

SYNTACTICAL ANALYSIS IN SHORT STORY

DEATH INTO THE HEART

SKRIPSI

*Submitted In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.pd)
English Education Program*

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**FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
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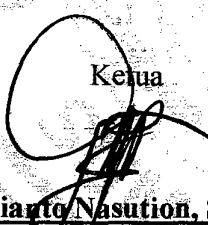
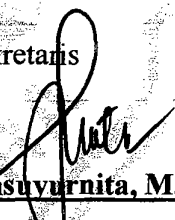


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ABSTRACT

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The study is about the syntactical analysis in short story *Death into the Heart*. The aim of the study is to identify and analyze the sentence pattern of different types of sentences in some selected sentences in this short story. The researcher used the qualitative study. The findings of this research consist of noun phrase and verb phrase which cover in many types of sentences and from the 40 selected sentences, the researcher found 29 simple sentences, 6 complex sentences, 4 compound sentences, and 1 compound-complex sentence. Based on the result above, the researcher suggests the readers or the next researcher to be more specific to read this final project before making a final project especially those who are concerned with the syntax, so it can enlarge the knowledge dealing with the syntax area. This study is also useful in teaching learning process such as in teaching grammar because the students will get better knowledge about how to write properly based on the grammatical rules.

Keywords : *Syntax, Sentence Pattern, Types of Sentences.*

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Medan, March 2018

The Researcher

Mutiara Aisyah

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of Study

Language is a system of linguistic units or elements used in particular language. It is necessary to know language systems because it showed how a language works and how it is formed or constructed. In learning language, the most important thing to learn is grammar. In grammar, sentence structure is the arrangement of words, phrases and clauses in a sentence. The study of the rules that control how language is structured first into clauses and then sentences is called syntax or syntactic structure. Based on Chomsky's statement (1996), syntax is the study of the principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages, the construction of a grammar that can be viewed as device of some sort for producing the sentences of the language under analysis. Therefore, learning about sentence structure is important for analyzing the sentences with detail form and its pattern.

Analyzing sentence can be implemented in literature. One of many kinds of literature is short story. The study of syntax in short story becomes more important when the words or lexical items are combined into sentence found in short story. Because sometimes we find the word which have different interpretation in the forms of sentence pattern construction. The role of syntax in

this text in order to avoid the error in grammatical rules. The study of syntax in the short story becomes crucial.

And the objectives of syntax knowledge are for understanding how language works and how to analyze sentence patterns in a text.

Based on the reality which has happened, many writers make mistakes in sentence structure. If a sentence starts with one kind of structure and then changes to another kind, it will confuse the readers. Each sentence must have a subject and a verb, and the subject and predicates must make sense together. Also many college students especially in the English department do not know what is syntactical in sentence patterns and how to draw the tree diagram. So the researcher expected after finishing this research, readers can understand about syntax and how to draw sentence patterns in tree diagrams.

In order to solve the problem above, the researcher would like to do the research by analyzing sentence patterns in the short story *Death into the Heart* and draw the tree diagram to ease the readers to understand about syntax. The researcher expects that it will be useful for the readers to learn about syntax.

B. The Identification of the Problem

The problems of this study are identified as follows :

1. Many readers have difficulties in understanding syntactical sentence patterns.
2. Many readers do not know how to draw the tree diagram.

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study will be focused in syntax. This study is limited in analyzing sentence pattern in short story *Death into the Heart*.

D. The Formulation of the Study

Related to the background of this study, the identification of the problem can be formulated as follows :

1. What types of sentences are used in short story *Death into the Heart* ?
2. How are the sentences in short story *Death into the Heart* generated in tree diagram ?

E. Objective of the Study

This study aims to answer the problems stated above :

1. To investigate the types of sentences in short story *Death into the Heart*.
2. To describe the tree diagram in short story *Death into the Heart*.

F. Significance of the Study

a. Theoritically

The finding of this research are expected to give contribution or additional source in syntax, especially on how to analyze the syntactic structure of sentence in short story of *Death into the Heart* by using tree diagram theory.

b. Practically

The result of this study are expected to give contribution for:

1. English teachers

This study expected to give information about Syntax in the short story *Death into the Heart*, so that English teachers can use it to teach their students in analyzing grammatical works.

2. English learners

This study will be useful for other researcher who are interested in investigating other short story which have the same topic. It is also hoped that this study will be useful for the English student of University Muhammadiyah of North Sumatera as linguistic reference which will assist them to understand and appreciate works of linguistics, especially sentence patterns in syntax.

3. The other short story writer

This study will help the other short story writer to write based on the right grammatical or syntactical structure, in order to make the meaning of the story clear and readers do not get the wrong meaning.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Syntactical Analysis

Syntax means ‘sentence construction’ : how words group together to make phrases and sentences. (Tallerman 2011 : 19) Some people also use the term grammar to mean the same syntax, although most linguists follow the more recent practice whereby the grammar of language includes all of its organizing principles: information about the sound system, about the form of words, how we adjust language according to context, and so on; syntax is only one part of this grammar.

The term syntax is also used to mean the study of the syntactic properties of languages. We are going to be studying how language organize their syntax, so the scope of the study includes the classification of words, the order of words in phrases and sentences, the structure of phrases and sentences, and the different sentence constructions that language use. Syntax of language is supposed to lay down rules according to which the linguistic structures are to be built up from elements (words or part of words). From this statement, we know that sentences can be separated to make words and they can be separated into smaller unit again.

1.1 Sentence

All sentences have both deep structure and surface structure. A deep structure represents the meaning, and a surface structure represent the sound. In other words, deep structure determines its semantic interpretation and surface structure determines its phonetic interpretation (Chomsky as quoted by Bornstein, 1997 : 24).

Sentence is widely used to refer to quite different types of unit. Grammatically, it is the highest unit and consist of one independent clause, or two oe more related clauses. Orthographically and rhetorically, it is that unit which stars with a capital letter and ends with a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark. (Angela Downing, English Grammar : A University Course, 2nd ed. Routledge, 2006)

Bornstein (1997 : 39) also states that sentence is considered as the basic of the syntactical system. Sentence is a word or group of words that is a complete thought containing both a subject and predicate. There are four kinds of sentences : simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound complex sentence.

- a. A simple sentence has the most basic elements that make it a sentence : subject and predicate. For example : She drives a car
- b. A compound sentence refers to a sentence made up of two independent clauses connected by conjunction.

For example : Kelly likes the blue shirt, but she chooses the red one.

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

For example : Because my tea was too cold, i heated it in the microwave.

- d. Compound complex sentence is a sentence that contains two or more independent clauses. Sentence may take the form of statement, question, request and exclamation.

For example : Tara cried when her cat got sick, but he soon got better.

So, sentence is the basic of syntactic system which consist of a group of related word containing a subject and a predicate as a means to express idea, thought, messages, etc.

Words in a sentence act not only individually but also in groups. The grouped words act together as a unit which may function as a amodifier, a subject, a verb, an object, or a predicate nominative. The most common group of related words is the phrases. (Warriner & Griffith, 1965 : 35)

- a. Noun Phrase

NP is a group of words whose elements are head and modifier and it functions as a noun or pronoun.

NP → N (book,key)

NP → Pron (I,You,She)

NP → Pron N (Selly,Jakarta)

NP → Det + N (the phone, an apple)

NP → NP + S (the man who is running in garden)

NP → The man

S → The man is running in garden

b. Verb Phrase

Verb is the word that indicates action, state, or condition, existence, or what is perceived by sense – touch, taste, hearing, seeing, and smelling. Asher and Simpson (1994 : 5186) describe a verb as a member of the word class traditionally defined as “doing” word, denoting an action or states, for example knows, give, and broke. Verbs generally refer to actions, events and processes.

Example : He cuts the tree

She looks happy

c. Prepositional Phrase

A prepositional phrase (PP) consist of preposition followed by a noun phrase. PP are easy to spot. The first part of a PP is the preposition and the second part of it is its object, a noun phrase. This terminology also suggests the central role of the preposition within its phrase.

Example : Song about love.

d. Adjective Phrase

The head of an adjective phrase (AP) is an adjective. An AP often contains only a single word, the head adjective; but the complete functional possibilities are more extensive :

The functional formula : (specifier) + *Head* + (complement)

The formal version of an AP is : (intensifier adv) + *Adjective* + (PP / verb Phrase / S). Example : you are much quicker than i am.

e. Adverb Phrase

An adverb phrase refers to a phrase that often plays the role of telling us when, where, why, or how an event occurred in which the adverb functions as the headword of the phrase. Example : He ran very quickly.

f. Auxiliary

The auxiliary can be written as a modal auxiliary (may, should, will) or one of the “Helping Verb” (be, do, have) of traditional grammar, but it also includes tense (present or past) as its first element. Tense must be appeared under the auxiliary.

g. Tense

Tense may be written as either present or past. Placing these two items within brackets indicates this. When brackets are used, only one item within brackets must be selected. When present tense is selected, a change form on the

main verb appears only for the third person singular (he, she, and it) and not all for modals. When past tense is selected, a change form is produced for modals and for main verb for all persons. We give an arrow to show the changes of the main verb or modal that is influenced by tense.

1.2 Transformational Grammar

According to Webster's New World College Dictionary, transformational grammar generates the deep structures of a language and converts this to the surface structures by means of transformation.

Bornstein (1997 : 39-46) said that in Transformational Grammar phrase structure is illustrated by means of tree diagrams called phrasemakers, which show hierarchical structure of sentence. Bornstein symbolizes some of the common symbols used in Phrase Structure Rule as follows :

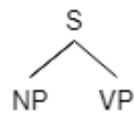
S : sentence	Aux : auxiliary
NP : noun phrase	Part : particle
VP : verb phrase	VL : linking verb
N : noun	C : complement
V : Verb	Prep : preposition
D or Det : determiner	Pres : present
Pron : pronoun	PP : prepositional phrase
Prop N : proper name	Mod : modifier

Adv. P : adverb phrase

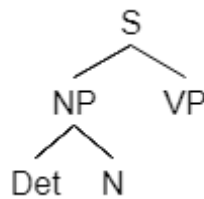
Adj. P : adjective phrase

We begin S, the highest level, and work down to the lower levels until we come to maximally specific of terminal level where no additional symbols can be written. This process is called a derivation of sentence. This steps of derivation of a sentence is :

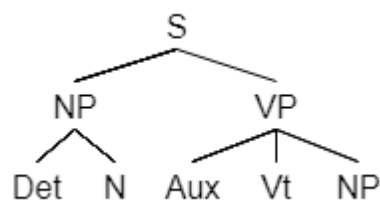
S \longrightarrow NP+VP



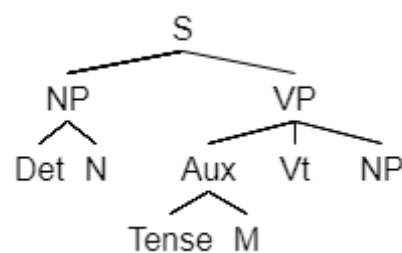
NP \longrightarrow Det + N



VP \longrightarrow Aux + Vt + NP

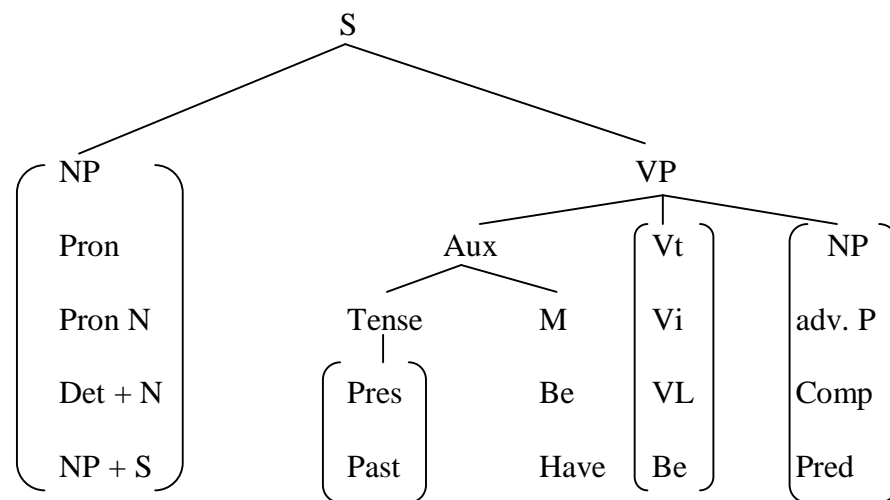


Aux \longrightarrow Tense (M)

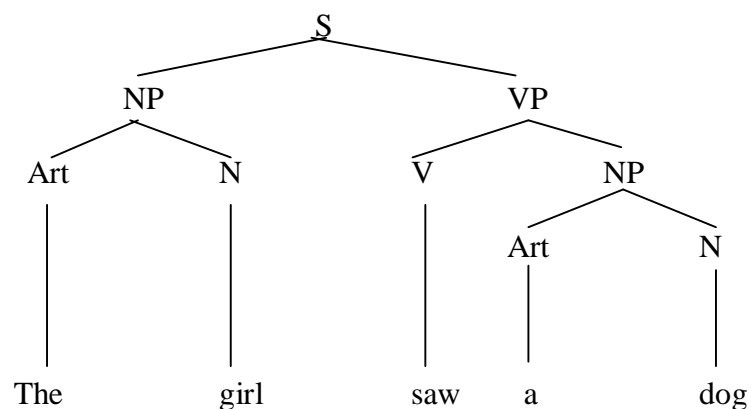


1.3 Tree Diagram

Tree diagram is a twodimensuional diagram used in generative grammar as a convenient means of displaying the internal hierarchical structure of sentences as generated by a set of rules (Crystal, 2008: 494). The sentence is considered the basic of the syntactic system. Instead of beginning with actual sentences, however we begin with the directions for generating or producing structural description of sentences, which are set forth in phrase structure rules. The rules should be intrepreted as an instruction to rewrite or expand the symbol on the left of the arrows as the sequence onbthe right. In S NP + VP, “S” stands for sentence, “NP” (noun phrase) and “VP” (verb phrase).



The example in sentence :



If we start at the top of this tree diagram, we begin with a sentence (S) and divide it into two constituents (NP and VP). In turn, the NP constituent is divided into two other constituents (Art and N). Finally, one word is selected that fits the label Art (*the*) and another that fits N (*girl*).

Based on the definition above, the researcher concludes that the tree diagram is hierarchical of sentence with a set of rule. In analyzing the sentence, the theory of Crystal is appropriate by knowing the rule of hierarchical in sentence.

2. Short Story

A short story is a work of fictional prose. Its characters may be based on real-life people, and its plot may be inspired by a real-life event; but overall more of the story is “made-up” than real. Short stories may be literary, or they may conform to genre standards. A short story is a work of fiction that is categorized by its length. Historically, short stories are typically between 100 until 10,000 words

long and can be consumed in a single reading session. A short story is complete works of fiction generally exhibiting the common literary devices of; character, setting, plot, conflict, and theme. It is usually concerned with a single effect conveyed in only one or a few significant episodes or scenes. The form encourages economy of setting, concise narrative, and the omission of a complex plot; character is disclosed in action and dramatic encounter but is seldom fully developed.

There are some various types of brief narratives (genre of the short story) :

- a. Horror
- b. Anecdotes
- c. Science fiction
- d. Romance
- e. Moralizing fairy tales
- f. Short myths
- g. Historical legends

2.1 Death into the Heart

Jesse Chapin is the winner of short story competition which was held in October 2015. He is the author of *Death into the Heart*. Short story was published in October 29, 2015 in a famous website for short story everywritersresource.com. *Death into the Heart* was a story about George who likes to hurt women, but not to his wife, Martha. But actually Martha didn't have feeling for her husband. One

day doctor found that George has no blood pressure and not even breathing. Doctor ask Martha to bring him home. But what Martha did is out of logical. She brings George home and let George smelled very bad. The skin on his cheeks were peeling away and the injury to his head oozed all the time. But Martha, for the first time begin to love herhusband.

B. Relevance of Study

To make this study clear and different, the researcher provides some previous studies which are related to the syntactical structure research.

1. Purwata (2008) analyzed the sentence pattern in song lyrics concluded that from the three songs used as the samples in his thesis, Kernel sentence mostly appears rather than transformed sentence. He also found the substandard English words, such as *'cause*, *gonna*, and *I've*.
2. Halimah (2016) analyzed the structure of predication has dominated all of the sentences in Hello Magazine's gossip article. The structure of predication consists of subject *noun* or *proper noun* and has predicate *structure of complementation*, indicated to give information. Structure of complementation was dominated by verbal element *transitive verb* and complement *direct object* to point directly the subject of action. The last is structure of coordination tends to consists structure of predication and structure of complementation connected with the coordinator "and", "with", and "not", to indicate a contrary action.

From the previous study above, the researcher conclude that in the present research there is different angle in analyzing the data and also kind of the data from senteces of short story *Death into the Heart*. In analyzing the data, the present research use one theory, those are tree diagram. It is used to give the deep understanding in analyzing the data.

C. Conceptual Framework

Syntax means sentence construction, how words group together to make phrase and sentences. Here, the researcher will classify the types of the sentences andinvestigate the sentences in *Death into the Heart* based on its syntactical structure. Especially in sentence pattern such as *Verb phrase*, *Noun phrase*, *Adjective phrase*, *Adverb phrase*, and *Prepositional phrase* by *tree diagram method* and analyze the syntactic.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

Descriptive qualitative will be applied in this research in order to get appropriate data. The research will be conducted by qualitative approach because the result of the data analysis is in descriptive phenomenon such a words, sentence, and utterance. In this research, the researcher will classify the types of sentences which is used and investigate the sentence pattern in short story *Death into the Heart*. The researcher will describe the sentences by drawing the tree diagram of the sentence pattern.

B. Source of Data

The data of this study is a short story from Jesse Chapin “*Death into the Heart*”. The short story is consisted of 51 sentences. The researcher is going to select the sentences and investigate the sentence pattern of the sentences one by one and draw the tree diagram of the sentences.

C. Technique of Data Collection

To collect the data, the researcher used documentation method, which is method that used to collect data based on transcript, book, magazine, symbol, and rule. The data of this study are collected used documentation method based on sentence in the short story entitled "Death into the Heart". To obtain the data, several steps are as follows:

- (1) Read the short story "Death into the Heart"
- (2) Choosing the sentences to be analyzed from the short story.
- (3) Writing down all the chosen sentences to be analyzed.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

The data analysis will be applied when all the data and information of the subject matter have been collected and selected. In here, the reseracher decided to apply qualitative research in analyzing the data. Next,After gathering the data, the researcher analyzed the sentences of the short story by doing some steps :

- (1) First, Classifying the sentence based on the types of the sentences.
- (2) Investigating the syntactic structure of the selected sentences one by one.
- (3) Making the tree diagram of each syntactic structure in the sentences.
- (4) Making the conclusion by explaining the pattern of the sentences to make it clear and easy to understand.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

The data of the research is the results of syntactic analysis by using tree diagram based on the 40 sentences from short story under the title *Death Into The Heart*. The sentence were included 29 simple sentences, 4 compound sentences, 6 complex sentences, and 1 compound complex sentence. And the analysis were included the formula of the sentence, the pattern of the sentence, and the explanation of the tree diagram in each sentences.

B. Data Analysis

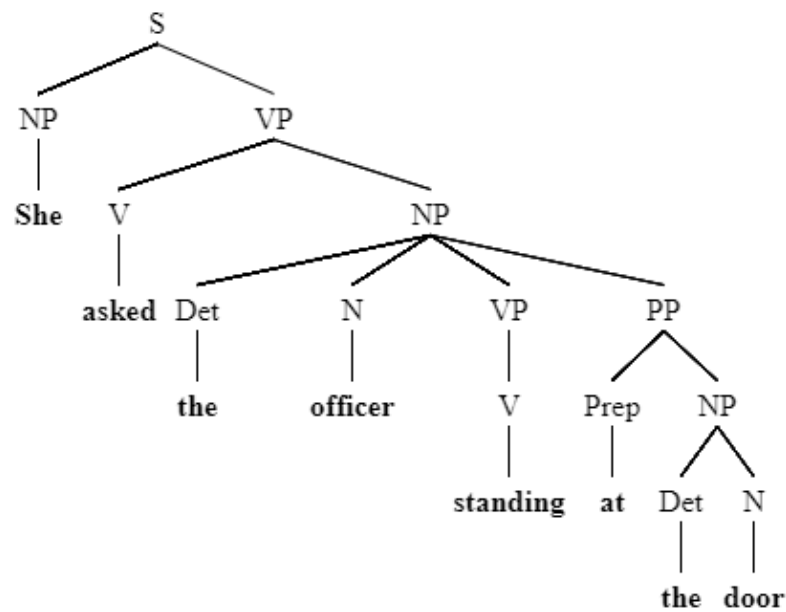
In analyzing the data, the researcher analyzed the data by using tree diagram theory, especially in both of surface structure and deep structure. The the researcher presents the discussion of the findings in the form of description of the word function and position in terms of sentence structure in detail. Therefore, the result of the analysis can be understood easily. The findings of analysis are presented as follows :

a. Simple Sentence (SS)

Simple sentence is a sentence who have only one clause or a main clause.

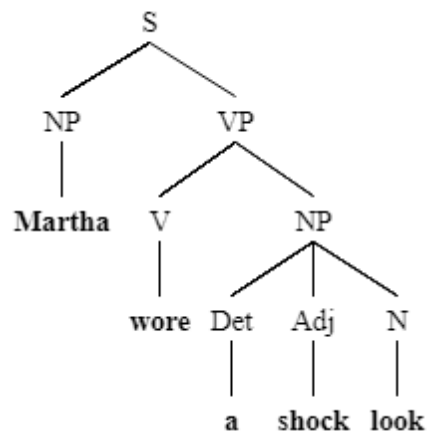
A simple sentence has the most basic elements that make it a sentence such as: a subject, a verb, and a completed thought.

1. She asked the officer standing at the door. (SS 1)



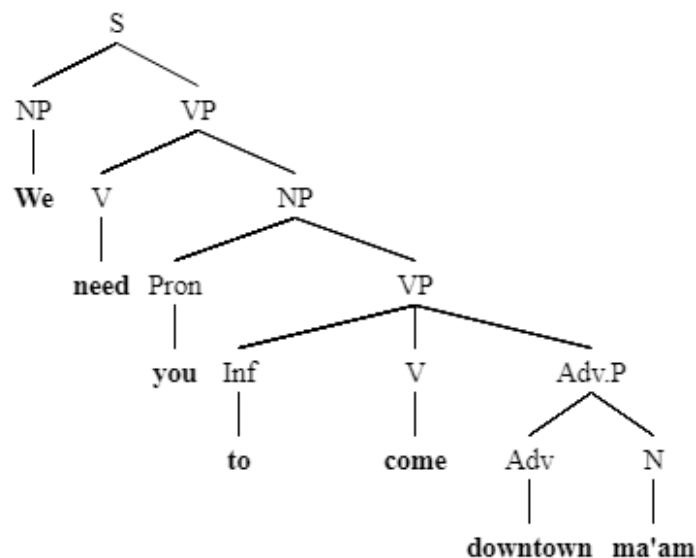
The following diagram shows that the sentence “She asked the officer standing at the door” has some details as follows. The first word “She” is in the form of noun followed by verb in the past form “asked”. The second noun phrase is “the officer”. The word “the” functioned as a determiner of the noun “office”, as the head of this noun phrase. The second verb phrase is the word “standing” followed by prepositional phrase “at the door” with the word “at” as the head, and a noun phrase “the door”. The word “the” as determiner of the noun “door” which is as the head.

2. Martha wore a shock look. (SS 2)



Based on the diagram, the sentence “Martha wore a shock look” consists of noun phrase in the form of proper noun “Martha”, plus verb phrase in past form “wore” as the head and followed by a noun phrase “a shock look”. The word “a” as determiner of noun phrase “shock look”, “shock” as adjective of the noun “look” as the head.

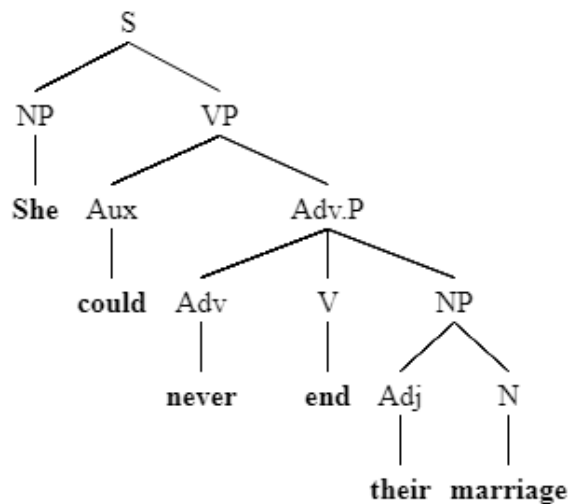
3. “We need you to come downtown ma’am.” (SS 3)



The sentence above, begin with noun phrase “We” followed by verb phrase with the word “need” as the head and “you” as pronoun. Followed again

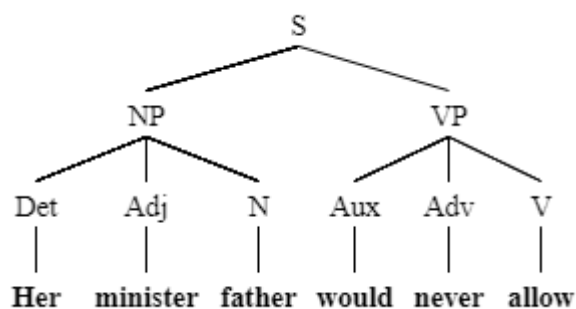
by prepositional phrase which is has some detail; the word “to” as the head and “come” as the verb plus adverb phrase with the word “downtown” functioned as the head and “ma’am” as noun.

4. She could never end their marriage. (SS 4)



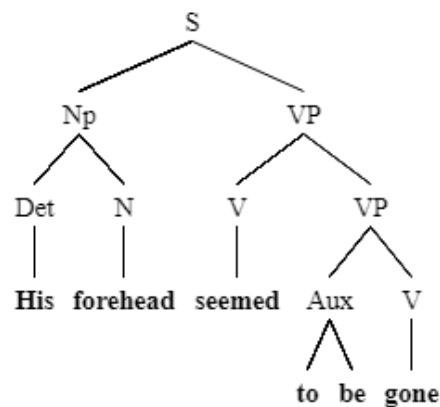
Based on the diagram, the sentence “She could never end their marriage” consists of some phrases as follows; the first noun phrase in the form of pronoun “She” followed by verb phrase in the form of modal verb “could”, plus adverb phrase “never end” with details; the word “never” as the adverb and the word “end” as the noun. And the last noun phrase “their marriage” which is consisting of pronoun “their” and the word “marriage” as the head.

5. Her minister father would never allow. (SS 5)



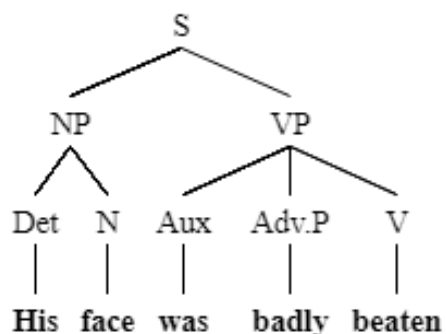
The sentence above consist of two phrases. The first one is noun phrase “Her minister father”. The word “her” functioned as determiner in the form of pronoun, the word “minister” as the adjective of the noun “father”. The second phrase is a verb phrase with auxiliary “would” as the head followed by verb phrase “never allow” with details; “never” as the adverb and the word “allow” as the verb.

6. His forehead seemed to be gone. (SS 6)



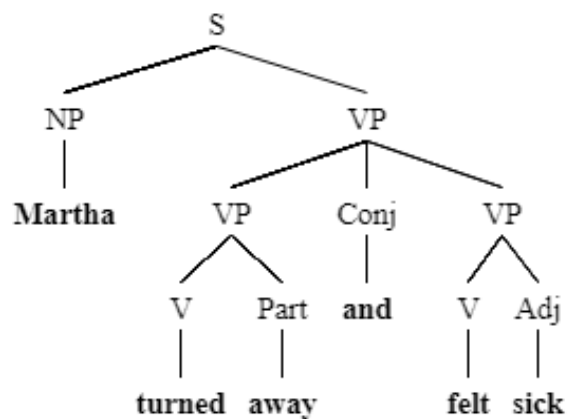
The diagram analysis in this sentence starting with noun phrase which is consisting of determiner “his” of the noun “forehead”. Followed by verb phrase with the word “seemed” as the head, and followed again by verb phrase which is consisting of auxiliary “to be” and the word “gone” as the verb in the form of past participle.

7. His face was badly beaten (SS 7)



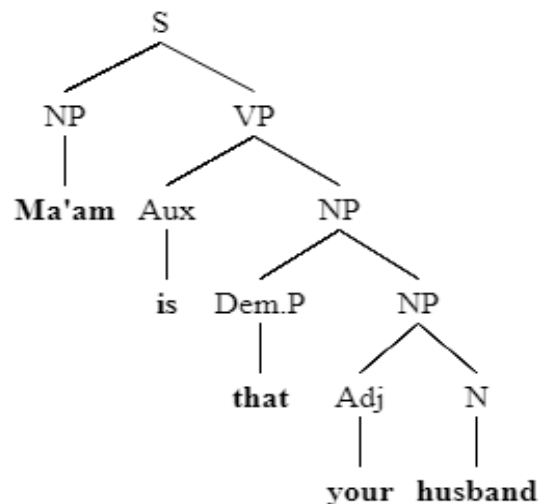
Based on the diagram above, the sentence consists of Noun phrase and verb phrase. In noun phrase it consists of deteminer in the form of pronoun “his” of the noun “face” as the head. And in verb phrase, it consists of auxiliary verb “was”,an adverb “badly” that explain the verb participle “beaten”.

8. Martha turned away and felt sick (SS 8)



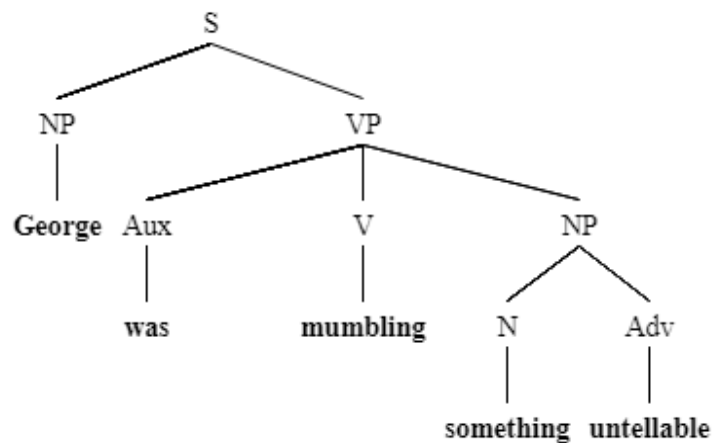
Based on the diagram above, it consists of noun phrase and two verb phrases. The first noun phrase is begin with the word “Martha” in the form of proper noun ,followed by verb phrase “turned away”. The word “turned” as the head and “away” as the particle, and also the conjunction “and” to connect to the second verb phrase “Felt sick” which is consisting of verb “felt” and adjective “sick” as subject compliment.

9. “Ma’am, is that your husband ?” (SS 9)



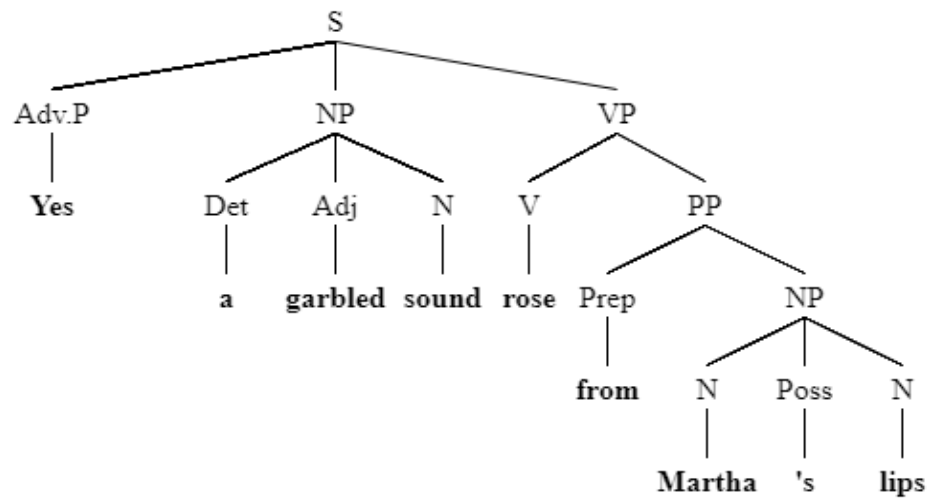
Based on the diagram above, the sentence consists of noun phrase “ma’am” in the form of proper noun and followed by verb phrase in the form of auxiliary verb “is” functioned as the head of the verb phrase, plus noun phrase “that” functioned as demonstrative pronoun and followed again by the third noun phrase “your husband”. The word “your” functioned as possessive pronoun of the noun “husband” as the head.

10. George was mumbling something untellable. (SS 10)



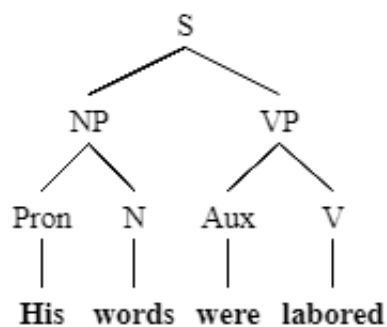
The sentence “George was mumbling something untellable” consists of noun phrase in the form of proper noun “George” plus verb phrase “was mumbling” which is consisting of auxiliary “was” and the verb “mumbling” from the word *mumble*. After that, followed by noun phrase “something untellable”. The word “something” as the head and adverb phrase “untellable” as the object complement. Here, the word *tell* which get prefix *un* and suffix *able*.

11. “Yess”, a garbled sound rose from Martha’s lips (SS 11)



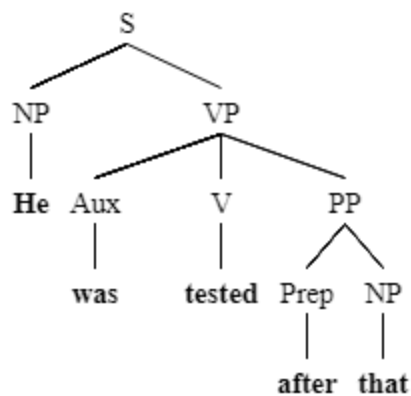
The analysis of the diagram above is begin with adverb phrase “yess”, followed by noun phrase “a garbled sound” . The word “a” as determiner of the noun phrase, “garbled” as the adjective of the noun “sound” as the head. The next phrase is verb phrase which is consisting of verb in the past tense form “rose” from the word *rise*, plus preposition “from”, and then followed again by noun phrase “Martha’s lips” with details; “Martha” as proper noun, plus “s” which shows possessive pronoun of the previous word plus noun “lips” as the head.

12. His words were labored. (SS 12)



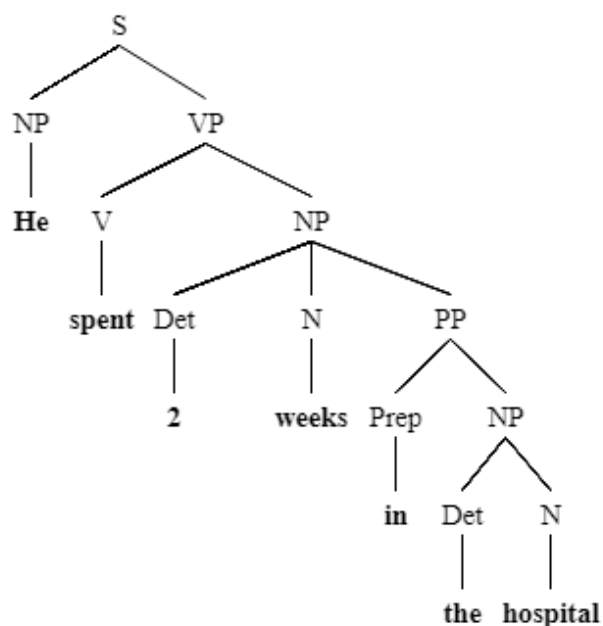
In the sentence “His words were labored”, it consists of pronoun “his” and noun “words”. And then plus verb phrase which is started with the word “were” as auxiliary and the word “labored” as the verb in the form of past participle.

13. He was tested after that (SS 13)



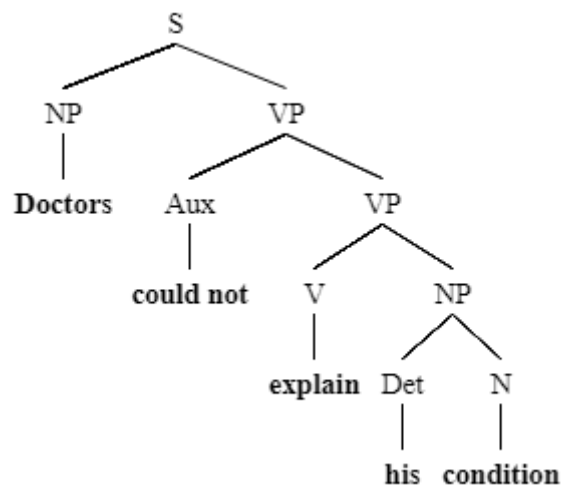
The sentence above consists of noun phrase and verb phrase. The noun phrase “He” in the pronoun form, and verb phrase “was tested” consists of auxiliary “was” and verb “tested” as the head of the phrase, and followed again by preposition phrase “after that”. The word “after” as the preposition and the word “that” functioned as demonstrative pronoun.

14. He spent 2 weeks in the hospital.” (SS 14)



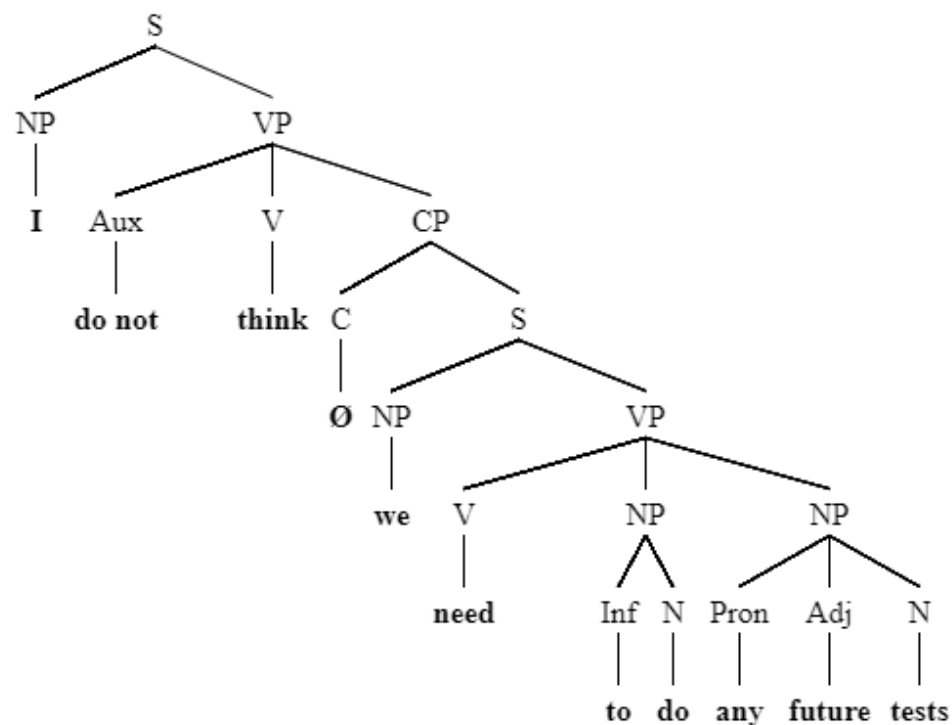
The sentence “He spent 2 weeks in the hospital” consists of noun phrase “He” and verb phrase which is consisting of verb in the past tense form “spent” and followed by noun phrase, “2 weeks”, the number “2” as the determiner of the noun “weeks” as the head. And followed again by Prepositional phrase “in the hospital”. The word “in” as preposition, and noun phrase “the hospital”. The word “the” as determiner and “hospital” as the noun.

15. Doctors could not explain his condition. (SS 15)



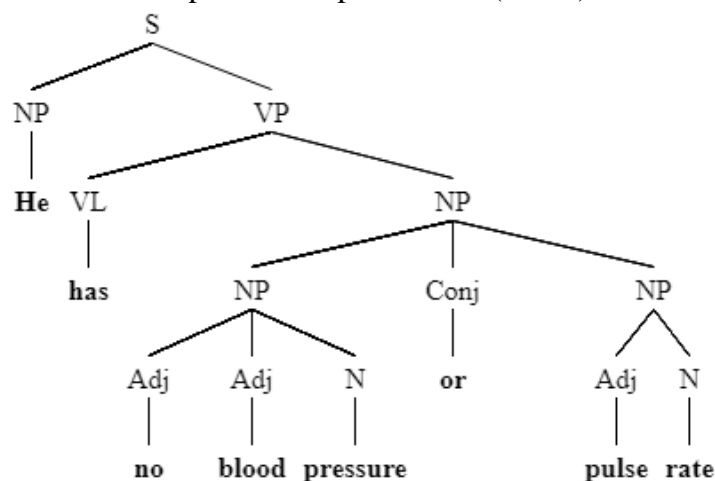
Based on the following diagram, the sentence consists of noun phrase “Doctors”, followed by verb phrase which is consisting of auxiliary “could not” that show the negative form, plus verb phrase “explain his condition”. The word “explain” as the head of the verb phrase plus noun phrase “his condition”. The word “his” as possessive adjective of the noun “condition” as the head.

16. I don't think we need to do any future tests. (SS 16)



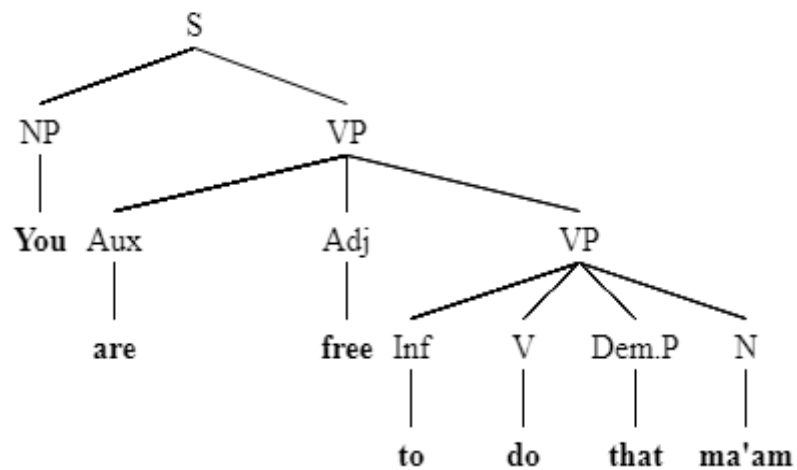
The following diagram above consists of noun phrase “I”, plus verb phrase “do not think” which is consisting of auxiliary verb in the negative form “do not” of the verb “think” as the head. And then followed by noun phrase “we”, plus a verb phrase “need to do”. The word “need” as the verb, plus infinitive “to” followed by noun “do”. The last phrase is adjective phrase “any future tests” which is consisting of the word “any” and “future” as the adjective and the word “tests” as the noun.

17. “He has no blood pressure or pulse rate.” (SS 17)



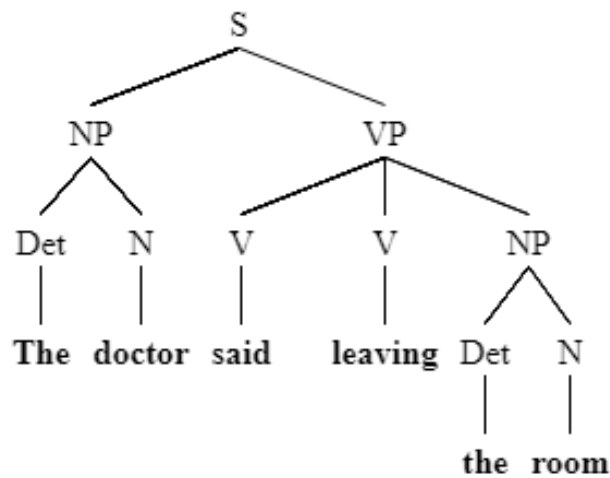
The following diagram show that the sentence above has four noun phrases and one verb phrase which is begin with noun phrase “He” plus verb phrase “has”. After that followed by noun phrase “no blood pressure”.The word “no” and “blood” as the adjectives and the word “pressure” as the noun. A conjunction “or” appear before the last noun phrase “pulse rate”. The word “pulse” as the adjective and the word “rate” as the noun.

18. “You are free to do that ma’am.” (SS 18)



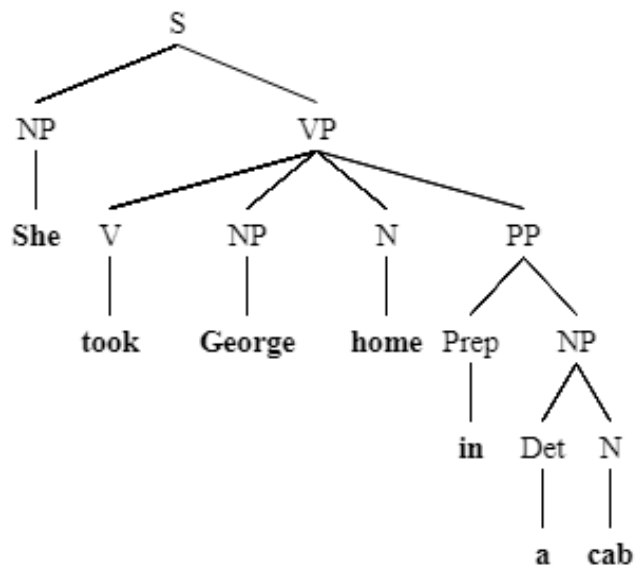
The sentence above consists of noun phrase “You” plus verb phrase “are free”. The word “are” functioned as auxiliary verb and “free” as the adjective. After that followed by verb phrase again begin with the word “to” functioned as infinitive of verb “do”. The word “that” as demonstrative pronoun plus noun “ma’am”.

19. The doctor said leaving the room. (SS 19)



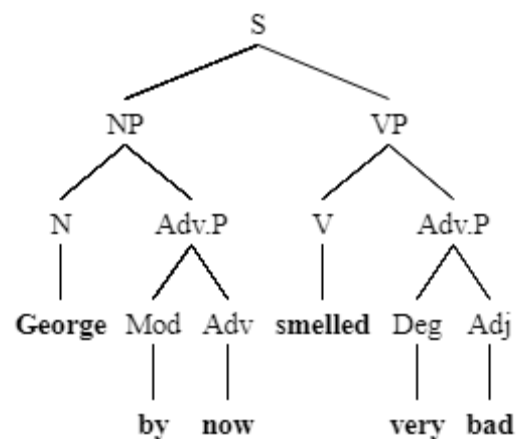
Based on the diagram above, the sentence “The doctor said leaving the room” consists of two noun phrases and one verb phrase. The first noun phrase has some details as follows. The word “the” as determiner of noun “doctor” as the head. And then followed by verb phrase “said leaving” which is consisting of verb “said” and also verb “leaving”. Followed again by noun phrase “the room” which is consisting of “the” as determiner and “room” as noun.

20. She took George home in a cab. (SS 20)



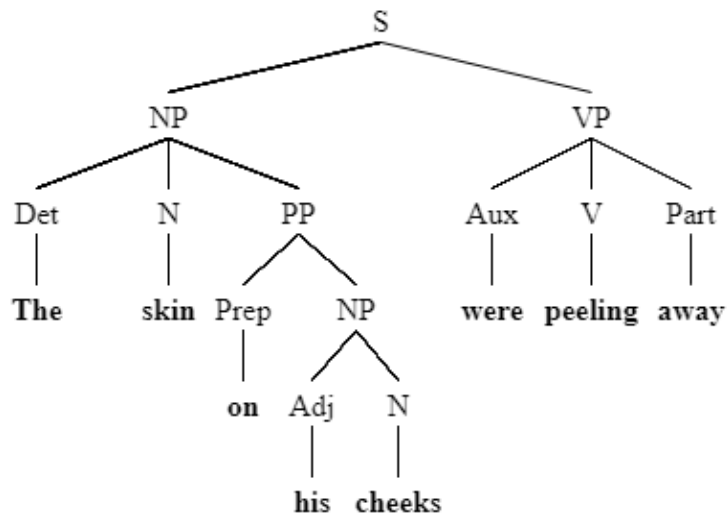
The structure analysis above shows that the sentence above consists of noun phrases, verb phrase and prepositional phrase. The first noun phrase is the word “She” in the pronoun form and followed by the verb phrase which is consisting of verb “took” in the past tense form of *take*, plus a noun phrase “George home” with details; determiner in proper noun form “George” and noun “home”. Then, it is followed by prepositional phrase, the word “it” as preposition, and noun phrase “a cab” which is consisting of “a” as determiner of noun “cab” as the head.

21. George by now smelled very bad. (SS 21)



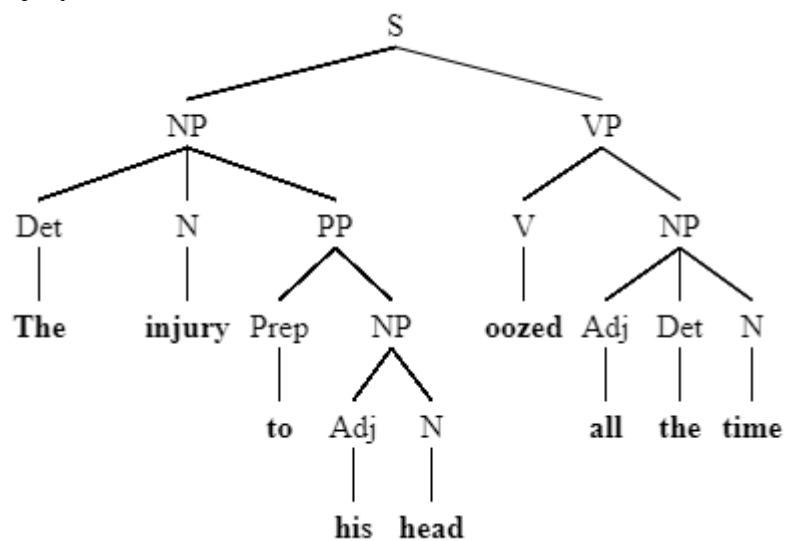
The diagram analysis of the sentence “George by now smelled very bad.” Consists of some phrases as follows; The noun phrase “George”, plus the adverb phrase “by now”. The word “by” as the modifier of the word “now” as the adverb. Then followed again by verb phrase which is consist of verb “smelled” in the past tense form, and adverb phrase “very bad” which is functioned as subject complement of the verb phrase, it consisting of the word “very” functioned as degree word of the adjective “bad”.

22. The skin on his cheeks were peeling away. (SS 22)



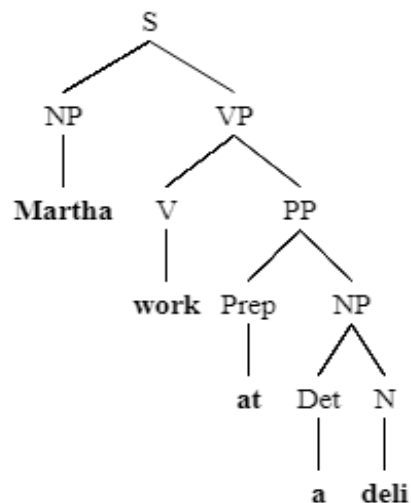
Based on the diagram, the sentence consists of some phrases. The first one, noun phrase "The skin". The word "the" as determiner of the noun "skin" which is functioned as the head. And second phrases is prepositional phrase "on his cheeks" which is consisting of preposition "on" and noun phrase "his cheeks". The word "his" as possessive adjective in the form of past tense and the word "cheeks" as the noun. The third is verb phrase which is consisting of auxiliary "were", verb *peel* plus suffix *ing* "peeling" and particle "away".

23. The injury to his head oozed all the time. (SS 23)



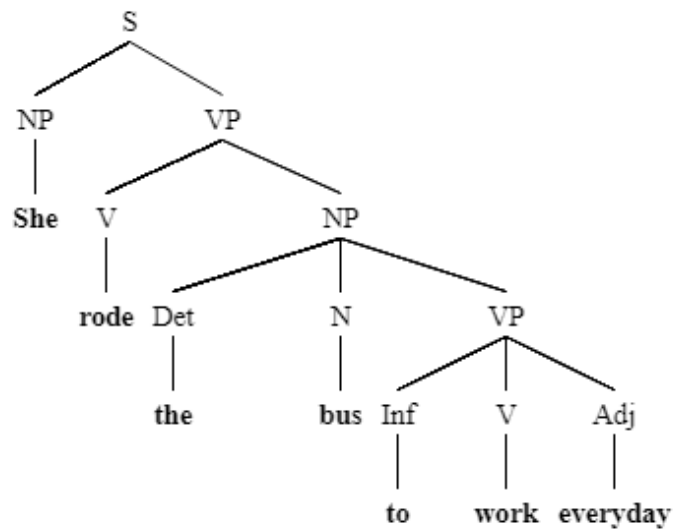
The following diagram show that the sentence “The injury to his head oozed all the time” consists of some phrases as follows; The first noun phrase contains of determiner “The” and the word “injury” as noun and the head of the phrase. The second phrase is prepositional phrase which is began with the word “to” as the head, followed by noun phrase “his head”, which is consisting of possessive adjective “his” and noun “head”. After that, followed again by verb “oozed” plus noun phrase “all the time”. The word “all” as adjective, “the” as determiner and “time” as noun.

24. Martha work at a deli (SS 24)



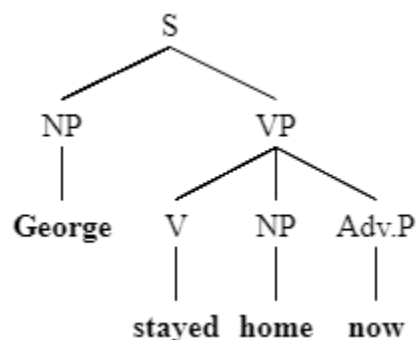
Based on the digram, sentence “Martha work at a deli” consists of proper noun “Martha” followed by verb “work”,it should be adding ‘s in the word “work” because the sentence is present tense. And followed by prepositional phrase which is consists of “at” as preposition, the word “a” as determiner of a noun “deli” which is functioned as the head.

25. She rode the bus to work everyday. (SS 25)



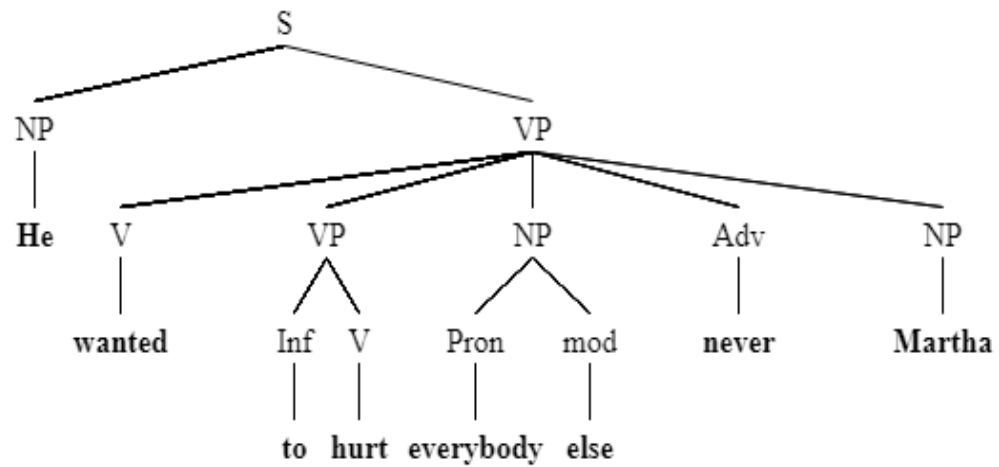
The sentence “she rode the bus to work everyday” has some details as follows; noun phrase “she” plus verb phrase “rode” as the verb in the past tense form of *ride*, followed by noun phrase “the bus”. The word “the” as determiner and “bus” as the noun. Then, followed again by verb phrase “to work everyday”. Begin with the infinitive word “to” plus verb “work” and completed by the adjective “everyday”.

26. George stayed home now. (SS 27)



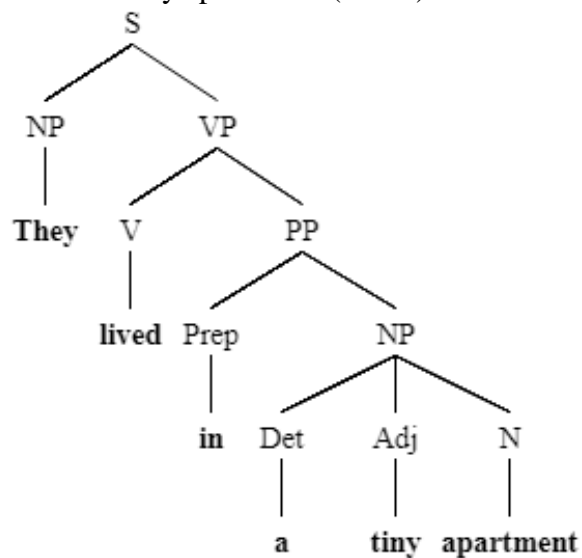
The diagram analysis of the sentence above are: noun phrase in the form of proper noun “George”, followed by verb phrase which is consist of verb “stayed”, noun “home” and ended by adverb “now”.

27. He wanted to hurt everybody else, never Martha. (SS 27)



The diagram analysis of the sentence “He wanted to hurt everybody else, never Martha” consists of noun phrase in the pronoun form “He”, a verb phrase “wanted” plus verb phrase “to hurt”. The word “to” functioned as infinitive to the verb “hurt”. And the next phrase is noun phrase consists of pronoun “everybody” and modifier “else” and then followed by adverb “never” and noun “Martha”.

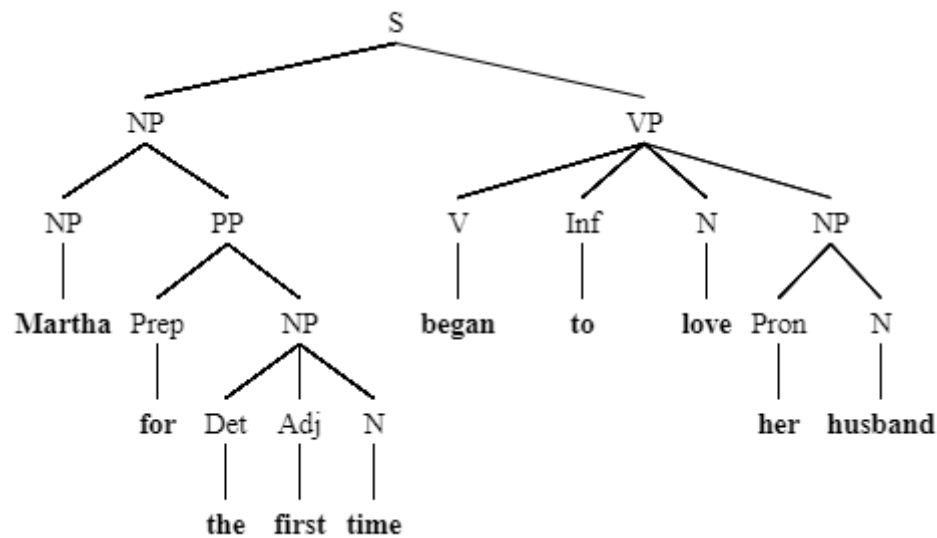
28. They lived in a tiny apartment. (SS 28)



Based on the diagram above, the sentence consists of some phrases which is consisting of the word “They” as the noun phrase in pronoun form, the verb

phrase consists of verb “lived” and prepositional phrase “ in a tiny apartment”, which is began with “in” as the head of the preposition and followed by noun phrase “a tiny apartment”, the word “a” functioned as the determiner, the word “tiny” as the adjective of the noun “apartment” which is functioned as the head.

29. Martha for the first time, began to love her husband. (SS 29)



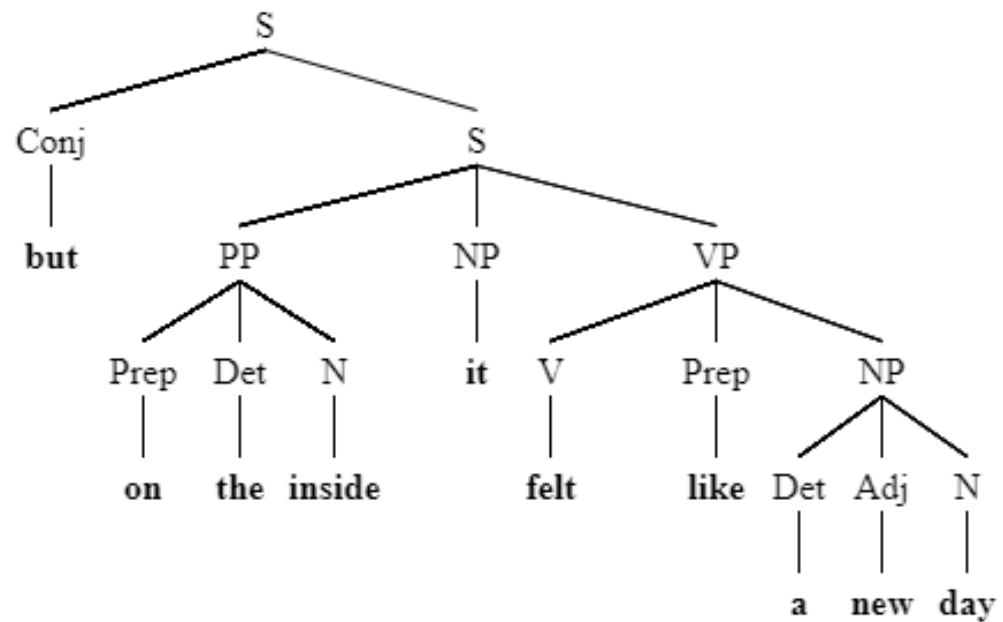
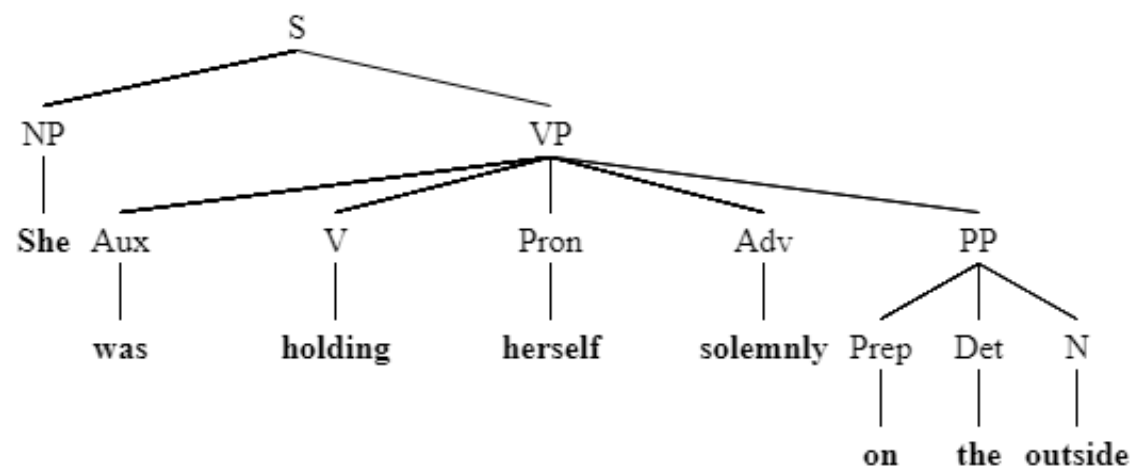
The diagram analysis above consists of three noun phrases, a prepositional phrases, and verb phrase. It begins with “Martha” as noun phrase in the form of proper noun plus the word “for” as preposition, and in the noun phrase “the first time”. The word “the” functioned as determiner, and followed by the word “first” as the adjective of the noun “time” as the head. The next phrase is verb phrase which is consisting of verb “began” in the past form of the word *begin* and infinitive “to” plus “love” as verb. And the last noun phrase “her husband” with details; “her” as detereminer and “husband” as noun or the head in this noun phrase.

b. Compound Sentence (CP-S)

Compound sentence is a sentence with more than one subject or predicate.

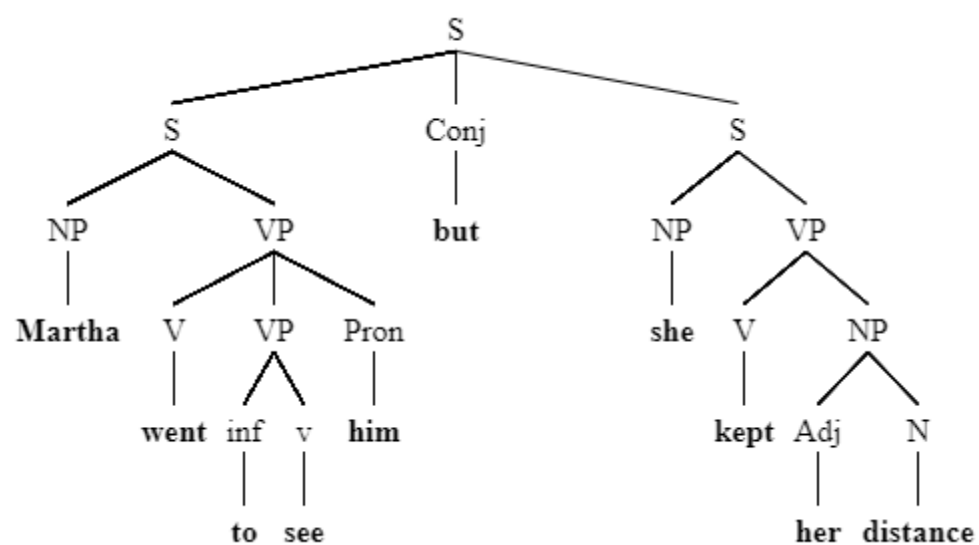
It has two or more main clauses.

1. She was holding herself solemnly on the outside, but on the inside it felt like a new day. (CP-S 1)



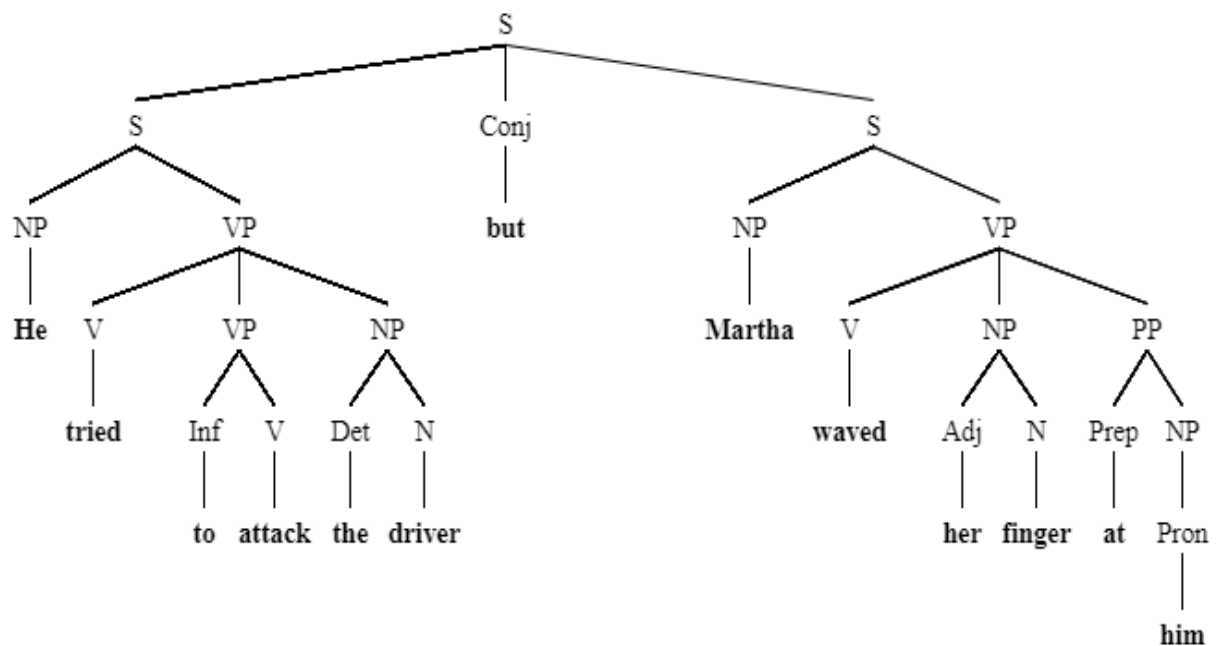
The following sentence is the type of compound sentence that consists of two clauses and a conjunction “but” among them. The first clause “she was holding herself solemnly on the outside” consists of some phrases such as; noun “She”, verb phrase consists of auxiliary in the past tense form “was”, a verb “holding”, reflexive pronoun “herself” plus adverb “solemnly”. After that followed by prepositional phrase “on the outside” which is consisting of preposition “on”, determiner “the” and noun “outside”. Connected by a conjunction “but”, the second clause “on the inside it felt like a new day”. Begin with prepositional phrase “on the inside”, the word “on” functioned as preposition plus determiner “the” of the noun “inside”. And then the clause “it felt like a new day” begin with Pronoun “it” followed by verb phrase “felt like” which consists of verb “felt” and preposition “like”, followed again by noun phrase “a new day”, the word “a” as determiner plus adjective “new” of the noun “day”.

2. Martha went to see him but she kept her distance. (CP-S 2)



Based on the diagram, the sentence above consists two clauses. The first one, “Martha went to see him” with details as follows; noun phrase in proper noun form “Martha”, verb phrase “went to see him” which is consisting of verb “went” in the form of past tense of the word *go*, plus infinitive “to” followed by verb “see”, and pronoun “him”. And then there is conjunction “but” to connect to the second clause “she kept her distance” which is consisting of two noun phrases and one verb phrase. The first noun phrase is the word “she”, plus verb phrase “kept” which is the past tense form of the word *keep*, followed by noun phrase “her distance”, the word “her” as possessive adjective of the noun “distance”.

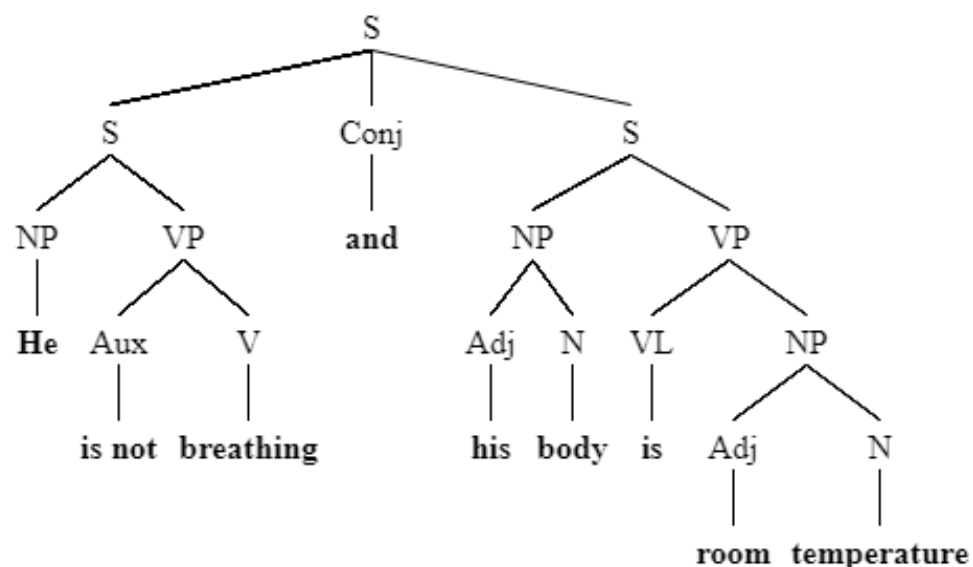
3. He tried to attack the driver but Martha waved her finger at him. (CP-S 3)



The following diagram consists of two clauses. The first one “He tried to attack the driver” in details as follows; the word “He” functioned as noun phrase

in pronoun form, verb phrase “tried to attack” with details; “tried” from the word *try* as the verb, infinitive “to”, and followed by verb “attack”. The next phrase is noun phrase “the driver”. The word “the” as determiner of the noun “driver”. There is a conjunction “but” between the first clause to the second clause. The second clause is “Martha waved her finger at him”. The word “Martha” as noun in the form of proper noun, followed by verb phrase begin with “waved” as verb, and noun phrase “her finger” which is consisting of possessive adjective “her” and the word “finger” as the noun, plus prepositional phrase “at him”, the word “at” as preposition and “him” as pronoun.

4. He is not breathing and his body is room temperature. (CP-S 4)



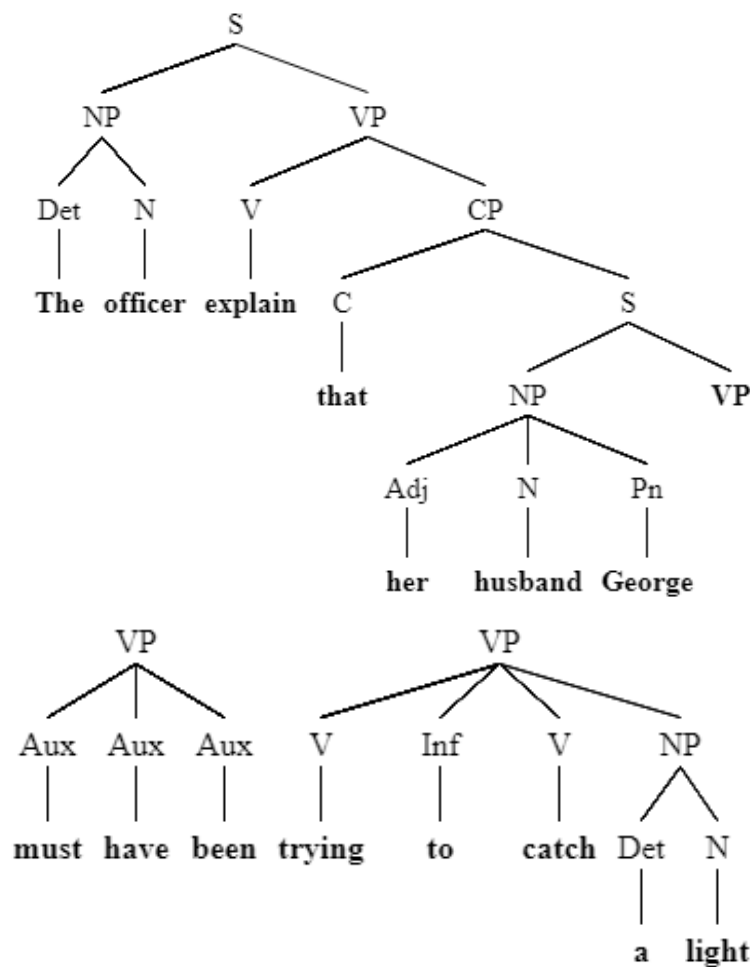
The sentence “He’s not breathing and his body is room temperature” Is the type of compound sentence because it has two independent clauses and it has conjunction “and” between them. The first clause “he’s not breathing” consists of noun “he” in pronoun form, verb phrase “is not breathing”, auxiliary verb “is

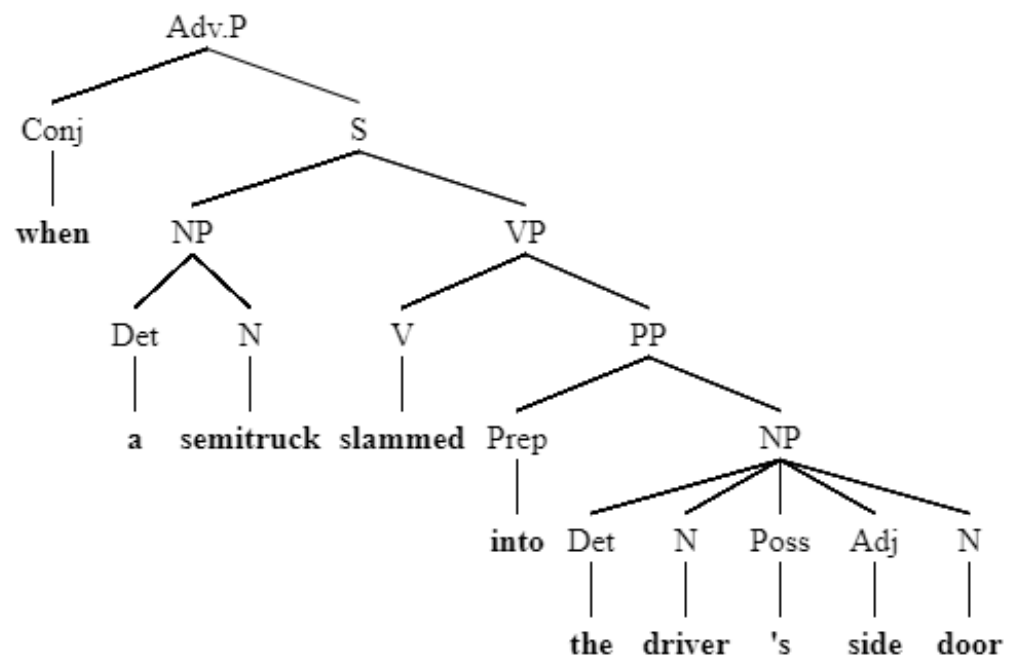
not”, the word *not* to show the negative form, plus verb “breathing” from the word *breath*. The second clause is “his body is room temperature” with details; noun phrase “his body”, the word “his” as determiner in the form of pronoun and noun “body” as the head. Followed by verb phrase with linking verb “is” and noun phrase which is consisting of the word “room” as adjective of noun “temperature”.

c. Complex Sentence (CX-S)

Complex sentence is a sentence containing a subordinate clause or clauses. A complex sentence contains two or more clauses at least one of which is subordinate.

1. The officer explain that her husband George must have been trying to catch a light when a semi-truck slammed into the driver’s side door. (CX-S 1)



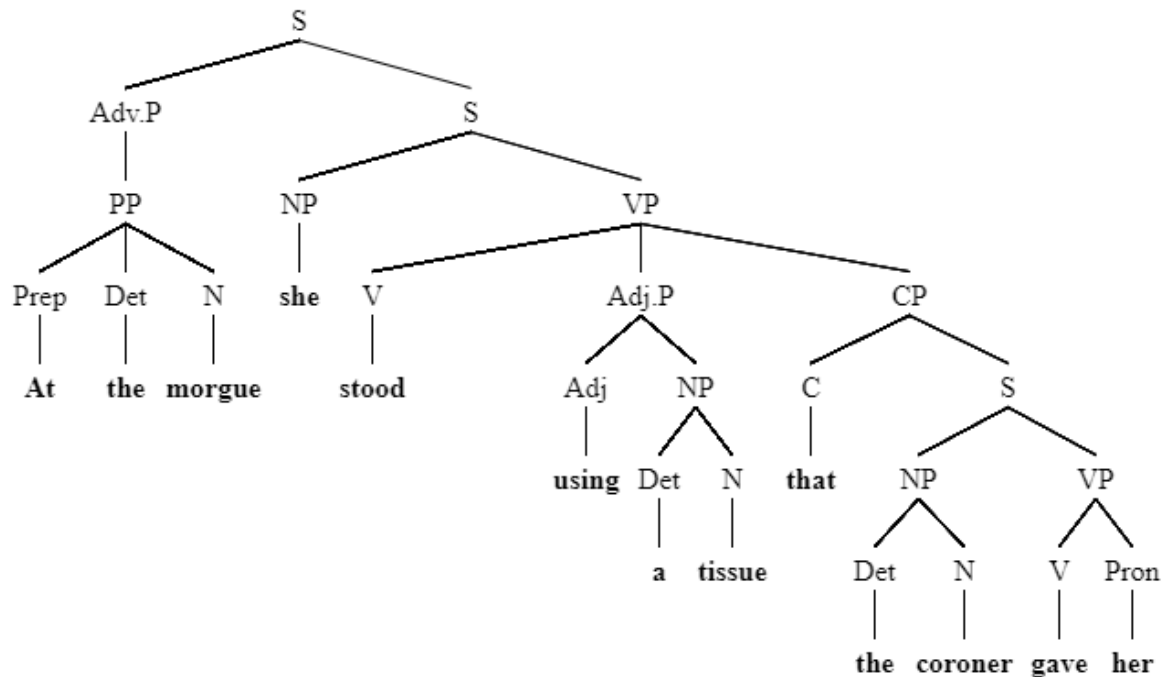


The following diagram shows the sentence is complex sentence which means it has more than one clause. One of it is dependent clause and the other is independent clauses. The sentence above begin with first clause “the officer explain” which is consisting of noun phrase “the” as the determiner of the noun “officer” plus verb phrase “explain” and then followed by complement phrase in the form complement “that” followed by noun phrase “her husband George” with some details; possessive adjective “her” plus the word “husband” as the noun and a proper noun “George”, followed by verb phrase which is consisting of auxiliary “must have been” plus verb “trying” from the word *try* which get suffix *ing*, plus infinitive “to” and verb “catch” followed by noun phrase “a light”, the word “a” as determiner of the noun “light”.

The next clause is “when a semi-truck slammed into driver’s side door” with some details as follows; the conjunction “when” followed by noun phrase “a semi-truck”, the word “a” as the determiner of noun “semitruck” plus verb

“slammed” plus prepositional “into” and followed again by noun phrase “driver’s side door” which is consisting of the possessive adjective “driver’s”, adjective “side”, and the word “door” as the noun.

2. At the morgue she stood using a tissue that the coroner gave her. (CX-S 2)

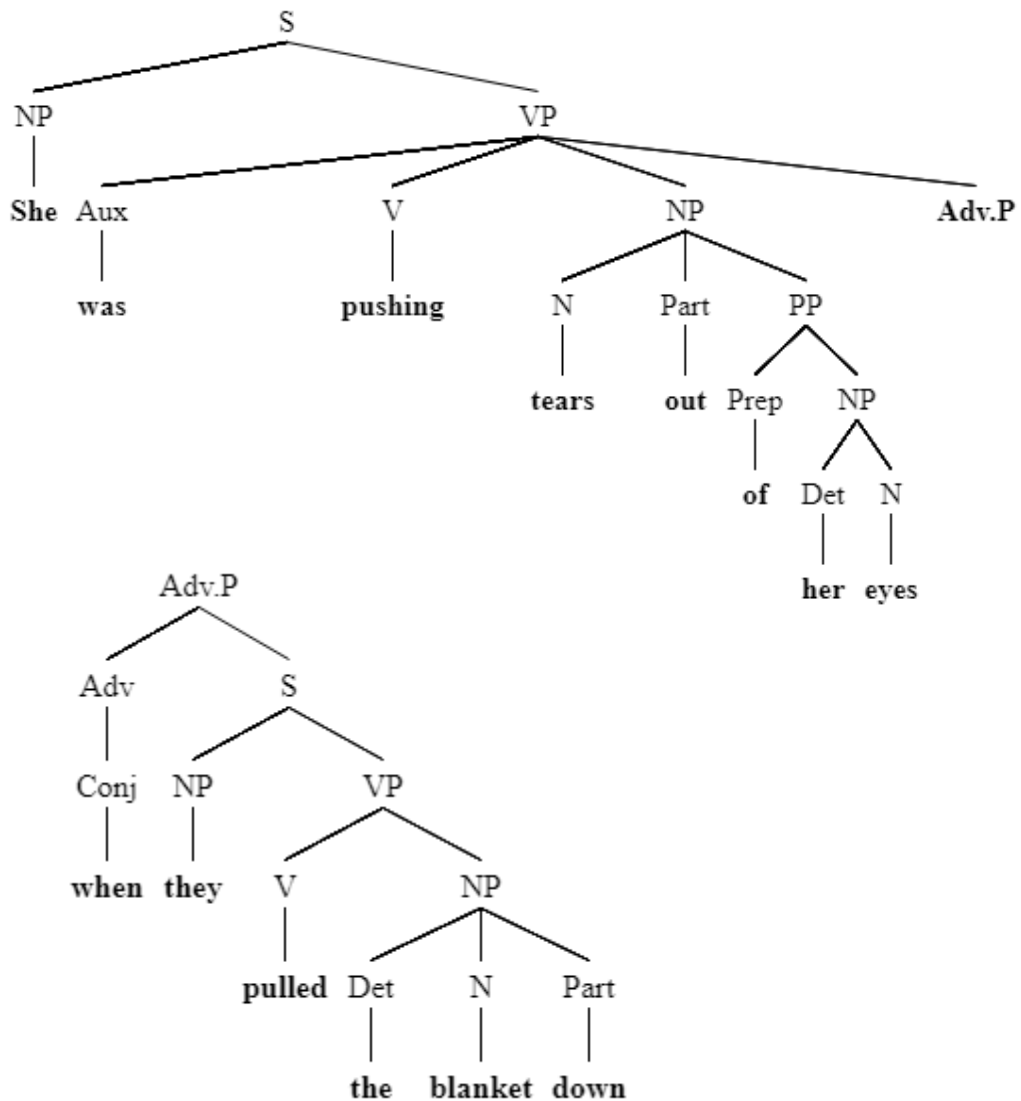


The sentence above start with the Adverb phrase in the form of prepositional phrase “At the morgue” which is consisting of preposition “at”, determiner “the” and the word “morgue” as the noun. The second phrase is begin with noun phrase that consists of noun in pronoun form “she” plus verb “stood” in the past tense form from the word *stand*, then followed by adjective phrase “using” plus noun phrase “a tissue”. The word “a” as determiner of the noun “tissue” as the head. And then followed by a clause “that the coroner gave her” which is starting with Complement phrase with the word “that” and followed by sentence which begin with noun phrase “the coroner” which is consisting of

determiner “the” and the noun “coroner”, and the last verb phrase “gave her”. The word “gave” as the verb and “her” as pronoun.

3. She was pushing tears out of her eyes when they pulled the blanket down.

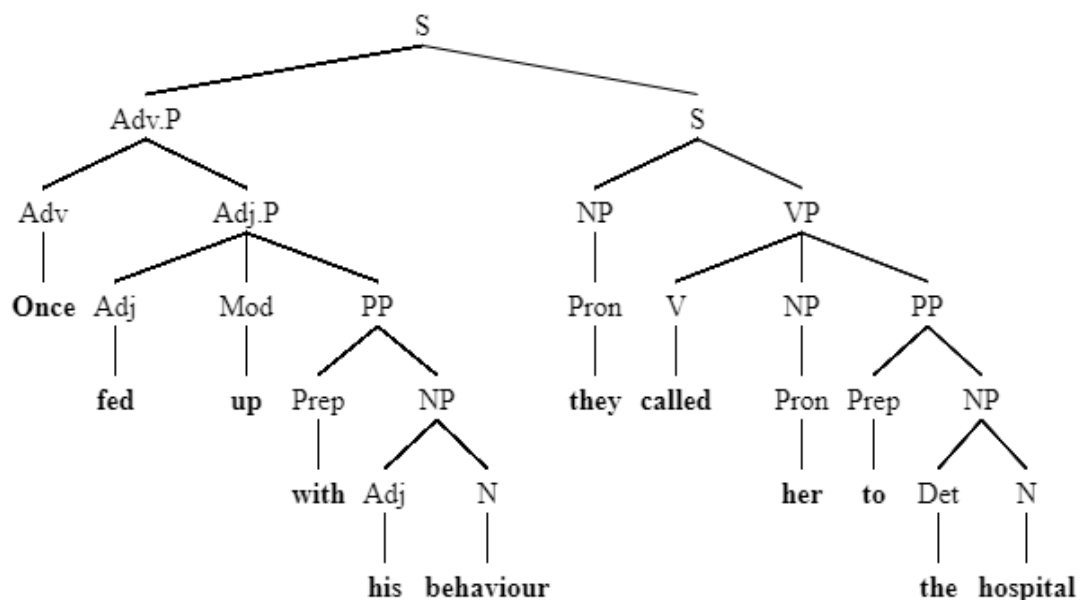
(CX-S 3)



The sentence above consists of two clauses that begin with noun phrase in the form of pronoun “She”, and verb phrase with some details as follows; the auxiliary verb in past form “was” and the word “pushing” as the verb, followed by noun phrase “tears out”, the word “tears” as noun and “out” as particle, followed

by prepositional phrase “of her eyes”, “of” as preposition, plus noun phrase “her eyes”, with details; determiner “her” and the noun “eyes”. The second clause “when they pulled the blanket down” is begin with conjunction “when” followed by noun phrase in pronoun form “they” plus verb “pulled”, and noun phrase “the blanket down”,the word “the” as determiner of the noun “blanket” and “down” as adjective.

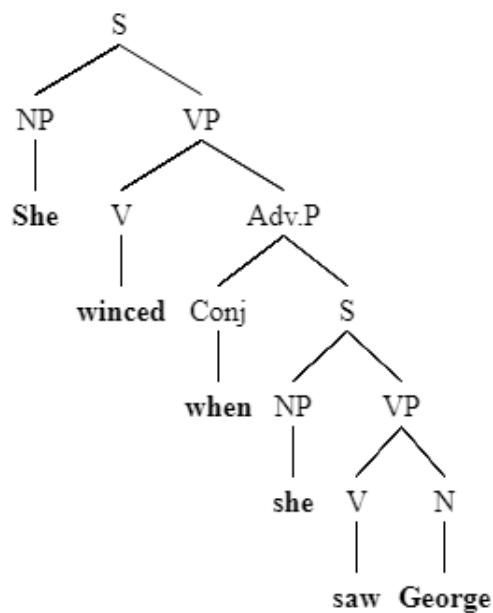
4. Once fed up with his behaviour, they called her to te hospital. (CX-S 4)



The sentence “Once fed up with his behavior, they called her to the hospital” consists of some phrases as follows; the word “once” functioned as the adverb, adjective phrase consists of adjective “fed”, and modifier “up” followed by prepositional phrase “with his behaviour”, the word “with” as the head plus noun phrase “his behaviour” with details; adjective “his” and noun “behaviour” as the head. The next clause “they called her to the hospital” begin with noun phrase “they” followed by verb phrase “called her” with the word “called” as the

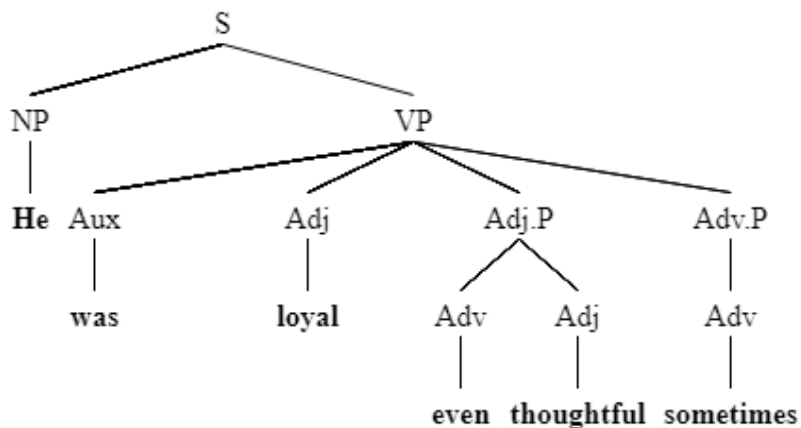
head plus pronoun “her” in the form of possessive adjective. Next followed by prepositional “to” plus noun phrase “the hospital”, the word “the” as the determiner of the noun “hospital”.

5. She winced when she saw George (CX-S 5)



The sentence above consists of two clauses which get conjunction “when” among them. The first clause “she winced” starting with noun phrase “she” followed by verb “winced” in past form. And second clause “she saw George” consists of pronoun “she”, verb “saw” and a proper noun “George”.

6. He was loyal even thoughful sometimes. (CX-S 6)

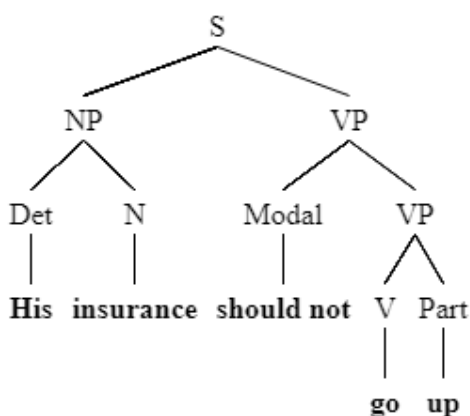
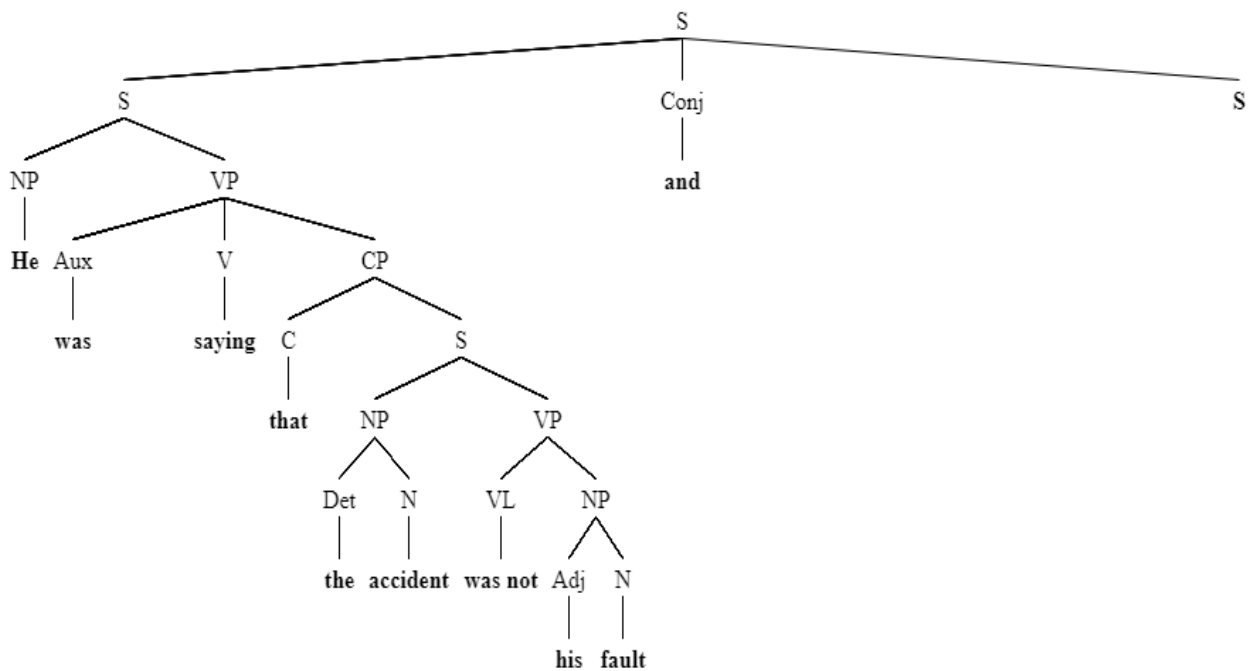


The diagram analysis above consists of noun phrase “He” and verb phrase which is consisting of some words like “was” as the linking verb in past tense form plus the word “loyal” as adjective. And then followed by adjective phrase with “even” as adverb, and followed by adjective “thought” plus suffix “ful”. And the last adverb “sometimes”.

d. Compound Complex Sentence (CC-S)

Compound complex sentence is a sentence who having two or more coordinate independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.

1. He was saying that the accident wasn't his fault and his insurance shouldn't go up. (CC-S 1)



The following sentence is included as the compound-complex sentence. It has conjunction “and” as the connector. The first dependent clause “he was saying” shows that the sentence consists of Noun phrase “he” in pronoun form, the auxiliary “was” and verb “saying” from the word *say* plus *ing*. After that followed by complement phrase with “that” as the complement, and followed by noun phrase “the accident”, the word “the” as determiner and “accident” as noun. The next verb phrase begin with linking verb in the past tense form “was” plus “not” and noun phrase “his fault” with details; pronoun “his” and noun “fault”.

The second clause “his insurance shouldn’t go up” with details noun phrase “his insurance”, the word “his” as determiner in the form of pronoun and the word “insurance” as the noun. After that followed again by modal “should” in negative form “shouldn’t” and verb phrase “go up”. The word “go” plus particle “up”

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

Having analyzed the data completely, it can be concluded that syntactical study concerning the sentence patterns in short story *Death Into the Heart* from Jesse Chapin related to the theory of syntax based on the theory of transformational grammar using the tree diagram suggested by Bornstein. It can be concluded that the sentences in this short story, simple sentence mostly appears rather than compound, complex, and compound-complex sentence.

To give clear understanding of the conclusion, the data is consisting of 4 types of sentence with details; 29 simple sentences, 4 compound sentences, 6 complex sentences, and 1 compound complex sentence.

B. Suggestions

In relation to the conclusion above, some suggestions can be staged as in the following.

1. Readers should be more concerned about the grammatical rules used in the short story, in order to gain a better understanding about it.
2. For the students who are willing to conduct study on related topic from different angle, hoping that there will be new findings dealing with syntactical study. Finally, the writer hopes that this research can be used as reference for those who are interested in learning syntactical study.

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Death into the Heart

by Jesse Chapin

“Dead?” she asked the officer standing at the door. Martha wore a shocked look.

The officer explained that her husband George must have been trying to catch a light when a semi-truck slammed into the driver’s side door. “We need you to come downtown, ma’am. I can drive you.”

She was riding in the back of the cruiser watching the buildings go by thinking off all that she might do without George. After years of him staying late at the office, the affairs, the fights, the embarrassment of everyone else seeing, knowing. She could never end their marriage. Her minister father would never allow it. This was the only way. She was holding herself solemnly on the outside, but on the inside it felt like a new day.

At the morgue she stood using a tissue that the coroner gave her. She was pushing tears out of her eyes when they pulled the blanket down. She winced when she saw George. His forehead seemed to be gone. His face was badly beaten. Martha turned away and felt sick.

“Ma’am, is that your husband?” the coroner said.

“Yes,” she choked out. It would only be a little bit now that she would have to keep up this facade.

“Yaaase,” a garbled sound rose from Martha’s lips.

As the 3 turned around to face the corpse, now animated, and sitting on the gurney. George, or what used to be George was mumbling something almost untellable. He was saying that the accident wasn’t his fault and his insurance shouldn’t go up. His words were labored.

He was tested after that. He spent 2 weeks in the hospital. Martha went to see him, but she kept her distance. He wasn’t much interested in hurting her, but he had bit 3 nurses. Doctors could not explain his condition. Once fed up with his behavior they called her to the hospital.

“This is probably something that will clear up,” the doctor said. “You should take him home and get him some rest. I don’t think we need to do any future tests.”

“He has no blood pressure, or pulse rate. He’s not breathing and his body is room temperature.” Martha said, “I think we are going to get a second opinion.”

“You are free to do that Ma’am.” The doctor said leaving the room.

She took George home in a cab. He tried to attack the driver, but Martha waved her finger at him. George by now smelled very bad. The skin on his cheeks were peeling away. The injury to his head oozed all the time.

Later, Martha worked at a deli. She rode the bus to work every day. George stayed home now. He was loyal, even thoughtful sometimes. He wanted to hurt everyone else, never Martha. They lived in a tiny apartment. They had lost most of their belongings, but they had each other. Martha, for the first time, began to love her husband.

TYPES OF SENTENCE	SENTENCE	CODE
A. Simple Sentence	1. She asked the officer standing at the door.	SS 1
	2. Martha wore a shocked look.	SS 2
	3. We need you to come downtown, ma'am.	SS 3
	4. She could never end their marriage.	SS 4
	5. Her minister father would never allow.	SS 5
	6. His forehead seemed to be gone.	SS 6
	7. His face was badly beaten.	SS 7
	8. Martha turned away and felt sick.	SS 8
	9. "Ma'am, is that your husband?"	SS 9
	10. George was mumbling something almost untellable	SS 10
	11. "Yaaase," a garbled sound rose from Martha's lips.	SS 11
	12. His words were labored.	SS 12
	13. He was tested after that.	SS 13
	14. He spent 2 weeks in the hospital	SS 14
	15. Doctors could not explain his condition.	SS 15
	16. I do not think we need to do any future tests.	SS 16
	17. "He has no blood pressure, or pulse rate"	SS 17
	18. "You are free to do that Ma'am"	SS 18
	19. The doctor said leaving the room.	SS 19
	20. She took George home in a cab.	SS 20
	21. George by now smelled very bad.	SS 21
	22. The skin on his cheeks were peeling away.	SS 22
	23. The injury to his head oozed all the time.	SS 23
	24. Martha worked at a deli.	SS 24
	25. She rode the bus to work every day.	SS 25
	26. George stayed home now.	SS 26
	27. He wanted to hurt everyone else, never Martha.	SS 27
	28. They lived in a tiny apartment	SS 28
	29. Martha, for the first time, began to love her husband.	SS 29
B. Compound Sentence	1. She was holding herself solemnly on the outside, but on the inside it felt like a new day.	CP-S 1
	2. Martha went to see him, but she kept her distance.	CP-S 2

	3. He tried to attack the driver, but Martha waved her finger at him.	CP-S 3
	4. "He's not breathing and his body is room temperature."	CP-S 4
C. Complex Sentence	1. The officer explained that her husband George must have been trying to catch a light when a semi-truck slammed into the driver's side door.	CX-S 1
	2. At the morgue she stood using a tissue that the coroner gave her.	CX-S 2
	3. She was pushing tears out of her eyes when they pulled the blanket down.	CX-S 3
	4. Once fed up with his behavior they called her to the hospital.	CX-S 4
	5. She winced when she saw George	CX-S 5
	6. He was loyal, even thoughtful sometimes	CX-S 6
D. Compound-coplex setence	1. He was saying that the accident wasn't his fault and his insurance shouldn't go up.	CC-S 1