

**THE ANALYSIS OF ELLIPTICAL NOUN PHRASES OF THE BOOK *A COMPLETE COLLECTION OF ENGLISH PROVERBS* BY USING TRANSFORMATIONAL GENERATIVE GRAMMAR
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ABSTRAK

Kajian ini bertujuan menemukan frase nomina yang hilang (*missing words*) dengan cara membandingkan struktur batin (*deep structure*) dan struktur lahir (*surface structure*) dari pribahasa Inggris yang terdapat dalam buku John Ray yang berjudul *A Complete Collection of English Proverbs*. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan teori Gramatika Transformasi Generatif (*Transformational Generative Grammar*) yang dikemukakan oleh Huddleston (1975).

Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan metode observasi dan teknik catat. Dalam menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan Aturan Struktur Frase (*Phrase Structure Rules*) untuk memisahkan unsur-unsur dari pribahasa. Kemudian, peneliti menggunakan diagram pohon (*tree diagram*) untuk memunculkan struktur batin dari pribahasa. Setelah itu, peneliti menggunakan Aturan Transformasi (*Transformational Rules*) untuk melihat proses perubahan struktur batin ke struktur lahir. Selanjutnya data disajikan dengan metode formal dan informal (Sudaryanto, 1993).

Setelah dianalisis, peneliti menemukan dua pola frase nomina yaitu: frase nomina sebagian (*partial NP*) dan frase nomina mutlak (*total NP*). Frase nomina sebagian sering terjadi dalam frase nomina yang mengandung kata sifat. Sedangkan, frase nomina mutlak sering terjadi dalam pronomina *you*. Pemilihan frase nomina berdasarkan beberapa hal, diantaranya: karena adanya pribahasa yang termasuk kedalam jenis kalimat imperatif yang mengharuskan nomina *you* sebagai frase nomina yang hilang, karena adanya pronomina dalam pribahasa yang mengharuskan frase nomina yang hilang harus berhubungan dengan pronominal tersebut, dan karena adanya kata kerja dalam pribahasa yang mengharuskan frase nomina yang hilang harus berhubungan dengan kata kerja tersebut.

Kata kunci: *gramatika transformasi generatif, ellipsis, frase nomina*

ABSTRACT

This study aims to find out the noun phrases which are missing from sentences by comparing the deep structure and surface structure in the English proverbs of John Ray's book *A Complete Collection of English Proverbs*. In this research, the theory of Transformational Generative Grammar (TGG) proposed by Huddleston (1975) is applied.

The data were collected with the observational method and note taking technique. In analyzing the data, the writer uses Phrase Structure Rules in revealing the constituents of the proverbs. Then, the Tree Diagram is applied in appearing the deep structure of the proverbs. After that, the writer uses Transformational Rules to observe the transformation of the deep structure into the surface structure. Furthermore, the data are presented by formal and informal ways (Sudaryanto, 1993).

The writer finds two forms of noun phrase: partial and total noun phrases. The partial NPs often occur in the NP which are modified by adjectives. Meanwhile, total NPs are often occurred in the pronoun 'you'. The selection of the NPs are based on several things, they are: because the sentence is an imperative sentence which requires the pronoun 'you' as the

missing words, because the appearance of the pronoun in the proverbs that needs the missing words must be connected with the pronoun, and because of the verb in the proverbs which compels the missing words connected with the verb.

Key words: *transformational generative grammar, ellipsis, noun phrases*

1. Introduction

In conversation, people often use proverbs to say something, such as an advice. The proverbs are usually lost several elements that can be called ellipsis. The ellipsis is occurred when something structurally lost. The ellipsis or the missing words can be found by transformational generative grammar by comparing the deep and surface structures of the proverbs. This study focuses on the elliptical noun phrases in the book *A Complete Collection of English Proverbs* by using Transformational Generative Grammar (TGG) because many proverbs lose their NPs. This study discusses the elliptical noun.

2. Background of the Study

2.1. Identification of the Problem

Proverb is “a short, generally known sentence of the folk with wisdom, truth, morality, and traditional views in metaphorical, fixed and memorable form and which is handed down from generation to generation” (Zibin, 2014:4). In proverbs, ellipsis is commonly occurred. There are three kinds of ellipsis; nominal, verbal, and clausal ellipsis. The analysis focuses on the nominal ellipsis in the proverbs which can be analyzed by Transformational Generative Grammar (TGG) in order to make reader easier find the meaning of the proverb. Tree diagram of TGG will show the deep structure of that proverb meanwhile the transformational processes is the evidence to show how the deep structure of the proverb is converted into the surface structure.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 Ellipsis

Halliday and Hasan (1976: 144) stated that, “Ellipsis occurs when something structurally is lost. The information is clear but it is not written”. Meanwhile, “syntactic ellipsis is the nonexpression of a word or phrase that is, nevertheless, expected to occupy a place in the syntactic structure of a sentence.” For example, in *Mary got an A on the math test and Louise B*, the verb *got* in the second conjunct is elided.

2.2.2 Proverb

Speak (2008: 3) stated, “A proverb is a traditional saying which offers advice or presents a moral in a short and pithy manner”. According to Jaradat (2008: 21), “Proverbs are

reflection of culture and a treasury of its values, traditions, customs, beliefs and about all languages.” Proverbs play a unique role in people’s life due to the evaluative theme they present. There are three characteristics of the proverbs: word order, structure, and rhyme.

2.2.3 Kernel and Non Kernel Clauses

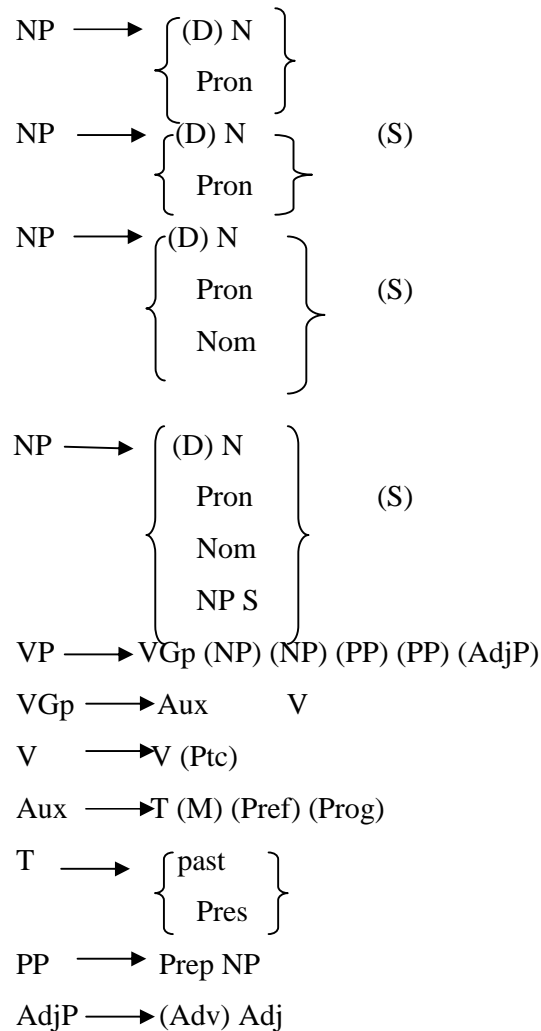
Widyaningsih (2011:1) stated that a sentence, either spoken or written, must have subject and predicate. Without them, it is only a phrase. In transformational grammar, a subject is called Noun Phrase (NP) and a predicate is called Verb Phrase (VP). According to Greenbaum and Nelson (2002: 31), “There are four major types of sentence; declaratives, interrogatives, imperatives, and Exclamatives”.

Meanwhile, Huddleston (1988: 12) explained that kernel clause forms a sentence on its own. The kernel clause has all of the following properties. First, the kernel clause is structurally complete. Second, a kernel clause is declarative. Thrid, a kernel clause is positive. Finally, a kernel clause is unmarked in respect of all thematic systems of the clause.

2.2.4 Transformational Generative Grammar (TGG)

According to Huddleston (1975: 41) “Transformational Generative Grammar consists of a set of Phrase structure rules plus a set of transformational rules and assigns to each sentence series of phrase markers.” Transformational grammar is fully explicit. To achieve the level of explicitness, the grammar is in the form of rules that can be thought as the instructions for constructing sentences which associate each structural description (1975: 35). The Phrase Structure Rules are formulated to show how all categories fit together to form the syntactic patterns of English. It involves the movement of an element from one part of the structure to another, as formalized in the transformational rules (Huddleston, 1975: 48). According Huddleston (1975: 47), the transformation rules are: Passivization, Adjective Shift, Affix Hopping, Relativization, Negative Sentence Formation Rule, Particle Shift, Preposition Shift, and Equi NP Deletion. Here are the common English’s Phrase Structure Rules;

- S → NP VP
- S → Conj Sⁿ
- S → S, S, S, S, ...S
- S → $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Emph} \\ \text{(Q) (Neg)} \end{array} \right\} \text{NP VP (Av-P) (Av-t) (Agt) (S)}$
- S → NP VP (S)
- S → NP (S)



2.3 Methodology

In collecting data, the writer applied the observational method. According to Sudaryanto (1993: 133), observational method is a method of collecting data by observing the use of the language. In the case, the writer used non participant observation. The data were taken from a book ‘A Complete Collection of English Proverbs’ which was written by John Ray. The book was published in London, 1678. The object of the research is the elliptical noun phrases. They are collected by taking a note and reading the book. There are 618 English proverbs found with three types. They are proverbs possessing of complete sentence, nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis and clausal ellipsis. The writer focuses on 46 proverbs which have elliptical noun. The writer will analyze 16 samples.

3. Review of Literature

Three previous researches focus on Transformational Generative Grammar in English imperative sentence, English phrases and Japanese compound sentence. The first research

was done by Fatmahwati (2013). The research analyzes the transformational grammar of imperative sentence as found in Asian drama *49 days*, episode 19. The aim of the research is to identify the types of imperative sentence and the transformational rule in the formation of the surface structure of imperative sentence. In collecting the data, Fatmahwati used some procedures. She viewed the drama, transcribed the English subtitles and determined the types of the imperative sentences according to aforementioned framework. She used structural transformation method and Chomsky's theory (1965) of Transformational Generative in analyzing the data. Then, the results of the analysis are presented with words and tree diagrams. Furthermore, she found the types of imperative sentence with the second person pronoun *you* subject and imperative sentence with the first person plural subject *us*.

The second research was conducted by Nisa (2009). The research analyzes the noun and verb phrases in the selected chapters of the novel *Son and Lovers* written by D.H. Lawrence by using transformational generative grammar. The research has three purposes; to find the number of the noun and verb phrases, to understand and to determine the syntactic structure (phrase structure) of the noun and verb phrases in the novel, and to describe the usage of the noun and verb phrases with Transformational Generative Grammar. In collecting the data, Nisa collected the references of the noun and verb phrases. After that, she selected the data with purposive sampling. She found 22 noun phrases (4,4 %) and 17 verb phrases (3,4 %) from 5 selected chapters.

The last research was done by Nurahmad, Machmoed and Iswary (2010). The research discusses the construction of Japanese compound sentences. The aims of the research are to describe the process in constructing Japanese compound sentence and to formulate the transformational rules used in constructing Japanese compound sentences. The data were taken from the Japanese learning book *Minna no Nihongo, Tata Bahasa Jepang, Menguasai Bahasa Jepang 1 dan 2*, and *Pintar Menggunakan Partikel Bahasa Jepang*. The collection of the data was done through elicitation and observation methods. The population is all Japanese compound sentences. Tree to five of sentences were taken as the sample of this research which were analyzed by using transformational generative grammar. Nurahmad, Machmoed and Iswary found two. The first result is the process of constructing Japanese compound sentence involves two or more sentences which have the same levels. The second result is the Japanese's subordinate compound sentences involve a single independent clause plus a single dependent clause which are combined by using subordinate conjunctors *kara*, *koto*, and *yauni*.

4. Analysis

There are 16 proverbs that contain elliptical noun phrases. The elliptical NPs are then revealed in some constituents in order to find the deep structures of the proverbs. After that, the deep structures will find the missing words of the proverbs by comparing the deep and the surface structures. In the processes, the writer finds some missing words; one noun *someone*, ten pronouns *you*, two nouns *thing*, one pronoun *they*, two nouns *people*, and four nouns *man*. The dominant missing word in the proverbs is pronoun *you* because most proverbs undergo imperative sentence that the subject is lost from the sentence. Therefore, the pronoun is the most suitable substitution for subject position. In finding the the missing words, transformational rules is used. The highest frequency of the transformational process are affix hopping and Equi NP deletion.

The missing words are discussed below:

1. Noun *someone*

The noun occurs once in the research. It is usually occurred in the total elliptical NP. It is referred to the DS. In the tree diagram, It appears as the subject of the DS because the noun is regarded as the most suitable subject of the sentence. It can be seen from the existence of the adjectives and the verb in the sentence (see appendix).

2. Pronoun *you*

The pronoun is more regularly occurred as the missing word. It occurs in the total elliptical NP. There are four reasons in selecting pronoun *you* as the missing word. The first reason is because the sentence is an imperative sentence. An imperative sentence is commonly addressed by pronoun *you*. Then, it is based on the meaning of the proverbs. Another reason is because the existence of another pronounm such pronoun *your*. The last is because the plural verb that follows the noun (see appendix).

3. Noun *thing*

Noun *things* occurs in the partial NPs. It occurs for some reasons. First, the determiner form needs a noun to be modified. Then, the meaning of the proverb. Afterward, noun *things* is chosen because the determiner in plural indicates that the noun shall be in plural too (see appendix).

4. Pronoun *they*

Pronoun *they* occurs in the total NPs. The selection of the pronoun is based on the plural noun of the proverbs. Then, another pronoun, such *themselves* in the sentence and the verb indicate that the missing words shall be in plural. Therefore, pronoun *they* is selected as the subject of the subordinate clause (see appendix).

5. Noun *people*

Noun *people* can occur in the partial and total NPs. The partial noun *people* is inserted as the head of the determiner because a determiner cannot stand independently without a noun. Then, the total *people* is added as the subject. Noun *people* is chosen because it is the neutral noun to present human (see appendix).

6. Noun *man*

After breaking down the sentence, the noun *man* can appear in the partial and total NPs. It occurs in the main subject of the sentence. The noun is inserted as the subject of the sentence because of the existence of adjective. Therefore, the noun is inserted as a subject in the DS. There are three reasons in choosing noun *man* as the missing word. The first reason is because the noun is a part of NP. The second reason is because pronoun *he* and *his* in the sentence show that the subject shall be the noun *man*. Then, it is because of the existence of the singular *be* (see appendix).

The detail description of finding out the missing words by comparing the deep and surface structures of the proverbs and the transformational rules applied in reaching the surface structures of the proverbs can be seen further in the appendix.

5. Conclusion

The transformation of the SS into DS is needed in finding the missing words of the proverbs. The missing words are called elliptical noun phrase. The elliptical noun phrase is divided into two forms, partial and total NPs. The partial NP usually occurs in the noun phrase which undergoes adjective.

The selection of the elliptical noun phrases are based on three reasons. First, it is because the sentence is an imperative sentence which indicates that the missing words is the pronoun *you*. Second, the elliptical noun phrases are caused by the existences of other pronouns in the proverbs. Therefore, the elliptical noun phrase must be related to another pronoun in the proverb. Last, it is because the existence of the verb in the proverb. In conclusion, pronoun *you* is the most common word appeared as the missing words of the English proverbs in the book *A Complete Collection of English Proverbs*.

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7. Appendix

The Analysis of the Elliptic Words

No	Data		Missed word	Transformations and Occurrences
	Surface Structure (SS)	Deep Structure (DS)		
1	Though old and wise yet still advise	Though+and+someone+ pres+be+old+wise+pres +yet+still advise	someone	Conj. Shift = 1 "X" Rel.Be Deletion = 1 x Equi NP Deletion = 1 x Affix Hopping = 1 "X"
2	Be not a baker if your head be of butter	If+you+pres+be+a+baker +your+head+pres+ be+of+butter	you	Conj. Shift = 1 "X" Equi NP Deletion = 1 x Negative Sentence =1 x Affix Hopping = 2 "X"

The Analysis of the Elliptic Words (Cont.)

No	Data		Missed word	Transformations and Occurrences
	Surface Structure (SS)	Deep Structure (DS)		
3	If the bed could tell all it knows it would put many to the blush	If+the+bed+past+can+tell +all+it+pres+know +it+past+will+put+many +things+to+the+blush	things	Equi NP Deletion = 1 x Affix Hopping = 3 "X"
4	Be not too hasty to outbid another	You +pres+be+too+ hasty+to+outbid+another	you	Equi NP Deletion = 1 x Negative Sentence = 1 x Affix Hopping = 1 "X"
5	Fly pleasure and it will follow thee	And+ you +pres+fly+pleasur e+ it+pres+will+follow+thee	you	Conj. Shift = 1 "X" Equi NP Deletion = 1 x Affix Hopping = 2 "X"
6	Bells call others to the church, but enter not in themselves	But+bells+pres+call+others + to+the+church+ they +pres+ enter+in+themselves	they	Conj. Shift = 1 "X" Negative Sentence = 1 x Equi NP Deletion = 1 x Affix Hopping = 2 "X"
7	Many can pack the cards that cannot play	That+many+ people +pres+ can+pack+the+cars + people +pres+can+play	people, people	Conj. Shift = 1 "X" Equi NP Deletion = 2 x Negative Sentence = 1 x Affix Hopping = 2 "X"
8	When an old man will not drink, see him in another world	When+an+man+an+man +pres+be+old+pres+ Will+drink+ you +pres+ see+in+another+world	you	Relativization = 1 "X" Rel. Be Deletion = 1 x Adjective Shift = 1 x Equi NP Deletion = 1 x Negative Sentence = 1 x Affix Hopping = 2 "X"
9	Give a clown your finger and he will take your whole hand	And+ you +pres+give+a+ clown+your+fingers+ he+pres+will+take+ your+whole+hand	you	Conj. Shift = 1 "X" Equi NP Deletion = 1 x Affix Hopping = 2 "X"
10	When you ride a young colt see your saddle be will girt	When+you+pres+ride+ a+colt+a+colt+pres+be+ young+ you +pres+ see+your+saddle+pres+be+ girt+girt+pres+be+well	you	Relativization = 2 "X" Rel. Be Deletion = 2 x Adj Shift = 2 x Equi NP Deletion = 1 x Affix Hopping = 3 "X"
11	Keep good men company, and you shall be of the number	And+ you +pres+keep+ men+men+pres+be+ good+company+you+ pres+shall+be+of+the+num ber	you	Conj. Shift = 1 "X" Relativization = 1 x Rel. Be Deletion = 1 x Adj. Shift = 1 x Equi NP Deletion = 1 x Affix Hopping = 2 "X"
12	Keep counsel thy self first	You +pres+keep+counsel +thy+self+first	you	Equi NP Deletion = 1 x Affix Hopping = 1 "X"

The Analysis of the Elliptic Words (Cont.)

No	Data		Missed word	Transformations and Occurrences
	Surface Structure (SS)	Deep Structure (DS)		
13	Think of ease, but work on	But+ you +pres+think+of+ease+ you +pres+work+on	you, you	Conj. Shift = 1 "X" Equi NP Deletion = 2 x Affix Hopping = 2 "X"
14	Happy is he who knows his follies in his youth	Man +man+pres+be+happy+pres+be+he+he+pres+know+his+follies+in+his+youth	man	Relativization = 2 "X" Rel.Be Deletion = 1 x Adj. Shift = 1 x Equi NP Deletion = 1 x Affix Hopping = 2 "X"
15	The little cannot be great unless he devour many	Unless+the+ man +the+man+pres+be+little+pres+can+be+great+he+pres+devour+many+ things	man, things	Conj. Shift = 1 x Relativization = 1 x Rel.Be Deletion = 1 x Adj. Shift = 1 x Equi NP Deletion = 2 x Negative Sentence = 1 x Affix Hopping = 2 "X"
16	God help the rich, the poor can beg	God+pres+help+the+ man +the+man+pres+be+rich+the+ man +the+man+pres+be+poor+pres+can+beg	man, man	Relativization = 2 x Rel.Be Deletion = 2 x Adj. Shift = 2 x Equi NP Del. = 2 x Affix Hopping = 2 "X"