

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is used as communication. According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010, p. 5), language is a system that connects private thoughts with public expressions. By using a language, we can communicate to share opinions, thoughts, and ideas to other people. We can also express our feeling in spoken or written forms. Thus, language plays a very important role in our life.

We express our feeling in spoken or written form that means we make a sentence. Gelderen (2010) said that sentence is a unit that contains at least a verb. In writing, sentence usually begins with a capital letter and concludes with appropriate punctuations.

There is a study to analyze the structure of a sentence. This study is called syntax. Chomsky (1966) stated that syntax is the study of principle and process by which sentences are constructed in a particular language. In a simple way, syntax is the study of how words are grouped together to make phrases and sentences (Tallerman, 2011, p. 1). Matthews (1982) explains that :

The term 'syntax' is from the Ancient Greek *syntaxis*, a verbal noun which literary means 'arrangement' or 'setting out together'. Traditionally, it refers to the branch of grammar dealing was inflections, arranged to show connections of meaning within the sentence.

That explanation goes well with what Kim (2008) states about the reason why we study syntax. According to him, Syntax can help us to illustrate the pattern of a sentence more effectively and clearly and also it can enable to analyze the structure of a sentence in a systematic way. Thus, the writer chooses syntax as the main ideas to conduct this research.

There is a method in syntax that is used to describe or analyze the sentence structure. The method is called as tree diagram. It is a method for representing constituent structure of sentences (Valin, 2004. p. 110). Akmajian, et. al (2010) said that the tree diagram analysis can be used to avoid non-lexical ambiguity. Using the tree diagram would be very useful to understand the meaning of a sentence.

One of the most interesting of syntax phenomenon is the idea that sentences should allow for movement to take place. The tree diagram displayed a given word or phrase is separated from another word or phrase that it modifies as we called is the discontinuity (Graffi, 2001). Discontinuous constituents or displacement known as a theory of syntactic movement. Carnie (2013) said that movement postulated by certain constituents appear to have been displaced from the position where they receive important features of interpretation. The reason why the writer took the syntactical movement as the theory because the movement seems to be a very productive means of forming abstract grammatical rules for sentences.

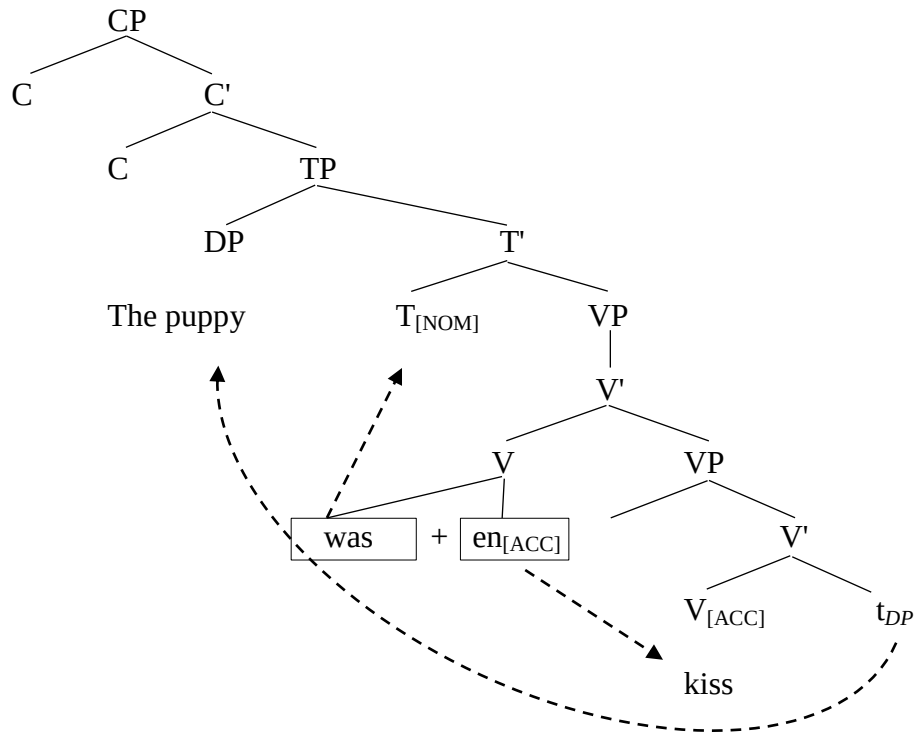
Many sentences mostly we find in the printed media such as magazines or newspapers. Magazine is one example of media communication that deals with

written information presented to the readers. Text used in magazines are ephemeral, meaning that they are presented news based on immediate events. Some people might read the paper thoroughly and pay attention to every aspect, while others probably might skip certain sections and read other information in a more detailed manner.

One of the magazines is Time Magazine. Time Magazine is a weekly English language magazine in United States of America (USA). The magazine contains a section for articles. It contains various issues about trending topics which show up on surface. The issues employ politic, social, economic, government, election, business and etc. People do not care about the sentence structure in the article because it is considered unimportant. Some other readers who are interested in linguistics consider that it is important because the article uses the text that employs the sentence structure that the writer interest to observe it. That is why the writer uses magazine articles as her data. The following is an example of syntactical movement.

The puppy was kissed by the policeman. (Carnie, 2013, p. 330).

The example above is the surface structure or usually called S-structure. The writer analyzes the movement process in D-structure. Below is D-structure in the tree diagram:



D-structure is the subject to the transformation rules. Then, S-structure is the output of transformation rules. D-structure above is an active sentence and S-sentence is a passive sentence.

The policeman kissed the puppy (Active)
 The puppy was kissed by the policeman (Passive)

The two sentences above showed that active and passive have difference thematic relation. The thematic relation is the semantic relation between a predicate and an argument (agent, experiencer, theme, goal, source, etc). The active sentence showed that the kisser (agent) is *the policeman* and the kissee (theme) is *the puppy*. The passive sentence showed that the agent is *the puppy*. The schematic representation of the argument structure of a predicate (theta grid) in passive sentence used passive form of the voice auxiliary (*be_{past}*). The agent is represented by an optional prepositional phrase marked with *by*. The word order

in passive form used the agent appears in object position, but in active form the subject appears in subject position.

Passives can not assign accusative Case from the active form. The verb takes morphological operation suffix *-en* to derives a passive verb from active verb. The passive morpheme *-en* aims to absorb a verb's external theta role and to check a verb's [ACC] Case feature. The suffix *-en* lowers and attaches to verb. The verb *was* also moves from the head V position of VP into the head of T position of TP to be an auxiliary of passive form.

The tree diagram above showed that there is an existence of syntactical movement due to passive category. There is no Case for the DP in VP position. The passive morphology absorbs both the accusative case and the external theta role. The VP position can not give a nominative Case for DP, so the DP of VP position must get the Case position. The movement occurs when there is a Case position open in DP of TP position. The DP of VP position moves into the DP of TP position. The DP position of VP *the puppy* moves into DP position of TP. This movement is caused by the EPP requirement which ensures every sentence has a subject. The DP of VP moves to be agent in DP of TP position to get case [NOM] feature. In addition, passive form used *be_{past}* in theta grid and the agent in passive is represented by an optional phrase headed by *by*. The example above belongs to type of DP movement because the operation involves the movement of DPs position which marked with Case assignment. The tree diagram from an example above also shows the detail pattern of DPs movement.

There are two reasons why this study should be conducted. First, Time Magazine has many sentence structures which contain syntactical movement so that makes this data interesting to be analyzed. By conducting this study, the writer is able to cover types of syntactical movement used in Time Magazine's articles. Second, before the writer conducted the study, there are several people who conducted the study related to sentence patterns and transformation analysis. The first is Purwata. Purwata was a writer who conducted similar study entitled *A Syntactical Analysis on Sentence Patterns Used in Westlife's Song Lyrics* in 2008. Although this study was about sentence patterns but he also analyzed the constituent positions using tree diagram. The second is Venoncia. Venoncia was a writer who conducted similar study entitled *Transformation Analysis on Campaign Slogans used by The Presidential Candidates of The United States of America* in 2013. This study also analyzed transformation theory but she used the different theoriest. Beside Purwata and Venoncia, yet none talked in details about syntactical movement in Time Magazine's articles. Therefore, the writer conducts this study.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problems

Based on the background of the study above, this study aims to answer the following questions :

1. What are the types of syntactical movement found in sentence of Time Magazine's articles?

2. How can the types of syntactical movement found in the Time Magazine's articles be schematised using tree diagrams?

1.3 Objectives of The Study

Related to the statement of the problems above, this study is intended to :

1. To explain the types of movement found in the Time Magazine's articles.
2. To schematise the types of movement that found in the Time Magazine's articles using tree diagrams.

1.4 Significance of The Study

There are two types of contribution of this study: theoretical and practical. Theoretically, the writer hopes that this study can be used as a reference for upcoming writers who are interested in conducting similar study. This study is also hoped to give valuable knowledge and understanding about the syntactical movements theory.

Practically, the writer tries to provide the readers with information about the detail patterns of movement in the tree diagrams. Therefore, the readers are able to know how the movement process occurs in any types of text.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study is concerned with the syntactical movement in the Time Magazine's articles. It describes and discusses syntactical movement using

the tree diagrams as proposed by Carnie (2013). The writer limits her research only on articles which contain movement processes.