

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter the writer will explore some related theories. These are closely related to the topic. To make the theoretical review clearer, the researcher will present some definitions of parts of speech and basic sentence structure.

Then, parts of speech will be presented based on how parts of speech serve as part of central core in a sentence. They are Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs, Adjectives and Adverbs.

Next, the researcher will present the sentences based on their functions and types. Sentence functions review a sentence by their functions and classifying a sentence by the number of clauses they contain. There are four sentence functions in English: Declarative, exclamatory, interrogative, and imperative.

Sentence types are divided into three: simple sentence, compound sentence, and complex sentence. These review a sentence by dependent and independent clauses.

In the above parts the researcher quotes some theories and definitions taken from books, journal, and the other related sources.

A. Definition of Parts of speech

A part of speech is a category of words (or, more generally, of lexical items) which have similar grammatical properties. Words that are assigned to the same part of speech generally display similar behavior in terms of syntax – they play similar roles within the grammatical structure of sentences – and sometimes in terms of morphology.³

Based on the definitions above, the parts of speech describe the function of a word, not its meaning. One word can have different functions. The function depends on how a word is used in a sentence. For example: the word *fast* can be an adverb or an adjective. In the sentence *the dog runs fast*, *fast* is an adverb. Whereas, in the sentence *it's a fast dog*, *fast* is an adjective.

Nouns and verbs always become head of the other parts of speech in a sentence. Pronouns usually substitute a noun. The words that always become modifier are articles, adjectives and adverbs. Whereas, the words that have function to connect between a part and the other parts are conjunction and preposition.

When parts of speech are presented, there are differences between traditional and modern grammar. The traditional grammarians include the interjection as one of part of speech. Differentiating with the modern grammarians, they considered the interjection as simply some expression of emotion or feeling. The emotion and the feeling can be surprise, pleasure, or pain expression. Besides that, it is usually placed at the beginning of sentence, and

³ [Wikipedia.org/wiki/parts of speech](http://Wikipedia.org/wiki/parts_of_speech)

does not have grammatical function. Based on the reason, the writer will not explain this part of speech on his study.

B. Definition English Sentence Structure

A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. Sentences always have a subject and a verb.⁴ Moreover, a sentence expresses a relationship, conveys a command, a question, or describes someone or something. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a period, question mark, or exclamation mark.

The basic parts of a sentence are the subject and the verb. The subject is usually a noun. The predicate (or verb) usually follows the subject and identifies an action or a state of being. As stated by Rozakies to be a sentence, a group of words must...⁵

- Have a *subject* (noun or pronoun).
- Have a *predicate* (verb or verb phrase).
- Express a complete thought.

C. The English Parts of Speech

In this part, we will look at these word categories and see how the account is somewhat misleading, as well as inaccurate. With more accurate idea of word categories, we will be equipped with the basics that we need to begin studying sentence structure.

⁴ Howard Sargeant. *Basic English Grammar Book 2 USA*, Saddleback Educational Publishing 2007.P. 5

⁵ Ibid, p. 9

English word categories (parts of speech) cover:

1. Noun

A noun is a word that names a person, place, or thing. Nouns come in these varieties: common nouns, proper nouns, compound nouns, and collective nouns.⁶

- a. Common nouns name any one of a class of person, place, or thing. girl
city food
- b. Proper nouns name a specific person, place, or thing. Proper nouns are always capitalized. Barbara New York City Rice-a-Roni
- c. Compound nouns are two or more nouns that function as a single unit. A compound noun can be two individual words, words joined by a hyphen, or two words combined. Individual words: time capsule
Hyphenated words: great-uncle Combined words: basketball
- d. Collective nouns name groups of people or things. audience family herd
crowd

2. Pronouns

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun.⁷ Also, pronoun usually takes place a group of noun. In brief, in a sentence those pronouns have a function as a substitution of noun, or amounts of noun. It is same with has been said by Rozakies on her book *English Grammar for Utterly Confused* a pronoun is a word used in place of a noun or another pronoun. Pronouns help you to avoid unnecessary repetition in your writing

⁶Rozakies, *English Grammar for Utterly Confused*. New York; The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc 2003. p. 8

⁷Howard Sargeant. *Basic English Grammar Book 2*, Saddleback Educational Publishing 2007. P. 24

and speech. A pronoun gets its meaning from the noun it stands for. The noun is called the antecedent.⁸

Although zero is damp, he is my favorite hero.
Antecedent pronoun

There are some kinds of pronouns. They are personal pronoun, relative pronoun, demonstrative pronoun, reflexive pronoun, reciprocal pronoun, and indefinite pronoun.

a. Personal pronouns

Personal pronoun refers to a specific person, place, object, or thing.

	Singular	Plural
First person	I, me, mine, my	we, us, our, ours
Second person	you, your, yours	you, your, yours
Third person	he, him, his, she, her, hers, it	they, them, their, theirs, its

b. Possessive pronouns

Possessive pronouns show ownership. The possessive pronouns are: mine, your, yours, his, hers, its, ours, their, theirs.

c. Reflexive pronouns

⁸Rozakies, *English Grammar for Utterly Confused*. New York; The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc 2003. p. 9

Reflexive pronouns add information to a sentence by pointing back to a noun or pronoun near the beginning of the sentence. Reflexive pronouns end in -self or -selves.

d. Demonstrative pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns direct attention to a specific person, place, or thing. There are only four demonstrative pronouns: this, that, these, those.

e. Relative pronouns

Relative pronouns begin a subordinate clause. There are five relative pronouns: that, which, who, whom, those.

f. Interrogative pronouns

Ask a question. They are: what, which, who, whom, whose.
Who would like to cook dinner? Which side does the fork go on?

g. Indefinite pronouns

Indefinite pronouns refer to people, places, objects, or things without pointing to a specific one. The most common indefinite pronouns are listed in the chart below.

Singular	Plural	Singular or plural
Another	Both	All
Anyone	Few	Any
Each	Many	More
Everyone	Others	Most
Everybody	Several	None
Everything		Some
Much		
Nobody		
Nothing		

Other		
Someone		
Anybody		
Anything		
Either		
Little		
Neither		
No one		
One		
Somebody		
Something		

3. Verbs

The main word in the predicate is called the verb.⁹ Without a verb, the sentence cannot tell or ask anything about the subject. For instance, if the verb *dropped* is left out of the sentence below, the resulting sentence cannot convey any clear meaning:

The temperature. . . rapidly.

Verb is the most complex part of speech. It has greater function in a sentence structure. Generally, there are kinds of verbs. It can describe action or mental (action verb), or verbs may be only for joining between subject and predicate relationship, they do not show action, they called linking verb. Helping verbs are the verbs that are added to another verb to make the meaning clearer or even to make a new meaning. They are usually combined with main verbs.

The action verbs can be transitive or intransitive verbs. Transitive is the verb that needs an object, and intransitive does not need an object.

Example:

⁹H.Christ, *Grammar and Usage for Better Writing*; Amsco School Publications, I N C 2004. p. 18

Transitive verbs	Intransitive verbs
My mother buys a book	The baby cries
He kicked the ball	The sun rises in the morning

Unlike action verbs, linking verbs are only for conducting the subject and the predicate of a sentence, or they can be used for describing the subject. Linking verbs join the subject and the predicate.¹⁰ Linking verbs do not show action. Instead, they help the words at the end of the sentence name and describe the subject. The following are commonly linking verbs used:

- To be
- Feel
- Grow
- Seem
- Smell
- Remain
- Appear, and so on.

Helping verbs are combined with the other verbs to make the sentence meaning clearer, or to result the new meaning. The combination between verbs and helping verbs are called verb phrase. The helping verbs are commonly used as follows:

- | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|
| - To be | - will | - must |
| - Do | - would | - might |
| - Does | - shall | |
| - Did | - should | |
| - Have | - can | |
| - Has | - could | |
| - Had | - may | |

¹⁰Rozakies, *English Grammar for Utterly Confused*. New York; The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc 2003. p. 14

4. Adjectives

The adjective is a modifier that has the grammatical property of comparison.¹¹ The quotation means adjective is used to modify a noun or pronoun. Rozakies says in her book *The Complete Idiot's Guide to Grammar and Style* adjectives are words that describe nouns and pronouns. They are the color commentators of language, the words that give your writing and speech flavor. Adjectives answer the questions "What kind?", "How much?", "Which one?" and "How many?"

- What kind? red nose, gold ring
- How much? more sugar, little effort

Adjectives are one of the English parts of speech, although historically they were classed together with the nouns. Certain words that were traditionally considered to be adjectives, including *the*, *this*, *my*, etc., are today usually classed separately, as determiners.

Look at the following example:

- Fina buys red book.
- Aisyah has a little rabbit.

The word *red* and *little* are adjectives. They modify each noun as the head of the phrase.

¹¹M. Frank. *Modern English; A practical reference guide*. New Jersey; Prentice Hall International, Inc 1972.

5. Adverbs

Adverbs is to describe of how the verb to be acted. Anne Seaton says in her book *Basic English Grammar*.¹²

Adverbs (quickly, here, now, always, very, obviously) can be considered as added intensifiers or even "decoration" to the required basic sentence elements, supplementing them with important pieces of information. Adverbs also appear in multi-word phrases and can also be expanded into adverbial clauses which function similarly. It tells you about an action, or the way something is done. Generally, those are added to indicate such meaning the action of the verb as time and place. They consist of adverb of frequent such as *Often, seldom, never*, adverb of manner, such as *rapidly, quickly*, adverb of place such as *here, there, outside*, and adverb of time such as *tonight, this morning*.

D. The English Sentence

Based on the previous discussion, a sentence must consist of subject and predicate in order to express a complete thought. The subject is commonly taken from noun or pronoun that tells what is the subject about. The predicate includes a verb that expresses what is having done by the subject. "*Sentence is a group of words with two main parts: Subject and a Predicate area. Together the subject and predicate express a complete thought*".

¹²A. Seaton. *Basic English Grammar Book 1 USA*; Saddleback Educational Publishing 2007. P. 127

Sentence Functions

Sentence is divided into the four based on their functions:

a. Declarative

This sentence is used to make a statement or state an idea.

Example: My friend likes playing football.

b. Interrogative

This sentence asks a question. Generally, this is ended by question mark.

Example: Does my friend like playing football?

c. Exclamatory

This sentence is used to make a very strong statement. It shows a strong feeling such as surprise or anger. Generally, this is ended by exclamation mark.

Example: How beautiful you are!

d. Imperative

This sentence is to giving an order or command, and so ended with exclamation mark. Generally, Imperative does not use a subject because it has been clear.

Example: Open the door, please!

Close the window, please!

E. Sentence Types

This classification is based on the number and kind of clauses. There are two kind of clauses, independent and dependent clause. The independent clause is a clause that may stand alone as a sentence. The dependent clause is a clause that depends on an independent clause.

1. Simple Sentence

A simple sentence consists of the single independent clause. It is composed of two main parts. They are subject and predicate. It may have compound subject or compound predicate. But it has no subordinate clause.

"A simple sentence has one independent clause. That means it has one subject and one verb—although either or both can be compound. In addition, a simple sentence can have adjectives and adverbs. What a simple sentence can't have is another independent clause or any subordinate clauses".¹³

Depends on the type of predicate, simple sentence have seven basic structures as follow:

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 1) SV | ————→ Ben plays |
| 2) SVO | ————→ Ben plays football |
| 3) SVC | ————→ Ben is smart |
| 4) SVA | ————→ Ben is here |
| 5) SVOC | ————→ Ben considers Joshua kind |
| 6) SVOA | ————→ Ben plays football at the field. |

¹³Rozakies, *English Grammar for Utterly Confused*. New York; The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc 2003. p. 168

7) SVOO —————> Ben gives Joshua a present

2. Compound Sentence

A compound sentence contains two clauses joined by a conjunction.¹⁴

Compound sentence can consist of two or more independent clause. There are seven coordinating conjunctions to connect one or more simple sentences; and, but, so, or, for, nor, and yet. Here the formulas:

Independent clause	coma	and	Independent clause
		but	
		so	
		or	
		for	
		nor	
		yet	

Example: 1. You have to works hard, and you will marry soon.

2. I want to spend my holiday in Europe, but I don't have enough money.

3. Complex Sentence

Complex sentence consists of one independent clause (main clause) and one or more dependent clause (subordinate clause). They are joined by subordinate conjunctions. Those are when, because, although, etc. A complex sentence contains one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. The independent clause is called the "main clause."¹⁵

These sentences use subordinating conjunctions to link ideas.

¹⁴ Howard Sargeant. *Basic English Grammar Book2 USA*, Saddleback Educational Publishing 2007. P. 124

¹⁵ Rozakies, *English Grammar for Utterly Confused*. New York; The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc 2003. p. 169

Example:

I didn't attend the English class	because it was rain
Independent clause	Dependent clause

Independent clause can be put in front of the sentence as the example above, or it can be put after dependent as the following example:

because it was rain	I didn't attend the English class
Dependent clause	Independent clause