



Constituent Structure of the Simple Sentences Found in Peter Pan Novel

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ABSTRACT

The study aims to analyse the constituent structure of the simple sentences which were constructed in the “Peter Pan” novel. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The steps in taking and collecting the data were reading the novel, underlining the simple sentences, and analysis the constituent structures. The theory of Brown and Miller (1991) to represented the tree diagram and constituent structures. And used the theory of Quirk et al (1973) to support the analysis. Based on the results, this research found that there were 182 data of simple sentences which were used in the “Peter Pan” novel by J. M. Barrie. The sentences which were found divided into two branches, those are Noun Phrase (NP) and Verb Phrase (VP). Most of the Noun Phrase (NP) that was found in the sentences have the daughter of Determiner, Noun and Pronoun. Meanwhile, the Verb Phrase have the daughters, there were Auxiliary, Verb, Noun Phrase, Prepositional Phrase, Adjective Phrase and Adverbial Phrase.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a media for communication with other people using signs, such as gestures or words. Language is an important role in the daily life. The scientific study of human language is called linguistics. Linguistics can be defined as ‘the systematic

study of language' a discipline which describes languages in all its aspects and formulates theories as to how it works (Jean Aitchison, 1992: 11). According to Fromkin & Rodman (1983) syntax can be defined as part of our linguistics knowledge which concerns the structure of sentences. Sentence structure is a grammar rules. The four basic types of sentence structure are simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound complex sentence. Simple sentence is a sentence that has only one independent clause. Clause is a part of the sentence that contains a verb. A typical clause consists of a subject and predicate, the latter typically a verb phrase, a verb with any objects and other modifier. To analyse those we need constituent structure that can be describe phrases, word class, and also clause.

Constituent structure is a word or a group of words that function as a single unit within a hierarchical structure. The hierarchical structure nature of the analysis illustrates what appears to be a universal principle of the organization of the human languages, that they have hierarchical syntactic structures. And it shows that the relationship between any pair of constituents must be considered in term of relationships established within the tree diagram as a whole. Usually when the readers read the sentence especially the sentences that found in some novel, some of them just read the sentence but ignored the phrase or the word class used. So this article interested to analyse the simple sentence used in "Peter Pan" novel by J. M. Barrie to describe the constituent units and function structure of simple sentence. The data chosen because "Peter Pan" novel has a wonderful story which is made the youth interesting to read the novel and they will also know how are the constituent structures of the sentences used in this novel.

2. METHODS

The data in this study were taken from simple sentences that found in Chapter 6 of "Peter Pan" novel by J. M. Barrie. The story told about sprinkle some fairy dust and follow "Peter Pan" as he takes the Darling children on an adventure to the exciting world of Neverland-a magical place of pirates, mermaids, and fairies. This novel has interesting story and moral message contained in this story, this novel also used vocabulary and sentences that are easily to understood by children. The method of collecting the data in this research are reading the novel, underlining the simple sentences in the novel, the last step is analysis the sentence into tree diagram.

The data analysed by using qualitative method and descriptively explain based on the theories, which describes the detail data that collected systematically to get a conclusion in general. To analysing the constituent structure used the theory purposed by Brown and Miller (1991) and used the theory of Quirk et al (1973) to support the analysis. The finding presentation of this study presented by formal and informal method. This study used both of the methods, the formal method used in explaining and represented them into tree diagram. Meanwhile, the informal method used to analyse the result that presented into explanation about the structure.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

Theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991) was used to analysed the constituent structures. The result of the study shows that there are 182 simple sentence that found in “Peter Pan” Novel By J. M. Barrie which consists of six chapters. It is important to show data identified in the novel, as follows:

Table 1. The Simple Sentence used in “Peter Pan” novel

Chapter	Frequency of Simple Sentence	Percentage
Chapter 1	28	15%
Chapter 2	28	15%
Chapter 3	34	19%
Chapter 4	39	21%
Chapter 5	43	24%
Chapter 6	10	6%
Total	182	100%

The table is displayed to show the data of simple sentence used in the novel, the total and total data in term of percentages. The frequency of each chapter per total of the data, times 100% (Frequency : Total Data X 100%).

Table 1 show that the results of the simple sentence used in the “Peter Pan” novel. It can be seen that in chapter five is mostly found the simple sentences. Meanwhile, the least simple sentence result found in chapter six. The constituent structure is elaborated and presented by tree diagram for the analysis.

DISCUSSION

The constituent structure explained by tree diagram based on the theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991). In analysis, the data were showed with the source by the chapter’s number and page number order in brackets. The analysis are showed as follows:

Data 1: The Lost Boys cheered. (Chapter 6, page 58).

In the sentence above, there are two main elements that are important in specifying the sentence pattern. The main element are subject and verb. *The Lost Boys* is classified as a noun phrase and automatically noun phrase at the beginning of the

<u>The Lost Boy</u>	<u>cheered</u>
S	V

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graph TD; S --> NP; S --> VP; NP --> Det; NP --> Adj; NP --> N; Det --> The; Adj --> Lost; N --> Boys; VP --> V; V --> cheered;
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S : NP, VP
NP : Det, Adj, N
VP : V

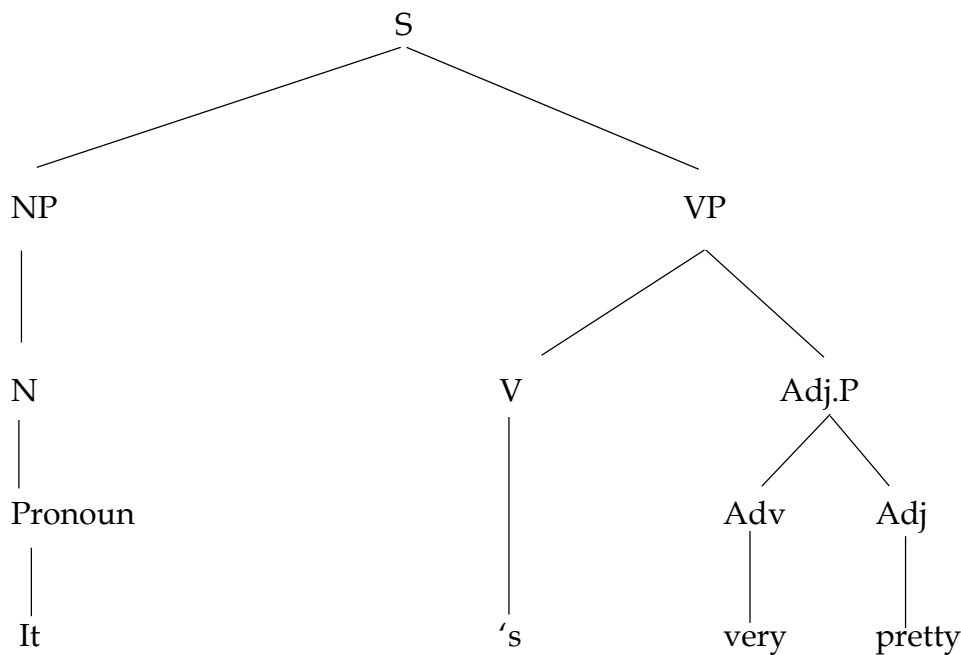
S : NP : (Det (The) + Adj (Lost) + N (Boys) + VP : V (cheered).

In the sentence above, there are three main elements that are important in specifying the sentence pattern. The main elements are subject, verb, and complement. *It* is classified as a noun phrase and automatically noun phrase at the beginning of the

sentence as a subject. 's is classified as Verb Phrase. And the complement is *very pretty* are classified as adjective phrase. Based on Quirk and Greenbaum (1973:167) those elements in sentence pattern are considered as pattern S-V-C explained as below:

<u>It</u>	<u>'s</u>	<u>very pretty</u>
S	V	C

According to the explanation above the two elements can be illustrated as tree diagram below:



The rules of the tree diagram below is described as follow:

S : NP, VP

NP : Pronoun

VP : V, Adj.P

(Adj.P): Adverb, Adjective

The tree diagram above shows the constituent structures of the sentence *It's very pretty* that the Sentence (S) divided into two branches, those are Noun Phrase (NP) and Verb Phrase (VP). Noun Phrase (NP) as a mother of one branch of Pronoun. Meanwhile Verb Phrase (VP) as a mother of two branches of Verb (V) and Adjective Phrase (Adj.P). The phrase structure of the NP and VP can be briefly described as follow:

S : NP : (Pronoun (It) + VP : V ('s) + Adj.P : Adv (very) + Adj (pretty).

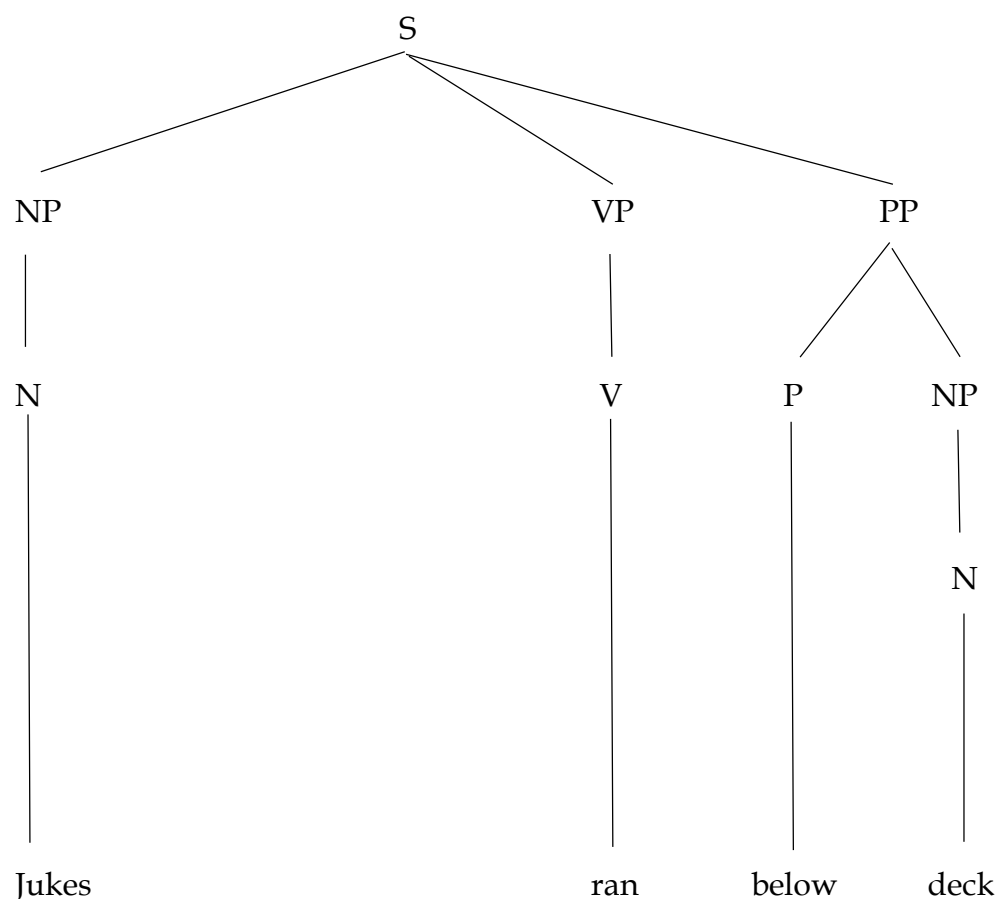
Data 3: Jukes ran below deck. (Chapter 6, page 54).

In the sentence above, there are two main elements that are important in specifying the sentence pattern. The main element are subject and verb. *Jukes* is classified as a noun phrase and automatically noun phrase at the beginning of the sentence as a subject. *Run* is classified as intransitive verb, which is the verb in this sentence followed by optional object. Based on Quirk and Greenbaum (1973:167) those elements in sentence pattern are considered as pattern S-V explained as below:

Jukes ran below deck

S V

According to the explanation above the two elements can be illustrated as tree diagram below:



The rules of the tree diagram above is described as follow:

S : NP, VP

NP : N

VP : V

PP : P, NP

(NP) : N

The tree diagram above shows the constituent structures of the sentence *Jukes ran below deck* that the Sentence (S) divided into three branches, those are Noun Phrase (NP), Verb Phrase (VP), and Prepositional Phrase (PP). Noun Phrase (NP) as a mother of one branch of N. Meanwhile Verb Phrase (VP) as a mother of Verb (V) and Prepositional Phrase (PP) as a mother of two branches of Prepositional and NP. The phrase structure of the NP, VP and PP can be briefly described as follow:

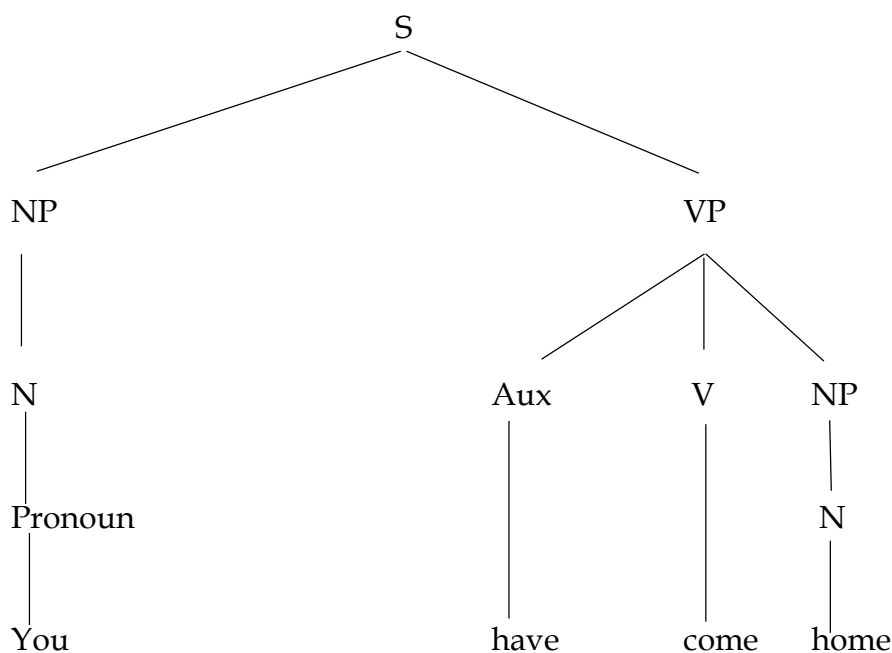
S : NP : (N (Jukes) + VP : V (ran) + PP : P (below) + NP : N (deck).

Data 4: You have come home. (Chapter 6, page 61).

In the sentence above, there are three main elements that are important in specifying the sentence pattern. The main element are subject, verb, and object. *You* is classified as a noun phrase and automatically noun phrase at the beginning of the sentence as a subject. *Have come* are classified as Verb Phrase. And the object is *home* is classified as noun phrase. Based on Quirk and Greenbaum (1973:167) those elements in sentence pattern are considered as pattern S-V-O explained as below:

You have come home
 S V O

According to the explanation above the two elements can be illustrated as tree diagram below:



The rules of the tree diagram below is described as follow:

S : NP, VP

NP : Pronoun

VP : Aux, V, NP

(NP) : N

The tree diagram above shows the constituent structures of the sentence *You have come home* that the Sentence (S) divided into two branches, those are Noun Phrase (NP) and Verb Phrase (VP). Noun Phrase (NP) as a mother of one branch of Pronoun. Meanwhile Verb Phrase (VP) as a mother of three branches of Auxiliary (Aux), Verb (V) and Noun Phrase (NP). The phrase structure of the NP and VP can be briefly described as follow:

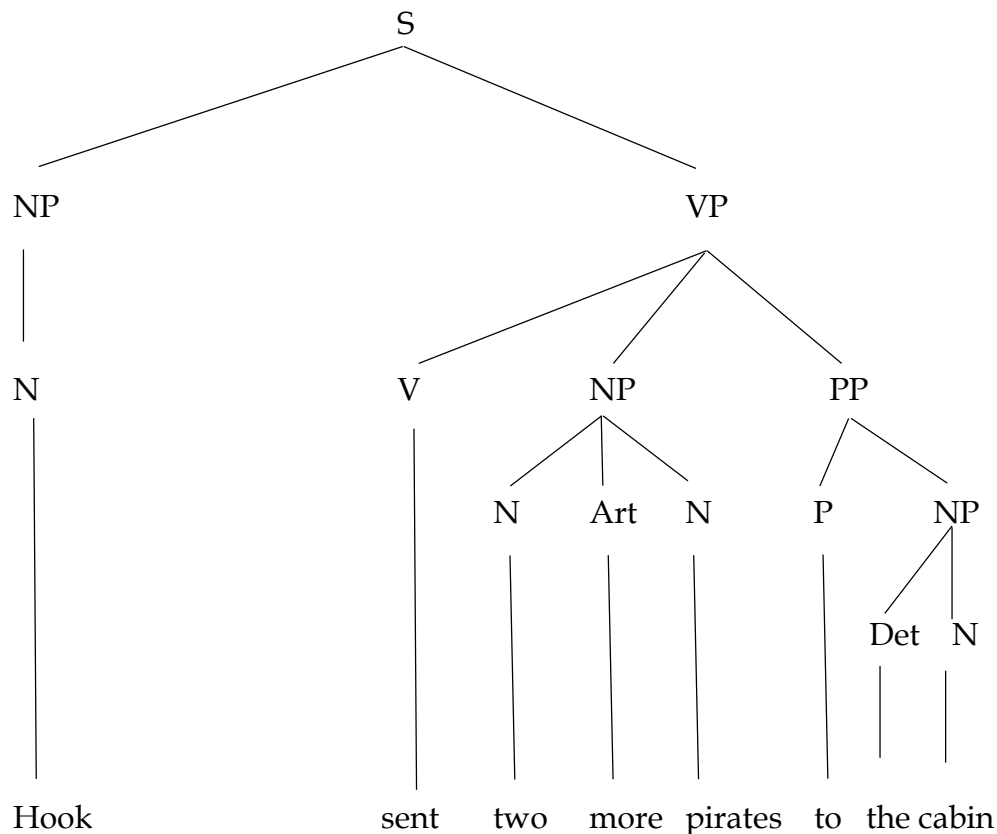
S : NP : (Pronoun (You) + VP : Aux (have) + V (come) + NP : N (home).

Data 5: Hook sent two more pirates to the cabin. (Chapter 6, page 54).

In the sentence above, there are four main elements that are important in specifying the sentence pattern. The main element are subject, verb, object and adverbial. *Hook* is classified as a noun phrase and automatically noun phrase at the beginning of the sentence as a subject. *Sent* is classified as Verb Phrase. *Two more pirates* are classified object and *to the cabin* is classified as adverbial. Based on Quirk and Greenbaum (1973:167) those elements in sentence pattern are considered as pattern S-V-O-A explained as below:

<u>Hook</u>	<u>sent</u>	<u>two more pirates</u>	<u>to the cabin</u>
S	V	O	A

According to the explanation above the two elements can be illustrated as tree diagram below:



The rules of the tree diagram below is described as follow:

- S : NP, VP
- NP : N
- VP : V, NP, PP
- (NP) : N, Art, N
- (PP) : P, NP
- (NP) : Det, N

The tree diagram above shows the constituent structures of the sentence *Hook sent two more pirates to the cabin* that the Sentence (S) divided into two branches, those are Noun Phrase (NP) and Verb Phrase (VP). Noun Phrase (NP) as a mother of one branch of N. Meanwhile Verb Phrase (VP) as a mother of three branches of Verb (V), Noun Phrase (NP), and Prepositional Phrase (PP). The phrase structure of the NP and VP can be briefly described as follow:

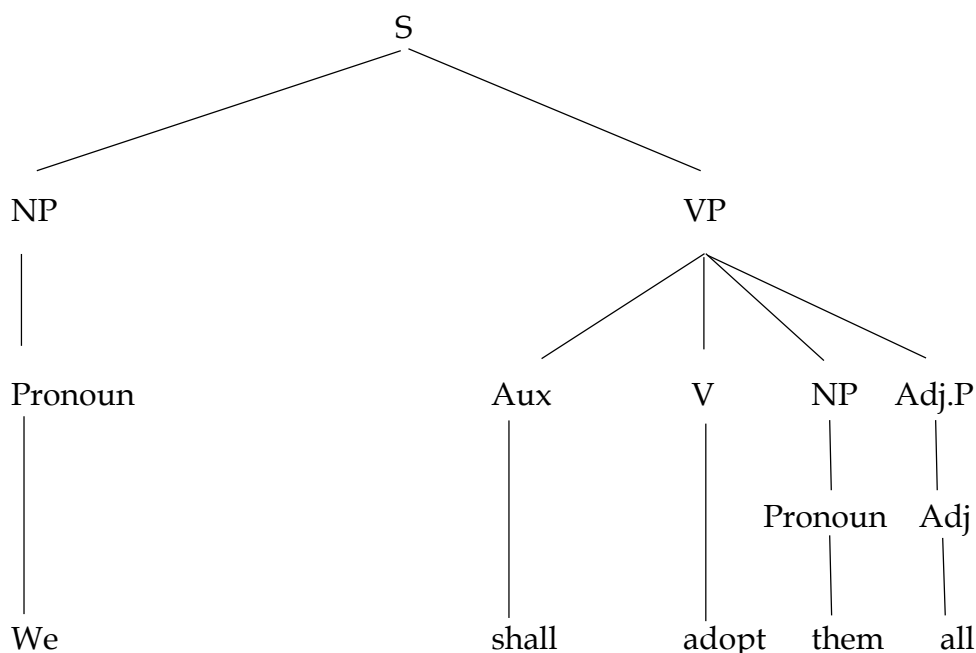
S : NP : (N (Hook) + VP : V (sent) + NP : N (two) + Art (more) + N (pirates) + PP : P (to) + NP : Det (the) + N (cabin).

Data 6: We shall adopt them all. (Chapter 6, page 61).

In the sentence above, there are four main elements that are important in specifying the sentence pattern. The main element are subject, verb, and direct object and indirect object. *We* is classified as a noun phrase and automatically noun phrase at the beginning of the sentence as a subject. *Shall adopt* are classified as Verb Phrase. *Them* is classified as direct object and *all* is classified as indirect object. Based on Quirk and Greenbaum (1973:167) those elements in sentence pattern are considered as pattern S-V-O-O explained as below:

<u>We</u>	<u>shall adopt</u>	<u>them</u>	<u>all</u>
S	V	O	O

According to the explanation above the two elements can be illustrated as tree diagram below:



The rules of the tree diagram below is described as follow:

S : NP, VP

NP : Pronoun

VP : Aux, V, NP, Adj.P

(NP) : Pronoun

(Adj.P) : Adjective

The tree diagram above shows the constituent structures of the sentence *We shall adopt them all* that the Sentence (S) divided into two branches, those are Noun Phrase (NP) and Verb Phrase (VP). Noun Phrase (NP) as a mother of one branch of Pronoun. Meanwhile Verb Phrase (VP) as a mother of four branches of Auxiliary (Aux), Verb (V), Noun Phrase (NP), and Adjective Phrase (Adj.P). The phrase structure of the NP and VP can be briefly described as follow:

S : NP : (Pronoun (We) + VP : Aux (shall) + V (adopt) + NP : Pronoun (them) + Adj.P (all).

4. CONCLUSION

The conclusion below related to the research problems of this research and analysis. Based on the analysis, there six chapter of the novel book and found 182 data of simple sentences. The results are in chapter 1 found 28 data, chapter 2 found 28 data too, chapter 3 found 34 data, chapter 4 found 39 data, chapter 5 found 43 data, chapter 6 found 10 data analysis. The most simple sentence found in chapter five of "Peter Pan" Novel. Meanwhile, the least pattern found in chapter six.

This research is intended to give contributions and give advantages in grammar for students who learn the constituent structure deeply by using the simple way of the novel to be analysed. In syntax the students can draw tree diagram and label correctly. Then, the result of this research is hopefully can be used for other researcher who want conducting the same research about syntax concerning of constituent structure. In addition, this research can help to give reference to the next researcher to explain more about syntax especially constituent structure.

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