CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter reviews some related theories and related studies that support the study.

2.1 The Understanding of Syntax

There are some definitions about syntax according to some linguists. Syntax is the study of the organization of words into phrases sentences (Maggie, 2011:1). Syntax is the grammatical tool that deals with how sentence are put together and the relationship between words. It has four level construction, they are: sentence, clause, phrases, and words. (Charles, 2009:112). Definition of syntax implies that start from what is regarded as the largest unit of syntactic description until at the smallest meaningful unit (Herman, 2004:10). Syntax is the rules of sentence formation and represents the component of the mental grammar that represents speakers' knowledge of the structure of phrases and sentences (Chomsky, 1965:59).

From some definitions of syntax above, (Maggie, 2011: Charles, 2009: Herman, 2004: Chomsky, 1965) the researcher concluded that syntax is the branch of grammar which is concerned with: word syntactic structure, phrase syntactic structure, clause syntactic structure and sentence syntactic structure.

2.2 The Basic Structure of English Syntax

1.2.1 Word Classes

According to Herman (2004:22) the definition of word refers to grammatical units which a speaker of a language can intuitively recognize. Besides, In order to form sentences, words must appear in a particular structural relationship and in a particular order. In addition, words can appear in the same context will be said to have the same distribution: they belong to the same word classes or distribution of word. From the explanation above, the researcher conclude that word is the basic element of syntax. Herman (2004:22) said that there are different kinds of words, they are: noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, and conjunction. Whereas, Marjolijn and Kim (2000) have different arrangement of word classes on their book. They add interjection and preposition on their word classes which Herman (2004) does not have. To conclude the explanation above, the researcher takes pronoun, adjective, noun, conjunction, adverb, verb, interjection, and preposition as word classes or distribution of word.

1. Pronoun

Marjolijn and Kim (2000:95) describe pronoun as a word that can take the position of noun. It can be subject and object. They divides kinds of pronoun as follow:

a. Personal pronouns

Personal pronouns are always independent and refer to people or things: *I/me, you, he/him, she/her, it, we/us,* and *they/them.*

b. Possessive pronouns

Possessive pronouns are related to personal pronouns and express 'ownership'. There are dependent and independent ones. The dependent ones are my, your, his, its, her, our, their. The independent ones are mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs.

c. Reflexive pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are words like myself, himself, and so on and consist of a personal or possessive pronoun followed by self or selves. They are always used independently. They may be used as object to refer back to another noun or pronoun in the sentence, or they may be used to emphasize part of a subject or object.

d. Indefinite pronouns

Indefinite pronouns are words like someone and somebody that begin with some, every, no, or any and end in person, body or thing. They are used independently. Indefinite pronouns are very much like personal pronouns, but they have a vague sense. Other indefinite pronouns are words like no, every, all, any, both, enough, much, severaland so on, which refer to a quantity and are like vague numerals.

2. Verb

Verb is a word that expresses an action. It should be agree with the subject of the sentence. Verb is generally divided into: lexical verb and auxiliary verb. Lexical verb verbs which function as the Head of a VP, and which as such can be the only verb in a sentence (Herman, 2004:42). It can be preceded by one or more auxiliaries. Auxiliaries cannot normally occur on their own, although in some cases the lexical verb functioning as the Head may have to be recovered from the context.

Further, another form of verb is verb based on object (Noel, 2011:70), verb based on form, and verb based on alteration (Elly, 2010:13). The explanation of other form of verb will be explained below:

- a. Verb based on object is divided into:
- 1. Transitive verb.

Transitive verb is verb that should be followed by object. The example: borrow, water, eat, buy, etc.

2. Intransitive verb.

Intransitive verb is verb that does not need object to be followed. The example: go, come, arrive, sleep, sit, etc.

- b. Verb based on form is divided into:
 - 1. Bare infinitive. The example: go, visit.
 - 2. To infinitive. The example: to go, to visit.

- 3. Third person singular. The example: goes, visits.
- 4. Past form. The example: went, visited.
- 5. Past participle. The example: gone, visited.
- 6. Present participle. The example: going, visiting.
- c. Verb based on alteration is divided into:
 - 1. Regular verb.

Regular verb is the verb that changes from one to other form regularly. It usually has d/ed in the end of word. The example: invite-invited-invited, study-studied-studied.

2. Irregular verb.

Irregular verb is the verb that changes from one to other form irregularly. It has no characteristics of changing. The example: see-saw-seen, speak-spoke-spoken.

3. Adverb

According to Herman (2004:60) adverb is a word that modifies a verb. Adverb is divided into comparative degree and superlative degree. Comparative degree begin with than whereas superlative degree followed by phrase. Both of degrees show the comparison.

4. Adjective

Adjective is words that define or describe a noun.

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Example: beautiful, handsome, hungry, angry, and others

5. Noun

Noun is the word that refers to the name of a thing. Herman (2004:58) divides noun into singular noun and plural noun. In addition, Marjolijn and Kim (2000) divide noun into six types, they are: proper noun, common noun, concrete noun, abstract noun, countable noun and uncountable noun.

6. Conjunction

Conjunction is a word that the function to connect words, phrases, or clauses in a sentence (Herman, 2004:61). It is divided into:

- a. Coordinate conjunction. It connect the words in a sentence like for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so.
- b. Correlative conjunction. There are four pairs of it, they are

Not only... but also...

Both... and...

Either...or...

Neither...nor...

c. Sub-ordinative conjunction. It usually connects between sub clause and main clause. Like example: if, because, after and others.

7. Interjection

Marjolijn and Kim (2000:112) defines interjection as a word that the function to express feelings. The words usually speak spontaneity.

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Example: Oh my God!, watch out!, ouch!, hay!, and others.

8. Preposition

Preposition divided into two, free preposition and bound preposition

(Herman, 2004:61).

a. Free preposition is preposition that does not followed by verb.

Example: on the table, in the school, at the room, and others.

b. Bound preposition is preposition that followed by verb and make new

meaning.

Example: I am looking for my book.

2.2.2 Phrase

Marjolijn and Kim on his book (2010:118) said that phrase is words that

do not have a subject or verb in the formation. Jim (2002: 18) adds that phrasecan

be occur on one or more words, or indeed in which other phrases can occur. It can

stand alone as independent unit. Phrase may classified by the main head:

1. Noun Phrase. It is a phrase with a noun as its head.

For example: the beautiful girl, a cute cat.

2. Verb Phrase. It is a phrase with a verb as its head.

The example is jump up.

3. Adjective Phrase. It is a phrase with an adjective as its head.

For instance: sweet enough, rather big.

- 4. Adverb Phrase. It is a phrase with an adverb as its head.
 - Example: very, and carefully.
- Prepositional Phrase. It is a phrase that the centered on preposition (Elly, 2010). For instance: in the middle, at noon.

2.2.3. Clause

According to Marjolijn and Kim (2000:151) Clause is divided into: dependent clause and independent clause. Dependent clause is a clause that cannot stand alone. It must combine with independent clause. Independent clause is a clause that can stand alone as sentence. There two kinds of clause, they are noun clause and adverb clause.

- a. Noun clause is clause that has function as subject, subject complement, direct object or object of complement in a sentence. It begins with relative pronoun (who, that, which, what, etc) and subordinating conjunctions (why, when, where, and how).
- b. Adverb clause is a clause that the function as adverb. It classified of reason, time, contrast, manner, condition, comparison, result, place and purpose.

2.2.4 Sentence

Sentence is range of words which is perfect because it has verb. A sentence minimally consists of one subject and one verb (Marjolijn and Kim, 2000:33). There are kinds of sentence according to them that will be explained as follow:

1. Sentence base on its verb

a. Verbal sentence

Verbal sentence is sentence that the verb is ordinary verb.

For example: we get good scores.

b. Nominal sentence

Nominal sentence is sentence that the verb is to be auxiliary and the object is complement (adjective, noun, adverb).

For instance: her husband is a pilot.

2. Sentence base on its form

a. Positive sentence.

It is the common type to make statement.

The example is "I will go to college to collect my assignment tomorrow".

b. Negative sentence

It is the negative form of positive sentence. The example is "I will not go to college to collect my assignment tomorrow".

c. Interrogative sentence or question.

The example of the question is "when will you go to the college to college the assignment?".

d. Interrogative negative.

It is the combination between negative and interrogative sentence.

For instance: why do not you collect your assignment yesterday?

e. Imperative sentence or command.

The example: please collect your assignment tomorrow before 12.00 AM!

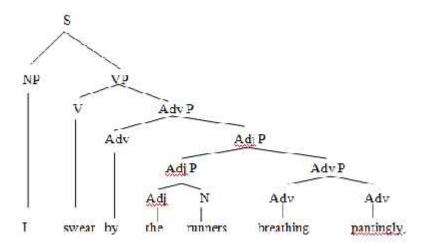
3. Types of sentence

- a. Simple sentence is a sentence that has only one subject-verb combination and expresses a complete though.
- b. Compound sentence is a sentence that contains two or more than two independent clauses joined by coordinate conjunctions.
- c. Complex sentence is a sentence that contains at least one full dependent clause and at least one independent clause with its own subject and predicate, which cannot stand alone. It followed by conjunction.
- d. Compound-complex sentence is a sentence that contains of three or more clauses, at least two independent clauses and one subordinate clause followed by conjunction. (Marjolijn and Kim, 2000:33)

2.3 Tree Diagram

Tree diagram also known as hierarchy diagram is the analysis of sentence down to word it would also be possible to stop at phrase level, or to go beyond word level and indicate the morphological structure of each of the words (Herman, 2004: 10).

One of the popular linguists, Chomsky has the theory called transformational generative grammar. The term transformational generative grammar is Noam Chomsky's theory about syntax. Transformational generative grammar is rules which would create well-formed sentence of a language. It can generate or create an infinite number of sentences like "I read the book" can be changed or transformed into a number of sentences with either the same meaning be "The book is read by me". The structure of sentence represents by phrase structure trees known as phrases makers or tree diagram. Such trees provide information about the sentences they represent by showing the hierarchical relations between the component parts for instance:



2.4 Qur'an

Kais, et.al, (2011) on his research said that the Holy Qur'an is the Muslim sacred scripture, believed to be revealed by God. Besides of Muslim sacred scripture it also as source of law in Islam learned and has high position for Muslim. According to oxford dictionary, Qur'an is the Islamic sacred book to be the word of God as dictated to Muhammad by the archangel Gabriel and written down in Arabic. These touch upon all aspects of human existence, including matters of doctrine, social organization, and legislation.

Qur'an divided in to 30 Chapters and each chapter is subdivided in to surah and each section is further divided into ayahs (Verses). The Surah is identified as Meccan and Medinan Surah. Meccan surah is name of verses or ayahs that down before flight of Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina. Whereas, Medinan surah is the term given to the verses or ayahs of the Qur'an were revealed in Medina or lowered after flight of Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina (Muhammad and Munir: 2008). A letter can consist of verses revealed in Medina as a whole, but can also be partially lowered in Mecca. There are a total of 114 Surahs in Holy Quran. From these 114 Surahs of Quran, 89 are Meccan Surahs and 25 are Medinan surahs. Similarly there are 6236 verses of which 4725 verses are Meccan and 1511 are Medinan.