CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. **Background of the Research**

As social beings, communication has a great impact in human life to convey information whether that are ideas, messages, or concepts which are given by a speaker to a listener. Communication means a process or a relationship between two or more people who either interacted face-to-face or through the media. Communication is not only the way it is conveyed, but how the impression is received by listeners. How well the messages are conveyed and the listener's response as expected by the speaker become the important points in communication.

In conveying communication, the message that conveyed by the speaker should be easily accepted and understood by the listener. Hence, if the speaker wants to provide a strong meaning, the speaker may use an adverbial as a complement of a message. For instance, the use of word *very* can emphasize a noun, a verb, an adjective, or an adverb itself, in order for listeners to know how important the information is.

However, the use of adverb as a complement in giving the information more detail may make the information long-winded. Hence, if the speaker wants to give a message directly, the speaker can eliminate its adverb without damaging the sentence structure. For instance, in adverb phrase acts as adjunct manner "**very quickly**" in a sentence "**She runs very quickly**", a listener

immediately knowing how quickly she was in running, it was emphasizing another adverb **quickly** as a head by giving a degree adjunct **very** as a modifier. Nevertheless, a speaker can eliminate the adverb "**very**" by saying "**She runs quickly**", the meaning remains the same. It can be called as one-way dependency.

In order to solve the problem above, the writer would like to do a research by analyzing one-way dependency of head and modifier of adjunct adverbial. One-way dependency can be used to complement, strengthen or weaken the information. One-way dependency can be omitted because it does not depend on each other and it does not damage the sentence structure. Hence, one-way dependency can be used and identify the head and modifier to illustrate the sentences.

The head and modifier can be called as a structure or the element of a phrase. Head means an obligatory or an essential element. Other words such as determiners depend on a head. The phrase's grammatical category can be determined by its head: if the head is a noun, so that the phrase is a noun phrase. However, the modifier can be optional. But, the use of modifier can construct a higher level or strengthen also specifying the structure in a phrase.

Referring to Delahunty & Garvey (2011) phrase is a set of words expressed as a single unit of speech but without a verb and its subject (p. 274). A phrase usually contains of a head and a modifier while in a noun phrase, the head is its noun and the modifier can be articles, demonstrative, possessives, quantifiers, numbers, or ordinals that called determiner.

In grammatical category, there are five phrases which are noun phrase (NP), verb phrase (VP), adjective phrase (AdjP), adverb phrase (AdvP), and prepositional phrase (PP). By illustrating the head and the modifier of phrases, the writer focuses only on adverb phrase and others phrases contain of adjunct adverbial. Its modifier can be omitted and does not damage sentence structure.

Adverb phrase can easily define as a group of two or more words that function as an adverb in a sentence. it can modify a verb, adjective, and other adverbs that give background information on time, place, manner and cause of the event. Its head is adverb, and the modifier can be other words that describe an adverb. When identifying the head and modifier of adjunct adverbial, there is should be a perfectly good sentence by analyzing their sentence structures.

Sentence structures identify the categories of the constituents and determining their functions. Constituents divided into some parts, it can be phrases or clauses and each part has a specific function. If this concept can be analyzed, it has a grammatical category and grammatical function, such as replacing a phrase with same function, noun with noun, not verb, adjective, or an adverb. For instance, **Ann is sitting beside the river**. The phrase **beside the river** can be replaced the word **river** to **lake** or **stream**. They have similar categories.

After analyzing the constituents, the next step knew the categories and functions of those constituents. There are five phrases grammatical category and two functions, subject and predicate. Subject is used to mention something, meanwhile predicate refers something to the subject. That functions make a

good structure to analyze sentences. In other words, sentence structure defines as a part of syntactic structure which learnt in syntax. Radford (2009) described the definition of syntax in a following below:

> "Syntax is the study of the way in which phrases and sentences are structured out of words, and so addresses questions like 'What is the structure of a sentence like *What's the president doing?* and what is the nature of the grammatical operations by which its component words are combined together to form the overall sentence structure. For instance, syntax combines words into phrase, clauses or sentences and how they function". (p. 1)

In this research, the writer focuses on the study of syntax, divides the sentence into functions and categories by analyzing the data of their categories and positions of adjunct adverbial which taken from **The Proposal** novel by Jasmine Guillory.

The Proposal tells about Fisher who asks Nikole, his girlfriend to spend her life with him in front of 45.000 people at Dodger Stadium that an idea to propose her on the scoreboard. Nik was so shocked, they have just been together for five months and he can't even spell her name correctly, that is why saying no is not a difficult part. This story is written by Jasmine Guillory, *New York Times* bestselling author and a book contributor on *The Today Show* frequently and lives in Oakland, California.

B. Questions and Scope of the Research

1. Questions of the Research

For this research, there are three problems which are interesting to be analyzed in this research. They are:

a. What are categories and positions of adjunct adverbial in a novel The Proposal by Jasmine Guillory?

b. How are the interactions between one-way dependency of modifier and its head of adverbial phrases in a novel?

c. How is the analysis of the tree diagram of adjunct adverbial?

2. Scope of the Research

In conducting this research, the writer focuses to find out adjunct adverbial contain of phrases, clauses, or sentences taken from a novel The Proposal by Jasmine Guillory. This research uses a theory from Burton (2011) to analysis one-way dependency of modifier and its head of adverbial phrase, the theory of Hasselgard (2010) to classify the categories and positions of adjuncts adverbial and the theory of Carnie (2013) to draw adjunct adverbial Phrase Structure Rules (PSRs).

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

Based on the question of the research, the writer hopes to achieve three objectives of this research:

a. To find out the categories and the positions of adjunct adverbial belong to the novel.

b. To know the interaction between head and its modifier in a novel.

c. To explain the tree diagram of adjunct adverbial.

2. Significance of the Research

In this research, the writer hopes that this study has benefits for the readers. Thus, the significance of this research divided into two parts, they are theoretical benefits and practical benefits.

Theoretically, the writer hopes it can give a contribution for developing the linguistics field especially the study of syntax of adjunct adverbial. Also, the writer hopes it will help the next writers finding ideas to develop some researches about one-way dependency of head and modifier of adjunct adverbial.

Practically, the writer hopes it can give a contribution to society to know better understanding about one-way dependency of head and modifier of adjunct adverbial, so the society can practice the use of adjunct adverbial and its head and modifier in written text or communication.

D. Operational Definition

In this research, the writer will describe the meaning of important words or phrases used in this research to avoid misunderstanding or misleading interpretation.

1. **One-way dependency**

   It refers with something that can stand alone, it does not depend by others and it cannot be omitted.

2. **Modifier**

   Optional word in a sentence structure which describe the head more specific. There are two types of modifier, first, pre-modifier which placed before the head, and last, post-modifier which placed after the head they modify.

3. **Head**

   It refers with a word which is important in a phrase. It means, in a phrase there must be a head. Words that come before the head are called pre-head. Meanwhile, after the head are called post-head. In a verb phrase, the head is a verb.

4. **Adverb Phrase**

   A group of words that takes the role as an adverb to modify a verb, adjective, another adverb, clauses or sentences. Adverbial phrases usually modify other words by describing when, where, why or how something was done.

5. **Adjunct Adverbial**

   A function within a verb phrase and can be a prepositional phrase, adverb phrase or noun phrase. It tends to answer the question of How? When? Where? Why? How often? and How long?

6. **Tree Diagram**

   An illustrator to show the hierarchy of a sentence to indicate their grammatical categories and grammatical functions.

7. **Novel**

   A fiction of writer's imagination that is long and complex, usually the story connects sequence of events.

E. **Systematization of the Research**

   The systematization of the research has to make the reader can easily understand the content of the research. The research is divided into five chapters as follow:

   Chapter I Introduction consists of background of the research, questions and scope of the research, objective and significance of the research, operational definitions, and systematization of the research.

   Chapter II Review of literature consists of description of syntax, adverbial phrase, types of adjunct, and research of the relevance.

   Chapter III Method of analysis consists of method of the research, procedure of the research, technique of the data collection, technique of the data analysis, and data source.

Chapter IV Analysis and findings. In this chapter explains about the result of the research and the data explanation of a novel The Proposal by Jasmine Guillory.

Chapter V Conclusion and suggestion to inform the summary of the conclusion and some suggestions that have discussed in significant of the research.