

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

In syntax, people study sentence. The sentence is not merely sequence of words. The words before become a sentence are smaller units which called constituent. These constituents then come together and make up the sentence. Sentences have a constituent structure.

The constituent structure consists a grouping of word that called phrase. These phrases form phrasal constituents. The types of phrasal constituents consist Noun Phrase (NP), Verb Phrase (VP), Prepositional Phrase (PP), Adverbial Phrase (AdvP), and Adjectival Phrase (AP). Every of those phrases are labeled with the syntactic category.

Constituents also belong to syntactic categories. In categories, morpheme, word, phrase, clause and sentence are classified. The sentence consists of one or more clauses. The clause consists of one or more phrases which are a grouping of word. The function of phrase in a sentence can be as a subject, object, subject complement, object complement, etc.

The function of subject becomes a constituent specifying the topic of a sentence whereas the predicate which is asserted about the subject. Since it describes the subject, the predicate contains a verb. The verbs describe the subject of carrying out an activity or action. Some of those verbs occur in the form of an action or doing an activity and some do not state that the subject is

doing something such as *is, am, and are*. The verbs are also divided into two types, they are intransitive verbs and transitive verbs.

The difference of transitive verbs and intransitive verbs is that transitive verbs need to be equipped with an object, while intransitive is the opposite. Not all of verbs need the objects. However, almost all sentences may be added with the object in the sentence. The objects are affected by what the subject did. A sentence structure consists subject, verb and object (SVO) where the subject comes first, the verb second, and the object third.

The arrangement of words, phrases, and clauses in a sentence means sentence structure. The four basic types of that sentence structures are the simple sentence, the compound sentence, the complex sentence, and the compound-complex sentence. The types of sentences based on the usage, form, and structure. The most common word order in the English sentences is Subject-Verb-Object (SVO). A word or group of words that involve linking verbs (such as *is, are, was, were, seem, feel, appear, become, smell, taste*) to complete the predicate in a sentence called complement.

Complement has two kinds of predicative complements. They are subject complement and object complement. Subject complement completes the meaning of the subject and always follows linking verb. The complement contains two form which are complement would able becomes predicate nominative (noun) and predicate adjective. Predicative is used to attribute properties to the things or people referred to by other expression. Predicative

functions complementing an intensive verb. In this case of intensive verb, the other expression is always the subject.

Roberts (2011) stated that “Intensive verbs require a single complement, it can be an Adjective Phrase, a Noun Phrase or a Prepositional Phrase” (p. 74). Single complement in intensive verb does not express a relation between two individuals, but it is only one individual mentioned. So, intensive just focuses on one thing. In the sentence, it focuses on the subject. It means intensive verbs are used to describe the subject. Intensive verbs included in the sub-categories of lexical verbs.

Sub-categorized according to what other elements must appear with them in the verb phrase means lexical verbs. In other words, they are sub-categorized in terms of what complements they demand. Lexical verbs can only function as main verbs of a sentence that describe actions and state of being. Main verbs can stand alone, or they can be used with a helping verb. Main verbs have a meaning of their own.

Syntactically, main verbs assume the central part of a clause. Main verbs appear as a single-word verb phrase or in final position of verb phrases. A full verb phrase must contain a lexical verb and it may contain auxiliary verbs. In verb phrase containing only a lexical verb, that verb will always carry a present or past meaning. Verb forms that are tensed are traditionally called finite verb forms, and all other verb forms are non-finite (not tensed).

The verbs take a clause as their single complement which clauses (finite or non-finite) only denote the kind of thing that can be true or false. Every sentence

must contain a finite verb. In the absence of any auxiliary, it is the lexical verb that is tensed (finite). The lexical verb follows an auxiliary verb, so it is non-finite. That verb which is finite tensed for present or past are matters of syntax.

From all the above explanation about main data, the writer gives two samples of the thesis main data taken from “Orientation” short story by Daniel Orozco.

1. *These are the cubicles.* (p. 1, l. 1)

The sentence above includes a subject and a predicate which are distinguished as Noun Phrase and Verb Phrase. They are identified as the Immediate Constituents of the sentence. Each IC is examined into its own constituent parts. The IC of the NP in sentence above includes pronoun (*these*), while the IC of the VP includes another VP which is V (*are*) and NP (*the cubicles*).

Sentence above contains four word forms which are a pronoun (*these*), a verb (*are*), a determiner (*the*), and a noun (*cubicles*). They are classified into two parts which can be analyzed as constituent. They are *these* as the subject and *are the cubicles* as the predicate in the form of verb phrase. The subject is *these* as a noun phrase and main verb *are* as the entire main verb phrase follows by *the cubicles* as the second noun phrase as complement in sentence above.

To verifying that words contained in sentence above are its immediate constituents, the writer looks for the largest sequence of words which can be replaced without changing the structure of the sentence. The entire phrase

which can be replaced by single word is *the cubicles* with a noun like *rooms*.

The complete sentence can be *these are the cubicles* or *these are rooms*.

Thus, *the cubicles* is a noun phrase which constitutes part of the predicate.

Then, the sentence constituent can be identified as follows:

A noun phrase subject: *These*

A verb phrase predicate: *are the cubicles*

A main verb phrase: *are*

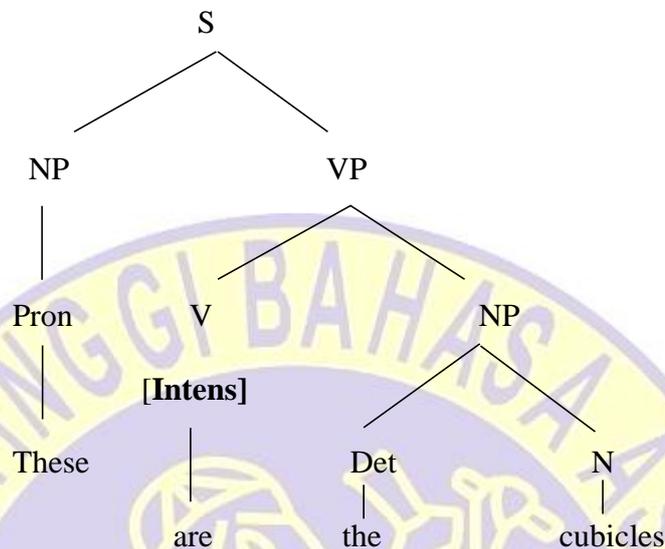
A second noun phrase: *the cubicles*

In sentence above, the main VP is complemented by NP. It represents that the verb is *intensive*, because the complement NP is not as an object but it is functioning as subject-predicative. NP can function to identify properties and to refer to individuals.

Sentence above contains single complement *the cubicles* which creates an intensive verb *are* which mentions the subject *these*. Single complement *the cubicles* (NP) can function to refer to individual of the subject *these* which is room for work. Here is the form of single complement creates intensive verb in sentence above on tree diagram:

Figure 1

Tree Diagram of Sample 1



2. *His door is always closed.* (p. 6, l. 6)

There are a subject and a predicate which are known as Noun Phrase and Verb Phrase in sentence above. They are recognized as the Immediate Constituents of the sentence which involving breaking a sentence down into its parts. The IC of the NP in sentence above includes pronoun (*his*) and noun (*door*), while the IC of the VP includes another VP which is V (*is*) and AP (*always closed*).

There are five word forms in sentence above. They are a pronoun (*his*) a noun (*door*), a verb (*is*), an adverb (*always*) and an adjective (*closed*). Constituent parts are the subject *his door* and the predicate *is always closed* in the form of verb phrase. *His door* as the subject is a noun phrase, *is* as the

entire main verb phrase and *always closed* is an adjective phrase as complement in the sentence.

To convincing that words contained in sentence above are its immediate constituents, the writer looks for the largest sequence of words which can be replaced without changing the structure of the sentence. The entire phrase which can be replaced by a single word is *his door* by a pronoun *his*, yielding a complete sentence: *His door is always closed* or *his is always closed*. So, the writer concludes *his door* is a noun phrase constituting part of the subject. Then, the writer identify the sentence constituents as follows:

A noun phrase subject: *His door*

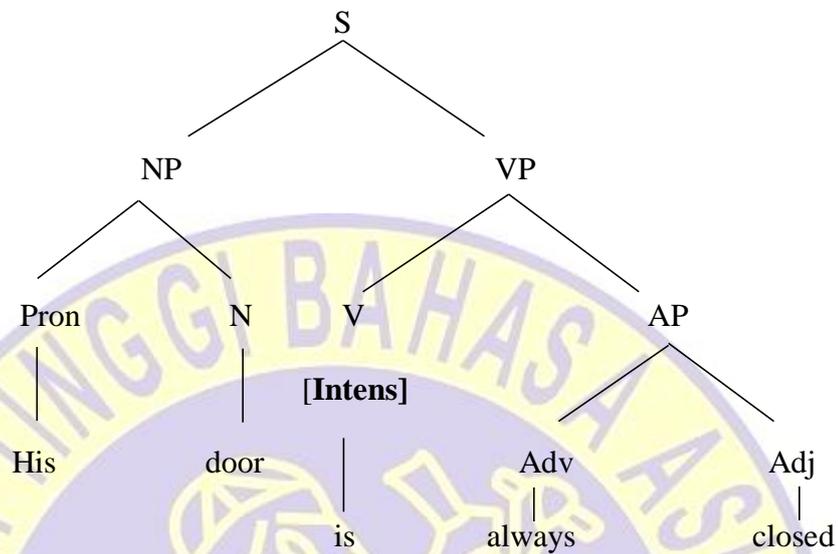
A verb phrase predicate: *is always closed*

A main verb phrase: *is*

An adjective phrase: *always closed*

In sentence above, the main VP is complemented by AP. It represents that the verb is *intensive*, because the complement AP is not as an object but it is functioning as subject-predicative. AP can function only to identify properties.

Sentence above contains single complement *always closed* which creates an intensive verb *is* which mentions the subject *his door*. It is used to mentions subject *his door* and identify the property of *always closed* for it which means the door of his room is closed every time. The writer clearly describes the form of single complement creates intensive verb in sentence above on tree diagram below:

Figure 1.2*Tree Diagram of Sample 2*

The kinds of analysis above usually found in Syntax. Syntax tells about the study of the structure and formation of sentences. It explains how words and phrases are arranged to form correct sentences. The English rules for syntax have to be followed to create grammatically correct and acceptable English sentences. A sentence could make no sense and still be correct from the syntax point of view if words are in their appropriate spots and agree with each other. The syntax of sentences can be described by different methods in Linguistics.

Linguistics help us understand the structure of language, how language is used, variations in language and the influence of language on the way people think. Studying linguistics in an academic environment can get the advancement of knowledge. However, as of the centrality of language in human interaction and behavior, the knowledge gained through the study of

linguistics has many practical consequences and uses. It is applicable to every aspect of human endeavor. Discussion about linguistics, it is interesting to analyze structure of language in fictive narrative text such as short story.

Short story can be explained as a brief fictional prose narrative that is shorter than a novel and that usually deals with only a few characters. The short story is usually concerned with a single effect conveyed in only one or a few significant episodes or scenes. The short story is usually written by writers who may define their works as part of the artistic and personal expression of the form. They may also attempt to resist categorization by genre and fixed formation. Short story formations have deep roots and the power of short fiction has been recognized in modern society for hundreds of years.

In this case, short story which will be analyzed is from a writer Daniel Orozco which the title "Orientation". Throughout the short story, the narrator is showing the new employee around the building and explaining the basics of how the office runs. The beginning of the story is like many job orientations for people. The reason why the writer selects short story written by Daniel Orozco as the object of the research because the value of this short story, whereas the reader is introduced to many of the main people and what they do for a work in the office, also the person giving the orientation normally shows the reader how to run certain things in the building.

Based on the explanation above the writer interests to identify a single complement form which creates the intensive verb in the sentence of short story. The writer conduct a research on short story using theory *Analysis*

Sentences: An Introduction to English Syntax by Noel Burton Robert (2011).

The writer selects the title *A Single Complement Form of Intensive Verbs in "Orientation" Short Story by Daniel Orozco* on her research.

B. Questions and Scopes of the Research

1. Questions of the Research

Based on the focus of the study above, the writer arranges this research through the following questions:

- a. What are the function of the form of single complement which create intensive verbs which found in the Daniel Orozco short story?
- b. How does the form of single complement create intensive verbs which found in the short story?

2. Scopes of the Research

The writer tries to identify the function and describe the process of the form of single complement in creating the intensive verb. The writer use theories: 1. Noel Burton Roberts (2011) 2. Kersti Börjars and Kate Burridge (2010) 3. Andrew Radford (2009). The data setting which used is *"Orientation"* short story by Daniel Orozco. By classifying and analyzing the single complements of intensive verbs people can understand the intensive verb constructions.

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

According to the research questions, the objectives of this research can be stated as follows:

- a. The writer wants to know the function of the form of single complement which create intensive verbs which found in the Daniel Orozco short story.
- b. The writer wants to describe the form of single complement which create intensive verbs which found in the short story.

2. Significances of the Research

The writer expects that this study would be able to give advantages. For theoretical significance, this research can gives comprehension to find out a single complement which creates intensive verb in the “Orientation” short story by Daniel Orozco. For practical significance, the result of this research can help the readers to comprehend the “Orientation” short story by Daniel Orozco. It also can help the next researcher to get ideas in conducting some related study.

D. Operational Definitions

To avoid ambiguity and uncertainty, the writer will describe the meaning of the important words of phrase used in this research. They are as the followings:

1. **Complement**

Complement means a word or group of words which involve linking verbs to complete the predicate in a sentence, has two kinds, they are subject complement and object complement, subject complement completes the meaning of the subject and always follows linking verb.

2. **Intensive verbs**

Intensive verbs are known as linking verb, require a single complement which take the form of an Adjective Phrase, a Noun Phrase or a Prepositional Phrase, its function is to describe the subject.

3. **Lexical verbs**

Lexical verbs mean the main verb in a sentence, it functions to describe or indicate the main action taken by the subject, can be any verb which is no auxiliary verb, carries its own meaning that is why it can exist alone in the sentence and doesn't necessarily need the use of helping or auxiliary verb.

4. **Short story**

Short story means a brief fictional prose *narrative* that is shorter than a novel, can be read in one sitting, can be found in many forms from a slim book to just a few sentences.

E. Systematization of the Research

Chapter 1 Introduction consists of Background of the Research, Questions and Scopes of the Research, Objective and Significances of the Research, Operational Definitions, and Systematization of the Research.

Chapter II Theoretical Description contains of Syntax, Short Story and Research of the Relevance.

Chapter III Research Methodology explains Method of the Research, Procedure of the Research, Technique of the Data Collection, Technique of the Data Analysis, and Data Source.

Chapter IV Analysis Data involves Data Description, Data Analysis, and Interpretation of the Research Findings.

Chapter V Conclusion and Suggestion includes Conclusion and Suggestion.

