

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Linguistics is the study of language described by Victoria (2000:3). Moreover she explains that linguistics is the scientific study of human language. Linguistics as science must have a system for every symptom it has, for example, the sound system of language (phonemes), form systems (morphemes), and sentence systems (syntax).

In linguistics, syntax is the study of language rules. Gleason (2002:128) describes syntax as the principles of organizing the construction created by the process of derivation and inflection (word) into more significant constructions of various types. Many people, especially academics, are familiar with the term syntax. The function of syntax in the written text is to prevent grammatical mistakes. It has become essential to study syntax in children's literature. Knowing how language works and how to examine phrase patterns in a text are the goals of comprehending syntax.

Books are windows to the world, a repository of knowledge, and the main source of complete and authentic information. Books have several types, ranging from story books, textbooks, dictionary books, and online books. It is possible to analyze sentences in literary works. Children's stories are one of the various types of literary works. Children's stories use some simple words and sentences because they contain a lot of simple vocabulary and structure. The cohesiveness of good structure in children's stories is very important to create easy understanding for

children. Although sentences in children's stories use simple and easy vocabulary and structure, the author should be careful in constructing the sentence.

Many writers make errors in sentence construction as a result of what actually occurred. A sentence will confuse the reader if it begins with one type of structure before switching to another. Every sentence must start with a subject, and followed by a verb, and make sense as a whole. Additionally, a lot of students, especially English majors, lack basic skills in understanding sentence pattern and their structure, therefore study about sentence structure is important to do.

This research wants to examine kinds of sentence that used by children story. One of the well known authors is Louie Stowell, she writes funny books about magic and adventure, she wrote almost 50 children story books and she enjoys writing about dragons, wizards, vampires, fairies, monsters, and parallel universes. She began composing a children's storybook in 2010 titled *Stories of Vampires*, and the book sold nearly many copies. This study uses the first book that she wrote as a data source to find out the categories of simple phrases and sentence structure of those findings were depicted in a tree diagram.

The research wants to conduct the research to address the aforementioned issue by examining sentence constructions in children's vampire stories and creating a tree diagram to make the structure easier to understand for readers.

1.2 Problems of the Study

In formulating background to the study, there are two research problems that are be examined in this study, such are

1. What are types of simple sentence patterns found in the book entitled *Stories of Vampires*?
2. How are the constituent structure of simple structures discovered in the book *Stories of Vampires*

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The study's objectives are determined based on the problem presented above.

1. To find out the sentence patterns of simple sentences in the children's book entitled *Stories of Vampires*.
2. To examine the constituent structure of simple sentences in the children's book entitled *Stories of Vampires*.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

The study's analysis are limited to the types of simple phrase patterns and their constituent structures as found in the storybook *Stories of Vampires*. This research only focus on the syntactic analysis related to the result of the study. Furthermore, there were some theories used in this study which were proposed by Greenbaum & Nelson (2002) in assessing the kinds of simple sentences. On the other hand, the constituent structure of the sentence are discussed by Keith Brown and Jim Miller (1991) as the second research problem of the study and made into a tree diagram using Fabb's theory (1994).

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study provided several references that could help the students and researchers in terms of academic and research purpose especially about the simple sentence structure and how it is constructed in tree diagram analysis. Therefore, the study's significance is divided into theoretical and practical aspects, as detailed below.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this study relates to the linguistics field as it analyzed the process of syntax in the sentence structure. This research is expected to be a reference for the next researchers in conducting the analysis related to the sentence structure, especially simple sentences based on the discussion in this study following the proposed theory from several scholars.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, this study discusses the syntactic structure, especially simple sentences in the children's story books entitled *Stories of Vampire*. The research that has been conducted here could be a learning material for the students and lecturers who are interested in linguistics, syntax, and sentence structure analysis

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

There are a few studies that resemble this one; the reviews that are most comparable can be found in two theses and three publications. "A Syntactic Analysis of Simple Sentence of Various Types Used in Unexpected Journey of The Hobbit Movie Script" is the title of the first research, written by Sakinatunisa (2015). This research aims to classify the types of simple phrases and elucidate the process of transformation that simple sentences generate. The information was extracted from the screenplay of the film *Unexpected Journey of The Hobbit*. The author used a qualitative descriptive approach in conjunction with the theory put forward by Diane D. Bornstein (1997). The results show that imperative, negative, interrogative, and positive emphatic sentences are the several forms of simple phrases that may be found in the screenplay for *Unexpected Journey of The Hobbit* Journey. LV, Vi, and Vt are the components of positive, emphatic phrases. The research illustrates how different kinds of basic statements are transformed. The analysis of simple sentences is where prior study and present research are comparable, but the data sources are different. Children's stories are utilized in the present study, as opposed to movie scripts in the prior study.

The second thesis is entitled "A Syntactic Analysis of sentence structure on fairy tales by akramulia using generative transformational grammar" by Novalinda puspita (2018). The aim of this study is to identify the types of sentences and the predominant sentence structure found in fairy tales. The

information was gathered from Akramulla Syed's fairy tales, namely *The Hare And The Tortoise And The Ant And The Dove*. The idea put forward by Noam Chomsky in 1957 was used, along with a qualitative analytical technique. The findings indicate that the fairy tales include twenty-five different types of data. These gathered data revealed three categories of phrases that are often identified by their structural characteristics. The application of Noam Chomsky's theory is shared by earlier study and present research; the distinction is in the sentence structure. The grammar of sentences in fairy tales was examined in a previous study, and the present study is examine the components of a simple phrase in the children's book *Stories of Vampires*.

Cahyani's article from 2020 is on titled "Analysis Of Simple Sentence Structure In English: Functional Syntax Approach." Become the first article be reviewed. The goal of this study is to define the component parts and functional organization of simple sentences with active voice by analyzing English simple sentences, particularly declarative sentences. The information was extracted from Ninda Daianti's short fiction, "Let them eat" Cake. The idea put out by David Morley (2000) is employed, along with a qualitative descriptive methodology. According to the findings, a basic phrase may have a functional role structure that is mostly made up of semantic roles for each function's filler elements, which can take the shape of SP-O, S-P-C, or S-P-A. The analysis of a short sentence is where past study and current research are similar. Whereas previous research used David Morley's theory but current research employ's Kaith Brown and Jim Miller theory.

The second article is entitled “ Syntactic Analysis Of Noun Phrase Through Reading “Hansel And Gretel” Short Story To 1st Semester Of Accounting Students At University Of Bina Sarana Informatika” by Kusumawardhani & Ani Rakhmanita (2022). The purpose of this research is to recognize, classify and analyze noun phrases by reading Hansel and Gretel short stories. The data were taken from a short Hansel and Gretel short story. The writer used the theory proposed by Noam Chomsky (1957) and used a qualitative descriptive method. The findings show that most noun phrases found on the passage are about determiner + headword. It means that determiner + headword are not only the common but also the easiest noun phrase. It becomes common as it is easy for the student to recognize it. There are 16 noun phrases found in that study. While earlier research classified and analyzed noun phrases, current research evaluates the constituent structure of simple sentences. Earlier research used Noam Chomsky's theory, this is that make the past research and current research divergence.

The last article is entitled “A Syntactical Analysis Of Simple Sentences In Kembang Babur” by Evha Nazalatus Sa’adiyah Sy, Devie Reztia A (2019) The purpose of this research to find what are kinds of simple sentence found in Kembang Babur books? The data were taken from a Kembang Babur book and uses descriptive qualitative method. The results indicate that there are three categories of simple sentences in the Kembang Babur book: (a) affirmative sentences, (b) negative sentences. These categories are shown by the above table. (c) Queries that pose questions. While earlier research found kinds of simple

sentence this current research evaluates the constituent structure of simple sentences.

2.2 Concepts

This study presented some definitions and terminologies from different sources and scholars correlated with the syntax, simple structure, and book. The concepts that are necessary for this study are explained in the details below:

2.2.1 Syntactic Analysis

Thomas (2008:1) defines syntax as an examination that reveals the logical meaning of a particular phrase or a substring of a sentence. The two most significant book genres that typically describe languages share similarities between lexis, or vocabulary, and syntax, or sentence construction: dictionaries offer details about the specific characteristics of words, while grammars address the more general rules of syntax and morphology. Tallerman (2015:2) said that the study of a language's syntactic characteristics is sometimes referred to as "syntax." It is used in the same meaning as the term "stylistics," which refers to the analysis of literary style. In this research, syntactic analysis mean the central assumption underpinning syntactic analysis in traditional grammar is that phrases and sentences are built up of a series of constituents (i.e. syntactic units), each of which belongs to a specific grammatical category and serves a specific grammatical function (Radford 2009:1)

2.2.2 Simple Sentence

Simple sentence is sentence that contains only one clause. This clause is the main clause (which can stand alone). According to Nigel Fabb (1994:43), to form a clause, only need a subject and a predicate. According to Shedd (1941), simple sentence is just a single independent clause.

Radford (2009: 1) It has traditionally been stated that the sentence is made up of two words, protested and students, each of which serves a different grammatical function (protesting being the predicate and students being the subject of the sentence) and belongs to a distinct grammatical category (students being a plural noun and protested being a past tense verb).

2.2.3 Children Story Book

According Nurgiyanto (2005:217) children's stories are prose that tells events or experiences based on the correct time sequence experienced by someone or can be in the form of imagination telling the world of children. Bruno Bettheim (2011), states that interesting stories for children must stimulate imagination, help develop intelligence, clarify emotions, and adapt to anxiety when they are faced with finding a way out. Stories for children should be related to children, for example fairy tales that reflect children's views about the world. According to Lukens, (2009) children's stories are stories that tell about pictures anbrunod animals annugid humans and the environment. Children's sytories have lots of interesting pictures so that children are interested in reading them. In children's

stories there are usually narratives that relate experiences, events and so on which are packaged in the form of simple stories.

2.3 Theories

The collected data in this study are analyzed by using some following theories related to the syntactic field. First, the types of simple sentences are categorized through the theory proposed by Greenbaum and Nelson (2002). Second, constituent structure of the sentence are discussed by Keith Brown and Jim Miller (1991). And the sentence structure are constructed into a tree diagram based on Fabb's theory (1994).

2.3.1 Theory of Syntax

The study of sentence combinations and their constituent pieces is often referred to as syntax. The word "syntax" comes from the ancient Greek verbal noun "syntaxis," which linguistically meaning "arrangement" or "setting out together" of words into phrases, clauses into phrases, or clauses into sentences, according to Matthew (1981:1). Consequently, syntax is a component of grammar as it involves the study of sentence combination features. According to Chomsky (1966:1), syntax is the study of the rules and procedures that determine how sentences are put together in a given language. Syntax explain how words and phrases are arranged to form correct sentences.

Furthermore, according to Yule's assertion (1985:80), syntax is a putting out or organization (structure). (Extracted from Marselus Simbolon's thesis, "A

Syntactic Description of English," 1991:9) According to Miller (2002:56), syntax is concerned with how words are combined to form clauses or longer phrases, as well as how clauses are combined to form sentences. According to Fabb (1994:40), a phrase has a syntactic structure that is concealed from view but that may be discovered using a variety of tests. The writer deduces that syntax is the arrangement and connection of words, phrases, and clauses that create sentences or bigger compositions according to grammatical rules from the definitions given above.

2.3.2 Types of Sentence

According to Greenbaum and Nelson (2002:16), a sentence is often the biggest unit described in grammar. A sentence may be broken into four sections, which are as follows:

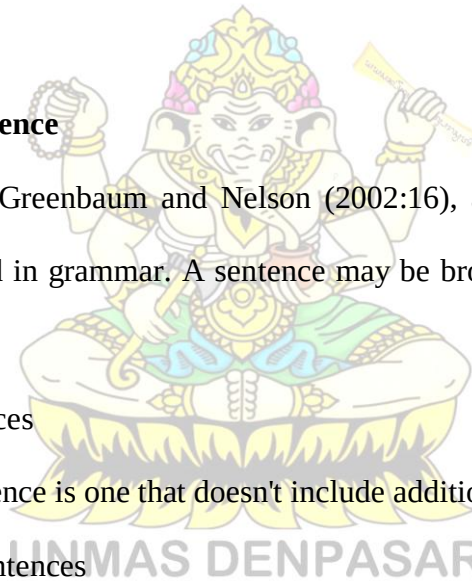
a. Simple sentences

A simple sentence is one that doesn't include additional clause in it.

b. Compound sentences

A compound sentence is one that has two or more separate clauses connected by a semicolon or a connecting word like a conjunction. Two simple sentences, each with one independent clause, are joined by a compound sentence.

c. Complex sentences



A complicated sentence may be broken down into its component parts, such as the subject and verb, and is defined as a multiple sentence with one or more subordinate clauses

d. Compound-complex sentences

A compound-complex sentence has a minimum of three clauses, which is equivalent to three sets of subjects and verbs: two independent clauses, one or more dependent clauses. This kind of sentence combines elements of both complicated and compound sentences. Like in a compound sentence, compound-complex sentences are usually connected by a coordinating conjunction, with the comma coming just before the coordinating conjunction

2.3.3 Types of Simple Sentence Pattern

According to Greenbaum and Nelson (2002:16), a simple phrase is one that doesn't include another clause. A simple sentence presents a full idea as an independent clause and has two parts: a predicate, which is a verb or verbal phrase that specifies the activity, and a subject, which is a person or object doing an action. Dependent or subordinate clauses are absent from simple sentences. And there are seven parts to the simple sentence:

- a) S V :subject + intransitive verb (*Someone (S) is talking (V)*)
- b) SVA: subject + verb + adverbial complement (*My parents (S) are living (V) in Chicago (aC)*)

- c) SVC: subject + linking verb + subject complement (*I (S) feel (V) tired (sC)*)
- d) SVO: subject + transitive verb + direct object (*We (S) have finished (V) our work (dO)*)
- e) SVOO: subject + transitive verb + indirect object + direct object (*She (S) has given (V) me (iO) the letter (dO)*)
- f) SVOA: subject + transitive verb + direct object + adverbial complement (*You (S) can put (V) your coat (dO) in my bedroom (aC)*)
- g) SVOC: subject + transitive verb + direct object + object complement (*You (S) have made (V) me (dO) very happy (oC)*)

The following elements (major sentence constituents) function in the basic sentence structures:

Subject

S

Verb

V

Object

O – direct object dO

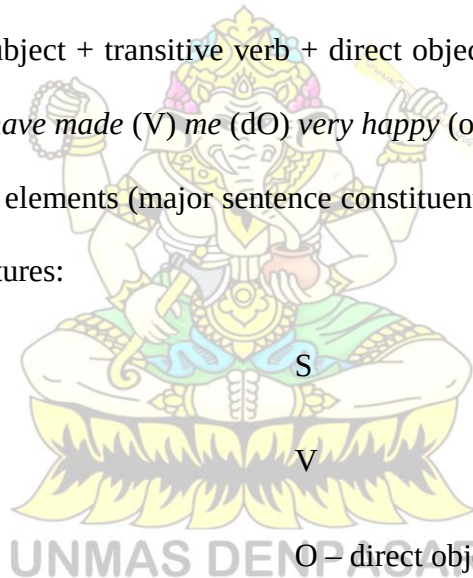
O – indirect object iO

Complement

C – subject complement sC

C – object complement oC

A – adverbial complement aC



2.3.4 Constituent Structures

As stated by Brown & Miller (1991: 11) Each of a sentence's "component parts" is referred to in linguistics as a "constituent," and the process as a whole is called "constituent structure analysis." This component structural information may be represented in a variety of ways, including labeling, bracketing, and tree diagrams

a) Bracketing

Example : (((The) (dog)) (frightened) ((the) (child)))

Every word is surrounded by two brackets since every word is a component. The whole string is surrounded by brackets since the statement is a unit. There must always be an equal number of right-facing opening brackets and left-facing closing brackets since brackets are always used in pairs. By itself, bracketing reveals the structure of the element but leaves out its type. This may be added by writing the kind of constituent's name in parentheses within the brackets

b) Labeling

Example : S(NP(Art(The) N(dog))VP(frightened) NP(Art(the) N(child)))

These types of representations are known as labeled and bracketed strings.

These representations may sometimes be difficult to interpret, particularly

when there is a lot of structure to convey. The 'tree diagram' is an alternate depiction that is often used.

c) Tree Diagram

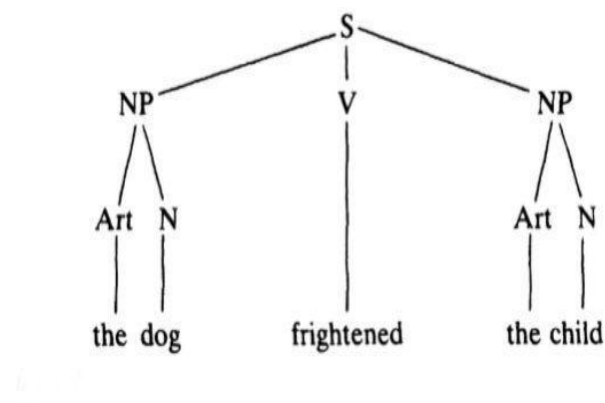


Figure 1.1

It is conventional to draw trees in the manner shown in Figure 1.1, by Brown Miller with the 'branches' of the tree developing downwards, as it were, from the 'root'. To complete the botanical metaphor, when no further branching is possible we have 'leaves' - in Figure 1.1 the individual words are the leaves of the tree.

According to Radford (2009:58), a tree diagram is a useful tool for characterizing the internal hierarchical structure of natural language since it gives a visual depiction of the component structure of the associated phrase. A tree diagram may also be used to show how a sentence appears within square brackets.

d). Hierarchical Tree Diagram

According to Brown & Miller (1991), the hierarchical structure of the analysis demonstrates what seems to be a universal feature of human language organization: that is, that syntactic structures are hierarchical. According to Sidney & Gerald, every syntactic action has to be aware of hierarchical structure as opposed to linear structure.

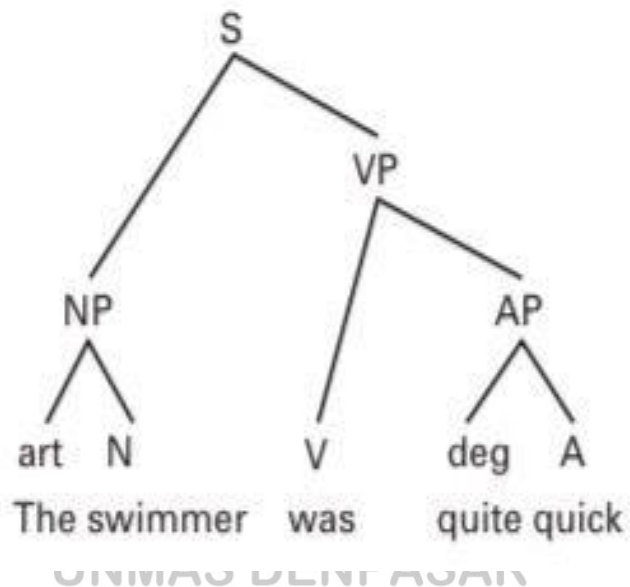


Figure 1.2