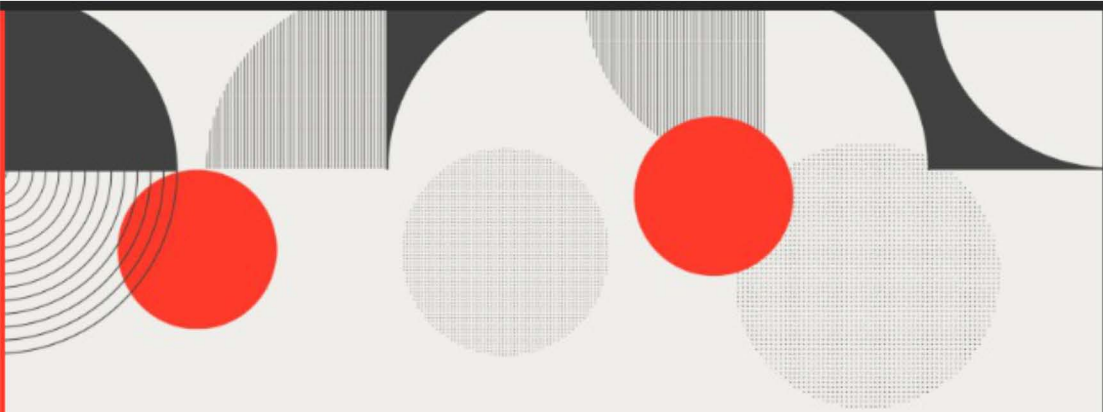




ENGLISH SYNTAX

Siska Anggita Situmeang, M .Pd

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PREFACE

It is with great pleasure and respect that I present this book to the readers who are interested in delving deeper into the syntax of the English language. Syntax, as a branch of linguistic study that examines the structure and organization of sentences, plays a central role in understanding how our language is used to convey meaning.

This book is designed to provide a solid understanding of the fundamentals of English syntax as well as more complex concepts. Through systematic explanations and clearly presented examples, readers will be guided through a journey that enables them to comprehend and master various English sentence structures.

Of course, the compilation of this book would not have been possible without the support and assistance from various individuals. I would like to express my gratitude to all who have contributed, directly or indirectly, to the process of creating this book.

May this book serve as a valuable resource for readers to deepen their understanding of English syntax. Criticisms and suggestions will be greatly appreciated for future improvements.

In conclusion, I hope this book brings broad benefits and provides a satisfying learning experience for readers.

With respect,

Author

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Everyone uses language to communicate with others. Speakers may find their way using other languages Especially the release of statements in English. Purpose of Communication is about understanding each other. the most effective you can get The message is delivered orally. speak and write. it's english A branch of oral language Communication has many rules. must be met grammatically and systematically in order to Communicate perfectly. English is very important today, Widely used as therapeutic agent in many countries around the world communication. Communication in English, two possibilities thing: Grammar and acceptance. According to James (1998: 65) to Fauziati (2009: 141) "Grammar is synonymous with orderliness. If it is based on standards, it means that the language is grammatical

It's a language and doesn't break the rules of standard languages. Acceptability Utterance importance refers to context, not rules. Acceptance can also be judged from the social context. through learning Language can be better understood in communication. The human mind processes and produces language. Radford (1988: 4) done.

Language has four different aspects namely phonology (study of sounds and sound systems), morphology (the study of how morphemes are combined together into words (grammatical units smaller than the word)), syntax (the study of how words are combined together to form sentences), semantics (the study of meanings).

One aspect of linguistic analysis is the study of syntax. Fundamentals of linguistics and linguistics. it's up to syntax study rules governing how words are combined into phrases, Clauses and sentences. Syntax is an important part of grammar. According to Crystal (1992: 379) Srijono (2010: 61) Syntax is a study Rules for assembling words into sentences. Of In other words, syntax examines the structure of sentences. sentence has many grammatical forms. one of them is Phrases. In grammar, a phrase is a group of words that do not contain a. A verb and its subject, used as a single part of speech. Correspondence Radford (1988: 167) Phrases he is divided into five classes. They are noun phrases. Verb phrases, adjective phrases, prepositional phrases, adverbial phrases. Each phrase has a head and modifiers. the head is the central element his sentence. According to Miller (2002: 3) stated that the head controls or controls Modifiers control other words in a sentence. Head Nouns, phrases are called noun phrases. If the head is a verb, the phrase is such as verb phrases Modifiers are components that convey information In relation to the construction manager.

The function of phrases in sentences can be used as subjects, objects, subject complements, and objects An example of a phrase is a noun phrase. "A noun phrase is a group of words consisting of a noun and a noun. The number of missing optional modifiers and the missing subject or predicate. (Socking, 1999: 32). This is because noun phrases do not have a subject, It is a predicate and cannot act as a predicate. most complete sentence We have noun phrases because it's one of the greatest phrases out there. Like In the drama script Arms and the Man, the most dominant level category is nouns stepped. play scripts are more difficult to understand than others

Based on experiences gained from observations such as
films, songs, short stories,

Most people say it's hard to understand the play script
and it costs a lot of money

Vocabulary in drama scripts varies, complicated.

CHAPTER II

SYNTAX

A. Syntax

1 Syntax

According to Chomsky (1957: 11)	:	Defines syntax as the study of principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages.
According to Bloomfield	:	Syntax was the study of free forms that were composed entirely of free forms. Central to his theory of syntax were the notions of form classes and constituent structure. (These notions were also relevant, though less central, in the theory of morphology.)
According to David Crystal	:	Syntax is the study of the way words work in sequences to form larger linguistic units: phrases, clauses, sentences, and beyond.

In linguistics, "syntax" refers to the rules that govern the ways in which words combine to form phrases, clauses, and sentences. The term "syntax" comes from the Greek, meaning "arrange together." The term is also used to mean the study of the syntactic properties of a language.

Syntax in English is the arrangement of words and phrases in a specific order. If you change the position of even one word, it's possible to change the meaning of the entire sentence. All languages have specific rules about which words go where, and skilled writers can manipulate these rules to make sentences sound more poignant or poetic.

Syntax is essential to understanding constituency, the term for multiple words acting as a single unit. In long and complex sentences, constituency is necessary to determine the hierarchy within the sentence, particularly with sentence diagramming.

The basic rules of syntax in English

1 Syntactic Rules

English parts of speech often follow ordering patterns in sentences and clauses, such as compound sentences are joined by conjunctions (and, but, or) or that multiple adjectives modifying the same noun follow a particular order according to their class (such as number-size- color, as in "six small green chairs"). The rules of how to order words help the language parts make sense.

Sentences often start with a subject, followed by a predicate (or just a verb in the simplest sentences) and contain an object or a complement (or both), which shows, for example, what's being acted upon. Take the sentence "Beth slowly ran the race in wild, multicolored flip-flops." The sentence follows a subject-verb-object pattern ("Beth ran the race"). Adverbs and adjectives take their places in front of what they're modifying ("slowly ran"; "wild, multicolored flip-flops"). The object ("the race") follows the verb "ran", and the prepositional phrase ("in wild, multicolored flip-flops") starts with the preposition "in".

2 Syntax vs Diction Formal / Informal

Diction refers to the style of writing or speaking that someone uses, brought about by their choice of words, whereas syntax is the order in which they're arranged in the spoken or written sentence. Something written using a very high level of diction, like a paper published in an academic journal or a lecture given in a college classroom, is written very formally. Speaking to friends or texting are informal, meaning they have a low level of diction.

If you want to get technical with the English language, there are dozens of rules about syntax you can study. However, these can get confusing, and some require an expert understanding of English, so below we list only the five basic rules of syntax in English, which are enough for constructing simple sentences correctly.

1. All sentences require a subject and a verb. However, imperative sentences (commands) do not need to include their subject because it's assumed to be the person the sentence is directed at.
2. A single sentence should include one main idea. If a sentence includes two or more ideas, it's best to break it up into multiple sentences.
3. The subject comes first, and the verb comes second. If the sentence has objects, they come third, after the verb.
4. Subordinate clauses (dependent clauses) also require a subject and verb. Below we explain more about how to use subordinate clauses in sentence structure.
5. Adjectives and adverbs go in front of the words they describe. If there are multiple adjectives describing the same noun, use the proper adjective order, known as the "Royal Order."

7 syntactic patterns

1. Subject → verb

The dog barked.

This is the standard syntactic pattern, including the minimum requirements of just a subject and verb. The subject always comes first.

2. Subject → verb → direct object

The dog carried the ball.

If the verb is transitive and uses a direct object, the direct object always goes after the verb.

3. Subject → verb → subject complement

The dog is playful.

The subject complement comes after the verb. Subject complements always use linking verbs, like be or seem.

4. Subject → verb → adverbial complement

The dog ate hungrily.

Like subject complements, adverbial complements come after the verb (if there are no objects). Be careful, because single adverbs can sometimes come before the verb; however, these are not complements. If you're not sure whether an adverb is a complement or not, try removing it from the sentence to see if the meaning changes. If you find that removing it does change the meaning, it's an adverbial complement.

5. Subject → verb → indirect object → direct object

The dog gave me the ball.

Some sentences have both a direct object and an indirect object. In this case, the indirect object comes

right after the verb, and the direct object comes after the indirect object. Keep in mind that objects of prepositions do not follow this pattern; for example, you can say, The dog gave the ball to me.

6. Subject → verb → direct object → object complement

The dog made the ball dirty.

Object complements come after the direct object, similar to other complements.

7. Subject → verb → direct object → adverbial complement

The dog perked its ears up.

When the sentence uses both a direct object and an adverbial complement, the direct object comes first, followed by the adverbial complement. In this syntax example, up is the adverbial complement because it describes how the dog perked its ears.

B. Traditional Grammar

Traditional grammar defines what is and is not correct in the English language, not accounting for culture or modernizing in favor of maintaining traditions. Because it is quite rigid and rooted in the way of the past, traditional grammar is often considered outdated and regularly criticized by experts. Even so, many children learn this proper, historical form of grammar today.

These grammars, which have become known as 'traditional' were written for one basic purpose: to inform people of the 'correct' or 'proper' rules of a prestige dialect so that it will not change but remains intact through time.

Traditional grammar classifies words based on eight parts of speech: the verb, the noun, the pronoun, the adjective, the adverb, the preposition, the conjunction, and the interjection. Each part of speech explains not what the word is, but how the word is used.

The main characteristics of traditional grammar relate to usage, diction, style and punctuation.

- Usage: Parts of Speech. Traditional grammar organizes words based on eight different parts of speech. ...
- Diction. Diction is the proper use of words. ...
- Style: Sentence Structure. ...
- Style: Spelling. ...
- Proper Punctuation.

There are 4 levels of grammar:

- (1) parts of speech,
- (2) sentences,
- (3) phrases, and
- (4) clauses.

C. Structural Grammar

Structural grammar is a means of analyzing written and spoken language. It is concerned with how elements of a sentence such as morphemes, phonemes, phrases, clauses and parts of speech are put together.

Structural grammar is quite different from the Traditional Grammar. Instead of focusing on the individual word and its notional meaning or its part-of-speech function in the sentence, Structural grammar focuses on clusters of

structures sounds, forms, word groups, phrases working from smaller to larger units.

The study of the selection and arrangement of sentence elements is relatively new in comparison to other language studies. It was developed in the early 20th century, particularly from 1930 to 1950. Linguists generally consider Ferdinand de Saussure to be the father of the analysis. He believed that individual units within spoken and written communication were to a large extent arbitrary, such as the same item having many different titles under different languages. His concept therefore was that the best way to study language was to look at its systematic structure, which was really the link between thought and sound.

D. Transformational Grammar

Transformational grammar, also called Transformational - generative Grammar, a system of language analysis that recognizes the relationship among the various elements of a sentence and among the possible sentences of a language and uses processes or rules (some of which are called transformations) to express these relationships.

Transformational grammar is an approach to the use of grammar in communications that involves a logical and analytical process to fully grasp the meaning behind the words selected. From this perspective, it goes beyond the process of structural grammar, which tends to focus on the proper construction of sentences as the device for communication. Along with sentence structure, this type of grammar will also attempt to explore the thought behind the words.

Sometimes referred to as TG, transformational grammar attempts to apply logic to the task of looking into the deeper

meanings of the structure of sentences, and to analyze both the surface and the underlying intent of the words used. This means employing more than just a visual approach to the words that make up the sentence. Syntax also plays a role in the logical process of transformational grammar, as will context. To a degree, this type of grammar calls upon most of the tools of linguistics in an attempt to fully analyze the spoken or written word.

E. Functional Grammar

Functional grammar is the use of grammar within language. It looks at how grammar performs in language and looks at the social and cultural context of grammar.

The main objective of a functional grammar is to explain language in terms of what people do with it, how they use the language to live. It tries to do that by adopting more of a semantic and pragmatic orientation in the grammar.

In SFG, language is analyzed in three ways (strata): semantics, phonology, and lexicogrammar. Functional Grammar presents a view of language in terms of both structure (grammar) and words (lexis). The term "lexicogrammar" describes this combined approach.

The clause level of functional grammar looks at evaluating an experience (process type, participants, and circumstances), functioning within communication (mood and modality), and putting information together in the work (theme and cohesion).

For example: It was a nice day