CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter reviews the introduction of research. It begins with background of the research, statement of problem, research objective, research significance, conceptual framework, research problem, and the result of previous studies.

1.1   Background of the Research

Movie is a type of visual communication which uses moving pictures and sound to tell stories or teach people something. Movie is a film which is produced quickly and cheaply and is often consider to have little artistic value (Collins, 2019). People in every part of the world watch movies as a type of entertainment, a way to have fun. For some people, fun movies can mean movies that make them laugh, while for others it can mean movies that make them cry, or feel afraid. the genre of the movie are romance, comedy, science fiction, action, horor and history. The example of the history movie is *The Duchess* movie. *The Duchess* movie is the movie that was taken from the hitory of British.

The way for understanding *The Duchess* movie namely by listening and reading to the conversation carried out by the actors or written in the script of the movie because movie can not be separated from conversations. According to Merriam Webster (2019) "Conversation is: a careful preservation and protection of something, the preservation of a physical quantity during transformations or reactions". Talking about reactions of course this done by the actors who are certainly using good sentences and correct.

One area of science that deals with sentences is syntax. As stated in O'Grady, Dobrovolsky, and Katamba (1996: 732) that syntax is the system of rules and categories that underlines sentence formation in human language. Further, Radford (1997: 1) adds that syntax focuses on how words are put together to form phrases and sentence. While in accordance with the origin of the Greek word syntax, namely sun (with) and the word tattein (place). So etymologically syntactic means putting together words into groups of words or

sentences (Chaer, 2007: 206). According to Verhaar (2001: 161) syntax is grammar that discusses the relationship between words in speech.

In the discussion of syntax that is talking about the syntactic structure, syntactic units in the form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences and discourse as well as others relating to syntax. Talking about sentences, in English sentence is very much determined by the type of verb. Therefore, dynamic sentences and statistics are found. From these dynamic sentences, there are two types of sentences based on the presence or absence of objects, namely: Transitive and Intransitive. Transitive sentence is a sentence whose predicate is a transitive verb, that is a verb which is usually followed by an object if the verb is monotransitive, and followed by two objects if the verb is a bitransitive verb (Chaer, 2014: 249). While intransitive is a sentence that has no object. Based on the number of objects, there are three types of transitive sentences, namely: mono-transitive, di-transitive, and complex-transitive.

Quirk (1985) classified verb into; Transitive, including: monotransitive, ditransitive, complex-transitive, and intransitive. Ditransitive sentence has two objects there are direct object and indirect object (Carter and McCarthy, 2006: 508) in di-transitive sentence between the two objects can be separated, so di-transitive sentence can be a passive sentence. While the complex-transitive sentence is a sentence that has an object, but the object has complement. Which is between the object and its complement cannot be separated.

Miller (2002: 76) says that a grammatical unit is built up from smaller units. The smaller units (phrases and clauses) are linked to each other by various head-modifier relations. In traditional concept, heads controlling modifiers. Sentence themselves cannot be described as occurring in any particular slot in a piece of text. This definition implies that the sentence has a certain sort of unity, being grammaticaly complete, and has a degree of semantic dependence which enables it to stand on its own independent of context.

Talking about language, we cannot be separated it with sentence. When we use language both written and spoken, we must use sentence. Sentence is a group of words that express a statement or expression. A sentence is a group of words which usually a gramatically complete statement tied together and

conveys an idea, event or description. As said before sentence can be used as expression. It is an expression in natural language, and it is often defined to indicate a grammatical unit consisting of one or more words that generally bear miniimal syntactic relation to the words that precede or follow it. A sentence can include words grouped meaningfully to express a statement, question, exclamation, request or command. There are four different sentences types according to the number of clauses they contain: simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex.

In theoritical linguistics theory, generative grammar refers to a particular approach to the study of syntax. In linguistics, syntax (from Ancient Greek syn "together", and taxis " arrangement") is the study of the principles and rules for constructing sentences in natural language. Syntax has to do with how words are put together to build phrases, with how phrases are put together to build clauses or bigger phrases, and with how clauses are put together to bulid sentences a generative grammar of a language attempts to give a set of rules that will correctly predict which combinations of words will form grammatical sentences.

Generative grammars can be described and compared with the aid of the Chomsky hierarchy proposed by Noam Chomsky in the 1950s (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/generative grammar). In the framework of transformational-generative grammar, the structure of a sentence is represented by phrase structure trees, otherwise known as phrase markers or tree diagram. Tree diagram provides information about the sentences they represent by showing the hierarchical relations between their component parts.

The network of relation between the words of a sentence is called structure. Farlex (http://www.Thefreedictionary.com.) defined that sentence structure is the grammatical arragement of words. The concept of sentence structure is fundamental to the study of syntax while the sentence is the fundamental unit of syntax. The concept of stucture is essential in distinguishing between the strings of words that are well-formed expression in the language and those are not. Specifying the function of constituent is an important part of structural

analysis. It represents the structural relationship between words in a sentence. It determines the categories of those constituents, and determing their functions.

In a sentence, there are divisible parts called constituents. The constituents are arranged in a specifiable way. Each constituent has a certain specifiable function in the stucture of sentence as a whole.

Sentence stucture in Syntax can be portrayed in two ways. The first way to potray sentence structure is constituent structure. The second way to portray sentence structure is Tree diagram. Burton (1986: 8) states that people can use diagrams to show how things can be analyzed into their constituent parts. Furthermore, Burton (1986: 14) also says that tree diagram is also called phrase marker. Since tree diagram is intended to represent structure by marking which sequences of words in a sentence are constituent phrases.

The analysis and deconstruction of a sentence is a vital skill in understanding language. Sentence analysis is not always easy but it is an essential tool in understanding how language works. Sentence analysis is often referred to as "Grammar" but the latter is a sometimes imprecisely used word for "a systematic account of the rules governing language". Analysis of a particular sentence will demonstrate that we have some understanding of the meaning of grammar, of what a rule is, of what is accepted usage and how to interpret meaning and its significance. Diagramming sentences provides a way of picturing the structure of a sentence. By placing the various parts of a sentence in relation to the basic subject-verb relationship, we can see how the parts fit together and how the meaning of a sentence branches out, just as the branches of a plant ramify from the stem in space and time.

1.2 Statements of Problem

There are various transitive sentences in the duchess movie script such as mono transitive, ditransitive, and complex transitive. Based on the background of the problem above, the focus of the research is on complex transitive and ditransitive sentences in the duchess movie script through the questions as follows:.

1. What differences are there between ditransitive and complex transitive verbs in The Duchess movie script?

2. How to distinguish ditransitive and complex transitive verbs in The Duchess movie script?

1.3 Research Objective

The aims of this research based on the statements of problem are:

1. To identify about the differences between ditransitive and complex transitive verbs in the script of the duchess movie.

2. To analyze the way to distinguish ditransitive and complex transitive verbs in the script of the duchess movie.

1.4 Research Significance

The researcher hope that this research can give the significances benefits for the writer and the reader generally. Significances study divided into two parts will be discussed below.

1. Theoretical Significances

   The result of this study are theoretically will be significant to provide some informations about the differences between ditransitive and complex transitive verbs for those who are interested in the same research.

2. Practical Significances

   The finding of this study will redound to the benefit of the references for the next researcher to conduct similiar research about ditranstive and complex transitive especially in the differences both of them.

1.5 Conceptual framework

In this research, the writer identify the script of the duchess movie to find di-transitive and complex transitive verb in the script of the duchess movie. According to *Pedoman Penulisan Skripsi, Tesis & Desertasi*, the conceptual framework is a step of aiming the though way according to logical construct or relevant frame of concept. It is not a background or literary review as pointed in Chapter II. In short, it is a basic step of aiming the mind concept according to construct logic or relevant frame of thinking to answer the problem factors. (UIN Sunan Gunung Djati, 2018)

Based on the explanation above, the writer would explain the basic explanation to analyze and answer the problem that submitted.

The content of the duchess movie talks about the revolution of British, gender, goverment, social class and power of the duke and the duchess. An example conversations which use ditransitive and complex transitive verb in the duchess movie.

The way for understanding ditransitive and complex transitive verb use in the conversation which is conducted by the actors of the the duchess movie that have been written in the script by using syntax analysis.

Syntax is a more detailed science in discussing the origin of a sentence. According to Harimurti Kridalaksana syntax is "(1) arrangement and realtionship between words with words, or with larger units, or between the larger units in language, (2) sub-systems of language that cover it (often considered part of grammar; other parts are morphology), (3) the branches of linguitics who study this" (2001: 199). Syntax is the linguistic branch of the ins and outs of phrases, clauses and sentences. Syntax is the part or branch of linguistics that discusses the intricacies of discourse, sentences, clauses, and phrases different from morphology that discusses the intricacies of words and morphemes (Ramlan, 1987: 21).

One of which is discussed in the syntax is type of sentence. As explained above that the sentence in English is very determined by the type of verb which is to be dynamic and static sentence. Static is permanent and dynamic is change. According to Merriam Webster (2019) "Dynamic is marked by usually continuous and productive activity or change and energetic, forceful". From these dynamic sentences, there are two types of sentences based on the presence or absence of objects, namely: Transitive and Intransitive.

The verb in ditransitive complementation requires complementation by an direct object and indirect object. Quirk et al. (1985) use the symbol O for both an indirect object and a direct object. Carter and McCarthy (2006), on the other hand, use the symbol IO for an indirect object and the symbol DO for a direct object. According to Carter and McCarthy (2006:517) "ditransitive complementation refers to combinations of direct and indirect objects, and direct objects and oblique c omplements. Some verbs are followed by an indirect and direct object".

Complex transitive is a verb that have one object but the object has complement. Carter and McCarthy (2006:523) state that "complex transitive complementation occurs when a direct object is followed by an object complement or a locative complement". At first glance it is quite confusing how to distinguish between ditransitive and complex transitive especially if in complex transitive verb the object complement use Noun Phrase (NP).

How to distinguish between ditransitive and complex transitive verb in the script of *The Duchess* movie can be seen from whether or not the sentence can be passive, if it can be passive is called di-transitive sentence and if it cannot then called complex sentence. Carter and McCarthy (2006:526) also claim that "some verbs, especially verbs of placement and direction, take a direct object and a prepositional phrase locating the object in terms of time or place (locative complement)". Its mean between object and object complement cannot be separated, so complex transitive cannot be passive sentence.

The writer will analyze ditransitive and complex transitive verb in the script of the duchess movie with the following way.

1.	I may have give <u>you</u> <u>a little too much education</u>. (ditrans) IO DO
2.	You have given <u>him</u> <u>a son</u>. (Complex) O oC

Tabel 1 ditransitive and complex transitive verbs

Both in sentence (1) and (2), if the phrase *a little too much education* and *a son* is discarded, the two sentences are not acceptable. But if in sentence (1), phrase *you* is discarded, the sentence is still acceptable: *I may have given you a little too much education*. Its mean *a little too much education* is direct object (DO) and *you* is indirect object (IO). Thus sentence (1) has two objects and is called ditransitive sentence.

Different from sentence (2), if the phrase *him* or phrase *a son* is discarded, then the sentence is still not acceptable. Thus, in that sentence the phrase *him* is an object (O) and phrase *a son* is object complement (oC). This sentence is called complex-transitive sentence.

In distinguishing ditransitive and complex transitive verb there are certainly differences for both. These distinctions are Noun Phrase (NP), Adjective Phrase (AP), Adverb Phrase (Adv.P), Prepotional Phrase (PP), Noun Clause (NC), Adverb Clause (Adv.C), and Gerund (G). According to Quirk et al. (1985:1208) "ditransitive complementation in its basic form involves two object noun phrases: an indirect object, which is normally animate and positioned first, and a direct object, which is normally concrete". Complex transitive complementation presented by Carter and McCarthy (2006), it may be concluded that the clause element following the direct object in the SVOC pattern is termed basically identically by both linguists. The only distinction is that in the analysis of clause patterns in this type of complementation Quirk et al. (1985) use the term adjectival complement for the subject complement expressed by an adjective phrase and the term nominal complement for the subject complement expressed by a noun phrase. On the other hand, Carter and McCarthy (2006) use the term adjective phrase as object complement or the term noun phrase as object complement when describing grammatical realisation of an object complement. It should be noted that terminology in the SVOA pattern is not used in the same manner by these linguists. The clause element that follows a direct object in the SVOA pattern is termed obligatory adverbial or an object-related adjunct by Quirk et al. (1985), on the other hand, the same clause element *is termed locative complement by Carter and McCarthy (2006).*

This research use the script of the duchess movie which the genre is british historical drama biography. The movie talks about Georgiana Spencer became Duchess of Devonshire on her marriage to the Duke in 1774, at the height of the Georgian period, a period of fashion, decadence, and political change. Spirited and adored by the public at large she quickly found her marriage to be a disappointment, defined by her duty to produce a male heir and the Duke's philandering and callous indifference to her. She befriends Lady Bess but finds she is once again betrayed by her husband who wields his power with the three eventually living uncomfortably together. Against this background, and with the pressures and constant public scrutiny, Georgiana falls passionately in love with

Charles Grey, a rising young Whig politician. However, despite his ongoing liaison with Lady Bess, the Duke refuses to allow her to continue the affair and threatens to take her children from her.

1.6 Research Problem

The duchess movie's script has many things to be analyzed. This movie based on novel entitled Georgiana Duchess of Devonshire presents the true story of Georgiana Cavendish and won an Oscar. The analysis is going from some problems which have been questied in the statement of problem. In this part, the writer tries to explain some problem from the quotations to some statements. The writer would focus on What differences are there between ditransitive and complex transitive verb in The Duchess movie script? and How do distinguish ditransitive and complex transitive verb in The Duchess movie script?. In this case the writer devide them into own explanation because they have own analysis.

1.7 The Result of Previous Studies

The writer reviews the previous studies. There are two prevoius studies. The first thesis entitled *Syntactic Structure Of Ditransitive Verbs Found In The Sentences Used In Eugene O'neill's One-Act Play: A Wife For A Life* is written by Riana Lie (2017). That thesis focuses on the analysis of ditransitive verbs in the sentences found in the Eugene O'Neill's One Act Play. The second thesis written by Siti Khodijah (2015) entitled *An Analysis Of Complex Sentences Translation In Novel Of Mirror Image From English Into Indonesian*. The purpose of Siti Khodijah's thesis is to identify of the translation of complex sentences in the novel Mirror Image by Danielle Steel.

Although the previous research has similiar topic about ditransitive and complex but they did not analysis about di-transitive and complex as sentence with detail and also compare it in order to make the readers understand well. The object of the writer take is different from them.

Based on phenomena above, writer is interested to analyze the way to know the differences between di-transitive and complex transitive verb and the units which be differ of its. The own research entitled *Ditransitive And Complex Verb In The Duchess Movie Script*