

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Research

Words are very important elements in the formation of a sentence. In a sentence, the word is the smallest part in a sentence. Words can also stand alone without the existence of other elements such as subjects, predicates or objects. In addition, words can also act as subjects, predicates or objects in a sentence. The word itself is divided into several classes.

Word classes that we often encounter in a sentence such as noun, verb, adjective, pronoun, conjunction, preposition, interjection and adverb. The noun is shown in something that is concrete or abstract. A verb is indicated for an activity or event. Adjective is shown to emphasize a noun or substitute to be more specific. pronouns are shown to replace nouns.

The conjunction is shown to connect between sentences. Preposition is shown to indicate the relationship between nouns and other words in a sentence. Interjection is intended to express emotions. Adverb is shown to provide adverbs to verbs, adjectives, and even entire sentences. Apart from words, there are phrases which are one of the building blocks of sentences.

Phrases or combinations of two or more words, but cannot form a perfect sentence because they do not have a predicate. Phrases themselves have types, and some that we often encounter are noun phrases, verb phrases, prepositional phrases, infinitive phrases, participle phrases, gerund phrases, and absolute phrases. After the phrase there is a clause which is one of the elements forming another sentence

A combination of several words that have a subject and a predicate but cannot be said to be a sentence because the word is not perfect or because it does not have a final punctuation or which we know as clause. The clause itself is divided into several types. Namely the main clause or we are more familiar with the term independent clause, subordinate clause or we are more familiar with the term dependent clause.

A combination of several words that have a subject and predicate that can stand alone and express a complete meaning or we know as sentence. Sentences have several types of structure, namely simple sentences, compound sentences, and complex sentences. A simple sentence consists of only one independent clause. A compound sentence consists of two or more independent clauses and is connected by a coordinate conjunction. Complex sentences consist of one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. To find out or parse sentence structure, we can use the help of tree diagrams or bracketing.

Bracketing can be used to break down structure in a sentence. Bracketing is useful for facilitating the naming of parts of speech when

examined one by one. Drawing bracketed diagrams essentially follows the same principles for tree drawing. The exception is that instead of drawing to lines connecting at the top, you put square brackets on either side of constituent. A label is usually put on the left member of bracket pair as subscript.

In discussing definite sentence structure we use syntax. Because syntax learn about 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 structure is also supported by word order, the rule for every word and phrase in sentence to build a well-formed structure. learn about syntax, we also have to learn about linguistics, because syntax is a branch of linguistics.

Linguistic learn of language as a cognitive system which a part of any normal human being's mental or psychological stucture. Human can understand more about language by studying the form of it where linguistic tells how to "speak". Unfortunately, human cannot read each others minds. therefore, providing clues can be perceived to allow language to be understood. In literature, many sources that can be analyzed by using syntactical analysis like a short story.

Short stories are usually intended for children and teenager. Because the short story has a short and concise story, the characterizations

are very simple and not deep. short stories can be an alternative for people who don't like to read long stories.

The writer choose *Peter Pan* book because the story of *Peter Pan* is timeless from time to time. It's been more than a century since its publication, the *Peter Pan* story is still popular. Starting from books, television shows, animation, theater stages, musicals, to big screen films.

In here, the writer will give 2 samples of data from the object. Start with :

1. The Darlings lived in London (C.1 P.4 L.1)

The sentence above shows simple sentence, because that sentence only have one subject and one main verb. I will show how to make a bracketing from that sentence. Put the brackets in the whole sentence and give label S in front of the brackets, as follows :

S[The Darlings lived in London]

Add brackets to the phrase *The Darlings* and give the label NP in front of the brackets because the phrase *The Darlings* is a noun phrase. and add brackets to the phrase *live in London* and give the label VP in front of the brackets because the phrase *live in London* is a verb phrase.

S[NP[The Darlings] VP[lived in London]]

Add brackets to word *the* and give the label DET in front of the brackets because word *the* is determiner , Add brackets to word *Darlings*

and give the label N in front of the brackets because word *Darlings* is a noun, Add brackets to word *lived* and give the label V in front of the brackets because word *lived* is a verb, Add brackets to word *in* and give the label PREP in front of the brackets because word *in* is a preposition, and Add brackets to word *London* and give the label N in front of the brackets because word *London* is a noun.

According to processes above, that the bracketing from the sentence “The Darling’s lived in London” is

S[NP[DET[The] N[Darlings]] VP[V[lived] PREP[in] N[London]]]

From the labelled bracketing above, the writer conclude there are the element of word that make up the sentence is :

1. Noun : darlings, London
2. Verb : lived
3. Preposition : in

another sample of this research is:

2.A boy dropped on the carpet (C.1 P.6 L.4)

The sentence above shows simple sentence, because that sentence only have one subject and one main verb. I will show how to make a bracketing from that sentence. Step one is put the brackets in the whole sentence and give label S in front of the brackets.

S [A boy dropped on the carpet]

Add brackets to the phrase *A boy* and give the label NP in front of the brackets because the phrase *A boy* is a noun phrase. and add brackets to the phrase *dropped on the carpet* and give the label VP in front of the brackets because the phrase *dropped on the carpet* is a verb phrase .

S [NP[A boy] VP[dropped on the carpet]]

Add brackets to word *A* and give the label ART in front of the brackets because word *A* is article, Add brackets to word *boy* and give the label N in front of the brackets because word *boy* is a noun, Add brackets to word *dropped* and give the label V in front of the brackets because word *dropped* is a verb, Add brackets to word *on* and give the label PREP in front of the brackets because word *on* is a preposition, and Add brackets to phrase *the carpet* and give the label NP in front of the brackets because phrase *the carpet* is a noun phrase .

S [NP[ART[A] N[boy] VP[V[dropped]PREP[on] NP[the carpet]]]

add brackets to the word *the* and give the label DET in front of the brackets because the word *the* is a determiner. and add brackets to the word *carpet* and give the label N in front of the brackets because the word *carpet* is a noun.

According to processes above, that the bracketing from the sentence “A boy dropped on the carpet” is

S[NP[DET[A]N[boy]VP[V[dropped]PREP[on]

NP[DET[the]N[carpet]]]

From the labelled bracketing above, the writer conclude there are the element of word that make up the sentence is :

1. Determiner : a,the
2. Noun : boy,carpet
3. Verb : dropped
4. Preposition : on

From the explanations above, the writer hope can do this research clearly and make readers understand about how to create bracketing in the sentence and no longer to confuse. So, the writer interested in taking research which is entitled "*BRACKETING CREATION PROCESSES OF SIMPLE SENTENCE IN THE PETER PAN SHORT STORY BY J.M. BARRIE*".

B. The Questions and Scopes of the Research

1. The Questions of the Research

- a. How is the bracketing of simple sentence created?
- b. What are the word element which create the simple sentence?

2. The Scopes of the Research

In the research the analysis just focuses on bracketing creation processes of simple sentence. In this Research, the writer will use theory from book Herman Wekker and Liliane Haegman

(1996) for main theory while book David crystal (2008) and book George Yule (2010) for supporting theory. The data are taken from short story *peter pan* by J.M. Barrie. The writer also wants to show how the process of forming these sentence with bracketing. In this research the writer will focus analyze only chapter one from the short story.

C. The Objective and Significance of the Research

1. The Objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of question above, this study is investigated in order to meet the following purpose:

- a. To create a bracketing of the simple sentence found in *Peter Pan* Short story .
- b. This research carried out to analyze the word element which creating the simple sentence.

2. The Significance of the Research

The writer hopes this writing can be useful not only for the writer but also for the readers mainly who learn about bracketing and how to create it.

The significance of the writing is as follows:

- a. Theoretically

The writer hope this writing can add new knowledge and how to create bracketing of simple sentence in short story Peter Pan by J.M. Barrie. The writer also

hopes that the result of the research can be used as the authentic document.

b. Practically

The result of the research expected can provide information to the readers about how to create bracketing of simple sentence. In other hand, this also can be used as reference related to bracketing, so the readers do not to confuse about how to create a bracketing of simple sentence.

D. Operation Definition

1. Word

Word is the smallest language unit that can stand alone. The word itself can function as a subject, predicate, or object.

2. Phrase

Phrase is a group of related words that functions as a single part of speech. A phrase does not have a subject or a verb.

3. Clause

Clause is one of the elements forming a sentence consisting of several words that have a subject or predicate but do not yet have a specific intonation or punctuation mark.

4. Sentence

Sentence is a set of words of grammatical composition and full of meaning that serves of the tools in communication. The components in the sentence are nouns and verbs.

5. Bracketing

Bracketing is a way of representing the structure of an expression by writing square brackets ('[' and ']') to the left and right hand side of its component parts.

6. Syntax

Syntax is a branch of linguistics that studies the principle and the structure in the formation of a phrase, clause, and sentence. The syntactic function has the most dominant role in the theory of dependency grammar which breaks each of the sentence elements into specific syntactic functions.

7. Linguistic

Linguistic is the scientific study of language that includes analysis of various linguistic elements such as form, meaning and context.

8. Short story

Story book is book that generally made for children. The idea of the story is based on imagination which has a high moral message. It is written in language that is easy to understand.

E. The Systematic of the Research

The systematization of the writing means to present the thesis in well edited composition. This thesis is divided in five chapters as follows:

Chapter I is Introduction explains about the background of the research, the questions and scopes of the research, the objective and significance of the research, operational definition, the systematization of the research.

Chapter II Theoretical description includes the description of theories used in the research which are definition syntax, and short story. It also presents previous of researches related to bracketing creation in order to compare and to current the research

Chapter III Metodology of the Research contains about method of the research, procedure of the research, technique of the data collection, technique of the data analysis, and source of the primary and secondary data.

Chapter IV is Data Analysis showing the description of the data, analysis of the data, and interpretation of the research findings.

Chapter V Conclusion and Suggestion give the summary of all chapters and some suggestion.