

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the background of the research, statement of problem, purpose of the research, significance of the research, scope and limitation, and definition of the key term.

1.1 Background of Study

Every region has its own folklore. Folklore contains many aspects such as stories, games, songs, rituals, and other traditional contents and delivered from one person to another and from one generation to the next generation (Tucker, 2008). Folklore is not only used as “Story before sleep” but also can be used as the material for teaching as well. Nusantara folklore is a collection of Indonesian traditional stories. From many folklores in Nusantara, folklore about Prambanan Temple is famous among the people. This story about how Roro Jonggrang was cursed by Bandung Bondowoso.

According to Ginting (2009), sentence can be divided into four types according to the number of the clause. First, simple sentence type can be made with only one combination of subject and verb with a complete meaning. Second, compound sentence consists of two or more sentences with complete meaning. Third, complex sentence can be made with at least one dependent sentence and should be supported by independent sentence with a complete meaning. Forth, compound-complex sentence is made by two or more independent sentences and one or more dependent clause..

A study conducted by Ginting (2009) was entitled “An Analysis of Sentence Structure in Tennessee Williams’ *A Streetcar Named Desire*”. The purpose of this study is the researcher wants to know what the dominant sentence types found in this drama script. The result found that the dominant type is simple sentence with the highest percentage.

The next study was conducted by Khasanah (2016) in her thesis entitled “The Syntax Analysis of Declarative Sentence in Ann Jungman’s *Lucy Keep the Wolf from the Door*”. The aim of this study is to know the dominant sentence types in the novel. The result of this study found that simple sentence is the dominant pattern.

Based on the previous study, the researcher found that syntactic analysis is only used as information sharer about what the sentence type found on the certain object like novel, drama script, or song.

In a language, words are the most important part. Words are combined each other in order to make phrases, clauses or sentences. Combining more than one or two words will give various structural meanings. However, it is often found that phrase or sentence is not usually grammatical. Usually, it is found in dialogue of the character in the folklores. In some spoken language, such as dialogue, does not go along with all of language rules. Putri (2017) asserts when people speak or write grammatically, it will decrease misunderstanding

1.2 Statement of Problem

The writer has identified problems which can be considered as an issues of interest for further investigation, the following:

1. How are the sentences composed in Nusantara Folklores entitled “Roro Jonggrang” by means of syntactical analysis?
2. How are the various sentences types in Nusantara Folklores entitled “Roro Jonggrang”?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The researcher conducted the research in order to achieve the following objectives:

1. To find the composition of the sentence in Nusantara Folklores entitled “Roro Jonggrang”.
2. To find out the various sentence types in Nusantara Folklores entitled “Roro Jonggrang”.

1.4 Significance of the Study

In this thesis, the writer focuses on two things. First, the syntactic structure in the Nusantara Folklores entitled “Roro Jonggrang”. Second, the various type of sentence found in Nusantara Folklore entitled “Roro Jonggrang”. Therefore, this study can be used as a reference for the next research on other topics and give the benefit for readers to know the syntactical analysis in Nusantara folklores for facilitating students’ sentence building in writing class.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is the syntactic analysis and students' responds. The limitation is that the researcher analyzes the sentence found in one of the stories in Nusantara Folklores. The researcher uses the result as the material in writing class to facilitate the students' sentence building to get the students' responds. The sentence building is focused and limited on the type of sentences.

1.6 Definition of Key Term

The researcher defines the key terms related to this research to prevent misunderstanding. Here are the key terms of this study:

- Syntactical analysis: An analyzing process of the sentence by the grammatical rules (Yule, 2004)
- Sentence pattern: A group of one or more grammatically related words in a language (Fabb, 2005)
- Folklore: the traditional stories, customs, etc. of a particular area or country. (Longman Dictionary)