

Syntactic Coordination of Compound Sentence Found in the Novel Entitled “Hobbit” by J.R.R. Tolkien

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Abstract - The aims of this research are as follows: (1) to find out the types of coordination in compound sentences found in the in the novel Entitled “Hobbit” by J.R.R. Tolkien, and (2) to analyze the syntactical structures of compound sentences found in the in the novel Entitled “Hobbit” by J.R.R. Tolkien. This study focuses on analyzing the types of coordination in compound sentence and how the syntactic structure of compound sentence found in the in the novel Entitled “Hobbit” by J.R.R. Tolkien. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method to describe the types of coordination in compound sentences based on the theory proposed by Quirk and Greenbaum (1973), as well as the syntactic structure of compound sentences about tree diagram used theory from Brown and Miller (1991).

Keywords: *Syntactic Coordination, Compound Sentence, Novel*

1. INTRODUCTION

Glodstein (2008:1) stated that language as a system of communication using sounds or symbols that enables to express the feelings, thoughts, ideas, and experiences. The language produced by humans is used to communicate, express the feeling, and ideas. Linguistics is the scientific study of language and concerned with the nature of language and communication. Linguistics has several branches including phonetics, phonology, morphology, semantics, sociolinguistics, pragmatics, and syntax. One of the branches that focuses on how language works and how language structures is syntax. Syntax, according to Chomsky (2002:1), is the study of processes and methods used to create sentences in a specific language. Syntax is the study of words are grouped to build phrases, phrases become clauses, and clauses become sentences.

Hornby (2015) states, a sentence is a group of words that conveys a statement, a question or an order. Simple or multiple sentence sentences, according to Quirk (1985:791). A single independent clause makes up a simple sentence, whereas one or more clauses make up a multiple sentence. Complex sentence and compound sentence are examples of multiple sentence. A compound sentence consists of two independent clauses followed by a coordinating conjunction, whereas a complex sentence consists of one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.

Coordinating conjunctions are used to link two independent clauses into one. Merging two ideas and can help articulate the relationship between two ideas. According to Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) there are two types of coordination, there are syndetic and asyndetic coordination. Syndetic coordination use to bridge the sentence followed by for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so. While asyndetic coordination usually using marks coma (,) and semicolon (;) to bridge the sentences. The use of coordinating conjunction is something commonly used in various literatures, one of them is novel.

The topic is chosen because compound sentences has unique patterns, that is compound sentences have to made up at least two independent clauses without dependent clause. Both of the independent clauses in compound sentence bridge with coordinating conjunction. Moreover, the syntactical categories of a compound sentence can be determined using tree diagrams based on Brown and Miller's tree diagram theory (1991).

There are three review of related literatures, firstly, "A Syntactical Analysis of Compound Sentence found in The Jungle Book Novel by Rudyard Kipling" written by Parwata (2021). This study has two objectives: to determine the types of compound sentences and to investigate the constituent structure of compound sentences found in Rudyar Kipling's novel The Jungle Book, which is represented in tree diagrams. The data were analyzed qualitatively and described descriptively. To analyze the type of compound sentence, the author uses the theory of Oshima & Hoggue (1998). Secondly, a study written by Danin Christianto (2018) entitled "Syntactical Analysis on Sentence Patterns in Jhon Denver's Song Lyrics". The research used Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) theory to analyze the sentence pattern, and O'brady, Dobrovolsky, and Katamba (1991) theory to represent the tree diagram and phrase structure rules. According to the results of the syntactical analysis on Jhon Dever's script of song lyrics, 8 out of 9 patterns were

used in the song lyrics. Thirdly, a study was written by Priambada (2020) entitled “The Syntactic Analysis of Compound Sentence Found in Tempo English Magazine”. The aims were to identify the types of compound sentence found in Tempo English Magazine and to analyze the constituent structure of compound sentence found in Tempo English Magazine. The study used observation method. The theory that proposed by Oshima and Hogue (2006) was used to classified the types of compound sentence and the theory proposed by Chomsky (1965) was used to analyze the constituent structure of compound sentence by using tree diagram. It was analyzed by using qualitative method.

The aims of this research are as follows: (1) to find out the types of coordination in compound sentences found in the in the novel entitled “Hobbit” by J.R.R. Tolkien, and (2) to analyze the syntactical structures of compound sentences found in the in the novel entitled “Hobbit” by J.R.R. Tolkien.

2. METHOD

In this study, data collection carried out with an observational approach. The data were analyzed by applying qualitative method. The analysis were started by determining the types the types of coordination in compound sentences found in the in the novel entitled “Hobbit” by J.R.R. Tolkien, by using theory proposed by Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) and to analyze the syntactical structures of compound sentences found in the in the novel entitled “Hobbit” by J.R.R. Tolkien, using theory from Brown and Miller (1991).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the problem of the study, there are two main theories that used to analyzing the problem. The first theory is about clause, phrase, coordination in a compound sentence, and the explanation about part of speech that proposed by Quirk and Greenbaum (1973). The second theory about tree diagram that use to break down the syntactic structure that proposed by Brown and Miller (1991). Coordination is a complex syntactic structure that links together two or more elements. The function is to connect two independent clauses into one. In other words, merging two ideas can help articulate the relationship between two ideas. There are two coordination that discussed in this study such as syndetic coordination and asyndetic coordination proposed by Quirk and Greenbaum (1973:253). Those types of coordination are explained as follows:

Syndetic Coordination

Syndetic coordination use to coordinate conjunction to bridge the sentence such as for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so. Example, *John plays the guitar, and his sister plays the piano* (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1973:254). This sentence uses coordinate and to bridge the sentence, and shows the contrast between the first clause and the second clause.

The data can be explained as follows:

Data 1. This hobbit was a very well-to-do hobbit **and** his name was Baggins

Data 2. He may have lost the neighbor’s respect **but** he gained-well

Data 3. I beg your pardon **but** I had no idea

Data 4. They never had any adventures **or** did anything unexpected

Data 5. He stood leaning on his stick **and** gazing at the hobbit

Asyndetic Coordination

Asyndetic coordination usually using marks coma (,) or semicolon (;) to bridge the sentences. For the example, “John plays guitar; his sister, moreover, plays piano” (Quirk and Greenbaum 1973:254). This sentence use semicolon and coma to bridge the sentence. It shows the contrast between the first clause and the second clause.

The data can be explained as follows:

Data 6. They are inclined to be at in the stomach; they dress in bright colors

Data 7. The Sun was shining, the grass was very green

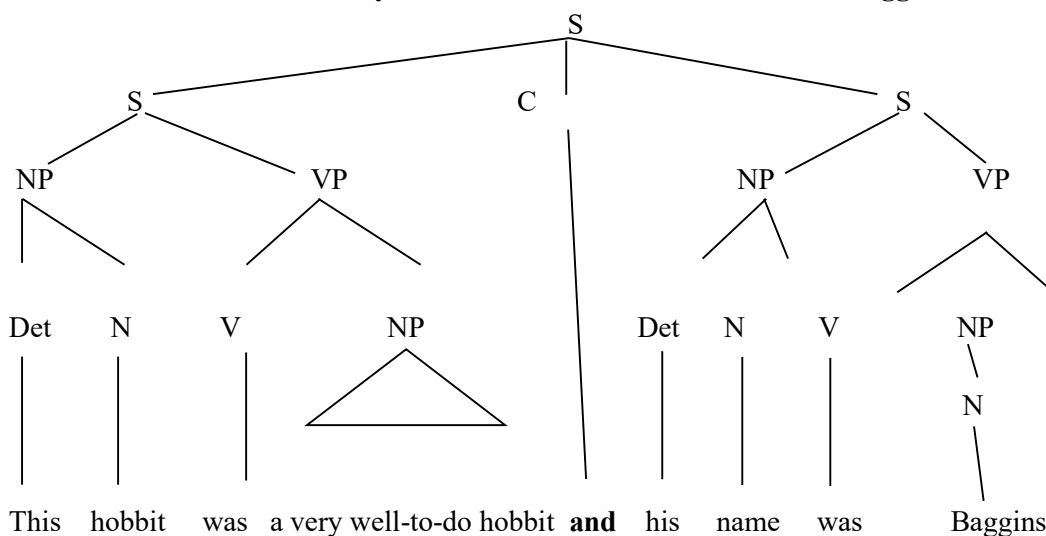
Data 8. I beg your pardon, I haven’t asked for anything

Data 9. I saw your funny faces on the door-step, I had my doubts

Syntactic Structure

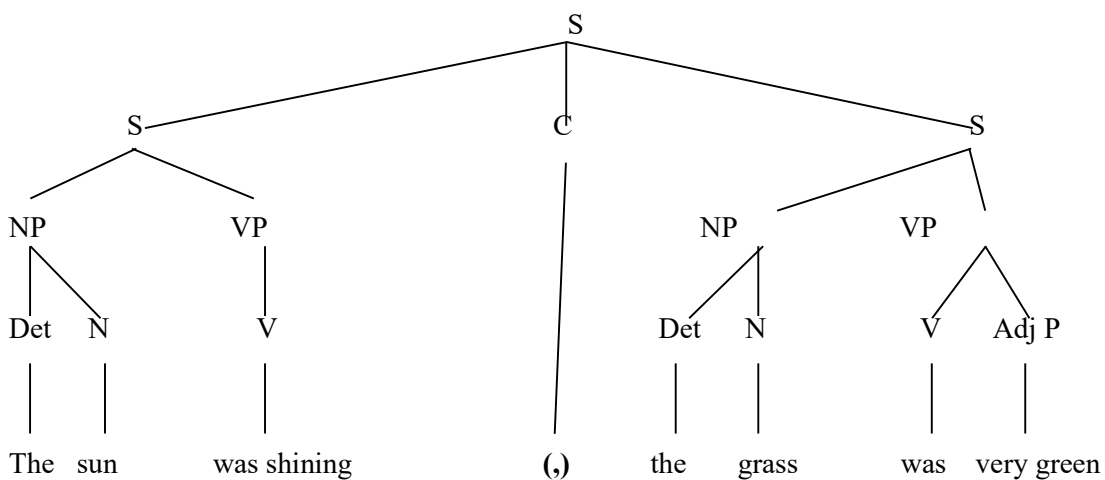
The syntactic categories of a sentence can be determined using a tree diagram. The analysis's hierarchical structure demonstrates what appears to be a universal principle of human language organization: they have hierarchical syntactic structure (Brown and Miller 1991:19).

Data 1. This hobbit was a very well-to-do hobbit and his name was Baggins



The structure above, it can be concluded as compound sentence. S on the top is the mother of leftmost S as the first clause, C is conjunction to connect two clauses, and rightmost S is the second clause. The leftmost S has two parts as noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP). NP is constructed by This (Det) and hobbit (N), and VP has one branch which is auxiliary, and Noun phrase (NP). Meanwhile, the rightmost S has two parts NP and VP. NP is constructed by his (Det) and name (N). VP followed by two branches which are auxiliary verb and NP. NP is constructed as pronoun (Pro. Both of them is connected by coordinating conjunction and. Therefore, this coordination can be classified as Syndetic Coordination, because the clauses are connected by conjunction and.

Data 7. The sun was shining, the grass was very green



The structure above, it can be concluded as compound sentence. S on the top is the mother of leftmost S as the first clause, C is conjunction to connect two clauses, and rightmost S is the second clause. The leftmost S has two parts as noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP). NP is constructed by The (Det) and sun (N), and VP has one branch which is verb (was shining). Meanwhile, the rightmost S has two parts NP and VP. NP is constructed by the (Det) and grass (N). VP followed by two branches which are auxiliary verb and Adj.P. Adj.P is constructed as adjective. Both of them is connected by coordinating conjunction (.). Therefore, this coordination can be classified as Ayndetic Coordination, because the clauses are connected by (.).

4. CONCLUSION

The theory that proposed by Quirk and Greenbaum (1973), there are two types of coordination in compound sentence; those are syndetic coordination and asyndetic coordination. The data of syndetic coordination, such as and, but and or. Meanwhile, the data of asyndetic coordination are coma (,) and semicolon (;).

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