1.1 Background of the Analysis

Language is a means of communication. People use language to express their mind. People use language everyday both written and spoken. Kentjono (1983) in Chaer (1994:32) stated that “Bahasa adalah sistem lambang bunyi yang arbitrer yang digunakan oleh para anggota kelompok sosial untuk berkomunikasi, dan mengidentifikasikan diri”. (Language is arbitrary sound symbol system which is used by society to communicate and identify their selves). As a means of communication, language has some characteristics. Chaer (1994:33) mentions there are thirteen characteristics of language. One of them is “bahasa itu adalah sebuah system” (language is a system). It means that language is not only about words or utterance but it also has structure.

Chaer (1994:35) also says that language as a system has characteristics both systematic and systemic. Systematic means that language is arranged as one pattern; not disorderly or randomly. While systemic means that language is not a singular system, but it consists of sub-system or constituent. Each substance in a sub-system is also arranged based on certain arrangement or pattern which builds one system. If it is not arranged orderly, based on certain arrangement or pattern, it will make the sub-system be not functional.

Talking about language, we can not separate 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 is usually a grammatically 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 minimal 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.

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 grammatically complete, and has a degree of semantic dependence which enables it to stand on its own independent of context.

In theoretical linguistics theory, generative grammar refers to a particular approach to the study of syntax. In linguistics, Syntax (from Ancient Greek syn-, "together", and τάξις, “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 build 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 arrangement 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 structure 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 determining 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 structure of sentence as a whole.

Sentence structure in Syntax can be portrayed in two ways. The first way to portray sentence structure is constituent structure. The second way to portray sentence structure is Tree Diagram. Burton (1986:8) states that we 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.

Besides the reason about the essential of sentence structure, the other is about the interesting of the novel related to the type of sentence used. Paul (http://esl.fis.edu/learners/advice/syntax.htm) says writing that contains mostly short, simple sentences can be uninteresting or even irritating to read. Writing that consists of mostly long, complex sentence is usually difficult to read. Good writers, therefore, use a variety of sentences types. They also occasionally start complex (or compound complex) sentences with the dependent clause and not the independent clause.

The other statement explained that one could write a grammatical essay using only simple sentences, but the result would inevitably be choppy, repetitious, and boring. Someone can add interest to her or his prose by varying types of sentences used in an essay (http://www.Grin.Edu.com). This novel consists of various type sentences that influence to its characteristics whether it is easily read or not.

From the reasons mentioned above both about the structure and the influence of types of sentences used in making the novel be interesting, the writer was interested in analyzing the novel according to its sentence structure through tree
diagram and the types of sentence. Analyzing by using tree diagram will be applied in identifying sentences found in selected part in Charles Dicken’s novel “A Tale of two Cities” simplified version by D. H. Howe (1972). This novel set in London and Paris before and during the French Revolution. With well over 200 million, it is among the most famous works of fiction. Charles John Huffam Dicke n( 7 February 1812 – 9 June 1870) was the most popular English novelist of the Victorian era and he remains popular, responsible for some of English literature's most iconic characters included Charles Darnay in A Tale of Two Cities. Therefore, the writer chooses this thesis entitles An Analysis of Sentence Structure Based on Generative Grammar in Charles Dickens’ A Tale of Two Cities.

1.2 The Problem of the Analysis

There are some problems that will be analyzed in this thesis that are related to the scope of the analysis. They are:

1. What types of sentences exist in “A Tale of Two Cities”?
2. How are sentence structures portrayed through tree diagram in the novel?
3. Which type of sentence structure is dominant in this novel?

1.3 The Objective of the Analysis

To answer the problems of the analysis, there are three objectives in doing this analysis, namely:

1. To find the types of sentence exist in “A Tale of Two Cities”.
2. To describe sentence structure through tree diagram.
3. To find out the dominant type of sentence structure in the novel in order to determine its characteristics.

1.4 The Scope of the Analysis
This thesis deals with English syntax. It is impossible for the writer to analyze all aspects of syntax because the limitation of knowledge and time. Therefore, the scope of this analysis is sentence structure portrayed in tree diagram found in “A Tale of Two Cities” and the type of sentence that exists in “A Tale of Two Cities”.

1.5 The Significance of the Analysis

Theoretically, this analysis will enhance the study of Syntax, especially concerning with type of sentences with their structure. Perhaps, many people think that sentence structure is unimportant object of study. Therefore, through this analysis, I want to change their opinion about it.

Practically, this analysis will be useful for English Department students who are interested in studying syntax. So, they can use it as their reference.