Dialektika
Journal

Vol. 3 No.2 September 2015 – February 2016
Page 1-15

A SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS ON SENTENCES FOUND IN "GO DIEGO GO" EPS. THE ARCTIC RESCUE

Isna Fahimatul Kaefiyah [1]
[1] The Student of English Education Study Program
STKIP Islam Bumiayu – Brebes
E-mail: isna993@gmail.com
Phone: 085742462619

Abstract

This study aims to analyse sentence structures in "Go Diego Go" Eps. The Arctic Rescue through tree diagram. Aarts theory (2001) was used to identify the sentence type and the set of rules portrayed in the form of tree diagram. The study focused only on the discussion covering the identification of types of sentences and sentence structure. It was found that there are 294 simple sentences consisting of 191 declarative, 40 imperative, 60 interrogative, and 3 exclamative. There are 13 compound sentences (12 sentences belong to declarative and 1 imperative). Complex sentence consists of 28 sentences (15 sentences belong to declarative, 9 imperative and 4 interrogative). The compound–complex sentence comprises only 1 declarative. The finding of the analysis shows that "Go Diego Go" has all types of sentences, based on both a number of clause and their syntactic properties.

Keywords: syntactic analysis, sentence types, sentence structure.

A. Introduction

Sentences are composed of some units that are combined by rules. In English, for instance, subject will precede the verb followed by object. However, object does not always appear in every sentence since not all verb needs object.

Aarts (2001: 58), on his book entitled "English Syntax and Argumentation", says that within syntactic properties we can classify sentence into four types, that is, declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence and exclamative sentence. Declarative sentence is the sentence type that is the straightest forward. Here, we can string the subject as the beginning of sentence, then put the predicator followed by indirect object, direct object or other element, if needed in the end of the sentence. This type of sentence tends to be a statement. Interrogative sentence tends to ask questions. However, there are situations where interrogative sentence is not used to ask a question at all, it would rather need a real action than an answer. Imperative sentence is generally used to forbid or tell someone to do something. Exclamative sentence is used almost exclusively as exclamations.

When discussing about sentence, Syntax will take part since it is a part of grammar that concerns with the structure of sentences. Matthews in Valin Jr, (2001: 1) states that Syntax terminology is derived from the term *Sýntaxis* from the Ancient Greek which means 'arrangement' or 'string out together'. It refers to how the words set out together and produce a meaningful statement within the sentence. He also defines Syntax as the study of the principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages. Syntax deals with how words are put together to build phrases, how phrases are

put together to build clauses or bigger phrases, and with how clauses are put together to build sentences.

The phenomenon above arouses a question, 'How are the sentence structures portrayed in tree diagram?' as it is other way graphically representing the sentence structure.

Furthermore, "Go Diego Go" is used as the data analysis since all the types of sentences can be found on it. "Go Diego Go" is an American animated educational television program by Nickelodeon Animation Studio, United States. It tells a story of Latino boy named Diego who has adventures of rescuing animal or protecting his environment. So far, it has had 75 episodes.

B. Literature Review

Sentence is composed of two parts – subject and predicate. Furthermore, some experts distribute types of sentences in a different way. First, Aarts (2001: 58-62) distinguishes types of sentence on the basis of their syntactic properties. There are declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence and exclamative sentence. Declarative sentence is the sentence type that is the straightest forward. Here, we can string the subject as the beginning of sentence, then put the predicator followed by indirect object, direct object or other element, if needed in the end of the sentence. This type of sentence tends to be a statement. Interrogative sentence tends to be questions, but there are situations where interrogative sentence is not used to ask a question at all, it would rather need a real action than an answer. Imperative sentence is generally used to forbid or tell someone to do something. Exclamative sentence is used almost exclusively as exclamations.

The second basis is brought by Morley (2000: 60-70) who classifies types of sentence in grammatical studies according to the number and class (main or subordinate) of clauses they comprise. A sentence which consists of a main clause only is known as a simple sentence. The sentence which contains two or more main clauses is known as a compound sentence. A sentence which involves a main clause and at least one subordinate clause is called a complex sentence. Finally, a sentence which contains at least two main clauses and at least one subordinate clause can be defined as a compound-complex sentence.

Sentences are composed of discrete units that are combined by rules. These rules are belonging to syntactic component, which are the rules for constructing syntactic structures usually known as base component/phrase structure component and rules for varying these structures (Richards in Tiono, 2003: 50).

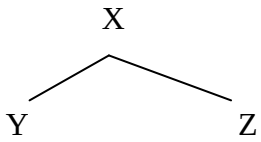
Slot in which one or more words can occur is called phrase. Grammatically, it is the grouping of one or more words which together fulfil the role that in other circumstances might be expressed by a single word (Miller, 2002: 18). In other sense, Aarts and Mc Mahon (2006: 124) regard a phrase as 'expansions' or 'projections' of words.

Aarts (2001: 31) states that the central element in a phrase is Head. Thus, he defines phrase according to the Head element or Headword enclosed below:

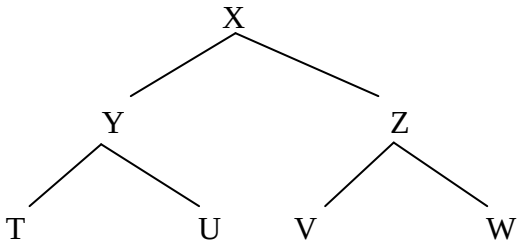
1. Noun Phrase (NP)
2. Adjective Phrase (AP)
3. Verb Phrase (VP)
4. Preposition Phrase (PP)
5. Adverb Phrase (AdvP)

Phrases above are a set of rules where they form a tree diagram which represents the sentence structure. Tree diagram itself is other way graphically representing the sentence structure. It is visual representations of hierarchical linguistic structures (Aarts, 2001: 63).

Aarts (2001: 64) provides a way how we draw a tree diagram of a sentence. In the abstract tree below there are X, Y and Z that we can call as *nodes*. X dominates Y and Z. It means that a line can be drawn from the higher position X in the tree to the lower positions Y and Z. Furthermore, Z following Y means that Y occurs to the left of Z in the tree structure.



Now we turn into the tree that has more branches. The representation below between X, Y and Z are the same as explained above. But, here X also dominates T, U, V and W. There is a different relation between X and Y/Z from that between X and T/U/V/W. X dominates all the nodes below it, but immediately dominates only Y and Z, we can say Y and Z as *immediate dominance*.



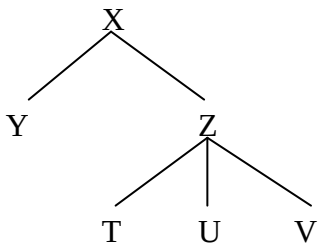
If we use family terminology, we say that X plays as mother of Y and Z, and so Y and Z are the daughters. Furthermore, Y and Z are sisters of each other. Related to the terminology concerning dominance, we say T immediately precedes U, but only precedes V and W.

The next term which we can say important in tree diagram is constituent. Aarts defines constituent as a group of words that functions together syntactically and semantically as a unit. Y is a constituent of X if and only if X dominates Y.

Thus in the tree diagram above constituents of X is all of Y, Z, T, U, V and W. See that the nodes T and U form the constituent Y, and that V and W form the constituent Z. After defining constituents, we can define immediate constituents as: Y is an immediate constituent of X if and only if X immediately dominates Y.

Hence immediate constituents of X are Y and Z; immediate constituents of Y are T and U, and immediate constituents of Z are V and W. Additionally, we can see the next structure.

Here T, U and V together make up a constituent of Z, but T and U do not forma constituent. The reason for this is that 'A set of nodes A forms a constituent B, if B dominates all and only the nodes of A'.



C. Method of Investigation

This study belongs to descriptive qualitative research in which the data were collected and analyzed qualitatively then the finding was presented descriptively.

The data source of this study was obtained from the DVD "Go Diego Go" series in the form of English

subtitle appears in the DVD. The data for the analysis were sentences. In the interval time of 22 minutes along the conversations among characters, there were 370 sentences appear.

Simak Bebas Libat Cakap (SLBC) method was used in collecting the data as the writer did not participate directly. Then, it would be continued with note taking technique which was followed with taking notes in papers. The DVD of "Go Diego Go" series was watched then the subtitle of conversations of the characters that appears in the screen was written manually.

The phrases were determined whether they are noun, verb, adjective adverbial or prepositional phrase by using referential identity method together with distributional method on the segmenting immediate constituents technique (*teknik bagi unsur langsung*).

By these following steps, the data were analysed in order to precede a meaningful and clear presentation.

1. Writing down all the data into a script. The conversations among characters in the form of subtitle were written manually.
2. Dividing all the data into sentences. The script then was broken down sentence by sentence.
3. Identifying the sentence type based on the number of clause they have in which the sentence was determined whether it was simple, compound, complex, or compound–complex.
4. Identifying the sentence type based on their syntactic properties, in which the sentence was determined whether it was declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamative.
5. Portraying declarative and interrogative sentences into tree diagram. The sentences which belong to declarative and interrogative were described in the form of tree diagram.

6. Drawing the conclusion. The explanations of the analysis were summarized.

D. Discussion

The analysis was represented by the identification of each sentence based on the number of clause they have in which the sentence belongs to simple, compound, complex, or compound–complex, and the identification of sentence based on their syntactic properties in which the sentence belongs to declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamative.

The findings found that the data of this study got all types of sentences, according to both a number of clause and their syntactic properties.

1. Simple Sentence

   There are 294 simple sentences, comprising 191 declarative sentences, 40 imperative sentences, 60 interrogative sentences, and 3 exclamative sentences.

2. Compound Sentence

   There are 13 compound sentences where 12 sentences belong to declarative sentence and 1 imperative sentence.

3. Complex Sentence

   The complex sentence consists of 28 sentences where 15 sentences belong to declarative sentence, 9 imperative sentences and 4 interrogative sentences.

4. Compound–Complex Sentence

   The compound–complex sentence comprises 1 sentence and it belongs to declarative sentence.

The sentences then were portrayed in the form of tree diagram. There were some samples of some sentences in simple sentence and complex sentence taken to make it simpler due to some sentences have the same structure.

1. There are 28 sentences having the similar structure:

   S → NP + VP

   VP → V + AP

2. There are 46 sentences having the similar structure:

   S → NP + VP

   VP → V + NP

3. There are 39 sentences having the similar structure:

   S → NP + VP

   VP → V + PP

4. There are 17 sentences having the similar structure:

   S → NP + Aux + VP

   VP → VP + PP

5. There are 8 sentences having the similar structure:

   S → NP + Aux + VP

   VP → Spec + VP

6. There are 4 sentences having the similar structure:

   S → NP + Aux + VP

   VP → V + Adv

7. There are 3 sentences having the similar structure:

   S → NP + Aux + VP

   VP → V + VP

8. There are 6 sentences having the similar structure:

   S → NP + Aux + VP

   VP → V + AdvP

9. There are 3 sentences having the similar structure:

   S → NP + Aux + VP

   VP → Adv + V

10. There are 2 sentences having the similar structure:

    S → NP + Aux + VP

    VP → V + A

11. There are 3 sentences having the similar structure:

    S → NP + VP

    VP → V + Adv

12. There are 4 sentences having the similar structure:

    S → NP + VP

    VP → AdvP + VP

13. There are 2 sentences having the similar structure:

    S → NP + Aux + VP

    VP → VP + and + VP

14. There are 10 sentences having the similar structure:

    S → NP + Aux + VP

    VP → VP + NP

15. There are 3 sentences having the similar structure:

    S → NP + Aux + VP

    NP → N

    VP → V

16. There are 4 sentences having the similar structure:

    S → AdvP + VP

    VP → V + NP

17. There are 2 sentences having the similar structure:

    S → AdvP + NP + Aux + VP

    VP → VP + PP

18. There are 9 sentences having the similar structure:

    S → … + S

    S → NP + Aux + VP

    VP → V + PP

19. There are 7 sentences having the similar structure:

    S → … + S

    S → … + S

    S → NP + Aux + VP

    VP → V + AdvP

20. There are 10 sentences having the similar structure:

    S → … + S

    S → NP + Aux + VP

    VP → V + AP

21. There are 2 sentences having the similar structure:

    S → … + S

    S → NP + Aux + VP

    VP → V + VP

22. There are 19 sentences having the similar structure:

    S → … + S

S → NP + Aux + VP

VP → V + NP

23. There are 2 sentences having the similar structure:

    S → … + S

    S → … + S

    S → NP + Aux + VP

    VP → V + NP

24. There are 2 sentences having the similar structure:

    S → … + S

    S → … + S

    S → … + S

    S → NP + Aux + VP

    VP → V + AdvP

25. There are 4 sentences having the similar structure:

    S → NP + VP

    VP → V + SubC

    SubC → Comp + NP + VP

E. Conclusion

It can be inferred that "Go Diego Go" has all types of sentences, both types of sentences according to a number of clause and types of sentences according to their syntactic properties. According to a number of clauses, the most occurred sentence type is simple sentence which has 294 sentences. The second is complex sentence which has 28 sentences. The third is compound sentence which has 13 sentences. The last is compound-complex sentence which only has 1 sentence.

Moreover, according to their syntactic properties, the most occurred sentence type is declarative sentence which has 219 sentences. The second is interrogative sentence which has 64 sentences. The third is imperative sentence which has 50 sentences. The last is exclamative sentence which has 3 sentences.

Bibliography

Aarts, B. 2001. *English Syntax and Argumentation Second Edition*. British: Palgrave

Aarts, B. and Mc Mahon, April. 2006. *The Handbook of English Linguistics*. UK: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

Arikunto, S. 2010. *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik. (Edisi Revisi)*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta

Dwi S, Wahyu. 2010. *Ideational Meaning and Thematic Analysis on Children's Songs in Barney "Dancing and Singing" Series*. A Thesis. Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University: Not Published

Ginting, Yun Friska Irene. 2009. *An Analysis of Sentence Structure in Tennessee Williams' A Street Car Named Desire*. A Thesis. Faculty of Letters English Department University of North Sumatra: Not Published

Hidayatullah, M Hasan. 2008. *An Analysis on the Denotative and Connotative Meaning of Lyrics of Creed's Songs*. A Thesis. Faculty of Humanities and Culture the State Islamic University of Malang: Not Published

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Go,_Diego,_Go! (Accessed on 24th December 2014 at 10.40 am)

Miller, Jim. 2002. *An Introduction to English Syntax*. Great Britain: Edinburgh University Press

Morley, G. David. 2000. *Syntax in Functional Grammar*. New York: Continuum

Muhammad. 2011. *Metode Penelitian Bahasa*. Jogjakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media.

Tiono, Nani I. 2003. *An Analysis on Syntactic and Semantic Factors Found in Newspaper Headlines.* A Journal. Faculty of Letters University of Kristen Petra: Not Published

Valin Jr, Robert D Van. 2001. *An Introduction to Syntax*. UK: Press Syndicate of the University of Cambridge