TITLE SHEET

A SYNTACTICAL ANALYSIS ON ENGLISH STATUS UPDATES IN NOAM CHOMSKY'S FACEBOOK

THESIS

Presented to

Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang

in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S)

By

Evira Puji Apriliana

10320043

Advisor

Dr. Hj. Like Rascova Oktaberlina, M. Ed

NIP: 19741025 200801 2 015

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LETTERS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG
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APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Evira Puji Apriliana's thesis entitled *A Syntactical*

Analysis on English Status Updates in Noam Chomsky's Facebook has been approved

by the thesis advisor for furtherapproval by the Board of Examiners.

Malang, 01 December 2014

Approved by   Acknowledged by

The Advisor,   The Head of English Language
                                         and Letters Department,

Dr. Hj. Like Rascova Oktaberlina, M. Ed   Dr. Syamsudin, M. Hum
NIP 19741025 200801 2 015   NIP 9691122 200604 1 001

The Dean of The Faculty of Humanities,
Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang

Dr. Hj. Istiadah, M.A
NIP 19670313 199203 2 002

ii

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Bachelor thesis of *A Syntactical Analysis on English Status Updates in Noam Chomsky's Facebook* by Evira Puji Apriliana has been approved by the board of examiners as the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S. S)* in English Language and Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities, The State Islamic University of Malang.

Malang, 01 December 2014

The Board of Examiners		Signatures
Drs. H. Basri, M.A., Ph.D.	(Main Examiner)	
NIP 19681231 199403 1 022		_____
H. Djoko Susanto, M. Ed., Ph.D.	(Chairman)	
NIP 19670529 200003 1 001		_____
Dr. Hj. Like Rascova Oktaberlina, M. Ed.	(Advisor)	
NIP19741025 200801 2 015		_____

Approved by

The Dean of the The Faculty of Humanities
Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang

Dr. Hj. Istiadah, M.A
NIP 19670313 199203 2 002

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

I declare that the work presented in this thesis is original and my own work, to accomplish the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Language and Letters Department, Humanities Faculty, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. It does not incorporate any material previously written or published by another person, except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, 01 December 2014

The researcher

Evira Puji Apriliana

MOTTO

إِنَّ مَعَ ٱلۡعُسۡرِ يُسۡرًا

"Verily, along with every hardship is relief"

(Q.S Ash-Sharh: 6)

DEDICATION

I dedicate my thesis to my beloved family, a special feeling of gratitude to my parents. To my father (H. Bambang Puji Atmoko), and mother (Hj. Erni Tri Tunggal H.R.) who never stop bring me in their prayer and always supports and encourage me to believe in myself. Thank you very much for the cares, prayers, loves, and facilities that have given to me, you are the great parents for me who makes me always spirit. My grandfathers and grandmothers, I thank them for the support given. Also, thank you very much for my beloved sister (Ema Puji Agustina) and young sister (Erdina Ayu Andani) and Muhammad Anwar who always loves and cares me. Thank you for everything.

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This thesis would never have been finished without the endorsement, prayers, and spirit of my beloved family. Therefore, I would like to dedicate to my beloved father (H. Bambang Puji Admoko), my beloved mother (Hj. Erni Tri Tunggal H.R), my sister, and my young sister.

Finally, I am fully aware of some weaknesses of this research I have conducted; therefore, I expect endless constructive criticism and feedback for the betterment of the research in this area to help the future researchers produce much better research in Linguistics.

Malang, 01 December 2014

The researcher

Evira Puji Apriliana

ABSTRACT

Apriliana, Evira Puji. 2014. *A Syntactical Analysis on English Status Updates in Noam Chomsky's Facebook*. Thesis, English Language and Letters Department, Humanities and Culture Faculty, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

The Advisor   : Dr. Hj. Like Rascova Oktaberlina, M. Ed

Key words   : Syntactic analysis, Syntactic structures, Chinese boxes, Facebook updaters.

This study focuses to investigate a syntactical analysis on English status updates in *Facebook*. Syntactic analysis in *Facebook* updaters is used to analyze and investigate the language phenomena through the sentence by using syntactic theory. In *Facebook* sometimes people post and update status to express their feeling and thought. Therefore, this thesis attempts to dig up the syntax theory on English status updates in *Facebook*.

Methodologically, a descriptive qualitative research design is conducted for some reasons. First, this research examines English status updates which are in the form of words. The data are collected from sentences in *Facebook* status updaters by Noam Chomsky Quotes. Second, the researcher is the main instrument in collecting and analysing the data. Third, this research is aimed at describing syntactic analysis on the English status updates and explaining how the types of syntactic patterns are applied and work in sentences.

This study uses "syntax theory" propounded by W. Nelson Francis (1958), the findings examined by using of syntactic structure, it was started by detecting structure of predication, structure of modification, structure of complementation, and structure of coordination. Then, it was describing their functions and positions of words in detail, and the sentences were diagrammed by using Chinese Boxes. The findings reveal that structure of predication has dominated all the sentences structure in English status updates. First, structure of modification tends to have head (noun) with modifier (noun or proper noun). Second, structure of predication consisted of subject (noun) and had predicate (structure of complementation). Third, structure of complementation was dominated by verbal element and complement. Fourth, structure of coordination tend to have two structure of predications linked with coordinator (and) and (not).

It is suggested for the next researcher to use tree diagram in analyzing syntax in informal language on *Facebook* updaters. Moreover, it is expected for the next researcher to be able to find the other syntax theory to discover ill-formed, hidden word, omission, deletion, and others.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

CHAPTER III: FINDING AND DISCUSSION

CHAPTER IV: CONLUSION AND SUGGESTION

APPENDIXES

CURRICULUM VITAE

ABSTRAK

Apriliana, Evira Puji. 2014. *Analisis Sintaksis pada Update Status di Noam Chomsky Facebook*. Skripsi, Linguistik, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing: Dr. Hj. Like Rascova Oktaberlina, M. Ed

Kata kunci: Analisis Sintaksis, Struktur Sintaksis, Chinese Box, Updaters Facebook.

Penelitian ini fokus untuk meneliti analisis sintaksis pada update status berbahasa Inggris di Facebook. Analisis sintaksis di updaters Facebook digunakan untuk menganalisis dan meneliti fenomena bahasa melalui kalimat dengan menggunakan teori sintaksis. Facebook kadang-kadang orang posting dan update status untuk mengekspresikan perasaan dan pikiran mereka. Oleh karena itu, skripsi ini mencoba untuk menggali teori sintaks pada update status berbahasa Inggris di Facebook.

Metodologi menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif yang dilakukan untuk beberapa alasan. Pertama, penelitian ini menguji update status yang dalam bentuk kata-kata. Data dikumpulkan dari kalimat di status Facebook updaters oleh kutipan Noam Chomsky. Kedua, peneliti adalah instrumen utama dalam pengumpulan dan menganalisis data. Ketiga, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan analisis sintaksis pada status update dan menjelaskan bagaimana jenis pola sintaksis yang diterapkan dalam kalimat.

Penelitian ini menggunakan "teori sintaks" dikemukakan oleh W. Nelson Francis (1958), yang temuan diuji dengan menggunakan struktur sintaksis, yang dimulai dengan mendeteksi struktur predikasi, struktur modifikasi, struktur komplementasi, dan struktur koordinasi. Kemudian, mendeskripsikan fungsi dan posisi kata-kata secara rinci, dan kalimat dengan menggambarkan bagan menggunakan Chinese box. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa struktur predikasi telah mendominasi semua struktur kalimat dalam bahasa Inggris update status. Pertama, struktur modifikasi cenderung untuk menjadi pusat atau *head* (kata benda atau *noun*) dengan atribut atau *modifier* (kata benda / *noun* atau *proper noun*). Kedua, struktur predikasi terdiri dari subjek (kata benda atau *noun*) dan memiliki predikat (struktur komplementasi). Ketiga, struktur komplementasi didominasi oleh unsur verbal dan pelengkap. Keempat, struktur koordinasi cenderung memiliki dua struktur predikat dan terkait dengan koordinator (*and*) dan (*not*).

Peneliti menyarankan kepada peneliti selanjutnya untuk menggunakan diagram pohon dalam menganalisis sintaks pada bahasa tidak resmi atau informal di updaters Facebook. Selain itu, diharapkan bagi peneliti selanjutnya untuk dapat menemukan teori sintaks lainnya untuk menemukan kesalahan bentuk kata, kata yang tersembunyi, penghilangan kata, penghapusan kata, dan lain-lainnya.

ABSTRACT

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, research problems, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms and research method.

1.1 Background of The Study

This research investigates a syntactical analysis on English status updates in Noam Chomsky's *Facebook*. Syntax is a branch of linguistics which explains how words are put together to build phrases, how phrases are put together to build clauses or bigger phrases, and how clauses are put together to build sentences (Miller, 2002). Syntax is the properties of human language (Tallerman, 2011, p. 1). Moreover, syntax is a central component of human language (Valin Jr: 2004, p. 1). Above argumentations mean that syntax is the most important aspect in human language as it aims at understanding words arrangement in the sentence.

According to this study, syntactic analysis is used to analyze and investigate the language phenomena through the sentence by using syntactic theory (Francis: 1958). Wekker & Haegeman (1985, p. 5) view syntactic analysis as "determining the relevant component part of a sentence and describing these parts grammatically". It aims at discovering in which the component parts of sentence are combine to form of structure of the sentence. Those aforementioned linguist's

views indicate that syntactic analysis is the linguistics research in exploring the structures' sentences by applying syntax theory.

In syntactic structure, Chinese boxes can be used to analyze the sentences on English status updates in *Facebook*. Consequently, to explain the sentence patterns on English status updates in *Facebook*, the researcher uses Francis, 1958 Chinese Boxes theory. To analyze the four basic types of syntactic structure (Francis, 1958, p. 291). The first is the structure of modification, there are two components in this structure: a head and modifier. The second is the structure of predication, with two components, constructing in following the structure: subject and predicate. The third is the structure of complementation, with two components are a verbal element and a complement. Then, the last is a structure of coordination, which consist of equivalent grammatical units, such as usually signed by *and, but, nor, not, or* and others.

Regarding to the subject being studied, *Facebook* is a popular social network site to connect people with their friends and relatives from all over the world (Veer, 2010, p. 3). In this research, the data is used *Facebook* because it is a free-to-use, wildly popular social networking site which just means it is a way to connect with other people that combine the best of blogs, and online forums and groups (Veer, 2010). In using *Facebook*, people sometimes post and update status to express their feeling and thought. *Facebook* users also can comment on their *Facebook's* friend's status. Nevertheless, sometimes the phenomenon of misinterpretation and misunderstanding are existed in the *Facebook* communication. For instance, the update status commentators sometimes

misinterpret the content of *Facebook* status updaters, because they might not understand the structure of sentence which leads them to understand the whole meaning of the sentence. Based on the explanation about the function of *Facebook* and the problems appeared in syntactical analysis, therefore the study of syntactical analysis in English status updates is significant to be conducted.

This research focuses on investigating the status updates which are existed in *Facebook*. *Facebook* is selected as the data source because "it is a huge and online community" (Joshi, 2011, p. 5). In addition, *Facebook* is selected as the object for some reasons. First, it provides a domain in which we can see written language in its most primitive state. Almost all the written language in *Facebook* we read (informal and formal letters aside) has been interfered with in some way before it reaches for us. Second, Wallace (1999) notices that Facebook as providing evidence of the remarkable linguistic versatility that exists within ordinary people.

As the subject of analysis, this research employs English status updates in *Facebook* published on 2014 by Noam Chomsky Quotes. In 2014, there were English status updates by Noam Chomsky Quotes have a little about striking issues about terrorist campaign and propaganda. The example found in English status updates published on April 1st, 2014, "President Obama is running the largest terrorist campaign in the world". Therefore, it is necessary to employ a device that helps us understand the linguistic features of sentence in English status updates, namely syntactic analysis.

In accordance to the research to be conducted that will study, there are relevance has been done so far, some of them state as follows;

First, Amalia (2010) analyzed the sentences which were found in "Dora the Explorer". She found four kinds of syntactic structure, such as structure of modification, structure of predication, structure of complementation, and structure of coordination. Then, she analyzed complete sentences.

Second, Huzaimah (2011) syntactically structure analyzed the English sentences used in Westlife's song lyrics. This research uses the English sentences that are taken from the song's lyrics of Westlife's album. She focused on identifying the grammatical rules of the sentence used in the song lyrics. In her research, she only analyzed the structure of modification. On the other hand, the structure that less appeared is the structure of complementation and the structure of coordination.

Third, Liviando (2011) describe syntactically analyzed on the sentences found in the Jakarta Post headlines. The researcher was interested in analyzing the headline sentences by utilizing the syntactic structure.

From the above previous studies, the researcher finds the absence of syntactical analysis on English status updates in *Facebook*. This research is significant to be conducted as this investigation will contribute to enrich the application of syntactical analysis on this field of data. Moreover, this research focuses on investigating formal language because it aims at identifying the sentences structures are which is manifested in *Facebook* status. In this study, the researcher will employ four syntactic structures in investigating in English status

updates on *Facebook*. Then, providing several examples which are taken from English status updates in *Facebook* might enlarge the knowledge of readers that syntactic analysis could be used to identify simple and complex sentence of English status updates.

1.2 Research Problem

Following are the research questions for this study:

1. How are the syntactical structures on English status updates in Noam Chomsky's *Facebook*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Concerning with the research problems mentioned above, the objectives of this study are to identify and describe of four syntactic structures and the principal patterns of word order of the sentences used by Noam Chomsky Quotes in English status updates, when diagrammed in the Chinese Boxes. Further, it will find the pattern of the sentences in this research.

1.4 Significances of the study

1.4.1 Theoretical Significance

This research is expected to be an alternative study on *Facebook* language instead of an alternative to syntactical study. Therefore, the researcher is going to study *Facebook* language from the syntactical perspective. It is also expected to provide description for further research in

this area. Despite this research, it contains sentence patterns which are commonly used by Noam Chomsky Quotes. Then, providing several examples which are taken from English status updates in *Facebook* might enlarge the knowledge of readers that syntactic structure could be used to identify simple and complex sentences of English status updates.

1.4.2 Practical Significance

Finding the constituent of words, the reader could understanding the structure of English status updates sentences, with the assistance of syntactic structure, could be of the alternatives to know the content of English status updates by Noam Chomsky Quotes, especially in formal language. Then, the readers may not misunderstand the message of this sentence from English status updates by Noam Chomsky Quotes. The results of this study are expected to serve as a reference that is beneficial for the next researchers in conducting their studies.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

In order the study enables to answer the formulated research problem appropriately, the scope and limitation are considered as an essential thing to be emphasized. This research only focuses on analyzing English status updates on *Facebook* by Noam Chomsky Quotes which is delivered based on the English status updates in January, February, March, April, May, and June 2014. The dates are January 2nd and 27th, February 23th, March 4th, April 1st, 12th, 18th, 21th, and 27th, May 15th, and June 15th, because that updates has rich of information and

fulfilling the criteria of syntactical perspective. Actually, this research concerned with four syntactic structure to analyze the status updates, using diagrammed in the Chinese Boxes. However, considering the limited time, the researcher decides to focus on investigating English status updates in *Facebook*.

1.6 Definitions of Key Terms

1.6.1 *Syntax* is a branch of linguistics which explain how words are put together to build phrases, with how phrases are put together to build clauses or bigger phrases, and with how clauses are put together to build sentences, because a sentence is the basic unit of syntactic analysis (Miller, 2002).

1.6.2 *Syntactic structure* divides the syntactic structures into four principal groups based on their structural meaning. Those four basic types of syntactic structures are; structure of modification, structure of predication, structure of complementation, and structure of coordination (Francis, 1958: 292).

1.6.3 *Chinese box* is a system of diagramming structures into its elements and parts by dividing into its immediate constituents (often abbreviated IC's by linguists) and subdividing it until the ultimate constituents (in grammar, the 'words'). It is a media in doing syntactical analysis (Francis (1958: 293).

1.6.4 *Facebook* is a free-to-use, wildly popular social networking site which just means it is a way to connect with other people that combine the

best of blogs, online forums and groups, photo sharing, and much more (Veer, 2010).

1.6.5 *English status updates* are a place for your *Facebook* pals to share interesting photos, videos, websites, and character insights. It is a more public way of expressing yourself than sending your friend a message, because all your friend's friends will see your Wall post (unless you remember to tell *Facebook* to keep it between user and friend's users). Good candidates for wall posts include thanks, congratulations, birthday greetings, and other tidbits your shared connections might find interesting or useful (Veer, 2010).

1.7 Research Methods

This title consists of detailed description of research design, data sources, research instrument, data collection and data analysis.

1.7.1   Research Design

In conducting this research design, it is done by applying a descriptive qualitative approach to analyze the data. The use of descriptive qualitative approach in this research due the data are from text that is not processed statistically. It means that the data collections are not numeral, but empirical data which are directly gotten from the phenomenon in the society (Creswell, 2009). It is categorized into descriptive since the goals of this research are to identify and describe the syntactic analysis of English status

update sentences, particularly when they are diagrammed in Chinese Boxes (Francis, 1958). Then, this research is said as qualitative because the research analyzes texts in their natural setting without necessarily giving them any qualitative treatment, that is obtaining on English status updates. The aim of qualitative approach is to describe the empirical phenomenon that occurred in the society comprehensively and scientifically.

In addition, the data of this research are taken from the sentence in the English status updates on *Facebook* by Noam Chomsky Quotes, so that they are indeed in the form of words and written texts on which the researcher focuses. In this analysis, the theory of syntactic structure is not going to be verified whether it is true or not. Conversely, it is employed as the device to understand the language phenomenon on the English status updates structure when they are analyzed by employing syntactical perspective and are diagramed on the Chinese Boxes. In short, these are characteristics of the qualitative approach.

1.7.2   Data Source

This research focuses on investigating the sentences of English status updates found on *Facebook* to Noam Chomsky Quotes published on January, February, March, April, May, June 2014. *Facebook* status updaters is selected because from linguistic perspective, it provided the relevant linguistic features of writing on English status updates. Additionally, the researcher takes the *Facebook* status updaters as the data source that are

obtained from official web of English status updates by Noam Chomsky Quotes.

Furthermore, the dates took on January 2nd and 27th, February 23th, March 4th, April 1st, 12th, 18th, 21th, and 27th, May 15th, and June 15th, because that updates has enough of information and fulfilling the criteria of syntactical perspective.

1.7.3 Research Instrument

In this study is classified as qualitative research, therefore the research instrument to gather and analyze data is the researcher itself. It is caused the qualitative data cannot be collected by measuring statistical process, questionnaire, or interview. Furthermore, in qualitative, the data are collected through the experience and sufficient knowledge of the researcher. Therefore, only human that capable to do this task.

1.7.4 Data collection

The data collection was done based on Creswell (2007: 118) as a series interrelated activities aimed at gathering good information to answer the research question and to find places to study and to gain access and to establish rapport with participants to provide good data. The data of this research are taken from sentences in the English status updates on *Facebook* by Noam Chomsky Quotes published in several dates of January, February, March, April, May, June 2014. There are several steps in collecting the data.

Firstly, the researcher searching *Facebook* in Google from internet (point your web browser to *www.facebook.com*). Then, the researcher takes my home page, which includes a list of links on the left hand side, English status updates Noam Chomsky Quotes. Then, the researcher searching the English status updates from Noam Chomsky Quotes. Actually, there were a number of English status updates on the internet. However, the sentences from *Facebook* status updaters by Noam Chomsky Quotes became the priority aimed to keep the originality of the data. Furthermore, I will take the English status updates from Noam Chomsky Quotes published in January to June 2014. After that, the researcher investigated and coded the utterances, sentences, or words of the sentences that should be analyzed by identifying and describing, using syntactic structure. Finally, arranging the data systematically in accordance with the problems of the study.

1.7.5   Data analysis

In data analysis, the researcher did several steps to analyze the English status updates sentences. The data analyzed by using W. Nelson Francis' theory of syntactic structure. The first step was taking up the clause or sentence one by one in the sentence from English status updates by Noam Chomsky Quotes. The second step, the researcher examined their syntactic structure: it was started by detecting structure of modification, predication, complementation, and coordination, using Chinese box theory. The third step was describing their functions and positions in term of syntactic

structure in detail. Furthermore, in this process the sentences were

diagrammed by using Chinese Boxes. Then, he discussed the findings.

Finally, drawing the conclusion based on the results of the analysis.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents some reviewed theories that are related to this research. The discussion involves Syntax, Unit and The Rank Scale, Sentence, Syntactic Structure, Chinese Boxes System, and Previous Studies. The elaborated explanation is described as follows:

2.1 Syntax

The term syntax comes from Greek word and literally means 'a setting out together' or arrangement'. In studying syntax, there will be an effort to produce an accurate analysis of the ordering 'arrangement' of the elements in the linear structure of the sentence (Yule, 1985). Syntax is also used to mean the study of the syntactic properties of language (Tallerman, 2011, p. 1). Syntax is the study of the way in which phrases and sentences are structured out of words (Radford, 2004, p. 1). It is going to be studying how languages organize their syntax, so the scope of our study includes the classification of words, the other of words in phrases and sentences, the structure of phrases and sentences, and the different sentence constructions that languages use.

There are many definitions of syntax. Chomsky (1966, p. 1) states that syntax is the study of the principles and process by which sentences are constructed in particular language. Francis (1958, p. 291) studies syntax is investigation into parts of sentence structures and how they identify themselves

both in isolation and as members of larger structures. Consequently, he finds that sentence structures are combinations of parts of speech with or without function word in which the lexical words belong to. Because of, syntax is often known as the study of language grammar. From all of the statements, it can be concluded that syntax is a sub field of linguistics which studies about arranging words to become a sentence.

Furthermore, syntax is defined as determining the relevant component parts of a sentence and describing these parts grammatically (Wekker & Haegeman, 1985, p. 5). The component parts of a sentence called constituent. In other words, syntax involves the closely related tasks of: breaking down the sentence into its constituents and assigning some grammatical label to each constituent or grammatical category (Wekker and Haegeman, 1985, p. 5). It identifies the parts of sentence which are popularly called constituents and accounts for them grammatically.

From the definitions above, it can be summed up that syntax is the method to represent utterances, and break down the sentence into its constituents so that the result is the existence of an accurate analysis of the sequence arrangement of certain sentences.

2.2 Units and the Rank Scale

A unit is defined as a stretch of language which itself carries grammatical patterns. Syntactic structure is traditionally based around five formal units; sentence, clause, phrase, word, and morpheme. Therefore, each of the units is

described in terms of its relationship with the other units. Hudson (1971: 23) uses the term 'phrase' in place of 'group' to refer to the intermediary unit between clause and word. These five grammatical units can be illustrates as follows;

a. Sentence is a textual unit which it has been convenient to adopt as the largest grammatical unit for the purposes of syntactic analysis. For example; After John has finished his exams, he is planning a trip abroad.

b. Clause that expresses a single proposition. It consists of one or more phrases, one functioning as the subject and the predicate. For example; I have finished that book.

c. Phrase that expresses one of the elements of proposition. It is the grouping of one or more words which together fulfill the role that in other circumstances might be expressed by a single word. For example; The fastest winner of the 100 meters heats.

d. Word is the basic unit of syntax. Compound words are still individual units, but it is the same expression may be written as a single, compound word with or without two separate words. For example; *rainfall* is composed of *rain* and *fall*; all there are separate word.

e. Morpheme is the smallest unit of grammatical form and meaning though in traditional grammar a distinction is often made between morph and morpheme. For example; -After-John-has-finish-ed-his-exam-s,-he-is-plann-ing-a-trip-abroad.-

Then, all five units are arranged hierarchically, from the largest down to the smallest, on a scale of rank. It is the way systemic grammar has traditionally been

formulated, all utterances require to be described at each rank (Morley, 2000, p. 24).

The scale of rank

Sentence
|
Clause
|
Phrase
|
Word
|
Morpheme
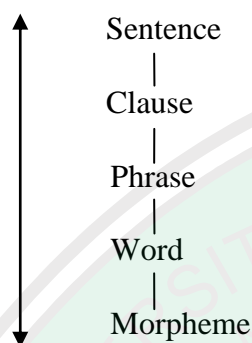
2.3 Sentence

Sentence is the units of language consisting at least of subject and predicate that is began with capital letter and ended by full stop. In the nature and structure of text as distinct from grammatical formal one, the sentence has come to be regarded as an element of textual structure and may be seen as a constituent of the paragraph. The sentence is a textual unit which it has been convenient to adopt as the largest grammatical unit for the purposes of syntactic analysis (Morley, 2000, p. 25). In meaning that the typical role of the sentence is to express one or more ideas or 'propositions' from the ideational component, each proposition being realized by a clause.

Conversely, Huddleston (1984: 7) argued that a sentence is an independent group of words which expresses a complete thought. Every sentence must contain a subject (expressed or implied and a predicate). It contains impliedly the subject *you* and predicate *are*. Moreover, Greenbaum and Nelson (2002:45) argued that

expressing complete thought is national definition. The difficulty with this definition lies in fixing what is meant by a 'complete thought'.

Besides, a sentence consists of one or more clauses. These are interrelated with one another on a basis which is grammatically coordinate or subordinate. Morley (2000: 69) said that the formal classification of sentences is traditionally in grammatical studies undertaken according to the number and class (main or subordinate) of clauses they contain. There are four types of sentence:

a. Simple sentence

A sentence consists of a main clause only. It is also known as an independent clause. For example: The girl played piano.

b. Compound sentence

The sentence contains two or more main clauses. It consists of two or more simple sentences (clauses) joined by a coordinating conjunction. For example: She is playing hockey \\ and then she is going to the theatre.

c. Complex sentence

A sentence which is comprises a main clause and at least one dependent clause. For example: The line is to be closed \\ which does not surprise me.

d. Compound-complex sentence

A sentence contains two or more independent clauses and at least one dependent clause. For example: Our plans are now complete \\ and an order will be placed \\ as soon as we have received the quotations.

2.4 Syntactic Structures

In a functional syntactic analysis the roles of the elements of structure are shown, and each structural element is set out on an equal basis. Francis (1958: 292) divides the syntactic structures into four principal groups, on the basis of their structural meaning. Those are four basic types of syntactic structures; those in group (1) are structures of modification; their two component parts are a head (for examples; people, town, superior) and a modifier (hungry, home, easily). Those in group (2) are structures of predication; their two components are a subject (money, soldiers, snow) and a predicate (talks, have been killed, kept falling). Those in group (3) are structures of complementation; their two components are a verbal element (speak, be, love) and a complement (truth, careful, your neighbor). Those in group (4) are structures of coordination, consisting of equivalent grammatical units (for examples either nouns, like pins, needles, peace, or verbs, hope, pray) joined often but not always by a special kind of function word (and, neither…nor).

Moreover, according to Francis (1958: 293) the system used will leave the words in the order which appear it. It is intended to be a graphic representation of structure based on two main principles: firstly, English syntax is a many-layered organization of relatively few types of basic units. Secondly, every structure may be divided into immediate constituents (often abbreviated IC's by linguists), it always two which may in turn be divided and subdivided until the ultimate constituents (in grammar or the words) are reached. This is indicated by enclosing

each ultimate constituent in a box and drawing larger and larger boxes around the immediate constituents. The result is something like "Chinese boxes".

2.4.1 Structure of Modification

Francis (1958: 297) states that structure of modification is the structure which has two components named a head and a modifier. The modifier has meaning that serves to broaden quality, select, change, describe, or in some other ways affect the meaning of the head. In the examples are hungry people, home town, both headed and modifier are single words. In syntactic structures analysis, structure of modification is represented by an arrow (⟶) that points from the modifier toward the head. The position of modifier may interchangeably come before or after head. In the following illustrations the **bold** words means "the head of structure of modification";

Head ← Modifier	Modifier → **Head**
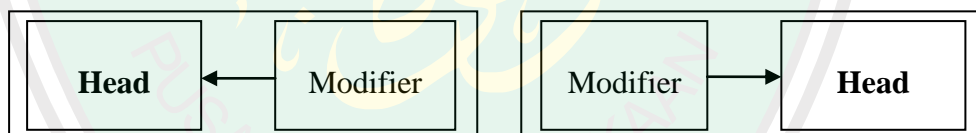
Structure of modification may be called as the phrase, based on the head as the main position of the structure. There are some kinds of phrase in structure of modification:

1) Noun Phrase

Noun phrase is the phrase in which the head is noun and it can be modified by:

a. Adjective

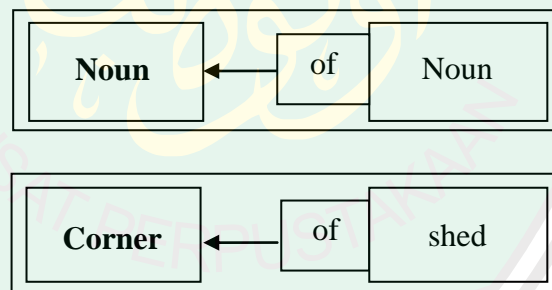| Adjective → **Noun**	Good → **lawyer**
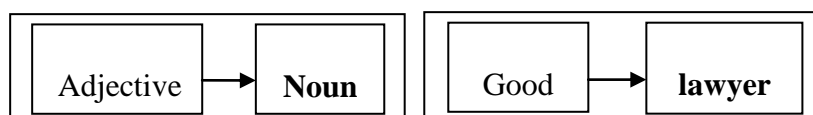
In this example "lawyer" as a head which is modified by "good".

b. Noun

There are a number of nouns treated as modifier that modifies the noun as a head.
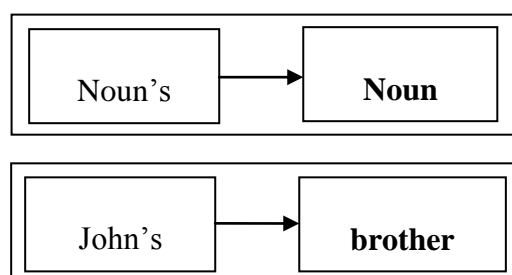
1) Noun which modifies another noun

| Noun | → | Noun |

| Doctor | → | Parkin |
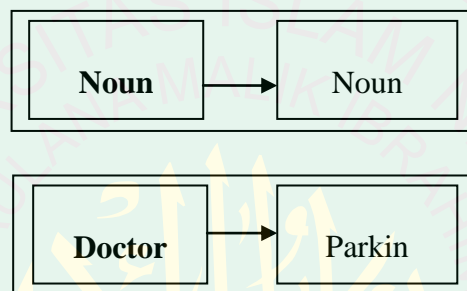
"Doctor" is called modifier, the last noun is called head.

2) "Of" construction, the first noun is the head

| Noun | ← | of | Noun |

| Corner | ← | of | shed |

"Of shed" construction occupying modifier position comes after the head "corner".

3) Possessive construction, the second noun is the head

| Noun's | → | Noun |

| John's | → | brother |

Possessive construction "John's" is always to be the modifier modifying the head "brother".

c. Verb

Verbs have been traditionally classified such as main or auxiliary. Besides, the verbs are often marked by: present participle {-ing}, past participle {-ed}, and to infinitive. For examples;
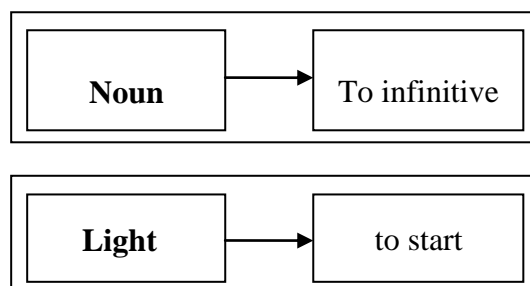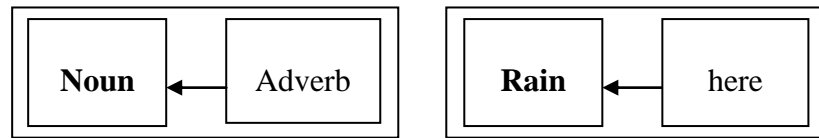
1) Present participle {-ing} :

| V-sing | → | **Noun** |

| Playing | → | **flute** |

2) Past participle {-ed} :

| V-ed | → | **Noun** |

| Helped | → | **Jean** |

3) To infinitive

| **Noun** | → | To infinitive |

| **Light** | → | to start |

d. Adverb

| Noun | ← | Adverb | | Rain | ← | here |
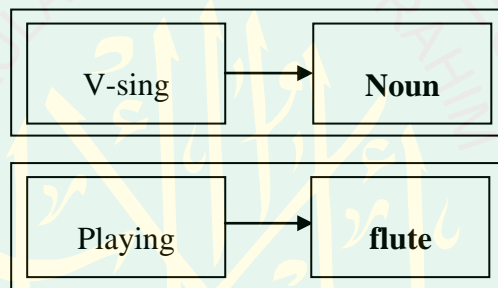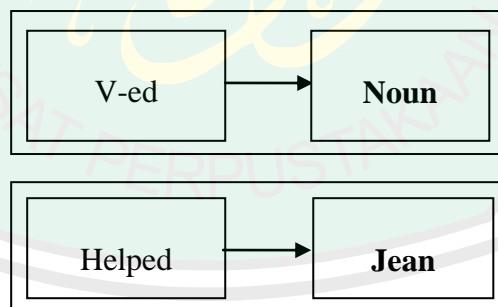
Here" as adverb modifies and the head as "rain".

e. Prepositional phrase

Prepositional phrase is built from preposition and noun. For example;
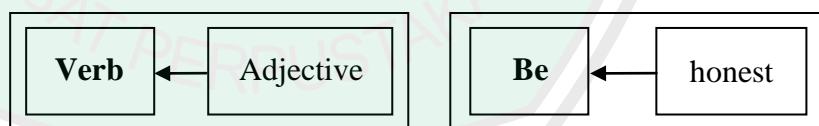
| Preposition | → | Noun | | Up | → | chimney |

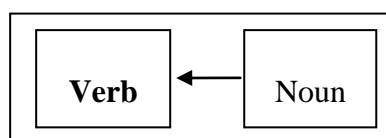In this example are "up" as preposition modifies and the head as "chimney".

2) Verb Phrase

Verb phrase have a verb as a head, which is a main verb and the modifiers are also in some kinds of part of speech;
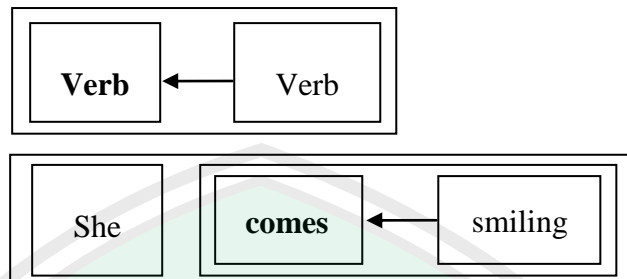
a. Adjective

| Verb | ← | Adjective | | Be | ← | honest |

"Be" becomes the head of the modifier "honest".

b. Noun

| Verb | ← | Noun |

| Mike | helped | Jean |

"Jean" is the noun as modifier and the verb "helped" as a head.

c. Verb

Verb	←	Verb

She		comes	←	smiling

The verb is "comes" as a head and the modifier is "smiling".

d. Adverb

Verb	←	Adverb		Work	←	quickly
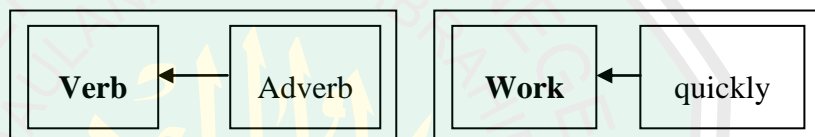
The adverb is "quickly" as modifies and the verb is "work" as

a head.

e. Prepositional Phrase

Verb	←	Prep. phrase

He		insists	on	his	rights
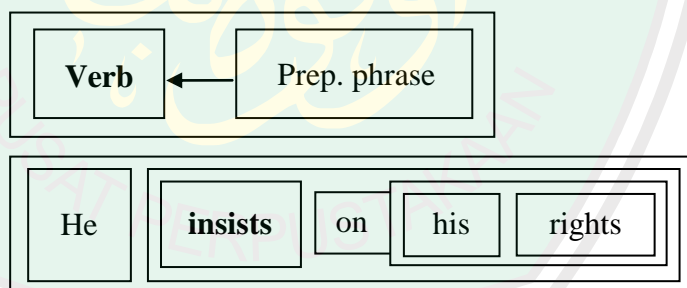
"On his rights" is preposition phrase consists of the preposition

"on" and the object prepositions "his rights" modifying the

verb "insists" as a head.

3) Adjective Phrase

Adjectives phrase have an adjective headword and analyses in

term of the basic elements, such as; modifier, headword element,

and qualifier. Then, the modifiers are also can be kind of noun, adjective, adverb, verb, and qualifier. For examples;

a. Noun

| Noun | → | **Adj** |

| Person | → | **responsible** |

The adjective is "responsible" as a head and the noun is "person" as modifier.

b. Adjective

| Adj | → | **Adj** |

| Enormous | → | **old** |

The adjective is "old" as a head and the second adjective is "enormous" as modifier.

c. Verb

| **Adj** | ← | Verb |

| **Furious** | ← | to hear |

The adjective is "furious" as a head and the verb is "to hear" as modifier.

d. Adverb

| Adverb | → | **Adj** |

| Remarkably | → | **clean** |
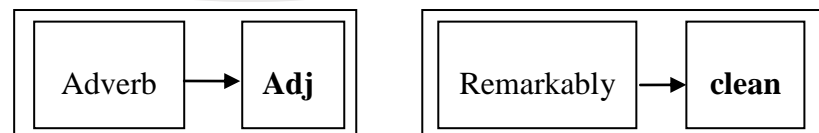
The adjective is "clean" as a head and the adverb is "remarkably" as modifier.

e. Qualifier

Qualifier →	**Adj**		Very →	**cheap**
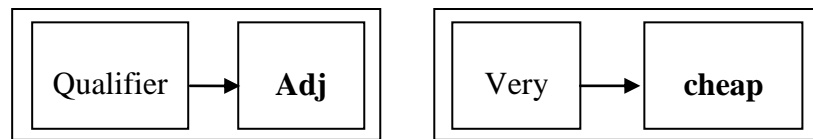
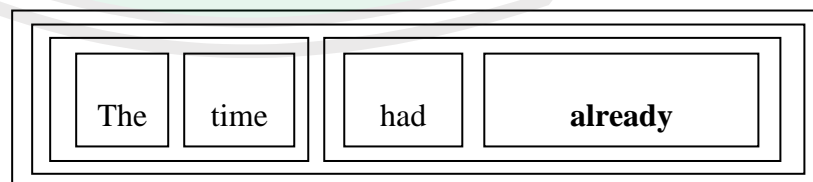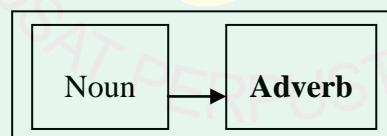The adjective is "cheap" as a head and the qualifier is "very" as modifier.

4)   Adverb Phrase

Adverbial phrases have as their headword an adverb. The modifiers are also can be kind of parts speech. As in these examples below;

a. Adverb

Adverb →	**Adverb**		Quite →	**quickly**

The adverb is "quickly" as the head and the modifier is "quite".

b. Noun

Noun →	**Adverb**

The	time		had	**already**

The adverb is "already" as the head and the modifier is "the time".

c. Prepositional Phrase

Prep. Phrase →	**Adverb**		From →	**nearby**

The adverb is "nearby" as the head and the modifier is "from".

d. Qualifier

| Qualifier →	**Adverb**		Very →	**easily**
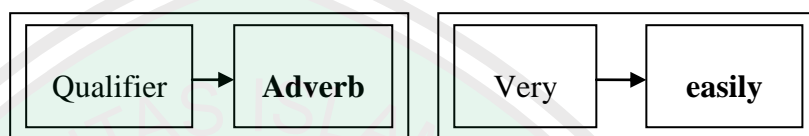
The adverb is "easily" as the head and the modifier is "very".

5)   Prepositional Phrase

The prepositional phrase comprises a preposition as the

headword, complement or completive element which is integral to

the structure of the phrase. Halliday, 1994: 212 states that a

prepositional phrase consists of a preposition the nominal group.

Then, the completive element can also be an adjectival or

adverbial phrase, and prepositional phrase, or even a subordinate

clause. In these examples below the class of complement which
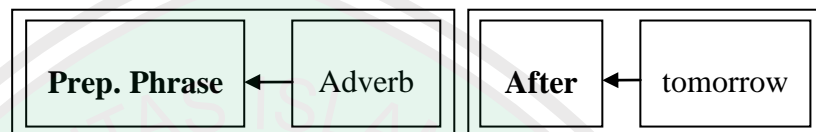
follows the preposition;

a. Nominal phrase

Prep. Phrase ←	Nominal Phrase
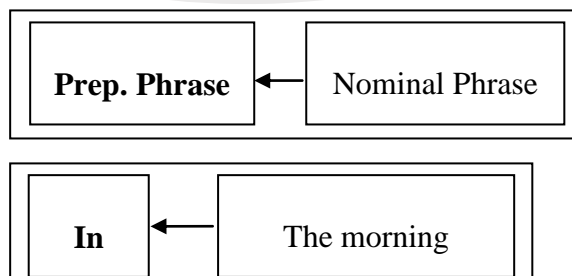
In ←	The morning

The preposition is "in" as the head and the modifier is "the

morning" as complement.

b. Adjective phrase

Prep. Phrase	←	Adj

In	←	brief

The preposition is "in" as the head and the modifier is "brief".

c. Adverbial phrase

Prep. Phrase	←	Adverb

After	←	tomorrow

The preposition is "after" as the head and the modifier is

"tomorrow".

d. Prepositional phrase

Prep. Phrase	←	Prep. Phrase
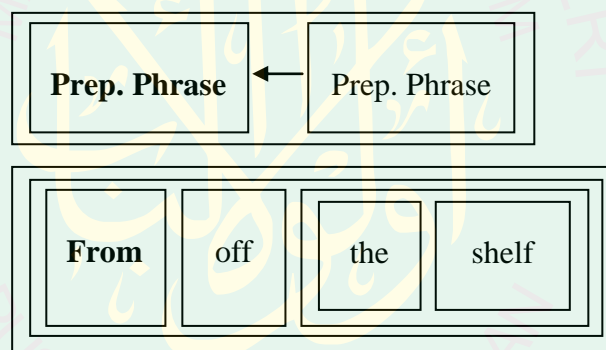
From	off	the	shelf

The preposition is "from" as the head and the modifier is "off

the shelf".

e. Nominal subordinate clause

Prep. Phrase	←	Nominal subordinate clause

| After	listening	to	the	news
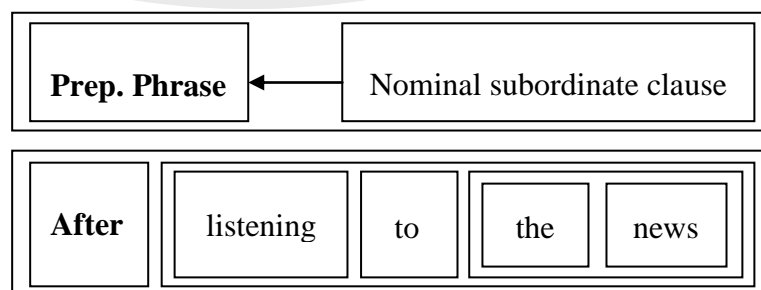
The preposition is "after" as the head and the modifier is

"listening to the news" as complement.

6) Subordinator Phrase

Subordinators are introducing adverbial subordinate clauses, which referred to as 'adverbializers', and those which introduce nominal subordinate clauses as 'nominalizers'. Adverbializers, for examples: because, when, after, and others. Then, nominalizers, for examples: that, if, whether, and others. As in these examples below:

| Just | **because** | you've | lost | your | ticket |

| John | asked | only | if | he | could | come |
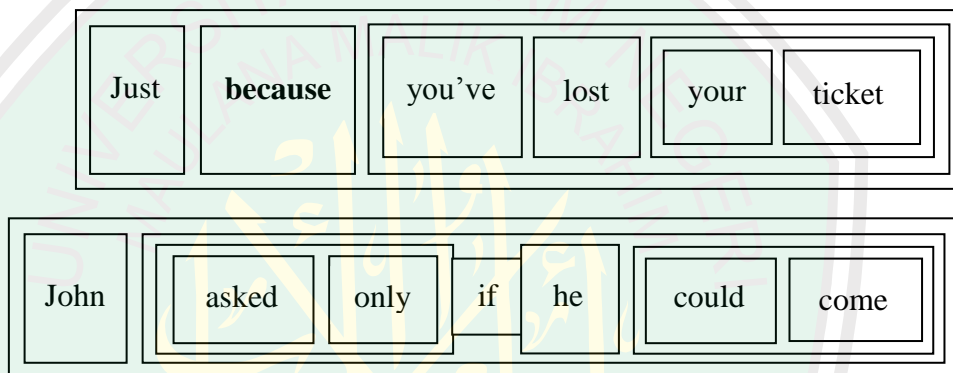
There are a modifier can be placed in front of a nominal subordinator. The point is **bold** when the modifier and subordinator are uttered together and emphasis is placed on the subordinator.

7) Genitive Phrase

Genitive phrases are associated with marking possession. Then, genitive phrases are formed by adding an apostrophe –s at the end of the nominal phrases which specifies the possessor (Leech et al, 1982: 60, 63, 65). For example: Jim's. It is also variously known in the literature as possessive phrases or genitive noun phrases.

Genitive phrase: Possessive pronoun:

This book is **Ruth's**   This book is **hers**

The pronoun **hers** in the example "This book is hers" above is a

fixed form, single word. As in this example below of the genitive

phrase:

The	**children's**	department

2.4.2 Structure of Predication

Francis, 1958: 325 states that the structure of predication is the

structure which has two immediate constituents; they are subject and

predicate. Predication is indicated by a capital "P" which refers to the

subject and its front facing the predicate. As in this example below the

structures of predication where the subject follows the predicate, the "P" is

reversed:

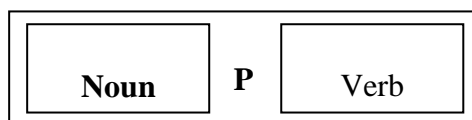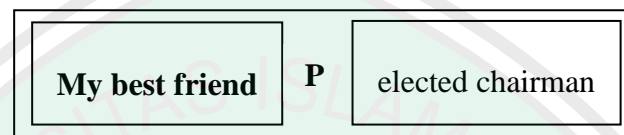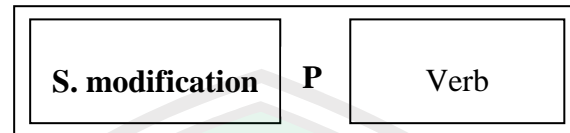| **Subject**	P	Predicate		Predicate	q	**Subject**

2.4.2.1 The Kinds of Subject

Some subjects in structures of predication can be:

a. Nouns and noun-headed of structure of modification

For example:

| **Noun**	P	Verb

Ruth	P	Seems a nice girl

The word "Ruth" in this case is noun of structure of modification indicating the subject of the predicate "seems a nice girl".

S. modification	P	Verb

My best friend	P	elected chairman

The word "My best friend" in this case is noun-headed of structure of modification indicating the subject of the predicate "elected chairman".

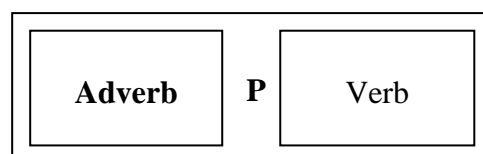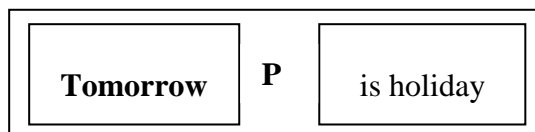b. Structure of modification where the heads are adjectives, adverbs or verbs.

1) Adjective

Adjective	P	Verb

Handsome man	P	is my someone
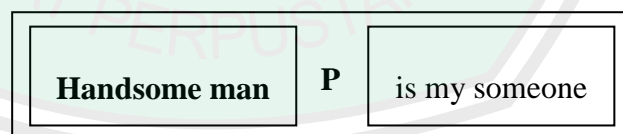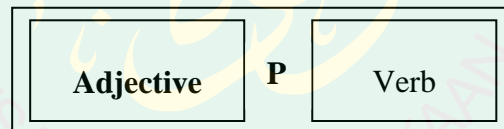
The words "handsome man" is adjective showing the subject of the predicate "is my someone".

2) Adverb

Adverb	P	Verb

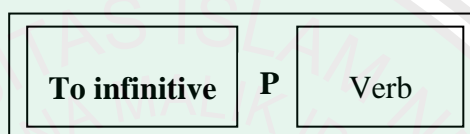| Tomorrow	**P**	is holiday

The word "tomorrow" is adverb showing the subject of the predicate "is holiday".

3) Verb

a) Infinitive

To infinitive	**P**	Verb

To write a book	**P**	is quite exciting

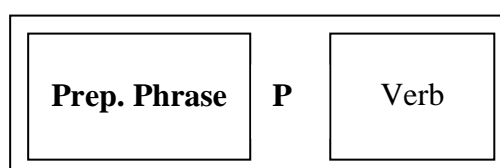The phrase of "to write a book" is to infinitive verb showing the subject of the predicate "is quite exciting".

b) Present participle

V-ing	**P**	Verb

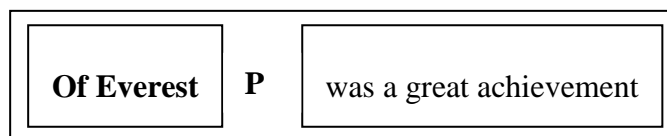| Playing the flute	**P**	is not easy
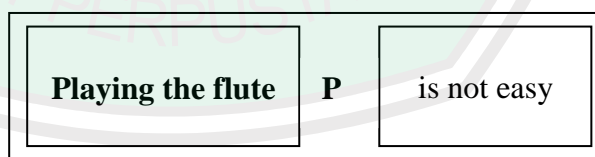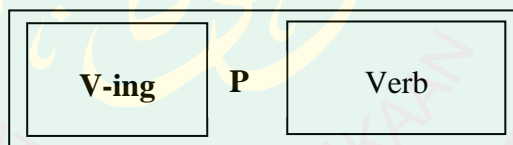
The word "playing the flute" is present participle verb showing the subject of the predicate "is not easy".

c. Prepositional phrase

Prep. Phrase	**P**	Verb

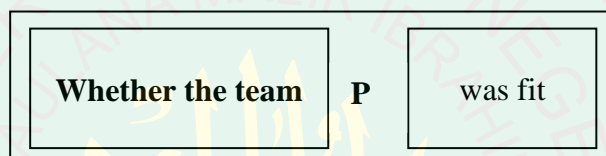| **Of Everest**	P	was a great achievement

The word "of Everest" is prepositional phrase showing the

subject of the predicate "was a great achievement".

d. Structure of coordination

S. coordination	P	Verb

Whether the team	P	was fit

The word "whether the team" is the structure of coordination

showing the subject of the predicate "was fit".

e. Structure of predication (includes clause)

S. predication	P	Verb

Whoever	P	wrote this must be crazy
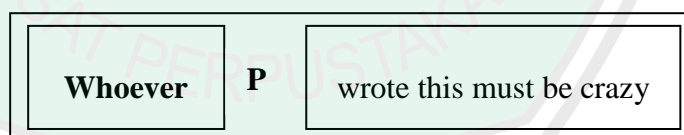
The word "whoever" is the structure of predication showing

the subject of the predicate "wrote this must be crazy".

f. Structure of complementation

Verb	P	**S. complementation**

Achieving competition	P	is my focus
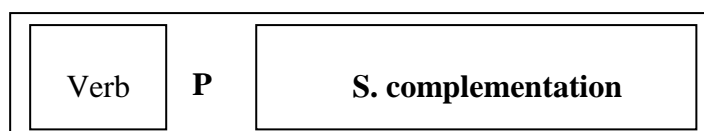
The word "achieving competition" is the structure of complementation showing the subject of the predicate "is my focus".

2.4.2.2 The Kinds of Predicate

The predicate is the structures which explain the subject. Fawcett (1974, 1981: 31-5) states that the predicate is always and only filled by a verbal group, and the node recording that "P" is filled by 'verbal group'. In the following illustrations the **bold** words means "the predicate of structure of predication".

a. Verb as predicate

S	P	**Verb**

We	P	**bought a bicycle**
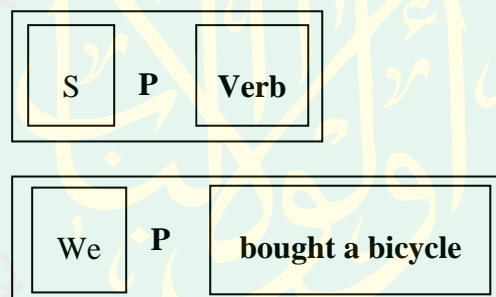
The words "bought a bicycle" are the verb as predicate of the subject "We".

b. Structure of modification as predicate

S	P	**S. Modification**

They	P	**objected to the plan**
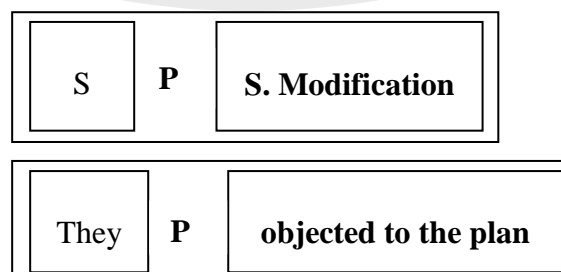
The words "objected to the plan" are the structures of modification as predicate of the subject "they".

c. Structure of complementation as predicate

S	P	S. Complementation
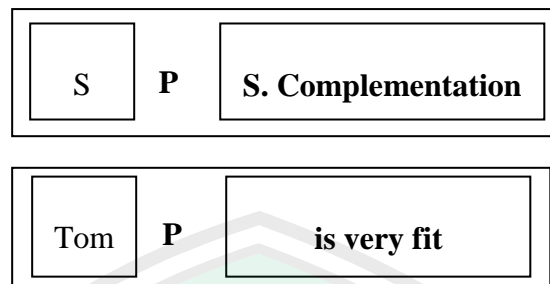
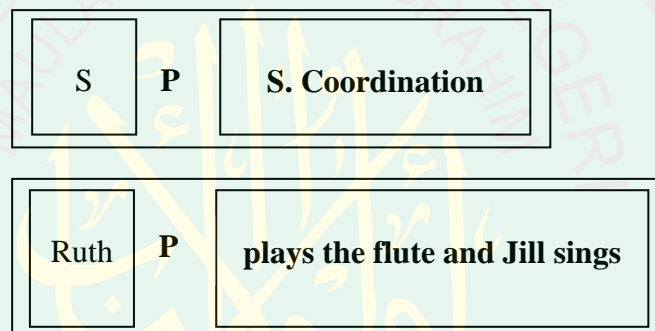| Tom	P	**is very fit**

The words "is very fit" are the structure of complementation as predicate of the subject "Tom".

d. Structure of coordination

S	P	S. Coordination

Ruth	P	**plays the flute and Jill sings**

The words "plays the flute and Jill sings" are the structure of coordination as predicate of the subject "Ruth".

2.4.3 Structure of Complementation

In this syntactic structure, Francis (1958: 342) states that the structure of complementation is the structure which has two parts constituents: a verbal element and a complement. The verbal element may be a simple verb or any structure that has a verb. Structures of complementation where the verbal element follows are the complement, which could be regarded as the default relationship, can be marked with

"C". In the following illustrations the **bold** words mean "the verbal element of complement".

Verbal Elements	C	Complement
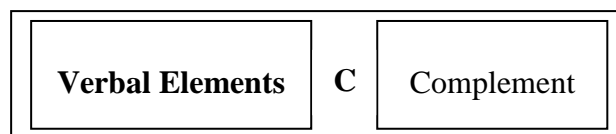
There are some kinds of verbal elements in the structure of complementation;

a.   Simple verb as the verbal elements

Simple verb	C	Complement

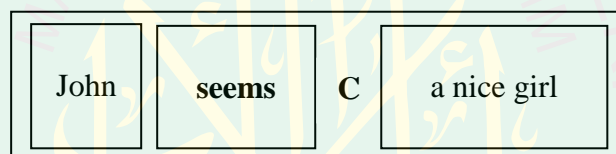| John	**seems**	C	a nice girl
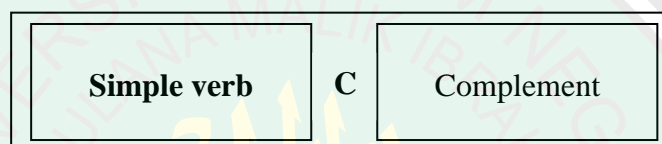
In this example that "seems" is linking verb as verbal element and the complement is "a nice girl".

b.   To infinitive

To infinitive	C	Complement

Stephen	**to be**	C	the most suitable person
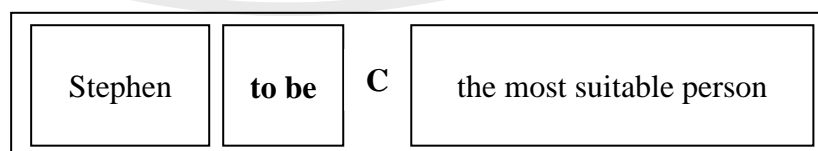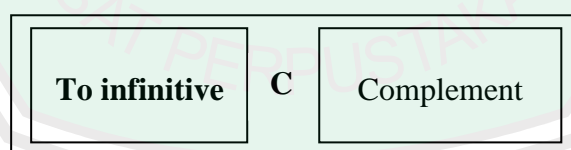
In this example that "to be" is to infinitive as the verbal element and the complement is "the most suitable person".

c.   Structure of modification as the verbal element

| S. Modification | C | Complement |

| They | never in my study did | C | that |
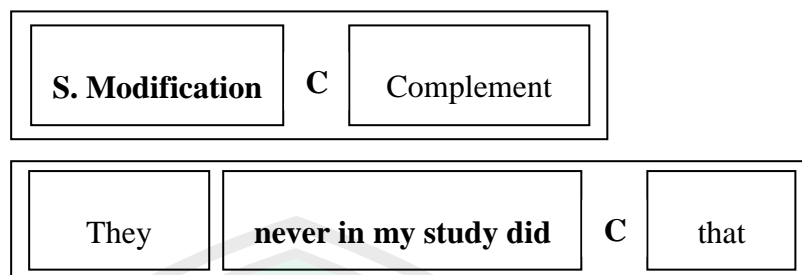
In this example that "never in my study did" is structure of modification as the verbal element and the complement is "that".

d.   Structure of coordination as the verbal element

| S. Coordination | C | Complement |

| Stephen | has | washed and dried | C | the dishes |
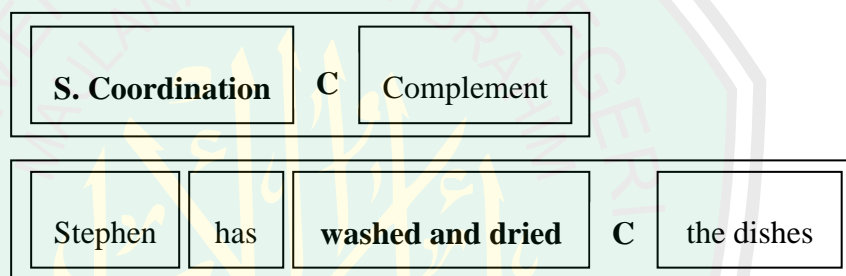
In this example that "washed and dried" is structure of coordination as the verbal element and the complement is "the dishes".

2.4.3.1 Verbal Elements

Francis (1958: 343) states that types of verbal elements divided into three main groups: linking (or copulative) verbs, intransitive verbs, and transitive verbs. These groups identified by the types of structure in which they found and by certain other formal indications are:

a.   Linking Verbs

Linking verbs are thought of as a structural link between subject and complement. It has complement, but no passive

forms. The most common and typical member of the group is

be (as a full verb, not an auxiliary). The words which are

identified as linking verb are become, seem, remain, sound,

look. For example: Jack seems a nice girl. The word "seems"

is classified into linking verb, because it can be subtitled by

full verb.

b. Intransitive Verbs

These are verbs which appear in the active voice as complete

predicate without any complement are intransitive verbs.

Therefore, it has neither complement nor passive. However,

they have no complements; they cannot appear as verbal

elements of structures of complementation. This is intransitive

verbs are the following; "The machine **is running**. The rain

stopped".

c. Transitive Verbs

These are verbs which always have a complement when in the

active voice and have a passive form. For example; "The man

sold his car". This sentence can be transformed into passive

form "the car **was sold** by the man".

2.4.3.2 The Kinds of Complement

Complements appear in structure of complementation (Francis,

1958: 346). It denotes some form of entity relationship with the

antecedent subject, object, and complement. There are three kinds of

complement, such as:

a. Subjective Complements

Subjective complement may be a single word, with or without related function words or they may be structures of varying degrees of complexity, containing all sorts of structures (Francis, 1958: 346). Therefore, the complement relates back to the subject, the link is provided through a verb. For example: The woman is a nurse. The word "a nurse" is called subjective complement because it comes it is intensive complement are linked by a verb "is".

b. Objective Complements

The term objective complement has replaced the extensive complement. Certain complements consisting of two objects do not fit the indirect and direct object pattern. Objective complements may be contains nouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbs (in past participle form), preposition phrase, structure of modification, and structure of coordination. For example; "We elected his brother president". This sentence "brother" is a noun-adjunct modifier of "president", and the complement consists of two objects "his brother and president". Moreover, in extensive complement introduces the term object complement to handle prepositional phrases which express participant roles with three types: direct object, indirect object,

and oblique object complements (Young, 1980 cited by Morley, 2000).

1) Direct object

These are complement of a transitive verb consists of a single object, it be a single word or a complex structure. The direct object can be noun, pronoun, function noun, adverb, verb (infinitive and present participle), or even various more complex structures. Direct object, which will be labeled O^{DIR} or **DO**, occur as straight nominal phrases (or clauses) and will answer the question 'Who/what + did + the subject + verb?', e.g. What did I give? I gave Jill the book. In this case "the book" is called O^{DIR}, because it can be a subject if it is transformed into passive form.

2) Oblique object

Oblique objects, which will be labeled O^{OBL}, can occur as either nominal or prepositional phrases and will respond to the question 'Who/what + did + the subject + verb + (direct object) + preposition?', e.g. Who did I give the book to? I gave the book to Jill.

3) Indirect object

The concept of indirect object as a separate element of clause structure thus disappears. Then, structures of this sort are thus potentially ambiguous. The indirect objects are

always nouns, noun-headed structure of modification or structure of coordination with noun constituents. In the following examples are the indirect object; I gave <u>Jill</u> the book. There are find two complements in the sentence; direct object (DO) is "the book" and another one must be indirect object (IO) is "Jill".

c. Direct Nominal Complement

Direct nominal complements denote some form of entity relationship with the antecedent subject or object. They have a direct nominal function and it can occur in an identifying or non-identifying, relationship with their antecedent. Direct nominal complements are marked C^{DIR}, such as the sentence "Bill is <u>the president</u>. Direct nominal complement (C^{DIR}) is the president.

2.4.4 Structure of Coordination

Based on Francis (1958: 355) that coordinating also called coordinators or linkers, link units of equal grammatical status, primarily clause with clause (main with main, or subordinate with subordinate), and then phrase with phrase. A structure of coordination consists of two or more syntactically equivalent units joined in a structure which functions as a single unit. There are some kinds of coordination, such as; and, but, nor, not, or, rather than, as well as, together with, along with, not (only)…but (also), either…or, neither…nor, both…and.

In the structure of coordination, the structure is indicated by parallel lines "==" to connect the constituents, e.g. the phrase "She writes both quickly and neatly. It is diagrammed will be:

| She | ← | writes | quickly | and | neatly |
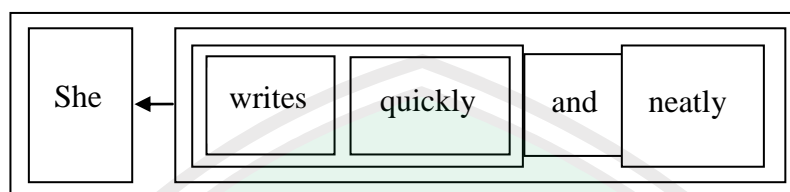
In this example, "quickly and neatly" are modifier and the modifier are consisting of two adjectives, such as; quickly and neatly which are treated equally as they are joined by coordinator "and".

2.4.4.1 Elliptical structure coordination

There are two components which are not syntactically equivalent and it is assumed to make simpler by assuming an omitted repetition. For example: I give good price not bad. It means that good price and bad explained by the coordinator "not" to make a structure of coordination functioning as the direct object of "give". It is the diagram would be; I give good price not bad (price).

O^{DIR}

| I | **P** | give | **C** | good | → | price | **not** | bad | → | (price) |
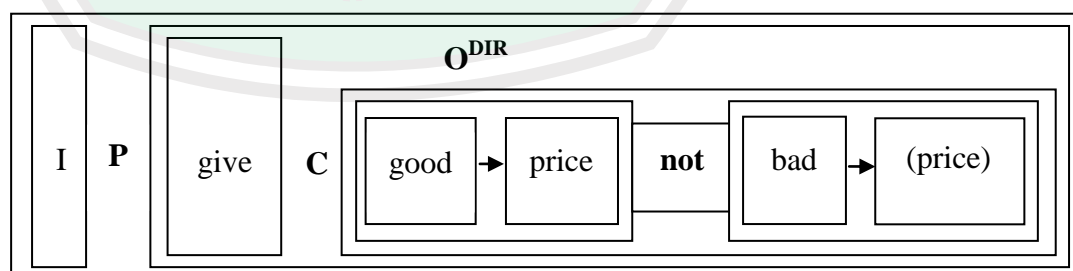
This sentence is clear that "good price" and "bad" are joined by the coordinator "not" to make a structure of coordination which functions as the direct object of "give". However, two components

are not syntactically equivalent, so we have to repeat "price" after "bad" use a function noun.

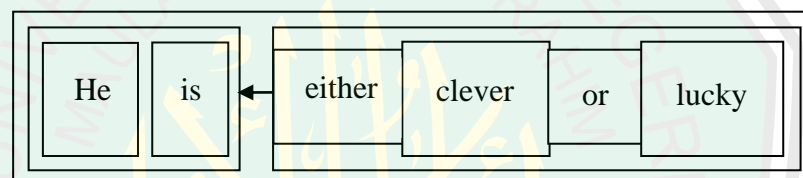**2.4.4.2 Correlative structure of coordination**

In the structure of coordination in which one of these appears, the first constituent comes between two parts of the correlatives and the second constituent comes immediately after the second part. There are some of coordinators as correlatives, such as; not (only)…but (also), either…or, neither…nor, both…and. For example;

| He | is | ← | either | clever | or | lucky |

In this example, "either clever or lucky" is modifier. In the modifier consist of two adjectives are "clever or lucky" which are treated equally as they are connected by coordinator "either…or".

2.4.4.3 Split structure of coordination

Split structure of coordination happens when the coordinators of the middle group, such as "rather than", then split inverted structure, for example; rather than slept he chose to learn English.

rather than	starve	Ɔ	ᑫ	He	P	chose	C	to	eat	C	insects
											DO
	DO								DO		
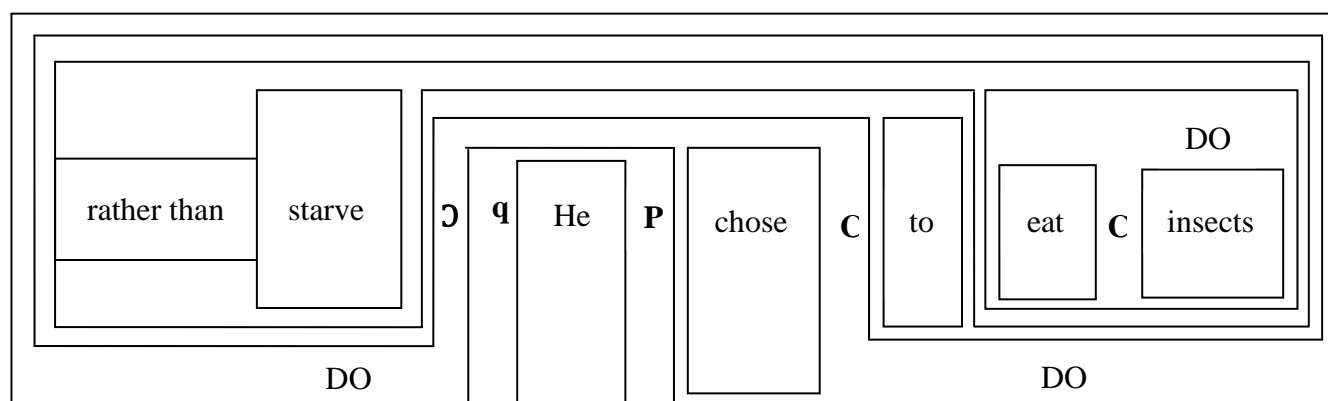
In this example; the coordinator "rather than" occupies in the first sentence, therefore it splits and inverts the structure in which the direct object of "chose" is a structure of coordination, the second part of which has been front-shifted to the beginning of the utterance.

2.5 Chinese Boxes System

Francis (1958, p. 293) recognized a system of diagramming structures into its elements and parts by dividing into its immediate constituents (often abbreviated IC's by linguists) and subdividing it until the ultimate constituents (in grammar, the 'words'). It is doing to analyze of syntactic structure, representing graphically the various structures that are included in English syntax. Usually, it uses a simple of diagramming sentence into elements and parts, called 'Chinese boxes'.

This media of analysis use Chinese Boxes that fit one within another. It is graphically indicated by enclosing each ultimate constituent in a box and drawing larger and larger boxes around the immediate constituents of each of the increasingly complex structures into which they combine. Every box except those which contain a single word (ultimate constituent) contains just two smaller boxes. It is kind of twofold or binary structure in the grammatical organization in English. Because of it, virtually any English structure may be divided into two immediate constituents, each of which may be divided into two again until the ultimate grammatical units.

The four different structures are identified by placing simple symbols between two immediate constituents. An arrow "⟶ " indicates modification, a capital "P" indicates predication, a capital "**C**" indicates complementation, and a parallel "==" indicates coordination. Prepositions, includes and interrogators are put into smaller box, connected to the box, containing the subject, included clause or question which they introduce.

Within the complement, the various kinds of complements are identified by labeling their boxes with initials: DO (direct object), IO (indirect object), SC (subject complement), and OC (object complement).

a. Modification

Head	←	Modifier		Modifier	→	**Head**

b. Predication

Head	P	Modifier		Modifier	ꟼ	**Head**

c. Co Modifier ation

Verbal element	C	complement		Verbal element	Ɔ	complement

d. Coordination

Adj/Noun/Verb/Adv	But/and/or	Adj/Noun/Verb/Adv
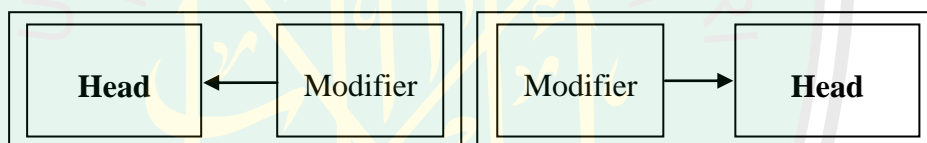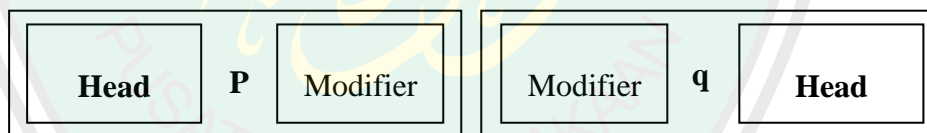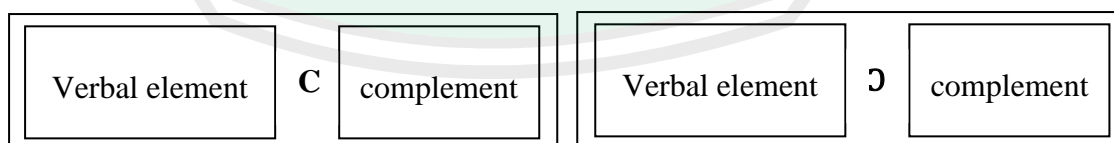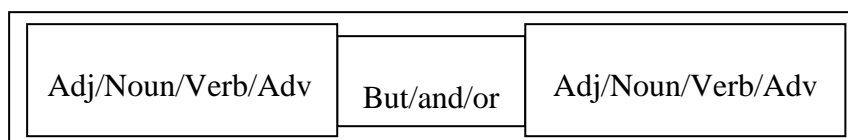
2.6 Facebook

Facebook is an online social networking service. It is also a huge, online community (Joshi, 2011, p. 5). It is name stems from the colloquial name for the book given to students at the start of the academic year by some American university administrations to help students get to know one another. *Facebook* was founded in February 2004 by Mark Zuckerberg with his college roommates and fellow Harvard University students Eduardo Saverin, Andrew McCollum, Dustin Moskovitz and Chris Hughes.

Facebook is a free-to-use, wildly popular social networking site which just means it is a way to connect with other people that combine the best of blogs, online forums and groups, photo sharing, and much more (Veer, 2010, p. 1). Through the media, *Facebook* users can share their feelings, emotion, thoughts, ideas, and exchange information with other users. In *Facebook*, sometimes, someone who uses *Facebook* as the users frequently use this box to show their thought, ideas, and feeling using English, such as English status updates in *Facebook*.

Figure 2.6: A Home page on Facebook

Finally, *Facebook* is well known for rapid changes. It was written to help users get up to speed and stay up to date through our updated online content on one of the most popular yet constantly changing sites on the web (Crystal, 2006).

2.7 English Status Updates

One of the sections on every Facebook member's profile is a forum called "the English status updates". English status updates is a place for your Facebook pals to share interesting photos, videos, websites, and character insights (Veer, 2010, p. 78). Walls or status updates are part of profiles, anyone who can view users profile can see wall messages. It may be message boards, they used to have in dorm rooms, such as a relatively public, informal place to brag, tease, show solidarity, get attention, and occasionally impart useful information. It is a more public way of expressing yourself than sending your friend a message, because all your friend's friends will see *Facebook* users wall post (unless you remember to tell *Facebook* to keep it between users and friend's users). Good candidates for wall posts include thanks, congratulations, birthday greetings, and other tidbits your shared connections might find interesting or useful (Veer, 2010).

2.8 Previous Studies

To make this present study clear and different, also in order to fill the research gap, the researcher tries to provide some previous studies which are related to the syntactical structure research. Those are; Amalia (2010) analyzed the sentences which were found in "Dora the Explorer". The theory used is theory of W. Nelson Francis Chinese Boxes. As the result, she found four kinds of syntactic structure, there are structure of modification, structure of predication, structure of complementation, and structure of coordination. Then, she could arrange the split structure to be well-governed structure. She analyzed complete

sentences. However, the subject of her research was mostly a simple sentence, because the sentences were showed as a media to learn English for kids. In this research, she has not revealed the missing word yet in which elliptical structure of coordination.

Second, Huzaimah (2011) syntactically structure analyzed the English sentences used in Westlife's song lyrics. This research uses the English sentences that are taken from the song's lyrics of Westlife's album. She focused on identifying the grammatical rules of the sentence used in the song lyrics. In her research, she only analyzed the structure of modification. On the other hand, the structure that less appeared is the structure of complementation and the structure of coordination.

Third, Liviando (2011) describe syntactically analyzed on the sentences found in the Jakarta Post headlines. The researcher was interested in analyzing the headline sentences by utilizing the syntactic structure. He found that the headlines consist of combination of predicate and modification, complementation and modification, predication – complementation – modification, and coordination. Moreover, he also found the sentence that consists of four syntactic structures; there are structure of modification, structure of predication, structure of complementation, and structure of coordination. On the other hands, he found that the headlines sentences were broken down into two kinds: well formed and ill formed structures. In addition, he also found several omissions in this analysis, such as; omission of auxiliary occurred in structures of predication that built from passive voice pattern and future tense, and in structure of coordination omitted

coordinator. Conversely, he did not construct on the ambiguous sentences in her analysis.

In accordance to this study, the main focus of this research draws on exploring the syntactical structure on English status updates in *Facebook*. Moreover, the aforementioned previous studies above the subject of this research was also different from the previous researchers, because the data taken from English status updates in *Facebook*. The researcher will analyze focus in four syntactic structures found on English status updates in *Facebook*, using W. Nelson Francis theory.

This research is significant to be conducted as this investigation will contribute to enrich the application of syntactical analysis on this field of data. The result of this research is expected to explore syntactic structure description manifested in *Facebook* status.
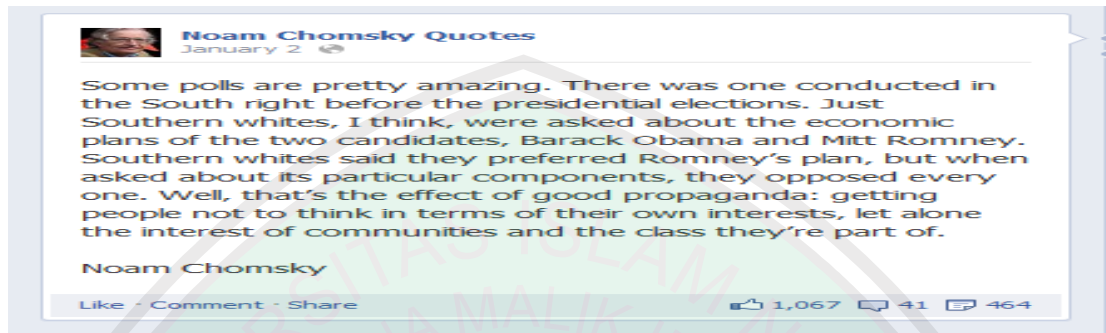
CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the finding of the research that presents the analysis of syntactic patterns found on English status updates in *Facebook* by Noam Chomsky Quotes. The data were taken from English status updates published in January, February, March, April, May, and June 2014. The analysis is by choosing English status updates by Noam Chomsky Quotes which describe syntactical patterns using the theory of Chinese Boxes introduced by Francis as stated in his book entitled "The Structure of American English". Then, taking up the sentence from English status updates to analyze clause by clause and sentences by sentence and then explaining how those patterns work. Francis, W. Nelson (1958), in their study, it is found that the analysis of syntactical structure is one way to work through the text sentence by sentence.

3.1 Findings

Before analyzing the data, I collected the data and I found sixteen sentences taken from "The English Status Updates by Noam Chomsky Quotes" published in January, February, March, April, May, and June 2014. The specific dates are January 2nd and 27th, February 23th, March 4th, April 1st, 12th, 18th, 21th, and 27th, May 15th, and June 15th, because that updates has rich of information and fulfilling the criteria of syntactical perspective. Then, the analysis of syntactic structure is based on it is

sentence structure. These following are the sentences, their four syntactic structure analysis, and the analysis that is presented in Chinese Boxes.

Noam Chomsky Quotes
January 2

Some polls are pretty amazing. There was one conducted in the South right before the presidential elections. Just Southern whites, I think, were asked about the economic plans of the two candidates, Barack Obama and Mitt Romney. Southern whites said they preferred Romney's plan, but when asked about its particular components, they opposed every one. Well, that's the effect of good propaganda: getting people not to think in terms of their own interests, let alone the interest of communities and the class they're part of.

Noam Chomsky

Like · Comment · Share   1,067   41   464

**Datum 1: Some polls are pretty amazing (January 2nd, 2014).**

In this sentence, there are two main elements: subject "Some polls" and predicate "are pretty amazing". Structurally, this sentence comes in the order structure of predication (Francis, 1958). The subject is occupied by a noun-determiner "some polls" and the predicate are filled out by being "are pretty amazing". The subject is built from noun phrase which consists of head "polls" and the modifier "some". The predicate is in the form of verb phrase in which the head is "are" and the modifier is "pretty amazing" formed from adjective phrase. Then, the verbal element comprises of the auxiliary "are" and the verb phrase in which the intransitive verb "amazing" as head modified by the adjective "pretty". This pattern found in the first sentence from English status updates. Therefore, this sentence *"Some polls are pretty amazing"* is diagrammatically represented using Chinese Boxes as follow.
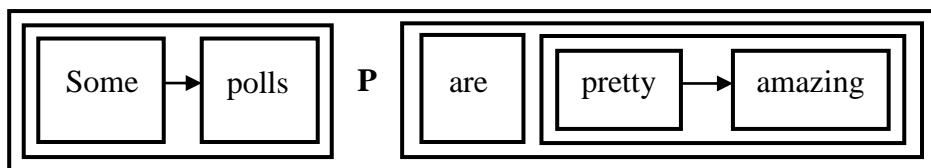
Datum 2: Nobody should have any illusions (January 27th, 2014).

In this analysis, Francis, 1958 states that it is considered as the structure of predication because it is established from the two constituents: the subject "Nobody" and the predicate "should have any illusions". Within the predicate emerges the structure of complementation because it is built up from the verbal element "should have" and the complement "any illusions". Then, the verbal element comprises of the modal "should" and the transitive verb "have", the complement is constructed from the noun phrase "any illusions". Moreover, the word "illusions" is the head and "any" is noun-determiner as a modifier. This pattern found in the first sentence from English status updates. Therefore, this sentence *"Nobody should have any illusions"* is diagrammatically represented using Chinese Boxes as follow.

| Nobody | P | should | have | C | any | illusions |
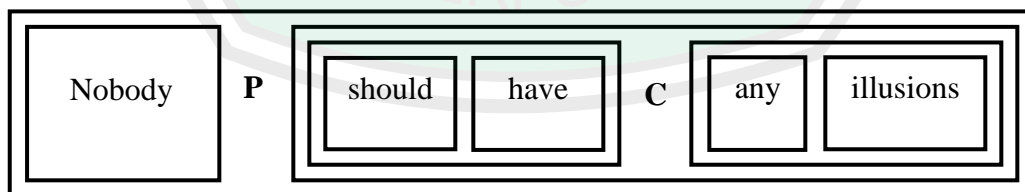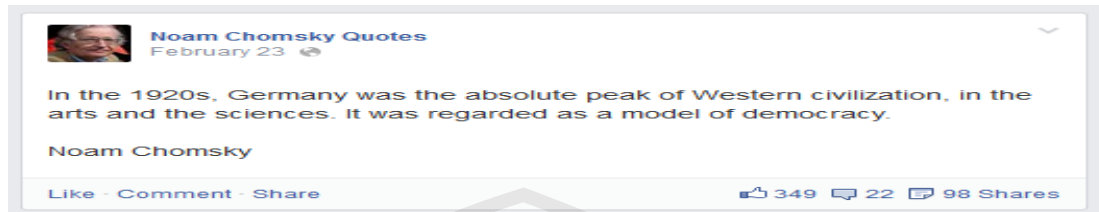
Datum 3: It was regarded as a model of democracy (February 23ᵗʰ, 2014).

Here, as the "Chinese boxes" indicate, we have a structure of predication with the subject "It (western civilization)" and the predicate "was regarded as a model of democracy". In this sentence, there is a passive verb "was regarded", as a head with the prepositional phrase "as a model of democracy" as a modifier, the whole structure of modification serving as predicate. This predicate is a structure of complementation, with verbal element "was regarded" and complement "as a model of democracy. Besides, there are two elements to construct it, namely dependent clause (DC) "as a model of democracy" which modifies independent clause (IC) "it was regarded".

Scrutiny of these objects reveals that a plural noun of a substitution group "it-they". Then, the sentence may further note that instead of the object that marked by the prepositional phrase "as a model" and "of democracy", as modifier either of the verb "was regarded" or of the whole structure of complementation, "was regarded as a model of democracy". Besides, if this sentence, there are have two prepositional phrases make up a series, which in turn functions as a modifier of "it (western civilization)". Prepositional phrases that modify nouns may have other parts of speech beside nouns as objects, for example; as a model of democracy is a noun phrase. Then, "a model of democracy" included "Of" construction like as "of

democracy" construction occupying modifier position comes after the head "a model". Finally, the predicate is in the form of verb phrase in which the head is "was regarded" and the modifier is "as a model of democracy". Within the head, the word "was" and "regarded" are treated equally. Then, the modifier is formed from prepositional phrase, the prepositions are the word "as" and "of", and the object prepositions "democracy" modifying the verb "regarded" as a head. This pattern found in the second sentence from English status updates. Therefore, this sentence *"It was regarded as a model of democracy"* is diagrammatically represented using Chinese Boxes as follow.
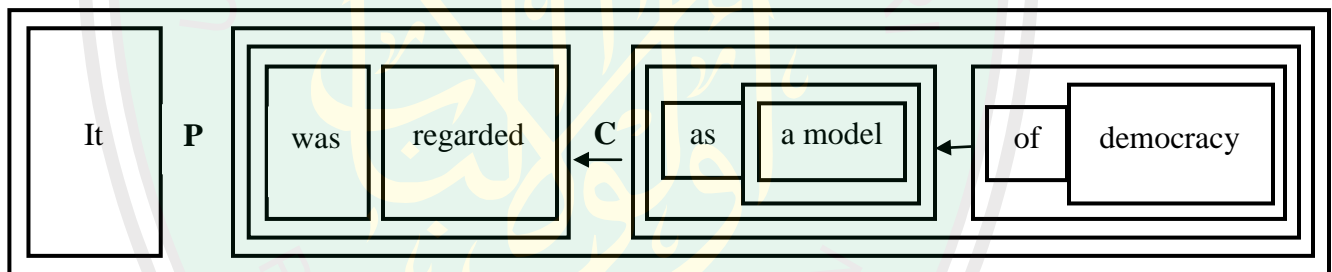
Datum 4: Optimism is a strategy for making a better future (March 4ᵗʰ, 2014).

From the syntactic aspect, Francis, 1958 states that it is considered as the structure of predication because it is established from the two constituents: the subject

is filled out by the noun "Optimism" and the predicate "is a strategy for making a better future". It is clear then that it is in the group of structures of predication. The predicate is in the kind of linking verb "is" and the subjective complement "a strategy for making a better future". Then, it is taken by "a strategy for making a better future" which is in the sort of the noun phrase. The head of it is the noun "a strategy" modified by the prepositional phrase "for making a better future". The word "for" is obviously preposition and "making" is a present participle becomes the head and the modifier is "a better future. Then, it is the complete structures of modification of which these nouns are the heads. For example; we analyze "a better future". The word "a better" is the adjective as the head and the noun is "future" as a modifier. This pattern found in the first sentence from English status updates. Therefore, this sentence *"Optimism is a strategy for making a better future"* is diagrammatically represented using Chinese Boxes as follow.
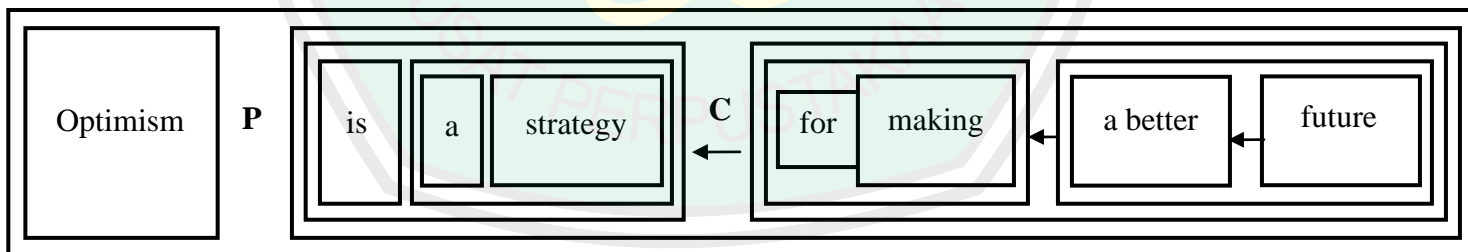
| Optimism | **P** | is | a | strategy | **C** | for | making | a better | future |

"President Obama is running the largest terrorist campaign in the world!"
— Noam Chomsky

Noam Chomsky Quotes shared a link via The Chomsky Videos.
April 1

Datum 5: President Obama is running the largest terrorist campaign in the world (April 1st, 2014).

The sentence above comes in the order subject and predicate. The main structure of this sentence is the structure of modification where the subject is the noun phrase that noun which modifies another noun "President Obama" filled out by the modifier "President" modifying the head "Obama" is a proper noun. The predicate is "is running the largest terrorist campaign in the world". The sentence "is running the largest terrorist campaign in the world" is in the form of structure of complementation, which consists of verbal element "is running" and complement "the largest terrorist campaign in the world". The verbal element constructs from the auxiliary "is" and the intransitive verb "running" and the complement "the largest terrorist campaign in the world". It is taken by "the largest terrorist campaign in the world" which is in the sort of the noun phrase. The head of it is the noun "the largest terrorist campaign" modified by the prepositional phrase "in the world". The word "in" is obviously preposition in which the object of the preposition is the noun "the world". This pattern found in sentence from English status updates. Therefore, this sentence *"President Obama is running the largest terrorist campaign in the world"* is diagrammatically represented using Chinese Boxes as follow.

| President | Obama | P | is | running | C | the | largest | terrorist | campaign | in | the | world |
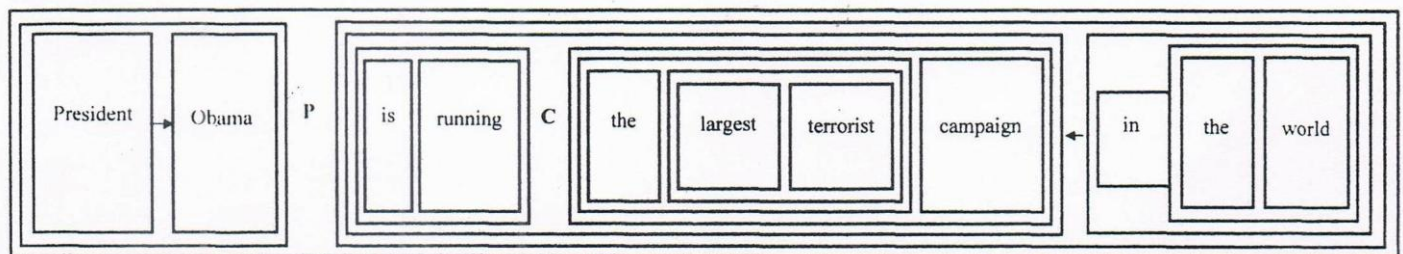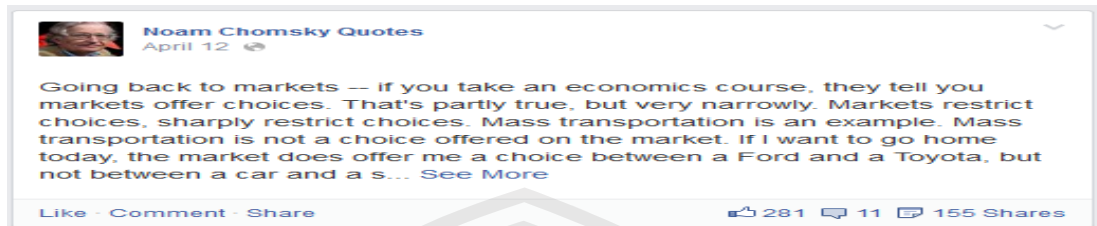
Datum 6: Markets restrict choices, sharply restrict choices (April 12th, 2014).

This sentence consists of two sentences in which comma are used to join the coordinator "and". Therefore, the full sentence will be: "Markets restrict choices and sharply restrict choices".

There are two sentences in this sentence in which they come in order: "Markets restrict choices" and "Sharply restrict choices". Thus, the main structure of this sentence is a structure of coordination signed by the existence of "and". The first sentence "Markets restrict choices" is the structure of predication. The word "Markets" in this case is a noun showing the subject of the predicate "restrict choices". "It is clear that "restrict" is the verbal element of a transitive verb which requires complement. It is taken by "choices" is noun as complement. Then, the second sentence "Sharply restrict choices" has also been structure of predication. Because of, the word "Sharply" is adverb showing the subject of the predicate "restrict choices". It is filled out by the verbal element of transitive verb "restrict", and the complement "choices". This pattern found in the third sentence from English status updates. Therefore, this sentence *"Markets restrict choices and sharply restrict choices"* is diagrammatically represented using Chinese Boxes as follow.
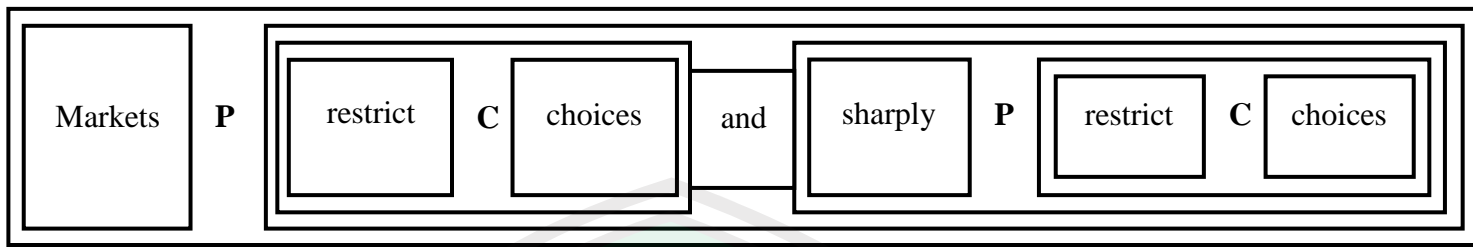
Datum 7: Mass transportation is an example (April 12th, 2014).

In this analysis as a simple sentence because it is constructed from the subject and the predicate. The main structure of this sentence is the structure of predication. The subject is the noun phrase, because of noun which modifies another noun "Mass transportation" filled out by the modifier "mass" modifying the head "transportation" is a noun. The predicate is "is an example". Therefore, the word "Mass transportation" in this case is noun-headed of structure of modification indicating the subject of the predicate "is an example". Then, the word "an example" is called subjective complement because it comes it is intensive complement are linked by a verb "is". This pattern found in the fourth sentence from English status updates. Therefore, this sentence *"Mass transportation is an example"* is diagrammatically represented using Chinese Boxes as follow.
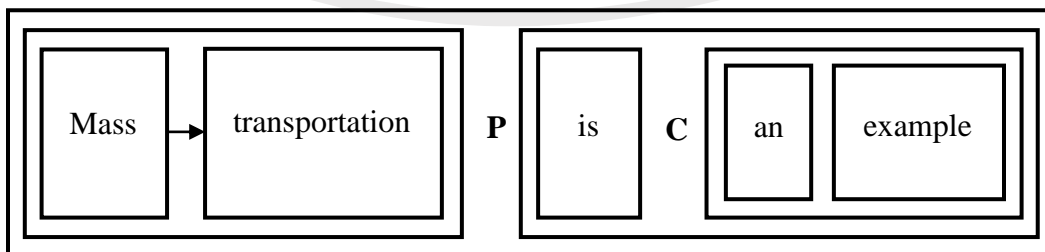
Datum 8: Mass transportation is not a choice offered on the market (April 12th, 2014).

From the syntactic aspect, Francis, 1958 states that it is considered as structure of predication and elliptical structure of coordination marked by the coordinator "not". The main structure of this sentence is structure of predication. The subject is the noun phrase, because of noun which modifies another noun "Mass transportation" filled out by the modifier "mass" modifying the head "transportation" is noun. The predicate is "is not a choice offered on the market". The predicate is in the kind of linking verb "is" and the subjective complement "a choice". Then, the word "not" is presented by elliptical structures of coordination are joined by the coordinator "not" to make a structure of coordination which functions as the direct object of "mass transportation". Moreover, the sentence of "a choice offered on the market" has been structure of predication. Because of, the word "a choice" is noun showing the subject of the predicate "offered". It is filled out by the past participle "offered", and the complement "on the market". The word "on the market" is preposition phrase consists of the preposition "on" and the object prepositions "the market" modifying the verb "offered" as a head. This pattern found in the fifth sentence from English status updates. Therefore, this sentence *"Mass transportation is not a choice offered on the market"* is diagrammatically represented using Chinese Boxes as follow.
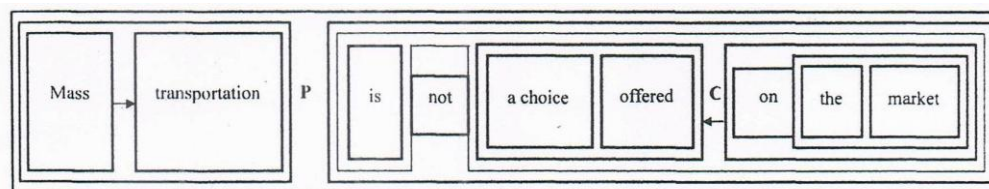
Datum 9: There is massive propaganda for everyone to consume (April 18ᵗʰ, 2014).

This sentence is clear enough to classify it into the structure of predication because there are subject "There" is the qualifier being filled by an adverb and the predicate of this sentence is "is massive propaganda for everyone to consume". The predicate consists of verbal verb "is" treated as full verbs not auxiliary and the complement "massive propaganda for everyone to consume". The kind of complement is subjective complement, such as noun phrase formed from the structure of modification where the words "massive propaganda" is made up from the head is "propaganda" modified by adjective "massive". Then, the modifier that modifies the head, the structure of complementation is in the group of prepositional phrase where the preposition is "for" and the object preposition is "everyone as a pronoun. The next, the modifier is in the classification of the structure of complementation in which the verbal element is to infinitive verb that is "to consume". This pattern found in the first sentence from English status updates. Therefore, this sentence *"There is massive propaganda for everyone to consume"* is diagrammatically represented using Chinese Boxes as follow.
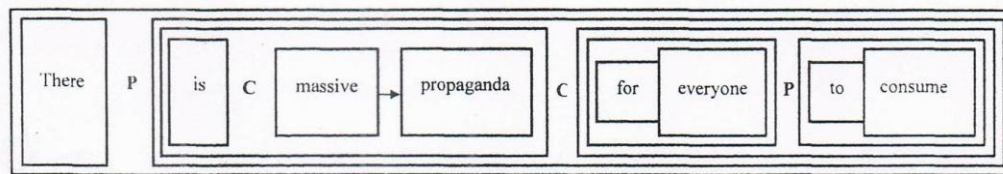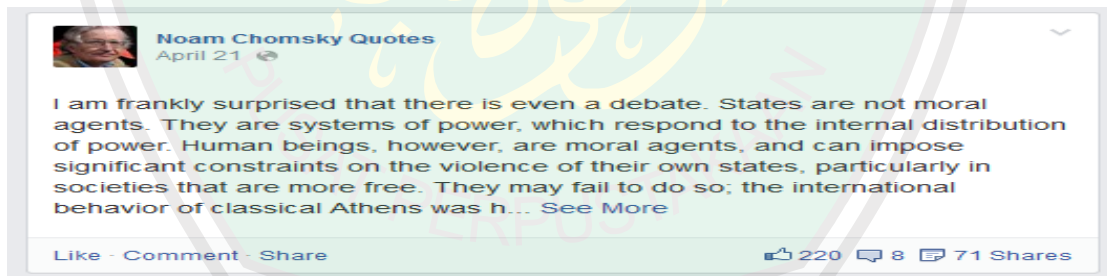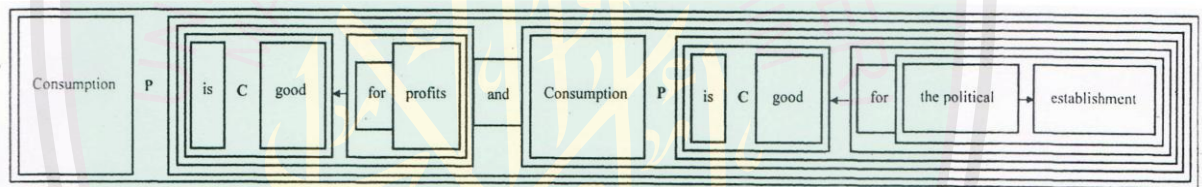
Datum 10: Consumption is good for profits and consumption is good for the political establishment (April 18th, 2014).

This sentence is called a structure of coordination appear right next to one another which marked by the coordinator "and". It is made up from two sentences "Consumption is good for profits" as first sentence and "Consumption is good for the political establishment" as second sentence. Then, this sentence indicates into two predicates, they have the same structure: structure of predication. For example; with one subject "Consumption" and two predicates.

In the analysis of the first sentence is the structure of predication marked by the presence of subject "Consumption" and the predicate "is good for profits". It is clear then that it is in the group of structures of predication. The predicate is in the kind of linking verb "is" and the subjective complement "good". Then, it is taken by "good for profits" which is in the sort of the noun phrase. The head of it is "good" modified by the prepositional phrase "for profits". The word "for" is the preposition and the object of the preposition is "profits".

The second sentence "Consumption is good for the political establishment" is the structure of predication which is formed from subject and predicate. The subject "consumption" is a noun and the predicate "is good for the political establishment" is in the form of linking verb as "is" is treated as full verb and "good" is subjective complement. It is taken by "good for the political establishment" which is in the sort

of the noun phrase. The head of it is "good" modified by the prepositional phrase "for the political establishment". The word " for" is obviously preposition in which the object of the preposition is the noun phrase modified by adjective "political establishment" built from the adjective "political" modifying the head "establishment". This pattern found in the second sentence from English status updates. Therefore, this sentence *"Consumption is good for profits and consumption is good for the political establishment"* is diagrammatically represented using Chinese Boxes as follow.

I am frankly surprised that there is even a debate. States are not moral agents. They are systems of power, which respond to the internal distribution of power. Human beings, however, are moral agents, and can impose significant constraints on the violence of their own states, particularly in societies that are more free. They may fail to do so; the international behavior of classical Athens was h... See More

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Datum 11: States are not moral agents (April 21th, 2014).

This sentence is called elliptical structure of coordination marked by the coordinator "not". Then, this sentence also is grouped into the structure of predication. The subject is filled out by the noun "States" and the predicate "are not moral agents". The predicate is the verbal element comprises of the auxiliary "are" and the complement "moral agents. Then, the word "not" is presented by elliptical

structures of coordination are joined by the coordinator "not" to make a structure of

coordination which functions as the direct object of "states". Next, the word "moral

agents" is made up from noun "agents" as a head, which is modified by the adjective

"moral". This pattern found in the second sentence from English status updates.

Therefore, this sentence *"States is not moral agents"* is diagrammatically represented

using Chinese Boxes as follow
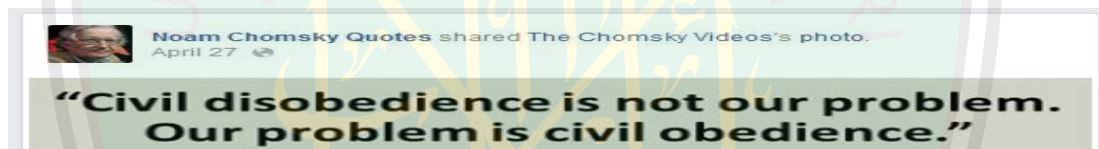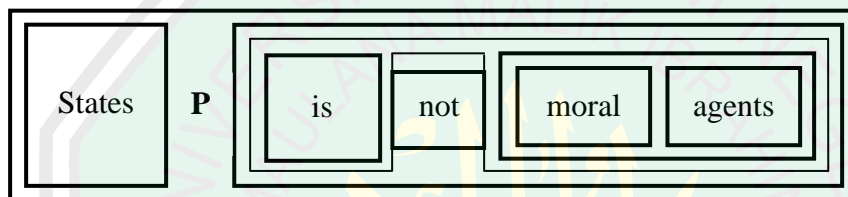
Datum 12: Civil disobedience is not our problem (April 27th, 2014).

The sentence is grouped into the structure of predication. The subject is

positioned by the noun phrase "civil disobedience". In this example "disobedience"

as a head which is modified by the adjective "civil". The predicate in this case is "is

not our problem". The predicate consists of verbal verb "is" treated as full verbs not

auxiliary and the complement "our problem". The kind of complement is subjective

complement, such as: "problem". Then, the word "not" is presented by elliptical

structures of coordination are joined by the coordinator "not" to make a structure of

coordination which functions as the direct object of "civil disobedience". Moreover,

the word "problem" is the head and "our" is noun-determiner as a modifier. This

pattern found in the first sentence from English status updates. Therefore, this sentence *"Civil disobedience is not our problem"* is diagrammatically represented using Chinese Boxes as follow.

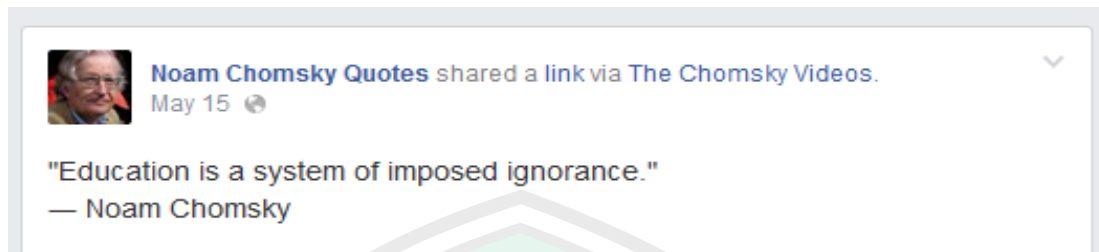| civil → disobedience | **P** | is | not | our | problem |
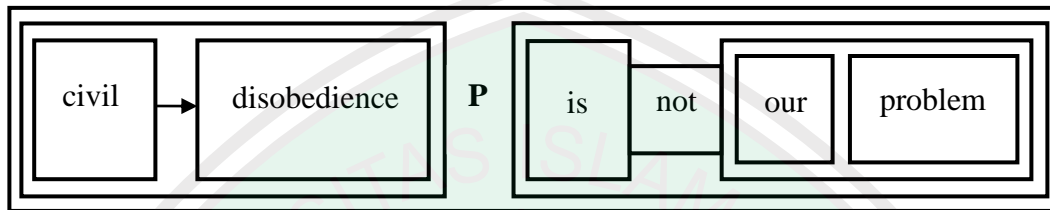
Datum 13: Our problem is civil obedience (April 27th, 2014).

In this sentence, there are two main elements: the subject "our problem" and the predicate "is civil obedience". This sentence comes in the order structure of predication (Francis, 1958). The subject is occupied as noun-determiner "our problem" and the predicate filled out by "is civil obedience". The word "problem" is the head and "our" is noun-determiner as a modifier. The predicate of this sentence is "is civil obedience". The predicate consists of verbal verb "is" treated as full verbs not auxiliary and the complement "civil obedience". The kind of complement is subjective complement which has pattern noun phrase formed from the structure of modification where the head is "obedience" modified by the adjective "civil". This pattern found in the second sentence from English status updates. Therefore, this sentence *"Our problem is civil obedience"* is diagrammatically represented using Chinese Boxes as follow.

| our → problem | **P** | is | **C** | civil → obedience |

> **Noam Chomsky Quotes** shared a link via The Chomsky Videos.
> May 15
>
> "Education is a system of imposed ignorance."
> — Noam Chomsky
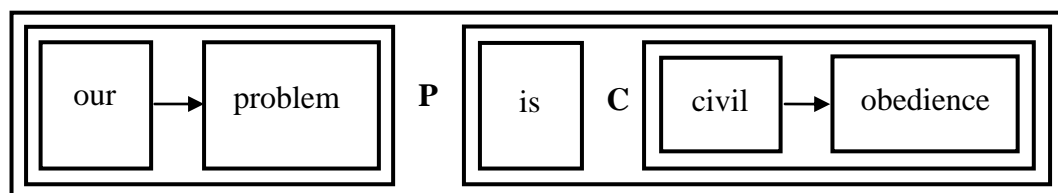
Datum 14: Education is a system of imposed ignorance (May 15th, 2014).

From this analysis, Francis, 1958 states that it is considered as structure of predication because it is established from the two constituents: the subject is filled out by the noun "Education" and the predicate "is a system of imposed ignorance". It is clear then that it is in the group of structures of predication. The predicate is in the kind of linking verb "is" and the subjective complement "a system of imposed ignorance". Then, it is taken by "a system of imposed ignorance" which is in the sort of the noun phrase. The head of it is the noun "a system" modified by the prepositional phrase "of imposed ignorance". The word "of" is obviously preposition and "ignorance" is the noun as modifier and the verb is the past participle (-ed) "imposed" as a head. This pattern found in sentence from English status updates. Therefore, this sentence *"Education is a system for imposed ignorance"* is diagrammatically represented using Chinese Boxes as follow.

| Education | **P** | is | a | system | **C** | for | imposed | ignorance |
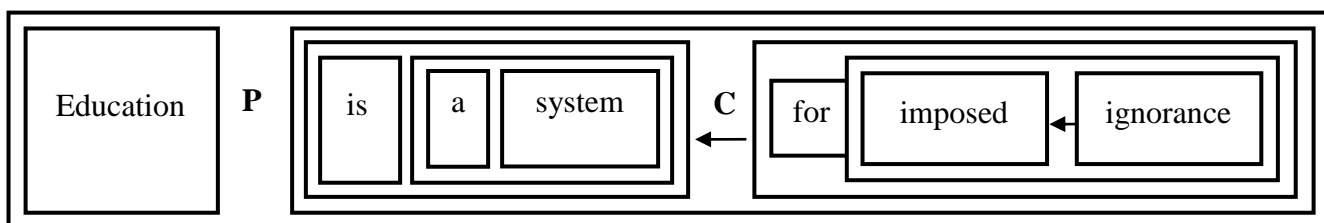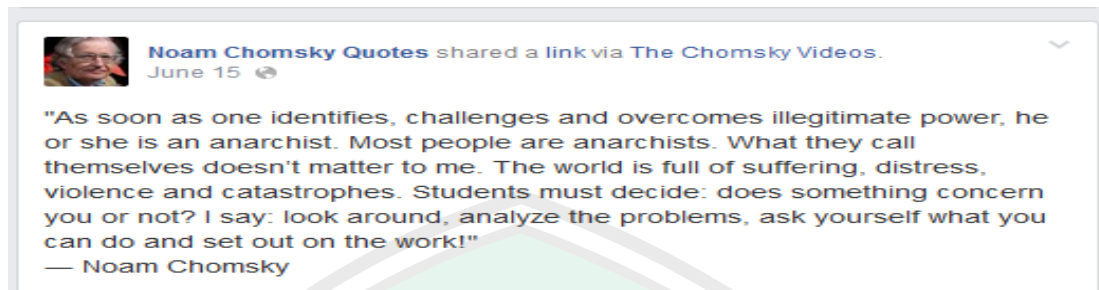
Datum 15: Most people are anarchists (June 15th, 2014).

In this sentence, there are two main elements: subject "Most people" and predicate "are anarchists". Structurally, this sentence comes in the order structure of predication (Francis, 1958). The subject is occupied as noun-determiner "most people" and the predicate filled out by "are anarchists". The subject is built from noun phrase which consists of the head "people" and the modifier "most". Then, the predicate is the verbal element comprises of the auxiliary "are" as head modified by the noun "anarchists". This pattern found in the second sentence from English status updates. Therefore, this sentence *"Most people are anarchists"* is diagrammatically represented using Chinese Boxes as follow.
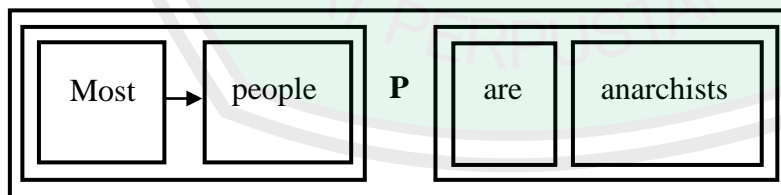

Datum 16: The world is full of suffering, distress, violence and catastrophes (June 15th, 2014).

In this status updates analysis, there are three elements of syntactic structures in this sentence. There are structures of predication, the structure of complementation,

and structure of coordination. This sentence is called the structure of coordination, because marked by the coordinator "and".

First is the structure of predication marked by the presence of the subject "The world" and the predicate "is full of suffering, distress, violence, and catastrophes". This sentence is clear enough to classify it into structure of predication because there are subject "the world" is noun-determiners and predicate "is full of suffering, distress, violence, and catastrophes". The predicate consists of verbal verb "is" treated as full verbs not auxiliary, and complement "is full of suffering, distress, violence, and catastrophes".

Second is the structure of complementation contained of the noun phrase "of suffering, distress, violence, and catastrophes". The kind of complement is subjective complement, such as; adjective phrase formed from the structure of modification where the word "of suffering, distress, violence, and catastrophes" as a modifier modifying the adjective "full" as head. Then, the word "of suffering, distress, violence, and catastrophes" is a noun phrase. The head of it is "full" modified by the prepositional phrase "of suffering, distress, violence, and catastrophes". The word "of" is the preposition and the object of the preposition is "suffering, distress, violence, and catastrophes". Therefore, the complement is constructed from the noun phrase modified by the prepositional phrase and it is signed by the coordinator "and" which links four nouns, such as the following: "suffering, distress, violence, and catastrophes". This pattern found in fourth sentence from English status updates.

Therefore, this sentence *"The world is full of suffering, distress, violence, and catastrophes"* is diagrammatically represented using Chinese Boxes as follow.
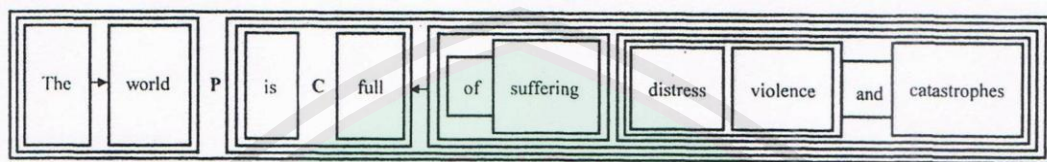
3.2 Discussion

Based on the research findings, the analysis of syntactic patterns found on English status updates in *Facebook* by Noam Chomsky Quotes, using the theory of Chinese Boxes introduced by Francis as stated in his book entitled "The Structure of American English" above shows how the sentence on status updates can be applied in syntactic structure. There are some important points on the research findings, such as:

First, the researcher found four kinds of syntactic structures which were used in English status updates on *Facebook* by Noam Chomsky Quotes. For examples; structure of predication consisted of two components are a subject and a predicate. Then, structure of predication consisted of subject (noun-proper name) and had predicate (structure of complementation). Therefore, this construction is exact pattern to show who did it and what he or she did, especially it does the action. It is shown in the utterance *"President Obama is running the largest terrorist campaign in the world"* (datum 5). The word "President Obama" former of American president was placed in subject as starting point to report the famous person. Then, the structure of

predication where the subject is the noun phrase that noun which modifies another noun "President Obama" filled out by the modifier "President" modifying the head "Obama" is a proper noun. The predicate "is running the largest terrorist campaign in the world" is in the form of structure of complementation. Therefore, the readers might be curious to know what happened with her or his though only by reading one word.

Second, structures of modification presented two component parts are a head and a modifier. It tends to have head is noun with modifier is noun or proper name. Therefore, structure of modification is represented the points from the modifier toward the head. For example: *"Mass transportation is an example"* (datum 7). The word "Mass transportation" is the noun phrase that consisted of nouns treated as modifier that modifies the noun as a head. Therefore, the structure of modification can be called as the phrase, based on the head as the main position of the structure.

Third, the structure of complementation was dominated by a verbal element and complement. Structures of complementation where the verbal element follows are the complement, which could be regarded as the default relationship, can be marked with "C". For example: *"Our problem is civil obedience"* (datum 13). The word "civil obedience" is in the form of structure of complementation. The kind of complement is subjective complement which has pattern noun phrase formed from the structure of modification where the head is "obedience" modified by the adjective "civil". Therefore, the reader should be able to find and analyze them. It will be sufficient to

reveal the wide variety of form that may perform this function from structure of complementation.

Fourth, structure of coordination tend to consist of two structure of predications linked with coordinator "and, but, and not". The coordination is indicated by parallel lines connecting the constituents. The coordinators were chosen not only due to short words, but also practical words. For example: *"Consumption is good for profits and consumption is good for the political establishment"* (datum 10). Actually, the word "and" is coordinator or conjunction used to link units of equal grammatical status, primarily clause with clause (main with main, subordinate with subordinate), and phrase with phrase.

In conclusion, there are other several findings of sentences used in *Facebook* status updaters published in January, February, March, April, May, and June 2014. The researcher found four types of syntactic structure in sentences used in English status updates on *Facebook* by Noam Chomsky Quotes, such as: structure of modification, predication, complementation, and coordination. It shows the structure of word by word, and sentence by sentence. It also explains how the types of syntactic patterns are applied and work in sentences.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion after conducting the research on "syntactical theory" in English status updates based on Francis (1958). The conclusion of this research draws on the formulation of research problems in which the suggestions is purposed on giving contributions to the long run researchers and readers who are interested to investigate this field of linguistics study.

4.1 Conclusion

From the types of syntactic structure above, the researcher found the application of each pattern in the sentences on English status updates in *Facebook* by Noam Chomsky Quotes. The Francis' theory (the four syntactic structures) and Chinese Box system (as the media of analysis) are used to analyze the data. Those are the kinds of syntactic structures found based on the data:

First, I found structure of modification. In English status updates sentences, the structure of modification consists of the head *noun* (with modifier *pronoun*, *noun*, *proper-noun, adjective, adverb, noun-determiner, preposition phrase, structure of modification, structure of predication, structure of complementation, and structure of coordination)*, the head *verb* (with modifier *adjective, noun, object of preposition, and structure of complementation)*, the head *adjective* (with modifier *noun,*

70

preposition phrase, and *structure of complementation)*, the head *proper noun* (with modifier *noun*), the head *structure of modification* (with modifier *structure of predication*), the head *structure of predication* (with modifier *conjunction, structure of complementation*), and the head *structure of complementation* (with modifier *structure of complementation*).

Second, I found structure of predication. The structure of predication which is found in English status updates sentences consists of subject *pronoun* (with predicate *modal or structure of complementation*), the subject *noun-determiner* (with predicate *adjective phrase, verbal verb, structure of complementation, linking verb, subjective complement*), the subject *adverb* (with predicate *structure of complementation*), the subject *noun* (with predicate *linking verb, subjective complement, transitive verb, structure of complementation*), the subject *noun-proper name* (with predicate *structure of complementation*), and the subject *structure of modification* (with predicate *structure of complementation*).

Third, structure of complementation which consist of verbal element *verb* (with complement *noun, structure of modification, complement, linking verb*), the verbal element *linking verb* (with complement *subjective complement*), the verbal element *structure of modification* (with complement *structure of complementation*), the verbal element *structure of predication* (with complement *structure of modification*), the verbal element *structure of complementation* (with complement *structure of predication*). Then, another of complementation which is the verbal element is *structure of coordination as the verbal element,* and *infinitive verb* as direct object.

The last is structure of coordination on the sentences in English status updates consist of elements *structure of complementation* with coordinator *'and'*, *structure of predication* with coordinator *'not'*.

Consequently, structure of predication has dominated all of the sentences in English status updates. This was intended that the doer must be action. Besides, structure of predication consisted of subject *noun* or *proper noun* and had predicate *structure of complementation*, indicated to report of incident or to give information. Then, structures of modification tend to have head *noun* with modifier *noun* or *proper noun*, used to point directly to the place of incident. Structure of complementation was dominated by verbal element *transitive verb,* and complement *direct object* to detect directly the subject of action. The last, structure of coordination tend to structure of predication and structure of complementation linked with coordinator *'and'* and *'not'*, to indicate a contrary action.

In conclusion, it can be concluded that syntactic structure patterns is one way to analyze the sentence in knowing the extension of the sentence. Because of, the extension on the sentence can help the reader understand what the author informs, but it must be relevant between sentences in English status updates.

4.2 Suggestion

After doing this research, researcher realizes that there are some weaknesses and limitation of this study that should be covered by the next researchers. In applying Francis approach this research, researcher only focuses on the four types of syntactic structures found on English status updates by Noam Chomsky Quotes in *Facebook*. The researcher analyzes in formal language on the English status updates, using Chinese Boxes. Therefore, the researcher expected to the next researchers to focus on discussing and analyzing syntax in informal language on *Facebook* updaters. The researcher suggests the long run researcher to use tree diagram, because tree diagram can be used to understand the different types of sentence structure. Moreover, the researcher also suggests the next researchers to be able to discover another method in syntactical analysis. Besides, it is expected for the next researcher to be able to find the other syntax theory to discover ill-formed, hidden word, omission, deletion, and others.

In addition, it is recommended to the library of humanity faculty to update the collection of syntax's newest book to which aim at enlarge the knowledge of students who are interested to investigate syntax. The last, this suggested for the lecturer of UIN Malang English department to teach many perspective and theory which is relate to the study of syntax. This is urgent thing to help the students understanding of syntax. In order to a brief understand about syntax, especially on the study about syntactical structure.

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APPENDIXES

The Findings Based on the Syntactic Structure

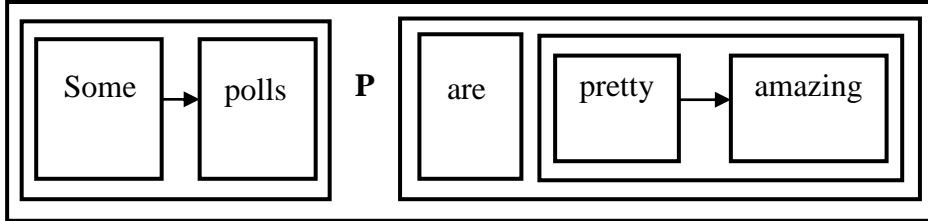| No	Facebook status updaters	S. Modification	S. Predication	S. Complementation	S. Coordination
1.	Some polls are pretty amazing (January 2nd, 2014)	√	√	-	-
2.	Nobody should have any illusions (January 27th, 2014)	√	√	√	-
3.	It was regarded as a model of democracy (February 23th, 2014)	√	√	√	-
4.	Optimism is a strategy for making a better future (march 4th, 2014)	√	√	√	-
5.	President Obama is running the largest terrorist campaign in the world (April 1st, 2014).	√	√	√	-
6.	Markets restrict choices, sharply restrict choices (April 12th, 2014).	-	√	√	√
7.	Mass transportation is an example (April 12th, 2014).	√	√	√	-
8.	Mass transportation is not a choice offered on the market (April 12th, 2014).	√	√	√	√
9.	There is massive propaganda for everyone to consume (April 18th, 2014).	√	√	√	-
10.	Consumption is good for profits and consumption is good for the political	√	√	√	√

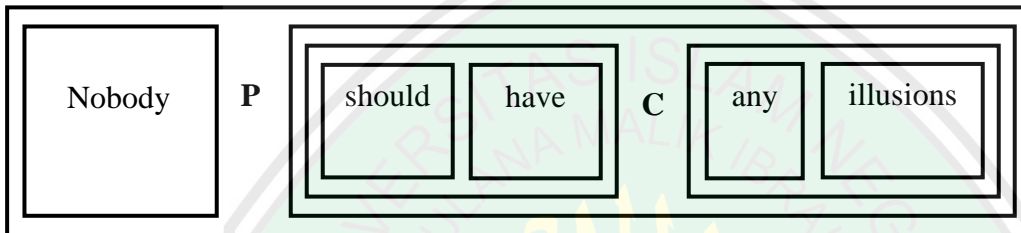|					
	establishment (April 18th, 2014).				
11.	States are not moral agents (April 21th, 2014).	√	√	-	√
12.	Civil disobedience is not our problem (April 27th, 2014).	√	√	-	√
13.	Our problem is civil obedience (April 27th, 2014).	√	√	√	-
14.	Education is a system of imposed ignorance (May 15th, 2014).	√	√	√	-
15.	Most people are anarchists (June 15th, 2014).	√	√	-	-
16.	The world is full of suffering, distress, violence and catastrophes (June 15th, 2014).	√	√	√	√

The Formal Classification of Sentences

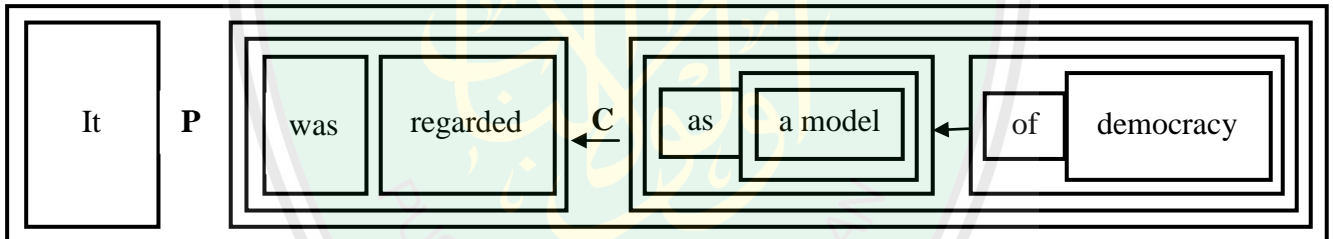| No	Facebook status updaters	Simple sentence	Compound sentence	Complex sentence	Compound complex sentence
1.	Some polls are pretty amazing (January 2nd, 2014)	√			
2.	Nobody should have any illusions (January 27th, 2014)	√			
3.	It was regarded as a model of democracy (February 23th, 2014)	√			
4.	Optimism is a strategy for making a better future (march 4th, 2014)	√			
5.	President Obama is running the largest terrorist campaign in the world (April 1st, 2014).	√			
6.	Markets restrict choices, sharply restrict choices (April 12th, 2014).	√			
7.	Mass transportation is an example (April 12th, 2014).	√			
8.	Mass transportation is not a choice offered on the market (April 12th, 2014).	√			
9.	There is massive propaganda for everyone to consume (April 18th, 2014).	√			
10.	Consumption is good for profits and consumption is good for the political establishment (April 18th, 2014).	√			
11.	States are not moral agents (April 21th, 2014).	√			
12.	Civil disobedience is not our problem (April 27th, 2014).	√			
13.	Our problem is civil obedience (April 27th, 2014).	√			
14.	Education is a system of imposed ignorance (May 15th, 2014).	√			
15.	Most people are anarchists (June 15th, 2014).	√			
16.	The world is full of suffering, distress, violence and catastrophes (June 15th, 2014).	√			

Findings Diagrammed by Chinese Boxes

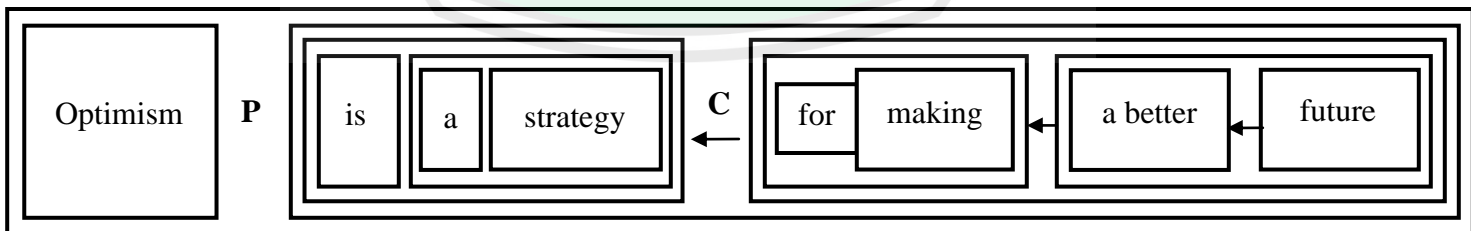**Datum 1: Some polls are pretty amazing (January 2nd, 2014).**

Some → polls	**P**	are	pretty → amazing

Datum 2: Nobody should have any illusions (January 27th, 2014).

Nobody	**P**	should have	**C**	any illusions

Datum 3: It was regarded as a model of democracy (February 23th, 2014).

It	**P**	was regarded	**C**	as a model	←	of democracy

Datum 4: Optimism is a strategy for making a better future (March 4th, 2014).

Optimism	**P**	is a strategy	**C**	for making	←	a better	←	future

Datum 5: President Obama is running the largest terrorist campaign in the world (April 1st, 2014).

| President → Obama | P | is running | C | the | largest | terrorist | campaign | ← in | the | world |

Datum 6: Markets restrict choices, sharply restrict choices (April 12th, 2014).

| Markets | P | restrict | C | choices | and | sharply | P | restrict | C | choices |

Datum 7: Mass transportation is an example (April 12th, 2014).

| Mass → transportation | P | is | C | an | example |

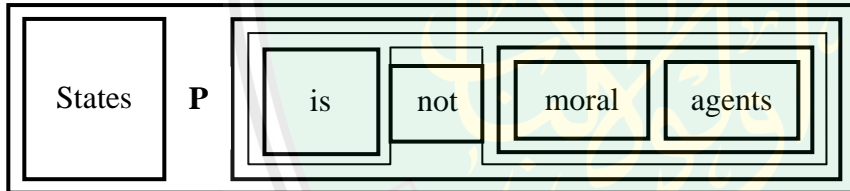**Datum 8: Mass transportation is not a choice offered on the market (April 12th, 2014).**

| Mass → transportation | P | is | not | a choice | offered | C | on | the | market |

Datum 9: There is massive propaganda for everyone to consume (April 18th, 2014).

| There | P | is | C | massive → propaganda | C | for everyone | P | to consume |

Datum 10: Consumption is good for profits and consumption is good for the political establishment (April 18th, 2014).

| Consumption | P | is | C | good ← for profits | and | Consumption | P | is | C | good ← for the political → establishment |

Datum 11: States are not moral agents(April 21th, 2014).

| States | P | is | not | moral | agents |

Datum 12: Civil disobedience is not our problem (April 27th, 2014).

| civil → disobedience | P | is | not | our | problem |

Datum 13: Our problem is civil obedience (April 27th, 2014).

| our → problem | P | is | C | civil → obedience |

Datum 14: Education is a system of imposed ignorance (May 15th, 2014).

Education	**P**	is	a	system	**C**	for	imposed	←	ignorance

Datum 15: Most people are anarchists (June 15th, 2014).

Most	→	people	**P**	are	anarchists

Datum 16: The world is full of suffering, distress, violence and catastrophes (June 15th, 2014).

The	→	world	**P**	is	**C**	full	←	of	suffering	distress	violence	and	catastrophes

English Status Updates in Facebook by Noam Chomsky Quotes

Noam Chomsky Quotes
January 2

Some polls are pretty amazing. There was one conducted in the South right before the presidential elections. Just Southern whites, I think, were asked about the economic plans of the two candidates, Barack Obama and Mitt Romney. Southern whites said they preferred Romney's plan, but when asked about its particular components, they opposed every one. Well, that's the effect of good propaganda: getting people not to think in terms of their own interests, let alone the interest of communities and the class they're part of.

Noam Chomsky

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Noam Chomsky Quotes
January 27

"Nobody should have any illusions. The United States has essentially a one-party system and the ruling party is the business party."
— Noam Chomsky

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Noam Chomsky Quotes
February 23

In the 1920s, Germany was the absolute peak of Western civilization, in the arts and the sciences. It was regarded as a model of democracy.

Noam Chomsky

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Noam Chomsky Quotes was with Bríonaín Ní Bheacháin and 5 others.
March 4

"Optimism is a strategy for making a better future. Because unless you believe that the future can be better, you are unlikely to step up and take

👤 Chat (18)

Noam Chomsky Quotes shared a link via The Chomsky Videos.
April 1

"President Obama is running the largest terrorist campaign in the world!"
— Noam Chomsky

Noam Chomsky Quotes
April 12

Going back to markets -- if you take an economics course, they tell you markets offer choices. That's partly true, but very narrowly. Markets restrict choices, sharply restrict choices. Mass transportation is an example. Mass transportation is not a choice offered on the market. If I want to go home today, the market does offer me a choice between a Ford and a Toyota, but not between a car and a s... See More
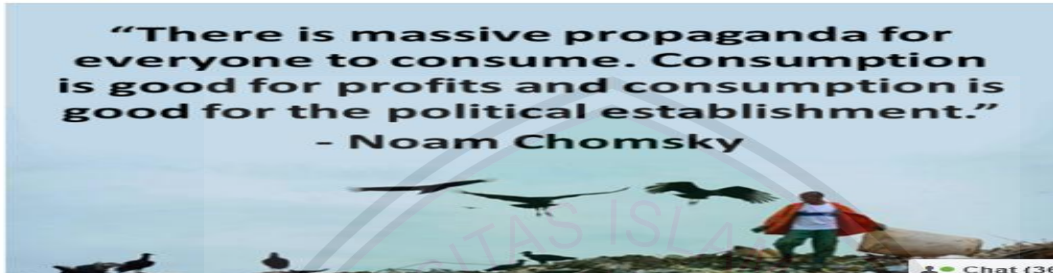
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Noam Chomsky Quotes
April 18

"There is massive propaganda for everyone to consume. Consumption is good for profits and consumption is good for the political establishment."
- Noam Chomsky

Chat (36)

Noam Chomsky Quotes
April 21

I am frankly surprised that there is even a debate. States are not moral agents. They are systems of power, which respond to the internal distribution of power. Human beings, however, are moral agents, and can impose significant constraints on the violence of their own states, particularly in societies that are more free. They may fail to do so; the international behavior of classical Athens was h... See More

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Noam Chomsky Quotes shared The Chomsky Videos's photo.
April 27

"Civil disobedience is not our problem. Our problem is civil obedience."

Noam Chomsky Quotes shared a link via The Chomsky Videos.
May 15

"Education is a system of imposed ignorance."
— Noam Chomsky

Noam Chomsky Quotes shared a link via The Chomsky Videos.
June 15

"As soon as one identifies, challenges and overcomes illegitimate power, he or she is an anarchist. Most people are anarchists. What they call themselves doesn't matter to me. The world is full of suffering, distress, violence and catastrophes. Students must decide: does something concern you or not? I say: look around, analyze the problems, ask yourself what you can do and set out on the work!"
— Noam Chomsky