

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Linguistics is the science of language, according to Crystal (2010). It is a discipline whose practitioners spend their time trying to figure out why human language works the way it does. It is the study of the origins, acquisition, structure, and application of a variety of languages. Linguistics is divided into two categories: language structure and language use. The formal features of language, such as word structure (morphology), sentence structure (syntax), speech sounds and the laws and patterns between them (phonetics and phonology), and meaning in language, are all studied in linguistics (semantics and pragmatics).

Linguistics also looks at how a language is utilized, which can cover a wide range of topics because language is employed in practically every aspect of human life. Here are some examples: Psycholinguistics (the psychology of language acquisition and use); historical linguistics and language history; applied linguistics (the application of linguistics knowledge to real-world problems such as language education); Sociolinguistics, English varieties, discourse analysis, and conversation analysis (language use in social situations and stylistics) are some of the topics covered in this course (the use of different styles in language).

Language is also employed in science, which is typically classified as natural or physical science. This science is focused with the study of nature as well as physical and natural phenomena, as its name implies. Meanwhile, sociality was concerned with human society's conduct, production, and activities. This

sociality is likewise concerned with cultural and human circumstances, as well as attempting to explain how the world works. Its goal is to investigate the complex and ever-changing processes that occur in human social life and relationships with one another.

English is an important international language for absorbing and developing science, technology, art, and culture. Learning a language is difficult in Indonesia, because English is a foreign language. It consists of four fundamental skills: listening, reading, speaking, and writing, as well as three elements: pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary.

Chomsky defines language as a collection (finite or infinite) of sentences, each of which is finite in length and made up of a finite number of parts. (Chomsky, 1957, p. 13) As a result, a language's grammar should be regarded as a method for generating the sentences under investigation.

As an English phonetician and language expert, Sweet (2008) remarked, "Language is the expression of ideas through speech sounds combined into words, words combined into sentences, and phrases combined into sentences, this combination answering to the combining of ideas into thoughts." The division of words into parts of speech is based on their function. Phrase—clause—sentences—paragraph—essay will continue to be used. Grammar mastery is the total control or knowledge of the rules for producing words and putting them together into sentences in the study of science.

Almost every language we speak, whether spoken or written, is made up of sentences. We usually communicate our thoughts in the form of sentences when

we speak. In linguistics, a phrase is a grammatical unit of words that has minimal syntactic link to the world that precedes or follows it, is frequently preceded and followed in speech by pause, and has one of a few distinct intonation patterns.

A sentence, according to Hogue (1995), is a collection of words that represents a full concept by containing a subject and a verb. Furthermore, a sentence can be divided into two groups, according to Frank (1972:220), based on the purpose and quantity of predictions. Declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences are types of sentences based on the functions. Simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences are classified by the number of predictions.

Since the branches of linguistics explained the uses of language in many aspects, covering scientific and social context, the researcher wants to analyze the types of sentence based on the number of predication, in the natural science and social science journal according to Frank's theory (1972:220) and Brandon's theory (2012). This research focuses on analyzing several types of natural science and social science journals such as Hindawi journals volume 2018 (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus MERS-CoV) Infection, immunological Response, Vaccine development), Tranc and analytical chemistry journal 2018 Microplastics in the environment: a review of analytical methods, distribution, and biological effects, Hindawi international journal of Mathematics and Mathematical sciences 2020, Hindawi Advances in Meteorology 2020 the Potential Impact of Climate Change on Oat Lodging in UK and Republic of Ireland, Hindawi advance in Medicine journal 2019 Hospital Spiritual Care Can Complete Graduated

Medical Trainee Well-Being, Chicago journals 1934 Albert Einstein On the Method of Theoretical Physics as a scientific journals. Hindawi Education Research International 2017 Personality Traits as Predictor of Emotional Intelligence among the university Teachers as Advisors, Advance in Language and Literary studies journal 2017 The effort to Increase the Students' Achievement in Poetry Mastery through Semiotic Method, The journal of International Social Research Long Day's Journey Into Night; A journey Into Revelation, Global Journal of Psychology Research 2017 The Important of listening in communication, The Improvement of Students' writing Skill Achievement Through Error Analysis Method as a social journals. The researcher was interested in analyzing the types of sentences because there were still limited research on the whole types of sentences.

The previous researcher mostly analyzes one kind of sentence types; another is the significance of knowledge in understanding English Grammar for university students. The five of natural sciences and the five of social sciences journal articles as the objects of this research and Hindawi journal as the source of data.

1.2 The Problem of the Study

Based on the background, the problems of this study can be formulated the followings:

1. What types of sentences are used in the natural science and social sciences journal articles?
2. How is the frequency of occurrences of sentence type in the natural science and social science journal articles?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

In accordance with the formulation of the research problems stated above, the purposes of the study are:

1. To find out types of sentences used in the natural science and social science journal articles.
2. To identify the frequency of occurrences of sentence types used in the natural science and social sciences journal articles.

1.4 The Scope and Limitation of the Study

There are many aspects in analyzing sentences, such as analyzing grammatical error, the meaning of the sentence, pragmatics, semantics and etc. To avoid the deviation from the topic, the researcher would like to limit the scope of the problem. The scope of this study is an analysis of the sentence types and the frequency of occurrences of sentence types in the science and social journal.

1.5. The Significance of the Study

The results of the study are expected to give worthy contribution to the researcher, English learners and teachers.

1. For the researcher

This study will assist the researcher in clearly articulating her thoughts, identifying basic sentences, including sentences in science and social journals, and strengthening grammatical abilities in order to improve her understanding in English.

2. For English learners

This research will benefit English learners since they will be able to comprehend the most important aspect of learning English, which is the types of sentences, by understanding those precise grammatical components.

3. For English teachers

This research can help teachers gain a better knowledge of the many sorts of sentences and broaden their horizons in academic writing.

