

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In the second chapter, the writer explains the literature review of this research paper. It consists of language, linguistic, syntax analysis, words, phrase, sentence, imperative sentence and three previous researches related with the research.

2.1 Theoretical Review

2.1.1 Language

A language is a set of sentences, then the job of describing a language consists in specifying which sequences of words count as grammatical sentences of the language. The idea that a language is a set of sentences might suggest that it could list them and say, ‘This is the complete language’. It could make a list of all the sentences of a language and suggests an easy way to go about describing it: to give a fully comprehensive description of a language (Roberts, 2022: 2).

According to Perera, (2016: 128), say that the temporal dynamics of speaking and writing are significantly different: spoken language unfolds in real time, and reflects current thoughts and ideas; in contrast, the writer can consider her ideas and how to express them, i.e., planning before writing, and then later modifying and revising text. Spoken discourse is often a constructive process in which interlocutors participate in shaping the discourse; moreover, the interlocutors generally have perceptual access to the surrounding environment; as such, speakers can use non-verbal communicative devices, e.g. shifts in gaze, gestures and points, to elaborate and clarify their verbal output. In contrast, writing is de-contextualized, and writers, often not knowing their audience, must provide sufficient information and context for the text to be interpreted.

2.1.2 Linguistics

Corpus linguistics is essentially a research instrument which has application to many areas. It involves the principled gathering of spoken or written texts in electronic

form to make a corpus. These can be explored using software which typically carries out the core functions of (1) word frequency counts, (2) key word calculations, and (3) key word in context searches (Simpson, 2011: 75).

Cognitive Linguistics is “the scientific study of the nature of thought and its expression in language, Cognitive linguistics is a new paradigm of linguistics, which can chiefly be classified into “macrocognitive linguistics” (with a lower-case “c”) and “micro-cognitive linguistics” (with capitalized “C”). Any linguistic theory, as long as it takes human language as a mental phenomenon, belongs to macro-cognitive linguistics. Cognitive Linguistics has two main purposes: (1) to study how cognitive mechanisms like memory, categorization, metaphor, metonymy, attention, and imagery are used during language behavior; and (2) to develop psychologically viable models of language that cover the broadest possible range of linguistic phenomena, including idioms and figurative language (Wen & Taylor, 2021: 1-2).

2.1.3 Syntax Analysis

In syntactic analysis, natural language sentences are assigned structural descriptions: a structural description for a string is an annotated analysis of that string, in which relations and dependencies between elements are indicated by various means. For example, phrase structure grammars (PGSGS), perhaps the best known and most widely used of grammatical formalisms, appeal to a combination of phrasal labels (NP, VP, AP, PP, and the like) and configurational information (McCawley, 1968 in Krivochen, 2023: 2).

For purposes of clarity, the process whereby symbols from the alphabet are operated over by rules is often represented by means of diagrams. These may adopt various forms: bracketings, boxes, etc., depending on the grammatical theory being used and the information that is deemed most relevant. Most frequently, however, these configurations are defined in tree diagrams. For example, is a constituent structure tree diagram of the sentence Mary will buy books:

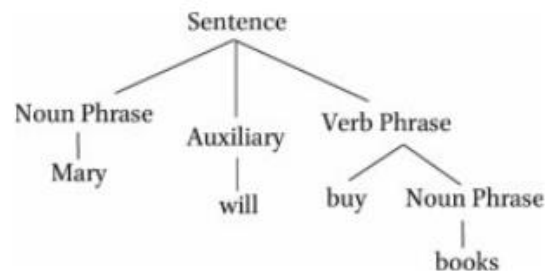


Figure 2.1 Example of syntax analysis.

It is important to note that such a structural description not only contains the elements in the string *Mary will buy books*, but also symbols such as *Verb Phrase* and *Noun Phrase*: these are not part of the sentence to be analysed; rather, they are theoretical entities part of the syntactician's toolbox. Both, however, feature as nodes in the tree diagram. Some contemporary syntactic theories have a high number of theoretical entities intertwined with expressions of a language in tree diagrams, to the point where it is difficult to determine what is in the string and what is not from the structural description (Krivochen, 2023: 3).

2.1.4 A Word

Words are made up of one indivisible part, but many other words are made up of more than one component, and these components (whether a word has one or more) are called morphemes. A morpheme is a minimal unit of lexical meaning. , e.g. word *peace* and *peacefully* has three morphemes or three meaning: *peace* + *-ful* + *-ly*, with the final morpheme *-ly*, *peacefully* contains three units of meaning that when combined it will give us the meaning of the word as a whole. (Kurdi, 2016 in Garley, 2022: 41).

There are two kinds of words that are crucial to sentence formation. The lexical consists of Noun (N), Verb (V), Adjective (Adj), Preposition (P), and Adverb (Adv). And the non-lexical consists Determiner (Det), Auxiliary (Aux), Coordinating conjunctions (Co) (Garley, 2022).

a. Noun (N)

Nouns are words that represent people, places, things, and ideas. , E.g. I, you, me, he, she, us, ourselves, we, me, etc.

b. Verb (V)

This category is also called main verbs or lexical verbs, these include the ‘action’. , E.g. Walk, run, fly, etc.

c. Adjective (Adj)

Adjectives describe (or more precisely, modify) nouns. , E.g. better, best, colder, coldest etc.

d. Adverb (Adv)

Adverbs are parallel to adjectives, but they modify (and describe) things that aren’t nouns, from verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs, all the way up to entire sentences. , E.g. Yesterday, happily, often, only etc.

e. Determiner (D)

Also known as determinative. Goes with a noun and specifies something about that noun, but doesn’t quite describe it the way an adjective does. , E.g. a, the, seventeen, my, her, many, etc.

f. Aux Verb (Aux)

Auxiliary verbs or helping verbs are a closed class in English, the modal verbs are can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, etc.

g. Preposition or Particle (P)

Prepositions express a relationship between (mostly) nouns and noun phrases and other things in language. , E.g. to, for, about, over, from, away, toward, etc.

h. Coordinator (Co)

Also known as coordinating conjunctions, these words combine two equal categories, like nouns, verbs, noun phrases, verb phrases, or clauses. , E.g. And, but, or/nor, etc.

i. Interjection (Int)

These are words like hello, wow, and yeah, that don't really participate in syntax. They are not a main focus of the course, as they don't generally enter into relationships with other words, syntactically.

j. Subordinator (Sub)

These words attach a subordinate (dependent) clause to a main (independent) clause. These words are harder to precisely understand until we get to clauses and their relationships. , E.g. Because, that, since, while, etc.

2.1.5 Phrase

A phrase is a string of words that can function as a constituent in the structure of sentences, the phrases can vary widely in their form and complexity. But all the SUBJECTS are had one thing in common: they all contain, and are centered on, the same category of word: NOUN (N) (Roberts, 2022: 13), the of phrase has variety type that is including:

2.1.5.1 Noun Phrase (NP)

Any phrase that can function as a subject is a Noun Phrase. The single words that can replace the subject are nouns or pronouns (Roberts, 2022: 25).

For example, "the ducks" and "those gigantic ducks" The Noun Phrases centred on the Noun ducks.

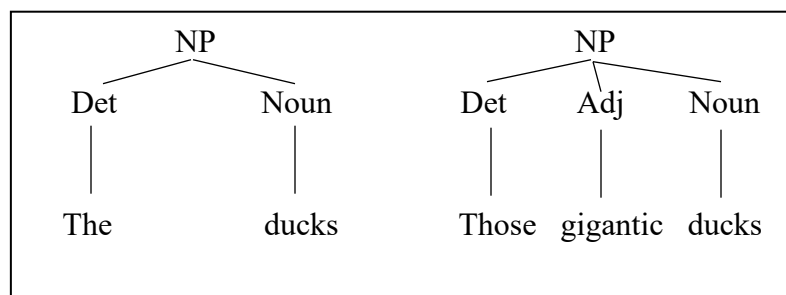


Figure 2.2 Noun Phrase.

2.1.5.2 Verb Phrase (VP)

The phrases functioning as predicate all contain, and are centred on the verb Remind, a verb (V). it also can be replaced by single-word verbs (Roberts, 2022: 25).

For example, “Remain me of you” The Verb Phrase (V) centred on the Noun ducks.

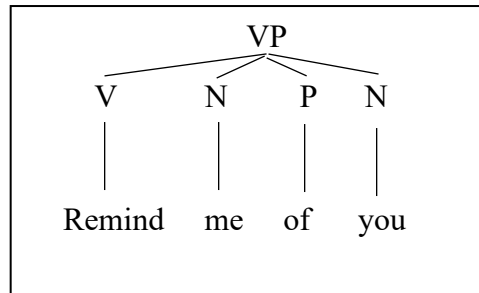


Figure 2.3 Verb Phrase.

2.1.5.3 Adjective Phrase (AdjP)

As with the NP, the phrase is of the same category as its head word; AP is centred on Adjective (A). And, like NPs, an AP can consist of an unmodified head, a simple adjective (Roberts, 2022: 48).

For example, in “Aldo’s quite delicious pizzas” the AP, quite delicious, functions as the modifier of pizzas and delicious is the adjective functioning as the head of the AP.

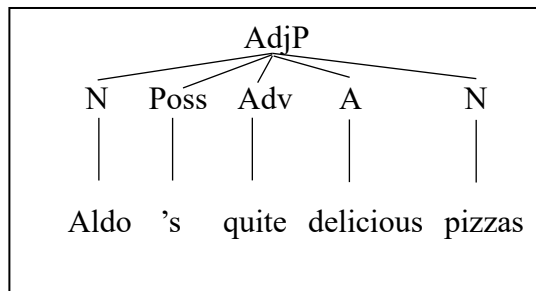


Figure 2.4 Adjective Phrase.

2.1.5.4 Adverb Phrase (AdvP)

The vast majority of general adverbs some are formed from adjectives by the addition of -ly. General adverbs can themselves be modified by degree adverbs, to form

adverb phrase (AdvP) – for example, very oddly, quite frankly, so quickly (Roberts, 2022: 49).

For example, in “more obviously artificial” First, it’s an Adjective Phrase (AP). Its immediate constituents are the (head) adjective (A) artificial and the (pre-modifying) Adverb Phrase (AdvP) more obviously. The AdvP in turn consists of the (head) adverb (Adv) obviously and the (premodifying) degree adverb (DEG) more (Roberts, 2022).

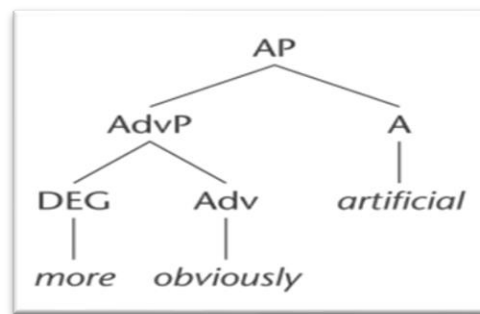


Figure 2.5 Adverb Phrase

2.1.5.5 Preposition Phrase

Prepositions are generally short words that express relations, often locational relations in space or time. The relation between a preposition and the following Noun Phrase is a head~complement relation (Roberts, 2022: 49).

For example, the temporal PPs in those days and at the moment can be replaced by the single words then, now (or when). The two forms of PP considered here, then, are:

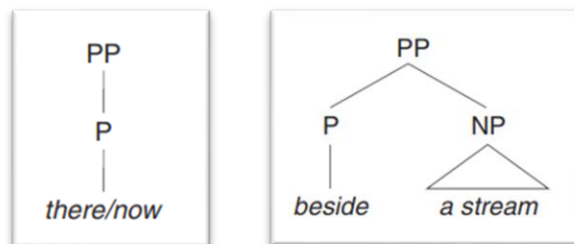


Figure 2.6 Preposition Phrase.

2.1.6 Sentence

A sentence [Latin *sententia* ‘meaning’] is a group of words, or sometimes a single word, which makes statement, command, expression of wish, question or exclamation. Many single words or self-contained groups of words, of any size, may perform the work of a sentence. Some sentences lack some part or parts that are ideally necessary to the full form of a sentence; e.g. Speaking; Thanks; Down!; Sh!; Out with it!; Farewell; Goodbye; What ?; Murder!; Nonsense!; Splendid! (Onions, 2022:).

According to Onions (2023: 13), there are three types of sentences;

- a) A simple sentence contains only one predication (= group of words having a subject and a predicate). E.g.: “This is my house”.
- b) A compound sentence contains two or more predications connected by and, or, or nor. E.g.: “This is my house and that (is) yours.”.
- c) A complex sentence contains one or more predications, called dependent or subordinate clauses, dependent on a main (principal) predication, or main clause. E.g.: “This is the house that Jack built”.

2.1.7 Imperative Sentence

In analyzing the types of the imperative sentence. There are five types of imperative sentence such as: Imperative without subject is generally has no subject and delivered second person. It has either a verb base form or an auxiliary in the base form followed by appropriate form of the main verb but this form is less commonly occurs. Imperative with subject is a sentence implied subject before verb and it used second person or third person. Imperative with let is a sentence usually used for first person and third person. It can be formed by proposing the verb let without followed by a subject before verb. Negative imperative is a sentence which is marked by auxiliary do not or don’t before base form of imperative. It is used to replacing positive form of the imperative become negative form. And imperative with do is created by adding do in the first word of the sentence before the main verb (Quirk et.al., 1985 in Dewi, 2021: 83).

For example, in word “Open a Messages conversation” The data above is categorized as imperative without subject. Based on the theory stated by Quirk et.al. (1985) imperative without subject is generally there is no subject being mentioned which is this sentence has no subject started by verb base form which is this sentence is begun by the verb “Open” and followed by the object. The analysis of constituent structure of imperative sentence is shown by tree diagram:

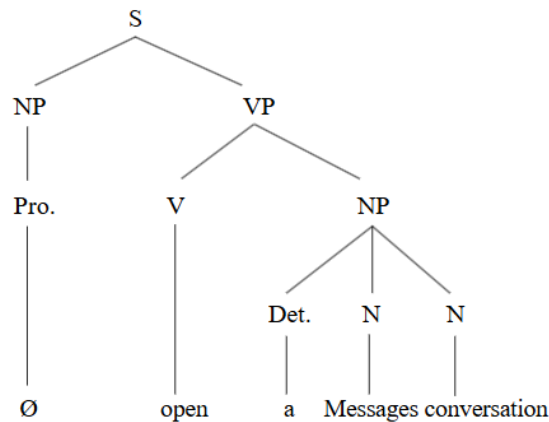


Figure 2. 7 Example of Tree Diagram.

Open a Messages conversation from the tree diagram above, it can be seen that the initial symbol S is the root of tree which on is described by two phrases, there are NP of the leftmost and VP of the rightmost. The constituent NP is constructed by zero constituent (Ø) because the sentence has no subject. The constituent VP is constructed by verb (V) and noun phrase (NP). Meanwhile, the constituent NP is symbolized by determiner (Det.), noun (N), and noun (N) (Dewi, 2021: 86).

According to Thomson et.al., (1986: 280) the definition of imperative sentence is to direct the commands or requests that tell someone to do something, expressing orders, suggestions, warnings, or instructions. For example:

- a) Basic Commands: "Sit down!", "Come here!"
- b) Polite Requests: "Please help me."

- c) Negative Commands: "Don't touch that!"
- d) Emphatic Commands: "Do be quiet!"

Meanwhile, according to Azar (2003: 213) the definition of imperative sentence is divided into two types, they are used to give orders, make requests, give directions or instructions, and make suggestions or invitations. For the Example:

- a) By Structure:
 - Simple Imperatives: "Open the door"
 - Imperative with "do": "Do come early"
 - Negative Imperatives: "Don't be late"
 - Let's Imperatives: "Let's go to the park"
- b) By Function:
 - Commands: "Clean your room"
 - Requests: "Please pass the salt"
 - Instructions: "Turn right at the corner"
 - Advice: "Take care of yourself"

2.2 Previous Study

1. The first study, entitled "Syntax Analysis on the News Title of Cyber Media on Detik Twitter Account @detikcom Text" by Yuricki & Arfani, (2019). This study was chosen based on the similarity in syntax analysis especially in a written descriptive text with current research. The method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative research method supported by simple statistical aids. Descriptive research aims to describe and interpret the object according to what it is. The results of the research indicated that there were four types of sentences identified in the tweets from the Twitter account @detikcom based on syntactical structure: 93 complete sentences, 7 incomplete sentences, 4 ambiguous sentences, and 13 ellipsis

sentences. Additionally, the researcher categorized the parts of speech into five categories: noun, verb, preposition, adjective, and adverb.

The difference is this previous research is using syntax method only for analyze the sentence directly not by PST or Syntax Tree as the research design which is only focusing in analyze the written text and then divided into group of a sentence such as complete sentences, incomplete sentence and ambiguous sentence.

2. Second study, entitled "An Analysis of Imperative Sentences in Cruella Movie" by Siregar, (2023). this study was chosen based on the type of Imperative sentence. The research question is: "What types of imperative sentences function are found in the Cruella movie?". The method used in this study is triangulation following techniques by the writer in order to complete the analysis of the data. The results of this research are 66 imperative sentences in 116 minutes (01:09 - 01:57:42) of the Cruella movie. The 66 data are divided and grouped into nine types of imperative sentences, with the final result: Twenty- four or 36,3% Orders and Requests Imperative Sentences, nine or 13.6% Invitations Imperative Sentences, nine or 13.6% Directions Imperative Sentences, seven or 10.6% Advice Imperative Sentence, five or 7.5% Warning Imperative Sentence, five or 7.5% Prohibitions and Public Notices Imperative Sentence, three or 4.5% Instructions Imperative Sentence, two or 3,0% Offers Imperative Sentence, and finally two or 3,0% Expressing Rudeness Imperative Sentence.

The difference is that this previous research focusing on finding the type of imperative sentence and the object is in the movie. the similarity of research between previous research and current research is to finding the imperative sentence and the object is written.

3. Third study, entitled "Syntactic Analysis of Sentence Patterns and Types of BBC News Articles" by Andriani & Bram (2021). The reason for choosing the title is based on the method in finding the sentence patterns. The method used in this study is qualitative descriptive and syntactic analysis was used to investigate the structure and elements that construct sentences. The results showed five sentence patterns

used, namely S+V, S+LV+SC, S+V+O, S+V+DO+OC, and S+V+IO+DO. It was also found that four sentence types, namely simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences, were used. Among the used sentence patterns, S+V+O was the most frequent (42%), and the most frequent sentence type was the complex sentence (52.6%).

The difference is that the previous study is using original sentence patterns in finding and describe the data and the current study will be focusing on imperative sentence. The similarity is to describe about the patterns of a sentence and grouping the patterns of the sentence.