

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

The immediate constituent analysis is a form of linguistic review that breaks longer phrases or sentences into constituent parts that usually make a single word. This analysis is often shortened to IC analysis and is used widely by linguists. Immediate constituent analysis has traditionally shown that this type of analysis allows for more accurate diagramming of sentences. This technique for evaluating phrases and sentences is often displayed in a tree diagram; this form is used to understand the elements of sentence structure better.

There is an immediate constituent within the constituent. A constituent is the only way people speak because it is associated with phrases. Constituents also have a function to know the word class on each word in a sentence, such as subject, verb, predicate, and object. It can be morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. This constituent explanation also relates to two ways dependency as it discusses the relationship of a sentence.

Two ways dependency is a relationship between two words in a sentence where one word is the organizer of the relationship, and the other word is dependent. These two-way dependencies are called noun phrases and verb phrases. If there is no one of these phrases, then it is not a two-way dependency sentence, and a sentence that can be called a two-way dependency is because the

two depend on each other and must complement each other. It is also related to clauses because it addresses the subject and verb in the sentence.

Phrases are one of the important elements in English, especially in grammar that must be learned. Phrases are a combination of two or more words that form a meaning. Moreover, phrases are just complementary sentences to explain clauses in sentences, and phrases can be found in almost every reading textbook or other journals. In a phrase, it must be related to a clause because it is part of a sentence.

A clause is a group of words with a subject and verb. Usually, in a sentence, there is always a clause and a phrase. There are two types of clauses: an independent clause and dependent clause. An Independent clause is a clause that can stand alone without explanation from the following sentence. In contrast, a dependent clause is a clause that cannot stand alone with an answer from the next sentence. Clauses are part of a sentence that must have a function in each sentence.

The functions in a sentence are subject, predicate, and object. The subject is a sentence in the form of a noun or pronoun. While the verb shows action or states exist with the subject of the sentence, and the object is a noun that directly or indirectly receives action from the verb. In addition, the function of the sentence also affects the sentence structure.

Sentence structure is the way its words are arranged. People have four types of sentence structures, and the four types have different formulas. The first is a simple sentence with one independent clause. The second is a compound

sentence with two or more clauses joined by a conjunction, and the third is a complex sentence that consists of an independent clause and a dependent clause; the conditional clause begins with a subordinating conjunction. The last compound-complex sentence is a complex compound sentence containing two independent clauses and one dependent clause. Sentence structure has one type of simple sentence that will be discussed in more depth.

Simple sentences are sentences that have only one clause. A simple sentence must have a subject and a verb to describe the action of the subject, as this signifies that the sentence is a simple sentence. There is one example of such a simple sentence which is *I bought ice cream*. The example sentence has a subject and a verb. The simple sentence here is included in the rules and principles of syntax

The syntax is a part of linguistics study whose field is 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 a sentence to build a well-formed structure. Syntax analysis, especially on immediate constituents, can be found in various media such as movies, song lyrics, online newspapers, and short stories.

In this case, a short story will be analyzed by a writer named Antoine, titled "*Little Prince*." Throughout the short story, the narrator showing the story begins with a pilot who has crashed and is stranded in the Sahara Desert, desperately trying to repair his damaged plane. One day, he meets a boy who appears out of

nowhere and insists on asking the pilot to herd a sheep for him. The pilot learns much more about the Little Prince and his origins. The author chose the short story by Antoine as the object of research because of the value of this short story, where the reader is introduced to the main character who provides an extraordinary account that will make some people happy and some sad.

A short story can be described as a short fictional story in prose, faster than a novel usually dealing with only a few characters. It is related to an effect. Stories are generally written by writers who define their work as part of artistic and personal expression. You can also resist categorizing by genre. The tale has deep roots, and its power has been recognized in modern society for centuries.

From all the explanations above, this research is made to provide helpful knowledge for everyone who reads this research and can easily understand the contents of this research. And The writer chooses the title of the paper *Two-ways Dependency of Transitive Simple Sentence Function in The Little Prince by Antoine*. This research is expected to make a positive contribution to the world of knowledge, especially in language knowledge, and to the next level.

B. Question and Scopes of the Research

1. Question of the research

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

- a. How are verbs in transitive simple sentences found in *The Little Prince* by Antoine?
- b. How are the relation of two-ways dependency found in the verb phrases of the sentences and its tree diagram?

2. Scopes of the Research

The analysis of the research is focused on sentences of transitive simple sentence structure function. The writer tries to find the verb phrases of the simple sentences. The theories used are: Noel Burton Roberts (2011) and Yule (2010). The setting of the data objects is taken from the *Little Prince* short story by Antoine. By classifying and analyzing those data, we can understand the *two ways dependency of transitive simple sentence structure function*. In this case, the writer will focus on analyzing the short story.

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

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

- a. The writer wants to know verbs in transitive simple sentences in *The Little Prince*.

- b. The writer finds out how the relation of two-ways dependency in the transitive simple sentence with its tree diagram.

2. Significance of the Research

Hopefully, this research can be useful for the writer and the reader who learns at least the relation with English in their activity. The significance of the writing is described as follows:

For all purposes, practically the writer hopes to discuss the material on how to know the two-ways dependency of transitive simple sentence structure function in Antoine's *Little prince* short story. This research can get through a final term of study and spread the writer's knowledge. For readers, the writer hopes this research can get the reader's knowledge about using two ways dependency of transitive simple sentence structure function in the short story.

From this research, theoretically the writer hopes this syntax research focused on analyzing two-ways dependency of transitive simple sentence structure can gain the analysis deeper than before.

D. Operational Definition

After reading and understanding some theories which exist in the title components from several books on two ways dependency, the writer tries to explain the operational definition as the theories received from source books as follows:

1. Syntax

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

2. Two Ways Dependency

Two ways dependency is a relationship between two words in a sentence, where one word is the organizer and the other word is the relationship dependency. In this two-way dependency is a noun phrase and a verb phrase.

3. Simple Sentence

Simple sentences are simple sentences that have one clause (can stand alone). This simple sentence needs a subject and a verb to form a clause.

4. Tree Diagram

Tree diagram is a diagram that forms a sentence structure that has words contained in a sentence. This tree diagram can be divided into 2 or more branches depending on what we are looking for in each sentence.

5. Short story

Short story means a short fictional prose story shorter than a novel, can be read in one setting and can be found in many forms, from a thin book to a few sentences.

E. Systematization of the research

Systematization of this research was made to facilitate the preparation of this thesis. It is necessary to determine a good and correct research systematization. The systematization of the research is divided into several chapters, as follows:

Chapter I Introduction contains the background of the research, question and scopes of the research, objective and significance of the research, operational definitions, and systematization of the research.

Chapter II Theoretical Description discusses syntax, sentence structure, simple sentence, phrase, clause, tree diagram, Dependency and function, and short story.

Chapter III Methodology of the research consist of methodology of the research, procedures of the research, technique of the data collection, technique of the data analysis, and data source.

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

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