SURFACE STRUCTURE ANALYSIS IN KANGGURU MAGAZINE BY USING DIANE BORNSTEIN'S TREE DIAGRAM THEORY
(SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS)

THESIS

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APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the *Sarjana's* thesis of Ahmad Hubaibi Amri entitled *Surface Structure Analysis in Kangguru Magazine by Using Diane Bornstein's Tree Diagram Theory (syntactic analysis)* has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

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MOTTO

إِنَّ اللهَ لاَ يَنْظُرُ اِلَى صُوَرِكُمْ وَلاَ اِلَى أَحْسَابِكُم وَلاَ اِلَى أَمْوَالِكُم وَلَكِنْ يَنْظُرُ اِلَى قُلُوْبِكُمْ وَأَعْمَالِكُمْ(رواه الطبرانى)

"*Sesungguhnya Allah swt. tidaklah melihat kepada jasadmu (fisik), dan tidak melihat wajahmu, ataupun kepada hartamu (yang kamu miliki), tetapi Allah akan melihat kepada hati dan amal-amalmu (kamu kerjakan)*"

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:
My beloved father Munasir and My beloved mother Aizzatul Lailah (alm)
My brother Abdulloh Muthi' and My sister Zumrotul Auliya
"Thank for your unlimited love, support, sincere prayer and advices
"I will to be my self" I promise.

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Finally, I true realize that this thesis is far from being perfect, so the constructive criticism and suggestions from the reader are expected. Hopefully it is expected that this thesis will be useful for the readers, especially for the lectures and the students of English Letters and Language Department of UIN Malang.

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The Writer

Ahmad Hubaibi Amri

ABSTRACT

Amri, Ahmad Hubaibi. 2008. A Surface Structure Analysis in Kangguru Magazine by using Diane D. Bornstein's Tree Diagram Theory.

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Language has important role in human being life as a means of communication. It is actually the realization of the example of written works. Syntax which belongs to one of the branches of linguistics studies about phrases and sentence analysis. The researcher uses tree diagram proposed by Diane Bornstein and uses surface structure as one of his analysis.

In presenting this thesis, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. The data are analyzed and interpreted based on Bornstein's theory of tree diagram as stated in her book entitled "An Introduction to Transformational Grammar". The data source of this study is Kangguru Magazine while the data of this study is all rubrics in Kangguru magazine. The researcher focuses on sentence analysis in Kangguru magazine by using Diane Bornstein's Tree Diagram Theory. The key instrument of this study of this research since it is the researcher himself who observes the research, obtains the data and analyzes them as well.

In analyzing the sentence, the researcher used some theories which are suitable with the subject material. He adopted the theory of Tree diagram proposed by Diane D.Bornstein which analyzes sentences into each of the content of the sentence. There are two ways to collect the data, the *first* reading all rubrics in Kangguru magazine and selecting the sentences in simple sentences (simple present) active voice which are focused in affirmative (positive) sentences in each rubric randomly. The *second* arranging the sentences that want to be analyzed. Here the researcher writes down the sentences and divides into three groups: simple present, verbal and nominal sentence in simple present. After collecting the data, several steps were done, as follows: *first*, writing down the sentences, *second* analyzing the sentences based on the syntactic analysis using Diane Bornstein' Tree Diagram Theory, *third* describing the diagram and *fourth* after all sentences had been analyzed by using tree diagram, the researcher mentioned the rule of the sentence pattern in each sentence.

Having analyzed the sentence, the researcher finally finds thirty one kinds of sentence patterns. There are eleven sentence patterns in nominal sentence and there are twenty sentence patterns in verbal sentence.

Finally, the researcher hopes that there are other students who will conduct a study on the same topic with different material hoping that there will be new

findings of knowledge dealing with syntactic study. The researcher also hopes that the analysis of the material will give advantages to the readers especially the student of UIN Malang or other readers who want to know syntactic analysis and its component.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This section includes background of the study, research problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and definition of the key terms. Each of the items is clearly discussed clearly as the following.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is the most important means of communication for human beings. By using language, people are able to communicate and cooperate with others. Language is also used as the medium of expressing feeling, ideas, and thoughts. Therefore, people have to master language in order to avoid misunderstanding between the speaker and the listener, between the writer and the reader. It has been explained in Surah Ibrahim verse (4) below:

وَمَآ أَرۡسَلۡنَا مِن رَّسُولٍ إِلَّا بِلِسَانِ قَوۡمِهِۦ لِيُبَيِّنَ لَهُمۡۖ فَيُضِلُّ ٱللَّهُ مَن يَشَآءُ وَيَهۡدِي مَن يَشَآءُۚ وَهُوَ ٱلۡعَزِيزُ ٱلۡحَكِيمُ

Artinya: *"Kami tidak mengutus seorang rasulpun, melainkan dengan bahasa kaumnya supaya ia dapat memberi penjelasan dengan terang kepada mereka. Maka Allah menyesatkan siapa yang dia kehendaki, dan memberi petunjuk kepada siapa yang dia kehendaki. dan Dia-lah Tuhan yang Maha Kuasa lagi Maha Bijaksana (Q.S. Ibrahim: 4)*

Syntax is a branch of linguistics that studies the rules, or "patterned relations" that govern the way words combine to form phrases and phrases

combine to form sentences. Bornstein (1977:48) states that a sentence is the basic unit of syntactic analysis. It is easier to see the parts (phrases) and subparts (parts of speech) of the sentence in a tree diagram. Finch (1998:107) states that the advantage of tree diagrams is that they enable us to see at a glance the hierarchical structure of sentences. Moreover, the sentence is represented by category symbols (S, NP, VP, Aux) and formatives; the formatives are divided into lexical items (beautiful, girl, etc) and grammatical items (they include markers for perfect, progressive, etc.).

Syntax basically refers to the rules for the arrangement of words into phrases and phrases into sentences. It is a part of the science of linguistics and deals with the sentence structure. Therefore, to get understanding words into phrases and phrases into sentences, we should use syntax to analyze it.

There are two types and ways in syntax analysis that are used to analyze sentences. The two types are tree diagram and chinese boxes while two ways are surface and deep structure. Tree diagram and chinese boxes are used to analyze a sentence and the position of sentence (subject, noun, verb, adverb, adjective, noun phrase,etc). Tree diagram is a sentence analysis by using internal hierarchical structure of sentences as generates by set of rules and Chinese boxes is the explanation unit by enclosing each ultimate constituent of a larger unit. Surface structure is one of the way to analyze sentence based on the form while deep structure is one of the way to analyze a sentence based on the content or meaning. In line with that, the researcher analyzes sentences by using tree diagram and surface structure analysis in Kangguru magazine.

The tree diagrams provide a precise means of defining syntactic relations. An NP immediately dominated by an S is the subject of that sentence. An NP immediately dominated by a VP is the object or complement of the sentence containing the verb phrase. The tree diagram also show which words are constituents of a sentence (Bornstein, 1977)

Sometimes you find that a sentence is an ambiguous one and the meaning is not clear. A syntax tree diagram can help you understand these ambiguous sentences too. A syntax tree diagram consists of a number of nodes. The nodes are "daughter node" and "sister node"(Bornstein, 1977:44). A daughter node is one node immediately dominated by another. A sister node is two nodes immediately dominated by the same node. Nodes in a tree diagram are connected to each other, either directly or indirectly, with branches.

In this context, the writer analyzes the structures of the sentences in Kangguru Magazine because most of the readers of Kangguru magazine are students, it can be proved by reading *Listener Letter Rubric* (one of rubric in Kangguru magazine that contain letters from the student). Because there are many students who read Kangguru magazine, the writer decide to analyze the structure of the sentence by using theory of tree diagrams to make easier understanding the structure of the sentence.There are many English magazines one of them is Kangguru magazine. In Kangguru magazine there are many rubrics, such as *contents: welcome letter from Kelvin, Listener's letters, English idioms, technology and inventions, Wow Wow Whiz, Ausaid in Indonesia, the world around us, Oz-Indo connections, Kang guru connection club, Kang Guru in the*

classroom, Entertainment – Dewi Lestari, Anggun, and Tommy Tjokro, different pond different fish, KGRE Radio schedules.

Kangguru magazine is published in March, June, September and December. Here the researcher uses Kangguru magazine on June 2006 and he takes all rubrics in Kangguru magazine as his analysis.

Kangguru magazine is one of English magazine. It is designed for the students to increase their English skill. The sentences in kangguru magazine are different with other English magazine. The sentences in Kangguru magazine are easily to be understood and read. Therefore, it can help the beginner getting better in studying English. Because of those reasons, the writer uses Kangguru magazine as his data source.

Actually, the previous researcher have already conducted the study in the same field, such as Nani Triana Sari (2004), who conducts his study on *A syntactic Analysis on westlife's song lyrics* and Siti Subaidah Trias Ningrum (2003) who investigate his thesis under the title *A Syntactic Analysis on Edgar Allan poes's Poems Based on the theory of Diane D. Bornstein.*

There are similarity and difference in research problems between this research and the previous research. The similarity between this research and the previous research are about what syntactic patterns used in the sentences. The difference between the researcher and the previous study are the previous study used how syntactic pattern are used in the sentences while the writer takes the syntactic patterns are used in nominal and verbal sentences as the second research problem. Here the researcher arranges the result of sentence patterns that have analyzed and divided between nominal and verbal sentence that want to be

analyzed in order to know sentence pattern in nominal and sentence patterns in verbal sentences.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in investigating a thesis under the title **Surface Structure Analysis In Kangguru Magazine by Using Diane Bornstein's Tree Diagram Theory (Syntactic Analysis)** because surface structure analysis is the basic study to get deep understanding in sentence structure analysis.

!.2 Research Problems

Based on the background study above, the researcher analyzes the following problems:

1. What are syntactic patterns of the simple present used in Kangguru magazine using Diane D. Bornstein's Tree Diagram Theory?
2. What are syntactic patterns used in nominal and verbal sentences on Simple Present using Diane D. Bornstein's Tree Diagram Theory in Kangguru Magazine?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Concerning with the problems mentioned above, there are two objectives of the study. The first is to describe the syntactic patterns of the simple present are used in Kangguru Magazine using theory of tree diagrams proposed by Diane Bornstein. The second is to describe the sentence patterns in nominal and verbal sentence on simple present using Diane D. Bornstein's tree diagram Theory.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to give contribution in syntax area, especially using tree diagram analysis. By using this method, the students are able to determine a sentence structure and know the class of word or part of speech (noun, pronoun, adverb, adjective,) and its position clearly. This study is also expected to be used for the teachers and other people who want to give an understanding in sentence structure.

This study gives knowledge about syntax especially tree diagram, and can be taught to the students who want to analyze a sentence, and apply it in the sentences.

Therefore, it can be applied in teaching and learning process. This study is also expected to give an important direction for others who are interested in doing similar research in the same field in the future.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study focuses on the syntactic analysis in Kangguru Magazine by using Diane Bornstein's tree diagram theory. In this study, the researcher limits on analyzing the sentences on simple sentence (simple present) in nominal and verbal sentences, active voice and focus on positive (affirmative) sentences. The researcher takes the sentence in Kangguru magazine randomly from each rubric to be analyzed. The researcher analyzed only the surface structure of the English sentences in Kangguru Magazine on June 2006 edition because there are many interesting rubrics on June 2006 edition such as *technology and inventions* that can add our knowledge about technology and inventions. Here the researcher uses

Diane Bornstein's theory of tree diagrams as stated in her book entitled "An Introduction to Transformational Grammar".

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding of the key terms, the researcher defines some key terms as follows:

1. Syntax	: Syntax is a branch of linguistics that studies the rules, or "patterned relations" that govern the way words combine to form phrases and phrases combine to form sentences
2. Diane Bornstein's tree Diagram	: A two-dimensional diagram used in generative grammar as a convenient means of playing the internal hierarchical structure of sentences as generated by a set of rules.
3. Kangguru Magazine	: an English Magazine that come from Australia. It is distributed in Indonesia free without any payment. Its office In Bali.
4. Surface Structure	: One of the ways to analyze a sentence by using tree diagram and analyze them based on the form or sound

5. Deep Structure	: One of the ways to analyze a sentence by using tree diagram and analyze them based on the meaning or content

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

The review of related literature consists of (1) syntax; (2) transformational grammar; (3) Tree Diagram; (4) Magazine; (5) Kangguru Magazine; (6) Kangguru Magazine Rubrics; and (7) Previous Study

2.1 Syntax

Historically the term 'Syntax" means arranging together (from the word: syn 'together' and taxis 'an arrangement') and the name given to the part of grammar which treats the ways in which words are arranged together in sentence and of the function they perform (Onion, 1971:23).

Similar to Onion, Mathews (1981:1) said the term "syntax" is form the ancient Greek "syntaxis", a verbal noun which literary means "arrangement" or "setting out together" words into phrases, or clauses and phrases or clauses into sentences.

Later Latif (1995:23) said, "A phrase or a sentence is always made from the words arranged by a particular rule". Therefore we must know exactly the classification of words being used "the connections of meaning within sentence are show by the order of words". By knowing the classification of words, we can properly arrange sentence that can show us the meaning of the arrangement.

Chomsky (1966:1) said that syntax is the study of the principles and process by which sentences are constructed in particular languages. The central nation in linguistics theory is that of "linguistic level". A linguistics level, such as phonemics, morphology, phrase structure is essentially a set of descriptive devices

that are made available for the constructions of grammars; it constitute a certain method for representing utterances.

Herman and Haegeman (1989:3) said that syntax or syntactic analysis may be defined as: a) determining the relevant component parts of the sentence, b) describing these parts grammatically. The component parts of a sentence are called constituent. Matthews (1974:154) said that syntax, on other word, is concerned with their external functions and their relationship to other word within the sentence. Then, Laurel (2000:167) said that the study of syntax is the analysis of the constituent parts of a sentence: their form, positioning, and function. Constituent are the proper subparts of sentence.

Yule (1985:80) said that if we concentrate on the structure and ordering of components within a sentence, we are studying what is technically known as syntax of language. The word syntax came originally from "Greek" and literally meant ' a setting and together' or ' arrangement'. Frederick (1997:70) said that the discursion of syntax – like the much longer and controversial discussion of phonology – is grounded in an essentially polemical stance: the insistence that a simple parse of the surface string and the organization of its elements into steadily more inclusive hierarchical grouping, will never suffice to achieve insightful analysis.

Curme (1931:1) said that syntax teats of the relation of words or group of words to one another in sentences. It is the set of principles, or constructive ruler, according to which words are combined into sentences in language. Meanwhile, Crystal (1987; 94) said that syntax is the way in which words are arranged to show relationship of meaning within (and sometimes between) sentences. The

term comes from syntactic studies have focused on sentence structure, for this is where the most important grammatical relationship are expressed.

Chomsky's approach, first outlined in syntactic structures (1957), the jump from single sentence analysis is made by devising a set rule that would 'generate' tree structures. The procedure can be illustrated using the following rules (but several) details from the original approach are omitted for clarity:

S → NP + VP

VP → V + NP

NP → Det + N

V → chased

DET → the

N → girl, dog

The first rule states that a sentence can consist of a noun phrase and a following verb phrase; the second that a verb phrase can consist of a verb plus a following noun phrase' the third that a noun phrase can consist of a determiner plus a noun. Each abstract category is then related to the appropriate words, thus enabling the sentence to be generated. Grammars that generate phrase structures in this way have come to be called 'phrase structure grammars'.

Syntax is branch of linguistic that very important to be used in analyzing a sentence. By using syntax analysis, we can know the position of the sentence as N, NP, V, DET, etc. It can be concluded that syntax is the arrangement and relationship among words, phrases and clauses forming sentences or larger constructions based on grammatical rules.

2.2 Transformational Grammar

According to Webster's New World College Dictionary (1996:1420), transformational grammar is the generates the deep structures of language and converts this to the surface structures by means of transformation. In other theory, Matthews (1974:177) stated that the rules of correspondence (rules relating deep and surface structure) are called transformation, and it is from these that transformational syntax takes it name.

Goodman (1970:299) stated that all kinds of English sentence can be analyzed by using structure rule. He said that a sentence consist of phrase structure, noun phrase (NP), verb phrase (VP), adjective phrase (adj. P), prepositional phrase (PP), auxiliary (AUX), and others. Bornstein (1977:99) says, "transformation bring about various kinds of changes; they can rearrange elements in a string of symbols, add elements that were not there before, delete elements, and substitute one element for another.

2.2.1 Phrase Structure Rules

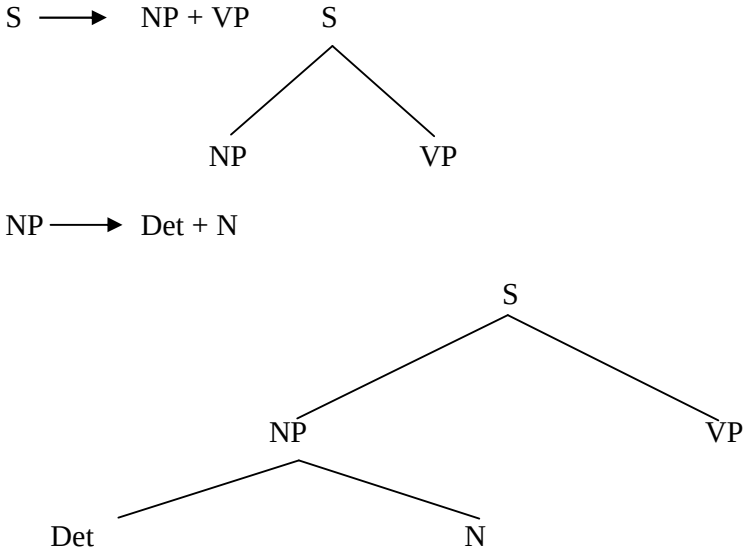
Bornstein (1977:39-46) also said that in Transformational Grammar (TG) phrase structure is illustrated by means of tree diagrams called phrasemakers, which show the hierarchical structure of sentence.

Bornstein symbolize some of the common symbols used in phrase structure rule as follow:

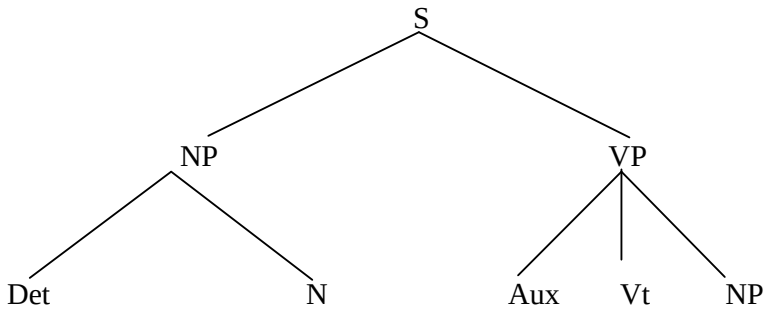
S : sentence	Vt : transitive verb
NP : noun phrase	Vi : intransitive verb
VP : verb phrase	VL : linking verb

N : noun	Comp : complement
V : verb	Prep : preposition
D or Det : determiner	Pres : present
Pron : pronoun	PP : prepositional phrase
Prop N : proper noun	M : modal
Pred : predicate	Be : the verb "be"
Adv. P : adverb phrase	Adj. P : adjective phrase

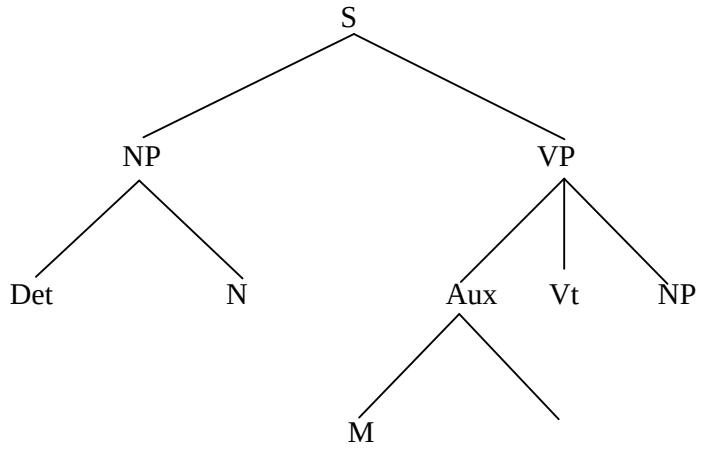
In transformational Grammar, phrase structure rules are illustrated by means of tree diagram called "phrase makers" that show the hierarchical structure of the sentence. We begin S, the highest level, and work down to the lower levels until we come to maximally specific of terminal level where no additional symbols can be written. This process is called a derivation of sentence. The steps of derivation of a sentence are:



VP ⟶ Aux + Vt + NP



Aux ⟶ Tense (M)



Tense

The tree diagram above can be explained more detail:

1. S consists of NP and VP

2. NP consists of DET (determiner) and N

3. VP consists of AUX, Vt/Vi, NP

4. AUX consists of TENSE and M (modal)

2.2.1.1. Sentence

All sentences have both deep structure and surface structure. A deep structure represents the meaning, and a surface structure represents the sound. In others words, deep structure determiners its semantic interpretation and surface structure determiners its phonetics interpretation (Chomsky as quoted by Bornstein, 1977:24).

Curme (1931:1) states that a sentence is an expression of thought or feeling by means of a word used in such form and manner as to convey the meaning intended. Sentence may be a complete expression of thought. The sentence has two functions: (1) it is emotive, it is an expression of will, or is an expression of emotions, attitudes, intentions, and methods present in the speaker or to be evoked in the listener, (2) it makes statement, or, in the case of question, calls for a statement.

It is usually considered that there are two essential elements in every sentence – the subject and the predicate. The subject is spoken. The predicate is that which is said of the subject. In a normal sentence both subject and predicate are present.

Mathews (1981:26) said that in the popular view, a sentence is a series of words in connected speech or writing, forming grammatically complete expression of a single thought.

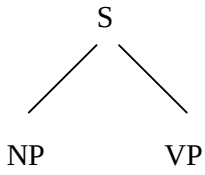
Mathews (1981:44) states that the sentence is the domain of rules which specify that certain combinations of words are grammatical, and certain other ungrammatical. Then, Laurel (2000:167) said that in traditional grammar sentence or clause are composed of words and phrases, which are groups of words (without

subject and predicate) forming a coherent group. In generative grammar, sentences are likewise composed of phrases, but phrases are defined as sequences of words or single word having syntactic significance: that is, they form a constituent.

According to House and Herman (1931:3), sentence is form Latin word "Centia" which mean opinion. Here, sentence is a group of words containing a subject and a predicate and expressing a complete and independent unit of thought.

From the opinion above, the writer can draw conclusion that sentence is a group of words expressing thought or idea, and sentences have their deep structure and surface structure.

In transformational grammar, sentence is the basic unit of syntactic analysis. Finch (1998:98) states that sentence, the highest units of syntactic analysis, are seen as hierarchies of interlocking smaller units, or constituents. The first phrase structure rule breaks the sentence up into its principal constituents in relation to each other:



An NP that is immediately dominated by an S is the subject of the sentence; a VP that is immediately dominated by an S is the predicate (Bornstein, 1977:48-49).

Bornstein (1997:39) states that sentence is considered as the basis of the syntactic system. Sentence is a word or group of words that a complete thought

and contains both a subject and a predicate (Bornstein, 1977:245). There are four kinds of sentences, simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound complex sentence.

a. A simple sentence contains only one predicate (group of word having a subject and predicate).

   For example:

   - I go to school

b. A compound sentence contains two or more predication connected by conjunction.

   For example:

   - This is my book and that (is) yours.

c. Complex sentence contains one or more predication called independent or a main (principle) predication or main clause.

   For example:

   - That is a book which I bought.

d. Compound Complex sentence is a sentence that consists two or more independent clauses. Sentences may take the form of a statement, question, request and exclamation.

   For example:

   - He doesn't like go to Surabaya very much but he has to go there because his family wants to go there.

So, sentence is the basis of syntactic system which consists of group of related words containing a subject and a predicate as means to expresses ideas, thought, messages, etc.

According Bornstein (1997:52), sentence must have Noun Phrase and Verb Phrase (S NP + VP). Marcella (1972:276) states that there are three types of sub clause, named according to their function in the sentence. They are 1) adjective clause, 2) noun clause, and 3) adverbial clause. The explanation of the three sub clauses are below:

1. Adjective clause

Adjective clause is a dependent clause that modifies a noun. For example:

a. I thanked the woman **who helped me**.

b. The book **which is on the table** is mine.

c. The man **whom I saw** Mr. jones.

d. Etc.

2. Noun clause

Noun clause is used as subject or object. In other words, a noun clause is used in the same ways as a noun. For example:

a. I heard **what he said**.

b. I don't know **who screamed last night**.

c. I want to know **how much the book costs**.

d. Etc.

3. Adverbial clause

An adverbial clause is a sub clause which functions as an adverb. For example:

a. **Whenever you are ready**, we will go.

b. **If you work hard**, you will get your dream.

c. The crops died **since there was no rain**.

d. Etc.

2.2.1.2 Noun Phrase

Noun phrase is a group of words in which the head word (main word) is a noun or pronoun. The noun phrase can consist of a single noun or pronoun, or of noun or pronoun with modifiers (Bornstein, 1977:55). Bornstein (1977:242) states in traditional grammar, noun is defined as the name of a person, place, quality, or thing In English, there are four kinds of noun; common nouns, proper nouns, abstract nouns, and collective nouns (Thomson and Martinet, 1995:55).

According to Bornstein, Noun Phrase can be in the form of the following example:

NP → N (table, chair)

NP → Pron (you, I, he)

NP → Pron N (John, Surabaya)

NP → Det + N (a pen, the train)

NP → NP + Sunah (the girl who is driving a car)

NP → The girl

S → The girl is driving a car

Laurel (2000:170) said that "DET" here stand for determiners, a set of grammatical words that are somewhat like modifiers, but actually serve the function of specifier (a one waydependency), making more precise or definite the phrase that follows. "DET" includes a quite a diverse set of grammatical words: demonstrative (Dem) consisting of *this, these, that, and those*; articles (art),

consisting of *a, an, and the*; the: wh – words (wh-), consisting of *which, what, and whose*; possessive (poss), consisting of possessive adjective such as *my, our, his,* and possessive nouns such as *John's or Sally's*; and quantifier (Q) such as some, *any, every, each, more, or neither and numerals.*

2.2.1.3. Verb Phrase

Transformational grammarians defines verb as the head word in the verb phrase (Bornstein, 1977: 77).

The rules for rewriting the verb phrase, one at time:

VP⟶Aux + V

The rule states that every verb phrase consists of two principal constituents, an auxiliary and a main verb.

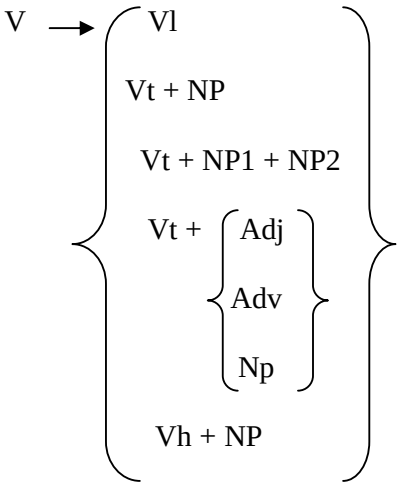
V⟶ { be + Pred
V

The second rule states that every main verb structure may be rewritten as either as either be and a predicate (the constituent that is joined to the subject NP by be), or a structure headed by some other verb.

If the main verb be (copula) is selected, an adjective, noun phrase, or adverb can be chosen for the predicate:

Pred ⟶ { Adj
NP
Adv

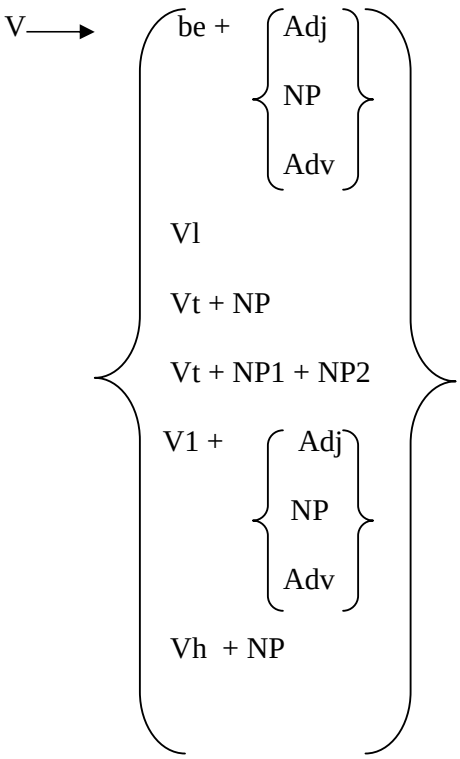
If a verb other than be is selected, the following options are possible:



From the explanation above we can conclude that:

VP ⟶ Aux + V

And the following rule indicates some of the options that are possible in rewriting main verb:



2.2.1.4. Auxiliary

In most models of transformational grammar, the auxiliary is presented as a separate constituent. This method is more effective in accounting for the structure of the verb phrase and for the interrogative, negative, and emphatic transformations in English. Therefore, this grammar will represent the auxiliary as a separate constituent that is part of the verb phrase. Some models of transformational grammar separate the auxiliary from the verb phrase and divide the sentence into tree parts. When this is done the following rule is used for rewriting of S:

⟶ S NP + Aux + VP

However, such a division does not seem to conform to the natural intonation patterns of the language. Most people would say:

He / will go

but not

He / will / go.

Bornstein in her book entitled *An Introduction to Transformational Grammar* does not divide noun phrase, auxiliary, and verb phrase into equal segments. The auxiliary tends to be more closely associated with the main verb. Therefore, in this grammar the auxiliary will be considered to be the first constituent in the verb phrase. The following phrase structure rule states that a verb phrase consists of an auxiliary and a verb:

⟶VP Aux + V

Modal auxiliaries generally express a speaker's attitudes or "moods". For example, modals can express that a speaker feels something is necessary,

advisable, permissible, possible, or probable; and in addition they can convey the strength of these attitudes.

Bornstein (1977:40) states that the Aux (auxiliary) can be rewritten as a modal auxiliary (will, must, can), one of the "helping verbs" (be, have, do) of traditional grammar, but it also includes tense (present or past) as its first element. Tense must appear under the auxiliary:

Aux ⟶ tense

Laurel (2000:111) said that tense which, in simple terms, is the linguistic indication of the time of an action. In fact, tense establishes a relation: it indicates the time of an event in respect to the moment of speaking (or some other reference point).

Betty (1992:3) said that said that the simple present expresses daily habits or usual activities or used for events or situation that exist always, usually, or habitually in the past, present and future. Betty (1992:18) said that the simple past is used to talk about activities or situations that begun and ended in the past (e.g, yesterday, last night, two days ago, in 1990). Betty (1992:47) state that simple future is expressing future time.

Tense must be rewritten as either past or present. This is indicated by placing these two items within brackets. When brackets are used, one and only one item from within the brackets must be selected:

Tense ⟶ { past / Present }

The next item to appear under the Aux is modal. Since it is optional, it is placed within parentheses that are used to indicate an item may or may not be chosen:

Aux tense → (M)

If the optional modal is chosen, tense is joined to the modal. The sequence "pres + M" leaves the form of the modal unchanged:

Mary will leave. Aux → pres + M

If a modal or another auxiliary ("have," "be," or "do") is not present, the tense ending will be attached to the main verb:

Mary leaves Aux → pres

When present tense is selected, a form change on the verb appear only for third person singular (he, she, it), and not at all for modals. When past tense is selected, a form change is produced to modals and for main verbs for all persons:

Mary would leave Aux → past + M

Mary left Aux → past

The next item to appear under the Aux is the prefect aspect which introduces "have" plus the past participle ending into the sentence. Since the perfect aspect is optional, it is placed within parentheses:

Aux tense (M) (have + -en)

If the perfect aspect is chosen and there is no modal, tense attaches to "have", and the past participle ending is placed on the main verb:

Mary has left Aux → tense + (have + -en)

The last item to appear under the Aux is the progressive aspect, which introduces “be” plus the present participle ending into the sentence. Like the perfect aspect, it is optional and is placed with parentheses:

Aux tense (M) (have + -en) (be + -ing)

If the progressive aspect is chosen, and the modal and the perfect aspect are not chosen, tense is attached to “be”, and the present participle ending is placed on the main verb:

Mary is leaving Aux ⟶ pres + (be + -ing)

2.2.1.5. Modal

Laurel (2000:199) said that the second in the verb group is modal (M). The modal auxiliary is the first independent in the verb group, but it needn't be present, modal is optional. If a modal is present, it carries tense (however, past tense forms of the modals do not usually express past time). The form of the auxiliary (have or be) or main verb which follows the modal is the basic stem form.

The negative item to appear under the auxiliary is modal. Since it is optimal, it is placed within parentheses that are used to indicate that an item may or may not be chosen;

Aux ⟶ M

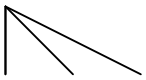
Be

Have

The negative form indicated by the word 'not' also appears under the auxiliary. The helping verb that precedes the word 'not' also comes from the aux.

You do not go

Aux

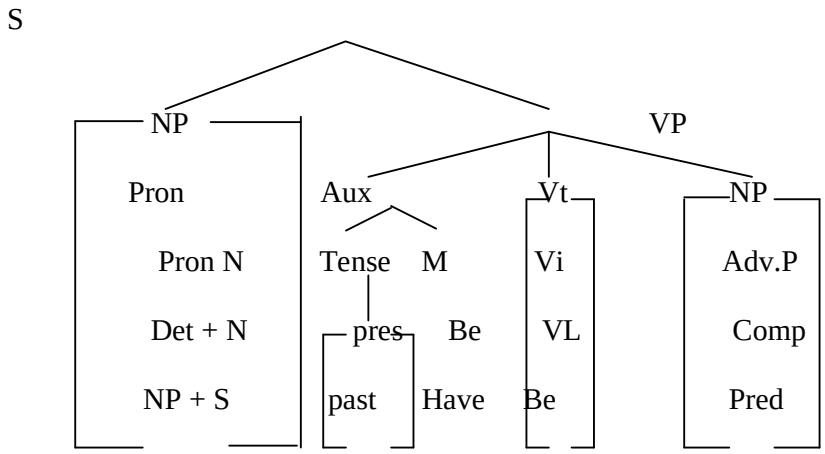


Tense do not

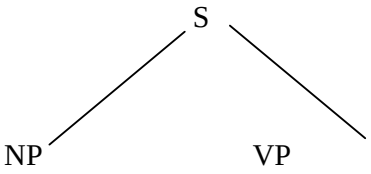
Pres

2.3 Tree Diagram

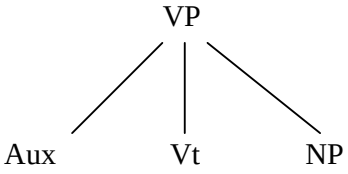
Bornstein (1977:39) said that a tree diagram shows the hierarchical structure of the sentence. The sentence is considered the basic of the syntactic system. Instead of beginning with actual sentences, however we begin with directions for generating or producing structural descriptions of sentences, which are set forth in phrase structure rules. The rules should be interpreted as an instruction to rewrite or expand the symbol on the left of the arrows as the sequence on the right. In S NP + VP, "S" stands for sentence, "NP" (Noun Phrase) and "VP" (Verb Phrase). The item on the left dominates the elements on the right. Bornstein starts with S the highest level and works down to lower level until she comes to the maximally specific level where in addition symbol can be written. This process is called derivational in the sentence.



Bornstein (1977:44-45) points of juncture in tree diagrams are called nodes. If one node is immediately dominated by another, it is called a daughter node. If two nodes are immediately dominated the same node, they are called sister nodes. In the following diagram, the nodes NP and VP are daughter nodes of S and sister nodes to each other. NP is the left sister, whereas VP is the right sister:



In the next diagram, Aux, Vt and NP are daughter nodes of VP and sister nodes to each other:

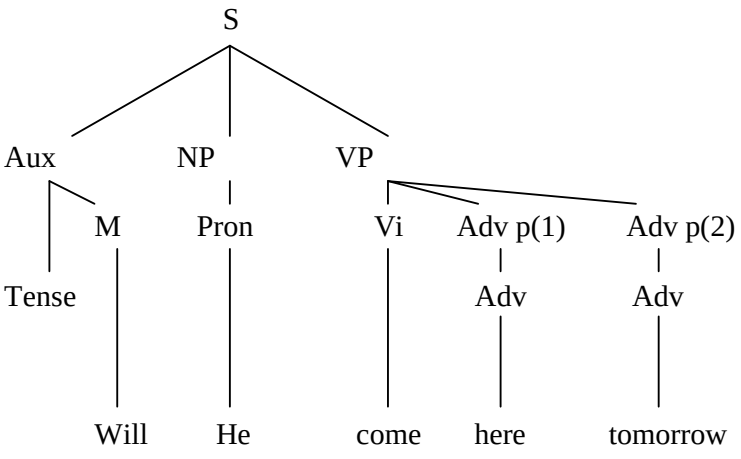


The term “daughter node” and “sister node” are used in transformational rules, which provide directions for moving constituents in the deep structure.

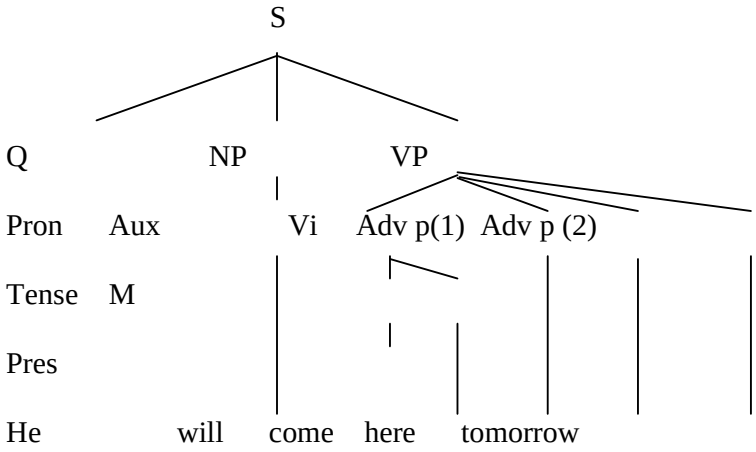
Lynn (1999:11) said that the generative grammar of the 1970s exploited tree diagram in which the subject (called the NP for noun phrase) branches left and the predicate (called the VP for verb phrase) branches right. S stand for sentence. The following graphic says that every sentence contains an NP and a VP, in other words, a subject and a predicate.

Tree diagram has two ways to analyze a sentence by using surface structure and deep structure. Both of them have meaning each other. Bornstein (1977:37) said that a deep structure that represent the meaning and a surface structure that represent the sound.

Will he come here tomorrow? (Surface structure) ⟶ based on the form



Will he come here tomorrow? (Deep structure) ⟶ based on the meaning



Bornstein (1977:37) said that deep structure and surface structures are produced by two types of rules. Phrase structures rules generate the sentences that are found in the deep structure. Transformational rules change around these sentences, making them into surface structure.

2.4 Magazine

Publication issued periodically, containing, miscellaneous editorial pieces, such as articles, short stories, interviews, photographic issues, of either a specifie or general nature. Noted for their superior production quality, magazines are sold by subscription and at newsstands. They usually obtain the bulk of their revenue from the sale of advertising space.

Paper-covered (usually weekly or monthly, and illustrated) periodical, with stories, articles, etc by various writers (Oxford Learner's Dictionary).

A collection of articles and short stories. Some magazines have a smaller readership but are considered important because they are respected and have a role in forming opinion (Oxford Guide to British and American Culture).

2.5 Kangguru Magazine

Kangguru Magazine is an English Magazine that comes from Australia. It is distributed free without any payment In Indonesia. In Kangguru magazine there are many rubrics, such as *contents: welcome letter from Kelvin, Listener's letters, English idioms, technology and inventions, Wow Wow Whiz, Ausaid in Indonesia, the world around us, Oz-Indo connections, Kang guru connection club, Kang Guru in the classroom, Entertainment.*

Kang Guru's logo represents the most commonly found Kangaroos, often called Big Red, and the green kangaroo. Kang Guru Magazines are free and should not be sold for profit. Kangguru magazine come from Australia. Bali become main office in Indonesia to distribute the magazine. Kangguru magazine also have Radio station. Kangguru Radio English is broadcast throughout Indonesia on over 100 RRI & private radio station. There are 25 provinces that is used to broadcast Kang Guru Radio English such as Bali, Bangka Belitung, Bengkulu, D.I. Yogyakarta, DKI Jakarta Raya, Gorontalo, Jambi, West java, Central Java, Lampung, East Java, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Maluku, Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD), West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), Papua, Riau, South Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, West Sumatera, South Sumatera, North Sumatera.

2.6 Kangguru Magazine Rubrics

Here the researcher uses Kangguru magazine on June 2006 and he takes all entertainment rubrics as his analysis. Kangguru Magazine have many rubrics,

here are the rubrics in Kangguru Magazine on June 2006: *Listeners' letters, Idioms Inggris, Technology and Inventations, fabulous Inventations, Wow Wow Whiz, AusAID in Indonesia, The World Around Us, Oz-Indo Connections, Kangguru Connection Club, Kangguru in The Classroom, Entertainment-Dewi Lestari, Anggun, and Tommy Tjokro, Different Pond Different Fish, Kangguru Radio Schedules.*

2.7 Previous Study

Actually the previous researchers have already conducted the study in the same field, such as Nani Triana Sari (2006) who conduct her study on analyzing Westlifes's Song Lyrics by using tree diagram. In his analysis, she found the seventeen forms of sentence patterns of the three songs (Fool again, What I want is what I've got, More than words). In analyzing the data, the researcher founds that form the samples of the data are appears substandard English words, such as *Cause, Gonna, and I've*. Then after the researcher analyze the data, he founds seventeen sentence patterns in analyzing Westlife's songs as the sample of this thesis. The seventeen of the sentence patterns are presented as follows: 1) S consist of NP + VP 2) S consist of THAT + NP + VP, 3) S consist of CONJ + NP + VP, 4) S consist of ADV P + NP + VP, 5) AUX consist of TENSE (PRES) + M (WILL) + NOT, 6) AUX consist of TENSE (PRES) + HAVE TO, 7) AUX consist of TENSE (PRES) + HAVE + BEEN, 8) AUX consist of TENSE (PAST) + M (SHOULD) + HAVE, 9) AUX consist of TENSE (PAST) M (WOULD) + NOT, 10) VP consist of AUX + BE + PRED, 11) VP consist of AUX + BE + NOT + PRED, 12) VP consist of ADV + VT + NP, 13) VP consist of AUX + BE + NP,

14) VP consist of AUX + Vi + NP, 15) VP consist of AUX + Vt + ADV P, 16) VP consist of AUX + Vt + PP, 17) VP consist of AUX + Vt + NP.

Siti Subaidah Trias Miningrum (2003) in her thesis entitled “A Syntactic Analysis on Edgar Allan Poes’s Poems Based on the Theory of Diane Bornstein”. She found 24 rules of sentence patterns. A prepositional phrase consists of preposition plus a noun phrase is the most common rules that are found in the poems. There are also other common patterns, a sentence consist of noun phrase plus verb phrase, a noun phrase consist of noun phrase plus prepositional phrase and a noun phrase consist of noun phrase plus sentence.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses about the research method of the study. It relates to research design, data sources, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The design of this study is descriptive qualitative method. It is called qualitative because the data are in the forms of words of written language rather than number, and are taken in natural setting. This study is called descriptive because the data of this study are explained descriptively. The data are analyzed and interpreted based on Bornstein's theory of tree diagrams as stated in her book entitled "An Introduction to Transformational Grammar".

3.2 Data Source

The data source of this study is Kangguru Magazine while the data of this study is all rubrics in Kangguru Magazine. The researcher focuses on sentence analysis in Kangguru Magazine by using Diane Bornstein's Tree Diagram Theory Because there are many students who read Kangguru magazine, the researcher decide to analyze the structure of the sentence by using theory of tree diagrams to make easier understanding the structure of the sentence.

3.3 Research Instrument

Research instrument is very important to obtain the result of the study. It is a set of methods, which is used to collect the data. In this study the researcher is the key instrument of this research since it is the researcher himself who observes the research, obtains the data and analyzes them as well.

3.4 Data Collection

To collect the data, the researcher does the following steps. *First,* reading all rubrics in Kangguru Magazine and selecting the sentences in simple sentences (simple present) active voice which are focused in affirmative (positive) sentences in each rubric randomly.

Second, arranging the sentences that want to be analyzed. Here the researcher writes down the sentences and divides into three groups: simple present, verbal and nominal sentences. After knowing the position of the sentences in simple present, the researcher divides simple present sentences into two groups: nominal and verbal sentences.

3.5 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, several steps were done, as follows: *First,* writing down the sentences in simple present, verbal and nominal on Entertainment Rubric in Kangguru Magazine.

Second, analyzing the sentences based on the syntactic analysis using Diane Bornstein's Tree Diagram Theory. The researcher analyzed all of the sentences in simple present, verbal and nominal to know the position of the

sentences as noun phrase, verb phrase and also the position of each word as noun, pronoun, adjective, adverb, preposition, etc.

Third, describing the diagrams. After knowing the position of the sentences as noun phrase and verb phrase and the position of words as noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, preposition, etc, the researcher explained all sentences and word by using Tree diagram.

Fourth, after all sentences had been analyzed by using tree diagram, the researcher mentioned the rule of the sentence pattern in each sentence in simple present, verbal and nominal sentences and also explained the sentence pattern in a paragraph. *Finally,* concluding the result of analysis of the sentences in the form of phrase structures rules.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter the researcher describes the syntactic patterns of simple sentence (simple present) only in affirmative sentence using theory of tree diagram proposed by Diane Bornstein as stated in her book entitled "An Introduction to Transformational Grammar". This sentence selected from Kangguru magazine June 2006 edition.

This chapter is divided into two sections: (1) data presentation, and (2) result of analysis and discussion. The detail explanation can be seen as follows:

4.1. Data Presentation

Before analyzing the data, the researcher collects the data by selecting simple sentence (simple present) from the data source, Kangguru magazine. The researcher finds 31 simple present sentences in his data. He divided simple present sentences into two categories: verbal and nominal sentence.

4.1.1. Simple Present

There are thirty one sentences in simple present; there are twenty sentences in verbal sentences and eleven in nominal sentences, the discussion of each sentence stated above can be described as follows:

1. Plastics bags are great
2. These new plastics are ready
3. The sugar glider is a marsupial
4. It is a quick animal
5. Alistair is in east java
6. Student motivation are important

7. Anggun is a superstar
8. She is a singer
9. Dewi is also a guest speaker
10. The canteen is far away
11. Computers are too expensive
12. You need to get a patent
13. The toll road uses a foundation construction
14. Chery Reid works in Pondok Pesantren Sunan derajat
15. He really knows
16. He conducts reguler student
17. Anggun writes songs
18. He moves to Indonesia
19. Tommy works for Metro News
20. He listens to the radio
21. Dewi lives in Bandung
22. Shanty loves the song
23. I keep an eye
24. Cheryl now works for KGRE
25. I usually go to petrol station
26. It gives us to the machine
27. I read the instruction
28. KGRE uses the latest technology
29. I only stay at home
30. It makes drinks cold
31. It makes clean

***4.1.1.1. Nominal sentences**:*

1. Plastics bags are great
2. These new plastics are ready
3. The sugar glider is a marsupial
4. It is a quick animal
5. Alistair is in East Java
6. Student motivation are important
7. Anggun is a superstar
8. She is a singer
9. Dewi is also a guest speaker
10. The canteen is far away
11. Computers are too expensive

4.1.1.2. Verbal Sentences:

1. You need to get a patent
2. The toll road uses a foundation construction
3. Chery Reid works in Pondok Pesantren Sunan derajat
4. He really knows
5. He conducts reguler student
6. Anggun writes songs
7. He moves to Indonesia
8. Tommy works for Metro News
9. He listens to the radio
10. Dewi lives in Bandung

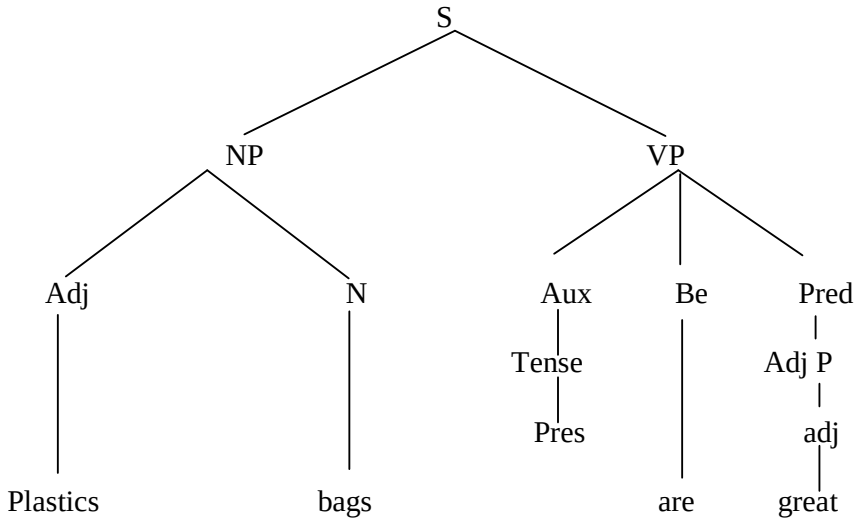
11. Shanty loves the song
12. I keep an eye
13. Cheryl now works for KGRE
14. I usually go to petrol station
15. It gives us to the machine
16. I read the instruction
17. KGRE uses the latest technology
18. I only stay at home
19. It makes drink cold
20. It makes clean

4.2. Result of analysis and discussion

In this section, the researcher analyzes and describes the syntactic patterns of the simple present in nominal and verbal sentence active voice focus on affirmative sentence used in Kangguru magazine using theory of tree diagram proposed by Diane Bornstein, as follows:

4.2.1. Simple Present sentence

1. Plastics bags are great.



Plastics bags are great

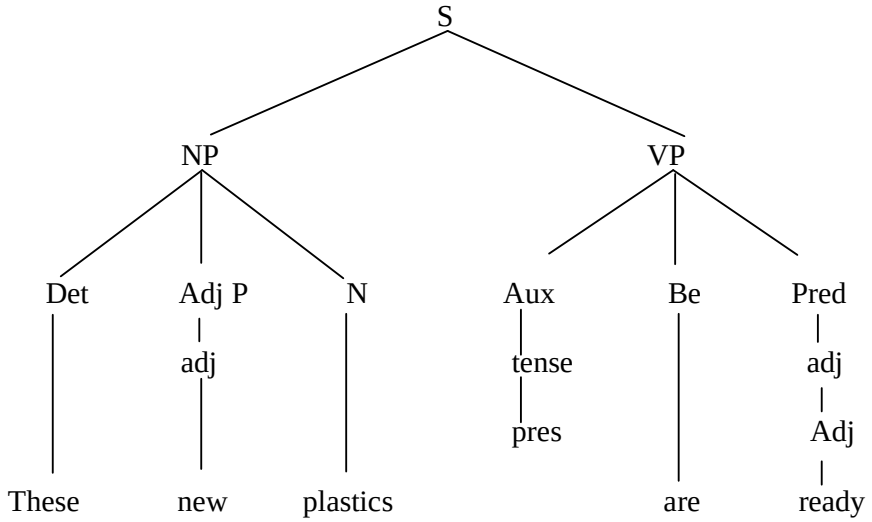
The formula of Diagram : S ⟶ NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP ⟶ ADJ + N; VP⟶ AUX + BE + PRED;

AUX ⟶ TENSE (present); V ⟶ BE (are); PRED ⟶ ADJ P

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*Plastics bags are big*) consist of NP (*plastics bags*) followed by VP (*are great*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of noun (*bags*) and adjective (*plastics*). The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Be (*are*) and predicate (*great*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*present*), while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*great*). The noun phrase of the predicate consists of adjective (*great*).

2. These new plastics are ready.



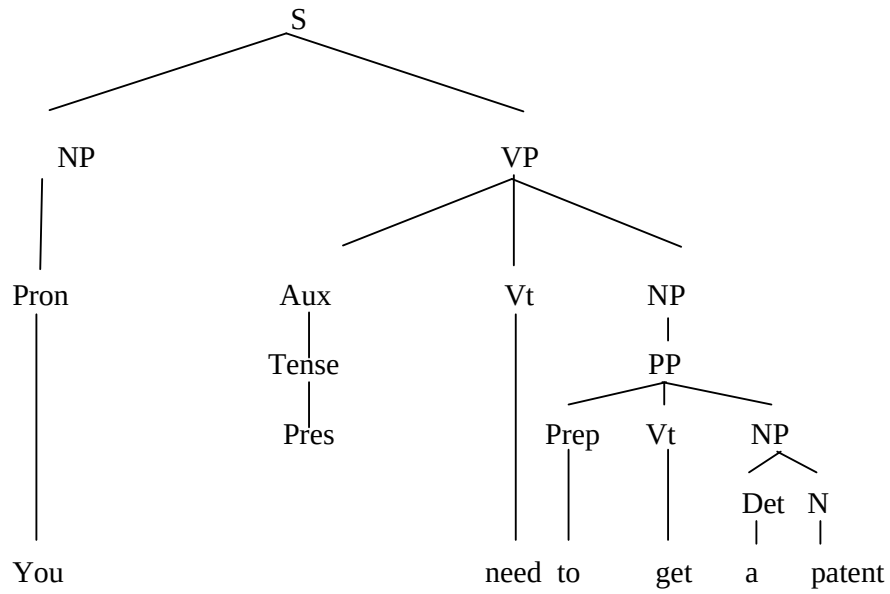
These new plastics are ready

The formula of diagram : S ⟶ NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP ⟶ DET + ADJ P + N; VP ⟶ AUX + BE + PRED; AUX ⟶ TENSE (pres); V ⟶ BE (are); PRED ⟶ ADJ P

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*these new plastics are red*) consist of NP (*these new plastics)* followed by VP (*are ready*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of determiner (*these*), adjective (*new*) and noun (*plastics*). The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consist of auxiliary followed by Be (*are*) and predicate (*ready*). The auxiliary consists of Tense (*simple present*), while the predicate consists of adjective phrase (*ready*). The adjective phrase of the predicate consists of adjective (*ready*).

3. You need to get a patent.



You need to get a patent

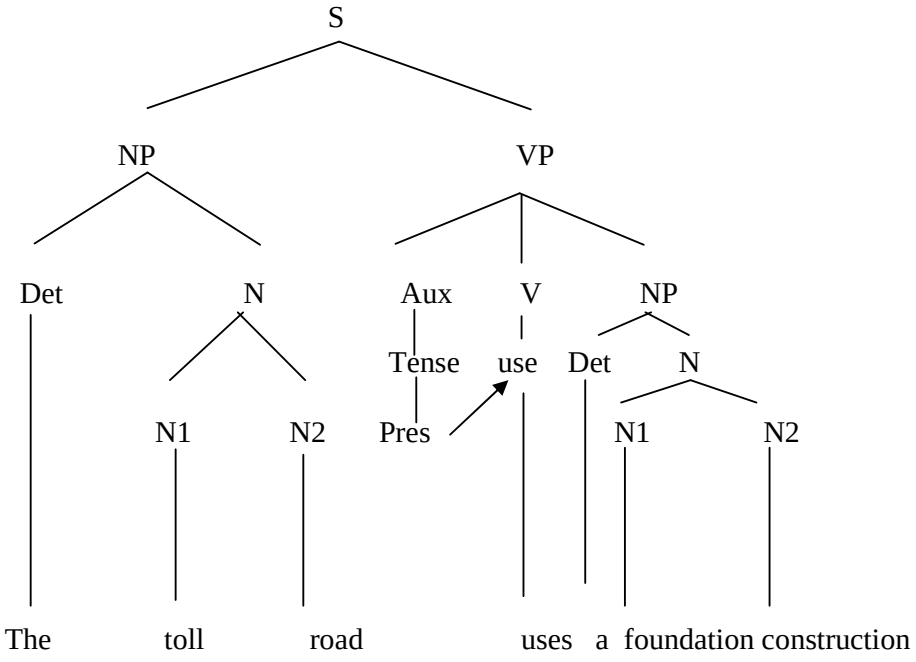
The formula of diagram : S ⟶ NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP ⟶ PRON; VP ⟶ AUX + Vt + NP;

AUX ⟶ TENSE (pres); V ⟶Vt; NP ⟶ PP; PP ⟶ PREP + Vt + NP (det + n)

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*you need to get a patent*) consist of noun phrase (*you)* followed by VP (*need to get a patent*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun (*you*). The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vt (*need*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present*), while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*to get a patent*). The noun phrase of the predicate consists of prepositional phrase. The prepositional phrase consists of preposition (*to*), Verb transitive (*get*), and noun phrase consist of determiner (*a*) followed by noun (*patent*).

4. The toll road uses a foundation construction.



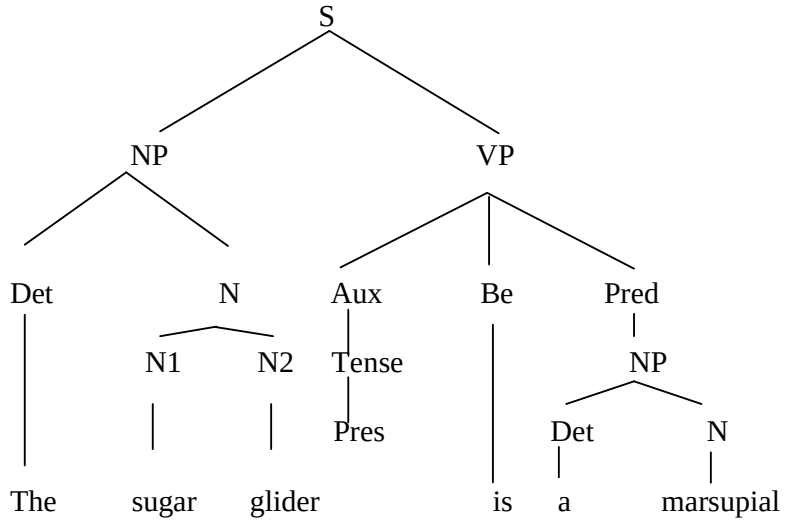
The toll road uses a foundation construction

The formula of diagram : S ⟶ NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP ⟶ DET + N (n1 + n2); VP ⟶ AUX + V + NP; AUX ⟶ TENSE (present); V ⟶ Vt; NP ⟶ DET + N (H + M)

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*the toll road uses a foundation construction*) consist of noun phrase (*the toll road)* followed by verb phrase (*uses a foundation construction*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of determiner (*the*) followed by noun 1 (*toll*) and noun 2 (*road*). The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vt (*use*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present*), while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*a foundation construction*). The noun phrase of the predicate consists of determiner (*a*) followed by noun 1 (*foundation*) and noun 2 (*construction*).

5. The sugar glider is a marsupial.



The sugar glider is a marsupial

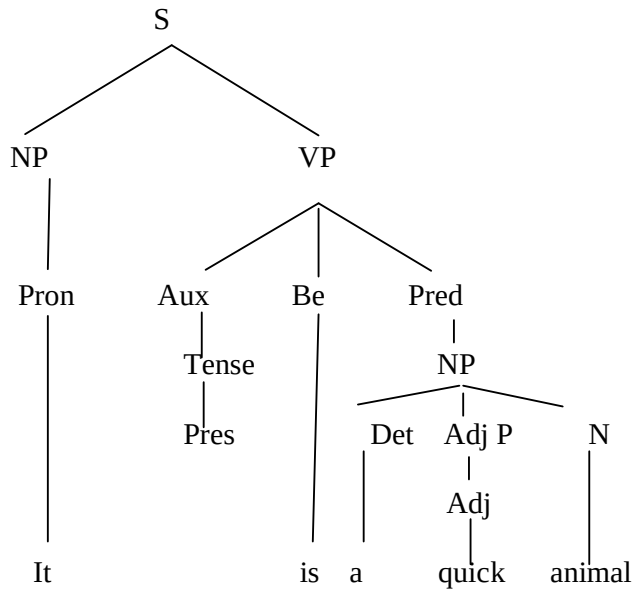
The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → DET + N; VP → AUX + BE + PRED;

AUX → TENSE (present); V → BE (is); PRED → NP (det + n)

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*the sugar glider is a marsupial*) consist of noun phrase (*the sugar glider)* followed by verb phrase (*is a marsupial*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of determiner (*the*) followed by noun1 (*sugar*) and noun2 (*glider*). The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Be (*is*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present*), while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*a marsupial*). The noun phrase of the predicate consists of determiner (*a*) followed by noun (*marsupial*).

6. It is a quick animal.



It is a quick animal

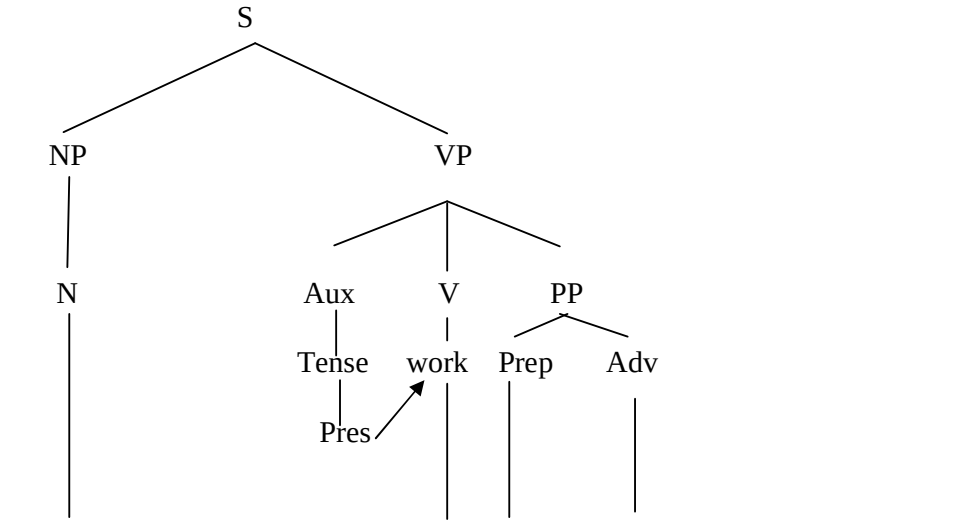
The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattren of the sentence : NP→ PRON; VP → AUX + BE + PRED;

AUX→ TENSE (present); V→ BE (is); PRED → NP (det + Adj P + n)

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*it is a quick animal*) consist of noun phrase (*it)* followed by verb phrase (*is a quick animal*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun (*it*). The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Be (*is*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present*), while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*a quick animal*). The noun phrase of the predicate consists of determiner (*a*) followed by adjective (*quick*) and noun (*animal*).

7. Chery Reid works in Pondok Pesantren Sunan derajat.



Chery reid works in Pondok Pesantren Sunan Derajat

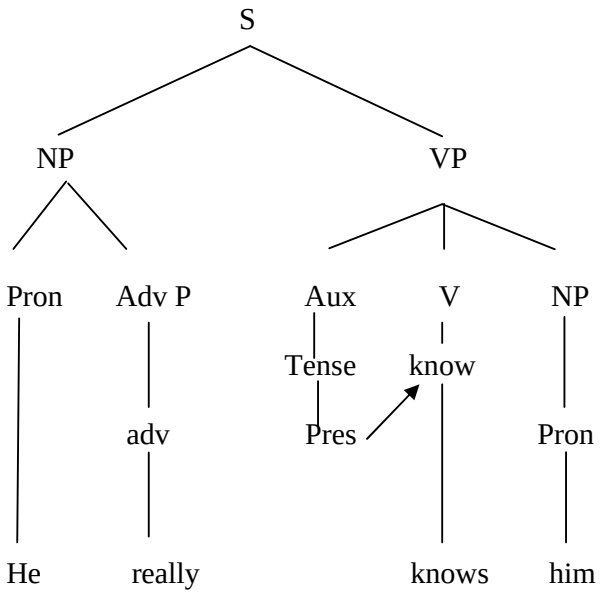
The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → NOUN; VP → AUX + V + PP;

AUX → TENSE (present); V → Vi (works); PP → PREP + ADV

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*chery reid works in pondok pesantren sunan derajat*) consist of noun phrase (*chery reid)* followed by verb phrase (*works in pondok pesantren in sunan derajat*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of proper noun (*chery reid).* The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vi (*works*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present*), while the predicate consist of preposition (*in*) and adverb (*pondok pesantren sunan derajat*). The preposition phrase of the predicate consists of preposition (*in*) and adverb (*pondok pesantren sunan derajat*)

8. He really knows him.



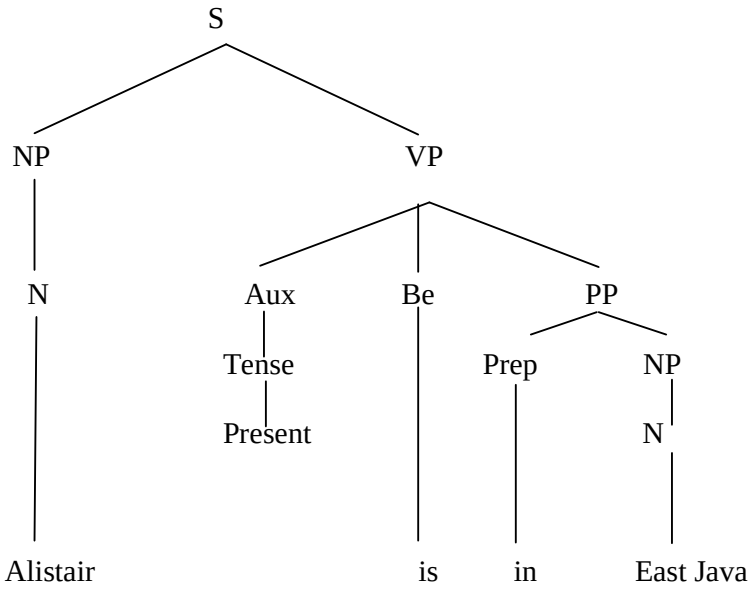
He really knows him

The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → PRON + ADV P; VP → AUX + V + NP; AUX → TENSE (past); V → Vi (knows); NP → PRON

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*he really knows* him) consists of noun phrase (*he really)* followed by verb phrase (*know* him). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun (*he)* and adverb (*really*). The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vt (*know*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present*), while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*him).* The noun phrase of predicate consists of pronoun (*him*).

9. Alistair is in East Java.



Alistair is in East Java

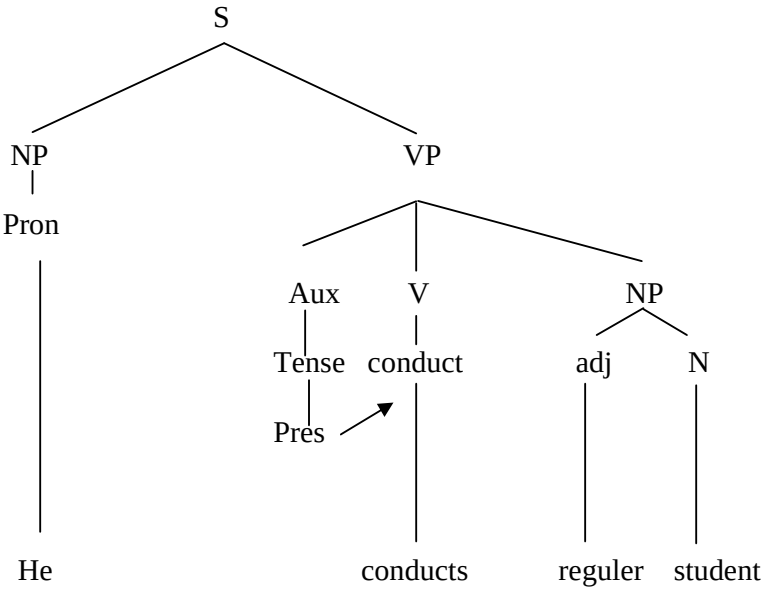
The formula of diagram : S ⟶ NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP ⟶ NOUN; VP⟶ AUX + V + PP;

AUX ⟶ TENSE (present); V ⟶ BE (is); PP ⟶ PREP + NP (n)

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*Alistair is in east java*) consists of noun phrase (*Alistair)* followed by verb phrase (*is in east java*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of noun (*Alistair)*. The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Be (*is*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present*), while the predicate consist of prepositional phrase (*in east java*). The prepostional phrase of predicate consists of preposition (*in)* followed by noun (*east java*).

10. He conducts reguler student.



He conducts reguler student

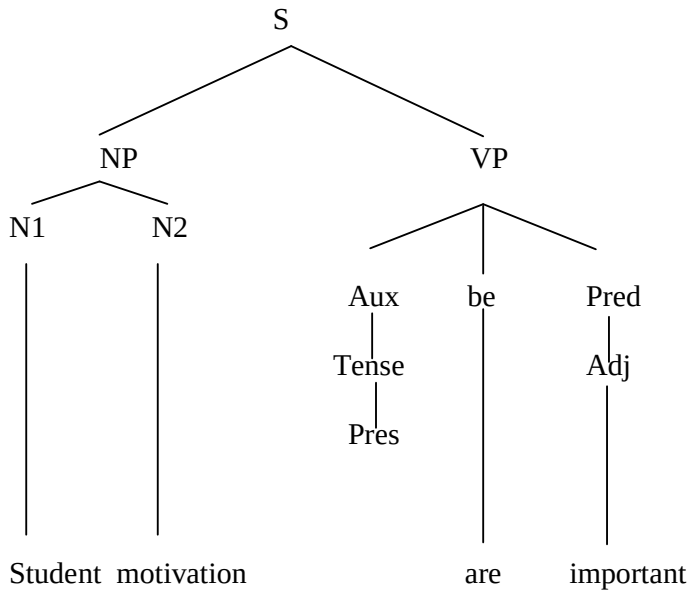
The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → PRON; VP → AUX + V + ADJ P + NP;

AUX → TENSE (present); V → Vt; NP → ADJ + N

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*he conduct regular student*) consists of noun phrase (*he)* followed by verb phrase (*conducts regular student*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun (*he)*. The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vt (*conducts*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consis of noun phrase (*regular student*). The noun phrase of predicate consists of adjective (*reguler)* and noun (*student*).

11. Student motivation are important.



Student motivations are important

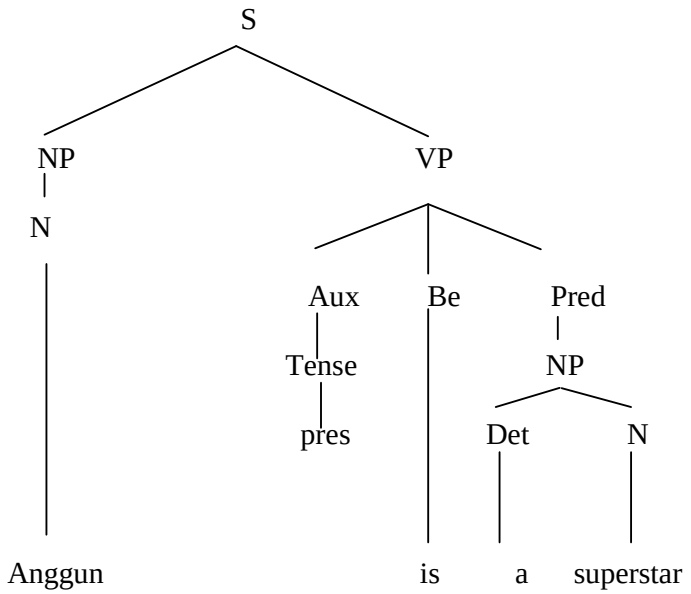
The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → N1 + N2; VP → AUX + BE + ADJ P;

AUX → TENSE (present); V → BE (are); PRED → ADJ

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*student motivations are important*) consists of noun phrase (*student motivation)* followed by verb phrase (*are important*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of noun2 (*motivation)* and noun1 (*student*). The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Be (*are*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of adjective phrase (*important*). The adjectiv phrase of predicate consists of adjective (*important).*

12. Anggun is a superstar.



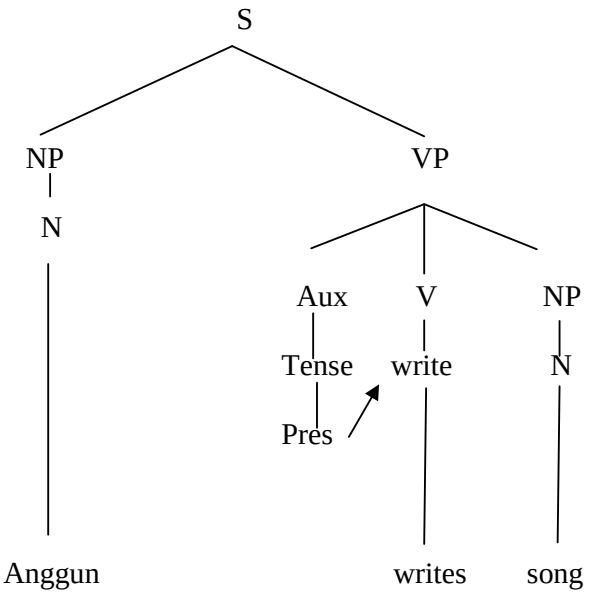
Anggun is a superstar

The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → N; VP → AUX + BE + NP; AUX → TENSE (present); V → BE; PRED → NP (det + n)

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*Anggun is a superstar*) consists of noun phrase (*anggun)* followed by verb phrase (*is a superstar*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of proper noun (*anggun)*. The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Be (*is*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple past)*, while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*a superstar*). The noun phrase of predicate consists of determiner (*a)* followed by noun (*superstar*).

13. Anggun writes songs.



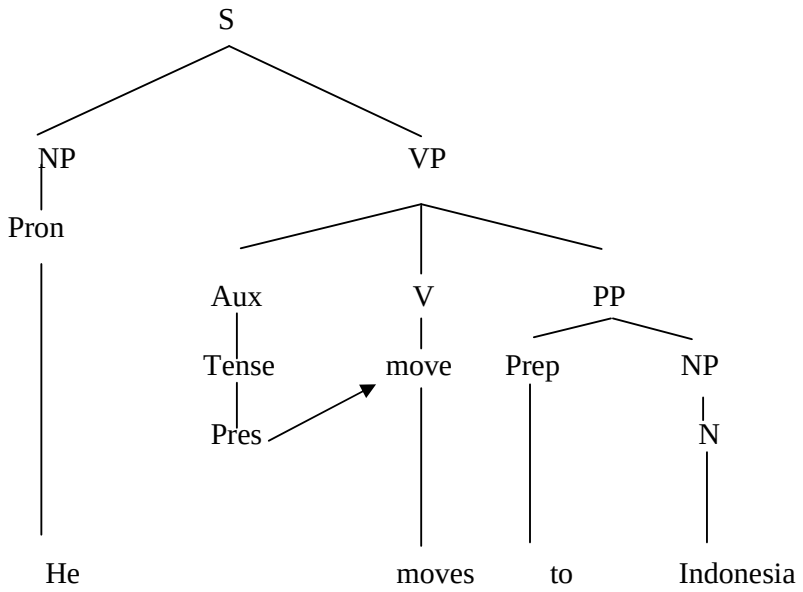
Anggun writes song

The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → N; VP → AUX + V + NP; AUX → TENSE (present); V → Vt; NP → N

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*Anggun writes song*) consists of noun phrase (*anggun)* followed by verb phrase (*writes song*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of proper noun (*anggun)*. The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vt (*writes*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present)*, while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*somg*). The noun phrase of predicate consists of noun (*song).*

14. He moves to Indonesia.



He moves to Indonesia

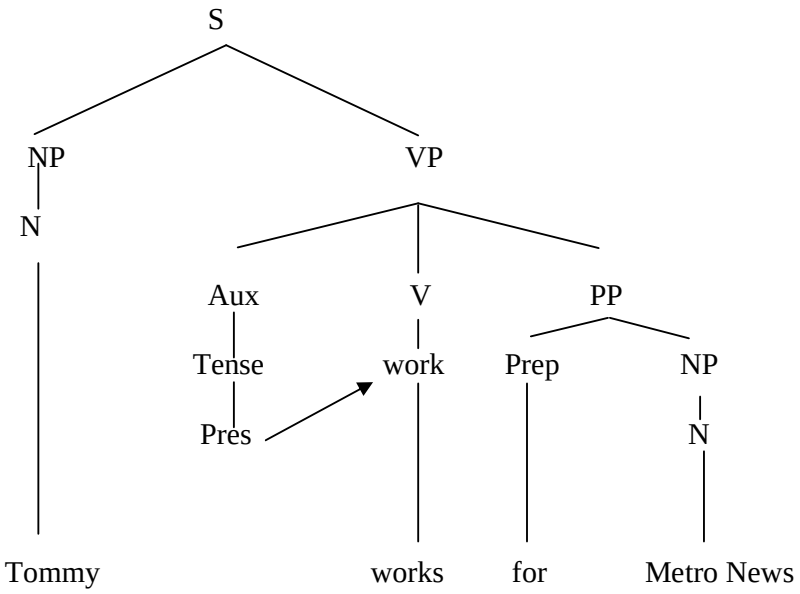
The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → PRON; VP → AUX + V + ADV P;

AUX → TENSE (pres); V → Vt; PP → PREP + NP (n)

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*he moves to Indonesia*) consists of noun phrase (*he)* followed by verb phrase (*moves to Indonesia*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun (*he).*The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vt (*moves*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of prepositional phrase (*to Indonesia).* The prepositional phrase of predicate consists of preposition (*to)* followed by noun (*Indonesia*).

15. Tommy works for Metro News.



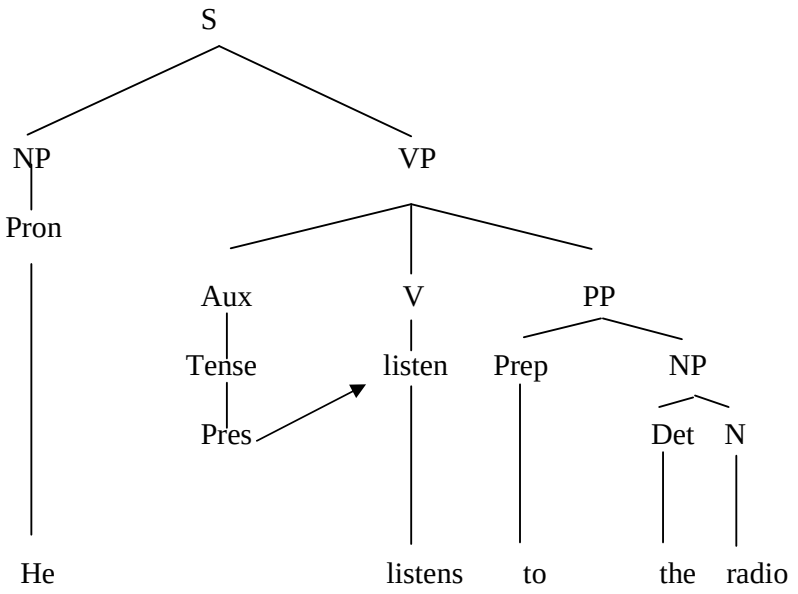
Tommy works for Metro News

The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → N; VP → AUX + V + PP; AUX → TENSE (pres); V → Vi; PP → PREP + NP (n)

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*tommy works for metro tv*) consists of noun phrase (*tommy)* followed by verb phrase (*works for metro tv*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of proper noun (*tommy).*The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vi (*works*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of prepositional phrase (*for metro tv).* The prepositional phrase of predicate consists of preposition (*for)* followed by noun (*metro tv*).

16. He listens to the radio.



He listens to the radio

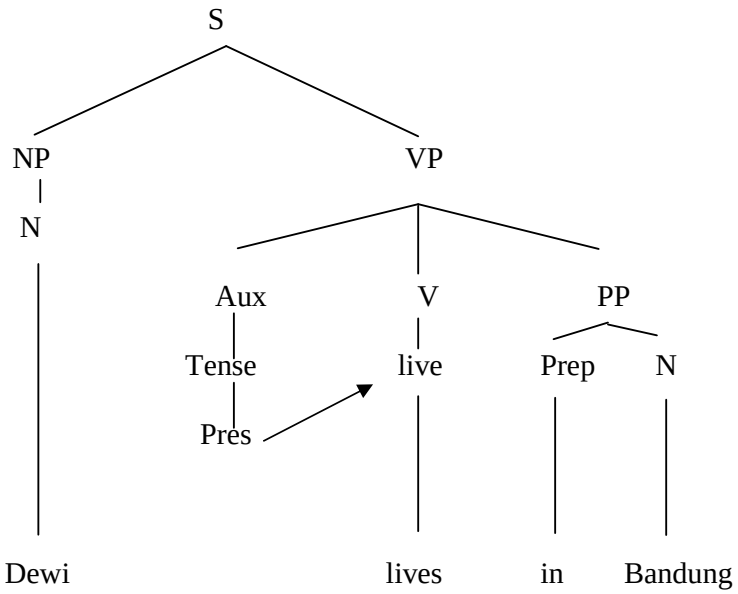
The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → PRON; VP → AUX + V + PP;

AUX → TENSE (pres); V → Vt; PP → PREP + NP (det + n)

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*he listens to the radio*) consists of noun phrase (*he)* followed by verb phrase (*listens to the radio*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun (*he).*The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vi (*listens*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of prepositional phrase (*to the radio).* The prepositional phrase of predicate consists of preposition (*to)* followed by determiner (*the*) and noun (*radio*).

17. Dewi lives in Bandung.



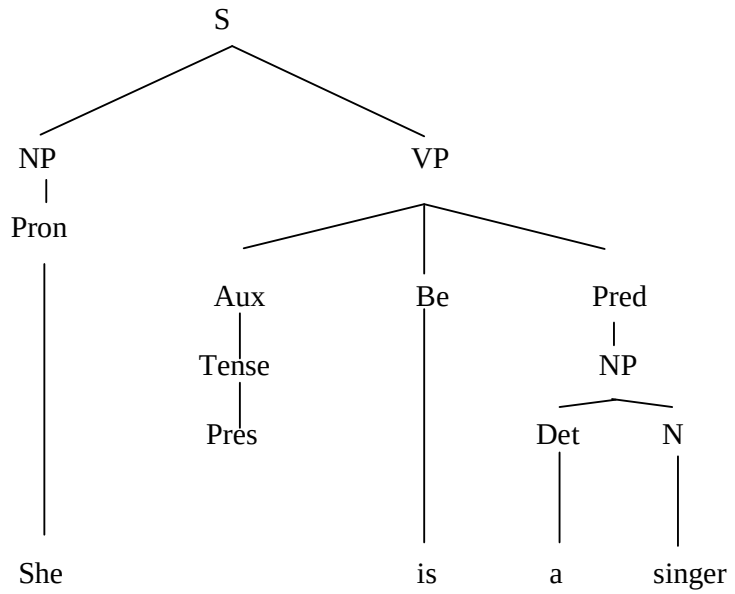
Dewi lives in Bandung

The formula of digram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → N; VP → AUX + V + PP; AUX → TENSE (present); V → Vi; PP → PREP + N

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*dewi lives in bandung*) consists of noun phrase (*dewi)* followed by verb phrase (*lives in bandung*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of noun (*dewi).*The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vi (*lives*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of prepositional phrase (*in bandung).* The prepositional phrase of predicate consists of preposition (*in)* followed by noun (*Bandung*).

18. She is a singer.



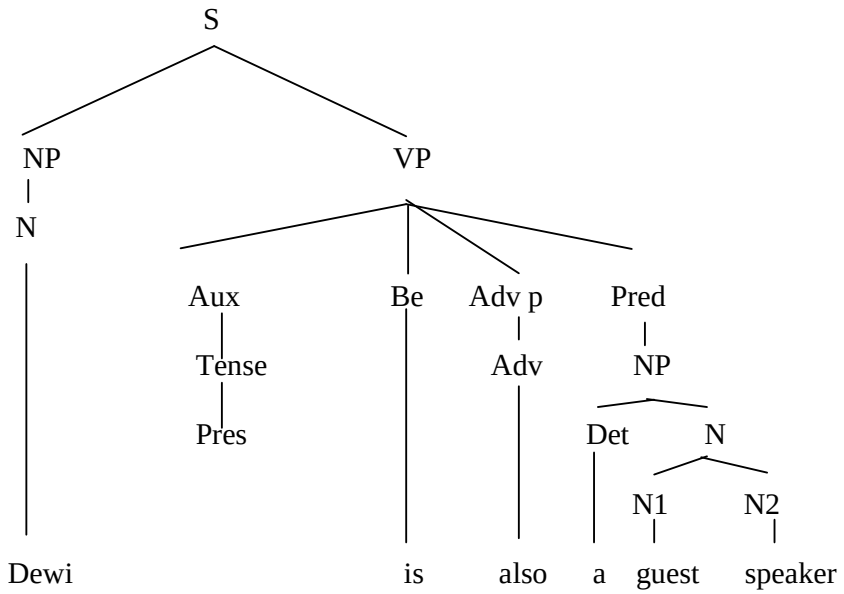
She is a singer

The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → PRONOUN; VP → AUX + BE + PRED; AUX → TENSE (present); V → BE; PRED → NP (det + n)

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*she is a singer*) consists of noun phrase (*she)* followed by verb phrase (*is a singer*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun (*she).*The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Be (*is*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*a singer).* The noun phrase of predicate consists of determiner (*a)* followed by noun (*singer*).

19. Dewi is also a guest speaker.



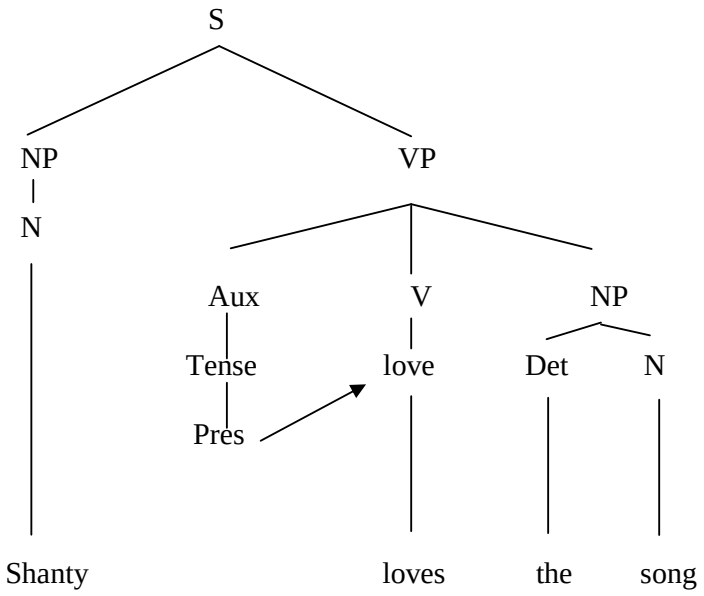
Dewi is also a guest speaker

The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → N; VP → AUX + BE + ADV P + PRED; AUX → TENSE (present); V → BE; ADV P → ADV; PRED → NP (det + n)

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*Dewi is also a guest speaker*) consists of noun phrase (*Dewi)* followed by verb phrase (*is also a guest speaker*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of Noun (*Dewi).*The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Be (*is*) and adverb (*also*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*a guest speaker).* The noun phrase of predicate consists of determiner (*a)* followed by noun1 (*guest*) and noun2 (*speaker*).

20. Shanty loves the song.



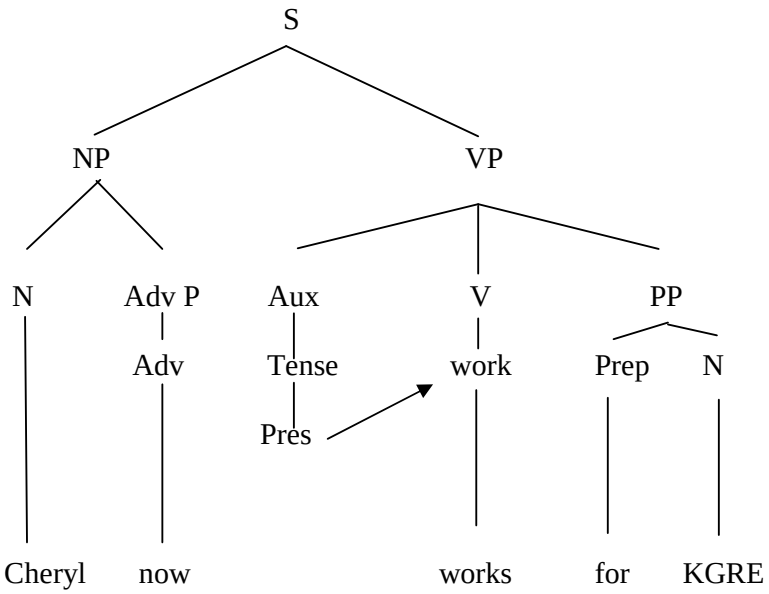
Shanty loves the song

The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → N; VP → AUX + V + NP; AUX → TENSE (present); V → Vt; NP → DET + N

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*shanty loves the song*) consists of noun phrase (*shanty)* followed by verb phrase (*loves the song*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of proper noun (*shanty).*The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vt (*loves*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*the song).* The noun phrase of predicate consists of determiner (*the)* followed by noun (*song*).

21. Cheryl now works for KGRE.



Cheryl now works for KGRE

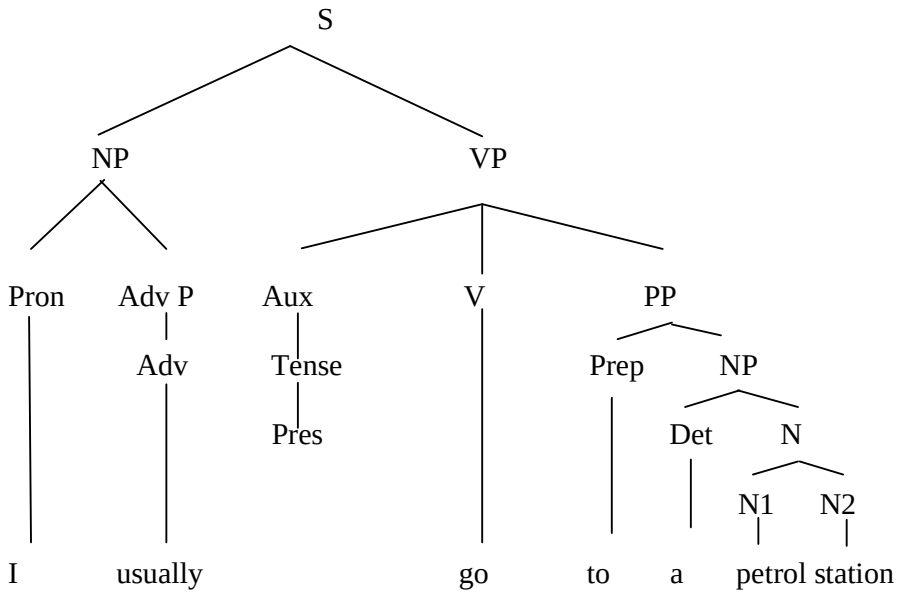
The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sntence : NP → N + ADV P; VP → AUX + V + PP;

AUX → TENSE (present); V → Vi; PP → PREP + N

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*Cheryl now works for KGRE*) consists of noun phrase (*Cheryl now)* followed by verb phrase (*works for KGRE*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of proper noun (*cheryl).*The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vi (*works*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of prepositional phrase (*for KGRE).* The noun phrase of predicate consists of determiner (*for)* followed by noun (*KGRE*).

22. I usually go to a petrol station.



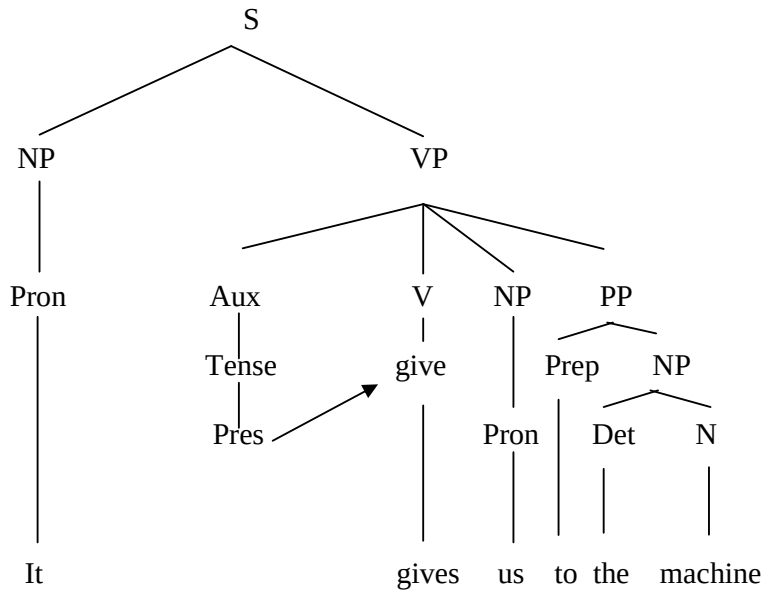
I usually go to a petrol station

The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → PRON + ADV P; VP → AUX + V + PP; AUX → TENSE (present); V → Vi; PP → PREP + NP (det + n)

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*I usually go to a petrol station*) consists of noun phrase (*I usually)* followed by verb phrase (*go to petrol station*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun (*I)* and adverb (*usually*).The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vi (*go*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of prepositional phrase (*to a petrol station).* The prepositional phrase of predicate consists of preposition (*to)* and determiner (*a*) followed by noun1 (*petrol*) and noun2 (*station*).

23. It gives us to the machine.



It gives us to the machine

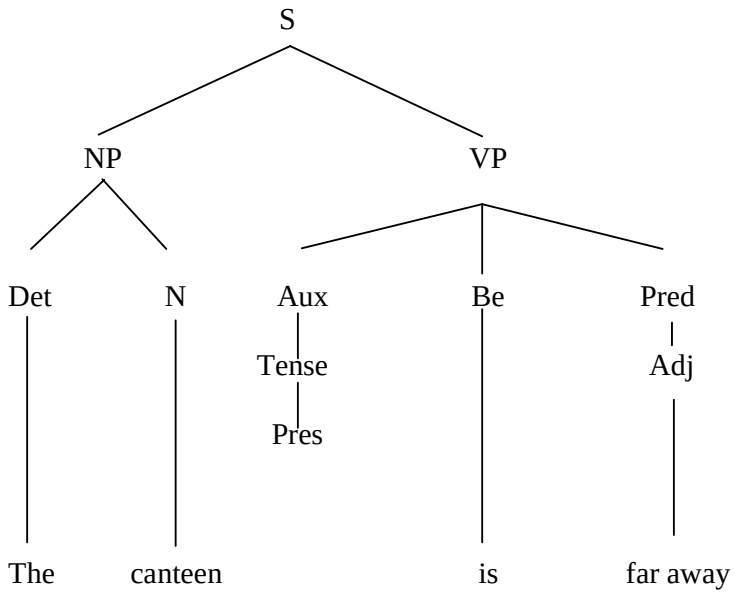
The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → PRON; VP → AUX + V + NP + PP;

AUX → TENSE (present); NP → PRON; PP → PREP + NP (det + n)

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*it gives us to the machine*) consists of noun phrase (*it)* followed by verb phrase (*gives us to the machine*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun (*it).*The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vt (*go*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*to a petrol station)* and the prepositional phrase consist of preposition (*to*) and determiner (*the*) followed by noun (*machine*).

24. The canteen is far away.



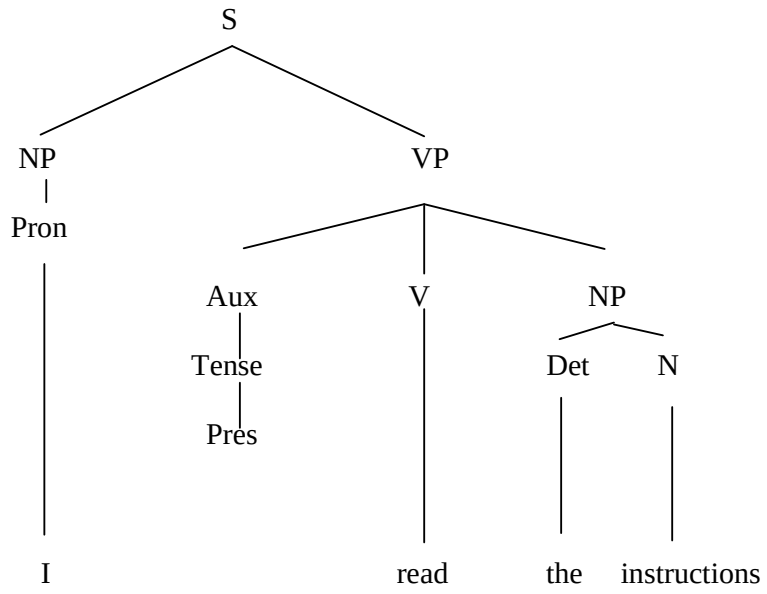
The canteen is far away

The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → DET + N; VP → AUX + BE + PRED; AUX → TENSE (present); BE → IS; PRED → ADJ

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*the canteen is far away*) consists of noun phrase (*the canteen)* followed by verb phrase (*is far away*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of determiner (*the)* followed by noun (canteen).The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Be (*is*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of adjective phrase (*far away)* and the adjective phrase consist of adjective (*far away*).

25. I read the instruction.



I read the instructions

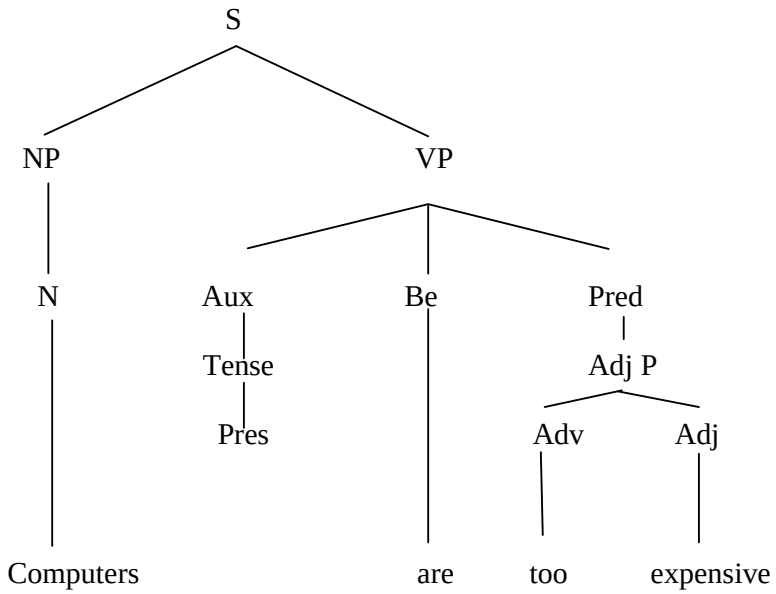
The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → PRON; VP → AUX + V + NP;

AUX → TENSE (present); V → Vt; NP → DET + N

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*I read the instruction*) consists of noun phrase (*I)* followed by verb phrase (*read the instruction*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun (*I).*The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vt (*read*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*the instructions)* and the noun phrase consist of determiner (*the*) followed by noun (*instruction*).

26. Computers are too expensive.



Computers are too expensive

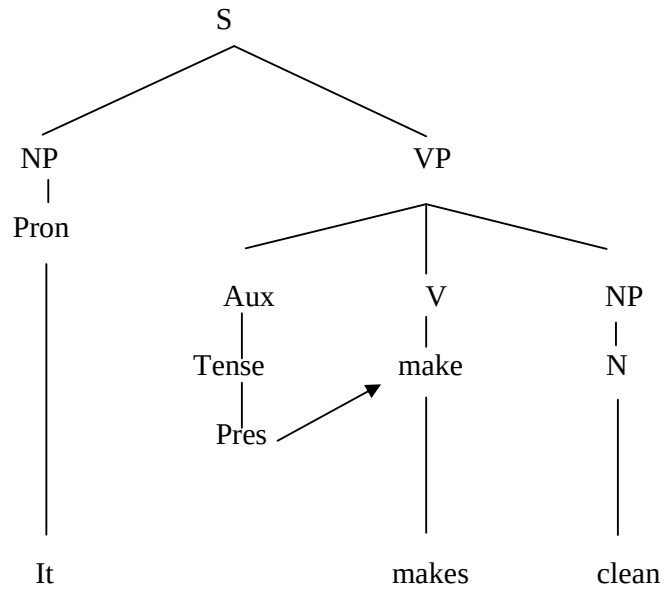
The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → N; VP → AUX + BE + PRED;

AUX → TENSE (present); BE → ARE; PRED → ADJ P (adv + adj)

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*computers are too expensive*) consists of noun phrase (*computers)* followed by verb phrase (*are too expensive*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of noun (*computers).*The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Be (*are*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of adjective phrase (*too expensive).* The adjective phrase consist of adverb (*too*) followed by adjective (*expensive*)

27. It makes clean.



It makes clean

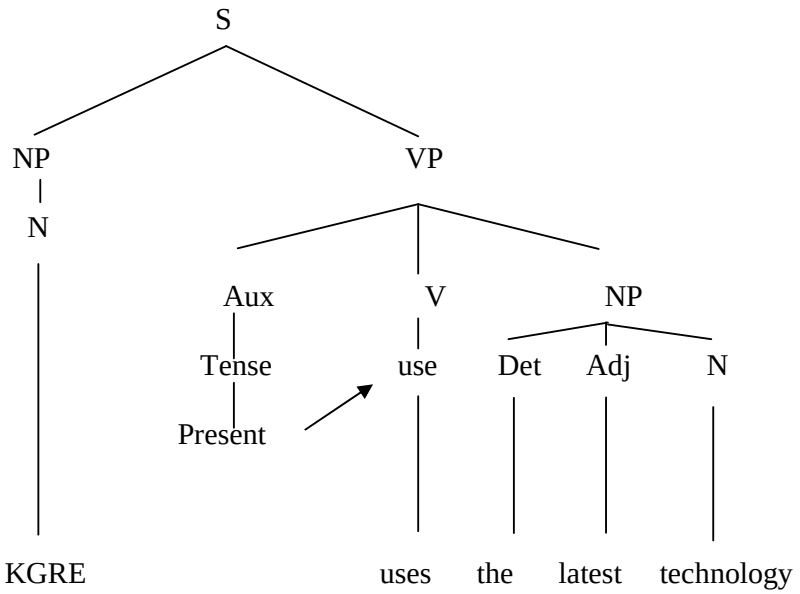
The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → PRON; VP → AUX + V + NP;

AUX → TENSE (present); V → Vt; NP → N

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*It makes clean*) consists of noun phrase (*It)* followed by verb phrase (*makes clean*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun (*It).*The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vt (*makes*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*clean).* The noun phrase consists of noun (*clean*).

28. KGRE uses the latest technology.



KGRE uses the latest technology

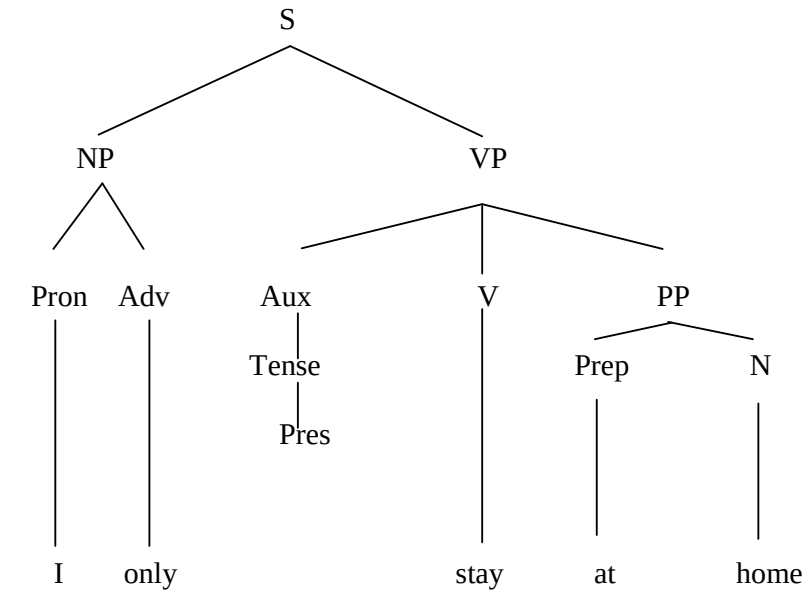
The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → NOUN; VP → AUX + V + NP;

AUX → TENSE (present); NP → DET + ADJECTIVE + NOUN

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*KGRE uses the latest technology*) consists of noun phrase (*KGRE)* followed by verb phrase (*uses the latest technology*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of noun (*KGRE).*The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vt (*uses*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present)*, while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*the latest technology).* The noun phrase consists of determiner (the) followed by adjective (*latest*) and noun (*technology*).

29. I only stay at home.



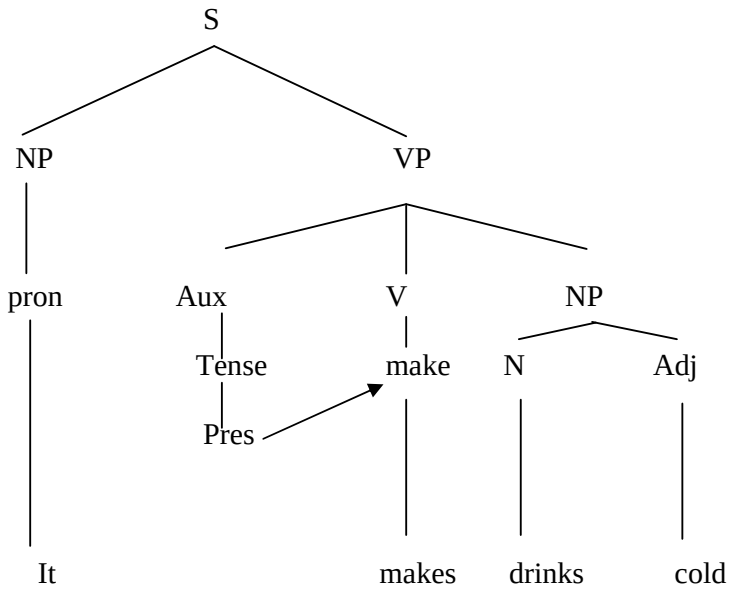
I only stay at home

The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → PRON + ADJ; VP → AUX + V + ADV P; AUX → TENSE (present); V → Vt; PP → PREP + N

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*I only stay at home*) consists of noun phrase (*I only)* followed by verb phrase (*stay at home*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun (*I)* and adverb (*only*).The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vi (*stay*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of prepositional phrase (*at home)*. The prepositional phrase consists of preposition (at) followed by noun (*home*).

30. It makes drinks cold.



It makes drinks cold

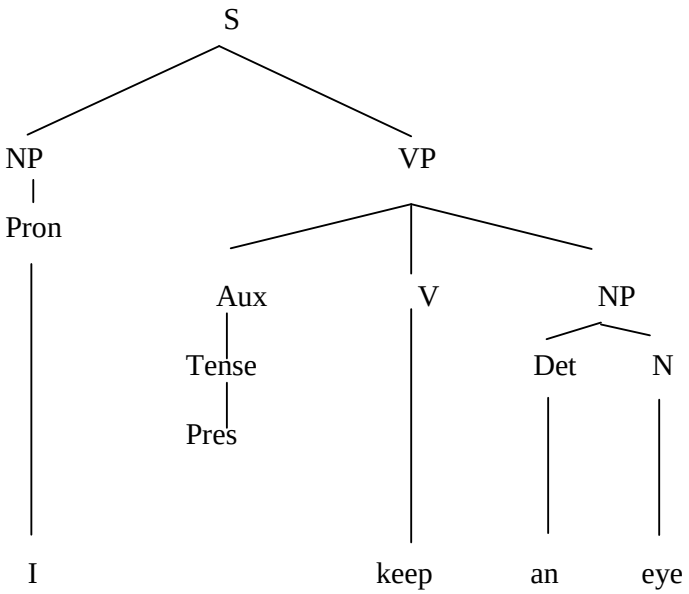
The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → PRON; VP → AUX + V + NP;

AUX → TENSE (present); V → Vt; NP → N + ADJ

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*It makes drinks cold*) consists of noun phrase (*It)* followed by verb phrase (*makes drinks cold*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun (*It).*The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vt (*makes*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*drinks cold).* The noun phrase consists of noun (drinks) followed by adjective (*cold*).

31. I keep an eye.



I keep an eye

The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

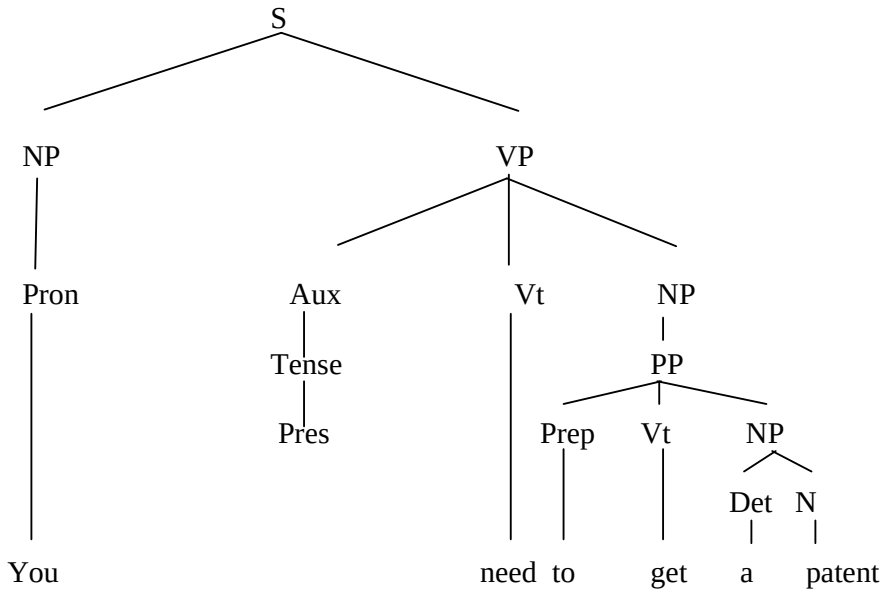
The pattern of the sentence : NP → PRON; VP → AUX + V +NP;

AUX → TENSE (present); V → Vt; NP → DET + N

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*I keep an eye*) consists of noun phrase (*I)* followed by verb phrase (*keep an eye*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun (*I).*The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vt (*keep*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*an eye).* The noun phrase of predicate consists of determiner (*the)* followed by noun (*eye*).

4.2.2 Verbal sentences

1. You need to get a patent



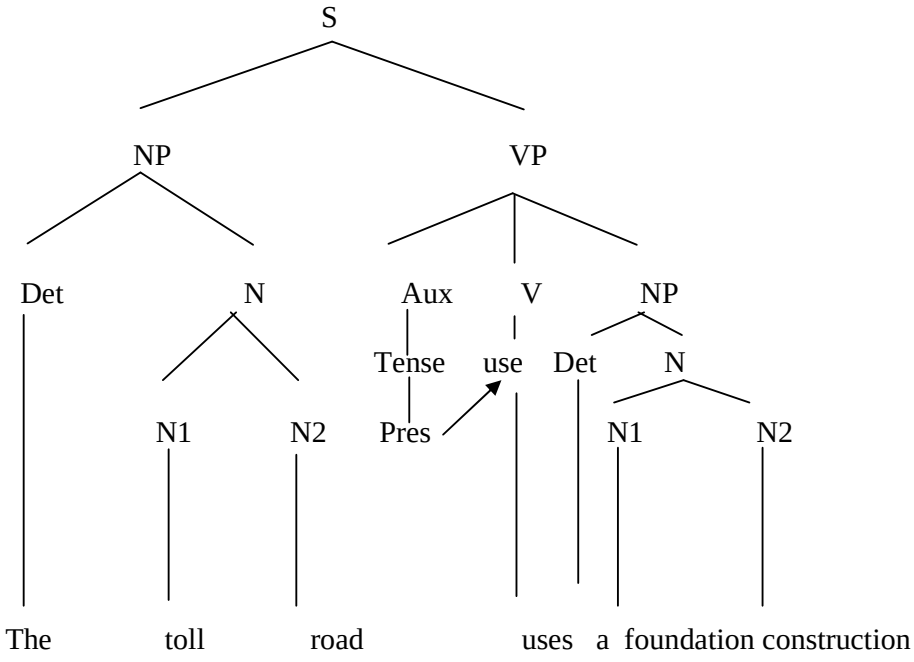
You need to get a patent

The formula of diagram : S ⟶ NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP ⟶ PRON; VP ⟶ AUX + Vt + NP; AUX ⟶ TENSE (pres); V ⟶ Vt; NP ⟶ PP; PP ⟶ PREP + Vt + NP (det+ n)

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*you need to get a patent*) consist of noun phrase (*you)* followed by VP (*need to get a patent*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun (*you*). The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vt (*need*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present*), while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*to get a patent*). The noun phrase of the predicate consists of prepositional phrase. The prepositional phrase consists of preposition (*to*), Verb transitive (*get*), and noun phrase consist of determiner (*a*) followed by noun (*patent*).

2. The toll road uses a foundation construction.



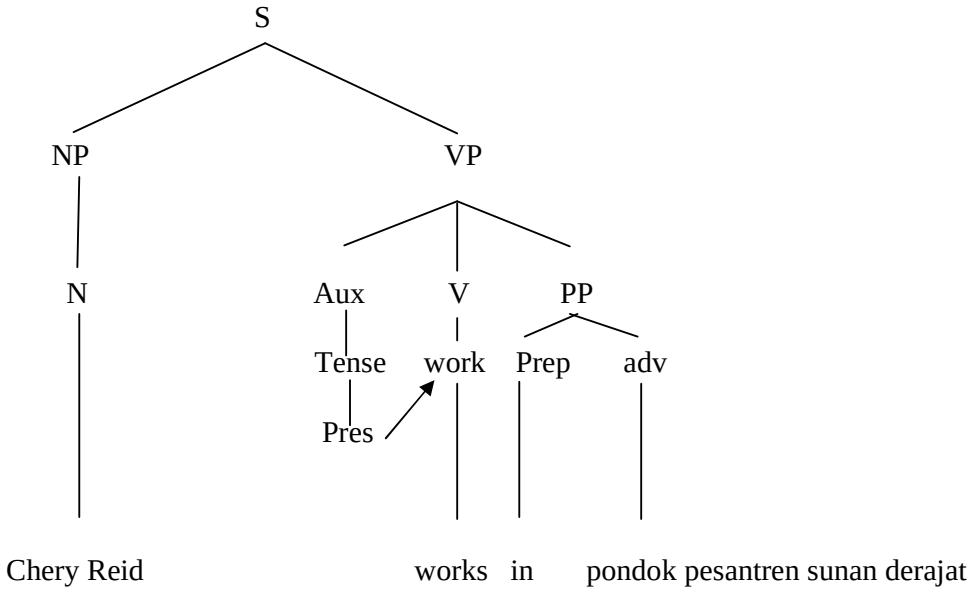
The toll road uses a foundation construction

The formula of diagram : S ⟶ NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP ⟶ DET + N (N! + N2); VP ⟶ AUX + V + NP; AUX ⟶ TENSE (present); V ⟶ Vt; NP ⟶ DET + N (H + M)

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*the toll road uses a foundation construction*) consist of noun phrase (*the toll road)* followed by verb phrase (*uses a foundation construction*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of determiner (*the*) followed by noun 1 (*toll*) and noun 2 (*road*). The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vt (*use*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present*), while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*a foundation construction*). The noun phrase of the predicate consists of determiner (*a*) followed by noun 1 (*foundation*) and noun 2 (*construction*).

3. Chery Reid works in Pondok Pesantren Sunan derajat.



Chery reid works in Pondok Pesantren Sunan Derajat

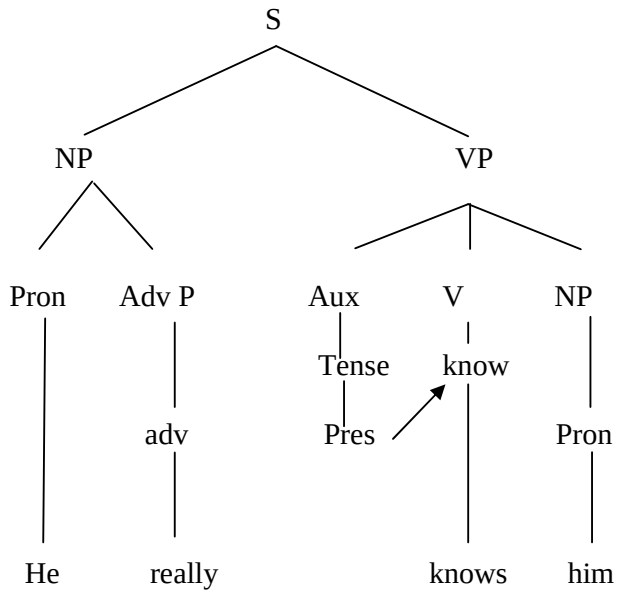
The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → NOUN; VP → AUX + V + ADV P;

AUX → TENSE (present); V → Vi (works); PP → PREP + ADV

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*chery reid works in pondok pesantren sunan derajat*) consist of noun phrase (*chery reid)* followed by verb phrase (*works in pondok pesantren in sunan derajat*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of proper noun (*chery reid).* The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vi (*works*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present*), while the predicate consist of prepositional phrase (*in pondok pesantren sunan derajat*). The prepositional phrase of the predicate consists of preposition (*in*) and adverb (*pondok pesantren sunan derajat*)

4. He really knows him.



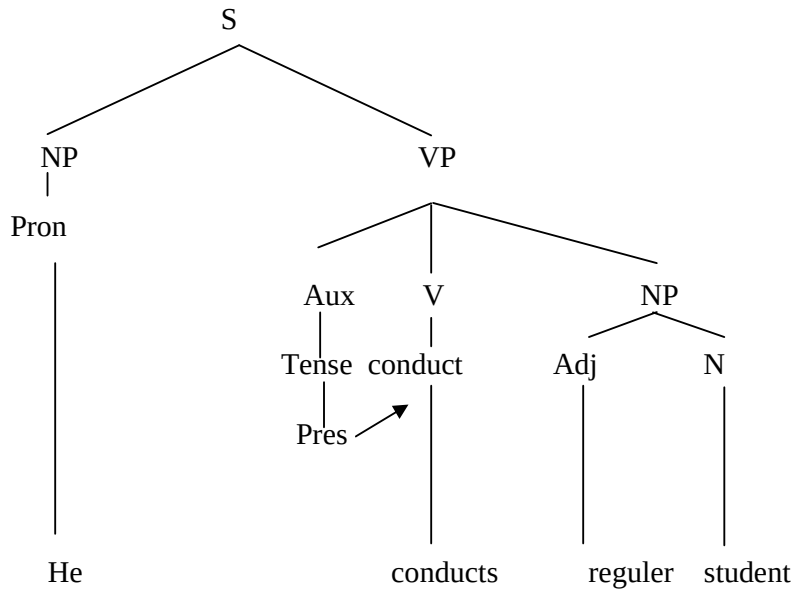
He really knows him

The formula of diagram : S ⟶ NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP ⟶ PRON + ADV; VP ⟶ AUX + V + NP; AUX ⟶ TENSE (past); V ⟶ Vi (knows); NP ⟶ PRON

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*he really knows* him) consists of noun phrase (*he really)* followed by verb phrase (*know* him). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun (*he)* and adverb (*really*). The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vt (*know*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present*), while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*him).* The noun phrase of predicate consists of pronoun (*him*).

5. He conducts reguler student.



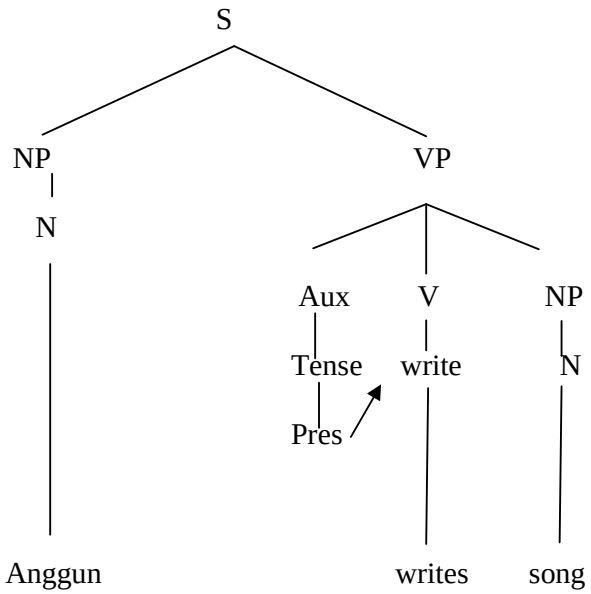
He conducts reguler student

The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → PRON; VP → AUX + V + ADJ P + NP; AUX → TENSE (present); V → Vt; NP → ADJ + NP

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*he conduct regular student*) consists of noun phrase (*he)* followed by verb phrase (*conducts regular student*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun (*he)*. The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vt (*conducts*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*regular student*). The noun phrase consists of adjective (*regular*) folloed by noun (*student*).

6. Anggun writes songs.



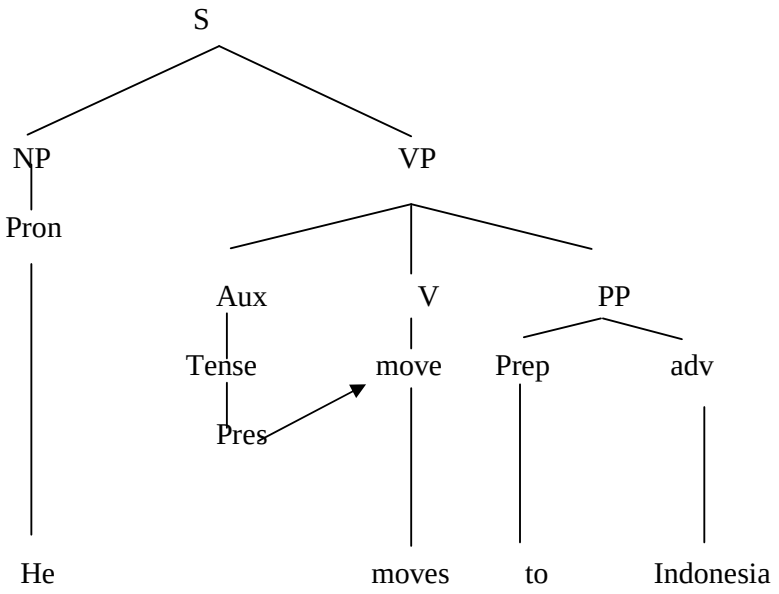
Anggun writes song

The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → N; VP → AUX + V + NP; AUX → TENSE (present); V → Vt; NP → N

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*Anggun writes song*) consists of noun phrase (*anggun)* followed by verb phrase (*writes song*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of proper noun (*anggun)*. The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vt (*writes*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present)*, while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*song*). The noun phrase of predicate consists of noun (*song).*

7. He moves to Indonesia



He moves to Indonesia

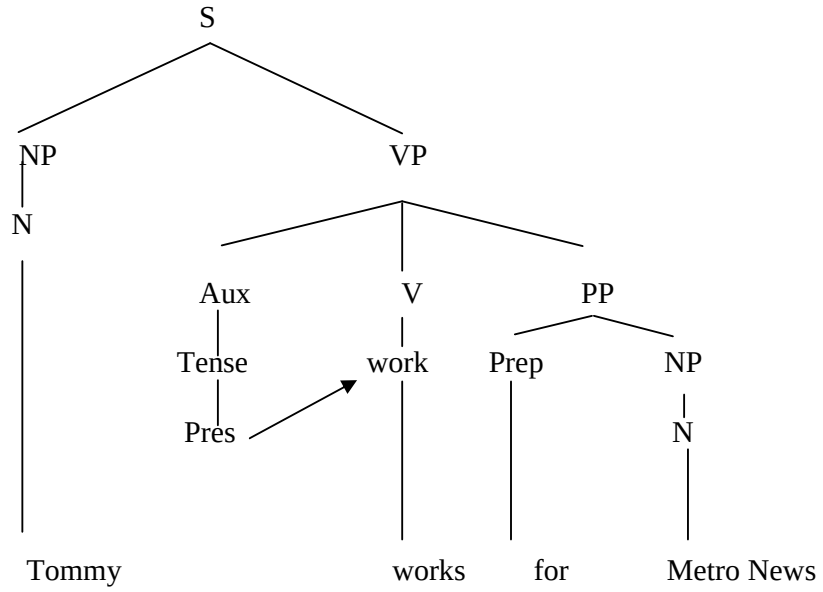
The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → PRON; VP → AUX + V + ADV P;

AUX → TENSE (pres); V → Vt; PP → PREP + ADV

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*he moves to Indonesia*) consists of noun phrase (*he)* followed by verb phrase (*moves to Indonesia*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun (*he).*The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vt (*moves*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of prepositional phrase (*to Indonesia).* The prepositional phrase of predicate consists of preposition (*to)* followed by noun (*Indonesia*).

8. Tommy works for Metro News.



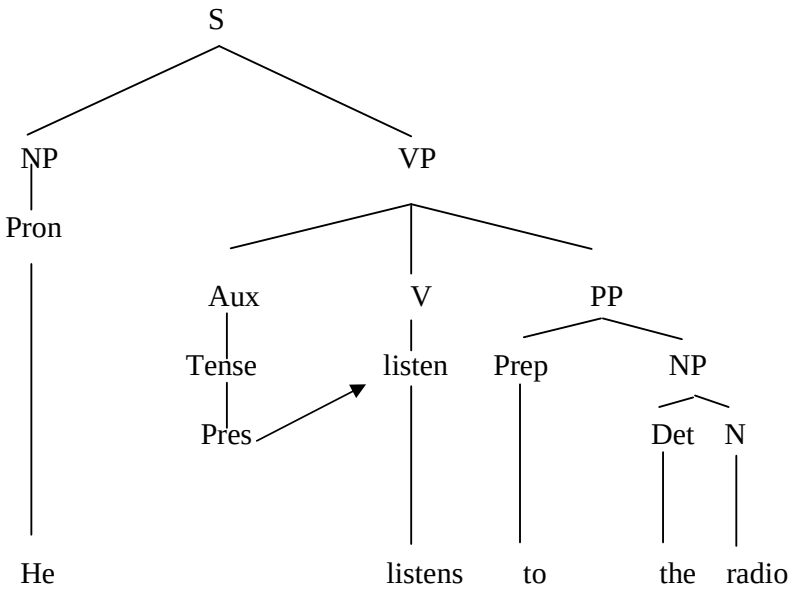
Tommy works for Metro News

The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → N; VP → AUX + V + PP; AUX → TENSE (pres); V → Vi; PP → PREP + NP (n)

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*tommy works for metro tv*) consists of noun phrase (*tommy)* followed by verb phrase (*works for metro tv*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of proper noun (*tommy).*The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vi (*works*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of prepositional phrase (*for metro tv).* The prepositional phrase of predicate consists of preposition (*for)* followed by noun (*metro tv*).

9. He listens to the radio.



He listens to the radio

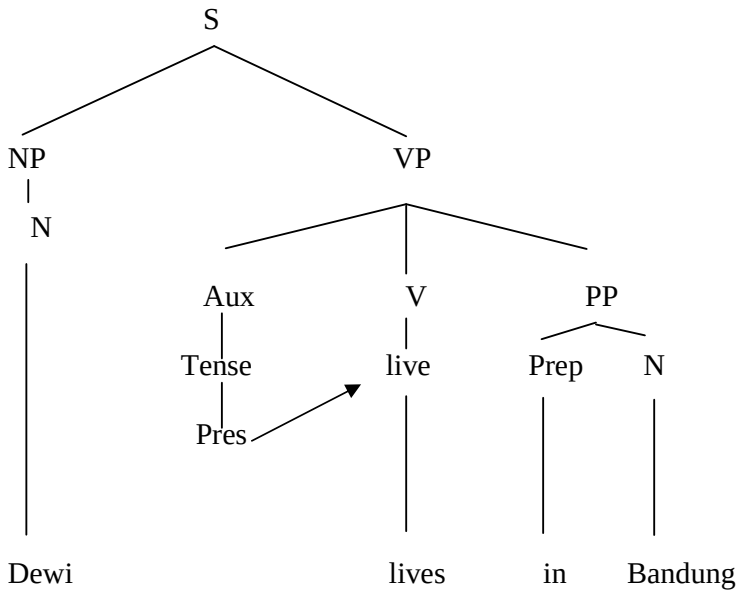
The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → PRON; VP → AUX + V + PP;

AUX → TENSE (pres); V → Vt; PP → PREP + NP (det + n)

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*he listens to the radio*) consists of noun phrase (*he)* followed by verb phrase (*listens to the radio*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun (*he).*The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vi (*listens*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of prepositional phrase (*to the radio).* The prepositional phrase of predicate consists of preposition (*to)* followed by determiner (*the*) and noun (*radio*).

10. Dewi lives in Bandung.



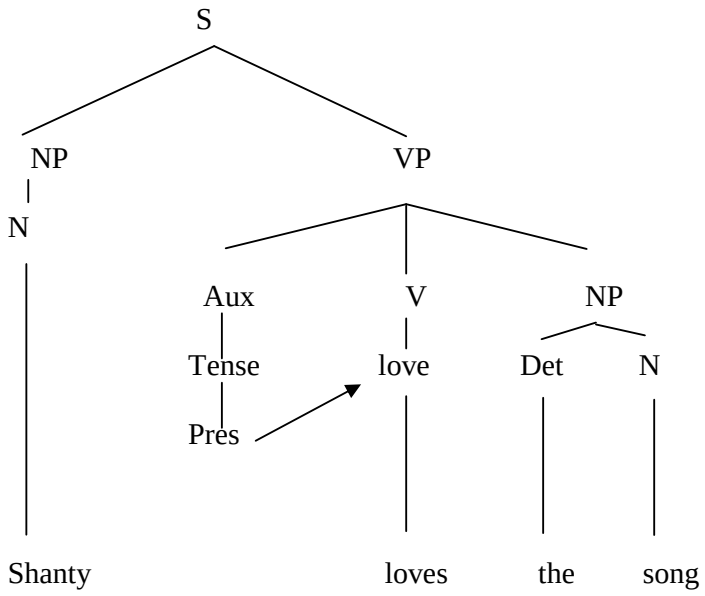
Dewi lives in Bandung

The formula of digram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → N; VP → AUX + V + ADV P; AUX → TENSE (present); V → Vi; PP → PREP + N

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*dewi lives in bandung*) consists of noun phrase (*dewi)* followed by verb phrase (*lives in bandung*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of proper noun (*dewi).*The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vi (*lives*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of prepositional phrase (*in bandung).* The prepositional phrase of predicate consists of preposition (*in)* followed by noun (*Bandung*).

11. Shanty loves the song.



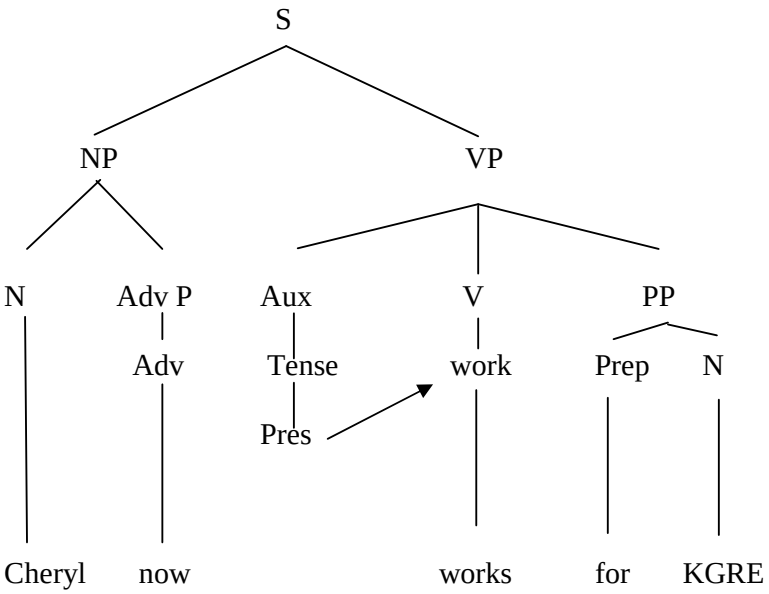
Shanty loves the song

The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → N; VP → AUX + V + NP; AUX → TENSE (present); V → Vt; NP → DET + N

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*shanty loves the song*) consists of noun phrase (*shanty)* followed by verb phrase (*loves the song*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of proper noun (*shanty).*The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vt (*loves*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*the song).* The noun phrase of predicate consists of determiner (*the)* followed by noun (*song*).

12. Cheryl now works for KGRE.



Cheryl now works for KGRE

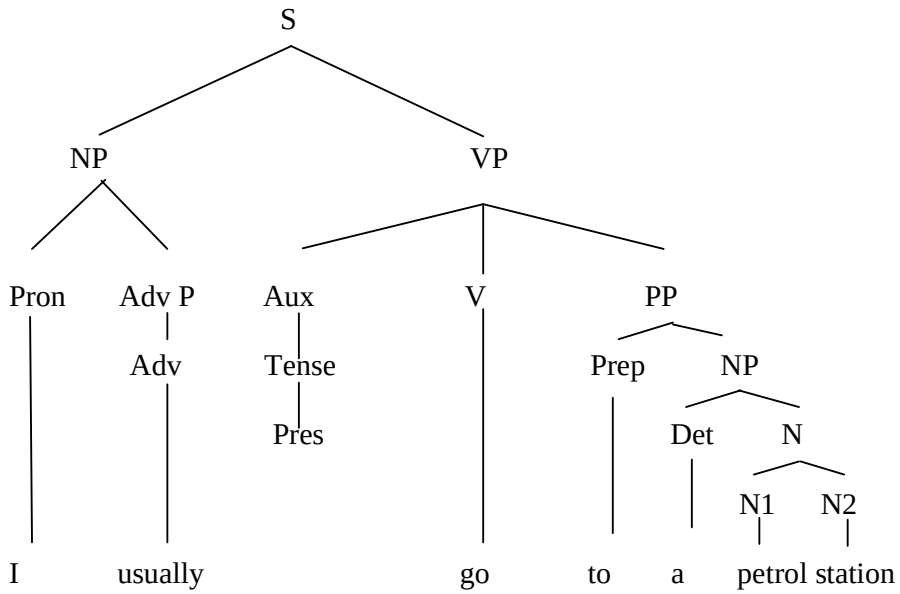
The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sntence : NP → N + ADV P; VP → AUX + V + PP;

AUX → TENSE (present); V → Vi; PP → PREP + N

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*Cheryl now works for KGRE*) consists of noun phrase (*Cheryl now)* and adverb phrase (*now*) followed by verb phrase (*works for KGRE*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of noun (*cheryl)* and adverb phrase (*now*).The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vi (*works*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present)*, while the predicate consist of prepositional phrase (*for KGRE).* The noun phrase of predicate consists of determiner (*for)* followed by noun (*KGRE*).

13. I usually go to a petrol station.



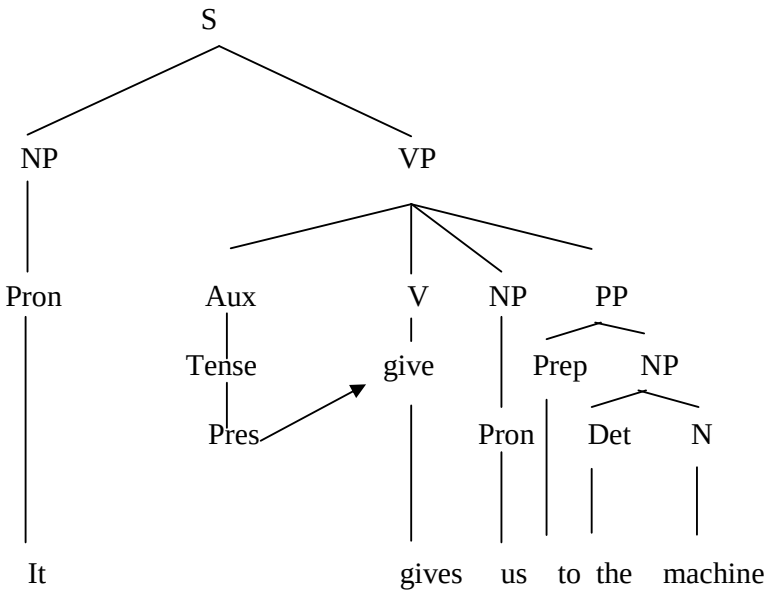
I usually go to a petrol station

The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → PRON + ADV P; VP → AUX + V + PP; AUX → TENSE (present); V → Vi; PP → PREP + NP (det + n)

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*I usually go to a petrol station*) consists of noun phrase (*I usually)* followed by verb phrase (*go to petrol station*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun (*I)* and adverb (*usually*).The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vi (*go*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of prepositional phrase (*to a petrol station).* The prepositional phrase of predicate consists of preposition (*to)* and determiner (*a*) followed by noun1 (*petrol*) and noun2 (*station*).

14. It gives us to the machine.



It gives us to the machine

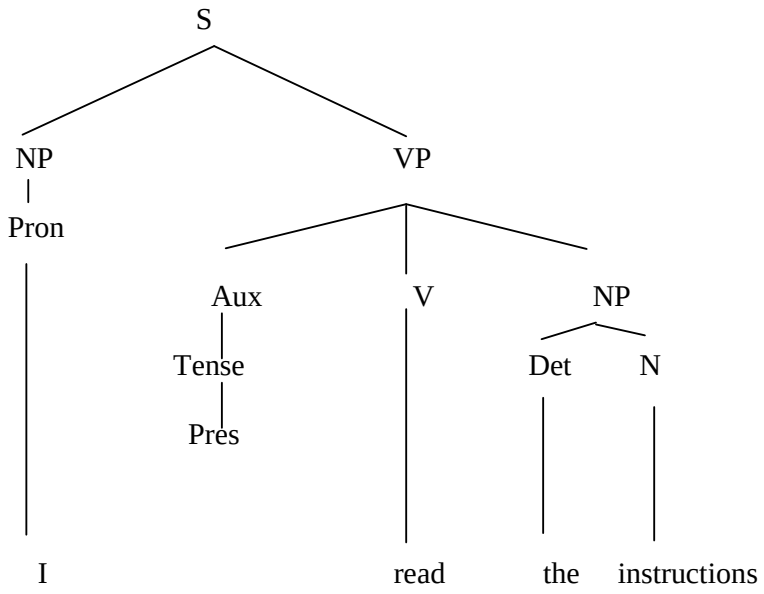
The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → PRON; VP → AUX + V + NP + PP;

AUX → TENSE (present); NP → PRON; PP → PREP + NP (det + n)

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*it gives us to the machine*) consists of noun phrase (*it)* followed by verb phrase (*gives us to the machine*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun (*it).*The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vt (*go*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*to a petrol station)* and the prepositional phrase consist of preposition (*to*) and determiner (*the*) followed by noun (*machine*).

15. I read the instruction.



I read the instructions

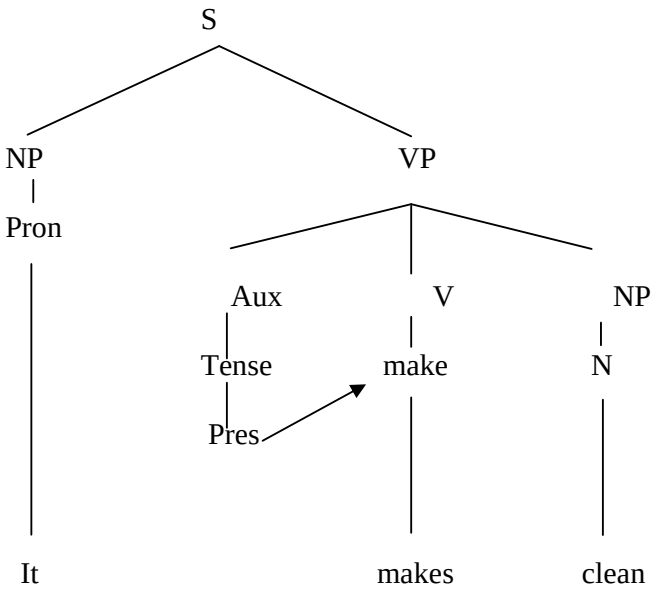
The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → PRON; VP → AUX + V + NP;

AUX → TENSE (present); V → Vt; NP → DET + N

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*I read the instruction*) consists of noun phrase (*I)* followed by verb phrase (*read the instruction*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun (*I).*The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vt (*read*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*the instructions)* and the noun phrase consist of determiner (*the*) followed by noun (*instruction*).

16. It makes clean.



It makes clean

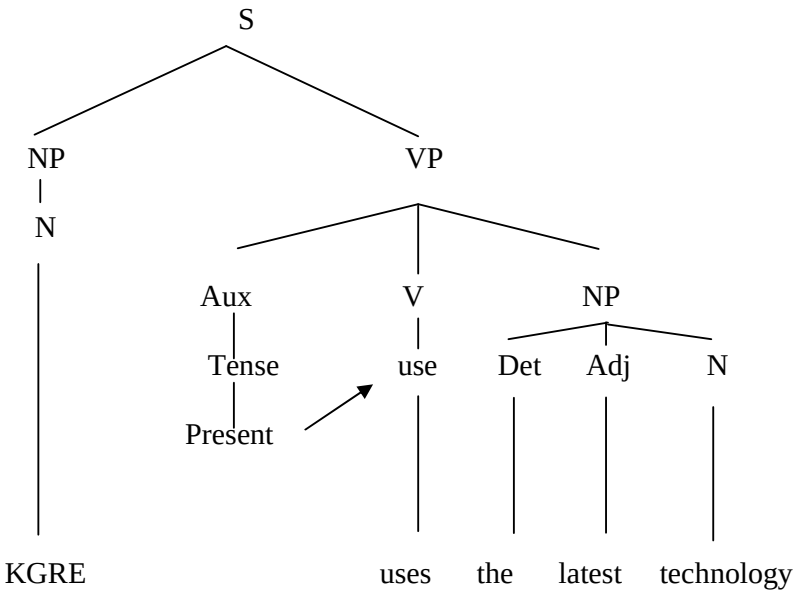
The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → PRON; VP → AUX + V + NP;

AUX → TENSE (present); V → Vt; NP → N

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*It makes clean*) consists of noun phrase (*It)* followed by verb phrase (*makes clean*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun (*It).*The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vt (*makes*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*clean).* The noun phrase consists of noun (*clean*).

17. KGRE uses the latest technology.



KGRE uses the latest technology

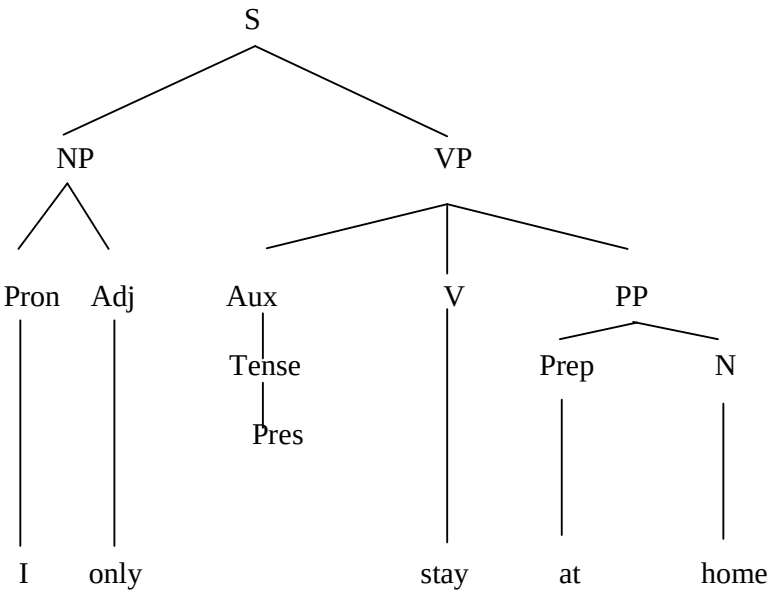
The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → NOUN; VP → AUX + V + NP;

AUX → TENSE (present); NP → DET + ADJ + N

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*KGRE uses the latest technology*) consists of noun phrase (*KGRE)* followed by verb phrase (*uses the latest technology*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of noun (*KGRE).*The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vt (*uses*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present)*, while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*the latest technology).* The noun phrase consists of determiner (the) followed by adjective (*latest*) and noun (*technology*).

18. I only stay at home.



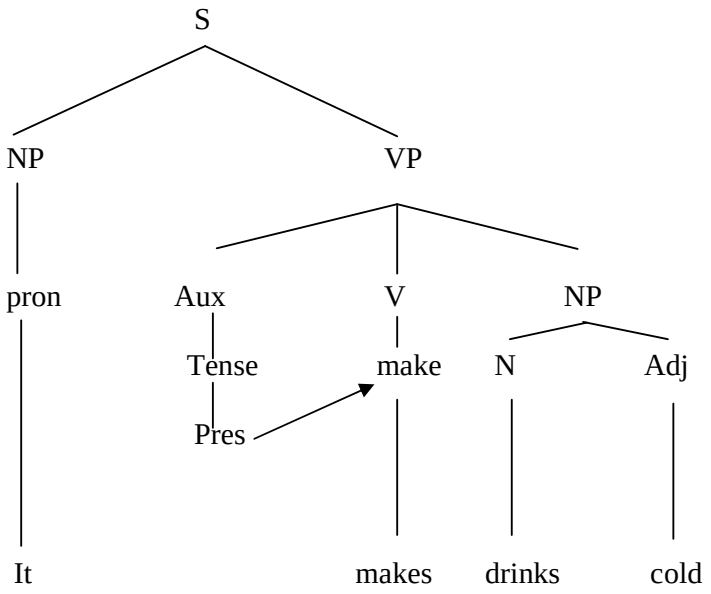
I only stay at home

The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → PRON + ADJ; VP → AUX + V + ADV P; AUX → TENSE (present); V → Vt; PP → PREP + N

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*I only stay at home*) consists of noun phrase (*I only)* followed by verb phrase (*stay at home*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun (*I)* and adjective (*only*).The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vi (*stay*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of prepositional phrase (*at home).* The prepositional phrase consists of preposition (at) followed by noun (*home*).

19. It makes drinks cold.



It makes drinks cold

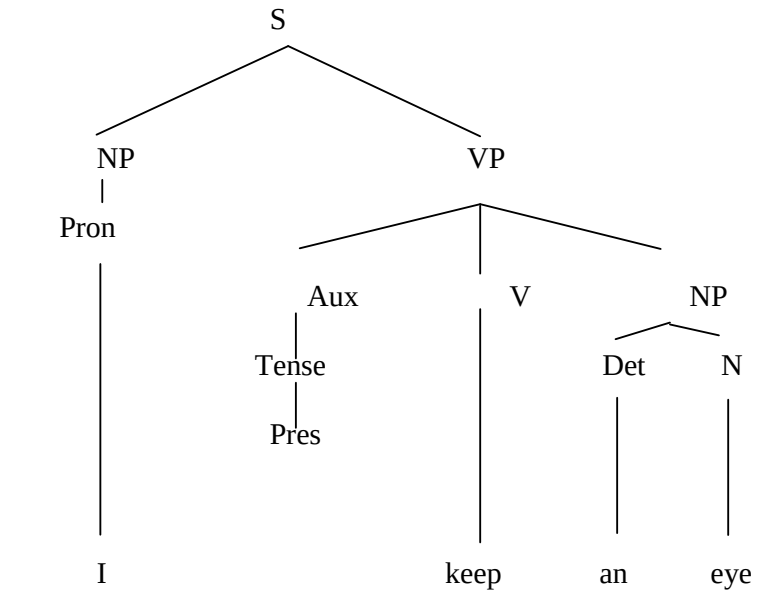
The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → PRON; VP → AUX + V + NP;

AUX → TENSE (present); V → Vt; NP → N + ADJ

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*It makes drinks cold*) consists of noun phrase (*It)* followed by verb phrase (*makes drinks cold*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun (*It).*The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vt (*makes*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*drinks cold).* The noun phrase consists of noun (drinks) followed by adjective (*cold*).

20. I keep an eye.



I keep an eye

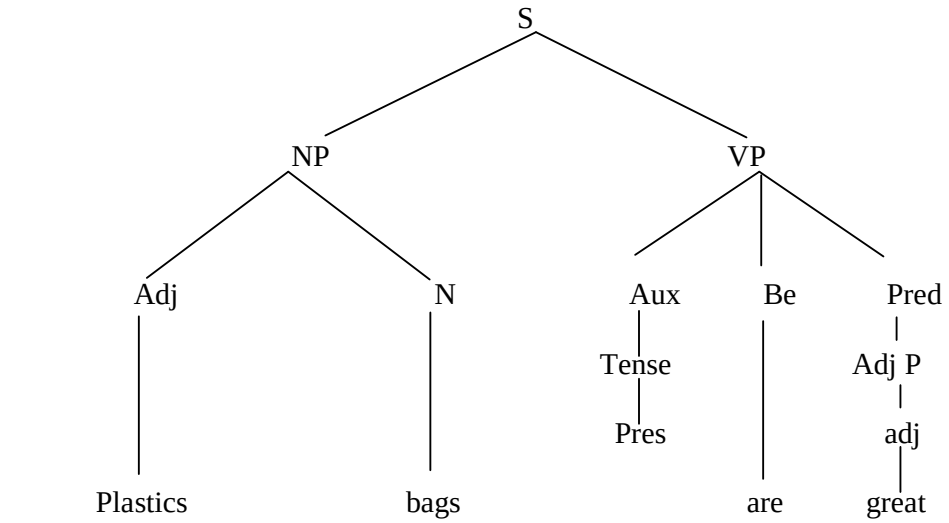
The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → PRON; VP → AUX + V +NP; AUX → TENSE (present); V → Vt; NP → DET + N

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*I keep an eye*) consists of noun phrase (*I)* followed by verb phrase (*keep an eye*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun (*I).*The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Vt (*keep*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*an eye).* The noun phrase of predicate consists of determiner (*the)* followed by noun (*eye*).

4.2.3. Nominal Sentences

1. Plastics bags are great.



Plastics bags are great

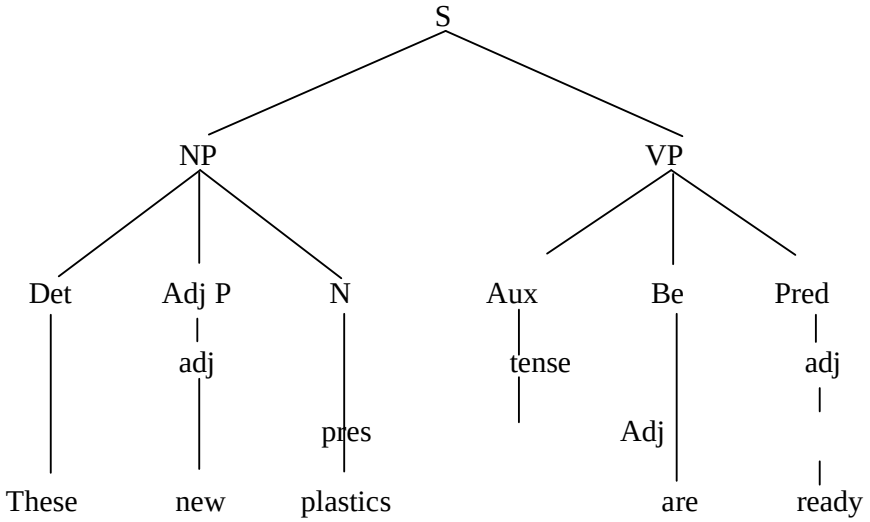
The formula of Diagram : S ⟶ NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP ⟶ ADJ + N; VP ⟶ AUX + BE + PRED;

AUX ⟶ TENSE (present); V ⟶ BE (are); PRED ⟶ ADJ P

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*Plastics bags are big*) consist of NP (*plastics bags*) followed by VP (*are great*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of noun (*bags*) and adjective (*plastics*). The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consist of auxiliary followed by Be (*are*) and predicate (*great*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*present*), while the predicate consist of adjective phrase (*great*). The adjective phrase of the predicate consists of adjective (*great*).

2. These new plastics are ready.



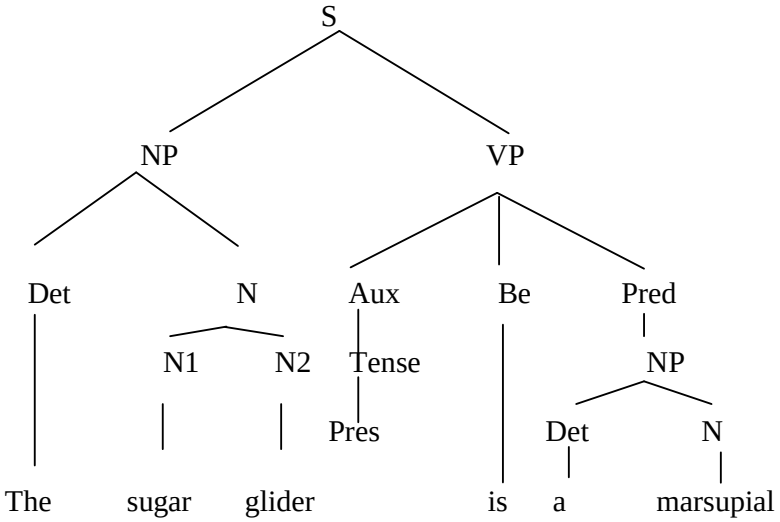
These new plastics are ready

The formula of diagram : S ⟶ NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP ⟶ DET + ADJ P + N; VP ⟶ AUX + BE + PRED; AUX ⟶ TENSE (pres); BE ⟶ ARE; PRED ⟶ ADJ P

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*these new plastics are red*) consist of NP (*these new plastics)* followed by VP (*are read*y). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of determiner (*these*), adjective (*new*) and noun (*plastics*). The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consist of auxiliary followed by Be (*are*) and predicate (*ready*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present*), while the predicate consist of adjective phrase (*ready*). The adjective phrase of the predicate consists of adjective (*ready*).

3. The sugar glider is a marsupial.



The sugar glider is a marsupial

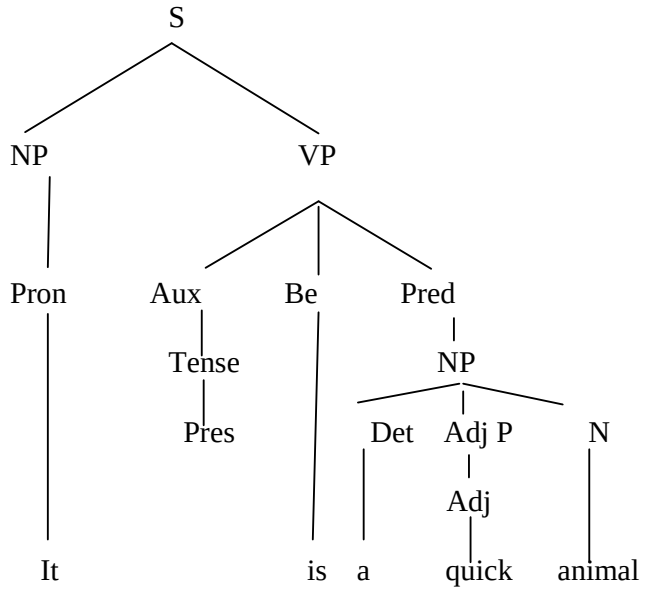
The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → DET + N; VP → AUX + BE + PRED;

AUX → TENSE (present); V → BE (is); PRED → NP (det + n)

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*the sugar glider is a marsupial*) consist of noun phrase (*the sugar glider)* followed by verb phrase (*is a marsupial*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of determiner (*the*) followed by noun1 (*sugar*) and noun2 (*glider*). The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Be (*is*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present*), while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*a marsupial*). The noun phrase of the predicate consists of determiner (*a*) followed by noun (*marsupial*).

4. It is a quick animal.



It is a quick animal

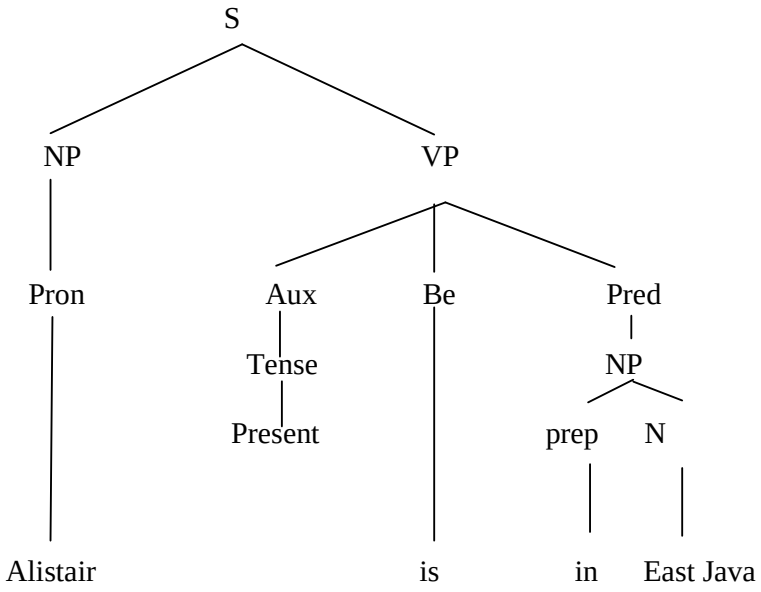
The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattren of the sentence : NP→ Pron; VP → AUX + BE + PRED;

AUX→ TENSE (present); BE → IS; PRED → NP (det + Adj P + n)

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*it is a quick animal*) consist of noun phrase (*it)* followed by verb phrase (*is a quick animal*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun (*it*). The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Be (*is*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present*), while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*a quick animal*). The noun phrase of the predicate consists of determiner (*a*) followed by adjective (*quick*) and noun (*animal*).

5. Alistair is in east java.



Alistair is in East Java

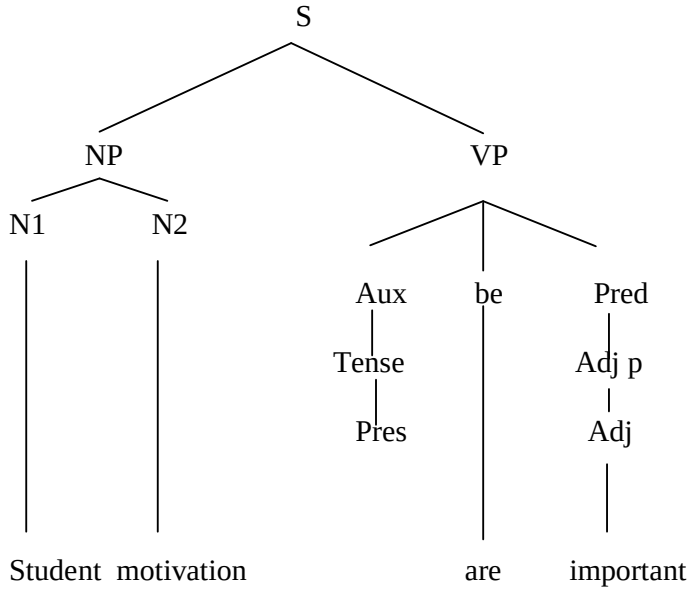
The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → PRON; VP → AUX + BE + PRED;

AUX → TENSE (present); BE → IS; PRED → NP (prep + n)

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*Alistair is in east java*) consists of noun phrase (*Alistair)* followed by verb phrase (*is in east java*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of proper noun (*Alistair)*. The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Be (*is*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present*), while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*in east java*). The noun phrase of predicate consists of preposition (*in)* followed by noun (*east java*).

6. Student motivation are important.



Student motivations are important

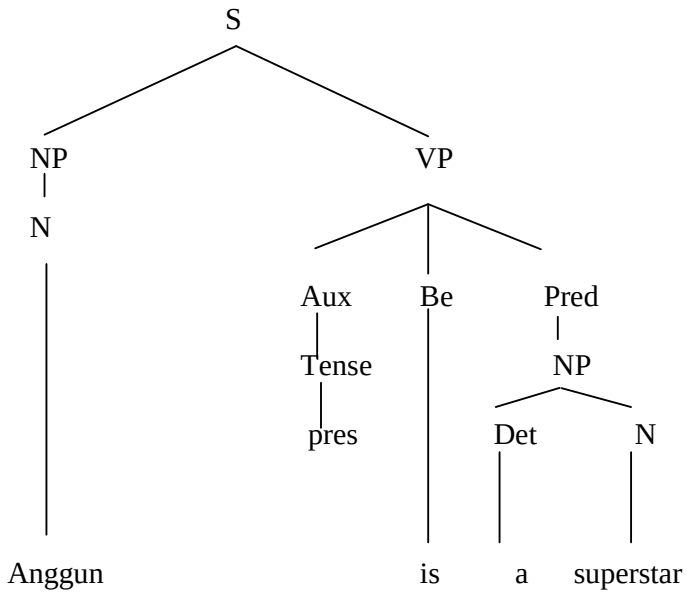
The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → N1 + N2; VP → AUX + BE + ADJ P;

AUX → TENSE (present); V → BE (are); PRED → ADJ P

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*student motivations are important*) consists of noun phrase (*student motivation)* followed by verb phrase (*are important*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of noun2 (*motivation)* and noun1 (*student*). The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Be (*are*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of adjective phrase (*important*). The adjective phrase of predicate consists of adjective (*important).*

7. Anggun is a superstar.



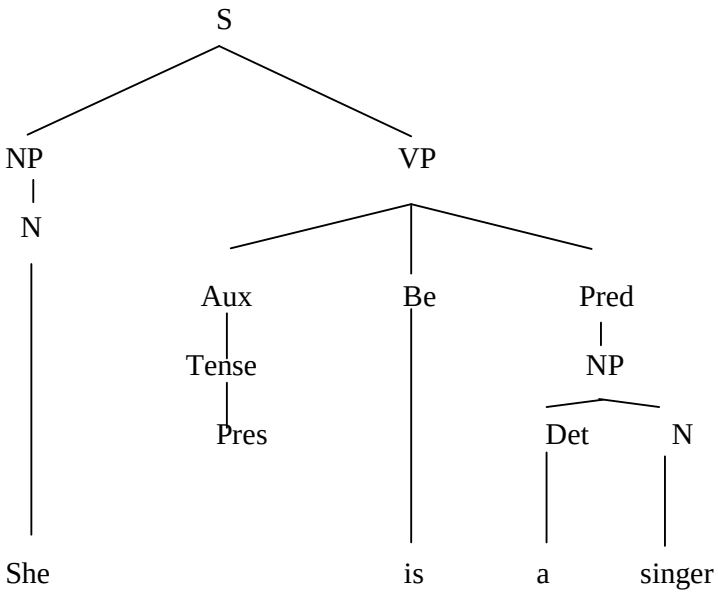
Anggun is a superstar

The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → N; VP→ AUX + BE + NP; AUX → TENSE (present); BE → IS; PRED → NP (det + n)

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*Anggun is a superstar*) consists of noun phrase (*anggun)* followed by verb phrase (*is a superstar*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of proper noun (*anggun).* The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Be (*is*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple past),* while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*a superstar*). The noun phrase of predicate consists of determiner (*a)* followed by noun (*superstar*).

8. She is a singer.



She is a singer

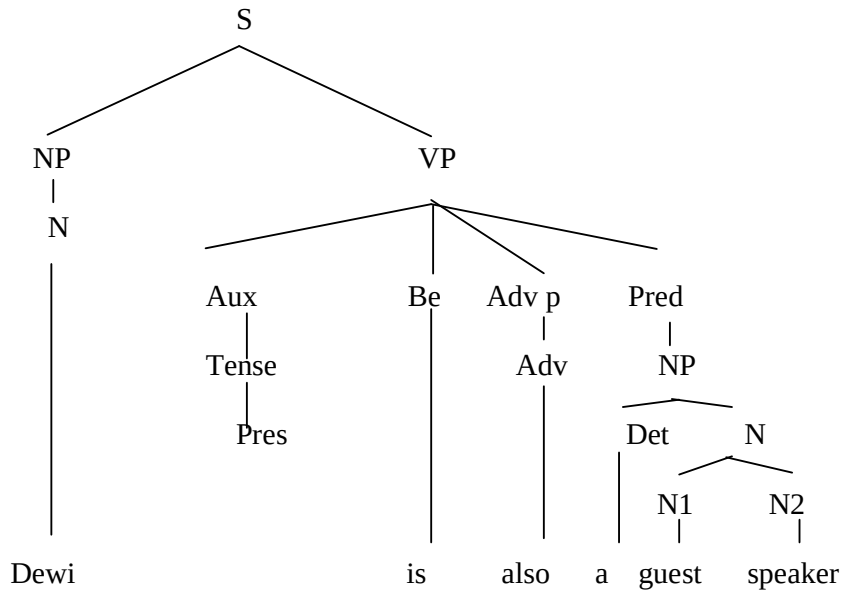
The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → N; VP → AUX + BE + PRED;

AUX → TENSE (present); BE → IS; PRED → NP (det + n)

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*she is a singer*) consists of noun phrase (*she)* followed by verb phrase (*is a singer*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun (*she).*The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Be (*is*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*a singer).* The noun phrase of predicate consists of determiner (*a)* followed by noun (*singer*).

9. Dewi is also a guest speaker.



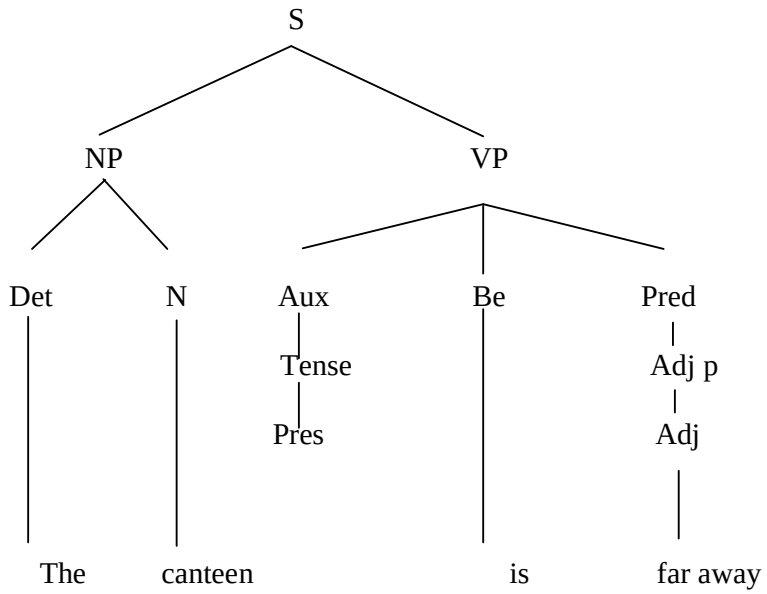
Dewi is also a guest speaker

The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → N; VP → AUX + BE + ADV P + PRED; AUX → TENSE (present); V → BE; ADV P → ADV; PRED→ NP (det + n)

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*Dewi is also a guest speaker*) consists of noun phrase (*Dewi)* followed by verb phrase (*is also a guest speaker*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of Noun (*Dewi).*The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Be (*is*) and adverb (*also*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of noun phrase (*a guest speaker).* The noun phrase of predicate consists of determiner (*a)* followed by noun1 (*guest*) and noun2 (*speaker*).

10. The canteen is far away.



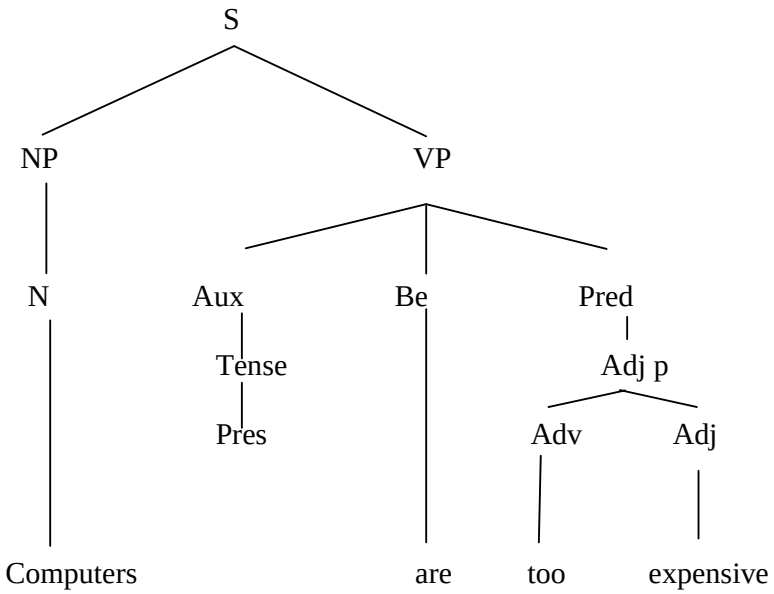
The canteen is far away

The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → DET + N; VP → AUX + BE + PRED; AUX → TENSE (present); BE → IS; PRED → ADJ P

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*the canteen is far away*) consists of noun phrase (*the canteen)* followed by verb phrase (*is far away*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of determiner (*the)* followed by noun (canteen).The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Be (*is*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of adjective phrase (*far away)* and the adjective phrase consist of adjective (*far away*).

11. Computers are too expensive.



Computers are too expensive

The formula of diagram : S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence : NP → N; VP → AUX + BE + PRED;

AUX → TENSE (present); BE → ARE; PRED → ADJ P

Based on the diagrams, sentence (*computers are too expensive*) consists of noun phrase (*computers)* followed by verb phrase (*are too expensive*). The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of noun (*computers).*The verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Be (*are*). The auxiliary consist of Tense (*simple present),* while the predicate consist of adjective phrase (*too expensive)* and the adjective phrase consist of adverb (*too*) followed by adj (*expensive*).

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher attempts to draw conclusions dealing with syntactic pattern of simple present sentence used in Kangguru magazine using theory of tree diagram. The conclusions are done based on the result of the analysis in the previous chapter. Further this thesis will be accomplished with the researcher's suggestion dealing with study of this thesis.

5.1 Conclusion

The syntactic pattern of simple present used in Kangguru magazine using theory of tree diagrams are presented in the form of phrase structure rules as follows:

The patterns of noun phrase appear in eight options as follows: (1) Noun Phrase consists of Adjective followed by noun, (2) Noun Phrase followed by Determiner, Adjective Phrase, and Noun, (3) Noun Phrase followed by Determiner and Noun, (4) Noun Phrase followed by Pronoun, (5) Noun Phrase followed by Noun, (6) Noun Phrase followed by Noun 1 and Noun 2, (7) Noun Phrase followed by Noun and Adverb Phrase, (8) Noun Phrase followed by Pronoun and Adverb Phrase.

The patterns of Verb Phrase appear in eleven options, as follow: (1) Verb Phrase followed by Auxiliary, verb, and Adjective Phrase, (2) Verb Phrase followed by Auxiliary, Be, and Predication, (3) Verb Phrase followed by Auxiliary, verb to verb, and Noun Phrase, (4) Verb Phrase followed by Auxiliary,

Verb, and Noun Phrase, (5) Verb Phrase followed by Auxiliary, Verb, and Prepositional Phrase, (6) verb Phrase followed by Auxiliary, Be, and Adjective Phrase, (7) verb Phrase followed by Auxiliary, Be, and Noun Phrase, (8) Verb Phrase followed by Auxiliary, Be, Adverb Phrase, and Predication. (9) Verb Phrase followed by Auxiliary, Verb, Noun Phrase, and Prepositional Phrase, (10) Verb Phrase followed by Auxiliary, Verb, and Adverb Phrase, (11) Verb Phrase followed by Auxiliary, Verb, Adjective Phrase, and Noun Phrase.

The patterns of prepositional phrase and predication appear in five options as follow: (1) Predication followed by Adjective, (2) Predication followed by Noun, (3) Prepositional Phrase followed by Preposition, Verb transitive, and Noun, (4) Prepositional Phrase followed by Preposition and Adverb, (5) Prepositional Phrase followed by Preposition and Noun.

The patterns of Noun Phrase in Nominal Sentence appear in five options as follows: (1) Noun Phrase followed by Adjective and Noun, (2) Noun Phrase followed by Determiner, Adjective, and Noun, (3) Noun Phrase followed by Determiner and Noun, (4) Noun Phrase followed by Pronoun, (5) Noun Phrase followed by Noun.

The patterns of Verb Phrase in nominal sentence appear in five options as follows: (1) Verb Phrase followed by Auxiliary, Be, and Predication, (2) Verb Phrase followed by Auxiliary, Be, and Preposition, (3) Verb Phrase followed by Auxiliary, Be and Adjective, (4) Verb Phrase followed by Auxiliary, Be, and Noun, (5) Verb Phrase followed by Auxiliary, Be, Adverb, and Predication.

The patterns of Noun Phrase in verbal sentence appear in six options as follows: (1) Noun Phrase followed by Pronoun, (2) Noun Phrase followed by

Determiner and Noun, (3) Noun Phrase followed by Noun, (4) Noun Phrase followed by Pronoun and Adverb, (5) Noun Phrase followed by Pronoun and Adjective, (6) Noun Phrase followed by Noun and Adverb

The patterns of verbal phrase in verbal sentence appear in six options as follows: (1) Verb Phrase followed by Auxiliary, Verb, and noun, (2) Verb Phrase followed by Auxiliary, Verb, and Preposition, (3) Verb Phrase followed by Auxiliary, Verb, adjective, and Noun, (4) Verb Phrase followed by Auxiliary, Verb, Noun, and Preposition, (5) Verb Phrase followed by Auxiliary, verb, and Adverb, (6) Verb Phrase followed by Auxiliary, Verb to Verb, and Preposition.

The patterns of predication appear in two options as follows: (1) predication followed by Adjective, (2) Predication followed by Noun.

The pattern of prepositional phrase in verbal sentence appear in three options, as follows: (1) Prepositional Phrase followed by preposition , Verb Transitive, and Noun Phrase, (2) Prepositional Phrase followed by Preposition and Adverb, (3) Prepositional Phrase followed by Preposition and Noun.

5.2. Suggestion

Considering the importance of understanding the sentence structure especially in syntactic analysis, the researcher would like to give some brief suggestions for the reader especially the students of this thesis. For students who are willing to conduct a research on the same topic, hopefully it will give clear understanding in analyzing any kinds materials especially sentence in magazine or others using syntactical analysis.

The researcher suggests to the further researchers who are interested in conducting the same fields in syntax to use other theories that can support the theory the researcher used. In this case the researcher limits his research in surface structure, for further researchers it is important for them to conduct their reserach not only limited on surface but also expands deeply the analysis about syntax.

The researcher also hopes that there are other students who will conduct study on the same topic with different materials, hoping that there will be new findings of knowledge dealing with syntactic study.

I truly realize that this thesis is far from being perfect, so the constructive criticism and suggestions from the readers are expexted to make it perfect. Hopefully it will be useful for the readers, especially for the lectures and students of English Letters and Language Department of UIN Malang. Finally, the reseracher hopes that this thesis can be used as reference for those who are interested in studying syntactical study.

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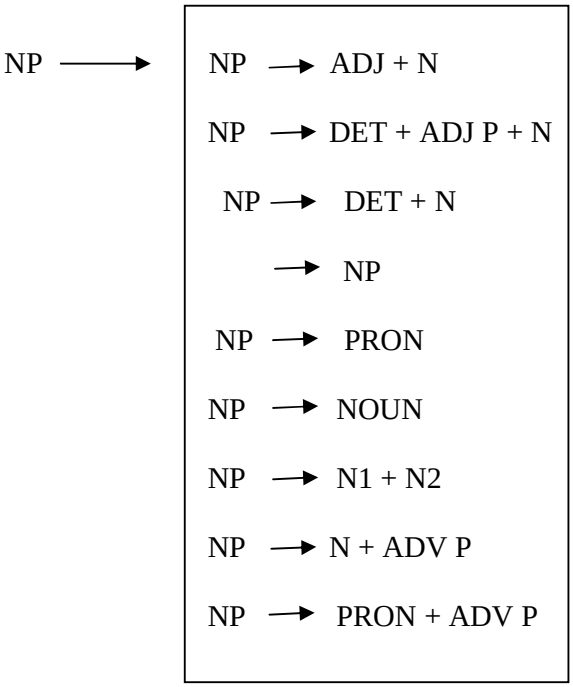
APPENDIX I

The pattern of noun phrase may appear in nine options as follows:



The pattern of verb phrase may appear in ten options, as follow:

VP ⟶

VP ⟶ AUX + V + ADJ P

VP ⟶ AUX + BE + PRED

VP ⟶ AUX + V1 to V2 + NP

VP ⟶ AUX + V + NP

VP ⟶ AUX + V + PP

VP ⟶ AUX + BE + ADJ P

VP ⟶ AUX + BE + NP

VP ⟶ AUX + BE + ADV P + PRED

VP ⟶ AUX + V + NP + PP

VP ⟶ AUX + V + ADV P

VP ⟶ AUX + V + ADJ P + NP

The pattern of prepositional phrase and predication, as follow:

PRED ⟶ ADJ P

PRED ⟶ NP

PP ⟶ PREP + Vt + NP

PP ⟶ PREP + ADV

PP ⟶ PREP + NP

The pattern of noun phrase in nominal sentence may appear in five option as follow:

NP ⟶

NP ⟶ ADJ + N

NP ⟶ DET + ADJ P + N

NP ⟶ DET + N

NP ⟶ Pron

NP ⟶ N

NP ⟶ N1 + N2

:

The pattern of verb phrase in nominal sentence may appear in six option as follow:

VP ⟶

VP ⟶ AUX + BE + PRED

VP ⟶ AUX + V + PP

VP ⟶ AUX + BE + ADJ P

VP ⟶ AUX + BE + NP

VP ⟶ AUX + BE + ADV P + PRED

The pattern of noun phrase in verbal sntence may appear in six option as follow:

NP ⟶

NP⟶ PRON

NP⟶ DET + N

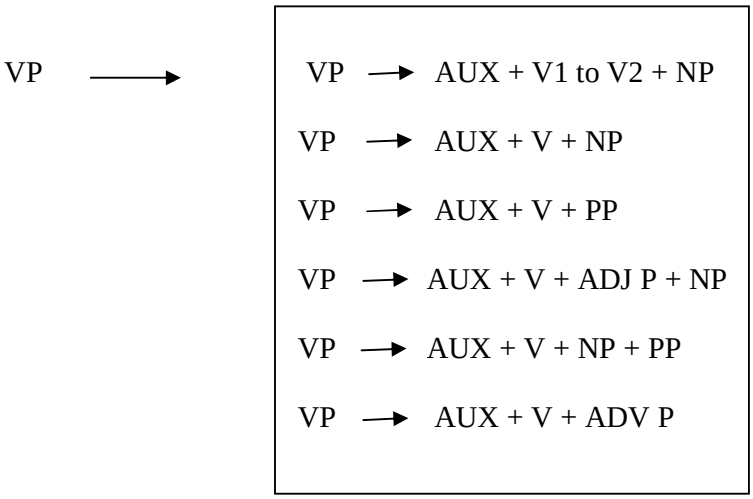
NP⟶ NOUN

NP⟶ PRON + ADV P

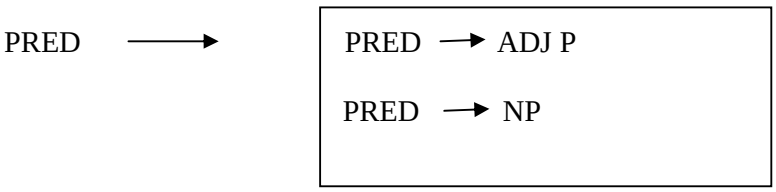
NP⟶ PRON + ADJ

NP⟶ N + ADV P

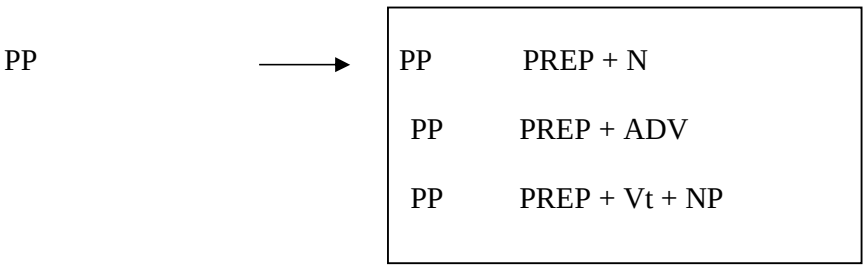
The pattern of verb phrase in verbal sentence may appear in six option as follow:



The pattern of predication in nominal sentence may appear in two options as follow:



The pattern of prepositional phrase in verbal sentence may appear in four option as follow:



APPENDIX II