CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is an important thing in human life. Language is used by people for communication in their activity. According to Radford (1988:1), "the study of language is called linguistics". It means that by studying language people can get a better understanding of how human mind is able to produces and processes language. Commonly, language has four different aspects namely phonology, morphology, semantics, and syntax.

Syntax is one of aspects of linguistic analysis. Syntax cannot be separated from other areas of language and individual lexical items. According to Longman Dictionary (2000:440), "syntax is a way in which words are ordered and conected in sentences". Gleason (in Srijono, 2001:63) defines syntax as the principle of arrangement of the construction of words into larger construction of various kinds. Carnie (2002:3) states that "syntax is the study of how sentences are structured". Based on the definitions above, the writer infers that syntax is the the rule how language is arranged into larger constructions.
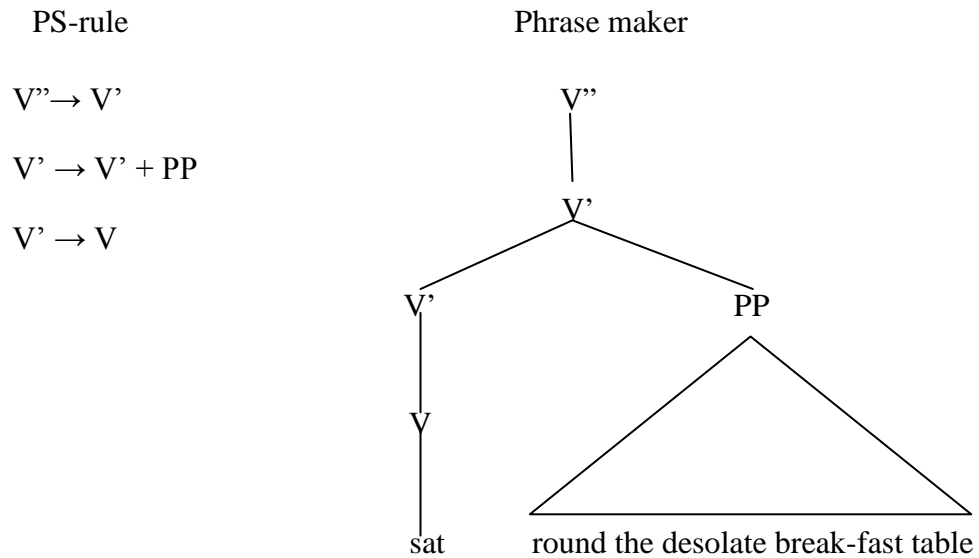
By syntactic structure, people can analyze many grammatical forms. The grammatical forms are such as sentence, clause, or phrase. Phrase is one of grammatical forms which mostly appear in any kind sentence, paragraph, essay, and etc. According to Morley (2000:53), there are five classes of

phrase. They are nominal phrase, adjectival phrase, adverbial phrase, prepositional phrase, and verbal phrase.

According to Morley (2000:55), "verbal phrase is a phrase which has a verb headword as a main verb". Verb phrase is one of phrases which is interesting to be analyzed. Here, the writer is influenced to analyze verb phrase of a story which she reads. The writer finds many verb phrases in the story. The verb phrases will be analyzed by using X-bar theory. The writer chooses X-bar theory because it is one of components of linguistic theory which attempts to identify syntactic structure common to all language. X-bar theory also can tell how words are combined to make phrases or sentences. Because of the reasons, the writer wants to know the constituent of verb phrase by using X-bar theory. There are many cases of verb phrases that can be analyzed by the writer. For example:

1. The three brothers and the sister **sat round the desolate break-fast table**

The VP construction above is boldface **sat round the desolate break-fast table**. If it is tested by paraphrase *the three brothers and sisters sat the table*, the resulted sentence is ill-formed. So the VP does not have an obligatory post modifier PP *round the desolate break-fast table*. The post modifier PP consequently functions as adjunct not complement. Then, the analyzing of VP construction by using X-bar theory is the following.

PS-rule	Phrase maker

V"→ V'

V' → V' + PP

V' → V

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              V"
              |
              V'
             /  \
           V'     PP
           |      /\
           V     /  \
           |    /    \
          sat  round the desolate break-fast table
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The first datum shows that *sat round the desolate break-fast table* is full VP (V"). The constituent verb *sat* stands as the head of VP. Then the constituent *round the desolate break-fast table* stands as post modifier constituent PP. It can be seen that V" is generated into V'. Then V' is generated into V' + PP (V' → V' + PP). Then V' is generated into V (V'→ V). The constituent PP *round the desolate break-fast table* also has function as adjunct or optional because PP is the sister of V' and the daughter of V'.

2. They **sprawled at the table**

The VP construction above is boldface **sprawled at the table**. If it is tested by paraphrase *they sprawled the table*, the resulted sentence is well-formed. So the VP has an obligatory post modifier PP *at the table*. The post
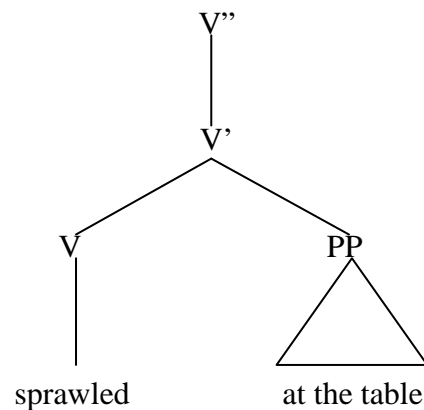
modifier PP consequently functions as complement. Then, the analyzing of VP construction by using X-bar theory is the following.

PS-rule   Phrase maker

$$V'' \rightarrow V'$$
$$V' \rightarrow V + PP$$

The second datum shows that *sprawled at the table* is full VP. The constituent verb *sprawled* stands as the head of VP. Then the constituent *at the table* stands as post modifier constituent PP. It can be seen that V" is generated into V'. Then V' is generated into V + PP (V' → V + PP). The constituent PP *at the table* has function as complement or obligation, because the preposition *at* as in PP *at the table* is closely attached to its verb *sprawled* as to make an idiom *sprawled at*.

Based on the phenomena above, the writer is interested to analyze the verb phrases. The writer also has some reasons in choosing the research. The verb phrases is the important part in making a sentence. The other reason is not everyone knows the constituent of verb phrases. So from explanation and reasons above, the writer would like to analyze the verb phrase in ***The Horse***

Dealer's Daughter story. Thus the writer chooses title *A Syntactic Analysis of Verb Phrase Used in **The Horse Dealer's Daughter** Story By D.H. Lawrence (Using X-Bar Theory).*

B. Previous Study

This research deals with some previous researches. The first is conducted by Rodliyah *(UMS, 2006)*, entitled *Syntactic Analysis of Verb Phrase (VP) in **The Jakarta Post** Headline Using X-Bar Approach.* She concentrates on the constituent of VP in **The Jakarta Post** Headline and the descriptions of VP in the Jakarta post. In her research, she finds that there are four types of VP construction based on X-bar theory; they are: a) VP → V + NP (Complement), the constituent of VP are the head V and the Complement NP, b) VP → V + NP (Complement) + PP (Adjunct), the constituent of VP are the head V, the complement NP, and the adjunct PP, c) VP → V + PP (Complement) + PP (Adjunct), d) VP → V + V' (complement), the constituent ov VP are the head V and the complement V'. This previous research has difference with this research from the data source.

Second research was done by Hayati (*UMS, 2008*) in her paper entitled *A Syntactic analysis of Adjectival Phrase Used in **Indian Child** short Story (X-Bar Perspective).* In her research, she focuses on the constituent of the adjectival Phrase and the modifiers of the adjectival phrase. The result of the research shows that firstly, the constituent of Adjectival Phrase are 1) Degree of words, 2) Adjective, 3) Prepositional Phrase, and 4) Adverb. The

patterns of constituent are: 1) A"→ Deg +A', 2) A" → Deg + A' (A+PP), 3) A" → Deg+ A' (A+A), 4) A' → A, 5) A' → A'+PP, 6) A' → A' + A, and 7) A' → A' + ADV. Secondly, the modifiers of adjective phrase are 1) degree of words, 2) degree of words and Adjective, 3) Degree of words and Prepositional Phrase, 4) Prepositional Phrase, 5) Adjective, and 6) Adverb.

The similarities of this research and the previous researches are the researches have the same analysis of phrases using X-bar theory. But this research has difference for the data source. The data are different from previous researches. This research will analyze the verb phrase of *The Horse Dealer's Daughter* story by D.H. Lawrence.

C. Limitation of the Study

In conducting the research, the writer limits the problems which are going to be discussed. This research focuses on the analysis of positive verb phrases using X-bar theory. The writer takes data from *The Horse Dealer's Daughter* **story**. The objects of the research are positive verb phrases in *The Horse Dealer's Daughter* story.

D. Problem Statement

Based on the phenomena mentioned on the background of this study, the writer formulates the following problems.

1. What are the constituents of verb phrases used in *The Horse Dealer's Daughter* story by D.H. Lawrence?

2. What are the functions of the constituents of verb phrases used in *The Horse Dealer's Daughter* story by D.H. Lawrence?

E. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem statement above, the writer formulates the objective of the study in following.

1. To identify the constituents of verb phrases used in *The Horse Dealer's Daughter* story by D.H. Lawrence.

2. To describe the functions of the constituents of verb phrases used in *The Horse Dealer's Daughter* story by D.H. Lawrence.

F. Benefit of the Study

In this research, the writer expects that the research has some theoretical and practical benefits.

1. Theoretical Benefit

a. Students

The results of this research can be used as an additional knowledge to improve students' abilities in studying syntax, especially in understanding X-bar theory.

b. Lecturers

The result of this research can give the additional information for the lecturer in teaching linguistics, especially theory of Syntax.

2. Practical Benefit

 a. Others Researcher

   The result of the study can be used to stimulate other researcher to conduct further research related to this research from other points of view.

 b. Readers

   The result of this research can make the reader easier in understanding the syntactic patterns of verb phrase.

G. Research Paper Organization

   This research paper organization is divided into five chapters. Chapter I is introduction. It covers background of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, limitation problem, benefit of the research, and research paper organization.

   Chapter II is underlying theory. It relates notion of syntax, type of phrases, verb phrase, phrase maker and phrase structure rule, X-bar, V-bar, and testing status complement and adjunct.

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

Chapter IV presents research finding and discussion.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.