

THE SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF DECLARATIVE SENTENCES IN BBC NEWS ARTICLES AND ITS APPLICATION IN TEACHING GRAMMAR FOR THE TWELFTH GRADE OF VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

Sari Saraswati¹, Andrian Nuriza Johan²
saraswatisari95@gmail.com¹, andrianjohan41@gmail.com²

Universitas Muhammadiyah Purworejo, Jln. K.H.A. Dahlan Purworejo 54111, Purworejo,
Indonesia

Diterima : 30 Juli 2020, Direvisi: 25 Agustus 2020, Disetujui: 30 September 2020

Abstract. This research is concerned with the sentence structure of declarative sentences found in *BBC News* articles. The aims of this research are to identify the syntactic structure of declarative sentences in the articles of technology of *BBC News* and to describe the application of declarative sentences in the articles of technology in teaching grammar for the twelfth grade of vocational high school. This research belongs to descriptive qualitative research because the data of this research is collected by classifying the declarative sentences found in the technology articles and the researcher as the key instrument. In collecting the data, the researcher chose, read, selected the technology articles, and arranged the data of declarative sentences from those articles. In analysing the data, the researcher identified, classified, counted, discussed the finding, applied the research finding in teaching grammar, and drew conclusion and suggestion. The result of this research shows that there are 103 declarative sentences found in technology articles of *BBC News* published in January 2020. Based on the types of declarative sentences, there are four types found. There are 57 simple sentences (55.34%), 5 compound sentences (4.85%), 36 complex sentences (34.96%), and 5 compound-complex sentences (4.85%). This research can be applied in teaching grammar for the twelfth grade of vocational high school.

Keywords: *Syntactical Analysis, Declarative Sentences, BBC News, teaching grammar.*

INTRODUCTION

Grammar as one of English components contains rules of arrangement of sentences. To produce an appropriate sentence, the language learners have to learn the grammar of the language. From grammar, we can know about the structure of words in sentences.

Students who learn a foreign language encounter a number of problems, especially with English grammar of the language which is complicated and sometimes confusing. When students learn English, they try to avoid grammar because it is confusing and difficult to understand. For some students who have lack of knowledge in grammar, of course they will get confused. That is why to make them not confused anymore, they have to master grammar. by mastering it, they will understand the rules and how the sentences are constructed.

Sentences are used in all languages both orally and writtenly. Sentence is a unit language of one or more group of words that are meaningfully and express a complete language consisting of subject and verb. A sentence can be classified based on its structure and its function. Based on its structure, sentences are divided into four: simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound complex sentence. Whereas based on its function, are divided into: declarative sentence, question or interrogative sentence, imperative sentence, and exclamation sentence.

A declarative sentence simply declares a statement or an opinion. It can be positive or negative form, and in any tense. It uses all the time. It is the most common of all sentence type. It can be found both in spoken and written. Written material is a source of sentence formation in which declarative sentence is easy to find. Declarative sentences are also found in many writings, for example; science, technology, entertainment, health and business. Those writing can be found in online newspaper.

Online newspapers especially daily newspapers, give contribution for people. People can get information about local or international events everyday because the news and information are up to date and accurate. There are a lot of daily newspapers published in Indonesia and the one of the daily English newspaper is *BBC News*. It provides various articles on their web, as the example: science, technology, entertainment, health and business, etc.

The researcher chooses the articles of technology in *BBC News* to be analyzed because of the following reason. Firstly, the researcher finds there are many kinds of declarative sentences. Secondly, the writing is interesting as a media to teaching English for automotive students. Thirdly, the researcher wants to use those article as the media in teaching grammar so the students can get more information and knowledge with many sources.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in conducting a research about declarative sentences. The researcher would like to write the thesis entitled “*The Syntactic Analysis of Declarative Sentences on The BBC News Articles and Its Application in Teaching Grammar for the Twelfth Grade of Vocational High School*”.

Syntax is linguistic study about structure language that can make word become phrase, clause, and sentence. One important aspect of English syntax involves the balance in the overall approach between facts and theory. The important goal of English syntax is to help students enhance the students understanding of the structure of English in a systematic and scientific way.

According to Aart¹, declarative sentences are the most straightforward sentence type. Meanwhile, Baker² states that declarative sentences are used to make statement of various kinds . He points out statements are used when we give information, express an opinion and so on. In addition, Murar³ declarative sentence normally end in a period or full stop and are uttered in a falling tone ∨. A declarative sentence express some statement in the affirmative or negative form.

A tree diagram shows the hierarchical structure of the sentence (Bornstein⁴). It is supported in Yule⁵, one of the most common ways to create a visual representation of syntax structure is through tree diagram. She uses the symbol (Art = article, N = noun, NP = noun phrase) to label parts of the tree to capture the hierarchical organization of those parts in underlying structure of phrase and sentences.

Art¹ states that a word class means a group of words the member of which can be shown to behave syntactically in the same way. Furthermore, Fabb⁶ states that other names for word class are “category” or “part of speech”.

According to Spancer⁷, the types of word class as follows:

1) Noun

A noun can be the name for something that can be touched (*computer, cat, cake*), but sometimes a noun can be the name for something we cannot touch (*bravely, mile, joy*). Nouns are words refer to people (*boy*), objects (*backpack*), creatures (*dog*), phenomena (*earthquake*) and abstract ideas (*love*) as if they were all ‘things’(Yule⁵).

2) Verb

Verb is very important part of a sentence. The function of a verb as predicate of a sentence. Verb is very important part of a sentence. Without it, there will not be a sentence, just a bunch of words. According to Yule⁵ states that verb are words refer to several kinds of actions (*go* and *talk*) and states (*be* and *have*) including people and things in events (*Ann is sick and she need to go to hospital*).

3) Adverb

Yule⁵ states that adverbs are words used, usually with verbs, to give more information about actions, states, and events (*slowly* and *yesterday*). Several adverbs are also used with adjectives to modify information about things such as *really* and *very*. For example: *She had a really difficult assignment last week* and *you can very easily use the simple sentence*.

4) Adjective

Adjectives are words that describe or modify other words and make speaking and writing more specific. According to Yule⁵, adjectives are words used characteristically with nouns to give more information about the things refer to. The example of adjective such as: *happy people*, *large objects*, and *a strange experience*.

5) Preposition

Preposition is a word that uses to represent the connection between nouns to another word. Prepositions are usually short words, and they are normally placed in front of nouns. According to Yule⁵ prepositions means word such as: *at*, *in*, *on*, *near*, *with*, or *without* used with nouns in phrases giving information about time (*at five o'clock*), place (*on the table*) and other relations (*with a knife*) including actions and things.

6) Conjunction

Conjunctions are words that link, connect or join two words, phrases, clauses and sentences together (Unabi⁸). It means that conjunction are important elements for creating coherent text and it would be difficult without conjunctions, to make sense of ideas, since these conjunctions join two clauses to be a complete sentence and have meaning self. There are the types of conjunction:

a) Coordination conjunction

Coordination conjunction is used to join together clauses of equal rank. This conjunction is normally preceded by a comma. The most common coordinating conjunctions are *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so*.

b) Subordinate Conjunction

A subordinate conjunction can signal a cause and effect relationship, a contrast, or some kind of relation between the clauses. Common subordinate conjunctions are because, since, as, although, though, while, and whereas. Sometimes an adverb can function as a conjunction, such as *until, after, or before*.

c) Correlative Conjunction

Correlative conjunctions are pairs of conjunction that work together. English correlative conjunctions are either/or, neither/nor, not only/ but also, and both/and.

7) Determiner

Many languages, including English, can definite from indefinite nouns by using a separate functional element this called article. Tallerman⁹ states that articles are members of a larger class of functional words known as determiner. Determiner included articles (*the, a, an*), demonstratives (*this, that*), possessive determiners (*my, their*), quantifier (*many, few*), numerals, distributive (*each, any*) that occurs together with noun and serves to express the reference that noun in the context.

8) Auxiliary

Auxiliary is a verb that determiner the tense or aspect of another verb in a verb phrase, e.g. is, am, and are. Tallerman⁹ defines that if there is an auxiliary, it always co-occur with a main verb, such as *leave* in *We **should** leave*

METHOD

According to Creswell¹⁰, research design is plan and the procedure for research that span the decisions from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection and analysis. The method used in this research is non-statistics method that is descriptive qualitative data analysis. It means systematically describes the form of written. The contents of the analysis are as follows:

A) Technique of Collecting Data

- 1) Choosing the articles of technology from *BBC News* online newspaper published on January 1st, 2020 – January 31st, 2020.
- 2) Reading the articles.
- 3) Selecting some articles that contain declarative sentences which are connected with automotive program.
- 4) Arranging the data of declarative sentences from those articles.

B) Technique of analyzing Data

- 1) Identifying the data.
- 2) Classifying the data.
- 3) Counting the data.
- 4) Discussing the finding.
- 5) Applying the research finding in teaching grammar.
- 6) Drawing conclusion and suggestion.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In the research finding and discussion, the researcher identified the syntactic structure of declarative sentences in *BBC News* articles and its application in teaching grammar for the twelfth grade of vocational high school. Therefore, the researcher will describe the research findings, the detail explanation is as follows:

1. The Syntactic Analysis of Declarative Sentences in *BBC News*

Declarative sentences is divided into four. There are simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence.

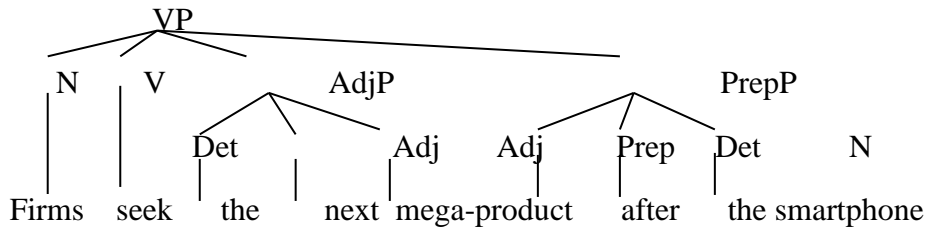
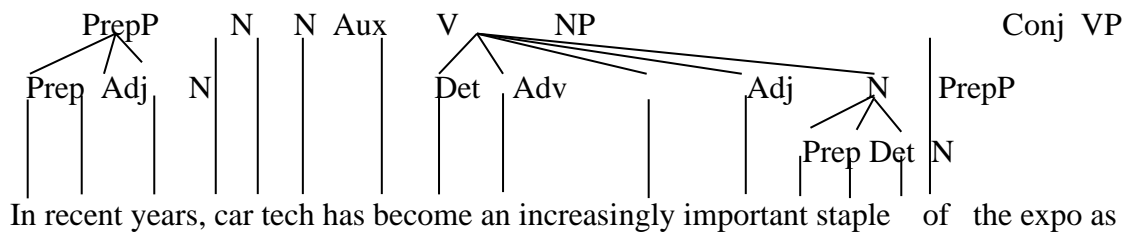
a. Simple sentences

The structure of the sentence

In recent years, car tech has become an increasingly important staple of the expo as firms seek the next mega-product after the smartphone. (A1, S1)

Code (A1, S1) means that the simple simple sentence is located in the first sentence (S1) of the first article (A1).

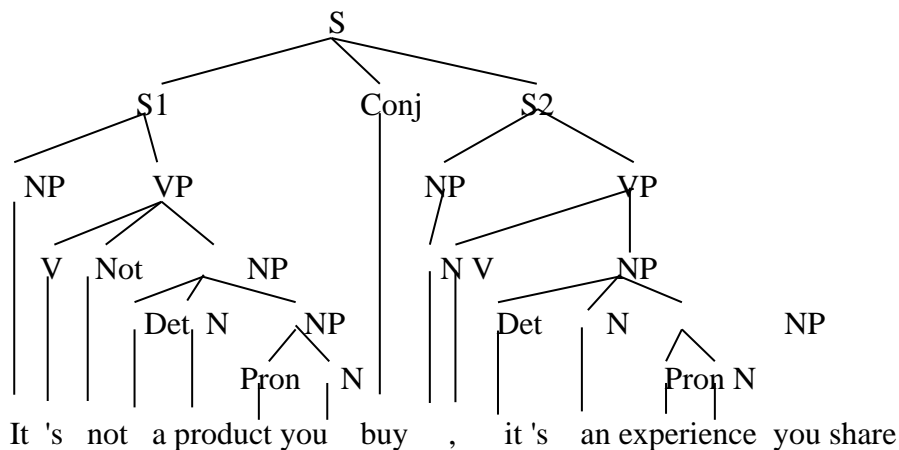




Its sentence pattern is $S \rightarrow VP + NP$.

b. Compound Sentence

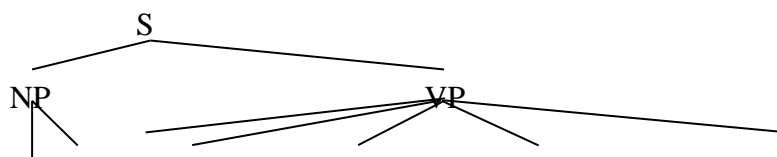
"It's not a product you buy, it's an experience you share." (A2, S4)

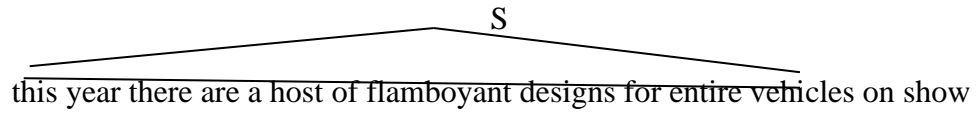
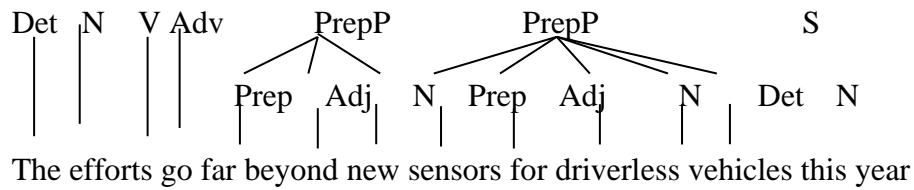


The compound sentence above consists of two independent clauses joined by conjunction “,”. A semicolon should be used, but, in those sentence, a comma is used to combine two independent clauses.

c. Complex Sentence

The efforts go far beyond new sensors for driverless vehicles - this year there are a host of flamboyant designs for entire vehicles on show. (A1, S4)

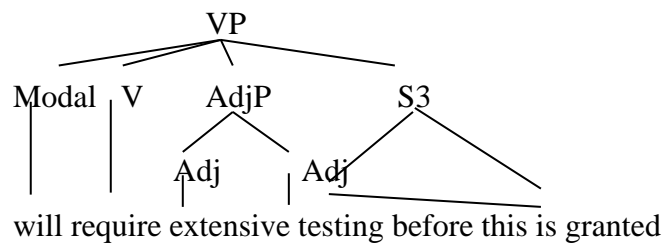
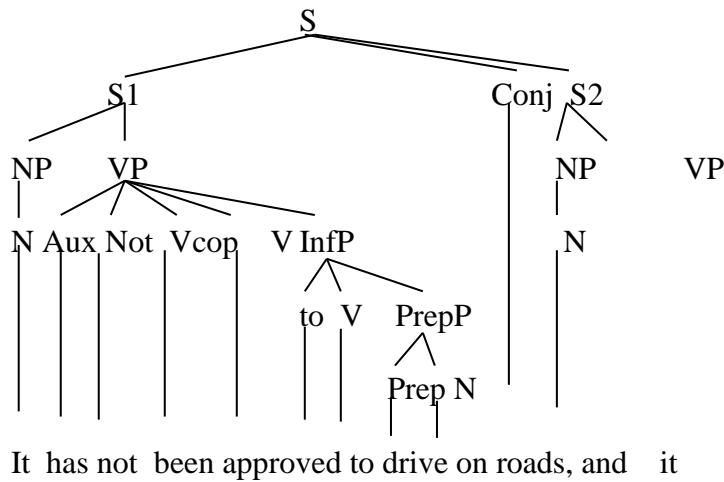




On the sentence above, the sentence consists of one independent clause ‘*The efforts go far beyond new sensors for driverless vehicles - this year*’ and one dependent clause ‘*there are a host of flamboyant designs for entire vehicles on show*’.

d. Compound-Complex Sentence

It has not been approved to drive on roads, and it will require extensive testing before this is granted. (A2, S11)



On the sentence above, the sentence consists of two independent clause which are ‘*It has not been approved to drive on roads*’ and ‘*And it will require extensive testing*’ and one dependent clause which is ‘*Before this is granted*’.

2. The Application of Declarative Sentences in *BBC News* in Teaching Grammar at The Twelfth Grade of Vocational High School

Based on finding described on the previous subchapter, the researcher would like to propose the result of the structure of declarative sentences to be applied in teaching grammar.

The application of this study will focus on the materials of news item for twelfth grade of vocational high school. The study will explain about the structure of simple sentence. Simple sentence include in English syllabus of the twelfth grade of vocational high school point 3.4, the researcher believe that it can be applied to help the students improving their grammar skill.

The teacher can use the articles of technology in *BBC News* as the media in teaching and learning process. It can help the students to improve their interest in learning grammar. The researcher makes the lesson plan of news item using the articles of technology in *BBC News*.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the research findings and the discussion in chapter IV, the researcher draws two conclusions which will be elaborated as follows:

1. Based on the analysis in the previous chapter, the researcher analyzes the types of declarative sentences found in the articles of technology in *BBC News* published on January 1st, 2020 – January 31st, 2020. There are 103 declarative sentences in the articles of technology in *BBC News*. Based on the types of declarative sentences, there are four types found. There are 57 simple sentences (55.34%), 5 compound sentences (4.85%), 36 complex sentences (34.96%), and 5 compound-complex sentences (4.85%).
2. The syntactic analysis of declarative sentences found in the articles of technology in *BBC News* published in January 2020 can be applied in teaching grammar especially for twelfth grade students of vocational high school.

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