

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **A. Background of the Research**

Introducing to the first field which discusses about language and all of its fields, Linguistics in general means is a study of language, not only English but all languages in universe. Starting from a very small meaningless unit until a large meaningful unit, Linguistics has so many branches which concerned to all of them, for smallest meaningless unit typically considered as Phonemes (a unit of sound), and phonemes are combined into one meaningful syllable, syllables' combination can form into a morpheme (smallest meaningful unit), which are combined become a word, which are combined into sentence. These are the general studies of Linguistics, and Language is the part of Linguistics fields of studies.

Finegan (2008, p.22) states that, “The systematic inquiry into human language—into its structures and uses and the relationship between them, as well as into the development and acquisition of language. The scope of linguistics includes both language structure (and its underlying grammatical competence) and language use (and its underlying communicative competence). Grammar function is to make well structured sentence so when performing speaking or writing, it will not cause any trouble to understanding our expression through speaking and writing, it is called as language use.”

Basically linguistics functioned as the study of patterns, sounds, structures, meanings in language, when people hear a sound of a cat, Indonesian will say it

goes *MEONG*, but in Japan they will say it goes *NYAA*. This is the study of sound called onomatopoeia, one of linguistics member concerned about sounds that not produced by human articulations. Whenever, the writer thinks about the sign of English structure's sentence why predicates always precede subject in an interrogative sentence, syntax will explain that. Every part of linguistics mostly has their own job to discuss about language's patterns, sounds, structures and meanings.

Patterns and structures of language which are studied in syntax dealing with something like the way of language build up sentence structures and what kind of vocabularies which consist inside of the sentence to make a sense of meaning for receiver of the same language user. When people talk about why receiver cannot understand other language from other nations, when someone is from different country, the writer will notice that when the one speaks to express his or her emotions toward each other, it will show that he or she builds up some vocabularies which structured in a sentence of his contexts. But people do not know what is he talking about, so does he, when everyone speaks in their language with well formed or ill structured and wrong vocabularies he will not understand, what writer knows from this part is the writer knows that people speak by using language to communicate to each other to expressing our need.

When the writer tried to stick with that the writer just ended up with awkward conversations, the good way to use language as communication nowadays is if people could learn their language to build up an understanding

between two or more language users. That's why English is really important to be learnt nowadays.

English has become an international communication language. It is used to communicate among nations in around the world, it could be seen by the fact that English has taken over almost every media which is basically for international use, like online News, International Sport, International meeting, international public speech, and games. This probably the main cause why people start to learn English as their secondary language.

Since English has become an international language, so many education medias use English as their second language. The things that are very important when people learn about English is people could use English to every nation which uses English as their second language, such as China, India, Turkey, Netherlands. Everyone could travel around those countries without having to learn their main languages.

Syntax is a part of linguistics study whose field basically on sentence structures, it is focused on the arrangement of the words and phrases used to create well formed sentences in a language, a sentence structures also supported by word order, the ruler for every word and phrase in sentence to build a well-formed structure.

It is like when the writer saw a building, human cannot build a building from the roof to its foundations instead human must build it from its foundations to the roof. Just like sentences some of the language put subject behind predicates and object preceding predicates but in English its users absolutely use S+P+O or

P+S+O in interrogative sentence. These structures have become absolute in English syntax.

Basic idea form of a sentence in syntax is contained Subject and Predicate. Inner division of Subject and Predicate is studied in syntax such as words and phrases. Words and phrases in a language can be classified according their function within sentence. These syntactical classes of words are called parts of speech.

According to Radford, (2009, p.13) Syntax is the study of the way in which phrases and sentences are structured out of words. Basically syntax is the study of phrases and sentences which is formed by words, contexts of syntax is its structures inside of sentence.

However when a writer is going to make a sentence the writer needs more than just a structure of a sentence, grammar is the structural rules which make words combination into well-formed sentence. Grammar creates rules for morphemes to be applied in syntax to make a well-formed sentence by dealing it with theory of Agreement.

Agreement is a theory which applies the functions in every word classes in morphology to make the structure makes sense. For example let's take a sentence of "What are you doing?" the questions will appear after learning English syntax such as why syntax have to put to be "are" in front of noun "you" and also why syntax have to put "are" behind "what", in syntax when someone says "what is you doing?" it is doesn't matter in syntactically but it will create ill-formed phase. So that is why people use grammar, grammar provide structural rules for every

language around the world. Basically grammar is the father of syntax and morphology.

Conjunctions are member of part of speech. There are three kinds of conjunctions, first is co-ordinating conjunctions, correlative conjunctions and subordinating conjunctions. The function of the conjunctions itself is to connect words, clauses, phrases, or sentences. These conjunctions are not variable or people used to say conjunctions are functional morpheme which means it is closed-word class or it cannot be added any affixations in the morphemes.

Subordinating conjunctions is a conjunction which is used to connect two non-coordinate clauses and this is the essential part of complex sentence. The two non-coordinate clauses are independent clauses and subordinating clauses or people used to call it dependent clauses. This subordinating clause always preceded by a subordinating conjunction, this clause cannot stand alone to make a sentence so it needs a independent clauses or main clauses. For examples:

1. *As* we came down to breakfast that morning, with very shiny faces and spandy clean aprons, we found father alone in the dining-room. (L.5)

In the first example “as” is functioning as Conjunction of time, “as” describe the time of when the pronoun “we” doing an event in the time “that morning”. The full text of the dependent clauses “as we came down to breakfast that morning” is describing the time of the event happen in the main clause behind after the comma “with very shiny faces and spandy clean aprons, we found father alone in the dinning-room”.

2. I'm so glad you come *before* we began. (L.22)

The second example the conjunction “before” is functioning as conjunctions of time, “before” describe the time of when the pronoun “I” feel glad that the pronoun “you” comes just in time or we could see from the sentence it is “began”.

Through the above samples and explanations, the writer chooses the title of the paper “*Subordinate Conjunction: Its function in “The Candy County” by Louisa May Alcott*”.

## **B. Questions and Scopes of the Research**

### **1. Questions of the Research**

The questions can be mentioned in detail as the following questions:

- a. What subordinate conjunctions is written in the complex sentences in *Louise May Alcott's* short story?
- b. What do those subordinate conjunctions possess functions written in the complex sentences in the short story syntactically?
- c. What function of the subordinate conjunctions found mostly in the in short story?

### **2. Scope of the Research**

In this paper the writer only focuses on complex sentences to find the subordinate conjunctions in the “the Candy Country” short story by Louisa May Alcott. The writer tries to find those subordinate conjunctions and know its functions syntactically. The writer uses the theory from: 1. Delahunty &

Garvey (2010) 2.Chaer (2009) 3.Ali (2011) By classifying and analyzing the functions of subordinating conjunctions in complex sentence, we can understand how to create complex sentences in various conjunctions correctly.

## **C. Objectives and Significances of the Research**

### **1. Objectives of the Research**

Based on the problem of the research mentioned above, the objectives of the research are described as the following:

- a. This research is for finding what subordinate conjunction kinds written in the complex sentences in “the Candy Country” short story by Louisa May Alcott.
- b. This research is for knowing what functions which possessed by each subordinate conjunctions written in those complex sentences syntactically.
- c. This research is to find out what subordinate conjunction kinds mostly in the short story.

### **2. Significances of the Research**

The writer hopes this writing research paper can be useful not only the writer himself but also for the reader mainly who learns or at last have relations with English activities. The significance of the writing is described for the writer and for the readers.

#### **a. For the writer**

The writer hopes this writing can add writer’s knowledge and insight about conjunctions in the sentences. The writer hopes the writing

can give readers reference to learn English in order to get something new, when they want to analyze a sentence with differences of conjunctions in the sentence, and to get new knowledge, insight, and hopefully it can improve the readers English.

**b. For the reader**

The writer hopes this paper can be the reference to the reader to know more about Subordinate conjunction's function, to share knowledge, and to make reader knows more how to make better sentences with subordinate conjunction.

**D. Operational definitions**

The significances of the research are:

**1. Linguistics**

Linguistics studies mostly appear in language from how language sounds, how language analyses structures, how language describes the meaning of their own structures.

**2. Grammar**

Grammar is the study about sentence structures but it deals abroad than syntax, where syntax is sub-field of grammar. Grammar deals with functions of word, phrases, clauses to create a structured sentence.

**3. Syntax**

Syntax is sub-field of grammar which deals with how to create a structured sentence to form good sentence in a language.



#### **4. Complex sentences**

Complex sentence is a sentence which combines between two different class clauses, its independent clause and dependent clause.

#### **5. Part of speech**

Part of speech is word-class-classify in a language according to its categories, functions and meaning in a grammatical system.

#### **6. Subordinating conjunctions**

Subordinating conjunctions is a conjunction which functions to connecting two different clauses, both clauses are main clauses and dependent clauses, to create complex sentence.

#### **7. Coordinate Conjunctions**

Coordinate conjunction is one of conjunction types which the function is as connector between two equal phrases, clauses, sentences or even paragraphs. It's different from subordinate which connects between two different sequences of sentences. e.g of coordinate conjunction: and, but, or, either, neither.

### **E. Systematization of the Research**

Chapter I is introduction which explains about background of the research, question and scope of the research, objectives and significant of the research, operational definitions and systematizations of the research.

Chapter II is theoretical descriptions which consist of Linguistic, language, Part of speech, Syntax, short story and research relevant.

Chapter III is research methodology which consists of research method, procedure of the research, data collecting technique, data analysis technique and data source.

Chapter IV is data analysis which consists of analysis, data interpretation, report of the research result.

Chapter V is suggestion and conclusion which explain about suggest and conclusion.