

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer explains the background of the study, the research question, the definition of the key terms, the objective of the study, the significances of the study, and the organization of the thesis.

A. Background of the Study

The Semantics analysis of a sentence into predicator and argument(s) does not correspond in the most cases to the grammatical analysis of a sentence into subject and predicate, as there is some overlap between semantic and the grammatical analysis. Hurford and Heasley (1985: 46) state that predicate is a word or combination of word which can function as the predicator of a sentence. However, Aarts (2001: 9) states that predicate is all in the sentence besides the subject. Therefore, the writer is interested in analysing predicates based on the view of Syntax and Semantics. The writer analyses the difference between both of them.

Previous researcher just analysed predicate on Syntax or grammatical analysis, but this research explains about both of predicates on Syntax and Semantics. In this research the writer analyses deeper about comparison of predicates analysis. To detect the difference between predicates syntactically and semantically the writer chooses Queen Elizabeth II's speech in United Kingdom parliament outlining government's agenda.

The writer chooses Queen Elizabeth II's speech because it has special things. Queen Elizabeth II is the famous person in the world, as the Queen of United Kingdom. She is the second generations of the kingdom. The speech of Queen Elizabeth II contains the weakening of Prime Minister Theresa's position and legislative government programs.

The writer chooses the speech script to be analysed because in the speech script we can find many types of predicate there. The types of predicate are already covered in the speech script. With both syntactical and semantical analysis on predicates the writer analyses the Queen Elizabeth II's speech clause by clause, so it is more specific and more effective.

Based on the explanation above, the writer proposes the research title, "The Comparison of Predicates Analysis Syntactically and Semantically on Queen Elizabeth II's Speech in United Kingdom Parliament".

B. Research Question

Based on the background of the study above, the research question can be formulated: How is the comparison of predicates analysis syntactically and semantically realized in Queen Elizabeth II's speech in United Kingdom parliament?

C. Definition of the Key Terms

The writer defines the key terms to avoid misunderstanding related to some terms in the content of the thesis. The key terms which are required to be explained are as follows:

1. Syntax

Aarts (2001: 3) delivers that Syntax is the part of grammar related to the structure of sentences.

2. Semantics

Hurford and Heasley (1985: 1) deliver that Semantics is the course of meaning in language.

3. Predicate

Aarts (2001: 9) states that predicate is all in the sentence besides the subject. Meanwhile, Hurford and Heasley (1985: 46) state that predicate is a word or combination of word which can function as the predicator of a sentence.

4. Speech

Speech is expression of ideas, opinion, etc., that is made by someone who is speaking in front of a group of people.
<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/speech> (Accessed on December 15th, 2018 at 18:25).

5. Queen Elizabeth

Queen Elizabeth II was born as Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary on April 21st, 1926, in London, to Prince Albert, Duke of York (later know as King George VI), and Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon. She married Phillip Mountbatten, Duke of Edinburgh, in 1947, became queen on February 6th, 1952, and was crowned on June 2nd, 1953.

<https://www.biography.com/people/queen-elizabeth-ii> (Accessed on December 15th, 2018 at 18:27).

D. Objective of the Study

The aim of this study is to find out the difference of predicates analysis syntactically and semantically on Queen Elizabeth II speech in United Kingdom parliament.

E. Significances of the Study

The study is expected to be able to offer useful contribution in three aspects of education, such as:

1. Theoretically

This study can provide useful contribution in the next researcher as reference.

2. Practically

The research has advantages for the writer and the readers.

a. The Writer

The study can add knowledge to the writer and improve her writing skill.

b. The Readers

By reviewing this study, the readers can get information and knowledge about comparison of predicates analysis syntactically and semantically.

3. Pedagogically

This research can be reference for students or teachers to analyze any text.

F. Organization of the Thesis

The writer organizes the thesis into five chapters. Chapter I is introduction which consists of background of the study, research question, definition of the key terms, objective of the study, significances of the study, and organization of the thesis. Chapter II is review of related literature which consists of theoretical study, previous studies, and theoretical framework. Chapter III is method of investigation which consists of research design, the source of data, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis. Chapter IV is findings and interpretation. Chapter V is conclusion and suggestions.