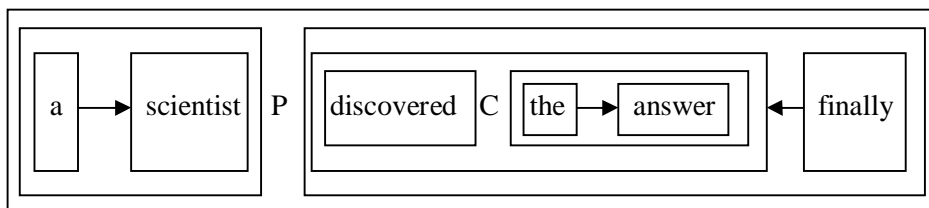


CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Syntax is one of linguistics branches which more than just explains about structure and grammar. Crystal (in Srijono 2006: 63) defines syntax as the study of the rules governing the way words are combined to form sentences. Syntax is the system of rules which underlines sentence construction in human language. It is a way to reveal the sentence construction into simple parts of the sentence itself. By syntactic structures, one can explain about the function of words in a sentence. Talking about function by referring to the structural grammar approach on syntactic structure, the writer refers to sentence's function generally such as subject and predicate. Moreover, function specifically is more stressed on the syntactic structure of modification, head and modifier. Below, the example of its functions appear in the explanation of syntactic analysis in a sentence.



In the sentence, nounphrase *a scientist* is as a structure of modification which functions as the subject of the sentence with constituent *scientist* as the head of the nounphrase and the constituent *a* as its modifier. The constituent *discovered* as the verbal element (predicate) has complement *the answer*. These components; verbal element and complement, indicate the structure of

complementation. It means that *discovered the answer* is a structure of complementation. Constituents *the answer* (NP) which are also the structure of modification have function as a direct object of verb. The constituent *answer* is the head of nounphrase *the answer* while the constituent *the* as its modifier. The constituent *finally* has function as the modifier of the head verb phrase (VP) *discovered the answer*.

In English syntax, there are four basic types of syntactic structures of sentence (Francis, 1957: 292). Those are in groups of structure of modification, structure of predication, structure of complementation, and structure of coordination.

Structure of coordination consists of equivalent grammatical units. This structure is often not always joined by a special kind of function words such as *neither...nor*, *not only...but also*, *either...or* and *both...and..* but conjunction such as *and*, *or*, and *but* is able to join the structure of coordination. It means that the conjunction joining constituents or clauses in a structure of coordination is coordinating conjunction or coordinator. This structure of coordination appears in sentences which have the conjunction as the coordinator to join clause or word.

Mostly, structure of coordination appears in compound sentence. But, the structure itself can have potentially appears in other types of sentences such as simple sentence, complex sentence and compound-complex sentences. Forms of syntactic structure coordination consist of simple structures of coordination, series structures of coordination, elliptical

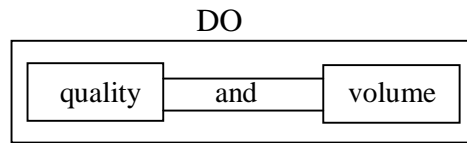
structures of coordination, split structures of coordination and correlative structures of coordination.

Globe Media Group in Jakarta publishes Campus Asia magazine. Even though it is the magazine from Indonesia, it has been famous in several countries and some informants in magazine are also taken from all over the world. The writer chooses articles in Campus Asia magazine as the data of analysis because it is unique a magazine which gives information about education all over the world. This magazine discusses about education and campus activity life. So, it is a good reference for the students especially to learn more education.

After the writer reads the articles closely, the writer finds more variation of coordinators which become the structure key of coordination in sentences. It is different when the writer sees the passage of reading from famous short story at first. Much more types of coordinator appear in these articles, not only just conjunction *and*, *but*, *or* but *nor*, *or*, *along with*, *as well*. In this magazine, the writer chooses two news articles only.

The writer chooses structural grammar because structural grammar approach focuses on physical arrangement of element within a sentence, as well as, the function of syntactic component in the sentence. For example a sentence from an article in:

It has quality and volume that surprises the world.



This complex sentence consists of independent clause *it has quality and volume* and dependent clause *that surprises the world*. Nouns *quality* and *volume* as direct object in the independent clause mark the simple structure of coordination with the coordinating conjunction *and*. If the writer elaborates the entire sentence, it can be found the relative pronoun *that* modifies the whole structure of coordination. Therefore, this syntactic structure of coordination functions as direct object in which the categories being coordinated are noun (N).

Based on the previous reason, the writer wants to get more detail information of analysis about English syntactic structure of coordination from articles in Campus Asia magazine with the research entitled **Analysis of English Syntactic Structure of Coordination in “Cover Story” Column Articles in Campus Asia Magazine**.

B. Previous Study

The writer wants to present previous researches dealing with syntactic analysis.

The first researcher is Astuti (2007) from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta with the title *A Syntactic Analysis of Noun Phrase in Pride and Prejudice Novel by Jane Austen*. The results of her research are: (1) based on the position, there are three positions of the modifiers in the noun phrase such

as preposition (Mod + N), post-position (N + Mod) and before and after noun (Mod +N+ Mod), (2) based on grammatical structure there are 6 constituent that function as modifier of NP such as adj, N, prep, Inf, adv, and clause.

The second researcher is Muntamah (2008) from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta with the title *A Syntactic Study Of Adjectival Clauses In Hans Christian Andersen's Fairy Tales*. The study used Tagmemic Approach. The result of the study shows that 1) there are 19 types of forms of adjectival clause constructions with the introductory words, relative pronouns, functioning as subject, 14 types of forms of adjectival clause constructions with the introductory words, relative pronouns and relative adverbs, functioning as object of verb, and one type of form of adjectival clause construction with the introductory word, relative pronoun, functioning as object of preposition; 2) the types of adjectival clause patterns are similar with the forms, due to the fact that the patterns are described based on those forms; 3) there are 19 types of meaning of adjectival clauses with the introductory words functioning as subject, 11 types of meaning of adjectival clauses with the introductory words functioning as object of verb, and one type of meaning of adjectival clause with the introductory word functioning as object of preposition.

The difference of this study from the first and second researcher lies on the object of research. In this research, the writer takes an analysis of English syntactic structure of coordination in "Cover Story" column articles of Campus Asia Magazine as the object of research. The second researcher uses

different theory which is tagmemic grammar, while the writer uses structural grammar. To classify words in structural grammar, it does not need meaning analysis or deep structure but the surface structure.

And the similarity of this study from the first researcher lies in the structural grammar theory that is used to analyze the data. The similarity both first and second researchers with the researcher is that this study takes the syntactic analysis.

Different from other researches about syntactic structure in the past, this research is the first research about English syntactic structure of coordination in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. It means that students from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta have never taken English syntactic structure of coordination before for their research.

C. Research Problems

Based on the background of study above, the writer formulates the problems of the study as follows:

1. How are the distributions of English syntactic structure of coordination in sentences of “Cover Story” column articles in Campus Asia magazine based on syntactic structural approach?
2. What are the categories being coordinated in English syntactic structure of coordination in “Cover Story” column articles in Campus Asia magazine from syntactic structural approach?

D. Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems of the study mentioned above, the writer formulates some objectives of the study as follows.

1. To describe the distributions of English syntactic structure of coordination in sentences of “Cover Story” column articles in Campus Asia magazine based on syntactic structural approach.
2. To identify the categories being coordinated in English syntactic structure of coordination in “Cover Story” column articles in Campus Asia magazine from syntactic structural approach.

E. Limitation of Study

In this research the writer only focuses on English syntactic structure of coordination in “Cover Story” column articles of Campus Asia magazine using structural grammar approach (Chinese boxes). The research is limited on volume 3 number 13 or the edition March-May 2010 “The Ugly Side of Democracy”.

F. Benefits of the Study

This research gives several advantages in teaching learning process, such as:

1. Theoretical Benefits

The result of research gives new input in linguistic study to enrich knowledge about English structure of coordination especially from syntactic structural approach.

2. Practical Benefits

- a. For researcher, this result gives and adds more information about English syntactic structure of coordination.
- b. For teacher, the result can improve the teacher knowledge and quality as an English teacher.
- c. For learners, the result can improve their activity, creativity, capability and achievement in learning English syntactic structure especially syntactic structure of coordination.

G. Research Paper Organization

The writer uses several chapters of the research to make it easier to be understood. Those steps are:

Chapter I is introduction that consists of the background of the study, problem statements, objective of the study, limitation of the study, benefits of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory, theories which become the base of the analysis. This chapter consists of the notion of syntax, categories, formal types of sentence, English phrases, immediate constituent, syntactic structure, syntax of structural grammar and conjunction.

Chapter III is research method. This chapter deals with type of research, object of research, data and source of data, method of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV is data analysis and discussion. It focuses on the research finding and discussion of research finding.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.