CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, problem of the study, objective of the study, scope of the study, significance of the study, and definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the study

Language is the institutions whereby humans communicate and interact with each other by means of habitually used and oral auditory arbitrary symbols (Halls, 1968: 158). The language is a main tool to communicate in human lives, either individually or socially. Individually, the language is a tool to express ideas and feelings to everybody. In other words, language is used as a system of communication and interaction in a society.

Talking about language, we can not separate it from sentences. We use sentences both in written and in spoken. Langan (2003: 100) states that sentence is a group of word that has a subject and a verb and must express a complete thought. A sentence is usually a grammatically complete statement tied together and conveys an idea, event, or description. A sentence is a unit of expression; it arranges the part of speech to mirror a perception or an understanding. Word clusters named nominal, verbal, adjective, and adverbial are combined to from the sentence. 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 sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence.

We find that a simple sentence has one clause. We always combine two simple sentences or more to make them easy in sharing the information and stress some means. The combination of two simple sentences or more is a called a compound sentence (McClelland and Marcotte, 2003:131).

A compound sentence is composed of at least two independent clauses, does not require a dependent clause. The clauses are joined by a coordinating conjunction (with or without a comma), a correlative conjunction (with or without a comma), a semicolon that functions as a conjunction, a colon instead of a semicolon between two sentences when the second sentence explains or illustrates the first sentence and no coordinating conjunction is being used to connect the sentences, or a conjunctive adverb preceded by a semicolon. A conjunction can be used to make a compound sentence. Conjunctions are words such as for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so (the first letters of which spell "fanboys"). The use of a comma to separate two independent clauses without the addition of an appropriate conjunction is called a comma splice and is generally considered an error (when used in the English Language). (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compound_sentence)

When we write the compound sentence, we must be careful. The ideas in the two simple sentences must be closely related in thought. If the two ideas are not closely related in thought, the new sentence is not correct or wrong.

Kaplan (1995: 134) states that the term of grammar is often used to a particular body of information about a language. A grammar is a way of describing what a language does. It has something to do with the structure of words and sentences. The language used in the drama or play is to present the grammar and the exact meaning of language. And the compound sentence in the drama plays the important rule in the sentence in order to make the reader understand the idea of it’s contain.
The writer of this thesis is interested in choosing compound sentences in the play *Death of a salesman* written by Arthur Miller as the topic of her thesis. Because, when she read this play, she usually does not care about the structure. She does not know what kind of compound sentence that the author uses and do not understand how to form a compound sentence, and why the compound sentences used in this play. Besides she stills many difficulties in developing and using sentences in speaking and writing.

Finally, the research of this thesis focuses on the compound sentence that can be traced in the play written by Arthur Miller entitled *Death of a Salesman*. The writer found so many compound sentences used in the dialogue, especially in the prologue.

### 1.2 Problem of the study

Based on the description in the Background of the Study above, some problems are formulated as follows:

a. What forms of compound sentences are found in Arthur Miller’s play *Death of a Salesman*?

b. Which form of compound sentence is the most dominant used and how are they applied in Arthur Miller’s play *Death of a Salesman*?
1.3 Objectives of the study

Objective of a study is a statement about the activities and objects which are going to be analyzed based on the problem of the analysis. Based on the statement of the problem, the writer thinks that are some objective of analyzing the topic such as:

a. To find out the forms of compound sentences are used in Arthur Miller’s play *Death of a Salesman*.

b. To find out the most dominant form of compound sentences and to describes the usage of it in Arthur Miller’s play *Death of a Salesman*.

1.4 Scope of the study

The analysis of this thesis is limited on the form of compound sentences used in Arthur Miller’s play *Death of a Salesman* and their three forms such as, compound sentence with coordinate conjunction, compound sentence with conjunctive adverb, and compound sentence with punctuation of semicolon.

1.5 Significance of the study

The significance of the study contains theoretical and practical use. Theoretically, to enrich knowledge about sentences especially compound sentence including how to make each forms of compound sentence. Practically, this thesis will be useful for next research as a sources or reference in doing other thesis.