

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Syntax is a central component of human language. Syntax is a tool in writing to make a sentence structured correctly and how sentences are formed well. The ways of a sentence construct and human language which uses a striking variation of the arrangements of sentence elements is called syntax (Valin, 2001:1)

A sentence is a group of words containing subject, verb, object, and a punctuation mark which has a function to express a statement, question, or request. Crystal (2008:422) stated that the largest structural unit of grammar is a sentence which usually contains a subject and verb. Sentence can be divided into simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence. A simple sentence has only one main or an independent clause. Complex sentence has a main clause (independent clause) and one or more subordinate clauses (dependent clause). Compound-complex sentence has two or more independent clauses and at least one dependent clause in the sentence. Then, a compound sentence has two or more main or independent clauses and are joined together by a coordinating conjunction.

Quirk (1985:987) defines that “A compound sentence consists of two or more coordinated main clauses”. A compound sentence has no dependent or subordinate clause. A compound sentence has two or more independent clauses that consist of two or more coordinated conjunctions (*for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*).

Coordinating conjunction are used to bridge two independent clauses into one sentence.

There are two types of coordination in the compound sentence, those are syndetic coordination and asyndetic coordination (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1973). Syndetic coordination use coordinating conjunction to bridge the sentences, such as FANBOYS (*for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*). Asyndetic coordination use marks comma (,) or semicolon (;) to bridge the sentences. Using those coordinating conjunctions can help to understand the relationship between one clause to others clauses. The relationship between the clauses can be described by analyzing the constituent structure. Brown and Miller (1991) proposed a theory about hierarchical structure. The hierarchical nature of analysis illustrates in what appears to be a universal principle of the organization of human language, that they have the hierarchical syntactic structure.

Compound sentence has a unique pattern because it can combine two independent clauses into one sentence that complement each other. The construction of the compound sentence is really different from a simple sentence, when it is constructed using the tree diagram. A sentence can be built by two or more simple sentences that are bridged by coordinating conjunction. The use of coordinating conjunction can help to understand the relationship between two ideas. The conjunction as a bridge for those clauses that will emphasize the relation between those clauses.

This study focuses on analyzing compound sentences by using the constituent structure found in a story. The data source of this study was taken from a story on Wattpad apps entitled *The Bucket List* by Neve Adams. She is a writer from Australia. *The Bucket List* story was published in 2013 on Wattpad apps. This story tells about a teenager named Ellie, who was an introvert girl. This story has contained of moral values that are very suitable for the readers. *The Bucket List* story was chosen as a data source because it contains compound sentences that has interesting pattern and uniqueness in its construction. The writer chosen the story on Wattpad because this platform is very popular nowadays among the younger generation. This apps is quite rare to be used as a data source by other research. The previous studies used movies, novels, guidebooks, speeches, meanwhile, this study used wattpad as a data source. This data is unique and different to the others.

The example of compound sentence found in *The Bucket List* Story such as:

*Dad kept to his word and we left ten minutes later* (The Bucket List Story, Line 44 in Chapter 1)

The sentence above is a compound sentence because the sentence has more than one main clause that are connected by coordinating conjunction *and*. The coordinator *and* is a syndetic coordination. The first clause is a main clause “*Dad kept to his word*”. Then, the second clause is a coordinate clause “*we left ten minutes later*”.

This study focuses on analyzing the multiple sentences, especially in compound sentences. This study discusses about the types of compound sentences

found in *The Bucket List* story on Wattpad Neve Adams. This topic was chosen because the compound sentence has unique pattern that needs to be analyzed as mentioned above. The writer wants to get a deeper understanding of the variation of coordination used in compound sentences in the story. As a result, the syntactical categories of the compound sentence can be known by using a tree diagram based on the theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991).

### 1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, this study has some points to analyze related to compound sentences found in *The Bucket List* Story on Wattpad by Neve Adams. In that case, the problems of this study can be formulated as follow:

1. What are the types of coordination use in compound sentences found in *The Bucket List* Story on Wattpad by Neve Adams?
2. How are the constituent structures of compound sentences found in *The Bucket List* Story on Wattpad by Neve Adams?

### 1.3 Objectives of the Study

A research must has a clear purpose. Based on the statement of the problems above, the objectives of this study can be seen as follow:

1. To find out the types of coordination use in compound sentences found in *The Bucket List* Story on Wattpad by Neve Adams.

2. To analyze the constituent structure of compound sentences found in *The Bucket List* Story on Wattpad by Neve Adams.

#### **1.4 Limitation of Study**

This study focuses on the scope of syntax. This study is limited in analyzing compound sentences found in *The Bucket List* Story on Wattpad by Neve Adams. This study analyzed the types of coordination in compound sentences and the constituent structure of compound sentences found in *The Bucket List* Story on Wattpad by Neve Adams. There are two types of coordination, such as syndetic coordination and asyndetic coordination based on the theory from Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) in their book entitled *A University Grammar of English*. Then, a tree diagram will be used to analyze the process of the constituent structure of compound sentences found in *The Bucket List* Story on Wattpad by Neve Adams based on theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991) in their book entitled *A Linguistics Introduction to Sentence Structure, Second Edition*.

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

The writer hoped this study can be helpful for the reader that needs more information about compound sentences and constituent structures in a story for education, observation, analysis and study for the future. This study is hoped to become a beneficial for both theoretical and practical significance in scope of linguistics. The significance of the study are divided into two parts:

### 1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The theoretical of this study improves the knowledge of the study in the scope of linguistic. Furthermore, this study also gives a deeper information and wide understanding about the types of coordination in compound sentences and the constituent structure by using a tree diagram in compound sentences to the readers. This study also can be used as a reference for the other researchers who are interested to analyze syntax especially compound sentences and constituents structure of compound sentences.

### 1.5.2 Practical Significance

The practical significance of this study is expected to explain a clear information about the types of coordination in compound sentences and how the constituent structure of compound sentences by using a tree diagram found in *The Bucket List* Story on Wattpad by Neve Adams. This study can help the readers to understand and be able to analyze compound sentences in a story. This study can be used as a reference for further research in analyzing compound sentences based on the types of coordination and in analyzing the constituent structure of compound sentences by using a tree diagram.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

This chapter of this study consists of the review of related literature from some previous studies, concepts, and theories. The review of related literature consists of four previous studies. The concept of this study consists of several basic concepts about syntax. Furthermore, the theories used for this study can be supported to analyze the data and solve the problem of this study.

#### 2.1 Review of Related Literature

Review of related literature should have any relation with some thesis and article. There are some studies used to support the process in analyzing compound sentences in *The Bucket List* Story. The writer used three theses and one article which have a similar topic in this study.

The first thesis was written by Yamuna (2020) entitled “A Syntactical Analysis of Compound Sentence Found in 君の名は *Your Name* Movie”. The aims of this study were to identify types of coordination in compound sentence are found in 君の名は *Your Name* movie and to analyze the constituent structure of compound sentences found in 君の名は *Your Name* movie. This thesis used the observation method to collect the data and used the qualitative method for analyzing the data. In presenting the results, this study used formal and informal methods. The formal method was applied through pie chart and tree diagram and the informal

method was applied through word explanation to explain the syntactical categories of compound sentences found in *君の名は Your Name* movie. The data source of this thesis was taken from *君の名は Your Name* movie. The theory proposed by Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) was used to analyze the types of coordination in compound sentences. The theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991) was used to analyze the constituent structure of compound sentences by using the tree diagram. The result of the study found that there were two types of coordination found in the movie. There are syndetic and asyndetic coordination. 82% of the data found were syndetic coordination and only about 17% were asyndetic coordination found in *君の名は Your Name* movie. There are similarities between this recent study and the previous thesis. Both studies analyzed the syntactical structure of compound sentence and used the theory proposed by Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) and Brown and Miller (1991). The difference between this study and the previous study were the data that being used. This previous thesis used movie as the data source and this recent study used a story from Wattpad apps as the data source.

The second thesis was done by Yana (2015) entitled “The English Simple Sentence Pattern Used in *Now Bali Magazine*”. The aims of this study were to find out and identify the type or pattern of simple sentences found in *Now Bali Magazine* and to present the simple sentences by using a tree diagram. The theory that he used to solve his problem was adopted from Quirk et al (1985). In analyzing the constituent structure of the sentences a tree diagram theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991) is used. The writer applied qualitative and quantitative methods. The types of the simple sentences were presented descriptively and analyzed based on



some related theory of syntax. The constituent structures in this study were demonstrated by the tree diagram theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991). The writer found seven categories of simple sentences, which were S-V (10,3%), S-V-A (17,2%), S-V-C (31%), S-V-O (14%), S-V-O-A (10,3%), S-V-O-C (6,9%), S-V-O-O (10,3%). There is a similarity between this study and his study. Both analyzed the constituent structure by using the theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991). The differences between this study and the previous study are the type of sentences and the data used. The previous study analyzed about simple sentences meanwhile this recent study analyzed compound sentences. The previous study used magazine as the data source and this recent study used a story on Wattpad apps.

The third thesis was written by Wiadnyana (2019) entitled “Syntactic Analysis of Elliptical Sentence Found in Trip Advisor Reviews of The Seminyak Beach Resort and Spa”. The study used the theory from Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) supported by the theory proposed by Stern (2003) to find out the types of elliptical sentences and the theory from Brown and Miller (1991) to analyze the syntactic structure especially elliptical sentences by a tree diagram. The aims of this study were to find out the types of elliptical sentences and to analyze the syntactic structure especially of the elliptical sentences in Trip Advisor of The Seminyak Beach and Spa. This study used the qualitative method to analyze the data and applied a note taking technique to find out the data. From the results of the study, there were sixty (60) sentences found in Trip Advisor of The Seminyak Hotel and Spa from January until August 2018. There were twenty-two (22) ellipsis of subject

(and auxiliaries), thirty four (34) ellipsis of predicate and predication, two (2) ellipsis of head of noun phrase and of prepositional complement and one (1) ellipsis of whole predication and ellipsis of adverbial. The ellipsis constituent found in the data consists of some clauses, phrases, and word classes. The correlation between this study with the previous study can be as a reference in analyzing the compound sentence that has elliptical sentence in this study. There are similarities between this study and the previous study. Both analyzed the syntactical structure and used qualitative method to analyze the data source. Then, the differences are the types of the sentences, the previous study focused on elliptical sentences and its structures while this recent study focused on compound sentences and its structure. The data for both study was also different, the data in the previous study was taken from a review of Trip Advisor meanwhile the data in this study was taken from a story from Wattpad apps.

The last article was done by Yalo (2015) entitled “Translation Analysis of Compound Sentence in Mitch Albom’s Novel: *The First Phone Call from Heaven* into *Telepone Pertama dari Surga* by Julanda Tantani”. The aims were to classify the type of sentences which translated from the compound sentence, and to classify the techniques used by the translator in transferring variations of compound sentences. The data are translation variation of compound sentences and the techniques used by the translator in transferring the source language. The data were collected from both book by using documentation method. Comparison in analyzing the data source was applied in this study. The method used in this study is a qualitative method. The results of this study showed that, the compound

sentences were translated into 3 types of sentences. From the total of 160 data, there are 149 of compound sentences translated into compound sentences, 7 data of compound sentences translated into complex sentences, 4 data of compound sentences translated into simple sentences. Furthermore, the writer found 9 techniques used by the translator in transferring the source language. From 160 data, 86 data were pure borrowing, 14 data were naturalized borrowing, 25 data were addition, 4 data were generalization, 1 data was amplification, 7 data were particularization, 8 data were modulation, 39 data were transposition, and 1 data was reduction. This thesis is similar with the current study, both talked about compound sentences and used the qualitative method to analyze the data. In contrast, the difference is that previous thesis talked about translation and this study talked about compound sentences found in the story from Watt pad apps. In that thesis, the writer didn't constructed the sentence by using the tree diagram but this study analyzed the constituent structure by using the tree diagram.

## 2.2 Concepts

The writer used some concepts to support the understanding of the topic in this study. There are five concepts which helps the researcher to analyze the data such as syntactical, sentence, compound sentence, Wattpad and story. Those concepts also can help the reader to understand more about syntax, sentence, compound sentence, constituent structure, Wattpad and story. The explanation about those concepts is presented as follows:

### 2.2.1 Syntactical

Brown and Miller (1991:11), stated that syntactical is the analysis of the structure of the sentence to break down the part of speech in the sentence with an explanation of the form, function, and syntactic relation between each part. Syntactical analysis is the way of the sentence connected to the grammatical harmonious arrangement of the word in a sentence. The analysis of the structure of the sentences is traditionally known as parsing. Then, the syntactical categories of the sentence can be known by using tree diagram, (Brown and Miller, 1991:11).

### 2.2.2 Sentence

According to Quirk (1985), sentences are either simple or multiple sentences. Those types of sentences based on the clause structure of the sentence. A simple sentence consists of one independent clause, while multiple sentences consist of one or more clauses as its immediate constituents. There are three types of multiple sentences, such as compound sentence, complex sentence and compound-complex sentence. A sentence consists of two or more independent clauses and made up of two complete thoughts called compound sentence. A sentence consists of one independent clause or main clause and one or more dependent clauses called complex sentence. Then, a combination of two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses well-known as compound-complex sentence.

### 2.2.3 Compound Sentence

One of multiple sentences is a compound sentence that has two independent clauses join together by a coordinate conjunction. This sentence is the only one sentence that has two independent clauses and usually connected by coordinate conjunction, semicolon, and conjunctive adverb (Oshima and Hogue, 1998:165). There is no dependent clause in the compound sentence. According to Oshima and Hogue (1998:155), a compound sentence is two or more independent clauses linked together by coordinate referred to as FANBOYS (*for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so*). Example: *I enjoy tennis, but I hate golf* (Oshima and Hogue, 1998:165). There are two main clauses or two independent clauses in this sentence and they are linked together by the coordinate *but*. The first independent clause is *I enjoy tennis* and the second independent clause is *I hate golf*. An independent clause contains a subject and a predicate.

### 2.2.4 Wattpad

Based on Wikipedia (2021), wattpad is a popular online storytelling platform where users can create and read the story in any genre such as fiction, sci-fi, fan fiction, teen fiction, romance, horror, fantasy and the others. Wattpad is a mobile website and the apps for the writer and reader to publish their own stories. Allen Lau and Ivan Yuen collaborated to develop wattpad in 2006. The aim of this platform is to make social communities around the world through stories for both readers and writers. This apps or mobile website is available for 50 languages and more than 90 million users, who can directly interact and share their opinion.

### 2.2.5 Story

Based on Oxford Dictionary (2008), story is a series of events that tell real or unreal accident or situation that makes people entertained. Story is a series or narrative of events that are conveyed, either from real events (non-fiction) or unreal (fiction). Story can be based on the real experience of the author or the imagination of the author who makes the literary work in a form of a story.

### 2.3 Theories

Based on the research problem in the previous chapter, there are two theories used as the reference for analyzing and solving the problems in this study. The first theory will be taken from Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) from their book entitled *A University Grammar of English*. This theory discuss about the type of coordination in a compound sentence and the explanation about parts of speech. The second theory will be taken from Brown and Miller (1991) from their book entitled *A Linguistics Introduction to Sentence Structure, Second Edition*. The theory entitled *Hierarchical Structure* which is used to analyze the process of constituent structure of compound sentences found in the data source using the tree diagram.

#### 2.3.1 Types of Coordination in Compound Sentence

Compound sentence has two or more independent clauses and when one clause relates to another clause it needs the coordination as a bridge to make that sentence complete. There are two types of coordination such as syndetic coordination and asyndetic coordination (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1973:253). Those types of coordination will be explained as follows:



1. Syndetic coordination relates to the coordinator that uses of a word as a conjunction (coordinating conjunction). The coordinating conjunction are *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*. Here is the example of the use of syndetic coordination in a compound sentence and how it adds the meaning.

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

This sentence uses coordinate *and* to bridge the sentences and to clear relationship between the main clause and the coordinate clause. It shows that the second independent clause introduces a contrast. The first independent clause is about the person who played the guitar. The second independent clause is about the other person who played the piano. Without the coordinator *and* the relationship between the first clause to the second clause is not apparent and unclear.

2. The asyndetic coordination is the coordinator that uses as comma (,) and semicolon (;). Here is the example of the use of asyndetic coordination in compound sentence:

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

This sentence use semicolon (;) and comma (,) to bridge the sentence. The sentence above shows the contrast between the first independent clause and the second independent clause. The adding of adverb *moreover* to make the sentence clearer.

The use of asyndetic coordination also can avoid the repetition of the coordination conjunction in the sentence. Example:

*John might take them by car, Marry might go with them by bus, or I might order taxi for them.* (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1973:256)

The sentence above has more than two independent clauses, to avoid the repetition of the coordinating conjunction. Then, the first independent clause and the second independent clause are connected by the asyndetic coordination (,) and by using the syndetic coordination *or* to connect the second independent clause and the third independent clause. That sentence can be interpreted as below:

*John might take them by car or Marry might go with them by bus, or I might order taxi for them.*

### 2.3.2 Constituent Structure

Parsing is a process of analyzing a sentence into its parts and describing their syntactic roles. Related of the Oxford English Dictionary's definition of 'parse' is to resolve into its component parts of speech and describes them grammatically. In linguistic work each of the 'component parts' of the sentence is a 'constituent' and the whole procedure is 'constituent structure analysis' (Brown and Miller, 1991:11). There are several ways to represent the information about constituent structure, such as bracketing, labelling, tree diagram, and vine diagram. One of them is represented the constituent structure by bracketing in the sentence:

The dog frightened the child (Brown and Miller, 1991:17).

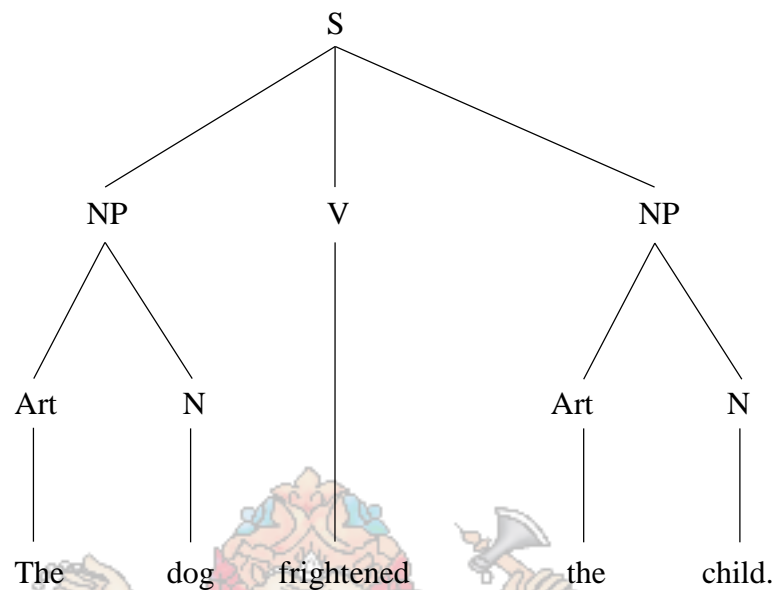
((The) (dog)) (frightened) ((the) (child)))

There is a pair of brackets round each word, since each word is a constituent. Since the strings the dog and the child are also constituents, there are also enclosed by a pair of brackets. Since the sentence as a whole is a unit, there are brackets round the whole string. Bracketing by itself shows the constituent structure but omits information about the type of constituent. This can be included by labeling the brackets with a subscript identify the types of constituents. The example is shown as follows:

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

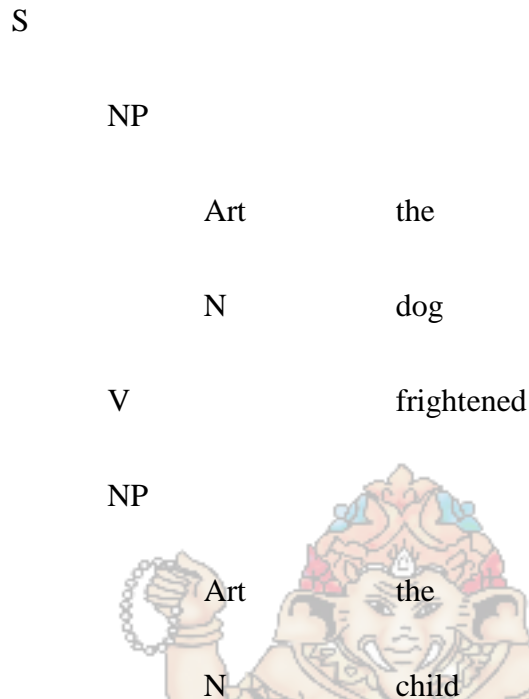
(Brown and Miller, 1991:17)

The representations structure of the sentence above called labeled and bracketed strings. Sometimes such representations are not easy to read, especially if there is a good deal of structure to represent. An alternative representation, often offered, is the tree diagram (Brown and Miler, 1991:17). Representation through a tree diagram can be illustrated:



(Brown and Miller, 1991:17)

The way of representing the constituent structure above called the tree diagram. The general types of the tree diagram that often used to construct the sentence is  $S = NP + VP$  (Brown and Miller, 1991:35). Another type of the constituent structure, which is often convenient for those who use typewriters and processors is called vine diagram, as illustrated:



(Brown and Miller, 1991:18)

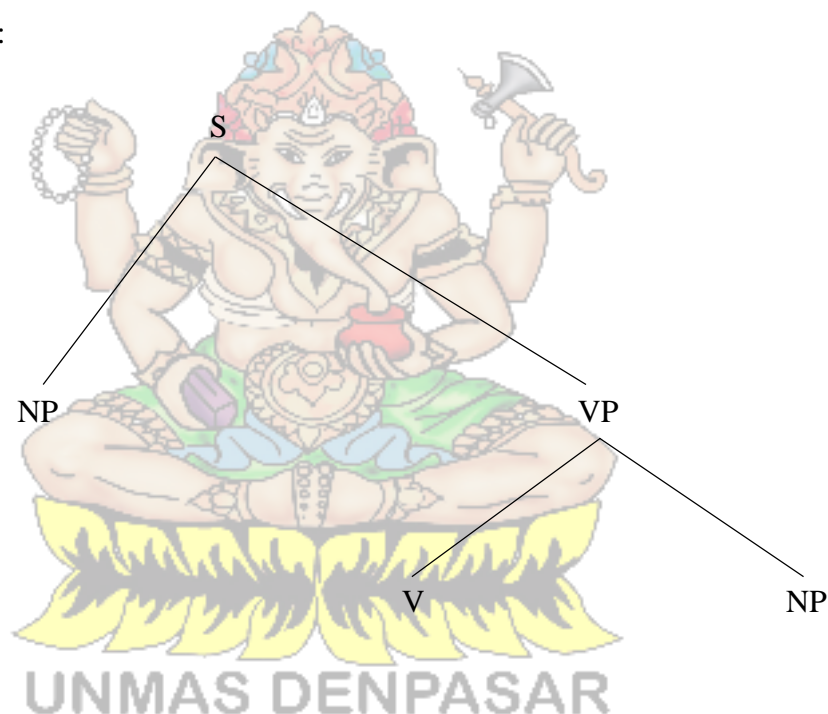
This kind of constituent structure above is called the vine diagram. All types of representation structure convey exactly the same information.

### 2.3.3 Tree Diagram

The syntactical categories of the sentence can be known by using the tree diagram. In analyzing categories of the compound sentence, the researcher used the theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991) about the constituent structure and the way to construct the structure by using the tree diagram. The sentence is analyzed into its immediate constituents. Each of these constituents into its immediate constituents and so on. The hierarchical nature of analyzes appears to be a universal principle of the organization of human languages, that they have hierarchical syntactic structures (Brown and Miller, 1991:19).

Representing a sentence structure is not easy to read by using bracketing method. As an alternative way to present the constituent structure by using the tree diagram. Tree diagram is a way to show the syntactical structure of the sentence and to elaborate it into its component of the sentence. The types of the tree diagram developed time by time. The types of the tree diagram that often used to construct the sentence is  $S = NP + VP$  (Brown and Miller, 1991:35)

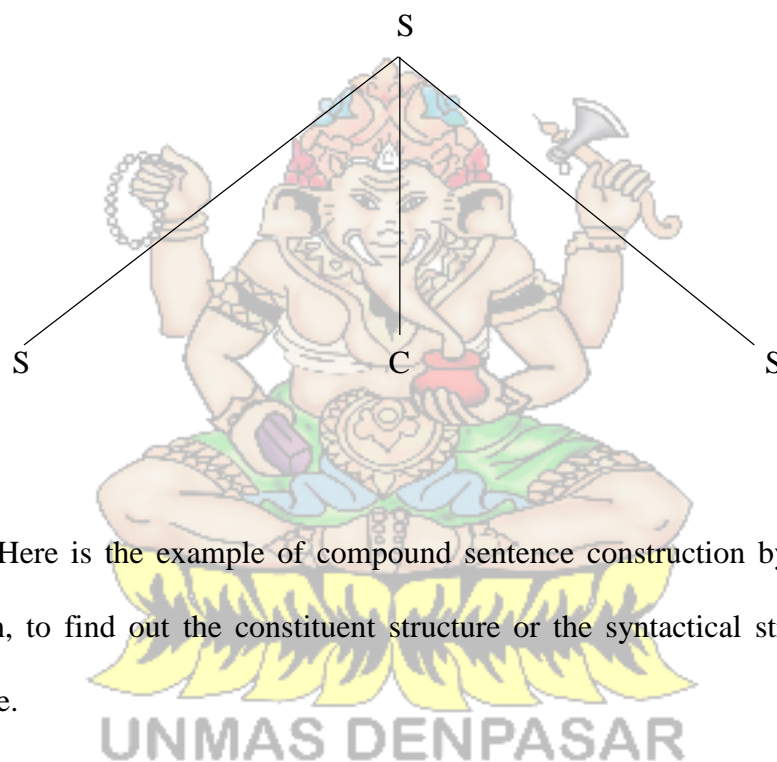
Tree diagram:



Family tree terminology, which combines the relations of dominance, constituency and order, is often used to describe some of these relationships (Brown and Miller, 1991:19). In the structure sentence above, S is the mother of NP and V. Then V and the rightmost NP are the daughters of VP, the relation between V and NP is a sister, the leftmost NP is also a sister of VP (both are the daughter of S).



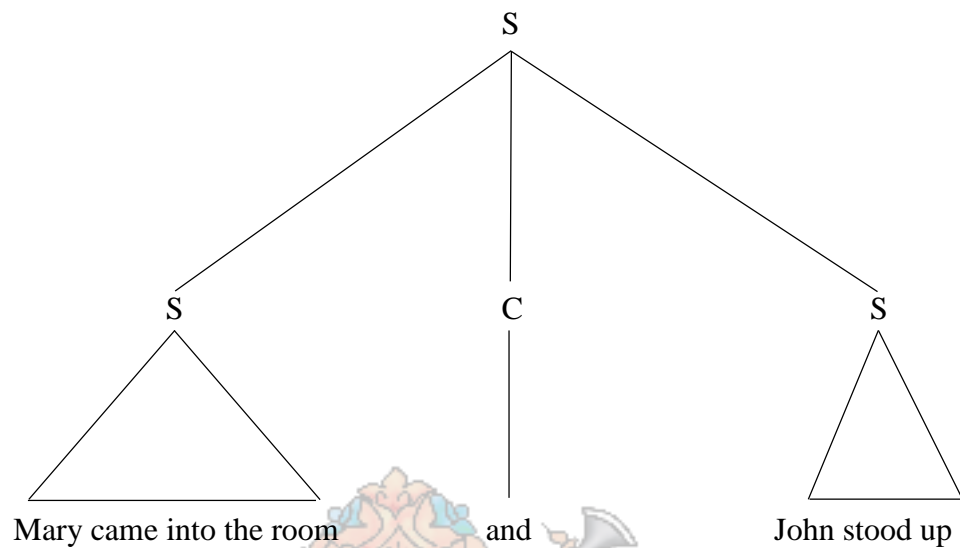
Coordinate of a compound sentence can be formed by FANBOYS such as *for, and, nor, but, or, yet and so* as “coordinating conjunction” (Brown and Miller, 1991:148). The constituent structure of compound sentences can be shown schematically as follows:



Here is the example of compound sentence construction by using a tree diagram, to find out the constituent structure or the syntactical structure of the sentence.

*Marry came into the room and John stood up* (Brown and Miller, 1991:149)

This sentence belongs to the compound sentence and it is indicated by *and* as the coordinate conjunction. The syntactical structure analysis of this sentence will be:



Compound sentences have two or more main clauses or independent clauses. There are two independent clauses in the sentence above. The first independent clause is *Marry came into the room* and the second independent clause is *John stood up*. Conjunction *and* is used in the compound sentence above as a bridge between the first independent clause and the second independent clause. From the tree diagram above, S is the mother of the left most S, C is used for conjunctions at the compound sentence, and the right most S.