

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

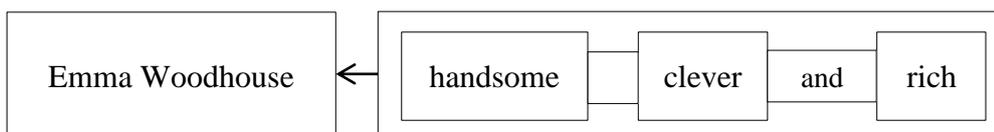
Language is important aspect in communication. By language, one can deliver and express their feelings and ideas. The form of language can be spoken and written. Spoken language can be found in electronic media such as radio, television, etc., while written language can be found in printing media such as books, magazines, newspapers, novels, etc. *Emma* novel is one of written language to express the ideas and feelings. *Emma* novel is one of the popular novels written by Jane Austen. It was first published in December 1815. The novel tells a story about Emma Woodhouse's life. Emma lived with her father, Mr. Woodhouse, in Highbury. Emma is a beautiful, rich, and slightly spoiled woman. She delights in making matches for others but she seems unable to fall in love. She says that she will never ever marry, but finally she realizes her feelings that she loves Mr. Knightley, her own close friend. *Emma* novel has a nice story.

There are some reasons why the researcher chooses the novel. Beside the researcher interests to the story, the researcher interests to analyze structures of coordination in *Emma* novel. The researcher found many kinds of forms of coordination structures. Francis stated that structure of coordination consists of two or more syntactically equivalent units joined in a

structure which function as a single unit (1958:355). Structure of coordination can be joined by a special kind of function words such as *either...or*, *neither...nor*, *not only...but also*, *both...and*, *and*, *but*, and *or*. Equivalent grammatical units being joined by coordinator in a coordination structures can be parts of speech, phrases, and clauses. As in the sentence below:

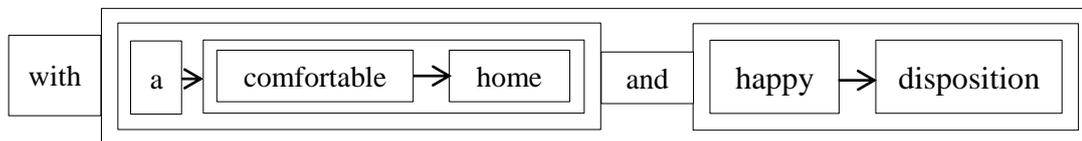
Emma Woodhouse, handsome, clever, and rich, with a comfortable home and happy disposition, seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence and had lived nearly twenty-one years in the world with very little to distress or vex her.

In the sentence above, there are more than one syntactic structures of coordination. The first is “*Emma Woodhouse, handsome, clever, and rich, with....*” In this structure, the coordinator *and* combines three constituents (Adj): *handsome, clever, and rich*. This structure of coordination *handsome, clever, and rich* functions as modifier of NP *Emma Woodhouse, handsome, clever, and rich* which has *Emma Woodhouse* as head. Analysis this structure of coordination as follows:

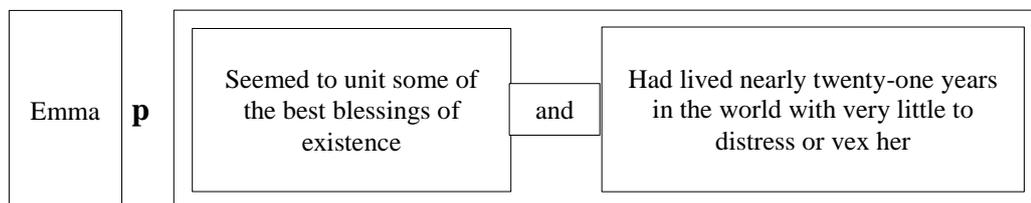


The second structure of coordination is “...with a comfortable home and happy disposition, seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence and had lived nearly twenty-one years....” The syntactic structure of coordination consists of two constituents NP: *a comfortable home and happy disposition* that are combined by coordinator *and*. This structure is a part of prepositional phrase (PP): *with a comfortable home and happy disposition*

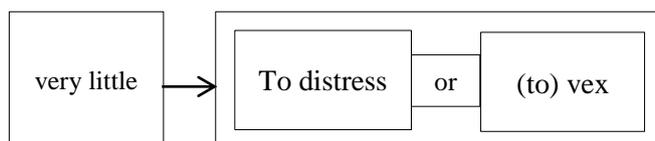
that has function as modifier of verbal phrase (VP): *seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence and had lived nearly twenty-one years....*



The third structure of coordination is “*Emma...seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence and had lived nearly twenty-one years in the world with very little to distress or vex her.*” Two constituents VP of this syntactic structure of coordination: *seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence* and *had lived nearly twenty-one years in the world with very little to distress or vex her* are combined by a coordinator *and*. This coordination structure functions as predicate of the sentence.



The fourth syntactic structure is “...*to distress or vex her.*” The coordinator in this syntactic structure of coordination *or* combines two constituents V (to + Inf.): *to distress* and *vex*. The coordination structure functions as head of VP in prepositional phrase *with very little to distress or vex her*.



Most of sentences in *Emma* novel are compound sentences that consists more than one structure of coordination in a sentence, as in example above. It

may be difficult to understand the meaning of the sentence. One needs to know what the category of constituents being combined by a coordinator. Thus, it is necessary to study about syntax.

Syntax is rules for making sentences out of words and phrases (Manser, 1995:420). Gleason stated that syntax may be roughly defined as the principle of arrangement of the construction (words) into larger constructions of various kinds. Syntax is the system of rules and categories that underlines the sentence structures in human language. In analyzing the syntactic structure of coordination in *Emma* novel, the researcher uses structural grammar approach because structural grammar focuses on physical arrangement of component in a sentence. The researcher uses Chinese boxes to reveal and analyze them.

The researcher wants to get more detail information and deep understanding about syntactic structures of coordination in *Emma* by conducting research entitled “**Analysis of Syntactic Structure of Coordination in *Emma* Written by Jane Austen.**”

B. Previous Study

The researcher wants to present previous researches dealing with syntactic analysis. The first research is conducted by Winarsih (UMS, 2011) entitled *A Syntactic Analysis of English Simple Sentence in **Wuthering Heights** by Emily Bronte*. Type of her research is descriptive qualitative research and she uses documentation in collecting the data. In her research, she uses structural grammar. There are nine patterns of syntactic structure of

simple sentences found in: 1) Subject + Verb, 2) Subject + Verb + Noun Phrase, 3) Subject + Verb + Adjective, 4) Subject + Verb + Noun phrase + Place, 5) Subject + Verb + Noun phrase + Noun phrase, 6) Subject + Verb + Noun phrase + Adjective, 7) Subject + Verb + to Infinitive, 8) Auxiliary + Subject + Verb, 9) Question word + Subject + Verb.

The second research is conducted by Saly Kurnia Octaviani (UMS, 20011) entitled *Analysis of English Syntactic Structure of Coordination in "Cover Story" Column Articles in Campus Asia Magazine*. Type of her research is descriptive qualitative. She uses documentation in collecting the data. The results of her research are (1) there are four kinds of distributions of syntactic structure of coordination based on its functions in sentence: subject, predicate, object, and complement, while there are two kinds of distributions specifically based on its functions in phrase: head and modifier. (2) The categories being coordinated are divided into three: clause which appears in independent clause and dependent clause; phrase which appears in noun phrase, verb phrase, infinitive phrase, prepositional phrase, and prepositional gerund phrase; and words which appear in noun, verb, adjective, and adverb.

The third research is entitled *A Syntactic Analysis of Noun Phrase in the Text of Developing English Competencies Book for X Grade of Senior High School of Teacher Training and Education Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta* conducted by Diana Kusuma Sari (UMS, 2012). Type of her research is descriptive qualitative research. She uses documentation to collect the data with the steps are reading, identifying, collecting, and coding the

data. Her research shows the constituents of noun phrase in sentences used in genre text book. The constituents of noun phrase are (1) A (noun phrase that has adjective before noun), (2) D (noun phrase that has determiner), (3) DP_a (noun phrase that has determiner as pre modifier and prepositional phrase (adjunct) as post modifier), (4) APP (noun phrase that has adjective as pre modifier and prepositional phrase as post modifier), (5) DP_c (noun phrase that has determiner as pre modifier and prepositional phrase (complement) as post modifier), (6) PN (noun phrase that has possessive/ pronoun as pre modifier).

Besides those researches as previous study, there are some journal deals with syntax: syntactic structures of coordination as the writer's research. The first journal is a dissertation conducted by Rui Pedro Chaves entitled *Coordinate Structures Constrain-Based Syntax-Semantics Processing*. That dissertation examines the structure and the meaning of coordination structures. The dissertation argues that many of views are not well motivated empirically, and offers novel empirical observations that suggest a more systematic view. New evidence is provided to show that the standard distinction between Boolean and Non-Boolean conjunction is most problematic, and that cross-categorical conjunction can be viewed as a unique kind of conjunction, without exceptions for the nominal domain. The result is a learner theory of the syntax-semantics interface for coordination in which coordinate structures interact in a uniform way with other constructions.

The next is publication article conducted by Anisa Aqmarina entitled *Structural Analysis of Imperative Sentences on the Medical Brochures* (UMS, 2013). This research is aimed to identify the types of imperative sentence on the medicine brochure based on structural grammar approach and to describe the syntactic structure of imperative sentences based on structural grammar approach. Type of her research is descriptive qualitative. She uses medicine brochures as the data source. Method of collecting data is documentation. The result of her research are six types of syntactic structure of imperative sentence in the medicine brochures, are structure of modification, structure of modification + structure of predication, structure of complementation + structure of modification, structure of complementation + structure of coordination + structure of modification, structure of modification + structure of coordination, and structure of complementation + structure of coordination.

This research has similarity and difference with the previous researches above. The similarity of this research with the previous researches is on structural grammar with applying the syntactic structure by using *Chinese Boxes*. The difference is on the object analyzed: first research analyzed English simple sentences, the second research analyzed coordination structures in column article in Campus Asia Magazine, the third research is noun phrase, the publication article analyzed imperative sentences, and this research focuses on syntactic structures of coordination in *Emma* novel.

C. Research Problem

Based on the background of the study, the researcher states three problems, as follows:

1. What types of constituents are combined to form syntactic structures of coordination in *Emma* novel by Jane Austen?
2. What is the highest frequent of category being coordinated in syntactic structures of coordination in *Emma* novel by Jane Austen?
3. How are the distributions of syntactic structures of coordination in *Emma* novel by Jane Austen?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on research problem, the researcher states three objectives of this research, as follows:

1. To identify the types of constituents being combined to form syntactic structures of coordination in *Emma* novel by Jane Austen.
2. To identify the highest frequent of category being combined in syntactic structures of coordination in *Emma* novel by Jane Austen.
3. To describe the distributions of syntactic structures of coordination in *Emma* novel by Jane Austen.

E. Limitation of the Study

The researcher limits the data of the research. The researcher takes 32 sentences having syntactic structures of coordination which has 60 analyzed

data as samples of syntactic structures of coordination within chapter 1 of *Emma* novel written by Jane Austen, volume 1.

In this research, the researcher uses structural grammar approach by Noam Chomsky to analyze the data. To identify the types of constituents of syntactic structures of coordination and to identify the highest frequent of category being combined in syntactic structures of coordination, the researcher uses structural grammar. To describe the distribution of syntactic structures of coordination, the researcher uses structural grammar approach.

F. Benefit of the Study

This research has benefits. The benefits are categorized into two:

1. Theoretical benefit

The result of the research gives benefits to enrich knowledge about syntactic structures of coordination based on structural grammar by using Chinese Boxes.

2. Practical benefit

a. For students

The result of research gives students knowledge and understanding about sentence structures, especially syntactic structures of coordination.

b. For teachers

The result of research gives and improves teacher's knowledge and quality as English teacher.

c. For other researchers

The result of research can be reference for other researchers who want to conduct a research about syntax especially syntactic structures of coordination by using structural grammar.

G. Research Paper Organization

This research is divided into five chapters. The chapters are chapter I: Introduction, chapter II: Underlying Theory, chapter III: Research Method, chapter IV: Data Analysis and Discussion, and chapter V: Conclusion and Suggestion.

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

Chapter II is Underlying Theory. It consists of English syntax, syntactic category, English syntactic structure, type of sentence, clauses, phrases, and conjunction.

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 Data Analysis and Discussion. It focuses on the research finding and discussion.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion.