CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Language is a system of sign that expresses ideas (Seasure, 1974:16).

1.1 Background of Analysis

God has created human being with an incredible bless. Some of it are brain and mouth. With this part, human can use language and understand the language. Human use language in order to communicate with each other, to express their personal reactions toward the situations, and how to convey other person about what they mean.

Language is closely related to syntactic analysis, the study of relationship between the language and the contexts in which it is used. Syntactic analysis is a language discipline, which describes about sentences from their context. It also includes the study of language in use; written text of all kinds and spoken data, from conversation into highly institutionalized form (such as Novel or short stories).

The differences between language and sentences can be described with these definitions. Language is the institutions whereby humans communicate and interact with each other by means of habitually used oral auditory arbitrary symbols (Hall, 1968:158). Langan (2003:100) stated that sentence is a group of word that has a subject and a verb and must express a complete thought.

We combine two or more simple sentences to make it easy in sharing the information and stress some means. The combination between two or more simple sentences is called a compound sentence (McClelland and Marcotte, 2003:131).
Examples:

He is a big man and he has a large mustache.
Sentence Coordinate conjunction Sentence

My brother studies law; my sister studies medicine.
Sentence semicolon Sentence

John was sick therefore he didn’t come to school.
Sentence Conjunctive Adverb Sentence

There are three ways in joining the sentences; by punctuation of semicolon, coordinate or subordinate conjunction and conjunction adverb (Alice Oshima, 1991:155).

*Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s Stone* is a famous novel and the first master piece of Joanne Kathleen Rowling (J.K Rowling). She was born in July 31st, 1965 in Chipping Sadbury, England. She wrote her first novel when she was 6 years old and the title is Rabbit. *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s Stone* published in the USA in September 1998 by Alevine Books/Scholastic Press. Her two other books series of Harry Potter are *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s Stone* (published in USA in 1999), *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret* (published in USA in 2000) and *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban* (published in USA in 2001). This three novel, at the end of 2001, has been sold 35 million copies in 35 languages and she earns $480 million.

This novel tells us about an ordinary kid (Harry Potter) who lived in his uncle house with a miserable life. Harry’s parents were killed by an evil sorcerer, Lord Voldemort. But all that is about to change, when Harry got a mysterious letter, which is an invitation to a magic school, Hogward. Soon, Harry will face some problem in that school and a great destiny that’s waiting for him.

When we read this novel or other novel, we usually don’t care about the structure in the novel. We don’t know what kind of compound sentence that the writer use and
don’t understand how to form a compound sentence in a novel. Having such problem, I think, it is necessary to study the classification and to explain the kinds of compound sentence.

1.2 Problem of Analysis

Based on the description in the Background of Analysis above, some problem that will be analyze in this thesis are:

1. How many compound sentences are found in J.K Rowling’s novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s Stone*?

2. Which type of compound sentences is the most dominant and how it applied in J.K Rowling’s novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s Stone*?

1.3 Objective of Analysis

The objectives in this thesis based on the problems of analysis above are:

1. To find out the number of compound sentences in J.K Rowling’s novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s Stone*.

2. To determine the most dominant type of compound sentences and To describe the usage of it in J.K Rowling’s novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s Stone*.

1.4 Scope of Analysis

The analyses in this thesis only analyze the compound sentences which are exist in J.K Rowling’s novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s Stone*. I will analyze three types of compound sentences in J.K Rowling’s novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s Stone*;
they are Compound Sentences with Punctuation of Semicolon, Compound Sentences with Coordinate Conjunction, and Compound Sentences with Conjunctive Adverb.

I will use a purposive sampling, which means that I will analyze some chapters that has a lot of compound sentences than other chapter, in this case I will analyze chapter five, six and sixteen to represent the whole chapters in J.K Rowling’s novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s Stone* (there are seventeen chapter and three hundred and nine pages).

**1.5 Significance of Analysis**

This thesis is analyzed about sentences or clause and compound sentences. I expect some Significance both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, I want to give a deeper information and wide understanding about sentences, clause and compound sentences including how to make each type of compound sentences. Practically, this thesis will be useful for student in English Department as a sources or references in doing other thesis.

**1.6 Method of Analysis**

This thesis uses a descriptive quantitative analysis method. I will analyze the data descriptively. After that, the data will be count by using some instruments or formula. I also apply Library research by using relevant theories or books in completing my thesis. I do it by collecting and reading information from some text books or other sources that related to the thesis.
In order to get the type of compound sentences that occur mostly in the novel, the following formula from Nawawi (1991; 150) will be used:

\[
\frac{X}{Y} \times 100\% = N
\]

\(X\) = Number of type of compound sentences  
\(Y\) = Total number of all data  
\(N\) = Percentage of type of compound sentences

The systematic procedures I apply in my thesis are as follows. First, I read the novel and understand the stories. Then, I identify each clause or sentences in each chapter that is compound sentences in the novel. Next, I categorize them into each type of compound sentences and analyze them. The last, I list each type of compound sentences and calculate them to find the most dominant type of compound sentences in the novel.

Examples:

1. Mr. Dursley was enraged to see that a couple of them weren’t young at all; that man had to be older. (Page 3; line 19)

2. Perhaps it had something to do with living in a dark cupboard, but Harry had always been small and skinny for his age. (Page 9; line 7)

3. He hoped that the roof wasn’t going to fall in although he might be warmer. (Page 45; line 16)

1.7 Review of Related Literature

1.7.1 Theoretical Framework

I use some theories from the linguist as the basic sources or references, and I also find some previous researches that discuss the same topic. Some of them are as follows:
Langan (2003:90) states that the basic building blocks of English sentences are subject and verb. We can develop them by adding some other subjects, verbs and objects in making compound sentences, complex sentences and compound – complex sentences.

Understanding the kinds of conjunction, make us easy to join a sentence effectively. Kaplan (1995:142) states that because there are so few conjunctions, we need not formally define them instead we can simply list them, but we can describe them more salient characteristics.

Langan and Goldstein (2003:54) state that compound sentence is made up of two or more complete thoughts. It means that each thought could stand alone as independent clause.

Quirk et. al .(1985:987) state that compound sentences consist of two or more coordinated main clauses. Coordinated main clauses have also been called independent clauses, which contains the main subject and verb of a sentence.

Oshima in her book (1972:1) states that compound sentence contains two or more sentences joined into one. There are three ways to join the clauses, by punctuation of semicolon, coordinate conjunction, and conjunction adverb. When such sentences are joined coordinately, they are called each independent clause.

McClelland and Marcotte (2003:244) state that when we connect two or more simple sentence, we must be careful to the idea. The ideas in the two simple sentences must be closely related in thought. If the two ideas are not closely related in thought, the following sentences are not correct.
1.7.2 Relevance of the Study

Subhan Hamdani (1997) in his thesis “An Analysis of Compound Sentences in Nathanael Howthorne’s Novel Scarlet Letter” find that there are three kinds of compound sentences, they are: compound sentence joined by conjunction or ; compound sentence joined by conjunction and ; and compound sentence joined by conjunction but.

Desi H Pasaribu (2002) in her thesis “An Analysis of Compound Sentences in F.Scott Fitzgerald’s Novel The Great Gatsby” also describe about sentences and Clause, and mention that there are three type of compound sentences. She uses library research with descriptive method in the analysis. She fined that in her analysis toward the novel is dominated by compound sentences with coordinate conjunction. She fined 183 compound sentences that the frequency are 7.6 % compound sentences with punctuation of semicolon (14 sentences), 8.7 % compound sentences with conjunctive adverb (16 sentences) and 83.6 % compound sentences with coordinate conjunction (153 sentences).