

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

In written English and other familiar languages, sentences are quite easy to recognize, they typically begin with a capital letter and end with a period or its equivalent. Delahunty and Garvey (2010) stated that from a linguistic point of view, sentences are the largest grammatical units. They further explained that sentences are also intuitively complete in two senses: first, they may stand alone as informative units, and second, and more importantly, they include all required grammatical elements (p.69). Sentences can be divided into groups of words that belong together. For instance, in the nice unicorn ate a delicious, and meal form another. (It is all known intuitively.) Gelderen (2002) explained that the group of words is called a phrase. If the most important part of the phrase, i.e. the head, is an adjective, the phrase is an Adjective Phrase; if the most important part of the phrase is a noun, the phrase is a Noun Phrase, and so on (p.31).

A noun phrase or nominal (phrase) is a phrase that has a noun (or indefinite pronoun) as its ((head or performs the same grammatical function as such a phrase. Noun phrases are very common cross-linguistically, and they may be the most frequently occurring phrase type. Noun phrase follows another noun or noun phrase in apposition to it; that is, it provides information that further identifies or defines it. The existence of appositives is to provide

additional information and limitation so as the message in the sentence become clear.

Generally, appositive is a noun or pronoun, which placed beside another noun or pronoun to explain or identify it. An appositive phrase usually follows the word it explains or identifies, but it may also precede it. Same as relative clause, appositive is divided into two categories, they are restrictive and non-restrictive appositives. An appositive noun or phrase is restrictive (also called essential) if it narrows down the word it modifies. It tells *which one* of the noun you are writing about. A restrictive appositive noun or phrase is necessary to the meaning of the sentence.

If restrictive appositive phrase removed, the sentence will sound like it is missing something. It is not separated from the rest of the sentence by commas. Besides, an appositive noun or phrase is nonrestrictive (also called nonessential) if it known exactly who the writer is referring to when the appositive is removed. Nonrestrictive appositives simply add extra information, and they need commas around them.

For the example of the analysis the researcher takes a sentence which found in the “Black Beauty” novel by Anna Sewell, this given to show the insight of the problems of the research which this research aims to be solved as follows:

There was a ploughboy, Dick, who sometimes came into our fields to pluck blackberries from the hedge.

The sample sentence can be divided into two simple sentences and a sentence with an appositive. The first simple sentence is, *Dick, who sometimes came into our fields to pluck blackberries from the hedges.* The second simple sentence is, *There was a ploughboy, who sometimes came into our fields to pluck blackberries from the hedge.* Then the sentence with an appositive is, *There was a ploughboy, Dick who sometimes came into our fields to pluck blackberries from the hedge.* Appositives often immediately follow a noun. Appositives always help to identify the noun. *There was a ploughboy, Dick, who sometimes came into our fields to pluck blackberries from the hedge.* Appositives can also stand as the introductory phrase of a sentence before or after the noun. So, in this sentence the appositive here is included in the appositive before the noun in the introductory phrase. Look at the punctuation, this appositive is non-restrictive. The reason why the writer concludes the sentence is non-restrictive is because if the appositive is removed, it would be understood that *Dick, who sometimes came into our fields to pluck blackberries from the hedge.* Although the appositive adds detail to the sentence, the audience already understands which specific person is being referred to; including the name is unnecessary. Therefore, this appositive is non-restrictive.

In classifying and finding the restrictive and non-restrictive appositive in a phrase or sentence in an article is an easy thing to do since it is stated in the beginning phrase of a sentence and an appositive whether restrictive or non-restrictive. But if it is stated in the middle of a sentence or it contains more than one

type of appositive in one sentence it will be more confusing for us as a learner to classify and analyze the noun which found in the sentence. Having more than one type of appositive means that there will be more than one noun. Classifying and analyzing more than one noun in a sentence will be more confusing and harder.

When reading, it is common for readers to find appositives in English sentences or in a text in a broader context. The existence of appositives is to provide additional information and limitation so as the message in the sentence become clear. But when the students read an article or story sometimes in one sentence it is not clear who the subject is. Therefore the appositive role is important in a sentence or story. As explained above, appositive is divided into two, there are restrictive and non-restrictive. Sometimes students have difficulty in determining the actual subject whether the appositive is restrictive or non-restrictive. Most research only focuses on appositive and antecedent. They do not explain restrictive and non-restrictive as a whole.

Because of those problems, this paper will be focusing on how to classify and analyze the sentences whether the sentences are restrictive and non-restrictive appositive which found on the “Black Beauty” novel by Anna Sewell. This research is believed to help and benefit all of students in learning and making a proper and grammatically correct sentence.

B. Questions and Scopes of the Research

1. Questions of the Research

In the research, the analysis will focus on how to analyze the restrictive and non-restrictive appositive in "Black Beauty" novel by Anna Sewell and classify them whether the sentences are restrictive and non-restrictive appositive. Based on the background of the research which has been explained before, the problems can be formulated into four questions as follows :

- a. What are the differences between restrictive and non-restrictive appositive?
- b. How many the restrictive and non-restrictive in Black Beauty novel by Anna Sewell?
- c. Which appositives are most found in Black Beauty novel by Anna Sewell?

2. Scopes Of the Research

The discussion of this research is related to syntactic structure of restrictive and non restrictive appositive. It focusing in classifying and analyzing the noun phrase whether the noun phrase are restrictive or non restrictive which found on the sentences in "Black Beauty" novel by Anna Sewell. The appositive were classified according to the punctuation, position, grammatical, and aspect that a noun shows and carries in a sentence.

The method used in the research is qualitative methodology. Kothari (2004) stated that qualitative research is concerned with qualitative phenomenon, i.e., phenomena relating to or involving quality or kind (p.3). In line with the theory before, the method used in the research is using qualitative approach with the content analyzing technique to the kinds or forms restrictive and non-restrictive appositive found in the novel.

C. Objectives and Significance of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

The objectives of the research are related to the problems proposed above. They are as follows :

- a. To know the differences of restrictive and non-restrictive appositive.
- b. To know the amount of restrictive and non-restrictive appositive found in the *Black Beauty* novel by Anna Sewell.
- c. To know the most found in *Black Beauty* novel by Anna Sewell.

2. Significances of the Research

a. For Writer

Based on the knowledge of the writer and the explanations of previous research, it can be seen that the syntactic research which focuses on both of restrictive and non-restrictive appositives in the “*Black Beauty*” novel by Anna Sewell has never been done. This research is made in order to give a further insights and knowledges

about appositives, especially in restrictive and non-restrictive appositives.

b. For Reader

With this research, the writer hopes that this research will benefit and give abundant informations to the readers, especially to the students, about the apposition and its classification in a sentence in order to show which classification of the appositive in the novels, articles, books, magazines, or the other.

D. Operational Definitions

After having read and understood some theories which exist in the title components from several books of restrictive and non-restrictive appositive, the researcher tries to explain the operational definitions as the theories which received from source books as follow:

1. Appositive

An appositive is a noun or a noun phrase that sits next to another noun to rename it or to describe it in another way. Appositives are usually offset with commas, brackets, or dashes.

2. Restrictive Appositive

Restrictive Appositive (also called essential) is a noun phrase to help to identify or define someone or something specific. If a restrictive appositive phrases removed, the sentence will sound like it missing something. It is not separated from the rest of the sentence by commas.

3. Non-Restrictive Appositive

Non-Restrictive Appositive is a noun phrase that gives extra information to the noun. It provides non-essential information, and the essential meaning of the sentence would not change if the appositive were removed. Commas is important in non-restrictive appositive.

4. Sentence

Sentence is consist of subject and verb; group of phrase or clause.

E. Systematizations of The Research

The systematization of the paper means to present the paper in well-edited composition; this paper is divided into three chapter as follow:

Chapter I Introduction explains about background of the research, questions and scopes of the research, objectives and significance of the research, operational definitions and systematizations of the research.

Chapter II Theoretical Description consists of definition of appositive, definition non-restrictive appositive and definition restrictive appositive.

Chapter III Research Methodology consists of method of the research (1) Time and Place of the Research; 2) Kind of the Research), procedure of the research, techniques of the data collection, technique of the data analysis and source of the primary and secondary data.

Chapter IV Research Findings and Discussion give explanation about the processes of finding restrictive and non-restrictive appositives in the novel and explain the differences between restrictive and non-restrictive appositives in Black Beauty novel by Anna Sewell.

Chapter V Conclusions and Suggestion gives the result of the analysis about restrictive and non-restrictive appositives and give some recommendations and suggestions.

