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THE SYNTACTIC OF ENGLISH SENTENCE STRUCTURE IN BRAD BIRD' THE INCREDIBLES

A THESIS

Submitted to English Language and Teaching Department , *Tarbiyah* and Teacher Training Faculty, *Syekh Nurjati* State Islamic Institute Cirebon In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement of Undergraduate Degree.

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ABSTRACT

DIANA (14121310282) THE SYNTACTIC OF ENGLISH SENTENCE STRUCTURE IN BRAD BIRD' THE INCREDIBLES

This study particularly adopt from Syntactic structure, which one of the branch of linguistic field that triggered sentence structure. Syntactic structure is pointed to reveal some unit sentence: to reveal the hierarchy in the ordering of element, to explain how surface ambiguities come out, and to demonstrate the relatedness of certain sentence (Chomsky, 1957). The main purpose of this study attempts to analyze of movie script in selected scene used by clause structure and phrase structure. It concern in sentence structure is concerned with phrase structure or tree diagram resources to reveal the role of language toward contains of the text, especially the clarity of meaning in the text under the sentence structure. It is appear in the structure or element of the text under the phrase structure or clause structure. Syntactic English sentence structure is a system of the clause and phrase. Whereas, English sentence indicate that has a rule to short or expand its sentence. The structure of English sentence can be seen from the elements of each sentence (Berry, 1977 & Halliday, 2002).

This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative design. The finding of this study concern sentence types has been calculated. Thus, the researcher has concluded that there are 106 sentences are identified, 64 sentences are simple sentence (60,37%), 15 sentences are compound sentence (14,15%), 22 sentences are complex sentence (20,75%), and 5 sentences are compound-complex sentence (4,71%). Nevertheless, the dominant sentences are simple sentence. Then, the lower occurrences of sentence types occurred in compound-complex sentence. This study also construe devices to identify the sentence structure portrayed in tree diagram. Whereas, there are three patterns phrase structure rule that occurred in four sentence type such as: S NP-VP, S NP-Mod-VP, and S NP-Aux-VP. The upper occurrences occurred in first pattern and the lower occurrence occurred in the second pattern.

Keywords: *Syntactic, English, Sentence Structure, The Incredibles*

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RATIFICATION

This thesis entitled: "The Syntactic of English Sentence Structure in Brad Bird' The Incredibles" written by Diana, student number 14121310282 has been examined on February 16th 2017. It has been accepted by examiners. It has been recognized as one of requirements for undergraduate Degree in English Language Teaching Department at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, Syekh Nurjati State Islamic Institue Cirebon.

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of several subtopics such as research's background to do the research, the limitation of the research which concern about English sentence structure, research question, the aims of the research, significance of research both theoretically and practically, previous research, theoretical foundation, methodology of research and research timeline.

1.1 Research Background

Syntax is the study of the principles and processes by which sentence that it is constructed in particular language. Regarding this, one of the particular languages is structure. Whereas that every language in the world certainly has different structure. Indeed, the language structure consider as the identity from the each language. In this case, the researcher conducted the research in language structure that is language structure in English. Thus, the researcher focused on English sentence structure, specifically sentence structure in movie script of the Incredible. Thereby, there are two reasons why the researcher concern to conduct this researcher. First, sentence structure is particular of language whereas there is different view of some linguist to discover sentence. It is appear that there is a problem in some linguist exactly about agreeing how to define the word "sentence" (Wishon and Burks, 1980). The second, the researcher concerns in non-academic direction that is in movie script of the Incredibles because of some people often consider that non-academic text has low quality. Thus, the researcher conducted the research in non-academic text that is in movie script of incredible. It is to reveal that notional is mistakenly because of the incredible movie consider as one of the movie which has education also include to improved English skill which use as media in teaching and learning English. Moreover, Brad bird is one of the best writers of animation movie.

Syntactic investigation is represented the role of language toward grammar. Whereas the existence of language as its goals the construction of

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grammar that can be viewed as evidence for producing the sentences through language by under analysis. Regarding this, Syntax is the studies that how to combine words into bigger linguistic unit, especially to conceive phrase or sentence (Chomsky, 1957:11).

In introducing functional grammar, grammar is a power of language. Regarding this "Grammar is the power house of language" (Feez & Joy, 2000: 5). In other words, grammar as the formed of sentence and utterance. Thus, grammar is concerned with how sentences and utterance are formed (Carter & McCharthy, 2006:2). According to their theories there are two basic principles of grammar, such as: syntax and morphology. Therefore, there is one term that include in syntax and morphology that is structure. It is the basic element in those courses.

In introducing functional grammar, the term "structure" refers to the patterns of grammar that found in any language and each structure consists of elements. (Berry, 1977:4). In morphology, the existence of sentence structure perhaps as tool to measure the sentence. It means that the sentence is grammatical or ungrammatical. In English and in every language, every sentence is a sequence of words. In other side, not every sequence of words is a sentence.

Generally, sentence is known group of words that express a complete statement, idea or thought. It is the basic unit of spoken and written because it is the entity in communication. Furthermore, Rozakis (2003:116), to be a sentence, there are main three characteristics in group of words such as: subject, predicate and complete idea. Basically, the structure of English sentence appears in the element of its sentence.

Beside, the words in English sentence indicate that has a rule to short or expand its sentence. Regarding this, (Berry, 1977 & Halliday, 2002) says that the structure of English sentences can be seen from the elements of each sentence. Moreover, sentence has boundaries that in the first word start with a capital letter and the end last word is followed by terminal punctuation mark such as period, full stop, exclamation mark and question mark.

The definition of sentence is very widely because to discover the sentence some linguist has a different view. It is appear that there is a problem in some

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linguist exactly about agreeing how to define the word "sentence". (Wishon and Burks, 1980). In traditional definition of sentence, the term "sentence" refers to grammatical unit that built up from smaller unit. Thus, sentence talk of grammatical unit and built up from smaller unit (Miler, 2002: 76).

According to the number of clauses, there are four sentence types such as: simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound - complex sentence. Regarding this, Rozakis (2003) says that in English sentence there are four sentence types: 1) simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound – complex sentence.

Simple sentence is a fundamental English language sentence. It is indicated has only one idea. From contain of its sentence has one independent clause or main clause. Its clause can stand alone not depending on other clauses in the sentence. Therefore, to be a complete sentence, the main clause has to be included. Compound sentence is sentence that contains two independent clauses and two or more simple sentence. In other words, compound sentence has two syntactic relations that are unit of equal status and similar form. (Downing and Locke, 2006:278).

In compound sentence, there is main point that should be emphasize if the sentence will be join together with independent clause is using coordinators or coordinating conjunction such as: and, but, or, not only, but also, colon (:), and semicolon (;). A complex sentence is sentence has only one independent clause and at least one subordinate clause or one dependent clause. In dependent clause in here, is contains additional information to the independent clause.

Furthermore, Leech et al.(2006:104-114) perceives that subordinate clause can be divided into two categories that are tensed subordinate clause and tense less subordinate clause. Compound – complex sentence is a sentence which has two elements between compound sentence and complex sentence. It means that the compound – complex sentence has two independent clause and subordinate clause.

The notion of a "sentence" is drawn from the written language (Halliday, 2002). In his theories, we do speak in clause, but we don't speak in sentences. In

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other words, the notion of "clause complex" is to uses in utterances of speech and sentences in writing. The correlation between the words and sentence is called by structure.

Sentence structure is part of grammar, where the sentence structure itself comes from the grammatical arrangement of words. Thus, sentence structure is the grammatical arrangement of words (Farlex, 2009). But, to know sentence structure more deeply, we can see in syntax. Because in syntax the explanation of sentence structure more detail also it is appear that syntax and sentence structure often consider are equated.

In linguistics, the term of "syntax" consist from (Ancient Greek syn-, "together", and taxis, "arrangement"). It is consider as the basic and rules for constructing sentence in natural language. In other words, syntax consider as one of the term which used to direct in discipline study. Because it is refers directly to the basic and rules that determine sentence structure of any own language. Thus, we conclude that syntax is very useful for us because syntax itself is enact human being to compose complete message.

The basic principles of grammar consist of syntax and morphology. Furthermore, Chomsky (1965:141) perceives that sentence structure exist under the former heading and types of substitution. In syntax, sentence structure can be shaped by two ways that are: constituent – structure or phrases structure and tree diagram. Basically, a tree diagram with syntactic category information is called a phrase structure tree. A phrase structure tree is a formal device. Because it is representing speaker knowledge. For example: when we speak, sometime we often not aware that we are producing the sentence relate to structure. But, we can take look from the real experiment that we can find in speech production and comprehension.

Even though the sentence structure used in texts is very important especially involve sentence types in Brad bird' play entitle "The Incredibles". It should be noted that some texts produce different sentence types. Because of this, sentence types used in each kind of text is interesting. However, it appears that few studies deal mainly with sentence types, especially sentence types used in

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plays' script. Moreover, it is very hard to find a study about sentence types and tree diagram.

In this research, the researcher investigated English sentence structure in Brad Bird' the Incredible that describe involve sentence types and represent the sentences portrayed in tree diagram. The play of Brad Bird as the sample research because he is one of the best writers of animation movie because most of his play consider as the best play in some nomination. Brad Bird was born on September 24, 1957 in Kalispell, Montana, USA as Phillip Bradley Bird Brad Bird was born on September 24, 1957 in Kalispell, Montana, USA as Phillip Bradley Bird. Beside, his reputation is very popular. Because he as one of the greatest writer in animation movie because he is known for his work on Ratatouille (2007), the Incredibles (2004) and The Simpsons (1989).

In other words, he is known as one of the industry's top animators and director that known for fathering television's The Family Dog and Pixar Animation. The second, why I choose his play with entitle "The Incredibles." Because it is one of the best animated film of all the time without correcting for inflation. The Incredibles (2004) is a American computer- animated superhero film written and directed by Brad Bird, produces by Pixar Animation Studio, and release by Walt Disney Pictures.

Moreover, it is the hit theater in 2004 also his play is very accessible to find out soft file and easy to read because the language that used in his play easy to understand. Thus, this research very important because this research related to English sentence and phrase structure tree, where every human language and every English sentence can be represented by phrase structure tree that explicitly reveals properties. While, trees represent the linguistic properties that are part of speakers' mental grammar.

1.2 The limitation of the Research

This researcher is focused on investigating sentence structure in "Brad Bird' The Incredibles". The research intends to explore the types of sentence structure that exist in Brad Bird' the Incredibles and sentence structure portrayed in tree

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diagram found in the play. There are many types of sentence structure that found in texts. The most important comes from English sentence structure in Brad Bird' the incredibles. In morphology, sentence structure is very urgent, because of the existence of sentence structure can influence toward the context and meaning.

Thus, the researcher considers it is important part in the texts. Where every author has a specific purpose to written a sentence. Based on the statement above, the researcher would limit the study in order to avoid the unfocused study. Thus, the researcher focused on English sentence types in Brad Bird' the incredible and represent the sentence types production portrayed in tree diagram that is select twelve scene that is from scene 1 to 12 from the total number 30 scene. Nevertheless, the researcher not represents all the total number of the sentence type production portrayed in tree diagram. But the researcher selects 50% from the total number all sentence types production as the sample of representation in tree diagram that will be stated in research formulation.

1.3 The Formulation of the Research or Research Questions

The formulation of the research that should be investigated based on the research background above, it is can be taken some research questions that used to specify this research. The questions are:

1) What are sentence types found in Brad Bird' the Incredibles?
2) How is sentence structure portrayed in tree diagrams found in Brad Bird' the Incredibles?

1.4 Aims of the Research

There are two problems study of this research that will be reached in this section. The aimed of this research is to answer the questions above. The writer investigate the problem specifically. The aims are mentioned below:

1) To find sentence types appear in Brad Bird' the Incredibles.
2) To describe sentence structure through tree diagrams found in Brad Bird' the incredibles.

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1.5 The Significance of the Research

The significance of the research is design as representation of the research goals. Whereas, the field of the research has a specified point toward some aspect. The following significance of the research as follow:

1.5.1 Theoretically

1. For teachers

   The result of this research is expected to make new media in teaching and learning English about concept of English sentence structure in the text, especially in script that is in movie script. Thus, teaching and learning English more wide not only in academic text also in non-academic text.

2. For students

   The result of this research to identify what types of sentence structure that use by the author that exist in their play. Besides, the result of this research to provides necessary background information to your study and provides students with some sense of your overall research interest.

3. For further research

   The result of this research can be used as a reference for further research who conduct the research that relates to English sentence structure in script especially in movie script.

1.5.2 Practically

1. For teachers

   This result make teacher readdress the student in order to guide the students how to concept English sentence structure.

2. For students

   This result is useful for students especially to write the text or assignment relate in sentence structure and portrayed in tree diagram.

3. For further research

   The result of this research is expected to give valid data about how concept of English sentence structure in the text, especially in the movie script

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1.6 Previous of the Research

Before conducting research, the researcher provides some previous research to avoid the repetition studies. Most of the previous study related to this current research to this study to explore English sentence structure in different area. In this section, there are six previous research who conducted with study about English sentence structure in some area. The previous studies in this topic are: Hapsari luluk (2013) Summa Handaru (2013), Halimah (2016). Ariesta Marlyn (2014), and Christiana Imelda.

Hapsari luluk (2013), investigated on a syntactic analysis of verb phrases found in campus English magazine Vol 54/XII/2013. This study examined VP construction In English magazine published by LPM (lembaga pers mahasiswa). This study focused on identifying the constituent of verb phrase and the functions of constituents of verb phrases. The result of this study showed that the writer found 10 typical construction of verb phrase from 66 data.

Summa Handaru (2013), investigated on the classifications and syntactic structures of English sentences in K-POP song lyrics. This study examined the English sentences based on the classification of sentences by Marcella Frank and represent the syntactic structure of the sentences which are classified in the dominant sentence types. The result of the sentence classifications shows that declarative sentences dominate the English sentence classification by types with 59% and simple sentences dominate the English sentence classification by the number of formal predications with 80%. Based on the result of representing the syntactic structures of the dominant sentence type, there are three patterns of PS rules found the total 79 simple declarative English sentences as follows: S→NP-VP, S→NP-NP-VP and S→NP-VP-NP.

Halimah (2016), investigated on the syntactical structure in Hello Magazine. This study examined the kind of syntactical structures in surface and deep structures that are found in Hello magazine's gossip article sentences by using theory of tree diagrams and Chinese Boxes. The finding of the syntactic patterns of surface structure and deep structure in the gossip article in Hello Magazine consist of verb phrase and noun phrase which cover in many kinds of

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sentences. While, syntactic structure patterns by using the theory of Chinese Boxes were started by detecting structure of predication, structure of modification, structure of complementation, and structure of coordination.

Ariesta Marlyn (2014), investigated on the analysis of syntactic structure in the relative clause with reference to Steinbeck's the pearl. This study examined the relative clause, specifically in pattern, structure, and kind of the relative clause. The finding of this study shows that there are three kind of relative clause such as: restrictive, nonrestrictive, and free.

Christiana Imelda, investigated on beyond the reality: postmodernism in the incredibles movie by Brad Bird (2004). This study examined the elements of fictions; character, setting, and symbol, and figurative language. The finding of this study shows that the elements of fictions are correlate with the theory of postmodernism which is hyper-reality based on Baudrillard's ideas.

The previous research have shown the importance of syntactic structure because from those previous studies above showed that many other areas of syntactic structure that exist in some text such as: Newspaper Headline, plays' script, magazine, editorial and the other texts. Based on the previous research, the researcher develop this new research that investigated on the syntactic of English sentence structure in Brad Bird' the incredibles movie script. This research is going to be focused on sentence types and represent some sample of the sentence types production portrayed in tree diagram found in Brad Bird' the incredibles movie script as the medium in this thesis research.

1.7 Theoretical Foundation

The main discussion of the research is about term "English Sentence Structure" as the main topic that has been discussed above. In this research, to identify the English sentence structure certain need understanding more deeply. It means that we have to know what are the components from English sentence structure itself. Basically, the existence of English sentence consist of some particular unit becomes a sentence. In this research, the researcher investigates English sentence structure in Brad Bird' the incredible. Thus, the researcher

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outlines some point that include in the theoretical of this research. The following explanations are:

1.7.1 The History of Animation

Animation indicates with the birth of human culture. The word animation comes from the latin word "anima," which means is life (Louis, Megan, &Abby,2011). While the verb form, "animate, it is refers to the act of making something alive (Bin,2009). In the nineteenth-century the animation exists marked by the starts of inventors which creating machines in an attempt to make product like make the picture move. In other hand, in 1868 an English printer made the first flip-book (Louise, Megan &Abby, 2011). Regarding this, the animation also can be defined as "continuously broadcasting of a picture series (Bin, 2009:503-504).

The animation often used in video because in video the viewer is actually makes a sequence of images. It is part of the process about how animated movies or television shows are created. Regarding this, it is the phenomenon of human vision that depends on the storage trait of the human eye (Louis, Megan, & Abby, 2011).

1.7.1.1 The two major of Animated Movies

In Animated movies there are two major that contribute toward the existence of animated movies that are Disney's animated movies and Pixar's animated movies. Among the two major has different character and element toward the movies processing. In this case, the researcher outline two major of animated movie as introduction of the animated movies. The following two major of animated movies as follow:

1.7.1.1.1 Disney's Animated Movies

Disney' animated movies is one of the major in animated movies that related with the theme nature. It seems with the perspective side that it is closely related to the natural world. Regarding this, David (2008) says that "take fresh look at Disney's animated films from the perspective of their engagement with the theme nature. Meanwhile, in Disney's animated movies certainly not only relates with

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the nature. But also, it can be related with the fairy tale. One of the Disney's animated movies that include to fairy tale format is "The Little Mermaid".

1.7.1.1.2 Pixar's Animated Movies

Pixar's animated movies indicate depend on the study of ethics. It means that the ethics here is "the love of wisdom", that is a branch of philosophy. Regarding this, Robert (2010), says that ethics is the study of what ought not to be done. Whereas, the wisdom help us to correct judgment or decision which concerning various issue. One of the evidence that wisdom certain in movies that is the character in movies guided by wisdom. Thus, the role of the character in movies appears clear.

1.7.1.2 Movie script

There is no one deny about the role of script story play in movie, especially in animated movie. Absolutely, the successes of movie certainly which support by good script play. It is influence toward the quality of the movie because script is the main necessary to produce the movie before it green-light. Regarding this, Jeho shua, Sam and John, (2006) Says that there are two reason why script is necessary for studio that evaluate movie-script before green-light like: it is the potential popularity of movie script because it is required to make a movie is so large that the studios cannot afford to make mistake also it is determining success of the movie.

In this research, the researcher conduct the analysis in movie script of Pixar's animated movie that is in movies script of the incredible. The researcher conducts analysis in the movie script focus on the dialogue of the character that is from scene 1 to 12. In this case, the researcher chooses one ways to describe sentence structure in tree diagram by using top- down derivation sentence. Furthermore, the researcher identify the sentence types found in Brad Bird' The Incredibles.

The Incredibles (2004) is a American computer- animated superhero film written and directed by Brad Bird, produces by Pixar Animation Studio, and release by Walt Disney Pictures. The film premiered on October 27, 2004, at the BFI London Film Festival and had its general release in the United States on November 5, 2004. The film performed well at the box office, grossing $631

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million worldwide during its original theatrical run. *The Incredibles* was met with high critical acclaim, garnering high marks from professional critics, and provoking commentary on its themes. The film received the 2004 Annie Award for Best Animated Feature, along with two Academy Awards. It became the first entirely animated film to win the prestigious Hugo Award for Best Dramatic Presentation. The

1.7.2 The Syntactical Theory

The syntactical theory is concern grammatical structure of the text. Whereas the meaning of the text sometimes visible ambiguity. It is influence by grammatical structure included sentence structure and phrase structure. Thus, the ambiguity of the sentence can decide by linguistic choice through syntax. For it is the first point is the understanding of syntax and other term are included with it.

1.7.2.1 The understanding of Syntax

Syntax one of the basic principle of grammar because there are two basic principle in grammar that are syntax and morphology. Nevertheless, the existence between syntax and morphology as one packaging that support each other. The main point of syntax as the branch of linguistics. There aresome literature review about definition of syntax. In here, the researcher explore its definition that according with some language dictionary and linguists as follow:

"Syntax is the rules for making sentences out of words and phrases. (Oxford 4 th Edition, 2008)

"Syntax is the part of grammar dealing with other types of grammatical unit. (Douglas, 2002:13)

"Syntax is the rules of sentence formation. It is represent the component of mental grammar that represent the speakers' knowledge sentence structure and phrase structure. (Chomsky, 1965)

Thus, the researcher concludes that syntax is the branch of grammar, because there are some unit of syntax such as: words syntactic structure, clause syntactic structure, phrase syntactic structure and sentence syntactic structure.

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1.7.2.2 The Analysis of Syntactical Theory

In analyzing the element or the part of language, some linguists used different analysis theories. Commonly, there are three analysis theories that can be adapted by linguist such as: traditional analysis (word class rules), the structural theory or arrangement analysis (Neo- Grammar) and transformational generative grammar. The explanation of each analysis theories as follow:

1.7.2.2.1 Traditional analysis (word class rules)

It is known by traditional grammar, because it is exist in long of grammatical analysis. Exactly in two thousand years in Grammarian of Rome and Ancient Greece. In here, linguists were describing the structure of Latin and Greek. It is indicate with the basic idea of grammar such as: word- classes, coordination and other. It is can be fundamental for the modern theory about grammar like functional grammar come from traditional grammar.

1.7.2.2.2 The structural theory or arrangement analysis (Neo- Grammar)

This is the structural theory of language that introduce by Leonard Bloomfield in America and the famous Swiss linguist Fernard de Saussure in Europe. This school exist for about thirty years until the early in 1960s. It is indicate with isolating, analyzing, classifying and segmenting the observed linguistic data.

1.7.2.2.2.1 transformational generative grammar

This term used by Chomsky theories about syntax. Its theories exist in his book entitle" Syntactic Structure" that published in 1957. According to his theories says that generative grammar in here, it means that it is can create or generate an infinite number of sentence. We can find in simple sentence. For example: The teacher teach the students.

The sentence above it can be changed or transformed into number of sentence which has same meaning, the sentence is:

The students are teach by the teacher

In transformational generative grammar, there are three important aspects of sentence structure: 1.the linear order of words from left to right, 2. the grouping of words, 3. the categorization of word into parts of speech. In here, the sentence

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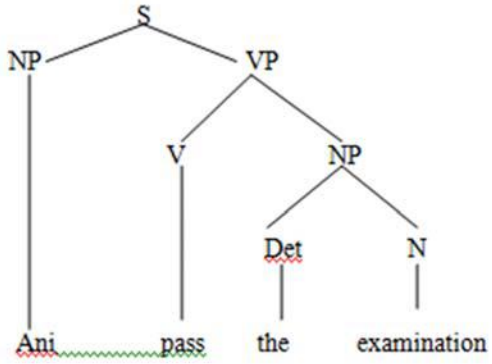
structure is represented by phrase structure as known by tree diagram. For example: Ani pass the examination



1.7.3 The Basic Structure of English Sentence

Talking about the basic structure of English sentence not deny that English sentence comprises some unit. Such as word class, phrase structure, clause structure and other unit. In this case, the researcher outlines some unit of English sentence. The following explanations are:

1.7.3.1 Words Class

Word classes consider as traditional part of speech, it is involve nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, articles, and interjections. The part of speech can be finds anywhere in sentence. To make sure that what part of speech that we find, we have to look not only from words it. But also we can take look in other unit such as: meaning, position in sentence. In English, the total numbers of word classes are eight: Noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection. Regarding this, Morley, D.G (2000), stated that word are traditionally defined one of the following range of word classes such as: Noun, verb, adjective, adverbs, preposition, conjunction, interjection, article, pronoun, and determiner. The following explanations of word class are:

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1.7.3.1.1 Noun

Noun usually indicates that a noun associated with the ability to inflect**,** e.g. *Change their form*. Besides, a noun for the plural , involving either the addition of a syllable to the end of the word also the modification of a word root in some way, e.g. *grape-grapes; peach- peaches*, etc. Indeed, noun perhaps a combination of both, e.g. *Knife-knives; index-indices, etc*. However, the ability to have a plural form is does not apply to all nouns.

1.7.3.1.2 Verb

Verb indicates that verbs may be said to express process which can be classified in one of three broad ways. Firstly they can denote actions, *e.g. walk, work, etc*. Secondly, it can record events, e.g. *occur, collapse. Etc*. Last, it can be refer to states e.g. *be, seen, like, etc*.

1.7.3.1.3 Adjective

Adjective indicate that thought of in traditional grammar as a describing word also has a role of ascribing an attribute and feature to a noun. In addition, it may occur either attributively within nominal phrase. It is which case it serves to modify the headword noun, or predicatively outside the nominal phrase to which it relates. Whereas, adjective functions attributively. In English it is mainly found before the headword noun, but in selected contexts it can come to the after of headword noun. The following examples of verb are below:

1) Prenominal, e.g. *a new car, a responsible child, etc.*
2) Post nominal, e.g. *somebody new, complete nonsense, etc.*

1.7.3.1.4 Adverb

Adverb indicates that it can be modified for comparison or degree, e.g: *tunefully, more tunefully*. In traditional grammar, adverbs indicate that it seen as performing by modifying role in relation to verbs. This role is associated with circumstantial adverbs, which are single words. The circumstances involve: *how-when, where, why*. Then, verbal process e.g. *she sings beautifully*. In the fact, the circumstantial adverbs is take on what be thought of as the' adjectival role' which is modifying nouns within the nominal phrase, nouns e.g. *the match tomorrow*.

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1.7.3.1.5 Preposition

Preposition indicate that it have a feature of being accompanied. Whereas, normally preposition usually followed by completive element allocated in the form of a single or multiple word, clause and phrase. In this case, there are two examples of preposition in phrase and clause such below: 1. Phrase: *In bed, from Mary, on time, etc.*, 2. Clause: *from what I heard, etc*. Sometimes the preposition separated from completive element placed at the end of the clause e.g. *Which garage do you go to?.*

1.7.3.1.6 Conjunction

Traditionally, conjunction indicates that as grammatical connectors. Indeed, it is classified into two subtypes: coordinating conjunction and subordinating conjunction. Coordinating conjunction often called coordinators or linkers, link units of equal grammatical status, and other. While, subordinating conjunction often called by subordinators or binders, introduce subordinate clause. Coordinating conjunction is known by logical connective function such as: both, either, and neither. The following examples of conjunction in clause and phrase are below:

1) Clause: *He thinks that John is ill and that Audrey is away*.
2) Phrase: *He is either very clever or very lucky.*

1.7.3.1.7 Interjection

Interjection are typically illustrate those words which are used to express something, specifically used to express the speaker's exclamation and emotional reaction, but it is not used for lexical content. Indeed, it is include words like: *ouch, oh, wow, etc.* Actually, to defined interjection as actual scope is not. Generally, it is typically regarded as a minor class.

1.7.3.1.8 Article

Article considered as the definite and indefinite articles respectively such the word are "the" and "a/an", e.g. the little, a video. Basically, the function of article used to mark specificity, universality or generalization of reference to the entity include noun, e.g. *the little has been agreed*. While, indefinite articles "a" in this sentence *"know a good restaurant and we've got a ticket"* make reference to an

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entity which is presented as sample a member of a type or class which is express specific identity is not an issue.

1.7.3.1.9 Pronoun

Pronoun used as to be thought of as a word class. Whereas, it is may be substituted in place of a noun. Furthermore, pronoun is normally applies only where a noun is the sole element in nominal phrase, e.g. *Cars are very expensive.* The following kinds of pronoun are include the sample are below:

1) Personal pronouns; indicate that specify the first persons (speaker and pro-speaker/ we), second person "you" or third person (other referent such he, she, it, they) are used in singular and plural. Indeed, they are usually have only headword role such; *I/you/she/he/we/it/they laughed*.
2) Possessive Pronoun; typically mark possession which is belonging to the person, fulfill determiner, other entity and headword roles. In this case, pronoun as determiners is form part of a phrase with noun. Then, as headword constitute a phrase on their own which is separated by verb form also noun or adjective to which make relate with it, e.g. *my/ your/his/hers/their* house (determiner). Then, headword; the set is mine/ yours/ his/ hers/ ours/ theirs, e.g. *Mine are very comfortable.*
3) Relative pronouns; typically have the job of binding a relative subordinate clause either to particular nominal phrase. It placed in the main/ superordinate clause and the whole of the superordinate or main clause. The sample of relative pronouns are: *The man whose leg is in plaster* (determiner), and "*the person who bought it*" (headword).

1.7.3.1.10 Determiner

Generally, determiner considers a single word class. Regarding this, note in Greenbaum's proposal (1996), stated that it is grouping of word that including article also can fulfill an independent clause (headword) or dependent determinative role which is using either similar forms. Moreover, Roberts argue that like adjective, quantifier, and numeral which is follow determiners e.g. *those many books.*

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1.7.3.2 Phrase structure

A phrase structure is an expression that usually has two possibilities that are it can be single word but usually more one word. It is not includes to necessarily with the complete sentence. Regarding this, Jim (2002:18) says that concerns in one or more word or indeed in which other phrases. In other word, it does not have subject or verb. Thus, it is can not stand alone as an independent unit. It can be classified by the head types such as:

1.7.3.2.1 Noun phrase (NP)

A noun phrase as known nominal phrase indicate has a noun or pronoun as its headword. In this case, the term of "nominal" phrase to "noun" phrase for several reasons (Morley, D.G, 2000:53-54). From his theories, there are possible reason that it phrase is noun phrase. Firs, the headword may also comprises pronouns as well as a noun, for instance: They are on Holiday. Secondly, the use of 'nominal' usually marks by a commonality or terminology across units of its word, phrase, and clause rank. It is reveal that a nominal phrase shares a commonality of the function of clause rank. Thirdly, a noun phrase can be identified by core phrase labels such as: adjectival, verbal, adverbial, and prepositional.

Furthermore, a noun phrase with noun headwords typically modified and be preceded or determined by an article, a genitive phrase, an adjective (adjectival phrase), a pronoun, or another nominal phrase. It is indicate that a nominal phrase followed and qualified by subordinate clause or prepositional phrase, and in certain cases an nominal phrase or an adjective, e.g: this Russian course (Morley, D.G,2000)

Moreover, a nominal phrase with pronoun headwords indicate has single word phrase and it is not include other words, e.g: she is on holiday. Besides, a noun phrase may also has the headwords is not an indefinite pronoun e.g: someone, anybody, and quantifier or a numeral such as: Anyone could have seen it. In other hand, a noun phrase with pronoun headwords usually occur with adverbial limiter words and determinative such as: you could win all this.

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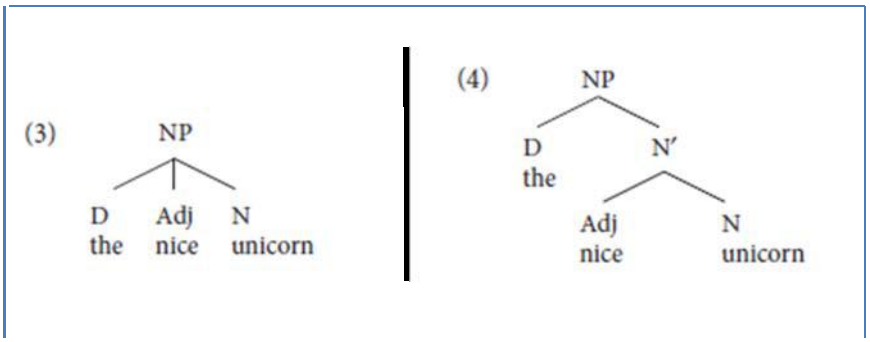
A noun phrase is built around a noun. This noun is called the head of the NP. Whereas, we can find the head in a simple ways through a thinking like how we had shorten the phrases (Gelderen, E.V,2010). From his theories there are two different structure of noun phrase, for instance:

Figure 1.1 Tree structure of Noun Phrase



(Gelderen, E.V,2010).

1.7.3.2.2 Verb phrase (VP)

Verbal phrase indicate has a verb headwords, which is a main verb. It is typically preceded by an infinite particle *to* and it can be more auxiliary verbs (Morley, D.G, 2000). In this case, the main verbs or phrasal verb usually followed by an adverbial particle such as: to *start*, to have been *start*.

Furthermore, a verb phrase is built around a verb and the latter can be in past tense or present (Gelderen, E.V,2010). In this case, verb phrase (VP) typically optional material that explain when, why, where and how the action or state that verb which describes took place. Thus, the are some different verb phrase structure that include other obligatory material such the following example below:

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
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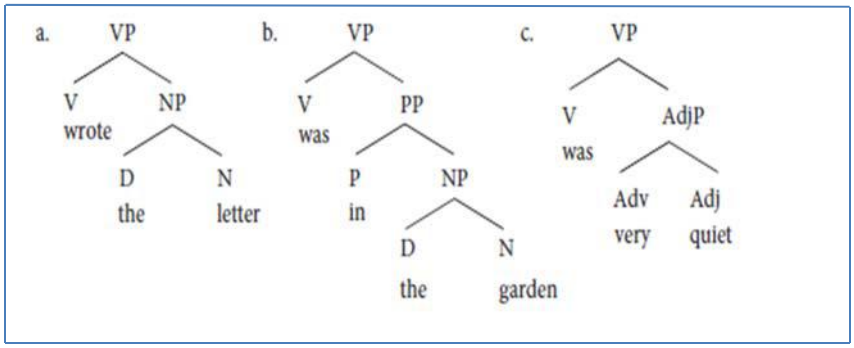
Figure1.2 Tree Structure of Verb phrase



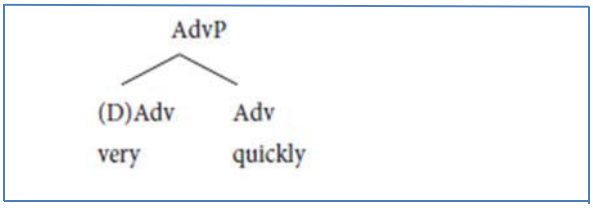
(Gelderen, E.V, 2010)

1.7.3.2.3 Adverbial phrase (AdvP)

Adverbial phrase indicate with adverb headwords. Whereas, it may also be pre-modified by an adverb or qualified by following prepositional phrase, adverb, and subordinate clause (Morley, D.G, 2000). From his theories here such the example of adverbial phrase: 1. more quickly than me, 2. Fairly quickly.

Furthermore, adverbial phrase typically around adverbs which is indicate qualified adjectives, verbs, and adverbs. Then, the latter are adverbs of special kind. Besides, it also modify another adverbs, adjective and modify a verb (Gelderen, E.V, 2010)

Figure 1.3 Tree structure of Adverbial Phrase



(Gelderen, E.V, 2010:40)

1.7.3.2.4 Adjective phrase (AdjP)

Adjective Phrase indicates with an adjective headword. Whereas, it may also modified by a preceding adverb or qualified by a following adverb, subordinate clause and Prepositional phrase, for instance: quicker than me. Indeed, it is typically adjectival complements or completive elements include in adjectival phrase.

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
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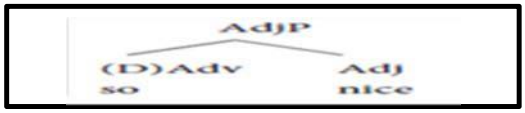
Figure 1.4 Tree of Adjective Phrase



(Gelderen, E.V, 2010)

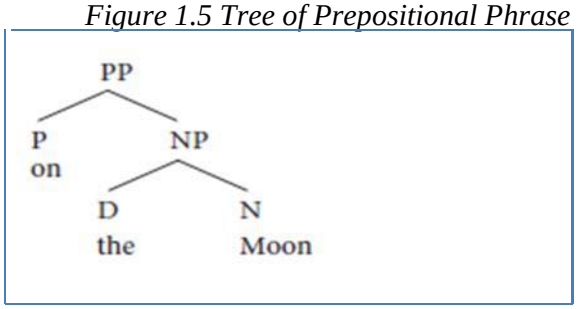
1.7.3.2.5 Prepositional phrase (PP)

The prepositional phrase usually comprises a preposition as the headword plus a second, completive or complement element which is integral to the phrase structure. Whereas, it is most typically realized by a nominal phrase (Morley, D.G, 2000). Besides, Halliday (1994:21) says that "a prepositional phrase comprises of a preposition plus a nominal group.

Moreover, a prepositional phrase which contain completive element can also be an adverbial phrase or adjectival phrase, a prepositional phrase, and subordinate clause. Here, the example of prepositional phrase such: From off the shelf; to by the tree (prepositional phrase).

Indeed, a prepositional phrase is built around a preposition (Gelderen, E.V, 2010). From his theories here the example of prepositional phrase whereas the Prepositional phrase include a preposition and an noun phrase as in example below:

Figure 1.5 Tree of Prepositional Phrase



(Gelderen, E.V, 2010)

The rules between constituent – structure or phrases structure and tree diagram will be showed in the form as follow:

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
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Figure 1.6 Phrase Structure tree in English

➢ Phrase structure tree in English.

S ⟶ NP VP

NP ⟶ Det N

VP ⟶ V (NP) (PP)

PP ⟶ P NP

Figure 1.7 Constituent Structures

Constituent structure or phrase structure

1. S ⟶ NP VP (Adv)
2. NP ⟶ { NP S ; Det N (S) ; S }
3. VP ⟶ VP { NP (VP) ; VP ; AP }
4. AP ⟶ { Adj (S) ; PP }
5. Det ⟶ Art

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
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1.7.3.3 Clause structure

Basically, clause is consist of subject and verb. Thus, clause consider as minimum unit. Because it is consist of verb and its complement. Perhaps can be consist of verb, complement and adjunct. In here, there are two clauses types that are independent and dependent (subordinate). In dependent clauses, there are three main type of dependent clause such as: 1. A noun clause indicate as the subject of verb or object of verb or Preposition, 2. An adjective clause modifies an noun phrase. Most of adjective clause begin with pronouns such as: whom, who, which, why, whose, where and other, 3. Adverbial clause modifies in its main clause. It can be occur at the beginning of sentence, in the middle of sentence and the end of the sentence.

Regarding this, (Gerot & Wignell, 1994) says that the clause structure divided into two types that are independent clause and dependent clause, the characteristic of those clauses as follow:

Table 1.1 Types of Clause structure

Independent clause	Dependent clause
Can stand alone in that particular environment	Can't stand alone in that particular environment
Realize speech functions that is make statement, ask question, command and exclaim	Pick up mood of the primary clauses
	Must either be initiated by a: o Subordinating relation such as: since, if, although, because. e.g. as the had thought o A relation Wh-word such ass: who, which, when. e.g. which made John rather indigant.

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
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	o Relative word that e.g (that) he was doing them a favour.
	The verbal group functioning as the predicator of the dependent clause must be in one of the two following forms: 1. Perfective (infinitive) to to + be 2. Imperative (particial) ing verb + ing

(Gerot & Wignell, 1994)

Table 1.2 The Independent clause Vs dependent clause

Types	Examples of clauses
Independent clause	You must flick this switch
	It's my invention
	She stood there
	He avoided detection
Dependent clause	To get the other connection
	To keep sandwiches in
	Cooking meals from dawn to dusk
	Hiding himself in the thicket

(Gerot & Wignell)

1.7.3.4 Sentence structure

Sentence structure consist of subject and predicate in English sentence there is a requirement to written each sentence. Thus, Ann (2004:1) says that sentence in standard written English has essential requirement such as: 1. Each

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
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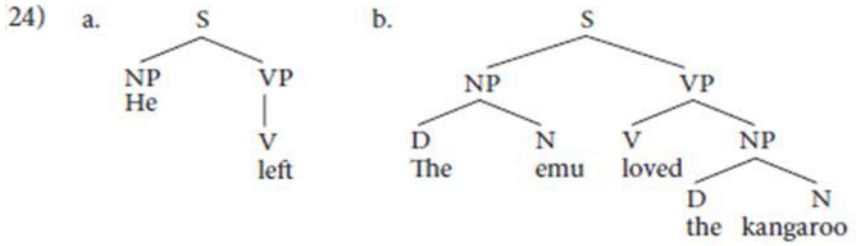
new sentence must begin with the capital letter, 2. at the end sentence must follow by question mark, period and exclamation, 3. In its sentence must has one subject, 4. a sentence must has complete verb phrase. It involve to auxiliary verb such as: is, has, will, and other, 5. a sentence must have one independent core idea also can stand alone.

The explanation above is all about the focus issue that as the part of linguistic dealing with syntax. Because to analyze sentence will be introduce all of the part by used specific method. In other words, in this research syntax tree diagram come in. So it will be describe with the tree diagram theories by using graphically to representing the sentence structure. Syntax tree diagram is used to identify type sentence structure in language. Moreover, it will be identify the ambiguous sentence. Because sometimes ambiguous sentence still exist in texts. Thus, syntactic tree give a clear representing syntactic toward the sentence (Wayne, 20009).

There are two ways to describe sentence structure that adapted from Robert (1977:101): 1. Top- down derivation of sentence, 2. Bottom- up diagramming of sentence. In this research, the researcher chooses one ways to describe sentence structure that is used top- down derivation of sentence.

Figure 1.8 The sample of top-down derivation of sentence



(Cited in Gelderin, V.E, 2010)

1.7.3.4.1 Sentence functions

Basically, sentence function divided into four sentences by the number of clauses such as: declarative sentences, exclamatory sentences, interrogative sentences, and imperative sentence. Regarding this, Rozakis (2003:117) perceives

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a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
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that to classifying sentences by the number of clauses they contain, also we can pigeonhole sentences according to their function. From his theories there are four sentence functions in English: declarative, exclamatory, interrogative, and imperative. The following explanations of sentence functions are below:

1.7.3.4.1.1 Declarative sentences state an idea

In this sentence indicate that at the end of the sentence mark by a period. The following examples of declarative sentences are below:

1. *Grasshoppers contain more than 60% protein*
2. *Insect are rich in necessary vitamins and minerals.*
3. *Termites and Caterpillars are rich source of iron.*

1.7.3.4.1.2 Exclamatory sentences shows strong emotions

In this sentence indicate that the sentence mark by an exclamation mark. The following examples of exclamatory sentences are below:

1. *What a mess you made in the kitchen!*
2. *The china is smashed!*

1.7.3.4.1.3 Interrogative sentences ask question

In this sentence indicate that the sentences mark by a question mark. The following examples of the sentences are below:

1. *Who would eat bugs?*
2. *Where did you put the eraser?*
3. *What do you call this dish?*

1.7.3.4.1.4 Imperative sentences give orders or directions

In this sentences indicate that the sentences mark by a period or an exclamation. The following examples are below:

1. *Take this route save 5 miles.*
2. *Clean up your room!*
3. *Sit down and listen!*

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
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1.7.3.4.2 Sentence Types

Traditionally, there is one scheme for classifying English sentence involve by number and type of finite clauses. The four types sentence such as: simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, compound complex sentence. Regarding this, Rozakis (2003) says that there are four basic types of sentences: simple, compound, complex compound- complex sentence.

According to Morley (2000) the formal classifications of sentences consist of four types: simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound- complex sentence. Furthermore, Marjolijn & Sauter, K. (2000:35) argue that in sentence types the existence of sentence may have different degrees of complexity. It sentence may consist of one or more main clauses with one or more dependent clauses. The sentence types are called simple, compound, complex or compound – complex sentences. It is depending on the types of clauses they contain. The following explanations of sentence type are:

1.7.3.4.2.1 Simple Sentence

Simple sentence known as fundamental of English language sentence, because its sentences indicate that has only one idea and the contained of its sentence has one independent clause or main clause. The simple sentence differs from other sentence types because its clause can stand alone not depending on other clauses of the sentence. Regarding this, Rozakis (2003) says that simple sentence has one subject and one verb, and its sentence can be compound. Beside, its sentence can have adjectives and adverb. For instance:

The snow melted quickly in the bright sunshine
Subject verb

Figure 1.9 The examples Simple sentence

Moreover, Marjolijn & Sauter, K (2000:35) perceives that a simple sentence consist of one main clause only, and this does not mean that its sentence may be short sentence. Furthermore, simple sentence is consists of one subject and verb combination that expresses complete though (John & Janet, 2003:52). According to Morley (2000) says that in simple sentence consist of a main clause only. Some examples of his theories show in the table below:

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b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
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Figure 1.10 The examples of simple sentence in some pattern

- I'm off to town now
- Did you get a newspaper?
- Do tell me the story of the red monk
- What a price these cagoules are!

(Morley, 2000:69)

1.7.3.4.2.2 Compound sentence

Compound sentence is a sentence has two or more independent clause. Regarding this, Rozakis (2003) says that compound sentence has two or more independent clauses. The independent clauses can be joined in one of two ways, the ways are: 1) With a coordinating conjunction: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so, 2) with semicolon (;). From his theories the example of compound sentence as follows:

Figure 1.11 the examples of Compound Sentence

Insect cuisine may not be standard food In the United State,	but Conj.	Science World notes that 80 percent Of the world's population savors bugs.
Indep.clause		indep.clause
Grasshoppers are the most commonly Consumed insect,	yet conj.	wasp have the highest protein of all edible insect.
Indep.clause		indep.clause
The car is unreliable	;	it never starts in the rain.
Indep.clause	semicolon	indep.clause.

(Rozakis, 2003)

Furthermore, Compound sentence is the sentence contains two or more main clause. (Morley,2000:69). The compound sentence usually connecting by coordinating conjunction and common conjunctive adverbs. From his theories there are some example of compound sentence. The example of compound sentence as follow:

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
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Figure 1.12 the examples of Compound sentence

She's playing hockey, and then she's going to the theatre.
I've tried all day, but I still can't get through.

1.7.3.4.2.3 Complex sentence

Complex sentence indicate that has one independent clause also one or more dependent clause. The clause of this sentence types do not have equal importance. Whereas, the independent clause contains the most important idea. Although, the dependent clause as adds the extra information. Regarding this, "Complex sentence contains one independent clause and at least one dependent clause, and use the subordinating conjunction to link ideas involve such word like: because, as, as if, unless, provided that, if, even if." (Rozakis, 2003:19).In here, there are some example of compound sentence from his theories, the example as follow:

Figure 1.13 The examples of Complex sentence

Since insect don't have much muscle,	their texture is similar to that of a clam.
dep.clause	indep.clause
No one answered	when he called the house.
Indep. Clause	dep.clause
It was no secret	that he was very lazy
Indep.clause	dep.clause

Furthermore, Morley (2000:69) perceives that complex sentence is a sentence which comprises a main clause and at least one subordinate clause. The clause structure of complex sentence varieties that there is a sentence the dependent clause comes after independent clause or dependent clause goes before independent clause. For instance as follow: 1.When we've washed up //we'll have a game of dominoes, 2. If you don't like the heat// get out of the kitchen, and 3.What he thinks// is not important.

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
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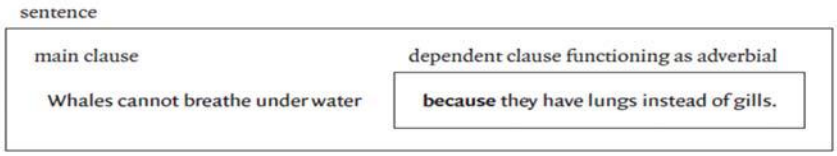
Generally, the dependent clause here can be joined by using subordinating conjunction and relative pronoun. The common subordinating conjunctions are: after, (al) though, as, because, before, if, one, since, unless, until, when, while. Unfortunately, there is main point that we have doing if we use subordinating conjunction. The using of subordinating conjunction here is depends on the dependent clause. It means that when the dependent clause goes before the independent clause, so the clauses are separated by a comma. Beside, when the dependent clause comes after independent clause, so do not use comma.

Furthermore, Marjolijn & Sauter, K (2000:37) perceives that complex sentence indicate that contains at least one full dependent clause with its own subject and predicate. Whereas, dependent clause is a clause that starts with a subordinator the words like: because, although, if, who, where, when, that and so on. The following example of his theories:

Figure 1.14 the examples of complex sentence



1.7.3.4.2.4 Compound- complex sentence

The compound-complex sentence has two or more independent clause and at least one dependent clause. Regarding this, compound- complex sentence is consist of two main clause and at least one subordinate clause (Morley, 20002: 69). The example of his theories as follow: 1. If you need a hand// give me a call// and I'll pop round, 2. Our plans are now complete// and an order will be placed// as soon as we have received the quotation.

In other word, compound complex sentence has at least two independent clauses and one dependent clause (Rozakis, 2003: 120). From his theories the examples are:

Figure 1.15 the examples of compound-complex sentence

When the drought comes,	the reservoirs dry up	and resident know that water restriction will be in effect.
Dep.clause	indep.clause	indep.clause

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
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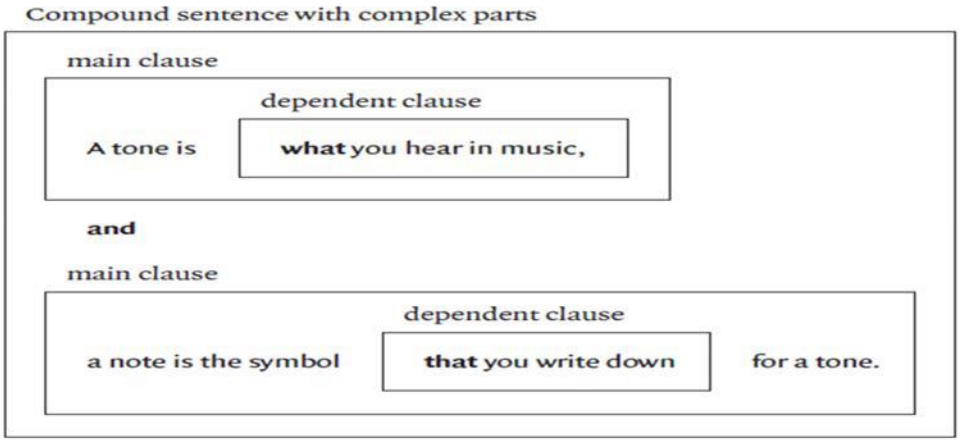
According to Marjolijn & Sauter, K (2000:42) argues that the compound complex sentence indicate have a compound sentence but it sentence has complex parts, or complex sentence with compound parts. The compound complex sentence has two main clauses connected by the coordinate conjunction. Whereas, each of these has a dependent clause.

Figure 1.16 the examples of compound sentence with complex parts



(Marjolijn& Sauter, 2000:42)

Thus, the researcher describes sentence type involve four sentence types such as: simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, compound-complex sentence. Then, among the four types sentences represent in portrayed tree diagram.

1.8 The Methodology of the Research

The methodology of the research presents how the research is managed. It describes about research design involve: the source and type of data, research system involve: instrument of the research, the technique of collecting data and technique of analyzing data. The following point as follow:

1.8.1 Research Design

Research designs indicate as a planning and conducting in research. Regarding this, Creswell (2009:3) perceives that "research deign are plans and

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procedures for research, whereas it is span the decision from broad assumption to detail in method in data collection and analysis. Thus, research design consider as plans to attack the problem under investigation.

Basically, there are four kinds of research design that used categories to classifying educational research such as: ex post facto, historical, experimental, and descriptive. Nevertheless, the researcher chooses descriptive for this research. This research take descriptive qualitative approach. In qualitative research, the term data refers to the form of word or picture rather than numbers and statistics. (Donald Ary et al, 2010: 454).

In this research, the researcher take qualitative research non-interactive. It is usually called by analytical research, conduct the project based on the analysis of document. In this case, the document is the Incredibles' movie script selected in 12 scene from the total number 30 scene. Thus, the researcher design the research as the formulated to get information concerning toward the current discussion. In the chapter two, the researcher classifying the sentence type production based on the categories or indicator of each sentence type show in the table form and breakdown the sentence types production sentence by sentence after the following table form. It is the description of the content analysis toward the main point of discussion of the research. Besides, in the chapter three, the researcher design the research by represent sentence structure portrayed in tree diagram based on the each sentence type production found in Brad Bird' the Incredibles, also describe each sentence based on the tree diagram form itself. Thus, the research finding of this point is find out the patterns of PS rule to be concluded in this research.

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1.8.1.1 The Source and Type of Data

In this research, the researcher collects the data in two forms: first, primary data source, and secondary source data. The source and type data present as follow:

1.8.1.1.1 Primary Data Source

The primary data of this research is original document that is movie script under the title "The Incredibles". Regarding this, Donald Ary et al (2010:466) stated that the primary sources are original documents (film, relies, remains, or artifacts). The movie script consists of 30 scene. Nevertheless, the researcher selected 12 scene that from scene 1 to 12. Beside, this research focused in the dialogue of the script. The data on this current research were taken from: (https:pixaranimation.weebly.com/uploads/8/7/3/8763219/the-incredibles.pdf).

1.8.1.1.2 Secondary Data Sources

The secondary data sources are obtained from the subtitle of Incredible' movie script taken from (http://subsmax.com/preview-subtitle/3118058/the-incredibles-1080p). The following sources of analyzing data take from some book that related with this research such as: 1.Rozakis,Laurie; under the title "English Grammar for the Utterly confused", 2. Morley, D.G; under the title "Syntax In Functional Grammar", 3. Marjolijn, V & Sauter, K.; English Sentence Analysis. Besides, the secondary data sources the researchers inevitably need another data sources in order to get deeper analysis related to the field of the research. The data sources that will be used in the analysis are in the form of functional grammar, morphology and syntax that discuss about sentence structure theory.

Then, other references which are relevant to this research. Beside, to decide element or sentence structure that is to draw tree diagram, the researcher adapted the theory from the book under the title: "An Introduction to the English Grammar of English By Elly Van Gelderen , 2010. Whereas, the book is needed to classify the category of the words such as; noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverbs and other.

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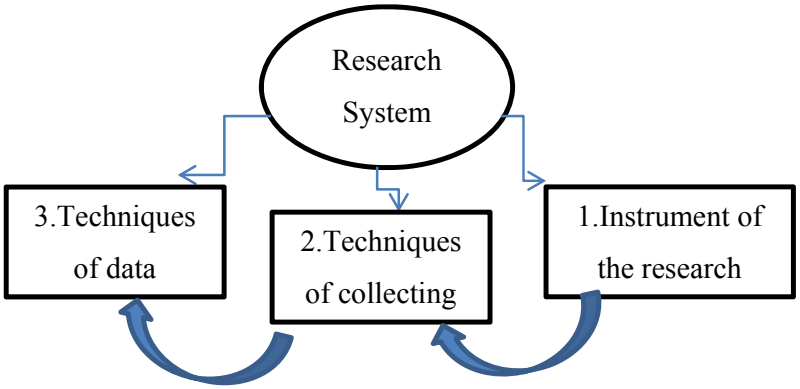
1.8.2 Research System

The research system that conducted by the researcher to make this research systematically. In this research, the researcher presents some outline point to conduct the research that adapted the appropriate theories to design the research systematically. The systematically of research involve; instrument of the research, techniques of collecting data, and techniques of data analysis. The following outline point as follow:



1.8.2.1 Instrument of the Research

The instrument of the research is the researcher herself. As Lodico et al (2006:106) called it self-developed instruments where the instruments are created by the researcher for a specific setting or group of participants in collecting data, it will be conducted by the researcher.

This research takes qualitative research that use text analysis method. It focus on analysis of textual content. As Lokyer (2008) argues that the researcher which focuses on the analysis of textual content will adopt either content analysis (both of qualitative and quantitative approaches), semiotics, phenomenology, or hermeneutics.So, in this section here there are some steps of the research. There are seven steps or stages in research that adapted from Donald Ary et al(2010: 32) that should be done during the research. The stages mentioned below:

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