

**ANALYSIS OF SYNTACTIC STRUCTURE  
OF COORDINATION IN *EMMA*  
BY JANE AUSTEN**



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**ABSTRACT**

*This research paper focuses on syntactic structures of coordination in Emma novel written by Jane Austen. This research has three objectives: (1) To identify the types of constituents combined to form syntactic structures of coordination in Emma novel written by Jane Austen, (2) To identify the highest frequent of category being coordinated in syntactic structures of coordination, and (3) To describe the distribution of syntactic structures of coordination in Emma novel by Jane Austen. The object of the research is sentences having syntactic structures of coordination in chapter 1 of Emma novel written by Jane Austen, volume 1. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. To collect the data, the researcher used documentation method. The steps to analyze the data are reading, collecting, and numbering the data. To analyze the data, the researcher uses structural grammar by using Chinese boxes. The results show that: 1) the types of constituents being combined are categorized in three groups: words which are noun, adjective, verb, to infinitive, and adverb; phrases which are noun phrase, adjective phrase, verb phrase, infinitive phrase, and prepositional phrase; and clauses which are independent clause and dependent clause, 2) the highest frequent of category being coordinated in Emma novel written by Jane Austen is independent clauses that has 23, 33% (14 data), and 3) the distribution of syntactic structures of coordination in Emma novel by Jane Austen analyzed based on its function in sentence and phrase: three functions in sentence: as predicate and as complement (subjective and objective complement) and two functions in phrase: as head and as modifier.*

**Keywords:** *Syntax, Structure of Coordination, Structural Grammar, Chinese Boxes.*

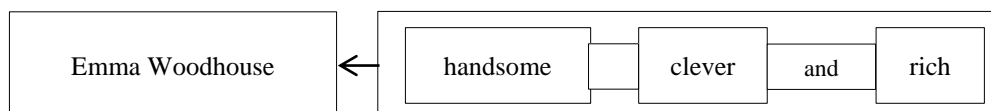
## A. Introduction

Language is important aspect in communication. By language, one can deliver and express their feelings and ideas. The form of language can be spoken and written. Spoken language can be found in electronic media such as radio, television, etc., while written language can be found in printing media such as books, magazines, newspapers, novels, etc. *Emma* novel is one of written language to express the ideas and feelings. *Emma* novel is one of the popular novels written by Jane Austen. It was first published in December 1815. The novel tells about Emma Woodhouse who delights in making matches for others.

Besides interests to the story, the researcher interests to analyze structures of coordination in *Emma* novel. The researcher found many kinds of forms of coordination structures. Francis stated that structure of coordination consists of two or more syntactically equivalent units joined in a structure which function as a single unit (1958:355). Structure of coordination can be joined by a special kind of function words such as *either...or*, *neither...nor*, *not only...but also*, *both...and*, *and*, *but*, and *or*. Equivalent grammatical units being joined by coordinator in a coordination structures can be parts of speech, phrases, and clauses. As in the sentence below:

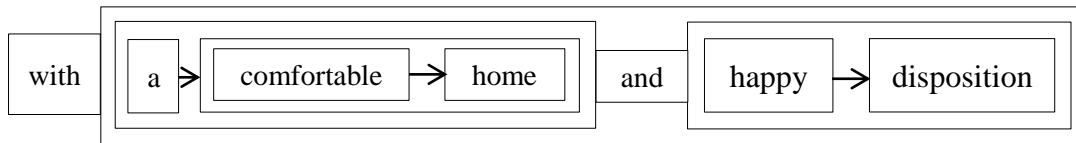
*Emma Woodhouse, handsome, clever, and rich, with a comfortable home and happy disposition, seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence and had lived nearly twenty-one years in the world with very little to distress or vex her.*

In the sentence above, there are more than one syntactic structures of coordination. The first is “*Emma Woodhouse, handsome, clever, and rich, with....*” In this structure, the coordinator *and* combines three constituents (Adj): *handsome*, *clever*, and *rich*. This structure of coordination *handsome, clever, and rich* functions as modifier of NP *Emma Woodhouse, handsome, clever, and rich* which has *Emma Woodhouse* as head. Analysis this structure of coordination as follows:



The second structure of coordination is “*...with a comfortable home and happy disposition, seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence and had lived nearly twenty-one years....*” The syntactic structure of coordination consists of two constituents NP: *a comfortable home and happy disposition* that are combined by coordinator *and*. This structure is a part of prepositional phrase (PP): *with a comfortable home and happy*

*disposition* that has function as modifier of verbal phrase (VP): *seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence and had lived nearly twenty-one years....*



The third structure of coordination is “*Emma...seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence and had lived nearly twenty-one years in the world with very little to distress or vex her*” which has two constituents VP combined by coordinator *and*. The fourth syntactic structure is “...*to distress or vex her.*” The coordinator *or* in this syntactic structure of coordination combines two constituents: *to distress* and *(to) vex*.

From the phenomena above, the researcher states three objectives of this research: (1) To identify the types of constituents being combined in syntactic structures of coordination in *Emma* novel written by Jane Austen, (2) To identify the highest frequent of category being coordinated in syntactic structures of coordination in *Emma* novel written by Jane Austen, and (3) To describe the distributions of syntactic structures of coordination in *Emma* novel written by Jane Austen.

There are two studies that apply the syntactic structures based on structural grammar approach by using Chinese Boxes. The first research is conducted by Winarsih (UMS, 2011) entitled *A Syntactic Analysis of English Simple Sentence in Wuthering Heights* by *Emily Bronte* and the second study is conducted by Saly Kurnia Octaviani (UMS, 20011) entitled *Analysis of English Syntactic Structure of Coordination in “Cover Story” Column Articles in Campus Asia Magazine*. This research and both studies use structural grammar approach by Noam Chomsky with applying the syntactic structures by using Chinese Boxes. The differences are on object. The first research analyzes English simple sentences in *Wuthering Heights* novel, the second study analyzes English syntactic structure of coordination in “*Cover Story*” column article in *Campus Asia Magazine*, and this research analyzes syntactic structure of coordination in *Emma* novel.

Syntax refers to the words arrangement. Syntax may be roughly defined as the principles of arrangement of the constructions (words) into larger construction of various kinds (Gleason in Srijono, 2001:63). It means that phrases, clauses, and/or sentences always consist of words which are arranged by certain rule: syntax. According to Carnie (2002:3) “Syntax is the study on how sentences are structured. It is concerned with how words combine to form sentences. O’Grady (in Srijono, 2001:63) stated that syntax is the

system of rules and categories that underlies sentence formation in human language. Syntax is the analysis of sentence structures. It is the way to break down structures of the sentences. In structural grammar, it uses syntactic structure to break down the sentence construction. It means that one can know the construction (words) which are combined into sentence and their categories. Syntactic category has important role in sentences formation.

Syntactic categories are a relatively small number of classes. The syntactic category is also known as the word-class or lexical category. The syntactic categories are most central in the study of syntax. The lexical categories are Noun (N), Verb (V), Adjective (Adj.), Adverb (Adv.), and Preposition (Prep). Non-lexical categories or functional categories are determiners (Det.), auxiliary (Aux.), conjunction (Con.), and degree words (Deg.). Both lexical and functional categories are well known as “part of speech” (Srijono, 2001:64).

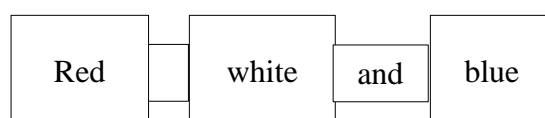
In structural grammar approach, syntactic structures minimally consist of the combinations of no more than two lexical words, with or without function words (Francis, 1958:291). There are four basic types of syntactic structures: syntactic structure of modification, syntactic structure of predication, syntactic structure of complementation, and syntactic structure of coordination.

A syntactic structure of coordination consists of two or more syntactically equivalent units joined in a structure which function as a single unit (Francis, 1958:355). The units joined may be any of the parts of speech, function words, or more complex structures which are combined by coordinator such as *and*, *or*, *but*, *not only...but also*, *either...or*, *neither...nor*, *etc.* Syntactic structure of coordination is indicated by parallel lines connecting the constituents. If a coordinator is present, it is written between these lines (Francis, 1958: 295).



Simple structure of coordination has two constituents being combined, while a series is a structure of coordination which has more than two constituents being combined (Francis, 1958:356), as follows:

*Red, white, and blue*



This syntactic structure of coordination is a series which has three constituents (Adj.) *red, white, and blue* combined by a coordinator *and*.

Conjunctions are words coordinated such units as parts of speech, phrases, and clauses. Two types of conjunctions are coordinate and subordinate conjunctions. Frank (1972:206) states the coordinate conjunctions join structural units that are equal grammatically. The coordinate conjunctions are *and, or, but, nor, neither...nor, either...or, not only...but also, both...and, rather...than, etc.* Frank explains that a subordinate conjunction introduces a clause that depends on a main or independent clause. The subordinate conjunction is grammatically part of the clause it introduces; it is never separated from its clause by a comma. The subordinate conjunctions are: *after, although, as, because, as if, before, wherever, while, than, since, until, when, who, unless, etc.*

## **B. Research Method**

This research focuses on sentences that contain syntactic structures of coordination in chapter 1 of *Emma* novel written by Jane Austen, volume 1. Data of this research are sentences consisting syntactic structures of coordination taken from chapter 1 of *Emma* novel, volume 1, by Jane Austen. Data source is *Emma* novel by Jane Austen. This research is descriptive qualitative research. In collecting the data, the researcher uses documentation. The documents are taken from chapter 1 of *Emma* novel by Jane Austen, volume 1. To analyze the data, the researcher uses structural grammar approach. The researcher analyzes the data by using Chinese boxes and the rules related to the categories being coordinated in syntactic structures of coordination and the distributions of syntactic structures of coordination.

## **C. Result and Discussion**

The researcher finds out the types of constituents being combined within syntactic structures of coordination, the highest frequent of category being coordinated, and the distribution of syntactic structures of coordination in chapter 1 of *Emma* novel by Jane Austen, volume 1.

### **1. The Type of Constituents being Combined**

The constituents being coordinated can be classified into three groups: words, phrases, and clauses.

## Words

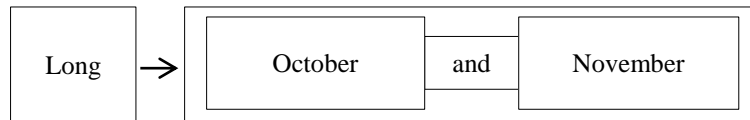
The words as constituents being combined in the syntactic structures of coordination are noun, adjective, to infinitive, verb, and adverb.

### 1) Noun (N)

The constituents being combined in syntactic structures of coordination are nouns which are mostly appeared in prepositional phrases.

Da10(a):E/Vol.1/Ch.1/P9/S1:

*a long October and November evening*



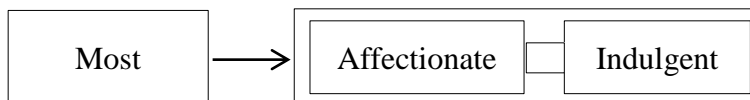
Datum Da10(a):E/Vol.1/Ch.1/P9/S1: has two nouns (N): N *October* and N *November* as constituents being coordinated which are combined by coordinator *and* in syntactic structure of coordination. This syntactic structure of coordination *October and November* is modified by Adj. *long*. The function is as head of noun phrase.

### 2) Adjective (Adj.)

The constituents being coordinated in syntactic structures of coordination are adjectives.

Da2(a):E/Vol.1/Ch.1/P2/S1:

*A most affectionate, indulgent father*



The syntactic structure of coordination *affectionate, indulgent* has adjectives (Adj.) as constituents being coordinated. The two constituents are Adj. *affectionate* and Adj. *indulgent*. The function of the syntactic structure of coordination *affectionate, indulgent* is as the head of adjective phrase in which its modifier are *most*.

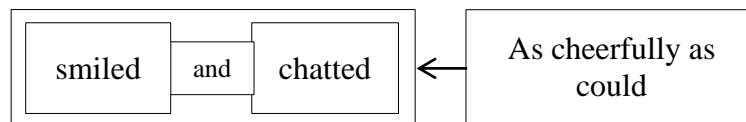
### 3) Verb (V)

Verbs as constituents being combined can be form of V<sub>1</sub>, V<sub>2</sub>, and V<sub>3</sub>.

Da11(a):E/Vol.1/Ch.1/P10/S8:

*Emma smiled and chatted as cheerfully as she could, to keep him from such thoughts*





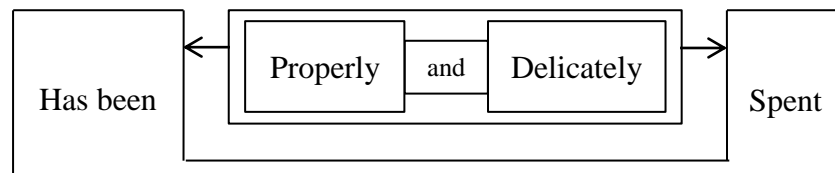
In the structure of coordination *smiled and chatted*, V *smiled* and V *chatted* as constituents being combined are joined by coordinator *and*. This syntactic structure of coordination functions as head of VP *smiled and chatted as cheerfully as she could* in which PP *as cheerfully as she could* as its modifier.

#### 4) Adverb (Adv.)

Adverbs are able to be constituent being coordinated in syntactic structures of coordination.

Da29:E/Vol.1/Ch.1/P42/S3/1SSoC:

*Your time has been properly and delicately spent....*



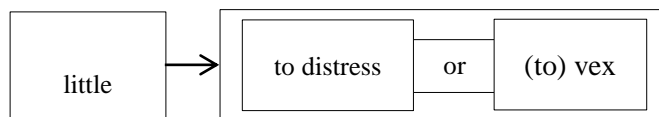
The coordinator *and* combines two adverbs (Adv.) *properly* and *delicately* as constituents being coordinated. The syntactic structure of coordination *properly and delicately* functions as modifier of verb phrase.

#### 5) Infinitive (to + Inf.)

The constituents being combined in syntactic structures of coordination are infinitive.

Da1(d):E/Vol.1/Ch.1/P1/S1:

*with very little to distress or vex her*



The syntactic structure of coordination *to distress or vex* has to Infinitive (to + Inf.) as constituents being coordinated. The constituents are *to distress* and *(to) vex* which are combined by coordinator *and*. The function of the syntactic structure of coordination *to distress and vex* is as head.

**Phrases**

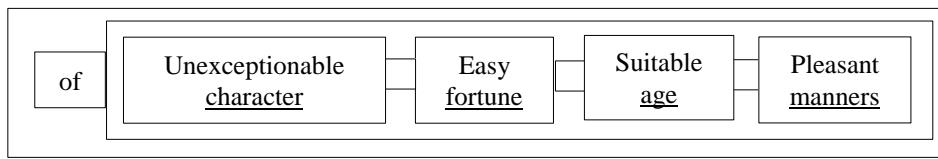
Phrases which can be constituent being coordinated are noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, infinitive phrase, and prepositional phrase.

**1) Noun Phrase (NP)**

Syntactic structure of coordination can be constructed by noun phrases as constituents being coordinated.

Da5(a):E/Vol.1/Ch.1/P6/S2:

*a man of unexceptionable character, easy fortune, suitable age, and pleasant manners*



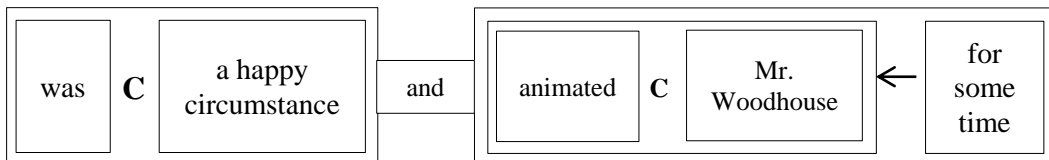
The syntactic structure of coordination in datum Da5(a):E/Vol.1/Ch.1/P6/S2 is in PP *of unexceptionable character, easy fortune, suitable age, and pleasant manners* which has preposition *of* and the syntactic structure of coordination *unexceptionable character, easy fortune, suitable age, and pleasant manners*. The first constituent is NP *unexceptionable character*, the second constituent is NP *easy fortune*, the third constituent is NP *suitable age*, and the last one is NP *pleasant manners*. Function of this PP which consists of the syntactic structure of coordination is to modify the N *man*.

**2) Verb Phrase (VP)**

Syntactic structures of coordination are constructed by verb phrases as constituents being coordinated.

Da18:E/Vol.1/Ch.1/P21/S4/1SSoC:

*It was a happy circumstance, **and** animated Mr. Woodhouse for some time.*



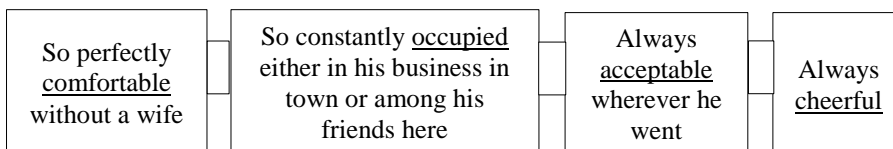
From the datum Da18:E/Vol.1/Ch.1/P21/S4/1SSoC, the syntactic structure of coordination has VP as constituents being combined. It functions as predicate. The constituents of this syntactic structure of coordination: VP<sub>3</sub>*was a happy circumstance* and VP<sub>5</sub>*animated Mr. Woodhouse for some time*. Those constituents are joined by coordinator *and*.

### 3) Adjective Phrase (AdjP)

In syntactic structures of coordination, coordinators are able to combine AdjP as constituents being coordinated.

Da26(c):E/Vol.1/Ch.1/P41/S4:

*and who seemed so perfectly comfortable without a wife, so constantly occupied either in his business in town or among his friends here, always acceptable wherever he went, always cheerful*



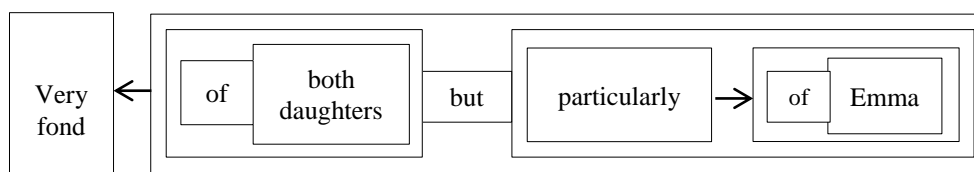
The sentence contains syntactic structure of coordination which has four adjective phrases as constituents being coordinated. The first constituent is AdjP*so perfectly comfortable without a wife* which has *comfortable* as the head of the phrase. The second constituent is AdjP*so constantly occupied either in his business in town or among his friends here* which has *occupied* as the head of the phrase. The third constituent is AdjP*always acceptable wherever he went* which has *acceptable* as the head. The fourth constituent is AdjP*always cheerful* which has *cheerful* as the head of phrase. This syntactic structure of coordination above has function as subjective complement.

### 4) Prepositional Phrase (PP)

Constituents being coordinated can be prepositional phrase.

Da4:E/Vol.1/Ch.1/P3/S1/1SSoC:

*very fond of both daughters, but particularly of Emma*



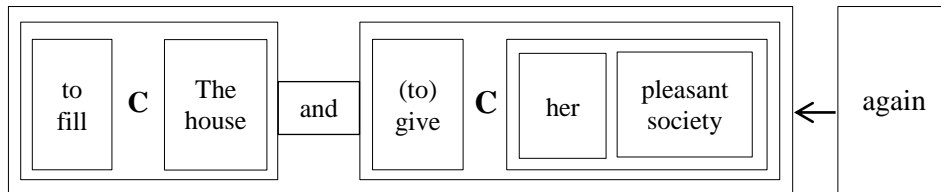
The syntactic structure of coordination *of both daughters and particularly of Emma* functions to modify VP *very fond*. This syntactic structure of coordination contains two prepositional phrases (PP): PP*of both daughters* in which has *daughters* as the head and PP*particularly of Emma* in which has *Emma* as the head.

### 5) Infinitive Phrase

Coordinators are able to join to Infinitive phrases as the constituents.

Da10(b):E/Vol.1/Ch.1/P9/S1:

*fill the house and give her pleasant society again*



The constituents being combined are to + Inf. phrases: to Inf. P<sub>1</sub> and to Inf. P<sub>1</sub>. The 1<sup>st</sup> constituent is *to fill the house* in which *to fill* as the head of phrase and the 2<sup>nd</sup> constituent is *(to) give her pleasant society* in which the *(to) give* as the head. This syntactic structure of coordination functions as head.

### Clauses

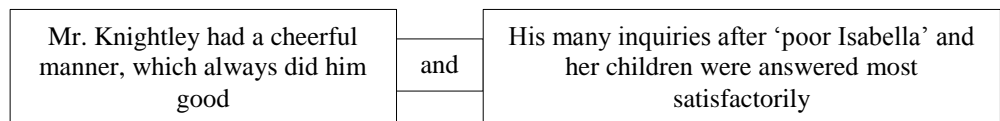
The constituents being coordinated in a syntactic structure of coordination can be in clause form. Clauses contain subject and predicate. Two types of clauses are independent clauses and dependent clauses.

#### 1) Independent Clause

Independent clauses can be constituents being coordinated in syntactic structures of coordination.

Da19(a):E/Vol.1/Ch.1/P21/S5:

*Mr. Knightley had a cheerful manner, which always did him good; and his many inquiries after 'poor Isabella' and her children were answered most satisfactorily.*



Datum Da19(a):E/Vol.1/Ch.1/P21/S5 has independent clauses as the constituents. The constituents are IC *Mr. Knightley had a cheerful manner, which always did him good* and IC *his many inquiries after 'poor Isabella' and her children were answered most satisfactorily*. These constituents are joined by coordinator *and*.

#### 2) Dependent Clause

There are adjective clauses and adverbial clauses as the constituents.

Da26(a):E/Vol.1/Ch.1/P41/S4:

*Mr. Weston, who had been a widower so long, and who seemed so perfectly comfortable without a wife, so constantly occupied either in his business in*

*town or among his friends here, always acceptable wherever he went, always cheerful – Mr. Weston....*

Who had been a widower so long	and	Who seemed so perfectly comfortable without a wife, so constantly occupied either in his business in town or among his friends here, always acceptable wherever he went, always cheerful
--------------------------------	-----	--

Adjective clauses (AdjC) which are the constituents being combined in this syntactic structure of coordination are combined by coordinator *and*. Those constituents are AdjC *who had been a widower so long* and AdjC *who seemed so perfectly comfortable without a wife, so constantly occupied either in his business in town or among his friends here, always acceptable wherever he went, always cheerful*. This syntactic structure of coordination has function as modifier of N *Mr. Weston*.

## 2. The Highest Frequent of Category being Coordinated

Based on the analyzed data, the independent clauses are the highest frequent of category being coordinated in structures of coordination taken chapter 1 of *Emma* novel by Jane Austen, volume 1. It has 23, 33% (14 data) of syntactic structures of coordination.

## 3. The Distribution

The distribution of syntactic structures of coordination is based on the function in sentence and the function in phrase.

### Function in sentence

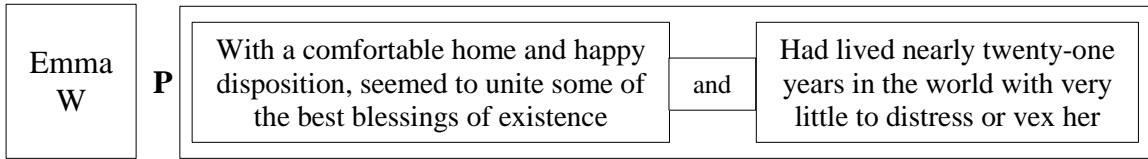
Functions of syntactic structures of coordination in sentence are as predicate and as complement (subjective and objective complement).

#### 1) Function as predicate

Syntactic structures of coordination that the researcher found mostly have function in sentence as predicate of the sentence.

Da1(c):E/Vol.1/Ch.1/P1/S1:

*Emma Woodhouse..., with a comfortable home and happy disposition, seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence; and had lived nearly twenty-one years in the world with very little to distress or vex her*



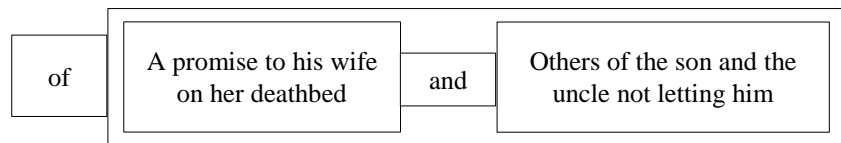
Datum Da1(c):E/Vol.1/Ch.1/P1/S1 has syntactic structure of coordination which has VP as constituents being coordinated. The first constituent VP *with a comfortable home and happy disposition, seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence* and the second constituent VP *had lived nearly twenty-one years in the world with very little to distress or vex her* are combined by coordinator *and*. This syntactic structure of coordination functions as predicate.

**2) Function as Complement**

The syntactic structures of coordination can also function as complement of the sentence, both objective and subjective complement.

Da27(a):E/Vol.1/Ch.1/P41/S6:

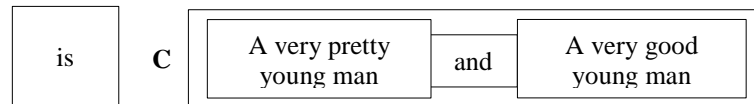
*Some people even talked of a promise to his wife on her deathbed, and others of the son and the uncle not letting him.*



This syntactic structure of coordination has noun phrases as constituents being combined. The constituents: NP *a promise to his wife on her deathbed* and NP *others of the son and the uncle not letting him* are joined by coordinator *or*. This syntactic structure of coordination has function as objective complement.

Da31(a):E/Vol.1/Ch.1/P47/S1:

*Mr. Elton is a very pretty young man, to be sure, and a very good young man, and I have a great regard for him.*



Constituents being combined in sentence above are noun phrases: NP *a very pretty young man* and NP *a very good young man*, in which each noun phrases have *man* as the head of the phrase. Those noun phrases are joined by

coordinator *and*. This syntactic structure of coordination functions as subjective complement.

### Function in phrase

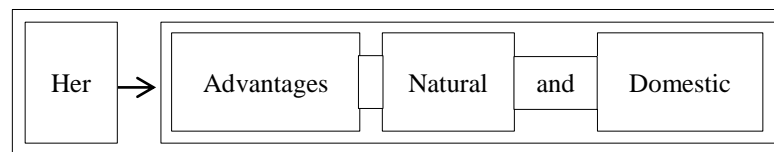
In phrases, syntactic structures of coordination functions as head and modifier.

#### 1) Function as Head

Head is core of phrases which defines the type of phrase itself.

Da6(c):E/Vol.1/Ch.1/P7/S1:

*with all her advantages, natural and domestic,*



This syntactic structure of coordination contains three nouns as constituents being combined. The constituents: N *advantages*, N *natural*, and N *domestic* are combined by coordinator *and*. The structure of coordination *advantages, natural, and domestic* functions as head of NP *her advantages, natural*

#### 2) Function as Modifier

Modifier is word which modifies the head of a phrase.

Da1(a):E/Vol.1/Ch.1/P1/S1:

*Emma Woodhouse, handsome, clever, and rich, with....*



The syntactic structure of coordination *handsome, clever, and rich* has three adjectives as the constituents being combined. Those constituents: Adj. *handsome*, Adj. *clever*, and Adj. *rich* are combined by *comma* (,) and coordinator *and*. The function of this structure of coordination is modifier.

### D. Conclusion

Conclusion is derived from the analysis of problem statement in this research. The results of the research: (1) The types of constituents being combined are categorized in three groups: words (noun, adjective, verb, adverb, and infinitive), phrases (noun phrases, verb phrases, adjective phrases, infinitive phrases, and prepositional phrases), and clauses (independent and dependent clauses: adjective clauses and adverbial clauses). (2) The

highest frequent of categories being coordinated in Emma novel written by Jane Austen is independent clauses that has 14 data (23, 33%) of syntactic structures of coordination. (3) The distribution of syntactic structure of coordination in *Emma* novel by Jane Austen analyzed based on its function shows three functions in sentence: as the predicate and as complement: subjective complement and objective complement and two functions in phrase: as head and as modifier.

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