THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE NOUN AND VERBAL SEGMENTS
IN THE ENGLISH SENTENCE

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ABRIVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

ART.   : Article

ani.   : Animate

Co.   : Coordinator

com.   : Common

con.   : Concrete

COP.   : Copula

D.   : Determinor

DEF.   : Definite

DEM.   : Demonstrative

H.   : Head

hum.   : Human

I.   : Independent (unit)

M.   : Modifier

N.   : Noun

NP.   : Noun Phrase

P.   : Predicate

PART.   : Participle

PERF.   : Perfect

Pre.   : Preposition

PRO.   : Progressive of Pronoun

S.   : Sentence

Sb.   : Subject

sing.   : Singular

Sub.	: Subordinator
V.	: Verb
VB.	: Verbal
VP.	: Verb Phrase
/	: Binary division of an utterance
/ /	: Phonemic transcription
*	: Unacceptable from
....	: The sequence "be…Ing," where the three dots are either a
	verb or another copula
⟶	: Transform into
+	: The presence of a feature
-	: The absence of a feature
< >	: The feature of the segment
[ ]	: The lexical entry of a segment

INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

Language is as a system of sounds produced by human vocal apparatus and used in communication to convey ideas or meanings. By this definition, any further understanding of the language shows that there are several characteristics of language which provide a foundation for an accurate description on how a language works. Gleason states that any language has a dual structure (Gleason. 1961: 2-4). This means that any language in this world has a system which consists of two systems, i.e., the system of sounds and the system of meaningful units. As a system of sounds, it is a kind of orderly sequences of sounds. It is orderly in terms of a very complex set of patterns which recur and which are at least predictable. It is also a very complex set of sounds but which recur and which are predictable and reliable to the definite number of sounds. As a system of meaningful units, it may be a situation which is being described. It can also be an idea which is being presented or conveyed by the system of a definite number of sounds. In this case, the speaker comprehends what is being talked about in terms of an organizing structure. This structure causes him to select certain features for a description of the situation or idea; then determines the ways in which he will relate the situation or idea to the sounds. These selected features, like the sound mentioned above, also form patterns which recur and which are at least partially predictable. These recurrent patterns are called the content structure.

The systematic sounds of language which are produced by the human vocal apparatus are used to convey a message or to symbolize a reference. But communication through speech alone between speakers of different languages is impossible because there is no direct or necessary relation between the sounds that each language uses and the message or reference that is expressed.

SENTENCE, CONSTITUENT, CONSTRUCTION AND SEGMENT

A. SENTENCE

Hocket defines that:

"A sentence is a grammatical form which is not in construction with any other grammatical form: a constitute which is not a constituent". (Hocket. 1958: 199).

The definition above states that a sentence is a grammatical form which is not a constituent in a construction, in other words, a sentence is a grammatical construction but not a constituent.

Any linguistic form or construction can be a part of the other larger construction. This form or construction is, therefore, the unit which forms the other larger construction with any other unit, for example: "The manager directs this company". The Forms "the manager" and "directs this company" forms a larger construction, since they are units of the construction, and they are called constituent. A sentence is a construction but not a constituent, since it does not depend on any other construction in a larger construction.

Furthermore, Jacobs and Rosenbaum define that:

"A Rosenbaum sentence is a structured string whose words fall into natural groups". (Jacobs and. 1968: 15)

TRANSFORMATIONAL GRAMMAR

A. TRANSFORMATIONAL GRAMMAR

John Lyons defines that:

"Any grammar that claims to assign to each sentence that it generates both a deep structure and a surface structure analysis and systematically to relate the two analyses is transformational grammar". (J. Lyons, 1968: 248).

According to the definition above that transformational grammar is a grammar which is to generate an analysis of deep structures of sentences and surface structures of sentences, and relates the two structures systematically.

The Ronald Ward augh defines that:

"Transformation: a rule for changing on grammatical into another by adding, deleting or rearranging the constituent". (R.Wardaugh, 1977: 253).

This is a definition which states transformation is a grammar with a set of rules which changes the structure of a sentence into another structure by adding, deleting or rearranging the constituent of the sentence under analysis.

Then Jacobs and Rosenbaum define that:

"Transformation have been defined as those processes which convert deep structures into intermediate/or surface structures". (Jacobs and Rosenbaum, 1968: 23).

This definition focuses that transformation is like a process which convert the deep structure of a sentence into the surface structure of the sentence.
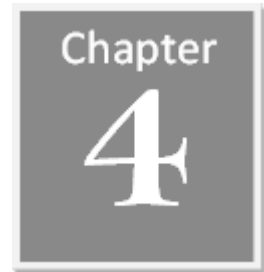
NOUN AND VERBAL SEGMENT
OF ENGLISH SENTENCE

General Remark

It has been assumed on point 3.2 of the previous chapter that any sentence has both deep structure and surface structure, in case that the surface structure gives the form of the sentence as uttered in the communication, and the deep structure conveys the meaning.

The phrase structure rules and the segment structure rules in giving the deep structure of the sentence, work differently. Phrase structure rules are the kind of rewrite rules, i.e., the rules with a single element to the left of the arrow is rewritten as a string of elements to the right of the arrow, in expanding the constituent of the sentence. In other case, the segment structure rules are the kind of rules which reduce the sumber of constituents in the deep structure.

Jacobs and Rosenbaum state that:

"Certain features are also introduced into deep structures by segment structure rules, which subcategorize noun and verbal". (Jacobs and Rosenbaum, 1968: 68).

In this case, certain segment which are reduced as features on the noun and verbal segment by the segment structure rules. Therefore, in the segment structure, the deep structure of a sentence does not present all its constituent, but simply presents noun and verbal segments.

Now, the discussion is on the noun and verbal segments. They are the only constituents of the deep structure which dominate all the properties of the sentence structure.

CONCLUSIONS AND SEGGESTIONS

A. CONCLUSIONS

Language can be defined as a system of sounds produces by human vocal apparatus used in communication the convey ideas or meanings. And linguistics as a specific science of the language or languages works to analyze the language objectively. It continuously develops new theories based on the fact that the language itself is not static but it changes all the time. One of the theories is an approach to analyze sentence, i.e., the Transformational Generative Grammar. It is on the changing of one sentence structure into another possible structure, especially from the deep structure into the surface structure through transformation.

The segmentation of a sentence can be done as on the way of the immediate constituent analysis to find out the lowest level of the linguistic unit of the sentence. Some of the segments, in the deep structure of the sentence, can be presented as feature which are generated by the segment structure rules under the domination of verbal segment in the verb phrase. In this case, such, such segments are not presented as constituents but the constituents which are reduced are generated by the segment structure rules as feature on the noun and verbal segment.

The segment structure would be looked clearly in the surface structure before the second lexical pass applied to the structure, in other words, before all the segments of the sentence are constituted by the appropriate words from the lexicon. The noun segment structure would be dominated by the noun phrase since the elements of the structure are the constituents of the noun phrase in the deep structure and the surface structure. And the verbal segment structure would be dominated by the verb phrase since the elements of the

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GLOSSARY

Vocal Apparatus:
human organ such as pharynx, larynx, teeth, tongue, and lips which produce sounds and speech.

Human Behavior:
the sound and speech such as phoneme, morpheme, word group, clauses, etc. which is governed by system to symbolize meanings

Construction:
a unit of speech which can be a morpheme or a word or a phase, or a clause that can be broken down into smaller units

Sentence Structure:
a group of word having at least a subject and a predicate and can be with an object plus a complement and an adjunct

Phonology:
a branch of linguistics studying the phonemes of a language

Lexical Meaning:
the literal meaning of a word as pointed out in a dictionary

Morphology:
a branch of linguistics studying the morpheme of a language

Syntax:
a branch of linguistics studying the word group, clause, and sentence of a language

Semantics:
a branch of linguistics studying the meaning of a language
synchronic linguistics

a branch of linguistics studying a language from a specific time to another specific time

General Linguistics:
a disciple of science studying the characteristics of a language

Descriptive Linguistics:
a branch of linguistics studying the characteristic of a language at a specific length of time

Contrastive Linguistics:
a branch of linguistics studying the different characteristics of two languages

Sociolinguistics:
a branch of linguistics studying the language in the context of a sociological spects

Anthropholinguistics:
a branch of linguistics studying a language in its social and cultural contexts

Ethnolinguistics:
a branch of linguistics studying the relationship between a language and the nonlinguistic cultural behavior of the people who speak that language.

Psycholinguistics:
a branch of linguistics studying the psychological processes of language comprehension, language production, and first and second language acquisition.

Grammatical Form:
a language unit such as a morpheme or a word or a word group which is grammatically correct

Construction:
a language unit which can be bigger than a morpheme or a word or a word group or a clause which is grammatically correct

Immediate Constituent:
the binary division of language unit which can be a morpheme or a word or a word group or a clause

Deep Structure:

the structure of a sentence which conveys the meaning of the sentence

Surface Structure:
the structure of a sentence which gives the form of the sentence

Selectional Restriction:
a lexical restriction on the kind of noun and verbal in which the noun may serves as the subject or object of a particular verbal, and the verbal may serves as the predicate of the subject or object

Grammatically Correct:
a sentence which is grammatically correct in form

Semantically Ill:
a sentence which is grammatically correct in form but incorrect in meaning

Intermediate Transformational Process:
a process which requires more than one transformations to bring the deep structure into the surface structure

Lexical Pass:
The process of generating and replacing of the segments from the deep structure by the words or affixes into the surface structure

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Penulis lahir pada tanggal 17 Agustus 1962. Dosen tetap FKIP Universitas HKBP Nommensen Medan mulai 1987 s/d 2019. Dosen Tetap dan menjabat sebagai Rektor Universitas HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar mulai 2018 s/d sekarang. Lulus S1 di bidang Linguistik Bahasa Inggris dari Fakultas Sastra Universitas Sumatera Utara tahun 1987. Lulus S2 di bidang Linguistik Terapan Bahasa Inggris dari Sekolah Pascasarjana Universitas Negeri Medan tahun 2006. Lulus di bidang linguistik dari Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Sumatera Utara tahun 2013.

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This book deals with the transformation of the deep structure into the surface structure of an English sentence. With a transformational generative grammar approach, this book can show how the transformation process selects the words (lexis) located in the mental dictionary to be generated from the deep structure into a grammatically and semantically correct sentence in the surface structures.