapter, three subchapters are discussed. The first subchapter is about the review of related literature that elaborates on the similarities as well as the distinctions between this study and several prior studies. The second subchapter elaborates on some concepts that should be considered regarding this study. The third subchapter was about the theories that support this study.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

This subchapter explains several similar prior studies that were used as references in this study. The similarities as well as the differences of this study compared to prior studies will be presented below.



The first related study reviewed is an undergraduate thesis entitled “Syntactical Analysis in Short Story Death into The Heart” This thesis was written by Aisyah (2018) from University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. This study explains how to identify and analyze the sentence structure of several sentence kinds in a few chosen sentences from this short story. The data were taken from a short story entitled Death into The Heart by Aisyah. In this study, it was shown that this research is made up of noun phrases and verb phrases, which cover a wide range of sentence types. From the 40 sentences that were chosen, there were 29 simple sentences, 6 complex sentences, 4 compound sentences, and 1 compound-complex sentence. the theory of syntax is founded on the idea of transformational grammar, and she makes use of the tree diagram that was provided

by Bornstein (1997). Meanwhile, library research methods were applied in qualitative study. Moreover, the analysis of the data collected was done by using a descriptive qualitative method. Compared to the study done by Antari (2018), this study would be different in the data source. The prior study used a short story entitled *Death into The Heart* by Aisyah as the data source, meanwhile, this study will raise *Jakarta Post Website's Article* as the data source. Furthermore, the main concern of the previous study was to identify and analyze the sentence pattern of different types of sentences in some selected sentences in this short story. In addition, this study was to identify types of simple sentences and describe the process of transformation of simple sentences. The second related study reviewed is a thesis entitled "The Syntactic of English Sentence in *Brad Bird The Incredibles*" written by Diana (2017) from Syekh Nurjati State Islamic Institute Cirebon. This thesis discussed how sentence types appear and describe sentence structure through tree diagrams found in the data source. The main data used in the second related study was movie script under the title "The Incredibles". There are 106 sentences in this thesis. Of those, 64 are simple sentences (60.37%), 15 are compound sentences (14.15%), 22 are complex sentences (20.75%), and 5 are compound complex sentences (4.71%). On the other hand, this study was identify types of simple sentence and describing the process of transformation of simple sentence.

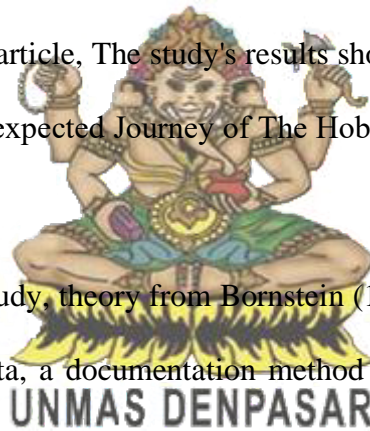
In this second related study, theory from Chomsky (1957) was applied as the main theory. In collecting the data, descriptive qualitative design were applied. Meanwhile, to analyze the data, a qualitative descriptive method was applied. Compared to the prior study, this study would be different in the data source and data collection method. The

data source of the prior study was movie script under the title “The Incredibles”. Meanwhile, the data of this study will be taken from Jakarta Post Website’s Article.

The third related study reviewed is an article entitled “A Syntactic Analysis of Simple Sentences of Various Types Used in Unexpected Journey of The Hobbit Movie Script” written by Sakinatunisa, Laila, Ariatmi (2015) from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. This article discussed types of simple sentence and describing the process of transformation used in simple sentence of types found in data source.

The main data used in the third related study was Unexpected Journey of The Hobbit Movie Script. In this article, The study's results show that there are four types of simple sentences in “The Unexpected Journey of The Hobbit Script” positive, emphatic, negative, and imperative.

In this third related study, theory from Bornstein (1977) was applied as the main theory. In collecting the data, a documentation method were applied. Meanwhile, to analyze the data, a qualitative descriptive method was applied. Compared to the prior study, this study would be different in the data source and data collection method. The data source of the prior study was taken from Unexpected Journey of The Hobbit Movie Script. Meanwhile, the data of this study will be taken from Jakarta Post Website’s Article. Moreover, the documentation method was applied in the prior study, meanwhile, this study will apply a library research method. In addition, the prior study was only focused on identifying types of simple sentence and describing the process of transformation of simple sentences, meanwhile this study will also focus on identify the



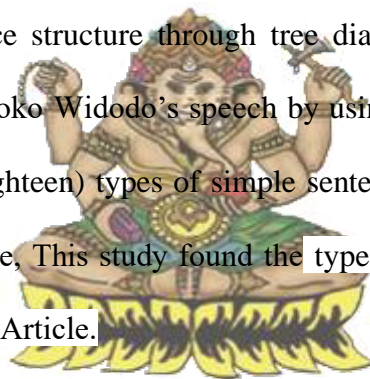
types of simple sentences and describe the constituent structure of the process of transformation.

The fourth related study reviewed is an article entitled “Analysis of Simple Sentence Structure in English : Functional Syntax Approach”. This study was done by Cahyani (2020) from STIMIK Tunas Bangsa Banjarnegara. This prior study was focused with declarative sentences in order to define the component units and function structure of simple sentences with active voice in reference to Short Story: (Let them eat) Cake. In this study, a simple phrase can have a syntactic function structure of SP-O, S-P-C, or S-P-A CIRC with a functional role structure mostly formed of semantic roles of the filler parts of each function in the form of participant-process entity/thing; participant-process-feature/quality. Meanwhile, in this study were the types of simple sentence found in Jakarta Post News Website’s Article.

The data source used in the prior study was a short story (Let them eat) Cake written by Ninda Daiant. To achieve the data, qualitative descriptive research that includes three stages, namely the data collection stage, the data analysis stage and the presentation stage of data analysis results was applied, meanwhile, the data were analyzed through a qualitative method. Moreover, to analyze the data, the theory of functional syntax by David Morley (2000) were applied in this prior study. Compared to the study done by Ida (2020), this study would be different in the data source and the problem studied. The prior study was using short story (Let them eat) Cake written by Ninda Daiant as the data source, on the other hand, this study will apply Jakarta Post Website’s Article as the data source. Basically, both of the studies will be focused on quite similar

discussions. However, the prior study was to analyze simple sentences in English, particularly declarative sentences, and to explain their functional components and the active voice in simple sentences, meanwhile, this study will analyze the types of simple sentences and describe the constituent structure of the process of transformation used in simple sentence found in Jakarta Website's Article.

The fifth related study reviewed is an article entitled "A Syntactic Analysis of Simple Sentence on Joko Widodo's Speech by Using Theory of Tree Diagram." This study was done by Joko, Sulistyaningsih (2019), from STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo. This article discusses the simple sentence structure through tree diagram and to find the simple sentence structure found in Joko Widodo's speech by using theory of tree diagrams. In this study, there were 18 (eighteen) types of simple sentences structures found in Joko Widodo's Speech. Meanwhile, This study found the types of simple sentence found in Jakarta Post News Website's Article.



In addition, the prior study was just focused describe the simple sentence structure using tree diagrams and locating the simple sentence structure that was present in Joko Widodo's speech by using the theory of tree diagrams. Meanwhile, this study analyze the types of simple sentences and describe the constituent structure of the process of transformation used in simple sentence found in Jakarta Website's Article.

The data source used in the prior study were taken from internet, it was the President of Republic of Indonesia (period: 2014-2019) Joko Widodo's speech text of his speech at the annual meetings of the Boards of Governors of the International Monetary

Fund (IMF) and the World Bank Group at Nusa Dua Hall, Nusa Dua, Bali, 12 October 2018. To achieve the data, a descriptive qualitative method was applied, meanwhile, the data were analyzed through a qualitative method. Moreover, to analyze the data, the theory from Diana D. Bornstein (1997) was applied in this main theory.

2.2 Concepts

It is essential to discuss several relevant topics of the study to obtain comprehensive comprehension. The related concepts are illustrated as follows:

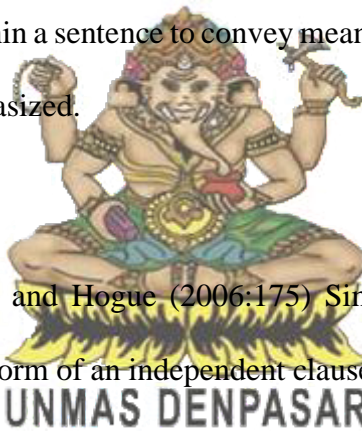
2.2.1 Syntactic Sentence

According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the term "syntactic" is an adjective that relates to syntax, which is the branch of linguistics that deals with the structure, formation, and arrangement of sentences and phrases in a language. The term "syntactic" refers to anything that pertains to the rules and principles governing the arrangement of words, phrases, and clauses to form grammatically correct sentences in a particular language. It involves the study of word order, sentence structure, grammatical relations, and the formation of syntactic units.

According to Folse, Vokoun and Solomon (2010:1) The definition of a sentence is a sequence of words that together convey a whole notion. While, Oshima and Hogue (2006) Mention the fact that a sentence is a group of words that you employ to share your views with other people. In addition, a sentence is defined as a set of words that represents a full thought, has at least one subject and one verb, and comprises both of those elements. In addition, Hornby (2000) explains that a sentence is a group of words that might

represent a statement, a question, or an order. Sentences often include both a subject and a verb. In addition, according to Andersen (2014: 1), a sentence is a collection of words that communicates meaning. Researchers may thus infer that a sentence is a collection of words including a subject and a verb. It may be a whole idea, an inquiry, or an order. It always starts with a capital letter and concludes with a period, exclamation mark, or question mark.

In this study, "syntactic sentence" refers to the analysis of sentences according to their structural elements and grammatical relationships. Examining how words, phrases, and clauses are organized within a sentence to convey meaning and adhere to the syntactic rules of the language is emphasized.



2.2.2 Simple Sentence

According to Oshima and Hogue (2006:175) Simple sentence is one separate clause. On top of that. In the form of an independent clause, there is only one full subject in a simple sentence. In grammar, a simple sentence has only one main idea, or independent clause, and no subordinate ideas, or dependent clauses (Waters and Caplan, 1996). Furthermore, According to Randal (2006), the primary components of a sentence are the subject and the predicate, and the main clause of a sentence consists of a single independent clause. Its clause can stand alone without the assistance of other clauses.

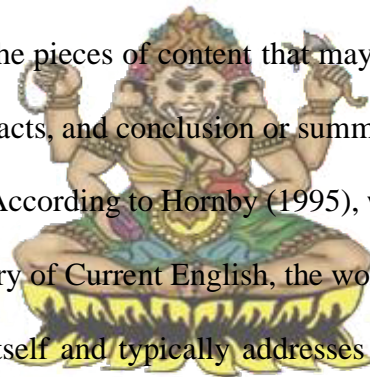
2.2.3 Sentence Structure

According to Carnie (2006:61) Syntax is a study of sentence structure. She adds that a sentence consists of a series of liner of words. The words in sentences are grouped

into units called constituents and constituents join other larger constituencies and so on until a sentence is formed (61). This is in line with Valin's opinion that syntax relates to how sentences are composed and language users use a wide variety of possible arrangements of the elements in the sentence. Van Valin (2004) adds the constituent structure of a sentence in relation to unit units where words in a sentence are arranged in constituents in a hierarchical order. Then, from the constituent structure of a sentence a wide variety of approaches are used to analyze both structurally and functionally.

2.2.4 Article

The article is one of the pieces of content that may be read. A title, introduction, thesis statement, supporting facts, and conclusion or summary are typical components of the vast majority of articles. According to Hornby (1995), who contributed to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, the word "article" refers to a piece of writing that is complete in itself and typically addresses a particular issue or topic. It indicates that the piece of writing is a text, which the author based on the facts in order to convey information to the readers.



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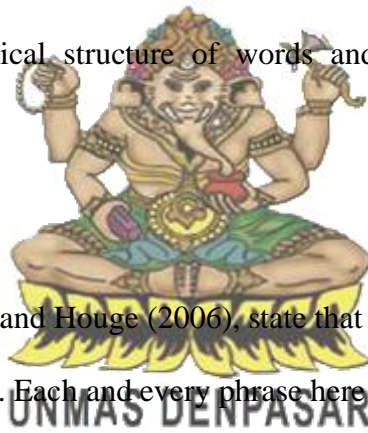
2.3 Theories

In order to analyze the answer to the problem formulated above, This subchapter elaborates on the theories that are applied to support this study. In analyzing the types of syntactic simple sentences, the theory from Aarts (2001:58) is applied. The theory from Brown and Miller (1994:17) were used to analyze how the constituent structure of the

type of simple sentences found in Jakarta Post Website's article using tree diagram, supported the theory from Chomsky (2002) to answer the research problem.

2.3.1 Syntax

According to Mu'in (2019), Syntax refers to "the whole system and structure of a language or of languages in general, usually taken as consisting of syntax and morphology (including inflections) and sometimes also phonology and semantics". It includes the syntax, but it's not limited to that. The syntax of a language is also known as "the arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences in a language." or "the grammatical structure of words and phrases to create coherent sentences."



2.3.2 Type of Sentence

According to Oshima and Houge (2006), state that a sentence is a collection of words used to convey an idea. Each and every phrase here is composed of at least two clauses, each of which represents an independent and self-contained idea. There are four primary categories of sentences in the English language: simple, compound, complex, and compound complex. The nature of the sentence formed by a given set of clauses depends solely on those clauses.

2.3.2.1 Simple Sentence

Simple sentence consists of a single clause, or more specifically, an independent clause containing a subject and a predicate. Simple sentence is one independent clause.

According to Oshima and Hogue (2006:164), using too many simple sentences can make a paragraph or essay sound disjointed.

Example :

Freshwater boils at 100 degrees Celsius at sea level (Oshima and Hogue, 2006:164)

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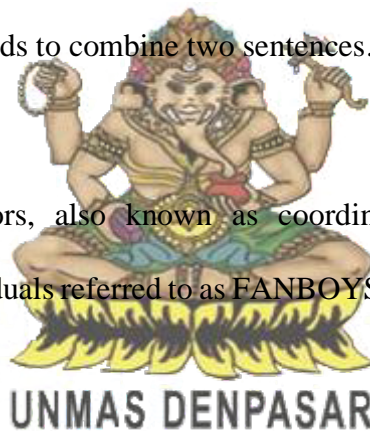
2.3.2.2 Compound Sentence

A compound sentence is one that combines two or more independent clauses.

There are three methods to combine two sentences.

- 1) With a coordinator

There are seven coordinators, also known as coordinating conjunctions in some dictionaries. There are individuals referred to as FANBOYS (For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So).



Example :

Salt water boils at a higher temperature than freshwater, so food therefore cooks faster in salt water. (Oshima and Hogue,2006:165).

- 2) With a conjunctive adverb

The following is a second technique to construct a compound sentence:

Independent clause; + conjunctive adverb, + independent clause

Example :

Salt water boils at a higher temperature than freshwater; therefore, food cooks faster in salt water. (Oshima and Hogue,2006:168)

3) With a semicolon

Create a compound sentence by placing a semicolon between two separate clauses. Only when the meanings of the two distinct clauses are quite similar is this sort of statement acceptable. The concepts should be separated into two short phrases, each of which should conclude with a period if they don't flow nicely together.

Example :

Salt water boils at a higher temperature than freshwater; food cooks faster in salt water.

(Oshima and Hogue,2006:71)

Independent clause



Independent clause

2.3.2.3 Complex Sentence

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A complex sentence comprises one independent clause and one (or more) dependent clause(s). One idea is typically more essential than the other in a complex sentence. There are three categories of dependent clauses:

- 1) Adverb clause acts like an adverb; that is, it tells where, when, why, and how.

Example:

Although women in the United States could own property, they could not vote until 1920.

(Oshima and Hogue,2006:172)

Dependent Adverb Clause

Independent Clause

2) An adjective clause acts like an adjective; that is, it describes a noun or pronoun.

Example :

Last year we vacationed in Cozumel, which features excellent scuba diving (Oshima and Hogue,2006:172)

Dependent Adjective Clause

3) A noun clause begins with a wh- question word, that, whether, and sometimes if.

Example :

That there is a hole in the ozone layer of Earth's atmosphere is well known. (Oshima and Hogue,2006:172)



Dependent Noun Clause

2.3.2.4 Compound Complex Sentence

A compound-complex sentence has at least three clauses, at least two of which may function as independent sentences.

Example :

After I graduated from college, I wanted to travel, but I had to go work immediately.

(Oshima and Hogue,2006:174)

Independent Clause,

Dependent Clause

Independent Clause

2.3.3 Type of Syntactic Sentence

Aarts (2001:58) says that there are four different kinds of sentences that can be grouped by their syntactic properties. These are declarative, interrogative, imperative, and explanatory sentences. These sentences can be used as statements, interrogative sentences for questions, imperative sentences for commands, and explanatory sentences for any kind of explanation or instruction.

2.3.3.1 Declarative Sentence

Declarative sentences are the ones that are easiest to understand. They are a type of syntactic arrangement in which the order of functional categories like Subject, Predicator, Direct Object, etc. is often unmarked, or expected. This means that the Subject comes before the Predicator, followed by (if there is one) an Indirect Object and then a Direct Object. If there is an indirect object, follow the direct object (again, if present). If there is a direct object, the indirect object comes after it (again, if present). Non-declarative sentences, on the other hand, have indicated configurations, which means they are put together in a way that is not typical.

Example :

My aunt likes books. (Aarts,2001:59)

You haven't closed the door. (Aarts,2001:59)

2.3.3.2 Interrogative Sentence

Typically, questions are posed by using grammatical constructs that are referred to as interrogative sentences. An interrogative sentence is a statement that is made with the intention of inquiring about something and that finishes with a question mark at the end of the phrase.

Example :

Can you see this? (Aarts,2001:59)

Do you agree? (Aarts,2001:59)

2.3.3.3 Imperative Sentence

Imperative sentences are those that are often regarded as directives, i.e. they communicate a command, an order, or a request.

Example :

Shut up. (Aarts,2001:60)

Don't eat that sandwich. (Aarts,2001:60)



2.3.3.4 Exclamative Sentences

Exclamative, similar to open interrogatives, begin with a Wh-word. The purpose of an explanatory sentence is to make something clear by explaining it or offering the reasons behind it. [formal] These statements are accompanied by a series of explanatory notes.

Example :

What a load of nonsense he talks! (Aarts,2001:61)

How absolutely disgraceful he looks! (Aarts,2001:61)

2.3.4 Clause Elements

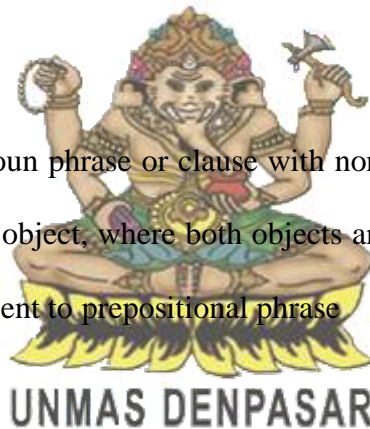
According to Quirk & Greenbaum (1973), Clause elements defined are subject, object, complement and adverbial.

2.3.4.1 Subject

Subject is normally noun phrase or clause with nominal function.

2.3.4.2 Object

Like a subject, is a noun phrase or clause with nominal function. There are two types of objects. An Indirect object, where both objects are present, precedes the. Direct object is semantically equivalent to prepositional phrase



2.3.4.3 Complement

Compliment is a noun phrase, an adjective phrase or a clause with nominal function, having a co-redential relation with subject.

2.3.4.4 Adverbial

Adverbial is an adverb phrase, adverbial clause, noun phrase positional phrase.

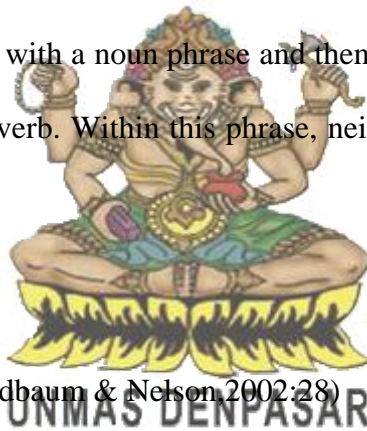
2.3.5 Syntactic Patterns

According to Chomsky (2002) Syntactic pattern refers to the arrangement and organization of words and phrases within a sentence or phrase. The English language

contains seven fundamental sentence (or clause) structures. According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010), the following are the seven clause patterns::

2.3.5.1 SV

The components of this pattern are a subject and a verb. To fulfill its role as a syntactic function, the subject phrase must be placed before the verb phrase. In most cases, it is made up either a noun or a phrase that functions as a noun. The vast bulk of sentences in English are made up of verbs. It is a sort of word category that indicates the activity that the subject is doing. There are two different kinds of verbs: main and auxiliary. This pattern begins with a noun phrase and then transitions into a verb phrase that has an intransitive head verb. Within this phrase, neither complements nor objects are permitted to be used.



Example :

No cure (S) exists (V) (Greendbaum & Nelson,2002:28)

They (S) are lying (V) (Greendbaum & Nelson,2002:28)

2.3.5.2 SVO

The second pattern consists of a VP with a transitive verb and an NP that functions as subject and object. Object is a grammatical term for a person or object that participates in the subject's "performance" of the verb or is the target of the subject's action. Direct and indirect object categories are distinct. Direct object is the recipient of

the subject's action. Indirect object is the participant who is affected by the event; however, it cannot exist independently; it must be attached to direct object.

Example :

I dusted the bookshelves in my bedroom (dO). (Greendbaum & Nelson,2002:26)

Anthony stroked his beard (dO). (Greendbaum & Nelson,2002:26)

2.3.5.3 SVC

This pattern consists of three fundamental elements. There is a subject, a verb, and an adverb. The complement completes other parts of a sentence, such as the subject, verb, or object. The function of the complement in this pattern is to characterize the subject (subject complement). The fact that either a noun phrase or an adjective phrase can function as the subject complement makes this pattern somewhat convoluted.

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Example :

The distinction became quite clear. (Greendbaum & Nelson,2002:27)

The corridor is too narrow. (Greendbaum & Nelson,2002:27)

2.3.5.4 SVOO

As indicated by the formula subject + verb + indirect object + direct object, this fundamental clause pattern consists of a head verb followed by two functions. By using

the prepositions to or for, the indirect object can be relocated after the direct object. The direct object can, however, stand alone.

Example :

Their work is in the early stages (aC). (Greendbaum & Nelson,2002:30)

The show will last for three hours (aC). (Greendbaum & Nelson,2002:30)

2.3.5.5 SVOC

The object complement pattern is equivalent to the combination of patterns 2 and 3. Pattern 5 adds a complement to its direct object, similar to how pattern 3 adds a subject complement. Object complements may be nouns, pronouns, or adjectives that elaborate on the direct object. Example :



The heat has turned the milk (dO) sour (oC). (Greendbaum & Nelson,2002:32)

They elected her (dO) their leader (oC). (Greendbaum & Nelson,2002:32)

2.3.5.6 SVA

This pattern presents an entity in a location and another entity moving toward an objective, which is, of course, a location to which something moves or is moved.

.Example :

Their work is in the early stages (aC). (Greendbaum & Nelson,2002:30)

The show will last for three hours (aC). (Greendbaum & Nelson,2002:30)

2.4.5.7 SVOA

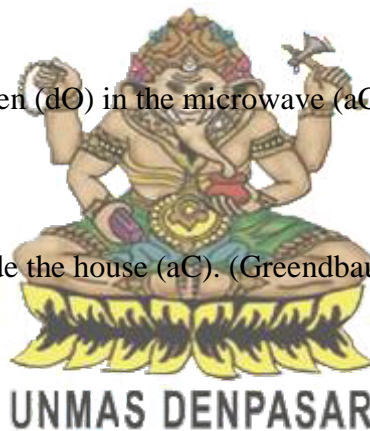
The last pattern indicates that the subject is moving an object toward an objective. In addition, this pattern illustrates how the subject performs an action; it provides additional information regarding the context of the clause. The majority of simple and complex clauses (but not compound clauses) exhibit these patterns, regardless of their length.

Example :

You should put (V) the chicken (dO) in the microwave (aC). (Greendbaum & Nelson,2002:32)

I keep (V) my car (dO) outside the house (aC). (Greendbaum & Nelson,2002:32)

2.3.6 Constituent Structure



Brown and Miller (1991) state the component of part is called constituent. In linguistics, each component of a sentence is referred to as a constituent, and constituent structure analysis is a technique that is tied to the constituent. In other terms, a process that examines constituents is constituent structure analysis. In addition, According to Crystal (2008) A common grammatical word for a linguistic unit that operates as a part of a broader framework. In an alternate definition, a component is a set of nodes wholly controlled by a single node. On the basis of both common sense and formal (e.g. distributional) norms, a sentence may be broken down into its constituent elements, such

as subject + predicate, NP + VP, etc. There are some ways how to represent the constituent structure:

1) Bracketing

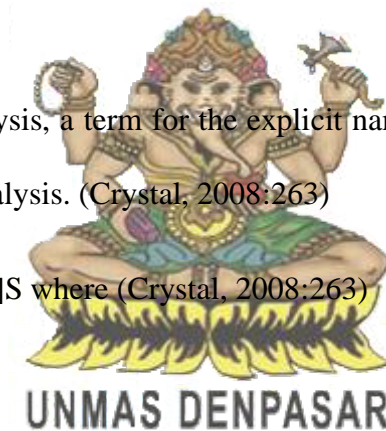
In linguistics, a technique similar to those used in mathematics and symbolic logic is used to demonstrate the internal (hierarchical) structure of a sequence of items. (Crystal, 2008:60)

Example: [the cat] [saw] [the king]. (Crystal, 2008:60)

2) Labeling

In grammatical analysis, a term for the explicit naming of the portions or stages of a sentence's structural analysis. (Crystal, 2008:263)

Example: [[people]N[ran]V]S where (Crystal, 2008:263)



3) Labelled Bracketing

Each pair of brackets may be labelled to indicate their grammatical context. (Crystal, 2008:60)

Example : [the cat]Subject [saw]Verb [the king]Object (Crystal, 2008:60)

NP

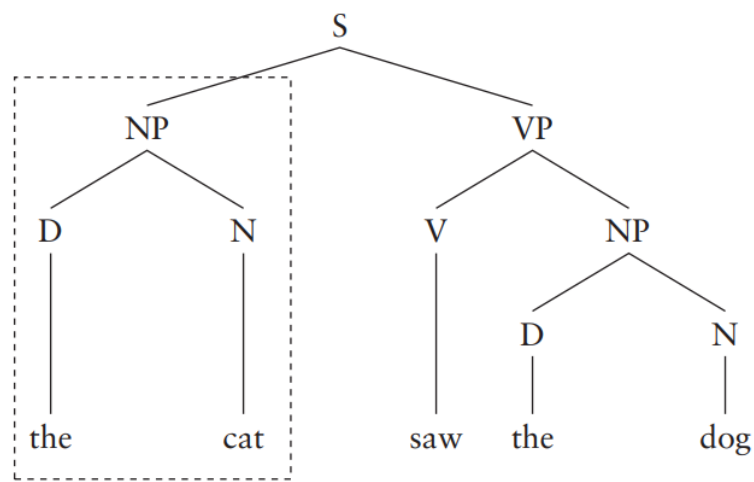
NP

4) Tree Diagram

According to Crystal (2008, 495), a two-dimensional diagram provides a practical way to show the underlying hierarchical structure of 494 transitivity sentences produced

by a set of rules in generative grammar. The initial sign S serves as the "root" of the tree diagram and is located at the top of the page. All the rules (e.g. NP, VP) Sentence/Clause are at the top, and from there the branches emanate.

Example :



(Crystal, 2008, p.495)

2.3.7 Tree Diagram

According to Brown and Miller (1991) states the component parts of a sentence are called constituent. Syntactic constituent structure may be shown in four different methods, including labeling, labeling and bracketing, the vine diagram, and the tree diagram . There are two basic kinds of tree diagrams: flat tree diagrams and hierarchical tree diagrams. To describe the constituency of a sentence in analyzing the syntactical constituent and its grammatical function, it is better to determine which the superordinate clause is and which the element of the main clause becomes. Then, separate the following sentence components.: subject(S), verb (V), object (O), complement (C), and adverbial

(A). The diagram will be constructed based on its function based on the sentence element. The technique of subordination makes it possible to build a complex sentence with many clauses that are stacked on top of each other. The hierarchical tree diagram is used to show how the relationships between any two parts of the tree must be seen in the context of the tree as a whole. In this case, the tree diagram can be illustrated as follows :

62 *Part one: Constituent structure*

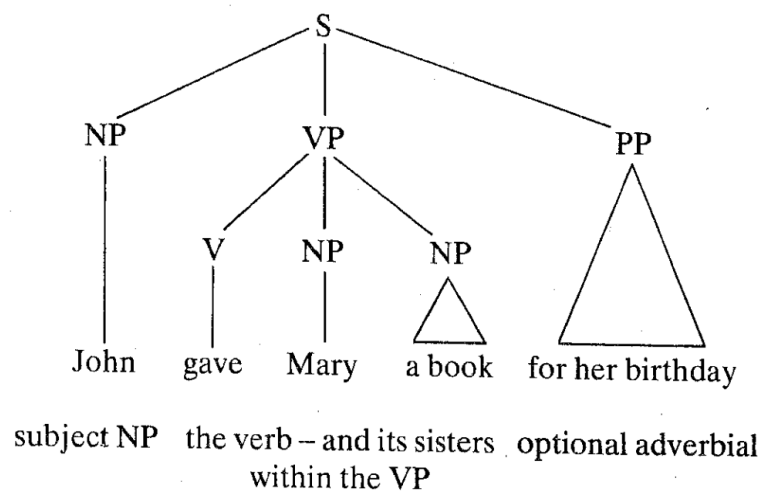
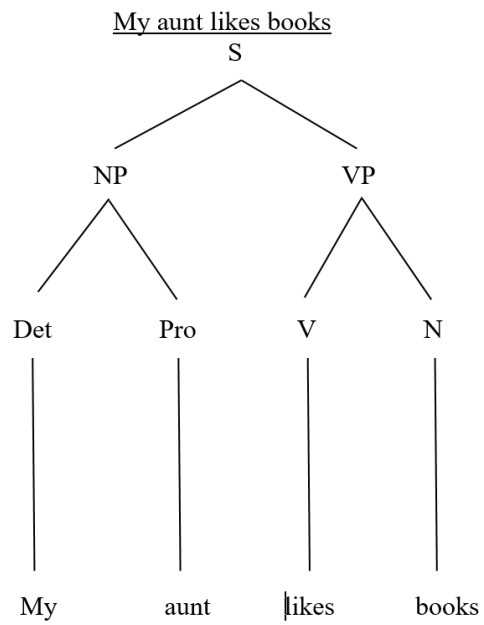


Figure 5.1

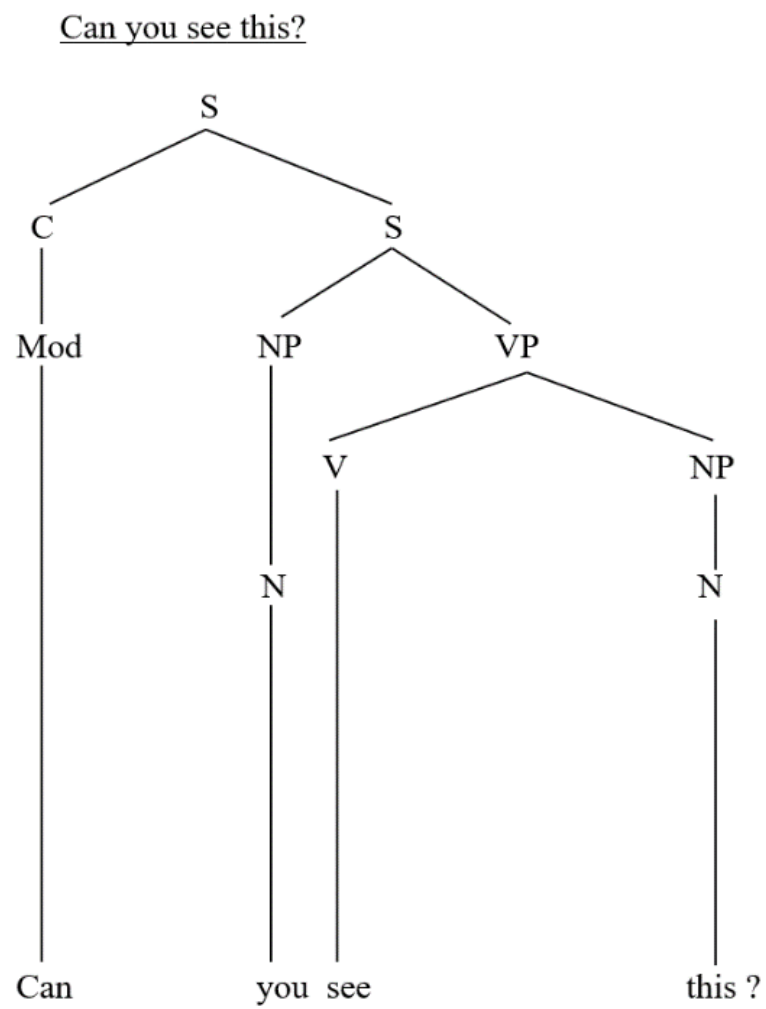
(Brown and Miller, 1991:62)

Example of Declarative Sentence :



UNMAS DENPASAR
(Aarts,2001:59)

Example of Interrogative Sentence :



(Aarts,2001, p.59)