CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Constituent has been formed as a main aspect of human language long time ago. Since the only way we can do language is by having one word follow another, sentences and phrases are actually formed by attaching constituents to each other in a hierarchical construct. It was important because it was related and provides the road map to determine which words can be combined with others. The function of the constituent itself is to know the class of words in each word in a sentence such as subject, verb, predicate, and object. Constituents can be morphemes, words, phrases, clauses and sentences.

Within each sentence, words are grouped into phrases. Phrases can be grouped together to form other phrases, and to form sentences. Tree diagrams used to depict this organization. They're called tree diagrams because they have lots of branches: each of these little lines that join things in the diagram is a branch. Within a tree diagram, it can talk about the relationships between different parts of the tree.

Every place where branches join together can be called as a node. Or an easy explanation that nodes are seems like a branch in the diagram that can connect in one word to another word with the form like a tree diagram. And the node, has an important or big role in the tree diagram. When there is a node in

diagram that similar like branch on the tree, there will be a structure in the diagram for explain the tree diagram.

Two nodes that share the same mother defined sister. It can be called as a sister because Noun Phrase and Verb Phrase are in the same position. And when the noun phrase and verb phrase can be called as a sister, it means they having a mother. And these two phrases will change their name to be daughter. It can be called as a 'mother' in that diagram, because in systematization of diagram, the head of diagram is the main point that can help the node to divided into separate of word to identify and classify the tree diagram in a sentence.

Generally, sentence is known group of words that express a complete statement, idea or thought. It is the basic unit of spoken and written because it is the entity in communication. to be a sentence, there are main three characteristics in group of words such as: subject , predicate and complete idea. Subject (S), Verb (V), Predicate (P) and Object (O) is the part that making a sentence can be could as a perfect sentence Basically, the structure of English sentence appears in the element of its sentence. There are many types of sentences. In traditional grammar, the three basic types of sentence structures are the compound sentence, the complex sentence, and simple sentence.

Compound sentence, it contains two main clauses joined by a comma and a coordinating conjunction (and, or, so, for, and but) or a semi-colon. The key here is independent clauses, which are clauses that can stand alone as separate sentences. Especially, a compound sentence brings together individual, related

sentences as one. In a compound sentence, there is such a thing as a word class. Furthermore, a sentence is said to be a complex sentence if it consists of one independent clause and one or more dependent clause.
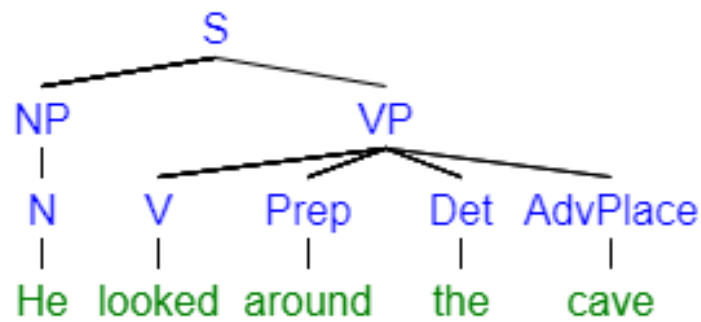
More specifically about simple sentence, it has only one full predication in the form of an independent clause. A simple sentence in grammar has only one main or independent clause and no dependent or subordinate clauses. The main factor of sentence is subject and predicate, from contain of its sentence has one independent clause or main clause. Its clause can stand alone not depending on other clauses in the sentence.

To make it easier to separate word classes, the writer used a tree diagram to depict this organization. A diagram with lines that divide more and more as you move to lower levels to show the relationships between processes. In a tree diagram, a sentence is divided into two parts: a subject and a predicate. They are made up of noun phrases or verb phrases. The tree diagram was considered an effective tool for students to visualize sentence structure. Here the writer will show an example of tree diagram taken from *The jungle book* short story by Rudyard Kipling:

"He looked around the cave" (C1, P.4, L.2)

Figures 1.1

Example Tree Diagram Analysis

Base on the explanation above, the phrase structure of the sentence can be formulated as:

Phrase Structure :

S → NP VP

NP = PN

VP = V, Prep, Det, AdvPlace

In the tree diagram above, the sentence *he looked around the cave* have two phrases, they are NP (he) and VP (looked around the cave). The element of NP is PN (he). The element of VP is V (looked), Prep (around), Det (the), and AdvPlace (cave).

Sentence (S) is the node. From the phrase structure above, the facts for this are two labels which relate the (S) is NP and VP, to those phrases means the node possesses special and important relations with those two phrases even those both phrases have direct, important relations each other. The relations among them are three ways dependency means they have the same importance

from this relation. This relation is to be the prerequisites of a good, correct sentence, like the relation between S and NP – VP. S is a mother from NP and VP. The branch that connects NP to S and VP to S, it called daughter. The branch that connects NP to S and VP to S, it called daughter. And relationship about NP and VP it's a sister. NP expended in one branch as PN. The branch that connects to NP is a mother. And the branch that connect to PN is daughter. VP has four branches, they are V, Prep, Det, and AdvPlace. The branch that connects from V, Prep, Det, AdvPlace to V is mother. The branch that connects from VP to V, Prep, Det, AdvPlace are daughter. The relationship between V, Prep, Det, AdvPlace they are sister. PN, V, Prep, Det, AdvPlace are terminal nodes attached to word. Whereas NP and VP is non-terminal node.

In the discussion elements of nodes, nodes are included in syntax studies. Syntax of a branch of linguistics. Learning starts from examples of parts of speech such as verbs, nouns, subjects to the formation of compound sentence structures. According to Noam Chomsky (2002), said that the syntax is the lesson / lecture on the principles and processes in which the sentences are arranged in a specific language (P.11).

Before understanding syntax, people need to be familiar with linguistic terms. Linguistics includes the study of language. More clearly, the sciences that belong to linguistics are closely related to grammar. A short story defined a form of a fairly complete essay consisting of three parts, namely introduction, dispute, and settlement. Researchers chose short stories as objects, because

short stories are a type of essay that is easy to understand and common as a source of syntactic data.

The reason why the writer choose the object that have a title 'The Jungle Book'. Because this book has previously been made into the cinema. The content of the moral message in this book is also very good. And can be read by all ages. The storyline is very interesting.

From the reviews presented above, it is known that the mother and daughter nodes are part of the language in the syntax where the sentence is also available in movies, songs, novels and short stories. The short story that the writer uses as the main object is entitled The Jungle Book by Rudyard Kipling.

From all those above explanation and sample, the writer chooses the title of this paper: "*MOTHER AND DAUGHTER OF SIMPLE SENTENCE NODE IN THE JUNGLE BOOK SHORT STORY BY RUDYARD KIPLING*".

B. Questions and Scopes of the Research

1. Questions of the Research

The two main questions that were tried to be answered in this study related to several word structures in the mother and daughter node are told in short story of *The Jungle Book* by Rudyard Kipling:

a. What the phrase structure in the tree diagram of the simple sentences in *the jungle book* short story?

b. What is the mother and daughter node of the tree diagram of the simple sentence in *the jungle book* short story?

2. **Scopes of the Research**

The analysis of the research is focused on the node of the mother and daughters of the simple sentences. The theories are used: 1. David Crystal (2008) 2. Tallerman (2011) 3. Yule (2010). The setting of the data objects taken from *the Jungle book* short story by Rudyard Kipling. By classifying and analyzing those data we can understand the node and other complement relations of a simple sentence. In this case, the writer will focus to analyze chapter one in the short story.

C. **The Objective and the Significance of the Research**

1. **Objectives of the Research**

From the questions above, the objective of this research is proposed to achieve the following answers:

a. To find out phrase structure in the tree diagram of the simple sentence in *The Jungle Book* short story.

b. To know the tree diagram usages showing mother and daughter in simple sentence node in the short story.

2. **Significant of the Research**

This paper aims to increase knowledge for anyone who wants to study sentence structure more deeply, especially on the topic of mothers and daughter nodes. The significance of the writing can be described that theoretically the writer hopes this writing add some knowledge about syntax, and to make easier especially in classifying words. The writer

hopes that this paper also can be useful for them, especially in learning English about English literature.

Practically, the writer hope can increase knowledge someone who read this paper about an existing language where there are sources of sentence structure, especially in mother and daughter nodes. And can also be used as a reference to classifying words in a sentence.

D. Operational Definition

To avoid ambiguity and uncertainty, the researcher will describe the meaning of important words from the phrases used in this study. They are as follows:

1. **Linguistic**

   Science that focuses on language and its use as a means of communication. Linguistics will take you to study the structure of language and all the aspects that surround it.

2. **Syntax**

   Syntax is a name traditionally used for learning about form, position, and grouping of the various elements that make up a sentence. In a word where it is about a structure in a sentence.

3. **Two ways dependences**

   The relationship between two words in a sentence with one word being the governor and the other being a dependency of the relation.

4. **Sister**

Designates the branch of the relationship between a daughter and a sister in a sentence.

5. **Mother and daughters**

Designates the branch of the relationship between a mother and daughter in a sentence.

6. **Node**

A term used to design each point in a tree diagram which carries a category label. Each node represents a separate constituent in the relevant structure.

7. **Categories**

A group of language units whose members have similar relational properties, such as morphemes, words, phrases, clauses and sentences.

8. **Function**

To know the class of words in each word in a sentence such as subject, verb, predicate, and object.

9. **Tree Diagram**

A form of graph used to represent the syntactic structure of a phrase or sentence.

10. **Simple Sentence**

Simple sentence is a sentence which possesses simple main theme or one main theme of the sentence**.**

11. Short Story

A short story is a form of a fairly complete essay consisting of three parts, namely introduction, dispute, and settlement.

E. The Systematic of the Research

Research means presenting the paper in a well-edited manner composition. This research is divided into five chapters as follows:

Chapter I is introduction describes about the background of the research, the questions and scopes of the research, the objective and significance of the research, operation definition, the systematization of the research with the data result.

Chapter II is theoretical description consists of syntax, node, mother and daughter, short story, and research of the relevance.

Chapter III is methodology of the research, procedure of the research, technique of the data collection, technique of data analysis, and data source.

Chapter IV is data analysis consists of data description, data analysis and interpretation of the research findings.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion give the summary of all chapters and some suggestion.