A Syntactic Analysis of Sentence Structure in "The Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey"

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Abstract

The aims of this study are to find out the types of sentence structures used in each stage of plot in "The Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey" movies also to describe sentence structures through tree-diagram. This study used a mix method research strategy on sentence structure that answers the types of sentences used in stages of plot and tree diagram portrayal in The Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey movie, aiming at finding the types of sentences in stages of plot and portrayal in tree diagram. Data of this research are qualitative in type and the sentences are taken from The Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey movie. The data is obtained through listening and note-taking method. It examines the structure of sentences using a syntactic approach in stages of plot depicted in the tree diagram. Data collected in the movie is then calculated using Bungin's formula to find out the percentage of each sentence. In this analysis all types of sentence structures are found in the movie were simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences, and compound-complex sentences. The Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey movie has 1298 sentences in the film. The one that dominate the film are simple sentences which amount to 809 or 62% of the total data obtain ed, followed by compound sentences totaling 308 or 24%, then there are complex sentences totaling 125 or 10% and the last are compound-complex sentences amounting to 56 or 4% of the total data. And the tree diagram shows that the sentence has a really various phrases such as noun, verb, preposition, adjective and adverb phrase.

Keywords: Syntax, Sentence structure, movie.

1. INTRODUCTION

In communication, it is vital to pay attention to the sentence we are using. it is important to vary the sentence structure so the sentence used in communication is not all the same also we need to select and combine sentence structures for effect. Miller (2013) stated that language is at the center of human societies; it plays a crucial part in the organization of social activities, from the government to the workplace to the home.

That is why the importance of language and its structure does not only apply to real daily life, but also to movie which is part of a communication media. Every human language has devices with which

they can construct phrases and clauses. These complex tasks require complex language and that requires syntax.

Syntax is the arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences in a language. Syntax is dealing with how words is are combined together into phrases, with how phrases put together to form sentences and through the sentences we can have meaning to communicate and to interacts both spoken and written language (Nami, 2021) (Robert D. van Valin, 2004) . Syntax is dealing with how the sentences are constructed in such complex language.

Complex language in communication mostly appears in a context situation, discussion, debates, and movies. Movies are one of the functions of movie is to reflect the real daily life (Mahmood, 2013). In the context movies in communication means to gain information and knowledges for the learners. Movie means a series of moving picture recorded with sound that tells a story, shown at cinema/movie (Hornby, 2022). Movies also helpful in a learning process, what is seen by the eyes and heard by the ears, is faster and easier to remember than what can only be read or just heard.

Therefore, this research analyzes the sentence structures of a movie script entitle "The Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey" which is written by J.R.R. Tolkien and directed by Peter Jackson which is a really exciting movie because of the combination of comedy, fellowship, action, adventure, and the struggle of the people in the movie that has moral messages which represent reality. Not only moral messages that we can analyze but also the implicit meanings and symbols that can built people knowledge of sentence structures.

The study is expected to find out the tendency of the use of certain sentence structure used in each stage of plot and give more knowledge about the tree-diagram theory from syntax.

According to Brinton & Brinton (2010) syntax is the study of the order and arrangement of words into larger units, as well as the relationships holding between elements in these hierarchical units.

(Chomsky, 2004) stated that syntax in linguistic refers to the rules which words combine to form phrases, clauses and sentences. Further, he added that syntax is the study of the principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages.

Kroeger (2005) stated that language is a complex form of communication, and that people talk in order to share or request information. The surface structure of a sentence is its grammatical form, while the deep structure is understood as its meaning. In order to analyze sentence structures, specific methods and symbols had to be introduced. This is where Syntax tree diagram comes in, and it is utilized to perform the analysis.

According to (Flynn, 2019) type of sentence structure is divided into four types. These are: (a) A simple sentence consists of a single independent clause with no dependent clauses; (b) A compound sentence consists of multiple independent clauses with no dependent clause; (c) A complex sentence consists of one or more independent clauses with at least one dependent clause and (d) A compound-complex sentence consists of multiple independent clauses, at least one of which has at least one dependent clause.

According to (Sportiche et al., 2014) X-bar theory or X-bar syntax is the arrangement of principles that explain how any particular constituent phrase can be structured internally (the way it is ultimately constructed will base on the head choice). In this rule, there are two types of lexical categories, such as verbs, nouns, adjectives and prepositional phrases.

Plot is how the author arranges events to develop the basic idea; it is the sequence of events in a story or play. The plot is a planned, logical series of events having a beginning, middle, and end. Further, Jago et al., 2011 stated that plot is what happens in a narrative. Yet plot is more than a series of events; authors must arrange conflicts, complications, and resolutions to create logical cause and effect relationships.

The short story usually has one plot so it can be read in one sitting. There are five essential parts of plot:

a) Exposition (introduction) - Beginning of the story; characters, background, and setting revealed.
b) Rising Action - Events in the story become complicated; the conflict is revealed. These are events between the introduction and climax.
c) Climax - Turning point of the story. Readers wonders what will happen next.
d) Falling action - Resolution begins; events and complications start to fall into place. These are the events between climax and denouement.
e) Resolution (Conclusion) - Final outcome of events in the story.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study is the combination of qualitative and quantitative research, (Creswell & Clark, 2018) mixed method is a method that focuses on collecting, analyzing, and mixing both quantitative and qualitative data in a single study or series of studies. The main data is taken from a movie titled "The Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey" has been released in 2012, written by J.R.R. Tolkien. The conversation in the movie is compared to the movie script. It also helps student to know the types of sentence structure,

sentence structures that mostly used in each stage of plot, how its described in tree-diagram and the percentage of the types.

According to (Salkind, 2022) everything from contacting possible sources and arranging data collection trips, or emailing participants to complete an online survey, to the actual recording of the data on some type of form that helps to organize this information and facilitate the data analysis process. Therefore, the writer uses *simak* and *catat* technique. There are two techniques of collecting the data, those are *simak* and *catat* technique. *Simak* technique is the method used in language research by listening to the use of language on the object to be studied. *Simak* (listening) technique must also be accompanied by *Catat* (note-taking) technique, which means that the researcher records the data that is judged right in the study of the discourse continuity analysis.

First, the writer watched the movie for several times. Second, the conversation in the movie is transcribed and compared to the actual movie script. Then, the sentence is categorized with types of sentence structures and the stages of plot. After that, the sentence is described by using tree-diagram theory from syntax guide book, and the percentage is given by using formula from (Salkind, 2022) (Type of sentences $= \frac{FX}{N}$ x 100% , FX: individual frequency (one type of sentences), N: Number of occurrence (all types of sentences)).

The data are analyzed by descriptive technique. First of all, the data from the movie are collected and categorized based on the types of sentence structure, those are simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound-complex sentence. And then each type of sentence is categorized into five stages of plot which are exposition, rising action, climax, falling action and resolution. After that, five sentences of each type of sentence structure are described using tree diagrams from syntax theory, and the percentages of sentences are given.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After the data were collected, the writer found 1298 sentences from the movie and there are four types of sentence structure found in the movie, those are simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound-complex sentence in each stage of plot.

Table 1. Total Data of Types of Sentences

No	TYPES OF SENTENCES	STAGES OF PLOT					TOTAL
		Exposition	Rising Action	Climax	Falling Action	Resolution	
1	Simple Sentence	220	365	163	48	13	809
2	Compound Sentence	106	119	68	11	4	308
3	Complex Sentence	46	56	14	5	4	125
4	Compound-Complex Sentence	28	19	5	3	1	56
	TOTAL	400	559	250	67	22	1298

From the table above it can be seen that simple sentence dominated the movie, according to there are several reasons for using simple sentences. For example, a series of short simple sentences used together may be used to create tension; short simple sentences also are frequently used to offer facts, so that they are easily understood by a reader. In short, simple sentences can make their meaning clear, easily. That is the reason why this movie mostly used simple sentence. And then it followed by compound sentence, complex sentence and the last one is compound-complex sentence.

Most of the sentences are found in rising action because rising action usually will begin to emerge kinds of events that lead to further events. This means rising action stage showed most of the events nonstop and it took most of the movie's duration that is why the data mostly found in rising stage. And there is special case for compound complex sentence which mostly found in the exposition stage.

3.1 The Percentage of the Sentences

There are 1298 sentences from the five stages of plot that representing the whole movie. The percentage is given by using formula from Bungin (2006) (Type of sentences $= \frac{FX}{N}$ x 100% , FX: individual frequency (one type of sentences), N: Number of occurrence (all types of sentences). The percentage for each type of sentences described below:

1. Simple sentence $= \frac{809}{1298} x 100\% = 62\%$

2. Compound sentence $= \frac{308}{1298} x 100\% = 24\%$

3. Complex sentence $= \frac{125}{1298} x 100\% = 10\%$

4. Compound-Complex sentence $= \frac{56}{1298} x 100\% = 4\%$

Table 2. Data Percentage

NO	Types of Sentences	Frequency	Percentage
1	Simple Sentence	809	**62%**
2	Compound Sentence	308	**24%**
3	Complex Sentence	125	**10%**
4	Compound – Complex Sentence	56	**4%**
	Total	**1298**	

3.2 The Characteristics of the Movie

Writings that contain mostly short, simple sentence can be uninteresting to read and writing that consist of mostly long, complex sentence is usually difficult to understand. Good writers, therefore, use a variety of sentence types. They also occasionally start complex (or compound-complex) sentences with the dependent clause and not the independent clause. They used simple, compound, and complex sentence consistently in the entire movie but mostly in rising action to make the viewer easily understand the movie, and used most of compound-complex sentence in the exposition stage to explain about how the story in the movie started which makes the viewer wonder what will happen in the entire movie.

According to the previous statement the writer gets a conclusion that the movie is interesting because there are a variety of sentences in each stage of plot in The Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey movie.

The research analyzed type of sentences based (Flynn, 2019) that categorized sentence structure into four types. These are: (a) A simple sentence; (b) A compound sentence; (c) A complex sentence and (d) A compound-complex sentence. These types are found in the five stages of plot (exposition, rising action, climax, falling action and resolution). Those findings are then discussed as follows:

a) Simple Sentence

The type of the sentence that mostly used in the movie is simple sentence, there are 809 simple sentences found in the movie, 220 simple sentences are found in exposition, 365 in rising action, 163 in climax, 48 in falling action and 13 in resolution. The sentences are mostly found in rising action stage.

Simple sentence has only one subject-verb combination and expresses a complete though. The characteristics of simple sentence are (1) A simple sentence may have more than one subject, (2) A simple sentence may have more than one verb and (3) A simple sentence may even have a several subjects and verb. Here are the examples of simple sentence in each stage of plot that found in the movie:

(1) Bilbo: *There was the city of Dale*

From data (1) the sentence begins with "*there*" that acts as the subject of the sentence, followed by "*was*" as the verb, and ended by "*city of Dale*" as the object of the sentence. So, there is one subject and verb on the sentence which makes this sentence part of simple sentence.

Here are the simple sentences portrayed in tree diagram:
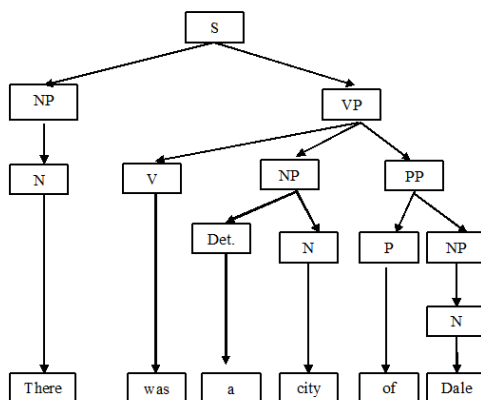
(1) There was a city of Dale

Figure 1. tree diagram of simple sentence.

From data (1) in the tree diagram above, it can be seen that "*there*" is part of noun phrase and "*was a city of Dale*" is part of verb phrase, "*was*" act as the verb, "*a city*" is a noun phrase "*a*" is the determiner and "*city*" as noun. Then, "*of Dale*" is part of prepositional phrase, "*of*" as the preposition and "*Dale*" is a noun.

b) Compound Sentence

A compound sentence contains two independent clauses joined by a coordinator. The coordinators are as follows: *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.* As a simple sentence, a compound sentence cannot have any subordinate clauses. We can use these conjunctive adverbs to this construction: *accordingly, besides, for instance, moreover, on the other hand, then, after all, consequently, furthermore, nevertheless, otherwise, therefore, again, finally, however, nonetheless, regardless, though, also, for example, indeed, notwithstanding, still thus, etc.*

There are 308 compound sentences found in the movie, 106 sentences are found in exposition, 119 in rising action, 68 in climax, 11 in falling action and 4 in resolution. The sentences are mostly found in rising action stage. Here are the examples of compound sentence in each stage of plot that found in the movie:

(1) Bilbo: Beg your pardon?

Gandalf: ***You've changed, and not entirely for the better Bilbo Baggins***

Here are the compound sentences portrayed in tree diagram:

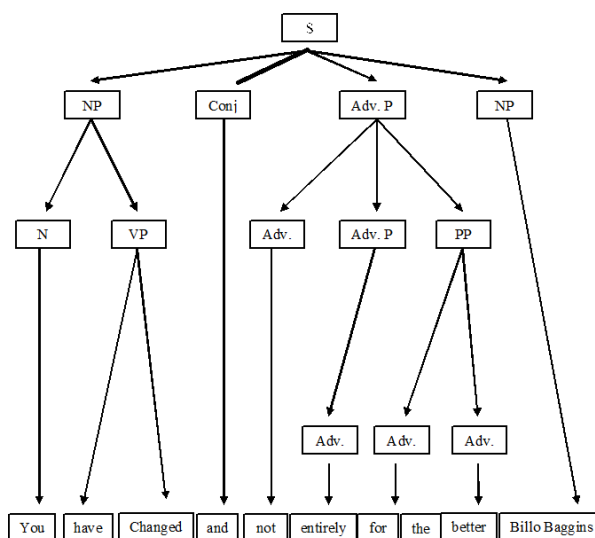*(1) You've changed, and not entirely for the better Bilbo Baggins*

Figure 2. Tree diagram of compound sentence

From data (1) in the tree diagram above, it can be seen that "*you have changed*" is the first independent clause, "*you*" as pronoun, "*have*" is the verb then "*changed*" is a verb but has a function as a noun and this sentence is part of noun phrase, after that a conjunction "*and*" is added to combined the next sentence "*not entirely*" which is part of adverb phrase, "*for the better*" is the prepositional phrase and at last the sentence ended with "*Bilbo Baggins*" that is part of noun phrase (pronoun).

c)   **Complex Sentence**

And then, there is complex sentence, there are 125 complex sentences found in the movie, 46 sentences are found in exposition, 56 in rising action, 14 in climax, 5 in falling action and 4 in resolution. And again, the sentences are mostly found in rising action stage.

Complex sentence contains an independent clause plus one dependent clause. (A dependent clause starts with a subordinating conjunction. Examples: *that, because, although, where, which, since, whether, rather than, than, even if, if, unless, provided that, though, even though, so, so that, in order that, wherever, until, when, while, after, before, one, whenever, etc.* Here are the examples of complex sentence in each stage of plot that found in the movie:

(1) Bilbo: I'm sorry, do I know you?

    Gandalf: ***You know my name, although you don't remember I belong to it***

Here are the complex sentences portrayed in tree diagram:

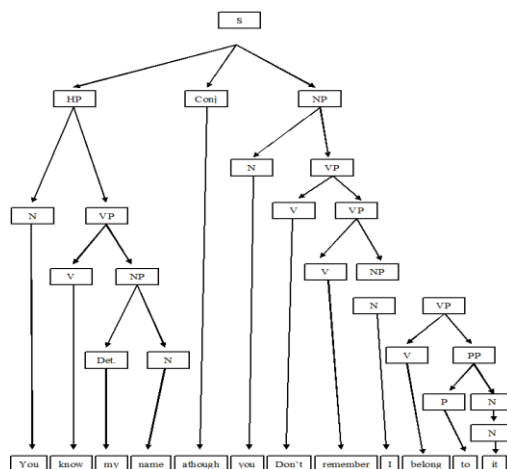*(1) You know my name, although you don't remember I belong to it*

Figure 3. Tree diagram of complex sentence

From data (1) in the tree diagram above, it can be seen that "*you know my name"* is the first independent clause, "*you"* as pronoun, "*know"* is the verb then "*my name"* is a noun phrase then a conjunction "*although"* is added to combined the next sentence "*you don't remember I belong to it*" which is part of noun phrase, "*you"* as noun, and ended by "*don't remember I belong to it"* that is part of verb phrase.

d) Compound-complex Sentence

Compound-complex sentence contains 3 or more clauses (of which at least two are independent and one is dependent. This type has the least sentence among all of the other types, there are 56 compound-complex sentences found in the movie, 28 sentences are found in exposition, 19 in rising action, 5 in climax, 3 in falling action and 1 in resolution. Except for this one, the sentences are mostly found in exposition stage. Here are the examples of complex sentence in each stage of plot that found in the movie:

(1) Thorin: Axe or sword? What's your weapon of choice?

Bilbo: ***I have some skill a Conkers, if you must know, but I fail to see why that's relevant***

Here are the simple sentences portrayed in tree diagram:

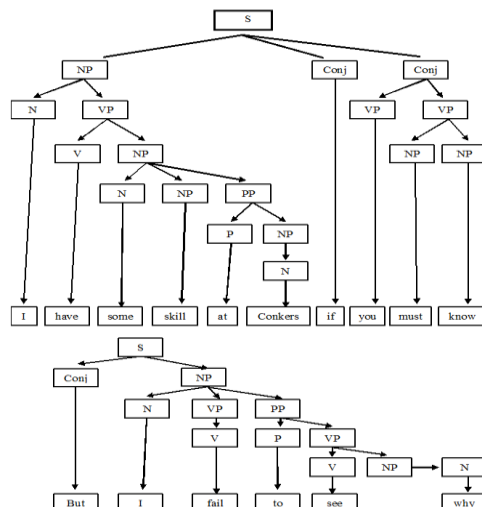*(1) I have some skill a Conkers, if you must know, but I fail to see why that's relevant*

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Figure 4. Tree diagram of Compound-Complex Sentence

From data (1) in the tree diagram above "*I have some skill a Conkers*" act as a noun phrase because it started with a pronoun "*I*" then followed by a verb phrase "*have some skill a Conkers*" that has another noun phrase inside it, and subordinating conjunction "*if*" is added to combine the second noun phrase which is "*you must know*", "*you*" act as a pronoun, "*must*" as verb and "*know*" as another noun to make it as a complex sentence. Then a conjunction "*but*" used to combined the compound sentence "*I fail to see*" which is part of another noun phrase. "*I*" as pronoun, "*fail*" as verb and "*to see*" is preposition and also noun. After that another subordinating conjunction "*why*" for complex sentence used again to combined the last sentence "*that's relevant*" which is a part of noun phrase because it begins with "*that*" act as pronoun, "*is*" as verb and "*relevant*" as a noun that is how this sentence became compound complex sentence.

4. CONCLUSION

From the previous explanation and the analysis, the writer concluded that the movie has all of the sentence structure types which are four types of sentences in each stage of plot those are simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence. The writer found 1298 sentences in total. The most occurred sentence type is simple sentence; it is 62% or 809 sentences from the total number of all data followed by compound sentence, complex sentence and compound complex sentence. Most of the sentences are found in rising action stage, the reason behind it because the rising stage took most of the duration's time in the movie. Besides that, only compound complex sentences are

mostly found in the exposition stage because more explanation is needed in the beginning of the movie to make the viewer imagine what will go to happen in the movie. Also, from the portrayal of tree diagram the writer found out that the sentences on the movie used a really various kinds of phrases such as noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, prepositional phrase and adverb phrase. The Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey movie used a variety of sentence types in each stage of plot in order to make it more interesting and easier to understand so the viewers are interested in watching the movie.

The Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey is a good and interesting movie to be analyzed. J.R.R Tolkien used some linguistic fields' studies to express his ideas. Therefore, there are still a lot of data can be analyzed in term of Semantic, Pragmatic, Morphology or Sociolinguistic.

As the additional information in terms of Syntax, the reader should have methods and references as the reference to improve the way of the analysis.

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