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Analysis on Sentence Structure in Lewis Carrol's Alice's Adventures in Wonderland

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to identify types of sentences and their frequency contained in the novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland in order to help high school students to improve their ability in understanding and practicing English sentence structure. This research was a descriptive study. The corpus of this research was the novel "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" which is written by Lewis Carroll. All of the declarative sentences of the conversation in all of the novel's chapters were analyzed in this research which include formal and informal sentences, direct sentences, and nominal and verbal sentences. This research used open coding and focused coding as the procedure of data analysis. The corpus was sorted for complete declarative sentences. After that, they were grouped and coded based on their types of sentences and subcategories. Then, each type of sentence's frequency of occurrence was calculated. The finding found that there are four sentence types used by the novel, which are: simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences, complex sentences, and compound-complex sentences. The total declarative sentences found are 440 sentences. Simple sentence becomes the most frequent sentence type used by the novel and complex compound sentence becomes the least. This research covered the information for students about sentence types they need to master before reading the novel as one of their media to learn and practice sentence structure.

Keywords: declarative sentence, sentence type, syntax

INTRODUCTION

English is the most widely spoken language in the world. Many sectors use English as the language of instruction, such as science, aviation, computers, diplomacy, and tourism. When heads of states meet each other in world-class conferences, English becomes the language most often used. Likewise, when people from different nationalities meet each other, English is the language they often utilize to communicate with each other. The reasons above make this language an important language to master. Therefore, many universities in Indonesia make English as one of their study programs. One of them is English education study program.

Some students may find it difficult to learn English that is not their native language. The difficulties may vary but syntax is the most common. It is the law that determines the

order of words in sentences and how the words are structured (Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2003). It regulates the construction of phrases, clauses, and sentences (Miller, 2002). It is caused by different grammar of L1 and the target language (English).

In learning English especially English sentence structure, the students in English education study program cannot be completely depending on their lectures. They need to discover their own learning strategies independently. Reading an English novel can be one of the strategies that may be used by the students.

A novel is a narration long enough to become a book (Hornby, 2010). It is one of creative literary works in the form of prose (Alviah, 2014). It becomes one of media to convey ideas through stories (Ibrahim, 2015). Stories, dialogues, or events that occur in the novel contain values, are explicit and or implicit (Setyamoko & Supriyanto, 2017). In general, a novel consists of four hundred pages or more than thirty-five thousand words and has a complex storyline.

A novel is built by two elements, namely: intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements are elements that build the literary work itself which may be found if someone reads literature such as themes, plots, characterizations and the others, while Extrinsic elements are elements that are related to the author such as biographies, psychology, environmental conditions and views of life (Hermawan & Shandi, 2018).

Nowadays, a novel does not only become a fiction for pleasure reading, but also becomes a media for learning English. Many previous researchers found that it is an effective media to increase students' English capability. Palupi, Shofiya, and iftanti (2021) conducted the research entitled "Novels Improve Students' English Skill". The result reported that Novels can improve students' English vocabulary and grammar. Rahmijati and Anggraeni (2019) did the research entitled "The Study of the Use of Popular Novels to Improve Reading Interest and English Proficiency". The result reported that novels help students to develop English vocabulary and learn the structure of sentences.

There were a study focusing on sentences. Sakinatunisa (2015) from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta conducted the research entitled "A Syntactic Analysis of Simple Sentence of Various Type Used in Unexpected Journey of The Hobbit Movie Script". This research identified various simple sentences and described the process of transformation proposed by Diane D. Bornstein. The research reported that the writer expressed the messages through Unexpected Journey of The Hobbit movie script using positive emphatic sentences, negative sentences, interrogative sentences, and imperative sentences. Nugraheni (2016) from Muhammadiyah University of Purworejo did the research entitled "The Syntactical Analysis of Sentence Types in Pitch Perfect 2 Movie and Its Application in Teaching Grammar at the Eleventh Grade of Vocational High School". She reported that the movie delivered the messages with 153 declarative sentences (54.35%), 78 interrogative sentences (27.65%), 47 imperatives sentences (16.67%), and 4 exclamative sentences (1.43%). In reference to this finding, Nugraheni (2016) recommends teachers to use the examples of sentences in Pitch Perfect 2 movie to teach students.

The present researchers were interested in doing research in similar topic with different focus which is sentence structure in Lewis Carroll's novel Alice's Adventures in

Wonderland. This novel was chosen because this is easy to get and it has lots of moral values that may be valuable for The English Education Study Program students.

The present research used descriptive research to describe what types of sentences are contained in the novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and what types of sentences are most often used by the novel.

METHOD

Descriptive study was used in this research. It's used to define a phenomenon and its characteristics that have to do with "what" rather than "how" or "why" something occurred. (Nassaji, 2015, p. 129).

In collecting the data, the researchers used corpus. "A corpus" means "body" in Latin (Mckinley & Baffoe-Djan, 2020, p. 218). It is a collection of unlimited authentic texts which is compatible to be analyzed by software (Mckinley & Baffoe-Djan, 2020, p. 218). Basically, any collection of more than one text can be called a corpus. The corpus of this research was the novel "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" which is written by Lewis Carroll. The novel is divided into 12 chapters and has a total length of 121 pages. All of the complete declarative sentences of the conversation in all of the novel's chapters were analyzed in this research include formal and informal sentences, direct sentences, and nominal and verbal sentences.

In order to obtain valid data, the researchers used two based the grounding theory, namely: open coding and focused coding.

1. Open Coding

Open coding is the action of breaking down the data into distinct parts (Moghaddam, 2006). In this step, the corpus was sorted for complete declarative sentences. After that, they were grouped and coded based on their types of sentences and subcategories. In analysing the sentence types, the researchers used the theory from Herring (2016), whereas in analysing the sentence patterns, the researchers used the theory from Verspoor & Sauter (2000)

2. Focused Coding

Focused coding means employing the most significant and/or frequent earlier codes to sift through enormous amounts of data (Charmaz, 2006). To answer the research question "What are types of sentences most often used by the novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland?", each type of sentence's frequency of occurrence was calculated manually as follow.

$$\boldsymbol{Types\ of\ sentence} = \frac{\boldsymbol{FX}}{\boldsymbol{N}} \boldsymbol{x100}$$

FX= Frequency of individual (one type of sentence)

N= Number of occurrence (all types of sentences)

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Types of sentences contained in the novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland

There were four types of sentences contained in the novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, they were: simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences, and compound-complex sentences as illustrated in table 1. Some abbreviations are used in this section, they are: S for Subject, P for predicator, and SC for subject complement.

Table 1. List of Declarative Sentences and Their Type of Sentences

No	Declarative Sentences	Type of Sentence	Page Numbers	Codes
1	It / S; is / P; an arm. / SC	Simple sentence	35	1
2	She is she **and** I am I.	Compound sentence	17	2
3	I never heard it before**, but** it sounds uncommon nonsense.	Complex sentence	99	3
4	If that's all **(that) you know about it**, you may stand down.	Compound-complex sentence	109	4

As displayed in table 1, there are five types of sentences are used in the novel Alice Adventure in Wonderland, they are: simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences, and compound-complex sentences.

"It is an arm." Of 1 is the example of simple sentences that is contained in the novel Alice Adventure in Wonderland. It is a single independent clause. It contains a Subject (S), a predicate (P), and a subject complement (SC). Meanwhile, (2) is one of compound sentences that is contained in the novel. It has two independent clauses that are "She is she." And "I am I" that is connected by the conjunction "and". The next sentence type is complex sentences such as shown in 3. It contains one independent clause (I never heard it before.) and one dependent clause (but it sounds uncommon nonsense). The last is compound-complex sentences as exemplified in 4. In this case, in underlines are independent clauses and in bolds are the dependent clause.

Simple Sentence

Simple sentences contained in the novel use five types of sentence patterns that are copula, intransitive, monotransitive, ditransitive, and complex transitive, as shown in table 2. Some abbreviations are used in this section, they are: S for Subject, P for predicator, SC for subject complement, DO for direct object, IO for indirect object, OC for object complement, and A for adjunct/adverbial.

Table 2. List of Simple Sentences and Their Subcategories

No.	Simple Sentences	Type of Sentence Pattern	Page Number	Code
1	It is a vegetable. S P SC	Copula	84	1/1
2	I can breathe. S P	Intransitive	107	½
3	She would fetch it back. S P DO A	Monotransitive	30	1/3
4	Now, I give you fair warning. A S P IO DO	Ditransitive	81	¼
5	You **make** me giddy. S P DO OC	Complex Transitive	80	1/5

The first is Copula as illustrated in 1/1. The sentence “It is a vegetable” consists of the subjects “it”, the predicator “is”, and subject complements “a vegetable”. The subject complement “a vegetable” functions to give information about the subject “it”. The predicator “is” express the sense of mathematical equal sign (=).

The second is intransitive, as illustrated in 1/2. The sentence “I can breathe.” consists of the subjects “I”, and the predicator “can breathe”.

The third is monotransitive, as shown in 1/3. The sentence “She would fetch it back.” consists of the subject “she”, the predicator “would fetch”, the direct object “it’’, and the adverbial “back”. The predicator “would fetch” express the action that involving two participants “she” and “it”, “she” that controls the action of the verb in the sentence and “it” that receives the action.

The next is ditransitive, as illustrated in 1/4. The sentence “Now, I give you fair warning.” consists of the adjunct “now”, the subject “I” the predicator “give”, the direct object or the thing that is given “fair warning”, and the indirect object “you” which is someone that receive the direct object.

The last is complex transitive, as illustrated in 1/5. The sentence “You make me giddy.” consists of the subject “you”, the predicator “make”, the direct object “me”, and the object complement “giddy” that describes the direct object.

Compound Sentence

Compound sentences contained in the novel have some independent clauses that are joined by some conjunctions, comma, dash, and semicolon, as illustrated in table 3.

Table 3. List of Compound Sentences and Their Subcategories

No	Compound Sentences	Conjunctions	Page Numbers	Codes
1	I don't know the meaning of half those long words **and** I don't believe you do either.	And	25	2/1
2	I can't remember half of them**, and** it belongs to a farmer**, and** he says it's so useful**,** it is worth a hundred pounds.	And & Comma	21	2/2
3	You are a serpent**; and** there's no use denying it.	And & Semicolon	48	2/3
4	Once upon a time there were three little sisters**, and** their names were Elsie, Lacie, and Tilllie**; and** they lived at the bottom of a well.	And, Comma, & Semicolon	68	2/4
5	There are no mice in the air**,** I am afraid**, but** you might catch a bat**, and** that's very like a mouse.	And, Comma, & But	10	2/5
6	I've tried the roots of trees**, and** I've tried banks**, and** I've tried hedges**; but** those serpents, there is no pleasing them.	And, Comma, But, & Semicolon	48	2/6
7	They were learning to draw**, and** they drew all manner of things**—**every that begins with an M.	And, Comma, & Dash	70	2/7
8	You are looking for eggs**,** I know that well enough.	Comma	49	2/8
9	I am better now**, but** I am a deal too flustered to tell you.	Comma & But	37	2/9
10	This fireplace is narrow, to be sure**; but** I think I can kick a little.	Semicolon & But	36	2/10
11	You must remember**, or** I'll have you executed.	Comma & Or	108	2/11
12	I have had nothing yet**, so** I can't take more.	Comma & So	69	2/12
13	We had the best of educations**—**in fact, we went to school every day.	Dash	89	2/13
14	I beg your pardon**;** you had got to the fifth bend.	Semicolon	29	2/14

Complex Sentence

A complex sentence consists of an independent clause and a dependent clause that is introduced and linked the independent clause using a subordinating conjunction. The dependent clauses in this type of sentence divided into noun clause, adverbial clause, relative clause, and mixed clause, as displayed in the table 4.

Table 4. List of Complex Sentences and Their Subcategories

No	Complex Sentences	Type of Clauses	Page Numbers	Codes
1	I wish **(that) you were down here with me.**	Noun clause	10	3/1
2	I should like to be a little larger, **if you wouldn't mind.**	Adverbial clause	45	3/2
3	That's the most important piece of evidence **(that) we have heard yet.**	Relative clause	117	3/3
4	**If you only kept on good terms with him**, he'd do almost anything **(that) you liked with the clock.**	Mixed clause	66	3/4

The dependent clause "that you were down here with me" in the sentence "I wish (that) you were down here with me." is a noun clause that roles as the object of the verb "wish". The dependent clause "if you wouldn't mind" in the sentence "I should like to be a little larger, if you wouldn't mind." is the adverbial clause that refers to condition, whereas the dependent clause "that we have heard yet" is the relative clause that modify the noun "evidence". However, the 3/4 (If you only kept on good terms with him, he'd do almost anything (that) you liked with the clock.") mixes two different kinds of clause which are the adverbial clause "if you only kept on good terms with him" that refers to condition and the relative clause "that you liked with the clock" that specifies the noun "anything".

Compound-Complex Sentence

A compound-complex sentence consists of two independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses. In each the cases in table 8, in bolds are dependent clauses, in underlines are main clauses, and others are the independent clauses. The dependent clauses in this type of sentence divided into noun clause, adverbial clause, relative clause, and mixed clause.

Table 5. List of Compound-Complex Sentences and Their Subcategories

No	Compound-complex Sentences	Type of Clauses	Page Numbers	Codes
1	You can draw water out of a water-well, so I should think **(that) you could draw treacle out of a treacle-well.**	Noun clause	70	4/1
2	I can't explain myself, I am afraid, sir, **because I am not myself.**	Adverbial clause	41	4/2
3	If that's all **(that) you know about it**, you may stand down.	Relative clause	109	4/3
4	I know **what "it" means well enough**, **when I find a thing**, it is generally a frog or a worm.	Mixed clause	24	4/4

In 4/1, the independent clauses or the main clauses "You can draw water out of a water-well" and "I should think (that) you could draw treacle out of a treacle-well" of the sentence "You can draw water out of a water-well, so I should think (that) you could draw treacle out of a treacle-well." are joined by the coordinating conjunction "so". The dependent clause in this sentence is the noun clause that roles as an object of the verb "think".

In 4/2, the independent clauses "I can't explain myself." and "I am afraid, sir." Of the sentence "I can't explain myself, I am afraid, sir, because I am not myself." are joined by comma. The dependent clause of this sentence is the adverbial clause that refers to reason.

In 4/3, the independent clauses "If that's all." and "You may stand down." of the sentence "If that's all (that) you know about it, you may stand down." are joined by comma. The dependent clause "(that) you know about it" of this sentence is the relative clause that modify the word "all".

In 4/4, the independent clauses or the main clauses "I know what "it" means well enough" and "it is generally a frog or a worm." of the sentence "I know what "it" means well enough, when I find a thing, it is generally a frog or a worm." are joined by comma. There are two dependent clauses in this sentence, they are the noun clause "what "it" means" and the adverbial clause "when I find a thing".

Types of sentences most often used by the novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland

The total declarative sentences were 440 with the following details: simple sentences were used 230 times, compound sentences were used 45 times, complex sentences were used 127 times, and compound complex sentences were used 38 times. So, the most frequently sentence type used was simple sentences which is used 230 times, as displayed in table 6.

Table 6. Types of Sentences with Their Number of Occurrence

No	Type of Sentence	Number of occurrences	Percentage (%)
1	Simple sentence	230	52,27
2	Compound sentence	45	10,22
3	Complex sentence	127	28,86
4	Compound-complex sentence	38	8,63
	Total	440	99,98

The most frequent sentence pattern used in simple sentences in the novel is copula, and the least frequent sentence pattern used is ditransitive, as showed in table 7.

Table 7. Types of Sentence Patterns in Simple Sentences with Their Number of Occurrence

No	Type of Sentence Pattern	Number of occurrences
1	Copula	83
2	Intransitive	50
3	Monotransitive	79
4	Ditransitive	8
5	Complex Transitive	10

Comma becomes the most frequent conjunction used in compound sentences in the novel and the least frequent conjunction used is so.

Table 8. Types of Conjunctions and Connectors in Compound Sentences with Their Number of Occurrence

No	Conjunctions	Number of Occurrence
1	And	23
2	Comma	37
3	Semicolon	6
4	But	11
5	Dash	2
6	Or	2
7	So	1

As displayed in the table below, the most frequent clause type used in complex sentences in the novel is noun clause, and the least frequent clause type used is relative clause.

Table 9. Types of Clauses in Complex Sentences with Their Number of Occurrence

No	Type of Clauses	Number of occurrences
1	Noun clause	76
2	Adverbial clause	46
3	Relative clause	7

The most frequent clause type used in compound-complex sentences in the novel is noun clause, and the least frequent clause type used is relative clause, as displayed in the table below.

Table 10. Types of Clauses in Compound-complex Sentences with Their Number of Occurrence

No	Type of Clauses	Number of Occurrence
1	Noun clause	22
2	Adverbial clause	16
3	Relative clause	5

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis, there are five sentence types used by the novel Alice Adventures in Wonderland they are: simple sentences, complex sentences, compound sentences, and compound-complex sentences. With the total 440 declarative sentences found, the simple sentences become the most frequent used by the novel which is 230 times. In simple sentences, copula verbs take the most occurrence with the total 83 sentences out of 230 sentences. In complex sentences, noun clause becomes the most frequent of occurrence with the total 76 sentences out of 127 sentences. Conjunction and is the most used conjunction and the connector comma take the most occurrence in compound sentences. As in complex sentences, noun clauses become the most frequent of occurrence in compound-complex sentences which is 22 sentences out of 38 sentences.

Considering the research findings, the researcher suggests that the English education study program students need to master simple sentences before reading the novel in order to understand and comprehend its content well. For the abundance of declarative sentences with various sentence types available in the novel, this novel is recommended for students in English Education Study Program to use as one of the media in learning English.

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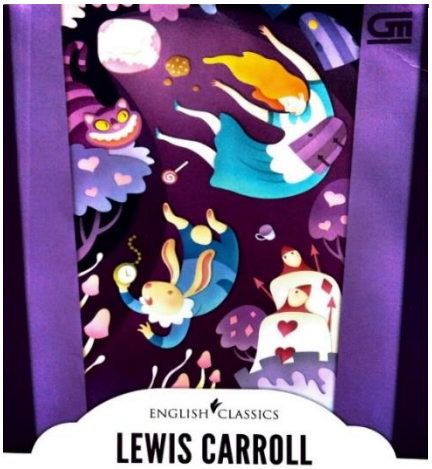
APPENDIX

The Novel “Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland



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