

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Verb is words, that express actions, state of being or relation between two things. It functions as the main elements of a predicate (what is said about the subject). When altered in form, it can indicate tense, tone, voice, mood and agreement with its subject or object. There are many kinds of verb that is transitive verb, intransitive verb, linking verb, auxiliary verb, regular verb, irregular verb and others.

The verb is the most important part and always appears in every sentence. This English verb is also somewhat unique. If someone thinks that a verb should be an action, then that is a big mistake. Verbs in English can describe a condition. In addition to verbs, there are also adverbs that describe information.

Adverbs are usually used to describe or modify a verb, adjective, or other adverb. However, adverbs never describe a noun (noun) and usually answer the questions how, when, where, why, under what conditions, or to what degree. An adverb that serves to explain the action of the verb that precedes it. In other words, it describes the predicate or action of the subject of the sentence.

Not only that, the adverb of an adjective usually ends with a -ly particle, such as deep, extremely, happily, fairly and others. Meanwhile, there are also

adverbs that do not come from an adjective such as very, somewhat, only, quiet and so on. A lot of people are still confused which one is a preposition and which one is an adverb. Prepositions indicate a word that functions to connect two objects in a sentence.

Generally, objects that are connected are related to time and place/position. Prepositions are usually placed before a noun or pronoun to form a phrase that modifies another word in a sentence. Therefore, prepositions are always part of a prepositional phrase. Prepositions almost always function as adjectives or adverbs.

If there is already a verb, adverb or preposition then a phrase is formed which can be called a phrasal verb. Phrasal verb consists of 2 words, namely phrasal and verb. Phrasal is a form of particle consisting of a combination of two words in English that are related to each other. While the verb is part of the part of speech in English which serves to provide an explanation of what the subject is doing.

Phrasal verb is one kind of multi word verbs which consist of the combination of verb and adverb as particle in the form of phrases. The meaning of a phrasal verb cannot be predicted from its individual verb and its adverb. Some of the phrasal verbs are commonly idiomatic and cannot be translated literally. Many phrasal verbs can be found in English book.

There are two kinds of phrasal verbs, those are: transitive phrasal verb and intransitive phrasal verb. Transitive Phrasal Verb is a type of verb phrase

that can be followed by a direct object in the form of a noun or pronoun. Some of the verb phrases contained in the transitive can be separated or Separable by Direct Object. If find the object in a sentence in the form of a noun, then can choose to separate the phrasal verb or not.

However, if the object is a pronoun, the phrase must be separated. Some of the other verbs in transitive verbs cannot be separated (inseparable) because phrasal verbs are needed as a unit to form a certain meaning and will change the meaning if separated. For intransitive phrasal verbs this is always inseparable or cannot be separated when used.

Therefore, a type of verb phrase cannot be followed by a Direct Object. It can be concluded that intransitive phrasal verb is a verb which combines with either preposition or adverbial particle and does not require an object. Understanding about phrasal verbs is very important because many books contain phrasal verbs in it.

Many printed medias which contain many valuable information also use phrasal verbs. Like other English material, phrasal verbs also have certain area of difficulties. Phrasal verbs are part of English materials, which learners of English should master. The mastery of phrasal verb is very important because they are frequently used in daily communication. Phrasal is also included in the sentence structure material.

Sentence structure defined as the parts of a sentence that can form a sentence consisting of several words. The network of relation between the

words of a sentence is called structure. The concept of structure is essential in distinguishing between the strings of words that are well-formed expressions in the language and those that are not.

The study of sentence structure in the story becomes more important when the words or lexical items are combined into sentences found in the story. Sometimes the researcher finds the words which have different interpretations in the forms of sentence structure construction. It is why the study of sentence structure in the story becomes important.

According to the rules of grammar, sentence structure can sometimes be quite complicated. For the sake of simplicity, however, the basic parts of a sentence are discussed here. The two most basic parts of a sentence are the subject and predicate. The subject of a sentence is the person, place or thing that is performing the action of the sentence.

The subject represents what or whom the sentence is about. The simple subject usually contains a noun or pronoun and can include modifying words, phrases or clauses. The predicate expresses action or being within the sentence. The simple predicate contains the verb and can also contain modifying words, phrases or clauses. The subject and predicate make up the two basic structural parts of any complete sentence.

This basic structural analysis also includes sentence material. The paragraphs above have explained about the sentence structure without knowing the meaning of the sentence. It is important to know that the sentence is the most

important part in learning English. Therefore, the writer would like to discuss what a sentence is and what elements are in it.

Sentence is a grammatical construction that expresses a complete thought. Sentences can be formed from one or more clauses, where at least there must be an independent clause. Sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop (period), exclamation mark (exclamation mark), or question mark (question mark).

Sentence denotes collection of meaningful words, subject and verb patterns, can stand alone and express an idea or idea in full. However, in certain cases, a sentence can consist of only one word, so the structure is not subject + verb. Nevertheless, the ideas conveyed remain intact or complete to be understood.

Sentence consists of 4 types, simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound complex sentence. These sentences have different elements. It is a bit confusing for someone who has not studied it yet. Starting from the simplest, namely the simple sentence.

The simple sentence is the most basic sentence type, which consists of only one independent clause. A simple sentence is typically made up of a subject, verb and object. It creates a complete thought. However, since a simple predicate is a verb or verb phrase only, a simple sentence can also be made up of only a subject and verb.

An independent clause consists of subject, a verb, with/without other components to form a sentence that has a complete meaning. Subject is someone/something, in the form of a noun or pronoun which performs an action stated in a verb such as an action verb or a linking verb. SVO basic elements to make simple sentences.

In contrast to a simple sentence which only consists of one independent clause. A compound sentence consists of two or more independent clauses. To connect two or more independent clauses in a compound sentence, you can use a coordinating conjunction, a semicolon and a conjunctive adverb

Although connected by a conjunction or semicolon, each independent clause can stand alone. If the compound consists of two independent clauses, it is different from complex. Complex sentences consist of one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.

Dependent clauses also contain a subject and a verb but do not yet express a complete thought. In a complex sentence, the thoughts on the independent clause are the main (more important) thoughts and become the foundation, while the dependent clause is an addition. In addition to complex, there are no less interesting, namely compound complex sentences.

Compound-complex sentences which have a combination of compound sentences and complex sentences. This type of sentence has three or more clauses in it where there are at least two independent clauses and one dependent clause. This material is one of the materials in the syntax lesson.

Syntax studies the rules that determine how words form phrases and phrases form sentences. Etymologically the term syntax places words together into groups of words or sentences and groups of words into sentences. In syntax, there are several parts of the sentence structure, subject, verb, object, complement and adverb.

Syntax describes how sentences are formed and language users use a special variation that allows forming elements in sentences. Material that studies how the word becomes a larger form then turns into a phrase, clause and finally into a sentence. To learn the syntax is very important to know the language you want to use.

Language is very useful in daily activities to communicate to each other. Language used for communication. It means that language becomes the system of human to communicate. It is absolutely significant in people life. It can express their expression and their idea. Without language, people can not interact with others.

Language is often viewed as a vehicle of thought, a system of expression that mediates the transfer of thought from one to another. It means that in human life, language is also serving the equally important of social and emotional function. Nowadays, English language is one of the well-known languages to communicate.

It is the international language which is used by human all over the world and it has become a tool for international communication. That One of

the important things for preferring in that communication is mastering the international language, English. As an international language, English is spoken by most of the people all over the world.

Even not all countries use English as the native speaker. It has become the most widely studied foreign language. It is an international language that is mostly utilized by the world society to get interaction and communication. Language is also included in linguistics, a material that studies language.

Depending on the perspective and approach of a researcher, linguistics is often classified into cognitive science, psychology and anthropology. Linguistics describes the description and description of language and is not characterized by the rules, instructions of language. Not a few words are many. Linguistics does not require to know many languages and Linguistics does not translate.

B. Question and Scopes of the Research

1. Questions of the Research

The problem that the researcher to analyze in this thesis are formulated in to two sentences as follows:

- a. What types of phrasal categories are found in simple sentences in the short story Goddess Girl Persephone The Phony by Joan Holub & Suzanne Williams?

b. What are the functions of phrasal categories in simple sentences?

2. Scope of the Research

In connection to this research, the researcher focuses on 4 Phrasal categories of sentences structure in simple sentence in *Goddes Girl Persephone The Phony* short story which are noun phrases, verb phrases, adjective phrases and preposition phrase. The researcher tries to find the phrasal categories in short story. The theories that are used: 1. Noel Burton-Roberts (2016) 2. Sidney Greenbaum-Gerald Nelson (2002). By classifying and analyzing we can find those data we can understand.

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

In relation of the statement of problem above, the objective study of this analysis can be formulated as follows:

- a. The researcher would like to know what kinds of phrasal categories in simple sentences found in the *Goddes Girl Persephone The Phony* short story by Joan Holub & Suzanne Williams.
- b. The researcher would like to find out what functions of those phrase elements as its phrase kinds in the simple sentences found in the short story.

2. Significance of the Research

This study is made as a condition for completing an undergraduate English education in STBA JIA, and in this research the researcher also expects to achieve significant in theoretically and practically as below:

Theoretically to enrich or increase knowledge about phrasal categories. The results of this study will show that the use of phrasals in simple sentences can affect the sentence structure. So it is very necessary to pay attention to the phase in the sentence.

Partially in this analysis, there is a benefit for the reader who wants to get knowledge and explore about phrasal categories theory. It would provide better and clearer understanding at the types of simple sentence in a text novel. Especially the student of English Department it will enlarge their knowledge about phrasal categories. For the researchers, it will provide some valuable information particularly to another researcher who would like to conduct much deeper of phrasal categories.

This research will enrich research on the analysis of simple sentence. The result of this research hopefully can give useful benefit to linguistic studies and can be a good reference for further research especially to those who take the topic related to phrasal categories.

D. Operational Definition

After having a read and understood many theories of the title components which have been found in the various books of literature, the researcher will describe the definition or meaning of the important words or phrases used in this research that might be important for finding a keyword.

These are as follows:

1. Simple Sentence

A simple sentence is a sentence that consists of just one independent clause. A simple sentence has no dependent clauses. (An independent clause (unlike a dependent clause) can stand alone as a sentence.)

2. Phrasal Categories

A syntactic category is a syntactic unit that theories of syntax assume. Word classes, largely corresponding to traditional parts of speech (examples noun, verb, preposition and the others.) are syntactic categories. In phrase structure grammars, the phrasal categories (examples, noun phrase, verb phrase, prepositional phrase and the others.) are also syntactic categories. Dependency grammars, however, do not acknowledge phrasal categories (at least not in the traditional sense). A verb phrase is a predicate in a sentence, which means that it includes a main verb, an auxiliary verb, along with a complement and/or modifier if any, but does not include the subject of the sentence.

3. Phrase

A phrase is a group of words which act together as a grammatical unit. For instance, the English expression "the very happy squirrel" is a noun phrase which contains the adjective phrase "very happy". Phrases can consist of a single word or a complete sentence.

4. Short Story

A short tale is a piece of prose fiction that can usually be read in a single sitting and concentrates on a single incident or set of related incidents with the goal of conveying a single affect or emotion.

E. Systematization of the Research

Systematization of the research requires presenting the paper in a well-edited composition. The research was divided into five parts, as follows:

Chapter I Introduction explains about background of the research and reason why the researcher chose the research, question and the scope of the research, objective and significance of the research, operational definition and systematization of the research which consist the resume of the content of the research as a whole.

Chapter II Theoretical description consists of language, Syntax in which there are phrasals and their categories, various clauses, sentence elements and short stories.

Chapter III Methodology of the research involves procedure of the research, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis and sources of the data primary and secondary data.

Chapter IV Analyzes all the data identified by the writer, interpretation of data and discussion.

Chapter V Conclusion and suggestion give the summary of the conclusion which relate of discussion, suggestion which relate to significant of the research.

