

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the study

Before deciding to buy a novel, a reader usually sees a reviews by some critics about the contents of the novel. Based on the reviews, the reader can be probably attracted to buy the novel or not. Review of the novel is called *blurb*. According to Oxford Dictionary, Blurb is a short description of a book, a new product, etc, written by the person who has produced it, that is intended to attract the readers attention and make they want to buy. But in this case, the blurb that the writer analyze is written by critics.

A blurb is composed of a sentence either short or long. The writer possibly can find the four types of sentences in blurb such as simple, compound, complex and compound-complex sentences. A simple sentence contains one independent clause; a compound sentence contains two or more independent clause conjoined by a coordinating conjunction; a complex sentence contains two or more clauses at least one which subordinate and compound-complex sentence consists two or more independent clauses connected by a coordinating conjunction and one or more dependent clauses. However, the writer will discover a few words that are hidden from a sentence. The writer tries to find hidden words in a sentence which are found in blurb by genereating deep structure using phrase structure rules and transformation. By generating deep structure the writer will find out where the hidden words are located, whether in the Noun Phrase (NP) or Verb Phrase (VP)

Transformational generative approach is one of the approaches to analyze syntactic structure that contributes to understand how certain elements are used to build up sentence. Transformational Generative Grammar is a grammar which is concerned with the processes by which basic sentences are changed to fit into larger sentence. While, the processes of analysis on Transformational Generative Grammar (TGG) use Phrase Structure Rules as a rule to generate the sentences that are represented by tree diagram, and Transformational Rule as a rule to change one structure into another. According to Chomsky (1962) a deep structure of a sentence becomes a surface structure and it changes one structure into another by moving, deleting, inserting, and replacing item as known as transformation. Whereas, Jacob and Rosenbaum (1967:18) said that deep structure is conveying the meaning of the sentence, and surface structure is the form of the sentence. According to Broderick (1834:16) sentences have overt (surface) structure, which the user of language knows and which is manifested in their sound or spelling; sentences also have a covert (deep) structure, likewise known to the user, but not necessarily manifested in their sound or spelling.

The writer uses blurbs as data because they likely contain hidden words or phraese. The writer tries to find the hidden words by observing the parts of a sentence in a complete way. To find the hidden words, the writer uses phrase structure rules and transformation to generate deep structure into surface structure.

## **1.2 Identification of the problem**

By applying TGG to analyze complex sentence, the writer intends:

- 1) To find out the deep structure of the hidden parts of sentence of the blurbs
- 2) To find out the transformational process of the hidden parts of sentence of the blurbs

## **1.3 Objective of the study**

The objectives of this research are to reveal the processes of transformation and to determine the deep structures of the hidden parts of sentences of the blurbs.

## **1.4 The limitation of the study**

In this writing, the writer limits the studies to the parts that hidden in blurb sentences and generates the deep structure into surface structure by using transformational process.

## **1.5 Methods of the study**

This study uses syntactical analysis approach particularly Transformation Generative Grammar. In this stage, the writer does library research to find out the theory and other sources related to this subject.

### **1.5.1 Collecting Data**

The data are taken from “*Blurb*” which was in five different popular novels, entitled: *Artemis Fowl-The Eternity Code*, *The Hunger Games*, *Eclipse*, *The God of Small Thing* and *The Confession of Shopaholic*. Techniques in collecting data, firstly the writer reads the blurb then takes the note. The writer collects all the sentences in blurb and analyzes by using Transformational Generative Grammar to find out the sentence that has the hidden parts. The method that the writer uses in collecting data is observation.

### **1.5.2 Analyzing data**

The writer analyze blurb sentences from five different popular novels. After collecting the hidden parts of sentences, the writer analyze the deep structure and the transformational process of those sentences by using the theory of *English Transformational Grammar* by Huddleston (1976). As an additional source, the writer also used Jacobs and Rosenbaum (1967).

The analysis will be started by drawing the Phrase Structure Rules (PS Rules). By analyzing the Phrase Structure Rules, the writer will find the deep structures of the hidden parts of sentences. After that by using transformational rules, the writer tries to transform the deep structure into surface structure. Based on those steps, the writer will find the deep structure of the sentences and also the transformational processes in hidden parts of blurb sentences.

### **1.5.3 Presenting result of the analysis**

According to Sudaryanto (1993), there are two methods used in presenting the result of analysis-formal and informal method. *Formal method* uses symbol