

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a media for communication with other people using signs, such as gestures or words. Language plays an important role in the daily life. The scientific study of language has been become one of the fastest expanding branches of the knowledge, it called linguistics. In linguistics, syntax is the study about the sentence of language. According to Fromkin & Rodman (1983) syntax can be defined as part of our linguistics knowledge which concerns the structure of sentences. According to the above definitions of syntax, it can conclude that syntax is the arrangement of words and study of principle, phrases, and clauses that forming sentences based on the grammatical rules. To make a perfect sentence, we have to use a sentence pattern.

Sentence patterns are formed from phrases and clauses. A phrase is not a complete sentence but it is group to connected words because it is lost a subject and or a verb. Phrases are just one component to make a complete sentence. A clause included of a subject as an actor and a verb as an action. The patterns will build by constituent. A word or a group of words that function as a single unit within a hierarchical structure, it called constituent structure.

Constituent structure is important things to help the leaners to understand the structure of the language in a systematic and structural way, beside that a sentence

pattern is important things too especially to be known by a writer in order to make their writing easily to understood by the readers. Especially for a novelist. A novelist not only has a lot of imagination used in writing a novel but they also have to know about the use of sentence patterns to make their writing becomes grammatically easy to understand. For some people, reading novels is quite a fun activity. Novels are able to eliminate one's boredom. Sometimes, someone unknowingly spends hours in his spare time just to read a novel. More than getting entertainment, a research report shows that reading novels are the key to reducing stress and the right way to maintain a healthy mind. Apart from that, there are many other benefits and advantages of reading novels.

Novel can also be used as learning media for children, then they can learn the grammar rules. In addition, they will also know the sentence patterns of the sentences contained in the novel. Introducing sentence patterns for children from an early age makes them are accustomed to using sentence patterns from an early age. From the information above, it is interesting in analysing the “Peter Pan” novel because the novel has a very interesting story for children. In this case this study explains the sentence patterns contained in simple sentences in “Peter Pan” novel.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Regarding to the introduction above, there are two problems that analysed on this study as follows:

1. What are the types of sentence patterns found in “Peter Pan” Novel by J. M. Barrie?
2. How are the constituent structures of the sentences found in “Peter Pan” Novel by J. M. Barrie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

According to the research problem, there are two objectives of this study as follows:

1. To find out the types of sentence patterns found in “Peter Pan” Novel by J. M. Barrie.
2. To analyse the constituent structures found in “Peter Pan” Novel by J. M. Barrie.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

Based on the problems of the study above, this research limits on the types of simple sentence patterns because this novel is stigmatic and focus to children because this novel is about imagination and also “Peter Pan” novel is never getting older, and its constituent structure found in “Peter Pan” Novel by J. M. Barrie in order to give a clear description and explanation.

For the types of the simple sentence patterns that used the theory purposed by Quirk et al (1973) and for the constituent structure the theory purposed by Brown and Miller (1991).

1.5 Significance of the Study

In this study, there are two types of significance which are divided into theoretical and practical significance, as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This study will conduct to enrichment explanation about syntactic study, especially the explanation of sentence patterns. The researcher expects this research will be use as a useful reference for the other researchers who want to do a similar research.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

The result of this study expects to motivate the students of English study program to master sentence patterns. For other writers who want to analyse similar research, this result will be use as a reference related to the sentence patterns and its syntactical analysis.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

This chapter, the researcher presented about review of related literature, concepts and theories. The review of related literature contains of three reviews from previous research related to this study.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

In order to write the research, the researcher presented several previous studies that have been done by the other researcher for support this study. There are three previous research are discussed about sentence patterns and constituent structure.

The first research was written by Gow (2019) entitled “An Analysis of Prepositional Phrases Found in Webtoon entitled Ghost Teller”, the writer from Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar. This study have three problems of the study, 1. What types of preposition are found in Webtoon entitled Ghost Teller? , 2. What are the functions of prepositional phrases found in Webtoon entitled Ghost Teller? , and 3. How is the constituent structure of the prepositional phrases found in Webtoon entitled Ghost Teller? The writer used qualitative descriptive method in analysing and examining the data. The data were analysed in accordance with the related theories about the types of prepositions which were taken from Quirk et. Al, (1985) and theory of Quirk and Greenbaum (1973). The theories about constituent structure by using tree diagram supported from Brown and Miller (1994) on their book. Comparing with the recent study this previous thesis discussed about an analysis of phrases and constituent structure found in webtoon. Meanwhile in this

study the researcher focused to analyse the sentence patterns found in the novel. And this study used the same theories as the previous study used.

The second research by Dewi (2019) the title is “An Analysis Of Sentence Patterns Found In The Shawn Mendes's Album Song Lyrics”, the writers from Mahasaraswati Denpasar University. This research focuses on the analysing the parts of sentence patterns and constituent structure. This research employs a descriptive and qualitative method. Some step in taking and collected the data were downloading the songs and the song lyrics, listening the original songs, and reading the song lyrics, and underlining the sentence which categorized as simple sentence that can be chosen to be analysed. The writer used theory of Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) to analyse the types of sentence patterns in the lyrics, and theory of Brown and Miller (1991) to represent tree diagram and constituent structures. This previous thesis and this study discussed about sentence patterns and constituent structure and this study used the same theories as the previous study used. But the previous study used the song lyrics as the data analysis, meanwhile this study used the novel as the data analysis.

The third research was written by Christianito (2018), the title is “Syntactic Analysis on Sentence Patterns In John Denver’s Song Lyrics”. The writer studied in Sanata Dharma University of Yogyakarta. The purpose of this research is to find out the sentence patterns are used in song lyrics. In this study the writer used qualitative research to analyse the data. The writer used six John Denver’s song lyrics in which their sentences were taken to be analyse. To analyse the sentence patterns in the lyrics the writer used Quirk and Greebaum (1973). And to represent

the tree diagrams and phrases structure rules, the writer used theory of O'Grady, Dobrovolsky, and Katamba (1996). The similarities of this study and the previous study are the previous study used sentence patterns as the topic and this study used the same topic and same theory to analyse the sentence patterns. But use the different theory to analyse the tree diagram. And the previous study used the song lyrics as the data analysis, meanwhile this study used the novel as the data source.

The forth research was written by Fitroh, Zulia (2019). The tittle is A Syntactical Analysis of Phrases Used In Westlife Song Lyrics. The porpuses of this study are to analyse some phrase and sentence patterns that are used in westlife's song lyrics using tree diagram theory. The problems study are to find out the phrases and to find out the sentence patterns using tree diagram theory by Bornstein (1977). The object of this research was Westlife's song lyrics. The researcher analysed 2 songs as the data. The method of this research is qualitative analysis. To analyses the data, the researcher used some steps. The finding of this research as follows: (1). There were 5 type of phrases. (2). There was 5 sentence patterns found. The similarities of this study and the previous study are the previous study used the same topic which is sentence patterns and tree diagram. And the differences of this study and previous study are this study used the theory by Quirk et al (1973) to analysed the sentence pattern and theory Brown and Miller (1991) to analysed the tree diagram, meanwhile the previous study used the theory by Bornstein (1977) to analysed the sentence patterns and tree diagram.

2.2 Concepts

In this study, there are some concepts that related to the analysis about the sentence patterns and constituent structure contained in “Peter Pan” novel.

2.2.1 Sentence

According to Crystal (2008) that “sentence can be define as the largest structural unit in term of which the grammar of language is organized usually containing a subject and a verb”. According to Kummer et al (1981: 21) that “Sentence can be classified in several different ways such as simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound complex sentence”.

2.2.2 Sentence Pattern

Quirk et al (1973:47) states that “sentence patterns can be defined as a tool to build a sentence. It is different varieties for example simple sentence and complex sentence which are useful in producing correct sentence pattern in writing”. English language has 7 types of basic sentence patterns, there are SVA, SVC, SVO, SVOA, SVOC, SVOO, SV (Quirk et al, 1973:167).

2.2.3 Novel

According to Wellek & Warren (1948: 212) that “Novel is a literary work which formed in a narrative story. The story is supposed to entertain the reader. However, the experiences and life problems are usually the important points in the story, fictions must remain as an interesting story, remains as a coherent structure building, and still has an aesthetic purpose”.

2.3 Theories

In this study, the researcher discusses two of the problem studies. The researcher found out the sentence patterns and constituent structure in “Peter Pan” novel.

2.3.1 Types of Sentences

Kummer et al (1981) states that “structure, sentence may be classified in four varieties there are unit simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence”. The temporary rationalization of them as follows:

2.3.1.1 Simple Sentence

Simple sentence is a sentence created of independent clause that has one subject and one predicate and express one main thought. The sentence might contain a compound subject or a compound verb.

The example of simple sentence:

Marry and John walked up the drive and entered the house. (Kummer et al, 1981:20).

2.3.1.2 Compound Sentence

Compound sentence is a sentence made up of two or more main clauses.

The example of compound sentence:

Reading a book is fun but writing one is hard work. (Kummer et al, 1981:20).

2.3.1.3 Complex Sentence

A complex sentence contains one main clause and one or more subordinate clause which appears in the middle of the main clause.

The example of complex sentence:

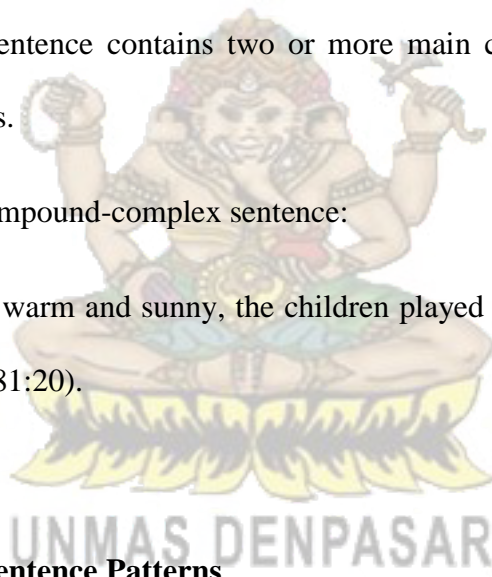
Although Jack studied all night, he still failed the test. (Kummer et al, 1981:20).

2.3.1.4 Compound-Complex Sentence

This type of sentence contains two or more main clauses and one or more subordinate clauses.

The example of compound-complex sentence:

Since the day was warm and sunny, the children played and I weeded the garden (Kummer et al, 1981:20).



2.3.2 Types of Sentence Patterns

According to Quirk et al (1973:12) that a sentence may alternatively be seen as comprising five units called elements of sentence structure: Subject (S), Verb (V), Complement (C), Object (O), and Adverbial (A). The theory classified sentence patterns based on the function, it also called clause types or clause patterns.

According to Quirk et al (1973:167) there are seven types of English basic sentence patterns as follows:

1. SV
2. SVC
3. SVA
4. SVO
5. SVOC
6. SVOA
7. SVOO

2.3.2.1 SV (Subject and Verb)

The pattern is the sentence that only consist of subject and verb without object. Verb is a kind of intransitive verb that followed by no obligator element. The transitive verb such as: write, buy, run, etc.

The example of pattern SV:

The child laughed (Quirk et al, 1973:167).

2.3.2.2 SVC (Subject, Verb, and Complement)

A verb might a form of to be, am, are, was, were, be, and been.

The example of pattern SVC:

Mary is kind (Quirk et al, 1973:167).

2.3.2.3 SVA (Subject, Verb, and Adverb)

The pattern is using all kinds of adverbial or preposition phrase and any kinds of verb. This pattern is occupied by an adverbial rather than an adjective. Word of the type are typically uninflected words and include here, there, down, up, inside, in, out, etc.

The example of pattern SVA:

Mary is in the house (Quirk et al, 1973:167).

2.3.2.4 SVO (Subject, Verb, and Object)

In this pattern it's must used transitive verb that has two characteristics. The first is an action verb or expressing an activity like clean, wash, run, etc.

The example of pattern SVO:

He took the ball (Quirk et al, 1973:167).

2.3.2.5 SVOC (Subject, Verb, Object, and Complement)

The pattern is additionally be same as sentence that consist of 2 object (direct object and complement objects). The verb as transitive that create the object of the verb because the subject within the passive. The complement object because the subject within the passive.

The example of pattern SVOC:

We have proved him wrong (Quirk et al, 1973:167).

2.3.2.6 SVOA (Subject, Verb, Object, and Adverbial)

The pattern consists of four components, those square measure subject, verb, object, adverb. This pattern here listed as its own pattern attributable to the obligatory nature of adverbial part. The determination of whether or not associate adverbial is needed or not depends on the verb.

The example of SVOA:

I place the glass on the table (Quirk et al, 1973:167).

2.3.2.7 SVOO (Subject, Verb, Object, and Object)

This pattern should be transitive as a verb. Both of the objects are as a direct and indirect object. The object could typically replace by a phrase starting with to or often with a distinct preposition.

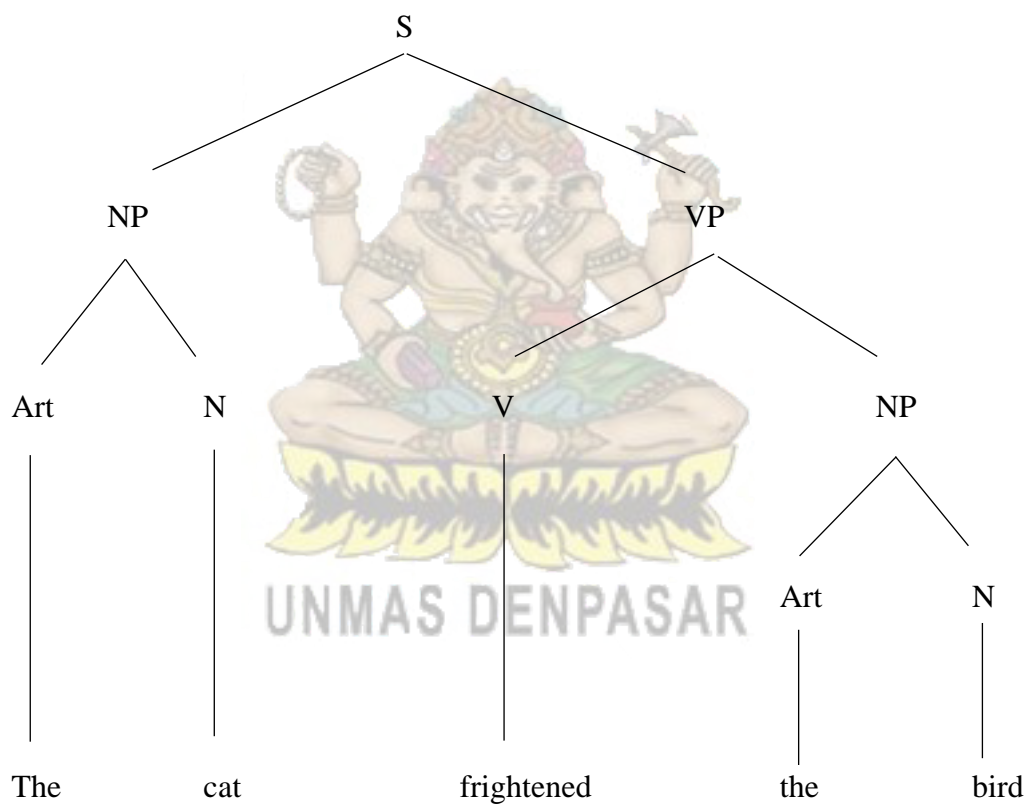
The example of SVOO:

He bought Pine Tree State a costly automobile (Quirk et al, 1973:167).

2.3.3 Constituent Structure

Quirk et al (1973: 38) states that the relation between one unit and other unit of which it is a part is constituency. According to Brown & Miller (1991:17), there are way of representing the constituent structure, namely by bracketing (labelled and bracket strings), tree diagram and vine diagram. Tree diagram is the most effective way to describe the phrases. In this study, the theory of Brown and Jim Miller

(1991) in their book entitled *A Linguistic Introduction to Sentence Structure* used to analysis the constituent found in “Peter Pan” Novel by J. M. Barrie. According to Crystal (2008:494) that tree diagram is outlined a brand new dimensional diagram utilized in generative descriptive linguistics as a convenient means that of displaying the inner hierarchical data structure of the instance of tree will be illustrated bellows:



(Brown & Miller, 1991: 47)

The tree diagram shows that S (sentence) branches of the tree developing downwardly. The sentence pattern comprises three main components that created up by pattern S-V-O. the word “ The cat” has function as phrase as subject that comprises article and noun, the word “frightened” has function has verb, and also the last word “the bird” has function as object that comprises article and noun.

