A SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF SIMPLE SENTENCE OF VARIOUS TYPE USED IN *UNEXPECTED JOURNEY OF THE HOBBIT* MOVIE SCRIPT

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ABSTRACT

This research is aimed in identifying the types of simple sentence and describing the process of transformation used in simple sentence of types by Diane D. Bornstein in Unexpected Journey of The Hobbit movie script.

The research conducted by the writer is descriptive qualitative research. The data of this research are chosen from movie script, while the data source is taken from Unexpected Journey of The Hobbit movie script. The method used by the writer in collecting data is documentation with step: reading, selecting and collecting, identifying, classifying, and coding the data. In analyzing the data, the writer is identifying types of simple sentence and describing the process of transformation of simple sentence used in Unexpected Journey of The Hobbit movie script.

The result of the study shows that types of simple sentence in Unexpected Journey of The Hobbit movie script are positive emphatic sentence, negative sentence, interrogative sentence, and imperative sentence. Positive emphatic sentence consist of LV,Vi, and Vt. The study shows transformation process of simple sentence of various types.

Keywords: *syntactic, simple sentence, movie script*

A. Introduction

As natural language, language is a system of human communication. Natural language or human language is quite different from a variety of other systems of communication such as sign language, body language, and animal language. For the latter, the word language is used figuratively. Human language (read: language) can be studied from numerous points of view. Language is a system of rules by which are stored in the mind so as to form of combinations (Srijono, 2010:1). A language is a set (finite or infinite) of sentence each finite in length and constructed out of a finite set of element (Chomsky, 1957:13). Three major functions of language are : (1) the pragmatic function : language as a form of action; (2) the magical function : language as a means of control over environment; (3) the phatic function : as a mean to help establish and mountain social function. Finocchiaro states that language is used to control the behavior of others such as advice, warnings, requests, persuasion, discussion (inSrijono, 2010: 7).

Gleason states that syntax may be roughly defined as the principles of arrangement of the constructions (words) into larger constructions of various kinds (in Srijono, 2006: 63). Syntax is the system of rules and categories that underlies sentence formation in human language (O'Grady, *et al*., 1997: 163). Syntax is more narrowly defined as the structure of sentences, clauses and phrases (Bloomer,dkk, 2005: 178).

Syntax means as the analysis of sentence structure. Syntax refers to the cover term for studies to organize the words into form of phrases, clauses and sentence. Study on Syntax concerned with the structure of language systems without regards to the way in which language is acquired, used in their various functions

The researcher uses transformational grammar approach to analyze the data. Transformational grammar can use to construct a grammar that will be a model of the native speaker's competence. The processes of transformation used in grammar do not necessarily reflect the ones that occur in the mind. The grammar should produce the same results. The rules of the grammar must be

clear. Bornstein states that a transformational grammar has two levels for each sentence, a deep structure that represents the meaning and surface structure represents the sound. Deep structures and surface structures are produced by two types of rules. Phrase structure rules generate the sentence that are found in the deep structure. Transformational rules change around these sentences, making them into surface structure (Bornstein, 1976: 37).

The first researcher is RiaDayanti (2005) from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta with the tittle *A Syntactic Analysis of Interrogative Sentence Used In English Translation of Al-Qur'an.* She analyze interrogative sentence in English translation of Al-Qur'an with two processes of transformation in yes-no question, three processes in negative yes-no question, and three processes in interrogative word question and also the status of transformation. The interrogative sentences in English translation of Al-Qur'an are analyzed based on Transformational Grammar Approach by using phrase structure rules that are represented by tree diagram. (1) In positive yes-no question, there are two processes of transformation. They are giving question mark in deep structure to perform the interrogative transformation and moving tense and the first auxiliary verb to the front of the subject NP. (2) In negative yes-no question, there are three processes of transformation, they are giving Negative constituent in deep structure to perform the negative transformation that place the word "not" after tense and the first auxiliary verb, giving question mark in negative sentence of deep structure to perform the interrogative transformation, and moving tense and the first auxiliary verb to the front of the subject NP. (3) In interrogative-word question, both of interrogative adverbs and interrogative pronoun have three processes of transformation, they are giving question mark in deep structure to perform the interrogative transformation, moving tense and the first auxiliary verb to the front of the subject NP, and moving the wh word to the front of the entire sentence.

The second researcher is Annis Muflikhatul Mukharamah (2010) from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta with the title *A Syntactic Analysis of Simple Interrogative Sentence In The Hound of The Baskervilles By Sir Arthur*

Conan Doyle. The study used Chinese Box. The writer finds that there are two type of interrogative sentence that is yes-no question, and Wh-question. The result of the study shows that 7 types of syntactic structure of simple interrogative sentence. 1) 4 sentence that have structure of : predication, modification, complementation and structure of coordination; 2) 14 sentence that have structure of : predication, modification, and structure of complementation; 3) 9 sentence that have structure of predication and structure of modification; 4) 19 sentence that have structure of: predication, modification, and structure of coordination; 5) 6 sentence that have structure of : predication, modification, and structure of coordination; 6) 1 sentence that has structure of predication and structure of coordination; and 7) 2 sentence that have only structure of predication.

The third researcher is Winarsih (2011) from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta with the title *A Syntactic Analysis of English Simple Sentence In Wuthering Heights by Emily Bronte*. The study used Structural Approach. The result of the study shows that 1) Subject + Verb; 2) Subject + Verb + Noun Phrase; 3) Subject + Verb + Adjective; 4) Subject + Verb + Noun Phrase + Place; 5) Subject + Verb + Noun Phrase + Adjective; 6) Subject + Verb + Noun Phrase + Adjective; 7) Subject + Verb + to + Infinitive Verb; 8) Auxiliary + Subject + Verb; 9) Question Word + Auxiliary + Subject + Verb.

B. Research Method

The writer uses the descriptive qualitative type in this study. According to Moleong, in the descriptive qualitative, the data collected form of words, images, and not numbers. Thus, the research report will contain excerpts of data to illustrate the presentation of the report (2014: 11).

The object of this research is syntactic analysis of simple sentences used in *Unexpected Journey* of The Hobbit movie script.

The data are positive emphatic sentences, negative sentences, interrogative sentences, and imperative sentences in The Hobbit movie script, especially in

Unexpected Journey. The source of the data is taken from sentence of the movie script The Hobbit *An Unexpected Journey*.

The methods of collecting data are observation and documentation. The techniques of collecting data are the following (1) Reading(2) Selecting and Collecting (3) Identifying (4) Classifying (5) Coding the data. The writer codes the data to make easy to confirm to the data source.**001 is the number of the data, PO, NE, IM, IN is the type of the sentence,P1 is the number of page, C1 is the number of conversation.**

In this research, the writer analyzes the data as follows: (1) Identifying simple sentences in *Unexpected Journey of The Hobbit* movie, the writer uses the theory of the type of the sentence from Diane D. Bornstein. (2) Describing the process of transformation of simple sentence of various types in *Unexpected Journey of The Hobbit*, the writeruses Transformational Grammar.

C. Data Analysis and Research Finding

The data are analyzed based on Transformational Grammar Approach by using Phrase Structure Rule. The writer analyzes the types of simple sentences that are used in Unexpected Journey of The Hobbit movie script. In this research, the writer analyzes the data based on Diane D. Bornstein's book that is appropriate with the research.

The types of simple sentences based on Bornstein's book are positive emphatic sentence, negative sentence, interrogative sentence, and imperative sentence. In The Hobbit movie script, especially in Unexpected Journey, there are four types of simple sentence. They are positive emphatic sentence, negative sentence, interrogative sentence, and imperative sentence.

1. Positive emphatic Sentence

Positive emphatic sentence is a kind of simple sentence that have simple positive form. There is no word "not" in the sentence. The emphatic transformation places the *Emph* marker after tense and auxiliary verb. A phonological rule places heavy stress on the word that precedes the marker. Positive emphatic sentence consist three types:

a. Positive emphatic sentence which is the predicate is LV;

1) LV which object is adjective

   Example: This is private. (005/PO/P4/C3)

2) LV which object is noun

   Example: He is a wizard. (013/PO/P21/C1)

3) LV which object is noun phrase

   Example: There was city of Dale. (001/PO/P1/C5)

b. Positive emphatic sentence which predicate is Vi (verb intransitive);

   Vi which object is Ving

   Example: They are leaving. (017/PO/P36/C2)

c. Positive emphatic sentence which predicate is Vt (verb transitive).

   Vt which object is noun

   Example: You have a choice. (011/PO/P14/C20)

2. Negative sentence

Negative sentence is marked by a negating word or particle such as the English *not*, German *nicht*, Swedish *inte*, and so on, which reverses the meaning of the predicate (https://en.m.wikipedia.org). There is word "not" in the sentence. Negative sentence were analyzed as optional transformations of positive sentences.

a. Negative with predicate modals

   Negative which object is adjective phrase.

   Example: I cannot guarantee his safety. (001/NE/P13/C13)

b. Negative with *do/did* predicate

1) Negative which object is to infinitive

   Example: You don't have to do this. (002/NE/P14/C20)

2) Negative which object is noun phrase.

   Example: I don't like the stinky parts. (004/NE/P22/C11)

3. Interrogative Sentences

An interrogative sentence is a questions beginning with interrogative adverbs (why, when, where, how) and interrogative pronouns (who, what). They are called " wh questions". Another that, question beginning with "yes/no

question". In interrogative sentence found deep structure and surface structure. Deep structure gives symbol "Q" in front of the construction.

a. Wh question

   1) With to be (is, am, are)

      Example: What is it? (001/IN/P2/C5)

   2) With do/did

      Example: What do you mean? (006/IN/P5/C7)

b. Yes/no question

   1) With to be (is, am,are)

      Example: Is it today? (004/IN/P4/C8)

           Am I late? (009/IM/P7/C10)

   2) With have/has

      Example: Have you eaten? (010/IN/P7/C10)

           Has it been canceled? (011/IN/P8/C3)

   3) With do/did

      Example: Do we know each other? (007/IN/P6/C7)

4. Imperative Sentence

Imperative Sentence is types of sentence that had lack subject noun phrases. It is analyze based on supports this position and by deletion os tense as well as an auxiliary verb. Example: Do it now! (001/IM/P2/C4); Stand firm! (002/IM/P3/C2); Run for your lives! (003/IM/P3/C5).

      The discussion of finding is the general data analysis to answer the problem statements. From the data analysis, the writer finds that there are two processes of transformation in positive emphatic sentence, negative sentence, interrogative sentence, and imperative sentence in Unexpected Journey of The Hobbit movie script.

Table 1. Research Finding

Types of sentences	The processes of transformation
Positive Emphatic Sentence	1. Giving emphatic mark in deep structure of surface structure to perform the emphatic transformation; 2. Giving mark "emph" in the surface structure where is received heavy stress.
Negative Sentence	1. Giving imperative mark in deep structure of surface structure to perform the imperative transformation; 2. Giving word "not" after to be. If there is verb, so after subject NP give "do/did/modals" then give "not" after that.
Interrogative Sentence	1. Giving question mark in deep structure of the surface structure to perform the interrogative sentence; 2. Tense and the first auxiliary verb are moved in the front of the sentence or the subject NP. If there is interrogative word such as "who","what","when","where","how", they are moved in the front of the sentence.
Imperative Sentence	1. Giving imperative mark in deep structure of the surface structure to perfom the imperative transformation. 2. Give NP "You" in the front of sentence of deep structure. Then, delete NP, tense and auxiliary, so there is only VP in surface structure.

The types of simple sentences :

1. Positive emphatic sentence

   There are two processes of transformation from deep structure into surface structure in positive emphatic transformation.

   a. Giving emphatic mark in deep structure of surface structure to perform the emphatic transformation.

   b. Giving mark "emph" in the surface structure where is receive heavy stress.

2. Negative sentence

   There are two processes of transformation from deep structure into surface structure in negative transformation. They are :

   a. Giving imperative mark in deep structure of surface structure to perform the imperative transformation.

   b. Giving word "not" after to be. If there is verb, so after subject NP give "do/did/modals" then give "not" after that.

3. Interrogative Sentence

   There are two processes of transformation from deep structure into surface structure in interrogative sentence. They are:

   a. Giving question mark in deep structure of the surface structure to perform the interrogative sentence.

   b. Tense and the first auxiliary verb are moved in the front of the sentence or the subject NP. If there is interrogative word such as "who","what",when","where","how" , they are moved in the front of the sentence.

4. Imperative Sentence

   There are two processes of transformation from deep structure into surface structure in imperative sentence. They are :

   a. Giving imperative mark in deep structure of the surface structure to perform the imperative transformation.

   b. Give NP "You" in the front of sentence of deep structure. then, delete NP, tense and auxiliary, so there is only VP in surface structure.

D. Conclusion and Suggestion

1. Conclusion

The writer concludes that types of simple sentences in Unexpected Journey of The Hobbit movie script have two processes of transformation in positive emphatic sentence, two processes of transformation in negative sentence, two processes of transformation in interrogative sentence, and two processes of transformation in imperative sentence.

There are two processes of transformation from deep structure into surface structure in positive emphatic sentence. 1) Giving emphatic mark in deep structure of surface structure to perform the imperative transformation. 2) Giving mark "emph" in the surface structure where is receive heavy stress. There are two processes of transformation from deep structure into surface structure in negative transformation. 1) Giving imperative mark in deep structure of surface structure to perform the imperative transformation. 2) Giving word "not" after to be. If there is verb, so after subject NP give "do/did/modals" then give "not" after that.

There are two processes of transformation from deep structure into surface structure in interrogative sentence. 1) Giving question mark in deep structure of the surface structure to perform the interrogative sentence. 2) Tense and the first auxiliary verb are moved in the front of the sentence or the subject NP. If there is interrogative word such as "who","what",when","where","how" , they are moved in the front of the sentence. There are two processes of transformation from deep structure into surface structure in imperative sentence. 1) Giving imperative mark in deep structure of the surface structure to perform the imperative transformation. 2) Give NP "You" in the front of sentence of deep structure. then, delete NP, tense and auxiliary, so there is only VP in surface structure.

2. Suggestion

After the conclusion of the analysis of the types of simple sentences in Unexpected Journey of the Hobbit movie script by using transformational grammar, the writer would like to give some suggestion as follows:

a. The writer expects that this research can give some benefits to the readers related to the Transformational Grammar.

b. The types of simple sentences in Unexpected Journey of the Hobbit movie script can be analyzed in other linguistics approach, such as: Semantics, Pragmatics, and Semiotics.

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