

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of Study

Linguistics is the scientific study of language, including its structure, function, and history. It encompasses a wide range of topics, such as phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. In linguistics, syntax is a subfield study of the rules governing the structure of sentences and phrases in a language. Purwanti (2019), state that the ideas and procedures used in the construction of sentences in particular languages are referred to as syntax, which is a branch of linguistics. It is an essential component of language that enables us to communicate intricate concepts and ideas.

In addition, Chomsky (1966: 1) defines syntax as the study of the rules and procedures used in particular languages to produce sentences. In other terms, syntax is the organization of words and phrases to produce logical sentences. When words are connected, they form phrases, which then turn into clauses, which turn into sentences. This process is known as syntax. The definitions of syntax given above lead to the conclusion that syntax refers to the relationship and arrangement of the words, phrases, and clauses that make up sentences in accordance with grammatical rules.

Sentence is a combination of several word which should consist of a subject and a verb that can be used to express a complete idea, a request, or a directive. It also supported by Hogue (1995:8) who states that a sentence is a combination of

word that represents a full notion and has a subject and a verb. Quirk (1985:791) states that depending on their complexity, sentences might be simple or multiple. While a multiple sentence composed of one or more clauses as direct constituents, a simple sentence only has one independent clause. The example of multiple sentences is complex and compound sentence. Complex sentence is composed of one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. Whereas, according to Brown (2002), a compound sentence is formed by two or more clauses which joined with a conjunction. The clauses contained within compound sentence are independent clauses, which means that each independent clause may stand alone and expresses a full notion. It has two or more independent clauses as equal components that connected with coordinating conjunction.

To combine two separate clauses into one, coordinating conjunctions are used. According to Quirk and Greenbaum (1973), syndetic and asyndetic coordination are the two types of coordination. Syndetic coordination is the sentence that connected by for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so. Asyndetic coordination typically connects sentences using commas (,) and semicolons (;). Coordinating conjunctions are frequently employed in a variety of text or literary genres, including article. Compound sentences stand out for their ability to connect independent clauses which allowing the expression of complex relationships between ideas in a single sentence.

This study is focused on describing the compound sentences found in Britannica.com about Titanic. The luxury passenger ship Titanic, built in Britain, sank on April 14 - 15, 1912. The Titanic is one of the most famous tragedies in

recent history, resulting in numerous books, films, musicals, and scientific theories inspired by it. Logically, because this is a well-known story, a lot of people search it through this article. So, this research looked at how the author created the article using compound sentences. Which, in the article, many compound sentences have been found.

## 1.2 Research Problem

Based on the background of the study, the problem could be formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of coordination in compound sentences found in an article entitled “Titanic”?
2. How are the syntactical structures of compound sentences found in an article entitled “Titanic”?

## 1.3 Objective of the Study

This study has two objectives which are related to the problem of study above. The objectives of this study could be seen as follow:

1. To find out the types of coordination in compound sentences in an article entitled “Titanic”.
2. To analyze the syntactical structures of compound sentences found in an article entitled “Titanic”.

## 1.4 Limitation of Study

Related to the background and the problems of study, this study is limited. This study focused in compound sentences with the types of it and its syntactical

structures that found in an article entitled “Titanic”. The types of coordination can be divided into syndetic and asyndetic coordination according to Quirk and Greenbaum (1973). The tree diagram theory that used in analyzing the syntactical categories of compound sentence was proposed by Brown and Miller (1991).

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

Some advantages hopped from this study. The significance of this research divided into theoretical significance and practical significance. Those all explained as follows:

#### **1.5.1 Theoretical Significance**

This study aims to provide theoretical relevance. Ideally, the study's findings should provide more insight into grammar, particularly compound sentences. The reader can also apply this research to gain a thorough understanding of the idea and gain deeper information.

#### **1.5.2 Practical Significance**

It is expected that all the findings of this study would assist readers, specifically, language learners. It can be accessed by the following researcher who wishes to conduct additional syntax-related study. Also, the information from this study can be used into teaching aids for syntax, especially compound sentence from the article.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

This chapter was divided into three subchapters. There are review of related literature from various study that related to this topic, concepts that relevant to this study and theoretical framework that show all the theory to answer the problem of the study.

#### 2.1 Review of Related Literature

There are 2 theses and 3 articles reviewed in this section. The first study is a thesis that entitled “The Syntactical Analysis of Compound Sentence Found in the Booking.com Reviews” which was done by Subarta (2020). The aims of this research are to find out the types of coordination in compound sentence and analyze the syntactical structure of compound sentences found in Booking.com. Using qualitative method, the study was analyzed according to the theory of coordination by Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) and the theory about syntactical structure proposed by Brown and Miller (1991). The result of this study showed that there are three different types of coordination that used, which are syndetic coordination with coordinate conjunction, asyndetic coordination marked by coma or semicolon and there is also the sentence that used both syndetic and asyndetic coordination. Total data found were 78 data that divided into 57 data as syndetic coordination, 16 data as asyndetic coordination and 5 data as syndetic and asyndetic coordination. The similarities of this current study with Subarta’s study are both studies use the same theory. The difference is the data used of both study is different which Subrata’s

study used review from online application and this study used article from an official website.

The second thesis was done by Parwata (2019) which entitled “A Syntactical Analysis of Compound Sentence Found in The Jungle Book Novel by Rudyard Kipling”. The focuses of this research are to find out the type of compound sentence and to analyze the constituent structure of compound sentence found in *The Jungle Book* novel by Rudyard Kipling with qualitative method to analyze the data that explained descriptively. The theory used is from Oshima & Hogue (1998) about the type of compound sentence and the theory from Brown and Miller about constituent structure of compound sentence. The result showed the compound sentences found in this study are 85 sentences. The similarities of Parwata’s study with this current study is both have the same topics which is syntax and the similarity is in the theory used to analyze the structure of compound sentences. This current study is different with Parwata’s in the data source used. This study chose article because compound sentence is commonly used in an article to make the information more engaging and easier to understand.

The article became the third related literate was done by Putrayasa (2018) with the tittle “Syntactical Analysis of Essays”. It analyzing the writing results of 6th grade elementary school students in Buleleng, Bali based on sentence types, sentence units and sentence structure. The sentences were examined using a syntactic analysis. The document recording method was used to collect data which was then analyzed using descriptive analysis. The similarities of this current study with Putrayasa’s study are both have the same topic which is syntax whereas the

differences are the research aims. Putrayasa's study were focused to identify the sentence types used, identifying the unities of the sentence, and describe the distribution form syntactic structures of the sentence while this study focused on compound sentences to find out the types of coordination and analyze the syntactical structure.

The next study is an article was done by Cahyani (2020) which entitled "Analysis of Simple Sentence Structure in English: Functional Syntax Approach". In order to explain the basic components and the organizational structure of simple sentences, this article studies simple sentences in English, focusing on declarative sentences. To explain the structure of simple sentences and to find out the purpose of each constituent of active sentences in English, Morley's Functional Syntax approach is used in this research. Cahyani's research has similarities with this research which both analyze the topic of syntax. However, there are also differences, Cahyani's study analyzed simple sentence in English especially declarative sentence, whereas this study focused in analyzing the coordination in compound sentences.

The last study is an article that conducted by Wiguna, Nugraha & Winarta (2021) entitled "Compound Sentences in The Tripadvisor Reviews". This research aims to determine the types of coordination used in compound sentences and their syntactic structure. The data source used is reviews from June to September 2019 on the TripAdvisor application for Padma Legian Resort and Padma Ubud Resort. The data were examined using a descriptive qualitative method with quantitative assistance. The theories given from Quirk and Greenbaum in (1973) to determine

the various forms of coordination in compound sentences and Brown and Miller in (1991) to determine the syntactical structure shown by a tree diagram. The similarities of this current study with the previous study are in the topic and theory used, while the difference is Wiguna, Nugraha & Winarta's study used review from two resorts in Bali and this study used an article as the data source.

## 2.2 Concepts

There are some concepts which provide the general terms that related with discussion that used in this study. Some concepts are explained such as compound sentence, syntactical structure and article.

### 2.2.1 Compound Sentence

A compound sentence connects two or more independent clauses with the conjunctions and, or, but, and the semicolon, example *I like Jhon and Jhon likes me* (Quirk and Greenbaum 1973:309). There are two clauses that consist in this sentence, the first one is *I like Jhon*, the second clause *Jhon likes me*, and it connected by conjunction *and*.

### 2.2.2 Syntactical Structure

Syntax is a study that focuses on the rules and procedures used in sentence construction. The creation of a grammar that may be seen as a tool of some sort for constructing the sentence of the language under consideration is the aim of a syntactic investigation (Chomsky, 1957:1). Based on those definitions, syntactical structure refers to the arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences in a language, following specific grammatical rules and patterns.



According to Brown and Miller (1991:11) the process of parsing involves looking at the sentence structure. The process of breaking down a sentence into its grammatical elements is called parsing. Each of a sentence's "component parts" is referred to as a "constituent" in linguistics, and the entire process is known as "constituent structure analysis."

### 2.2.3 Article

An article is a piece of writing that contains facts or opinions. The purpose of an article is to convey ideas accompanied by data and facts in written form that will be published in print media or social media. Bill Kovach and Tom Rosenstiel (2007) discussed in their book entitled *The Elements of Journalism* that an article is created for publication in various media, upholding the principles of truth and objectivity, aiming to inform or engage the public about a particular event, issue, or topic, emphasizing verification of facts, clarity of presentation, and ethical responsibility to serve the public interest. The ideas in the article can ultimately educate, convince and also serve as entertainment suggestions for readers. Articles will be published in print media or social media. In addition, topics, themes, or ideas in an article can be presented in the form of opinions. This opinion is usually used to respond to a problem that occurs in society as well as provide a solution to the problem.

## 2.3 Theories

Two questions from the previous chapter were examined in this study, and several theories are employed to analyze the issue. The first theory came from Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) includes the part-of-speech theory as well as clause, phrase, types of sentences, part of speech and types of coordination in compound sentences. Keith Brown and Jim Miller's (1991) concept of tree diagrams used to break down the constituent structure.

### 2.3.1 Clause

Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) define a clause as a unit of grammatical organization that ranks below the sentence in hierarchy and above the phrase. It typically contains a subject and a predicate. The predicate includes a verb, and the clause can express a statement, question, command, or exclamation. In essence, clauses are the building blocks of sentences, capable of expressing complete thoughts (independent clauses) or functioning within larger sentence structures (dependent clauses). Main clause or independent clause is another name for an entire thought.

Example: *I like Jhon and Jhon likes me.* (Quirk and Greenbaum 1973:309)

Here, *I like Jhon* is the main clause, *and* is the conjunction that introduce the coordinate clause, and *Jhon likes me* is the coordinate clause.

A clause also might be dependent or subordinate clause. A dependent clause is a clause that is incomplete so it cannot stand alone.

Example: *I like John because John likes me.* (Quirk and Greenbaum 1973:309)

The main clause of this sentence is *I like John*, then *because John likes me* is the subordinate clause or dependent clause because it does not express a thought completely and cannot stand alone.

### 2.3.2 Phrase

A phrase is a group of words that works together as a single unit to perform a specific function in a sentence, but unlike a clause, it does not contain both a subject and a predicate (a verb expressing a complete thought). Phrases can act as nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and prepositions within a sentence, adding detail and information to the narrative or argument. However, because they lack a subject-verb pair expressing a complete thought, phrases cannot stand alone as complete sentences. There are five forms of phrases, according to Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) in their book *"A University Grammar of English"*; they are Noun Phrase (NP), Verb Phrase (VP), Adjectives Phrase (Adj. P), Adverb Phrase (Adv. P), and Preposition Phrase (PP). These different kinds of phrase described below:

1. Noun Phrase (NP): Acts as the subject, object, or complement in a sentence often including a noun and modifiers.

Example: "A large number of participants"

This phrase can serve as the subject in a sentence like, "A large number of participants were registered for the conference."

2. Verb Phrase (VP): Encompasses the main verb and its auxiliaries, detailing actions, states, or occurrences.

Example: "could have been playing"

In context: "They could have been playing outside when the rain started."

3. Adjective Phrase (AdjP): A group of words that act together to modify a noun, often including an adjective and its modifiers.

Example: "very interested in the project"

As part of a sentence: "The committee seems very interested in the project."

4. Adverb Phrase (AdvP): Modifies verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs, providing information about manner, degree, frequency, etc.

Example: "quite unexpectedly"

Used in a sentence: "The results came in quite unexpectedly."

5. Prepositional Phrase (PP): Consists of a preposition and its object, often a noun or pronoun, adding context such as location, time, or reason.

Example: "at the end of the road"

This can be used adverbially or adjectivally, for example, "The store is located at the end of the road."

### 2.3.3 Types of sentences

"A University Grammar of English" by Randolph Quirk and Sidney Greenbaum is a comprehensive guide that discusses various aspects of English grammar, including sentence types. Based on their approach, English sentences can be categorized based on their structure and purpose. Here, are the outline of these types, providing definitions and examples that align with the principles discussed by Quirk and Greenbaum:

1. Simple Sentence contains a single independent clause.

Example: "The committee approved the new policy."

2. Complex Sentence contains one independent clause and at least one

dependent clause.

Example: "Although some members had reservations, the committee approved the new policy."

3. Compound-Complex Sentence contains two or more independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.

Example: "The committee approved the new policy, but some members had reservations, even though the discussions were thorough."

4. Compound Sentence contains two or more independent clauses joined by a conjunction or punctuation (like a comma or semicolon).

Example: "The committee approved the new policy, but some members had reservations."

#### **2.3.4 Types of Coordination in Compound Sentence**

Coordination is a complicated syntactic structure in linguistics that connects two or more parts. In this thesis, two different types of coordination were covered. These are the syndetic and asyndetic coordination theories put forward by Quirk and Greenbaum (1973:253). These different kinds of coordination described below:

1. Syndetic coordination used coordinate conjunction to connect the sentence such as *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so*.

Example: *Jhon plays the guitar and his sister plays the piano.* (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1973:254).

In this sentence a coordinating conjunction is used and to bridge the sentence you can see the difference between the main clause and the coordinating

clause. *Jhon* in the main clause plays guitar and *his sister* in the coordinate clause plays piano.

2. Asyndetic coordination usually using marks coma (,) or semicolon (;) to bridge the sentences.

Example: *Jhon plays the guitar; his sister, moreover, plays piano.* (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1973:254).

A semicolon should be used in this statement to break up the clauses. It highlights the contrast between the first and second clauses, which compare playing the piano with the guitar, respectively. Additionally, an adverb is added to the statement to clarify it and show the addition. Asyndetic coordination is used to avoid utilizing the coordinate conjunction repeatedly.

### 2.3.5 Part of Speech

The categories of words that make up a sentence's sections are known as parts of speech. *Closed system items* and *open class items* are two categories of part of speech, according to Quirk and Greenbaum's (1973) "*A University Grammar of English*" book. These speech patterns are described as follows:

1. Closed system items are a collection of items that are closed, in the sense that they cannot be expanded normally by creating additional members (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1973:19).

Example:

*Article: the, a(n)*

*Demonstrative: that, this*

*Pronoun: we, she, it*

*Preposition: on, at, in*

*Conjunction: and, so, although, nor*

*Interjection: oh, ugh*

2. Open class items are items included in a class because they have similarities in grammatical properties and structural possibilities with other class members. However, the meaning of “open” is that the item can be extended indefinitely (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1973:19).

Example:

*Noun: Jhon, glass, sun*

*Adjective: angry, big, yellow*

*Adverb: really, then*

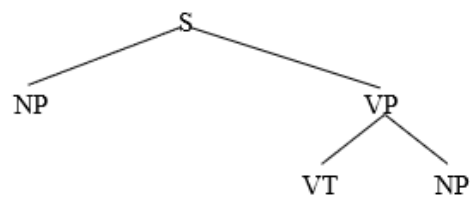
*Verb: read, do, take*

### **2.3.6 Constituent Structure**

The elements of a sentence, phrase, or clause are called constituents. As an illustration, a sentence's constituent elements are all the words and phrases which make up the sentence. Constituent structure is mostly concerned with phrase structure grammar which allows the division of a sentence structure into its component parts. There are several ways to describe information from constituent structures. The first is bracketing which place a pair of brackets around each word, because each word is a constituent element. There is also labelled and bracketed. This type is similar to the previous type, but here a label is added to clarify the type of constituent element. The next one is by a vine diagram which easier to use by those using typewriters and word processors. The last one is a tree diagram which

used in this study. Tree diagram can be used for identifying the syntactical categories of a sentence. The statement is broken down into its basic elements, each of which is broken down into its basic element, and so on. The hierarchical structure of analysis describes what appears to be a general basis for how human language is organized (Brown and Miller 1991:19).

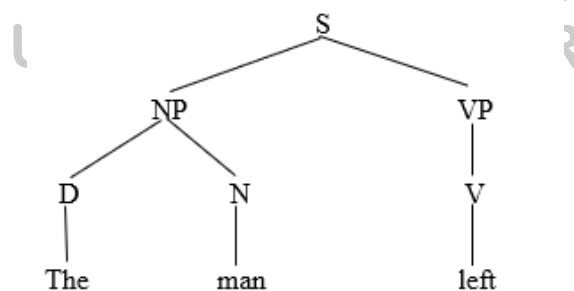
Example:



Brown & Miller (1991:32)

To support this theory, here is another example of constituent structure which taken from Carnie (2009) in the book entitled Constituent Structure.

Example:



Carnie (2009:27)