

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

In order to know about certain meaning of the sentence, ones need to study more not only on phrase but also syntax. A phrase is a syntactic structure which has syntactic properties deriving from its head. Syntax is one aspect how language works - how sentences are structured (Carnie, 2002: 3). According to Morley (2000: 22):

syntactic structure can be approached from two ways: formal and functional. Formal syntax deals with how words can create larger units of form and eventually sentences. Functional syntax handles the way in which sentences are structured in terms of smaller functional elements and eventually words. This discovery involves parts of speech and how to identify words as a members of larger structures. A group of minimal syntactic structures combines no more than two function words.

Srijono (2001: 63) stated that syntax may be roughly defined as the principles of arrangement of the constructive (words) into larger constructions of various kinds. Syntax is the system of rules and categories that underlines sentence formation in human language. This means a learner's ability to create and understand sentences, including sentences they have never heard before. Every sentence must contain a verb and the subject of that verb. There are many types of sentences. Sentences can be generated to be verbal, nominal, declarative,

imperative, interrogative, exclamatory, simple, complex, compound, and compound-complex sentence.

For the beginners the understanding of English structure is very important. To understand the English text, learners can try to identify simple sentences and try to create simple sentences in spoken or writing. A simple sentence has only one full predication in the form of an independent clause (Srijono, 2001: 70). There are a novel which has many simple sentences. For example is *Wuthering Heights* novel, by Emily Bronte (1988). In this novel, there are many kinds of words category which fills the components of sentence. It becomes important to be analyze.

For example:

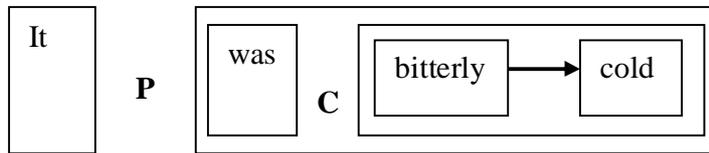
It was bitterly cold.

It + was + bitterly cold

— — Adv. Adj

S P Adj. Ph.

The sentence above is formed by noun subject (S): *It*, predicate (P): *was* as copulative verb and complement (C): *bitterly cold*. The category of *bitterly cold* is adjective phrase because it has adjective (Adj) *cold* as the head and adverb (Adv) *bitterly* as the pre modifier. The sentence above can be analyzed:



The sentence above consists of constituents:

Constituents *It* as the head and constituents *was bitterly cold* are post modifier which stand as obligatory constituents of the head.

Based on the phenomena above, the writer is interest in investigating the linguistics components of sentences in the English novel. The writer conducts the research entitled A SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH SIMPLE SENTENCE IN *WUTHERING HEIGHTS* BY EMILY BRONTE.

B. Previous Study

The writer wants to present previous researcher dealing with syntactic analysis. The first study was conducted by Astuti (UMS, 2007) entitled *A Syntactic Analysis of Noun Phrase in Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen. The results of her research are: (1) there are six modifiers of English noun phrase. They are: adjective clause/adjective phrase, noun, prepositional phrase, invinitive, adverb, and clause, (2) based on the position, there are three positions of modifiers, those are: pre-position (before N), Post-position (after N), and before and after N.

The second researcher is Muntamah (UMS, 2008) with *A Syntactic Study of Adjectival Clauses in Hans Christian Andersen's Fairy Tales*. The results of

her research are: (1) there are 19 types of forms of adjective clause constructions with the introductory word, relative pronouns, functioning as subject, 14 types of forms of adjective clause constructions with the introductory word, relative pronoun, functioning as object of preposition, (2) the types of adjective clause patterns are similar with the forms, due to the fact that the patterns are described based on those forms, and (3) there are 19 types of meaning of adjective clause with the introductory words functioning as subject, 11 types of meaning of adjective clause with the introductory words functioning as object of verb, and one type of meaning of adjective clause with the introductory word functioning as object of preposition.

The writer has some similarities and differences research with the previous study above. Previous study 1, previous study 2 and the writer are concentrated on grammatical structure with applying the syntactic structure of sentence to analyze the data by using Chinese box. The differences between researchers with the writer are the researcher in previous study 1 analyzed the English noun phrase and its distribution in a sentence in *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen. The researcher in previous study 2 analyzed the adjectival clause constructions by referring to tagmemic grammar in Hans Christian Andersen's *Fairy Tales*. The writer tries to analyze the English simple sentence in *Wuthering Heights* by Emily Bronte based on structural grammar.

C. Problem of the Study

Based on the reasons on the background of the study, the writer proposes two following problems.

1. What are the patterns of syntactic structure of simple sentence *Wuthering Heights* by Emily Bronte?
2. How are syntactical constructions of the simple sentence used in *Wuthering Heights* by Emily Bronte?

D. Objective of the Study

After formulating the above problem statements, the researcher has the following objectives:

1. To identify the patterns of syntactic structure of simple sentence in *Wuthering Heights* by Emily Bronte.
2. To describe the syntactical construction of the simple sentence used in *Wuthering Heights* by Emily Bronte.

E. Limitation of the study

In the research the writer limits the problem of the simple sentences in *Wuthering Heights* novel by Emily Bronte. In this study, the writer analyzes the data based on structural approach.

F. Benefit of the study

From the research, the writer hopes that this study has some benefits.

1. Theoretical Benefits

a. Teacher/s

The writer hopes the result of the study can be useful for additional information that can be applied by the teacher/s in teaching and practicing simple sentence.

b. Student/s

The research can be used as the rules and knowledge on linguistics especially about simple sentence.

2. Practically

The writer hopes the findings of this study can be used by other researcher to open other analysis relates to the research about simple sentence.

G. Research Paper Organization

This research paper is divided into five chapters:

Chapter I is Introduction, consisting of background of the study, previous study, problem statement, objective of the study, limitation of the study, benefit of the study and research paper organization.

Chapter II is Underlying Theory. It presents the approaches of syntactic analysis, notion of syntactic structures, English sentence types, syntax of structural grammar, and *Wuthering Heights*.

Chapter III is Research Method. It deals with type of research, object of research, data and data source, method of collecting data and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research result and discussion. This chapter focuses on analysis and discussion.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. Besides, the last part will be bibliography and appendix.