CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is used to communicate with other people. People need to study how to use language especially foreign language. Language can be study in linguistic approach. The main purpose of studying language based on Chomsky (1970: 103) “Why we should study language because language is a mirror of human’s mind”. It can be viewed that language as representation from what people think in their brain. Studying linguistic, people will know how to interpret human’s mind both written and spoken language. In other words, people need to know how words to put together to make phrases then clauses until sentences which is called as syntax.

Syntax is the part of linguistic knowledge which concerns in sentences’ structure. People need to study syntax to convey messages in phrases or sentences. Harman (1950: 11) states that “Syntax is the relation of words to other words in phrases, clauses, and sentences”. The relation between one word to others is needed to build a sentence or even a phrase. Because of studying syntax is needed to convey a message, it needs to apply syntactic structure.

Syntactic structure aims to make appropriate elements which used to build up a sentence. According to Francis (1958: 292), there are the four basic types of syntactic structures: structure of modification, structure of predication, structure of complementation, and structure of coordination. In structure of modification, there are two components namely a head and a modifier (Francis, 1958: 293). The function of syntactic structure of modification is to describe the head of the sentence. To check the syntactic structure, it can be used syntactic analysis.

Moreover, according to Srijono (2001: 64) “Syntactic structure consists of three types, namely: construction, sentence and the last is constituent”. The definition
of construction is any significant group of word or morphemes (Gleason in Srijono, 2001: 64). A construction can be a phrase, a clause or even a sentence.

A phrase is a group of words that has no subject and predicate element (Srijono, 2001: 64). According to Harman (1950: 12) “A phrase is a group of related words without a subject or a predicate, acting as single part of speech”. A phrase usually consists of head and modifiers. The modifier can be any kinds of construction of the words. There are many kinds of phrases, namely: Noun Phrase (NP), Verb Phrase (VP), Adverbial Phrase (ADVP), Prepositional phrase (PP), Adjective Phrase (ADJP).

A phrase is a group of related words without a subject or a predicate, acting as single part of speech. A phrase usually consists of head and modifiers. The modifier can be any kinds of construction of the words. There are many kinds of phrases, namely: Noun Phrase (NP), Verb Phrase (VP), Adverbial Phrase (ADVP), Prepositional phrase (PP), Adjective Phrase (ADJP).

Adverb phrase contains head word and modifiers in the form of single words to clauses. The head of an adverb phrase is an adverb. Adverb could be modified by an intensifier, or by a degree adverb (Greenbaum and Nelson, 2002: 279). Adverb phrase has a function as adverbial in the clause. Some examples of adverb phrase are:

(1) The meeting is passed quite seriously
(2) They do the test very quickly

In the first sentence, the adverb phrase is “quite seriously”. The head of the phrase is “seriously” and the modifier is “quite”. It can be said that adverb modified by an intensifier “quite”. The word “quite” is pre-modifier that is placed before the head of phrase. The function of the phrase is adverbial which describes the verb “passed”.

Then in the second example, the adverb phrase is “very quickly”. The head of the phrase is “quickly” and the modifier is “very”. The word “very” is the example of adverb of degree. The word “very” is pre-modifier that is placed before the head of phrase. The function of the phrase is adverbial which describes the verb “do”.

A clause is a group of related words that contains a subject and predicate (Srijono, 2001: 65). Clause can be divided into independent clauses and dependent clauses. The independent clause is a full predication that may stand alone as a
sentence; the dependent clause has a special introductory word that makes the predication "depend" on an independent clause (Frank, 1972: 222). For example:

(1) *If you find his notebook, call him.*

(2) *She worked as hard as she could.*

In the first example, *If you find his notebook, call him* is divided into independent and dependent (subordinate) clause. The independent clause is *call him.* The dependent clause is *If you find his notebook.* The dependent clause is as adverbial which is explained the main sentence. So the clause *If you find his notebook* modifies the clause *call him* which has function as adverbial in particular adverbial clauses of condition.

In the second example, *She worked as hard as she could* is divided into independent and dependent (subordinate) clause. The independent clause is *she worked.* The dependent clause is *as hard as she could.* The dependent clause is an adverbial which is explained the main sentence. So the clause *as hard as she could* is modified the clause *she worked* which has function as adverbial in particular adverbial clauses of degree.

The term of adverbial related to Greenbeum and Nelson (2002: 282) “Adverbial refers to adverb phrases and all other expressions types that function in the ways that adverb phrases do, as modifiers of almost all parts of speech”. Adverbials are closely connected with the verb in the sentence (Allshop, 228: 1990). The positions of adverbial in sentence are usually in initial, mid and final position. It depends on the constructions. The forms of adverbials are commonly adverb or adverb phrase, noun phrase, prepositional phrase, and adverbial clause (Allshop, 1990: 229). The forms have functioned as adverbial with different meanings like time, manner, place, direction, frequency, reason, condition, and degree.

For analyzing syntactic structure there are three approaches: the first is traditional approach, the second is structural approach and the last is transformational generative approach. According to Frank (1972: 231), structural approach or
structural grammar is a grammar that emphasis on physical arrangement of elements within a sentence. Shortly, a sentence represents a subject and modifiers related to structural approach. To find the constituent of the sentence, it can use a Chinese box.

Based on the examples above the writer wants to analyze the adverbial constructions in *The Selfish Giant’s short story by Oscar Wilde* based on the structural approach with Chinese box. The research entitled “ANALYSIS OF ADVERBIAL CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE SELFISH GIANT BY OSCAR WILDE”

**B. Limitation of the Study**

This research focuses on constructions of adverbial. The data are taken from *short story entitled “The Selfish Giant” which is written by Oscar Wilde*. This research is only limited every sentence that belongs to adverbial constructions. The writer uses syntactic structures of modification in structural approach to find out the head and modifier. To describe the constituent of adverbial constructions, it uses Chinese box. The data are analyzed by using the theory of Allshop (1990), the forms of adverbial constructions and its distribution.

**C. Problem Statement**

Based on the background above, the research problems are:

1. What are the types of adverbial constructions found in *The Selfish Giant story by Oscar Wilde*?
2. How are the distributions of adverbial constructions in a sentence based on structural approach?

**D. Objective of the Study**

Based on problem statement, the writer has objective of the study as follows:

1. To describe the types of adverbial constructions in *The Selfish Giant story by Oscar Wilde*. 
2. To describe the distribution of adverbial in a sentence based on structural approach

E. Benefit of the Study

In this research, the writer hopes that this study has benefit for the readers. Thus, the significance of this research as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefit

   The result of the research gives the additional information especially in linguistics focused on adverbial constructions.

2. Practical Theory

   a. The Other Researchers

   The result of the study can be used to stimulate others to conduct same topic research related to this research in other points of view.

   b. Reader

   The writer hopes readers are able to analyze the types and the distributions in this research to make further research.

   c. Lecturer

   The research gives the additional information especially the result of this research. It is used for the lecturer in teaching linguistics especially adverbial constructions.

   d. Reader

   The researcher hopes that the research gives benefit to the reader and also gives information especially adverbial constructions.
e. The researcher

From the research, researcher knows more about adverbial constructions especially the form and their distribution.

F. Research Paper Organization

The organization of the research has purpose to make the reader easy to understand the content of this research. The researcher organizes this paper into several chapters that contain different parts.

Chapter I is introduction which consist of background of the study, problem statements, objective of the study, limitation of the study, the benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It elaborates previous study, the description of syntactical theory, the understanding of syntax, the notion of structural approach, the notion of constructions, the notion of adverbial constructions, syntactic analysis, and also Immediate constituents.

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

Chapter IV is research results and their discussion. The chapter concerns in data analysis of adverbial constructions which divided into the form and the distribution of them.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.