

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter provides information about syntax, syntactical analysis, sentence types, teaching writing, and folklores.

2.1 Syntax

There is a part of linguistics that studies on sentence structure called syntax. According to Yule (2004), the word “syntax” originally comes from Greek which means “a putting together” or “arrangement”. Omar (2018) states that the focus of syntax is in the process, principle, grammatical rules in a language structure. It means that syntax only focuses on the sentence structure. Yulia (2019) further asserts that syntax is how sentences are built by following a set of rules. From those definitions, the researcher can conclude that the definition of syntax is the way of someone in building a sentence by following several grammatical rules that already exists. Syntax is not only related to the structure of the sentence but also the structure of the phrase and clause.

Yule (2004) states that syntactical analysis as an analyzing process of the sentence by the grammatical rules. Oomar (2018) states that syntactical analysis is the process of labeling a minimal element in a sentence. From those definitions, the researcher can conclude that syntactical analysis is the process of sentence analyzation by labeling a minimal element of a sentence by the grammatical rules.

2.1.1 Word

Word is sound that shows meaning and forms as an independent unit of language (Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary, 1995). Another definition by Fasold (2013) defines word as the smallest unit in a language. In sentence formation, there are two important words. They are lexical and non-lexical. The lexical unit consists of nouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, and prepositions. On the other hand, the non-lexical unit consists of determiner, auxiliary, degree word, and conjunction (Khasanah, 2016).

- a. Noun: any part of a course of words that ordinarily can be combined with determiners. (Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary)
- b. Verb: the verb is a word that indicates an action. (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary).
- c. Adverb: a word that describes a verb or sometimes an adjective.
- d. Adjective: a word that modifies a noun. (Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary)
- e. Preposition: a word that represents the connection between nouns to another.
- f. Conjunction: a word that joins words, phrases, or sentences. (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary).
- g. Determiner: a word that comes before a noun to show how the noun is being used.
- h. Degree word: a word that is able to precede adverb or adjective to indicate the extent to which they apply.

- i. Auxiliary: a verb that uses with the main verb to show tense, person, mood, etc. (Longman Dictionary)

2.1.2 Phrase

Maillart and Parisse (2017) state that phrase is a group of words that has meaning. Phrase is part of a sentence. Davidson (2019) asserts that phrase is a group of two or more words that are able to fill the same part in the sentence as a single word. There are types of larger phrase that are formed such as noun phrase, verb phrase, adverb phrase, adjective phrase, and prepositional phrase, (Khasanah, 2016).

- a. Noun phrase: consists of noun that can be modified by determiners and adjective
- b. Verb phrase: consists of a single verb and can be modified by a noun phrase, adverb phrase, and prepositional phrase.
- c. Adverb phrase: consists of an adverb as a head and followed by other modifying elements.
- d. Adjective phrase: group of words which are headed by an adjective that modifies a noun.
- e. Prepositional phrase: consists of a preposition as beginning.

2.1.3 Clause

Davidson (2006) asserts that clause is a word-group that the structure is like sentence which is linked to form a larger sentence. *Oxford Advance learner's Dictionary* defines clause as group words that includes subject and verb to form a sentence or become part of a sentence. Haque (2017) defines that a clause may be

a sentence or a portion of sentence having a subject or the smallest unit that can express a complete proposition.

There are two kinds of clauses. There are independent clause and dependent clause. The Independent clause consists of a subject-verb and can stand by itself. Sentence can be recognize as independent clause when the sentence have at least one sentence with complete meaning. On the other hand, the dependent clause consists of a subject-verb and cannot stand by itself. Dependent clause cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. To complete it, dependent clause must be attached with independent clause.

2.2 Sentence Types

All sentences have a deep structure and surface structure. A deep structure represents the meaning and the surface structure represents the sound. Sentence meaning is represented by the deep structure and sentence sound is represented by the surface structure. In term of clause structure, sentence can be classified into four types; there are simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex (Davidson, 2006).

a. Simple Sentence

A simple sentence is a sentence structure that contains only one independent clause and has one subject-verb structure.

b. Compound Sentence

A compound sentence is a sentence that contains at least two independent clauses and it does not require any dependent clause. The clause is connected by using a conjunction.

c. Complex Sentence

A complex sentence is a sentence that contains one independent clause and one dependent clause.

d. Compound-Complex Sentence

A combination of compound sentence and complex sentence. A compound-complex sentence is a sentence that contains at least two independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.

2.3 Folklores

Every place has folklore based on their own culture. Tucker (2008) states that folklore contains many aspects such as games stories, games, songs, rituals, and other traditional contents and delivered from generation to the next generation and from one person to another. *Oxford Advance learner's Dictionary* defines folklore as the traditions, stories, customs, etc. of a community. From the definition above can conclude that folklore is a story, games, or everything that have traditional context from generation to generation.

Other definition by Kondi (2019) states that folklore refers to the purity of rustic life and oral traditions preserved in self-governing rural communities, beyond the reach of modern development. In other means that folklore is not influenced by the modern era.

Wahyuni et al.,(2023) states that Roro Jonggrang is a popular folklore originate from Yogyakarta. This folklore is about how a mean king named Bandung Bondowoso fall in love with Roro Jonggrang. In the other hand, Roro

Jonggrang does not like Bandung Bondowoso. In the end, Roro Jonggrang refuse to accept Bandung Bondowoso and got cursed become the statue. The place is known as Prambanan Temple until today.

