

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

People use language in daily activities as a system of communication. People communicate with each other using language as a channel. Radford said that linguistic is the study of language as a science (1988: 1). By studying language, ones can get a better understanding of how the human mind produces and process language. Language has four different aspects namely Phonology (the study of sounds and sounds systems), Morphology (the study how morphemes/ grammatical units smaller than the words are combined together into words), Syntax (the study of how words are combined together to form sentences), and Semantics (the study of meaning). Thus, a form of linguistic analysis can provide a form of communication.

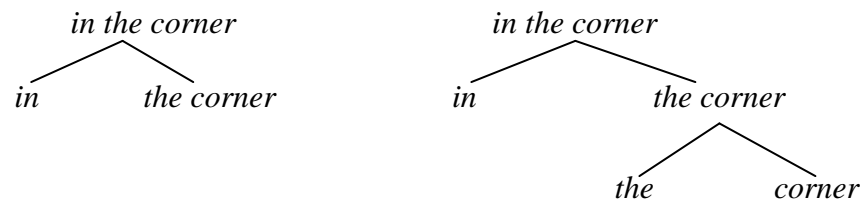
As one of aspects of linguistics analysis, syntax cannot be isolated from other areas of language and individual lexical items. It is so because syntax studies the level of language that lies between words and the meaning of utterance (sentence). According to Crystal in Srijono (2006: 163), syntax is the study of the rules governing the way words are combined to form sentences. In other words, syntax studies the structure of sentences. However, syntactic analysis seeks to check a sentence structure to remove any ambiguity by bringing into the play the factor of word position and the resulting of meaning.

There are many grammatical forms in sentence. One of them is phrase. In grammar, a phrase is a group of words that functions as a single unit in the syntax of a sentence. Phrase is classified into five, they are: Noun Phrase (NP), Verb Phrase (VP), Prepositional Phrase (PP), Adverbial Phrase (Adv P), and Adjectival Phrase (AP). The head of phrase can be modified by any construction or words. It can be placed before or after the head of phrase. One of phrase modified by any construction of words is Noun Phrase.

A Noun Phrase can be categorized as a phrase that may occur within one single word or phrase with a noun or pronoun as its head word. For instance it might capture the fact that *this boy* and *that girl* seem to be phrases of the same type, and that in both cases the head of the phrase is a noun, by assigning that two constituent *this boy* and *that girl*, These are understood as the categorial status of the Noun Phrase (Radford, 1988: 52). In a Noun Phrase, one or more words work together to give more information about noun as its head. Noun Phrase also can be modified by other phrases. Specifically, Noun Phrase has Prepositional Phrase as its modifier. Prepositional Phrase is like infinitive Phrase. The main point to differentiate between the Prepositional Phrase and the infinitive phrase in the sentence is the preposition is followed by noun and pronoun, while the infinitive is followed by verb.

Each unit which is at the end of a line, or “branch” and thus is part of a higher unit is called constituent (Collins and Hollo, 2009: 9). In a Prepositional Phrase, such as “*in the corner*” a closer relationship exist between *in* and *the corner*. The Noun Phrase *the corner* itself proceeds to divide *the corner*

between *the* and *corner*. So that the whole utterance will be subdivided as bellow:



Constituents refer to any word or group of word which appears at the bottom of one of the lines in diagrams such as those used above. When two constituents are joined together by two lines in diagram, these constituents are said to be in construction with each other. Wardhaugh states that a construction is a relationship between constituents (1977: 70).

Phrases are generally constituents that are built up around a particular word (Carnie, 2002: 73). It is clear that the writer concludes that the example above "*in the corner*" can be described as follows: the constituents of Prepositional Phrase consist of the head of the phrase and the modifier. The Prepositional Phrase consists of two constituent: constituent *in* as a head, constituent *the corner* as Noun Phrase which modifies the head. The Noun Phrase above consists of two constituents: constituent *the* as determiner and constituent *corner* as the head.

A Noun Phrase (NP) is a phrase which occurs a noun as its head. It may be occurred with Complements, attributes, Adjuncts, Specifier or simply by itself. It means that it may have a complex or minimal form. In almost all sentences, Noun Phrase appears either as a subject, an object, a Complement or a modifier. Related to Prepositional Phrase, Jackson describes the last part

of a Noun Phrase is a post-modification. They are a clause, Prepositional Phrase, adverb phrase and adjective phrase. Their function in the occurrence of the Noun Phrase is a Complement or an Adjunct (1982: 69). The Noun Phrase (NP) construction has three level categories based on X-bar theory: N, N' (N-bar), N'' (N-double bar). N is for labeling word level category, N' for labeling small Noun Phrase, and N'' for labeling full Noun Phrase.

The Prepositional Phrase (PP) construction also has three level categories based on X-bar theory: P, P' (P-bar), P'' (P-double bar). P is for labeling word level category, P' for labeling small Prepositional Phrase, and P'' for labeling full Prepositional Phrase. Prepositional Phrase construction has maximal limit which is signed by certain Specifier (Determiner) called preposition (P). The PP functions as post modifier within Noun Phrase, for example: “A woman with an umbrella” can be described using X-bar approach as follows:

PS Rules:

$N'' \rightarrow Det + N'$

$N' \rightarrow N' + P''$

$N' \rightarrow N$

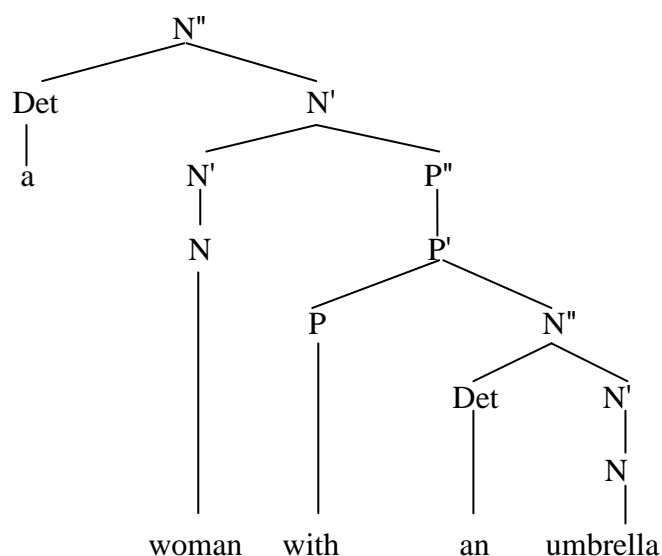
$P'' \rightarrow P'$

$P' \rightarrow P + N''$

$N'' \rightarrow Det + N'$

$N' \rightarrow N$

Phrase Maker



“A woman with an umbrella” is a full NP (N^{''}) which has specifier (constituent A as Determiner). Constituent N *woman* stands as a head of NP and the PP construction, *with an umbrella*, stands as post modifier of the NP.

The PP as post modifier in the NP in the scope of X-bar approach will have function of either Complement or Adjunct. The PP *with an umbrella* has function as an Adjunct which is both sister and daughter of N-bar. Hence, it expands N' *woman* into another N' *woman with an umbrella* (N' → N' + PP). Other reason because the Adjunct and the Noun express two properties of the individual described. So, it can be separate into two separate clauses becomes *She is a woman and she has an umbrella.* The PP Adjunct *with an umbrella* also can be proven by replacing an N-bar with *one*-anaphora which functions as pro N-bar, as there is in that *woman* is an N-bar, so that *woman* can be replaced by *one* in structure like *A woman with an umbrella was smarter than the one with red hair.* The status of Adjunct here is optional where Adjuncts are always optional (Jackendoff in Radford, 1988: 236).

Another example: “**his dislike of girl**” also can be drawn as follows:

PS Rules:

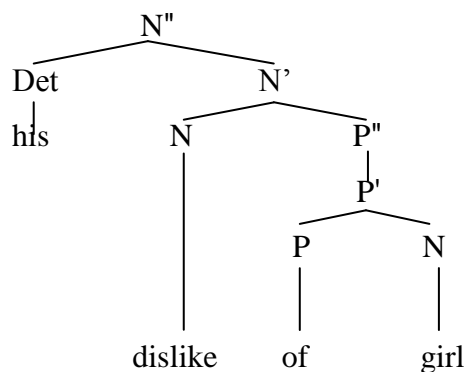
N^{''} → Det + N'

N' → N + P^{''}

P^{''} → P'

P' → P + N

Phrase Maker



“*His dislike of girl*” is a full NP (N¹) which has specifier (constituent *his* as Possessive Determiner). Constituent N *dislike* stands as a head of NP and the PP construction above, *of girl*, stands as post modifier of the NP.

The function of PP *of girl* in the NP construction *his dislike of girl* is as a Complement. In the schema above seems that the Complement is sister of N and daughter of N-bar. Hence, it expands N *dislike* into another N' *dislike of girl* (N¹ → N + PP). To differ from Adjunct, the Complement and the Noun function together to express one property, which it can be expressed in one clause, and not in two such as: *He dislikes the girl*. In this case, the status of Complement is obligatory because obligatory constituent must be complements (Jackendoff in Radford 1988: 236). Obligatoriness must often arise with verbal heads. So, it is true to prove the complement by paraphrasing use Verb such as one clause above “*He dislikes the girl*”

Phrase within phrase construction such as PP within NP construction can be found in sentences of any kind of literary reading, such as magazine, newspaper, novel, textbook, etc. Twain's short stories are chosen because he is an excellent author when creating stories. His language is simple but profound. It means that in writing his text, he points to his objects and characters without giving useless descriptions, but the effect of his work touches his readers deeply. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* is one of interesting stories series by Mark twain. The story tells about the adventures. The writer is interested in reading the story for example *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* because the writer found many Prepositional Phrases within

Noun Phrase construction in the sentence of the story. So, it is interesting to be analyzed.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in doing the research on the Prepositional Phrase within Noun Phrase constructions used in the stories series especially which authored by Mark Twain entitled *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* based on X-bar theory. Eventually, this research entitled **A Syntactic Analysis of Prepositional Phrase within Noun Phrase Used in The Story by Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (Using X-bar Theory)**.

B. Previous Study

The writer realizes that this research is not the first research analyzing syntax. To prove the originality of the research, the writer will show the previous study which deals with this research.

The first is the research entitled "Syntactic Study of Prepositional Phrase within Noun Phrase used in the Articles of Campus Asia Magazine (Using X-bar Theory)" by Wening Hayusari (2008). She analyzed the constituents of Prepositional Phrase within Noun Phrase using X-bar approach. She found kinds of constituents in the Prepositional Phrase constructions and formed four distribution of the construction Prepositional Phrase within Noun Phrase. The constructions are NP+PP (Optional), NP+PP (Obligatory), NP+PP (obligatory) +PP (Optional), NP+PP (optional) +PP (Obligatory) + PP (Optional). However, Hayusari's data differ with this

research. Hayusari's problem analyzed the function and the constituent of PP within NP whereas this research analyzes the function of PP within NP and the structural Ambiguity of PP. At the point, it is different from Hayusari's problems which Hayusari's analysis; the referents, the intention and the reason of analysis. And differ from her because she didn't analyze the structural ambiguity of PP. The second research is "A Syntactic Analysis of Prepositional Phrase in Sentences of Short Story Entitled: Hansel and Gretel by Brothers Grimm" by Sukesu (2008). She analyzed the function of Prepositional Phrase in the sentence of short story is based on the Downing's syntactic function. Meanwhile, this research concerns to the PP within NP based on X-bar Theory.

C. Problem Statement

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

1. What are the functions of Prepositional Phrase within Noun Phrase in the story "*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*"?
2. What are the structural Ambiguities of Prepositional Phrase within Noun Phrase in the story "*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*"?

D. Objective of the Study

In the carrying out the research, the writer formulates the objectives of the study as follows:

1. To identify the function of Prepositional Phrase within Noun Phrase in the story *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.
2. To describe the structural Ambiguities of Prepositional Phrase within Noun Phrase in the story *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.

E. Limitation of the Study

In doing her research, the researcher limits the discussion by focusing on the analysis of Prepositional Phrase within Noun Phrase in the story by Mark Twain entitled: *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. The writer analyzes the functions and structural ambiguities of Prepositional Phrase within Noun Phrase construction by using X-bar theory.

F. Benefit of the Study

The writer expects this study which discusses Prepositional Phrase within Noun Phrase construction in the story will give many benefits for students, other writers and the readers. The result of the study will be contributed to:

1. Practical benefits

- a. This research will give more information to the readers about the functions or the statuses and structural ambiguities of Prepositional Phrase within Noun Phrase construction in the story *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*
- b. The research will give more understanding to the readers about the functions as well as the statuses and structural ambiguities of Prepositional Phrase within Noun Phrase in the story *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*

2. Academic benefit

The research of this study can be used to develop another syntactic study particularly in X-bar Theory.

G. Paper Organization

To ease the reader when reading this research, the writer is going to organize this research into table of content. The content of this research will be as follows:

Chapter I is introduction. It consists of background of the study, previous of the study, problem statements, objectives of the study, limitations of the study, and benefits of the study.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It consists of the notion of syntax, the notion of phrase, Noun Phrase, Prepositional Phrase, Phrase markers - Phrase

Structure Rules, X-bar Theory, N-bar, P-bar, Ambiguous construction and Testing of differences between Complements and Adjuncts in the noun phrase.

Chapter III is research method. It consists of the type of research, object of research, data and data source, the method of collecting data, and the technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is data analysis and discussion. In this part, the writer will show and describe the data analysis and the discussion of research finding.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. It is as the final result of this research.