AN ANALYSIS OF SYNTACTICAL MOVEMENT FOUND IN TIME MAGAZINE'S ARTICLES

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Abstract

Kajian ini membahas ragam tipe dari pergerakan sintaktis yang terdapat di artikel Time Magazine dan juga memfokuskan pada skema perkembangan diagram pohon. Teori yang dikemukakan oleh Carnie digunakan untuk menganalisa tipe perkembangan sintaktis. Metode kualitatif deskriptif diterapkan untuk memberi hasil berupa deskripsi data. Sumber data diambil dari artikel Time Magazine pada edisi 24 April 2017 (Vol. 189, No. 15, 2017). Data merupakan kumpulan kalimat yang mengandung perkembangan sintaktis; dan terdapat 43 data. Data selanjutnya dikategorikan dalam tiga tipe perkembangan sintaktis: Head-to-Head movement, DP movement, and WH movement. Hasil penelitian menemukan ragam tipe perkembangan sintaktis yang didominasi oleh bentuk perkembangan V → T, yang selanjutnya dipaparkan dalam bentuk diagram pohon untuk memberikan deskripsi rinci dari perkembangan proses tersebut.

Kata Kunci: Syntactical movement, Sentences, Time Magazine's articles.

INTRODUCTION

Language is used as communication. According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010, p. 5), language is a system that connects private thoughts with public expressions. By using a language, we can communicate to share opinions, thoughts, and ideas to other people. We can also express our feeling in spoken or written forms. Thus, language plays a very important role in our life.

We express our feeling in spoken or written form that means we make a sentence. Gelderen (2010) said that sentence is a unit that contains at least a verb. In writing, sentence usually begins with a capital letter and concludes with appropriate punctuations.

Many sentences mostly we find in the printed media such as magazines or newspapers. Magazine is one example of media communication that deals with written information presented to the readers. One kind of magazine used here is Time Magazine. Time Magazine is a weekly English language magazine in United Stated of America (USA). The magazine contains a section for articles. It contains various issues about trending topics which show up on surface.

In this study, the writer hopes that this study give valuable knowledge and understanding about the syntactical movements theory. The writer also hopes that the readers are able to know how the movement process occurs in any types of text in the tree diagrams.

METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted in Time Magazine's articles. This study used the descriptive qualitative because the data of this study one of the characteristic of phenomenon and the data collected and analyzed in this study are in the form of words (Bogdan & Biklen, 1982). The source of data in this study is twelve articles in Time Magazinewhich published on 24th April 2017. The data are sentences which contain syntactical movement operations. The main instrument of this study was the writer herself. The data were collected by using content analysis method proposed by Kothari (2004).

To analyze the data, this study used the method proposed by Miles and Huberman (1994, p. 12). According to them, the components of the data analysis were data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion.

There are some steps to analyze the data. The first step was collecting the sentences from articles of Time Magazine. Second, the writer identified and classified the sentences in the articles according to the syntactical movement theory proposed by Carnie (2013). Third, the writer schematised the movement process using tree diagrams. Fourth, the writer explained the movement process found in the findings. Last, the writer interpreted the findings and drew conclusion.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The writer found 43 data in Time Magazine's articles which contain syntactical movements. The data are categorized into three types of syntactical movement, i.e. Head-to-Head movement, DP movement, and WH movement. The writer found 13 data that belong to V → T movement, 4 data that belong to T → C movement, 7 data belong to do-support, 2 data that belong to passives, 5 data that belong to raising, 8 data that belong to Wh-movement, 3 data belong to relative clauses, and 1 data belongs to the Minimal Link Condition (MLC).

Table 4.1 Types of Syntactical Movement used in Time Magazine's articles.

NO	Types of Syntactical Movement		Frequency
1.	Head-to-Head Movement	V → T movement	13
		T → C movement	5
		Do-support	4
2.	DP Movement	Passives	2
		Raising	5
3.	WH Movement	Movement in *Wh*-questions	8
		Relative Clauses	3
		Islands	-
		The Minimal Link Condition (MLC)	1
Total			**43**

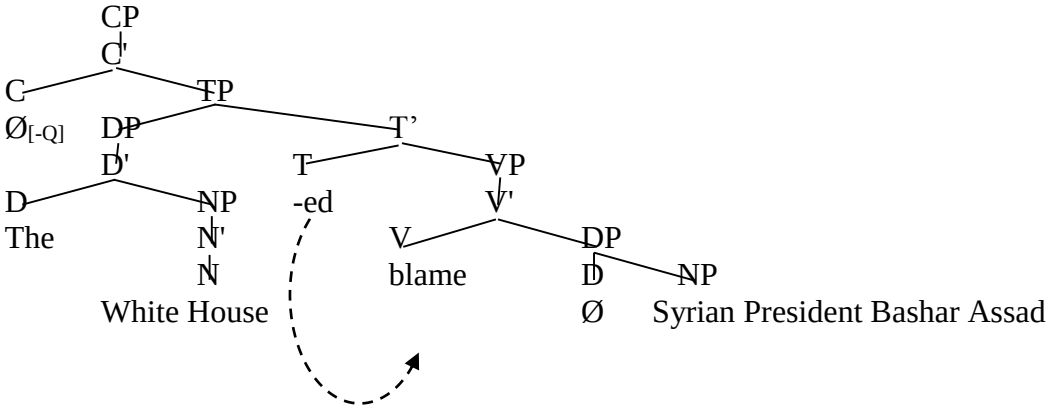
Head-To-Head Movement

Head-to-head movement is a the operation that moves one head into another (Carnie, 2013). Head-to-head movement divided into three operations; (1) V → T movement, (2) T → C movement, and (3) Do-support.

V → T Movement
002/TMA/01/Pg.07/Cl. 01/Ln.19

In anintelligence report declassified a weeklater, the White House blamed SyrianPresident Bashar Assad for committingthat atrocity and latly accused Russiaof covering it up.

The data above is S-structure. The writer analyzes the data written in bold to show the movement process. The data written in bold is shown in the following tree diagram:



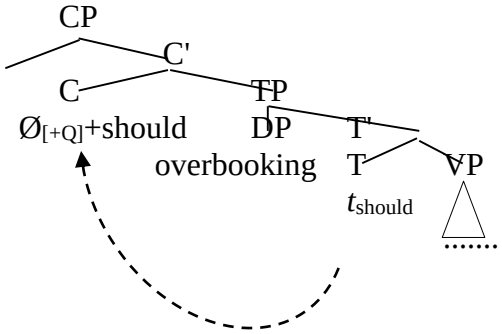
TheD-structure above showed that there is suffix *–ed*. The suffix *-ed* appears before the verb. Inflectional suffix is generated under T. The suffix must attached to a verb. Suffix is moved by lowering and attaching to the verb.

The tree diagram above showed that the head T of TP moves to the head V of VP. The head T position lowers to attach suffix to the head V position. The suffix *-ed*moves to V position *blame*. The data above belongs to type of V → T movement because the movement operation begins with the head T position moves into the head V position.

T → C Movement
022/TMA/08/Pg.22/Cl. 01/Ln.24

Should overbooking be illegal?

The data above is S-structure. The D-structure is shown in the following tree diagram:



The data above pronounces with a special null question complementizer $Ø_{[+Q]}$. English employs a mechanism for the $Ø_{[+Q]}$ to move the T into the C position, around the subject. Only auxiliaries take control the head T as free-standing entities.

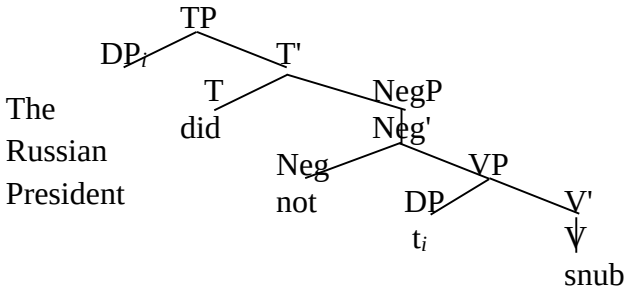
The tree diagram above showed that the head T of TP moves into the head Cof CP. The movement above left a symbol *t*stands for "trace" in the head T of TP. The data above belongs to T → C movement because the process to be property triggered

by complementizer. The auxiliary *should* in T position moves into C position, leaving behind a copy of *should* deleted in T.

Do-Support
001/TMA/01/Pg.07/Cl. 01/Ln.04
The Russian Presidentdid not snub Rex Tillerson during the U.S. Secretary of State's first official visit to Moscow.

The data above is S-structure in negation form. The writer analyzes the data written in bold to show the movement process**.**From the data above, the writer mentions that the data above is categorized as do-support. She finds dummy verb*do*which showed in underlying form. Below is the D-structure and S-structure:
The Russian President snubbed Rex Tillerson. (D-structure)
The Russian Presidentdid not snub Rex Tillerson. (S-structure)

The first sentence there is no auxiliary, but in the second sentence there is a dummy verb inserted in negation form. This phenomenon occurs because the dummy verb *do* is used to support inflectional affixes. The T category that selects for *do* in $Ø_{past}$notation form (*did*). Below is the do-support operation in the tree diagram:



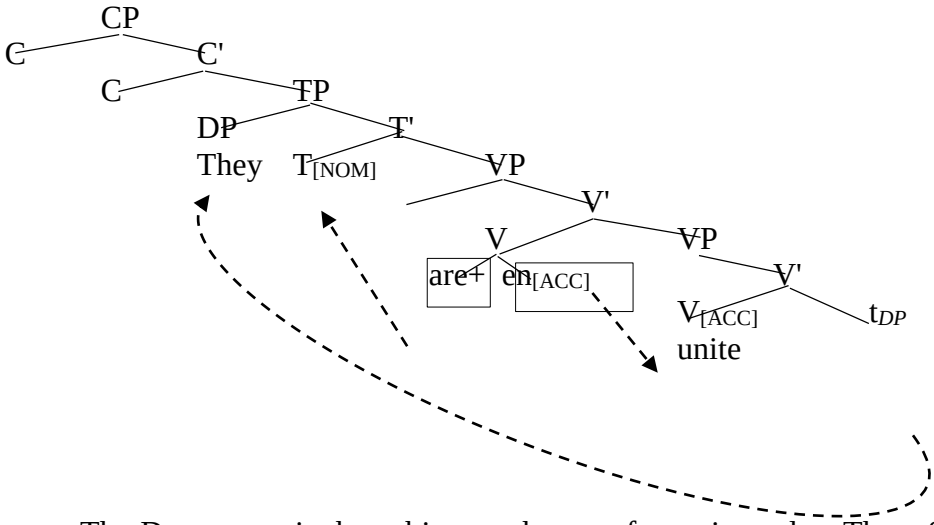
The data belongs to *do*-support because there is the insertion of a dummy verb *did*. The insertion of meaningless verb in negation form to undergo T → C movement. At same time in negation, the transformation T → C movement forces the same T to raise in higher position. The tree diagram above showed that do-support can undergo T → C movement operation.

DP-Movement

DP-movement is a operation that takes the DP moves from the lower clause to the higher **clause** or to specifier position as motivated by Case assignment (Carnie, 2013). DP movement divides into 2 operations; passives and raising.

Passives
***010/TMA/03/*Pg.10/Cl. 01/Ln.12**
They are united by a common desireto help Trump succeed, but deeplydivided by ideology and tactics.

The example above is S-sentence. The writer analyzes the data written in bold to show the movement process. The D-structure is shown in the following tree diagram:



The D-sentence is the subject to the transformation rules. Then, S-structure is the output of transformation rules. The first sentence is an active and the second sentence is passive.

A common desireunited them. (Active)
They are united by a common desire. (Passive)

The two sentences above showed that active and passives have difference thematic relation. The thematic relation is the semantic relation between a predicate and an argument (agent, experiencer, theme, goal, source, etc). Active have an agent *a common desire* and a theme *them*, whereas passives showed that the agent is *they*, using passive form of the voice auxiliary (be_{past}) in the theta grid. The agent is represented by an optional prepositional phrase marked with *by*. The passives showed that The verb takes morphological operation suffix *-en* to derives a passive verb from active verb. The word order in passive form used the agent appears in object position, but in active form the subject appears in subject position.

There is an existence of movement process due to passives category. The movement occurs when passive form can not assign accusative Case from the active form. Thus, there is a passive morpheme *-en* in the head of V position to absorb a verb's external theta role and to check a verb's [ACC] Case feature. The suffix *-en* lowers and attaches to the V position. The verb *are* also moves from the head V position of VP into the head T position of TP to be an auxiliary of passive form.

The tree diagram above showed that the passive morphology absorbs both the accusative case and the external theta role. This means that there is no Case for DP in VP position. The DP must get the Case position. There is a Case open in the specifier of TP, so the DP moves to the specifier of TP position. The DP moves to get Case from Caseless theta position of VP to the nominative Case-assigning specifier of TP. The DP moves to statisfy the EPP requirement. The DP of VP moves tobe agent to check [NOM] Case feature. The DP position of VP *they* moves the DP position of TP. The agent in passives is represented by an optional phrase headed by *by*. The data above belongs to DP movement because the operation involves the movement of DPs positions which marked with Case assignment. The tree diagram above also shows the detail pattern of DPs movement.

Raising
***009/TMA/02*/Pg. 09/Cl. 02/Ln. 18**
He's unlikely to dent the National Front leader's campaign, however, and may even make her stance on the E.U. look liberal by comparison— Le Pen says Asselineau's plan to pull France out of the bloc is "brutal."

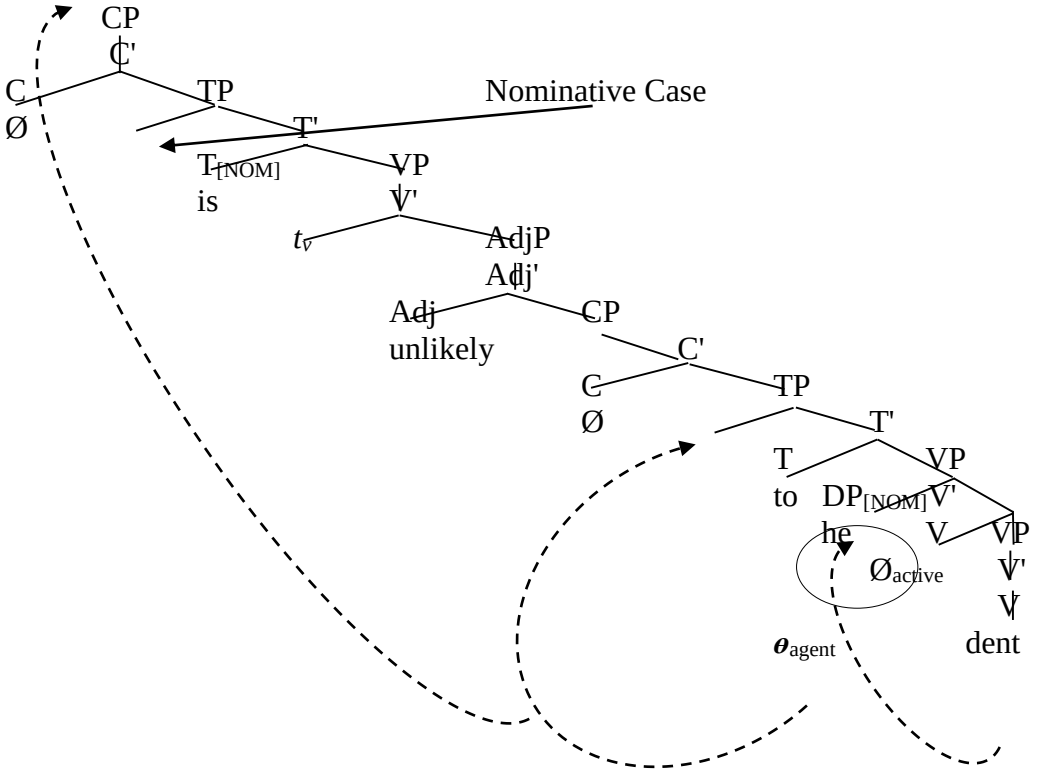
The data above is S-structure. The writer analyzes the data written in bold to show the movement process.Below is D-structure and S-structure:

Is unlikely to he dent. (D-structure)
He's unlikely to dent. (S-structure)

There are two differences showed in D-structure. The first is The DP *he* is the agent of *dent*, but the DP *he* appears in the main clause. The DP *he*appears far away from the predicate *dent*. The fact that there is no subject of the embedded clause. The This phenomenon violates *The Locality Constraint on Theta Role assignment* which requires the DP must get theta role to the predicate that assigns it. The solution from this problem, a transformation that takes DP *He* moves from the specifier in lower position into specifier in higher position.

The second difference is the theta grid *is likely* includes only in one argument: the embedded clause. *He* is not receiving theta role from *is likely*. There is nothing happen about *He* that *is likely*, but it is what *he* doing (his *denting*) that *is likely*. The phenomenon also violates *The Locality Constraint on Theta Role assignment.* Finally, we need a specifier of to check nominative Case. Nominative Case found in the subject position.

The D-structure of movement process is shown in the following tree diagram:



The data above involves a non-finite embedded clause and a finite main clause. The DPs assigned nominative Case only in the specifier of finite T. In other word, non-finite T does not have a [NOM] feature, but finite T does. This means that the DP *he* cannot get nominative Case in the specifier of the embedded clause.

The tree diagram above showed that the DP *he*is not getting Case. The DP must move to the specifier of the finite main clause T to check nominative Case. The data above belongs to raising because the tree diagram above showed that there is movement of DPs. The DP moves from the specifier of an embedded non-finite T to the specifier of a finite T in the main clause to check [NOM] Case feature.

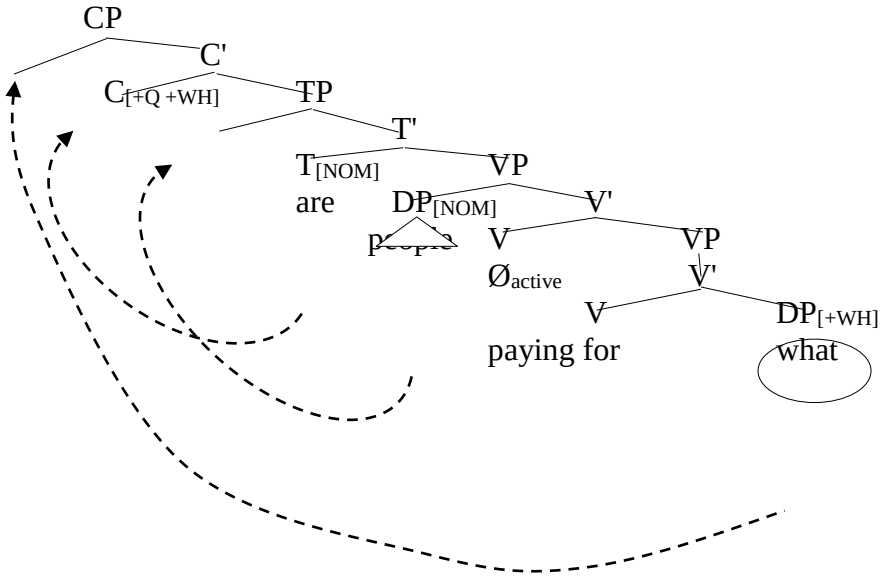
WH Movement

Wh movement is the operation of *wh*-expression moves into the specifier position within CP to check a *wh*-feature in C (Carnie. 2013). Wh movement divided into four operations; movement in W*h*-Questions, Relative Clauses, Islands, and The Minimal Link Condition (MLC). The writer found 8 data belong to movement in Wh-Questions, 3 data belong to Relative Clauses, and 1 data belongs to the Minimal Link Condition (MLC).

Movement In *Wh*-Questions
025/TMA/08/Pg. 22/ Cl. 02/Ln. 36
What are people paying for?

The data above is S-structure. Below is the D-structure:
People are paying for what. (D-structure)

The verb *paying for* takes two theta roles; an external agent and an internal theme. The D-structure showed that *people* is the agent, and the theme is *what*. The S-structure showed that the theme is the object of the verb. The *wh*-phrase *what* is the theme of verb *paying for* and the theme appears at the beginning of the clause.
The writer showed the movement process in the following tree diagram:



The tree diagram above is the D-structure. The D-structure is the subject to the transformation rules. The tree diagram above showed that there is *wh*-phrase be sister to V position of VP. The *wh*-phrase does not fit with the position, because a verb can not give *wh*-phrase a Case. *Wh*-phrase must move to get Case.

The data above belongs to the movement in *Wh*-questions, because *wh*-element *what* finds the Case in the specifier of CP. Wh-element checks the [+WH] feature in C position. The are two other operations apply. The DP *You* must move to the specifier of TP to check the [NOM] feature. The last movement is the head of T *are* in TP position must move into the head C in CP position to fill the null complementizer in C

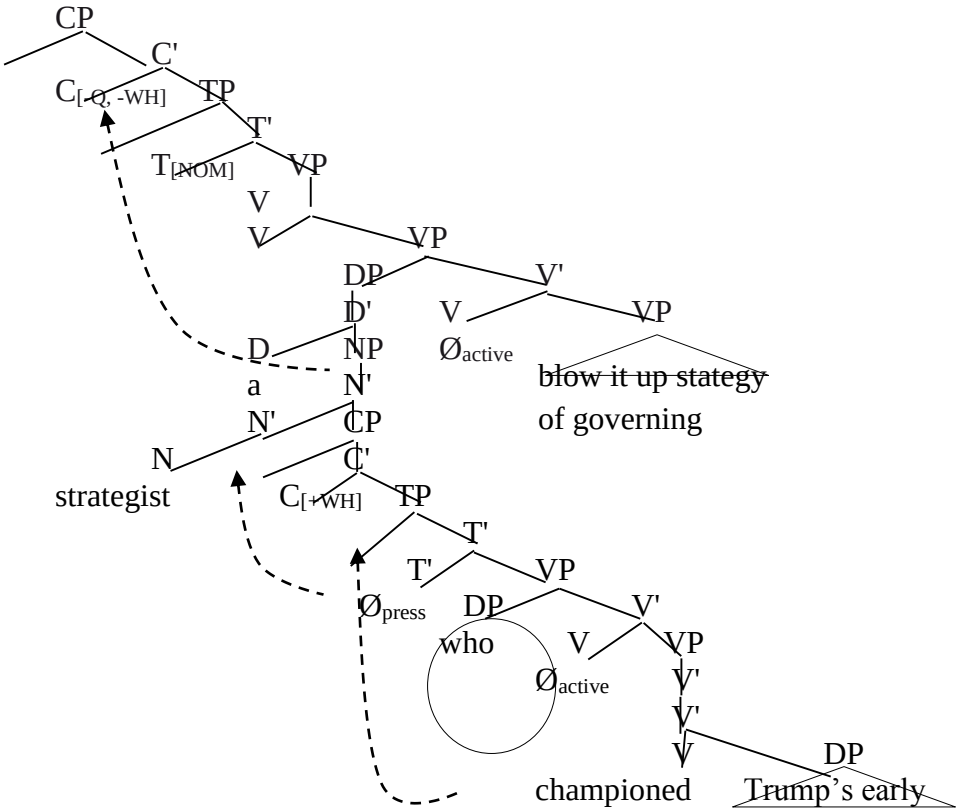
position. The data above belongs to the movement in *wh*-question, because the operation the *wh*-phrase moves to get Case [+WH] feature.

Relative Clauses
011/TMA/03/Pg. 10/Cl. 01/Ln. 31
The biggest loser of late has been StephenBannon, **a strategist who championedTrump's early blow-it-up strategy ofgoverning.**

The data above is S-structure. The writer analyzes the data written in bold to show the movement process. Below is the difference between D-structure and S-structure.

A strategist blow-it-up strategy ofgoverning. ┐ (D-structure)
A strategist championedTrump's early. ┘
A strategist who championedTrump's early blow-it-up strategy ofgoverning. (S-structure)

The D-structure above showed that there are two differences clause. The first is the main clause and the second is the embedded clause. The S-structure above showed that two clauses are part of noun *a strategist.*
Below is the D-structure in the tree diagram:



The tree diagram above showed that the *wh*-word gets the theta role from the embedded clause *championedTrump's early* and the noun *a strategist* gets the theta role from the main clause. The *wh*-word solves the theta criterion problem from two theta roles assigned. One clause *blow-it-up strategy ofgoverning* gets the head noun and the clause *championedTrump's early* gets to the *wh*-word.

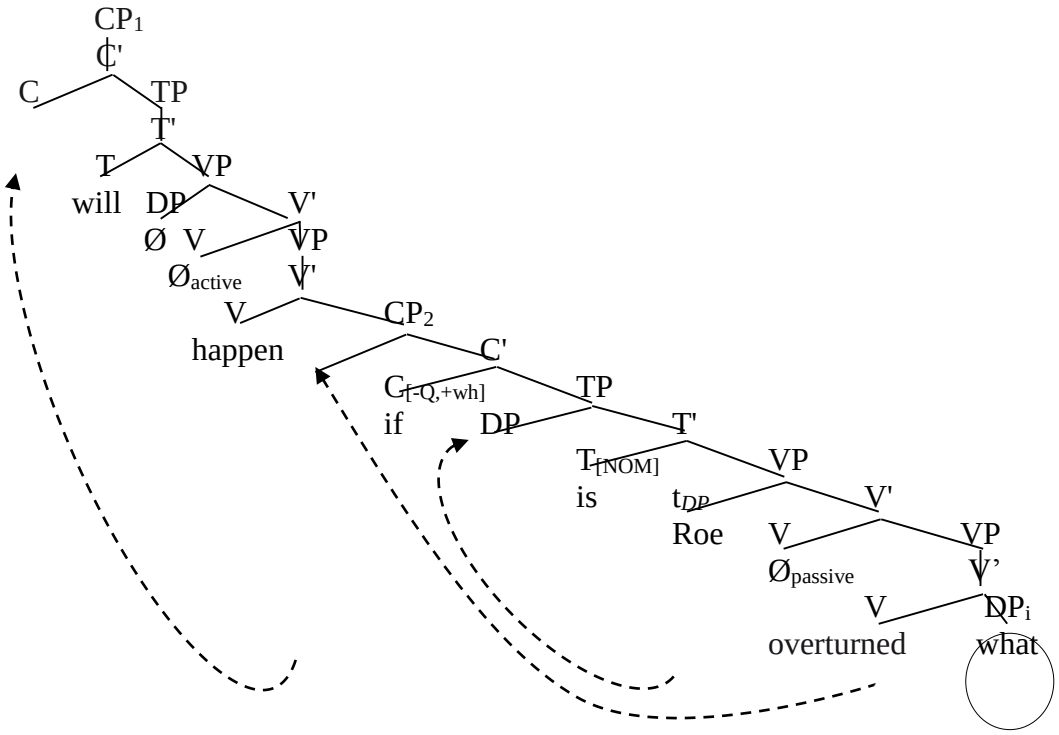
The tree diagram above showed that the *wh*-word *who* moves into specifier CP which being closer with noun position. The movement of *wh*-word above occurs because to modify the noun. The data above belongs to relative clause, because the noun *little question* corresponds to verb *blow-it-up strategy ofgoverning.*

The Minimal Link Condition (MLC)
043/TMA/12/Pg.56/Cl. 02/Ln. 25
What will happen if *Roe* is overturned?

The data above is S-structure. The writer showed D-structure to show the movement process. The D structure is the subject to the transformation rules. Below is the D-structure and S-structure:

Will happen if is *Roe* overturned what? (D-structure)
What will happen if *Roe* is overturned? (S-structure)

The D-structure showed that there is complement clause in question form. The S-structure showed that *wh*-phrase *what* moves out of simple complement.
Below is D-structure in the tree diagram:



The tree diagram above showed that there is the movement of CPs, the *wh*-phrase starts theme role (the DP position of VP) in the embedded clause. This means that the *wh*-phrase in the embedded CP_1 moves into main clause CP_2. The movement $CP_1$to CP_2 is called the movement to the closest potential landing site. There is movement of DPs from the DP in VP of VP position moves into DP in TP position. The movement of DP *Roe* to get [NOM] Case feature.

CONCLUSION

From the findings and discussions, it can be concluded that syntactical movement found in articles of Time Magazine. The aims of this study are to explain the types of syntatical movement and to schematise them using tree diagrams. The writer analyzes types of syntactical movement proposedby Carnie (2013). Carnie divides the syntactical movement into three types; (1) Head-to-Head movements consists of V → T movement, T → C movement, and Do-support. (2) DP movement consists of Passives and Raising. (3) WH movement consist of movement in *Wh*-questions, Relative Clauses, Islands, and The Minimal Link Condition (MLC).

The writer found 43 data taken from twelve articles in the Time Magazine. The types of syntactical movement found that 13 data are categorized as V → T movement, 5 data are categorized as T → C movement, 4 data are categorized as Do-support, 2 data are categorized as Passives, 5 data are categorized as Raising, 8 data are categorized as movement in *Wh*-questions, 4 data are categorized as Relative Clauses, and 1 data is categorized as the Minimal Link Condition (MLC). However, the writer did not find the type of syntactical movement belongs to islands category. The types of Syntactical Movement most dominatly found in Time Magazine's articles was V → T movement.

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