

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background Of The Research

The linguistic is a system from the outset assume that speakers of the language are able to produce and understand number of expressions. According to Crystal (1997:225) "Linguistics is the scientific study of language". As an academic discipline, the development of this subject has been recent and rapid, having become particularly widely known and taught in the 1960 s. This reflects partly an increased popular and specialist interest in the study of language and communication in relation of human beliefs and behavior (e. g in theology, philosophy, information theory, literary criticism), and realization of the need for a separate discipline to deal adequately with the range and complexity of linguistic phenomena. Partly the impact of the subject's own internal development at this time, arise largely out of the work of the American linguist Chomsky and his associates. It is more sophisticated analytic techniques and more powerful theoretical claims which gave linguistics an unprecedented scope and applicability.

Linguistic is an empirical science, thus it is like physics and unlike mathematics. Linguistics cannot be limited to the documentation of what is said and how it is. Linguistic has long recognized the heterogeneity of linguistic phenomena and so has divided themselves interact with other cognitive systems and processes in analysis.

traditional education, the grammar and other linguistic instruction in the school confines itself to hand on the traditional notion. Many people have difficulty at the beginning of language study, not in grasping the methods or result. A great deal of human co-operation is effected without language. Linguistic meanings are more specific than the meaning of non-linguistic acts. Linguistic form, however, result, for the most part, in far more accurate, specific, and delicate co-ordination than could be reached by non-linguistic mean. Many linguistic form are used for more than typical situation. The analysis of linguistics forms into words is familiar to us because we have to custom of leaving spaces between words in our writing and printing.

The process of linguistics change has never been directly observed, the people shall see that such observation with our present facilities. The people are assuming that method of classification which work well, reflects the actual factors of change that produced our data. The assumption that the simplest of the observation is common to all science, it is well to remember that the observed facts of the data, the results of the linguistics change as they show themselves in etymologies resisted all comprehension until our method came upon the scene.

Linguistic helps toward the understanding and controlling of human events, for every practical feature that receive expression in the shape of a word or phrase. "*Linguistics is defined as the study of language system*" (Brinton, 2000:10). For the purposes of study language, linguistics is divided into levels or components. We learn about components which can help us to understand what is language in detailed. These components are conventional and

arbitrary division of linguistics investigation, they are interrelated in complex ways in the system of language. The components are phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics.

Language plays a great part in life. Perhaps because of its familiarity, rarely observe it, taking it rather for granted, and doing for breath or walk. Language can make a communication to human develop and to make sure what people know things near them. Important lessons have been learned from attempts to teach human how to use forms of language. The people can think of the human baby in its few years as a living example of some automatic set of development and the complexity of the young child's language have led some scholar to look for something more powerful of language. Language simply is not a confined set of squeaks and grunts that have fixed meaning. It is an everyday occurrence that can produce and understand utterances that probably have never been produced before. The human head is not big enough to contain this amount of knowledge, there still is not the room for an amount of linguistic knowledge. So, people has to recognize the number in constitute language.

The process to change in language that the general process of change are the same in all languages and tend in the same direction. Even, very specific types of change occur in much the same way, but independently, in the most diverse languages. These things, too, will some day, when our knowledge is wider, lend themselves to a systematic survey and fruitful generalization. Strangely enough, people without linguistic training devote a great deal to effort the discussion of

this topic without progressing to the study of language, which alone could give them the key.

The method for the language provide an analysis of a language, try to adhere to the "all and only". This means that our analysis must account for all the grammatically correct phrases and the sentences and only those grammatically correct phrases and sentences in whether language are analyzing. In other words, when write rules for the creation of well-formed structures, have to check that those rules, when the applied logically, won't also lead to ill-formed structures. For example, it might say informally that in English, put a preposition (near) before a noun (London) to form a prepositional phrase (near London). However, when use this as a rule of grammar to create a structures, clearly need to be more careful in forming this rule. It might have more success with a rule stating that we put a preposition before a noun phrase not just a noun. It has an effective rule such as "a prepositional phrase in English consists of a preposition followed by a noun phrase," imagine that can an extremely large number of English phrases that could be produced using this rule. In fact, the potential number is unlimited. This reflects another goal of syntactic analysis, which is have a small and finite set of rules that will be capable of producing a large and potentially infinite number of well-formed structures.

In syntax, sentence begins with a noun as the subject. Every subjects is followed by a verb. Some sentences have a second noun the direct object after the verb. Every though to speak, to write, to hear, and to read such new sentences continually, new sentences rarely catch our attention unless include

or new words. Presumably, because the most basic elements of sentences structure are relatively few and very, very familiar.

Syntax concerns sentence structure, and sentence may be said to have three aspects : grouping, function and word order. In the grouping the words into meaningful and functional phrases, which are members, or constituents, of larger phrases. Grouping recognized in the above sentence are the sentence itself (S), noun phrase (NP), verb phrase (VP), and prepositional phrase (PP). In language other than English, word order may often be different even when grouping and functions are the same. In word order expressed in the tree diagram by the linear, left-to-the right, arrangement of words on the page, which parallels the temporal order of these elements in speech.

In some language there may be a lot of freedom of word order for main constituents subject, verb, and direct object or other complement of the verb. Function concerns the relationship of the noun phrases to the verb and to other words and word groups in the sentences. It can provide into grammatical relations, parts of speech, heads and modifiers. Grouping analyze with component in tree diagram and systematical of the sentence. When grouping analyze be sure of the sentence pattern in subject + verb + object. Subject of the sentence represented by the noun, single noun like *John*, and the noun phrase like *the car*, the subject appearances in the member or constituents of the phrase. Predicate or verb phrase and object of the represented too with member and constituent. In order to, the sentence is the simple sentence, which is the subject can be one or more than one, but in the verb only one to provide the sentence. For analyzing, the structure from

of the member and constituent form, should be made in tree diagram from the top to above. All constituent could be for tree diagram, and its given by the name of the node or branch form the constituent to make the large sentence.

The writer gives the sample of the above data :

Datum 1 : I have a dream a song to sing (*I have a dream*, L.1)

The simple sentence from the Westlife lyrics is using the base of the simple sentence, which is the simple sentence consists of the subject and the verb. The subject is *I* and the verb is *have*, and the last is complement to tie the sentence. The simple sentence gives the phrases. It is clear that in the simple sentence has a phrase like in the noun phrase, verb phrase, prepositional phrase, and the others.

Based on *Burton* explanation that syntax is the name given to study of the form, positioning, and grouping of the elements that go to make up the sentences. The discussion for the syntax of the simple sentence is structure description of the sentence. As soon as the sentence structures want to explain even the simplest things about the sentence. It is necessary to go beyond the idea that sentences simply consists of words strung together in the line. Each word gives the different analysis. There are several different ways of doing that. By the categories, constituent to make the structure of the syntax.

From those above explanation, therefore the writer chooses the title : *Grouping Analysis As One Of The Three Syntactical Aspects In The Two Songs by Westlife Syntactically.*

B. The Scope Of The Research

In this research the analyst focuses on how to analyze the grouping of words which creates some simple sentences, tries to recognize phrase kinds of those simple sentence constituents and designs them into branching points in the tree diagram. Fromkin and Rodman (2013 : 87) purposed that constituent structure and grammatical categories how the phrases and sentences of language are constructed, the tree diagram builds that concern the branches will have category labels to identify each constituent. Burton (2011 : 3) mentioned that the concept of structure is fundamental to the study of syntax, the sentence has constituent, function, and the grouping structure. The data which are formed in those simple sentences are taken from the two songs by Westlife.

C. The Question Of The Research

From the above explanations, the problem which will be analyzed is grouping as one of the three syntactical aspects syntactically.

1. How are the nodes or the branching points are represented in the tree diagrams?
2. What kinds of the phrases which create the simple sentences in the two songs by Westlife syntactically?

D. Objective Of The Research

Knowing the data in the research, can give the writer skill to understand the grouping analysis from the three syntactical aspects, and it will be analyzed.

1. To know the kinds of the phrases which create the simple sentences in the two songs by Westlife syntactically.
2. To understand the representation of those nodes or branching points in its tree diagrams.

E. The Significance Of The Research

1. For the writer
 - a. The research will enlarge writer's syntax knowledge
 - b. The research will give thorough understanding for the writer about grouping analyzed as one of the three syntactical aspects
 - c. The research will identify the nodes or the branching points in the tree diagrams
 - d. The research will explain about background information the singer "Westlife" and their songs
2. For the reader
 - a. The research will enlighten readers more about syntax
 - b. The research will give more knowledge when the reader read a work of linguistics
 - c. The research will give readers more understanding about the grouping analysis from the three syntactical aspects
 - d. The research will explain the readers about the nodes or the branching points are represented in the tree diagrams

F. The Systematic of The Paper

The systematic of the paper means to present the paper in well edited composition. The systematic of the paper is divided into 5 chapters as follows.

The chapter I explains about background of the research, the scope of the problems, the questions of the research, the objectives of the research, the significant of the research, the systematic of the research.

The chapter II explains about the definition of analysis, syntax, sentences aspects of the syntax, tree diagram, and songs.

The chapter III explains about the setting of the research, subject of the research, method of the research, instrument of the research, technique of data analysis, and procedure of the research.

The chapter IV explains about the research findings and discussion which explains about the analyzes, the data description, table of analysis, the analysis of the data, the data interpretation and the discussion.

The chapter V explains about conclusion and suggestion which explain about the summary of all chapters and some suggestion through then whole of this research and also several advices concerned about making the similar research in the future to the research.