THE GENERATIVE TRANSFORMATIONAL GRAMMAR ANALYSIS
ON EMILY DICKINSON’S POEMS, A PRECIOUS MOULDERING
PLEASURE AND THERE IS NO FRIGATE LIKE A BOOK

A Thesis
Submitted to Faculty of Adab and Humanities
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Bachelor Degree (S1)

by:

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ABSTRACT


Emily Dickinson’s poems, a precious-mouldering pleasure and there is no frigate like a book, has been selected as the unit analysis of this qualitative research. The primer aspect of the poems that becomes the focus of the research is the poems’ sentence structure, and it is analyzed by Noam Chomsky’s Generative Transformational Grammar as the main theory. The aim of this research is to identify what kinds of transformation that exist in both poems, and to show the bigger picture of how poems, the literature that is not tied to the conventional grammar rules, are analyzed by GTG, the theory that deals with the deep discussion of sentence structure. As the result, there are twelve transformation successfully found in this research; Personal Pronoun Transformation (T-Prop), Possessive Pronoun Transformation (T-ProS), Inflection-assigning Transformation (T-Infl), Extraposition Transformation (T-Extra), Ellipsis Transformation (T-Ell), Infinitive Transformation (T-Inf), Relative-clause Transformation (T-Rel), Relative-clause-reduction Transformation (T-RelRed), Restrictive-phrase-movement Transformation (T-RP), Question Transformation (T-Q), Negative Transformation (T-Neg), Indirect Object Transformation (T-IO); they are collected by drawing the tree diagram that shows the derivation of the sentence in each datum. To sum up, the transformation that happens the most is Inflection-assigning Transformation (T-Infl), for it has been generated twenty-seven times in total. At last, the process of drawing the tree diagram shows the complexity of how a sentence is actually constructed, and the application of it has successfully proven that GTG theory is suitable to analyze the poems’ sentence structure.

Keywords: Generative Transformational Grammar, Noam Chomsky, Tree Diagram, Deep Structure, Surface Structure, Poem
APPROVAL SHEET

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher education, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the thesis.

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Ahmad Syopian
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

Language plays a significant role in human’s life. Oliver Wendell Holms simply states that language is the only place where thoughts are developed that men now can experience the results, civilization and a better world to live. All the developments in every single aspect of human’s life such as transportation, fashion, art, and culture are basically based on language. In addition, language is what makes us different to animals as stated by Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (3) that the possession of language, perhaps more than any other attributes, distinguishes humans from other animals. To understand our humanity, one must understand the nature of language that makes us human. Therefore; language is fundamental that it is the essence of being human. Based on those facts that language is important aspect in life, people should find it distinctive, yet unfortunately it is considered as a common phenomenon that people are having it in their daily activities. As stated by Bloomfield (1) that because of language’s familiarity as people do breathing and walking, people rarely observe it and they take it for granted.

Interaction among humans can only be built through communication that humans use language to do so. As stated by Armstrong (6) that the primary function of language is for humans to convey information to each other. Language is not only used in the way of speaking, but also in writing as stated by John Spencer and Michael J. Gregory in Freeman (74) that Language is transmitted either by audible sound-waves or by visible marks on a surface: that is language substance is either phonic or graphic. In addition, Halliday (29) states that whatever that can be uttered, it can also be represented in written, thus, the writing is simply an alternative form of expression to speech. One of the examples of written communication is poem.
Poem is one of the forms of literature. According to Hornby (1013) poem is a piece of writing in which the words are chosen not only for their obvious meaning, but also for their sound and the images they suggest. The words are arranged in separate lines, usually with repeated rhythm, and sometimes the lines rhyme in the end. According to DiYanni (728-729) rhyme is applied to give pleasure to the readers and a challenge for the poet. In addition, Nofal (47) states that the language of poetry is different from the language of other literary genres. That is to say, the grammar of poetry is different. So poetry is a language differently ordered or arranged. Thus, what is interesting about a poem is indeed the sentence structure of the poem that is extraordinary because the poet uses different construction of structure from the conventional grammar for the reasons of aesthetic and pleasure.

In the discussion of sentence structure, Amberg and Deborah (90) state that the structures which are deemed acceptable to the native speaker the linguists call grammatical and the ones that are unacceptable are called ungrammatical. Here are the examples of the grammatical and ungrammatical sentences:

1. Shawn and I went to Bangkok last year.
2. To last Bangkok Shawn year and I went.

From those two examples, the reader will easily find out which sentence is grammatical and which one is not. The first sentence is the grammatical one because the structure construction of the second sentence does not bring any meaning. Thus, Amberg (92) adds that word order is essential for the conveyance of meaning in English. However, what happens to poem is that the structure construction, although most of them are not as messed up as the above example, makes the message hard to figure out. But this does not mean that poem consists of all meaningless ungrammatical sentences. Poem is absolutely meaningful but it has the characteristic of disobedience of sentence structure for the reason of the poet’s choices, as an example a sentence from a line of Chartless, Emily Dickinson poem, “Yet know I how the heather looks”.

"Yet know I how the heather looks".
Sentence does have two levels of structure: a deep structure and a surface structure linked by transformation (Actchison 247). Moreover, Viet (94) explains that surface structure represents what is actually spoken or written, while deep structure is the changes in the sentence after the transformations has been applied. Therefore, the previous part of Emily Dickinson’s poem, Chartless, “Yet know I how the heater looks” can be an example of the implementation of transformational into sentence structure. The sentence would be “Yet I know how the heater looks” in the deep structure. The difference structure construction between the sentence in deep and surface structure is clearly seen. The movement of the subject and the verb position is called inversion. This kind of structure is actually acceptable in the conventional rule of structure. But it still makes the reader confused on interpreting the lyric because it is not commonly used in the daily life. For the expanse discussion of how the lyrics of poem are being implemented by transformational grammar, the writer will also uses the tree diagram concept that will show the process of transformation.

Therefore, based on the explanation of the background of this research above, the researcher would like to conclude the reasons of why the researcher conducts this research is because first, the fact that language is very fundamental for the life of man does not go along with the fact that man takes language for granted. The second reason is that grammar is indeed important on learning language, but because language is taken for granted, this aspect is sometimes ignored; moreover, the proper usage of grammar makes the message well-delivered. Next, poem is a form of literature that has disobedience of grammar in its form. And the last, because of the poem’s disobedience of grammar, the researcher finds the poems Precious - Mouldering Pleasure and There Is No Frigate Like A Book by Emily Dickinson as suitable representation of poems that has disobedience of proper grammar, for the characteristic of Emily Dickinson on writing her poems is that she uses dashes to replace a missing word or words or to be a bridge that serves to connect lines of her poems. That characteristic becomes
a challenge for the researcher to find out the way to analyze the lyrics of both poems in the perspective of grammar, thus the researcher decides to implement the theory of Generative Transformational Grammar by Noam Chomsky, for this theory deals with deep discussion of sentence structure or grammar. In addition, to highlight even more the reason why Precious - Mouldering Pleasure and There Is No Frigate Like A Book are chosen to be analyzed is that both poems have the same theme which is about a book.

B. Research Focus

This research will focus on analyzing Precious - Mouldering Pleasure and There Is No Frigate Like A Book, Poems by Emily Dickinson, in the perspective of Generative Transformational Grammar Theory by Noam Chomsky. The researcher limits the problem of the research only on the grammaticality and stylistic of the poems. The theory of Generative Transformational Grammar has been developed through years, the classical theory (1957), the standard theory (1965), the extended standard theory (1968), the revised extended theory (1970), the generative semantics (1970), the government and binding theory (1980), and minimalist program (1993) (Kridalaksana 6-7); the researcher restricts the theory until the revised extended theory of Generative Transformational Grammar. Thus, the analysis will explain and show the process of grammatical transformation from surface to the deep structure of the poem by using tree diagram.

C. Research Questions

The research will focus on the following questions:

1. What kinds of transformation are presented in Emily Dickinson’s poems, Precious - Mouldering Pleasure and There Is No Frigate Like A Book?

2. How are the poems analyzed in the perspective of Generative Transformational Grammar Analysis?
D. Research Objectives

The objectives of the research are:

1. To identify what kinds of transformation happen in Emily Dickinson’s poems, *Precious - Mouldering Pleasure* and *There Is No Frigate Like A Book*.

2. To know the process of analyzing the poems by Generative Transformational Grammar.

E. Research Significances

This research is expected to contribute both in theoretical and practical significances. Theoretically, this research is highly hoped to be able to contribute as a beneficial reference in the more advanced research of grammaticality in literature. Next, this research is expected to be able to introduce the basic theories of Syntax and its correlation with the language style that is used in poem. At last, this research is intended to be advantageous for the fellow linguistic scholars to find new ideas and extend the syntactic analysis study using Generative Transformational Grammar theory.

Practically, the researcher expects this research to have a role in the enlightenment of Linguistic, particularly Syntax. Moreover, for communities in general, the researcher also has a desire to make this research good enough to present information that strengthen the understanding of how important it is to have a good knowledge of syntax.

F. Research Methodology

1. Research Method

This research is a qualitative research because the data being analyzed which is poem, is descriptive and the method being used in this research is qualitative. Moreover, the technique in the analysis of this research is descriptive that the researcher gets the data and describes all the results of the analysis in words. This characteristic
matches the explanation of qualitative research by Hancock, Ockleford, and Windridge (6-7) that qualitative method focuses on the report of experience or on the data which cannot be expressed numerically based on social phenomena with the developing explanations of it. To support the explanation Farkhan (9-10) states that qualitative research is the study taking the verbal and other non-numerical data as the basis of analysis and problem solving being studied, such as content analysis, discourse analysis, and naturalistic study. In addition, descriptive approach is an approach that analyzes an object with a purpose to give a description about the fact accurately and systematically (Suryana 36).

Based on the explanation above that this research is qualitative, thus on constructing a concept for analyzing the data, the method technically uses content analysis. Endraswara (161-162) states that content analysis is a proper way to understand and explain literature containing symbols and hidden meaning, and by using the content analysis, the problems in a research will be solved through the related theories. This explanation meets the fact that the data being analyzed in this research are poems which mostly contain aesthetic elements in a form of language style symbolizing implicit meaning. Therefore, the problem of grammaticality in poem will be revealed by the Generative Transformational Grammar theory.

2. Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis of this research is the lyrics of Precious - Mouldering Pleasure and There Is No Frigate Like A Book, poems by Emily Dickinson that the researcher found in www.poemhunter.com. To be more precise, the unit analysis of this research is every single sentence in the lyric of the poems.
3. **Research Instruments**

The main instrument in this research is the researcher himself; it is the researcher that reads, identifies, classifies the data into the data card, which can be counted as a sub instrument of the research; Moreover, before the conclusion is drawn, it is also the researcher that does the analysis of the data.

4. **Data Collecting Technique**

For the data is gained through the documented material; therefore, the technique of data collecting in this research can be counted into documentation. The documentation can be used to produce qualitative information from a wide range of written materials. They can include policy documents, series of letters or e-mails, websites and more (Hancock, Ockleford, and Windridge 19). Moreover, the data collecting can also be considered as a bibliographical technique which means that the data is obtained by written sources. Those written sources include magazine, newspaper, literary work, scientific work, general reading book, and so on (Subroto 42).

To get the reliable data, these following steps are taken:

1. Identifying the corpus of the research which is Emily Dickinson’s poem in www.poemhunter.com by focusing on the style of the grammaticality in the poem.
2. Reading related sources to get the idea of each stanza and write down the words that are not familiar and may refer to some aspect.
3. Classifying the data into sentences.

5. **Data Analyzing Technique**

The technique of data analyzing in this research is content analysis. According to Endraswara (164) content analysis usually uses the conceptual study of qualitative method in the relationship between context and construction. This statement suits to this research that the
context is related to the structure of the poems while construction is connected to Generative Transformational Grammar theory as the frame concept of analysis. The steps of data analysis are stated below:

1. Classifying the data of the research, Emely Dickinson’s *Mouldering Pleasure* and *There Is No Frigate Like A Book*, into sentences to create deep structure.

2. Applying the main theory used in this research which is Chomsky’s Generative Transformational Grammar theory on the deep structure of each sentence of the poem.

3. Explaining the processes of how the process of transformations on the structure of the sentences is done and of how the sentences are viewed in the perspective of stylistic.

4. Drawing conclusion of the research based on the data analysis that has been done.
CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

In a research, the related previous studies need to be provided in order to show the distinction among this research and the others. Here are two previous researches related to the main theory of this research, Generative Transformational Grammar:

The first research is an academic journal entitled *Phrase Structure – Transformational Analysis and the Concept of Style as Choice Robert Bridge’s Poem November* by Khalid Shakir Hussein (2009). This research explores the practical aspect of Phrase Structure-Transformational Grammar as a descriptive method that might be applied in analyzing literary styles that is used by Robert Bridge in his poem entitled *November*. As a result, Hussein shows that Generative Grammar with Transformational Component and Phrase Structure Component constitute a potential significant tool in stylistic description, and this might help linguists to explicate the elusive notion of style as choice.

The second previous research is also an academic journal entitled *Sentence Analysis from the Point of View of Traditional, Structural and Transformational Grammars* by Ahmed Mohammed S. Alduais (2012). The purpose of this research is to analyze sentence in terms of three types of grammar: traditional, structural and transformational grammars in addition to presenting some hints about analyzing sentences which are semantically the same but with different word order, from the point of view of the three grammatical approaches. As a result, Alduais has successfully shown the difference on how to do the analyzes of a sentence from those three perspective that in both traditional and structural grammars, a number of sentences which have identical meanings with different word order are considered totally different from one another when being analyzed; whereas,
in transformational grammar the sentences share the same base and are analyzed in terms of surface and deep structure(s) for each one.

The third previous research is a thesis entitled *A Transformational Analysis of Anastrophe on Coleridge’s Poem* by Ayif Amrullah (2015). This is a research written by State Islamic University student which focuses on the form of inversion and uses the Generative Transformational Grammar theory to analyze the data. The result of the analyses shows the transformational processes from all the forms of inversion taken from the *Coleridge’s Poem*.

From the above three previous researches, the distinction of this research has been clear that the first previous study aims to prove that transformational grammar could be applied in order to find the style of the poem while this research concerns more on how the transformation occurs in the poem. Moreover, the second previous study only discusses the difference among the traditional, structural and transformational grammar analyses. In addition; the third previous study limits the analyses on the form of inversion only while this research analyzes all forms of transformation that occur on the unit analysis.

**B. Theoretical Description**

1. **Generative Transformational Grammar**

   Many linguists define Generative Transformational Grammar verily, but those different points of view are only at the matter of how they explain it or how they interpret Chomsky’s explanation into a simpler one. In the perspective of Kridalaksana (78) Generative Transformational Grammar (GTG) is a linguistic theory founded by Noam Chomsky that aims to figure out the human abilities to understand and produce grammatical sentences, including the sentences they have never heard before. Constituents in the sentence’s structure are explained by the rules of phrase-structure and transformations. Moreover, in Parera (95) Chomsky states that transformation is the most
important part in Generative Grammar and the definition of generative itself has two perspectives. The first perspective is that generative is related to the productivity and creativity of language while the second one is that generative has the essence of formality and explicitness. In addition, Viet (92) explains that transformation allows grammar of sentences to be rearranged or transformed.

2. **Surface Structure and Deep Structure**

The basic concept of Generative Transformational Grammar lies on deep structure and surface structure (Ba’dulu and Herman, 71). According to Viet (99) deep structure represents the underlying ideas of sentence while surface structure represents what people actually speaks or write. The further explanation is provided by Kridalaksana (228) that deep structure is the basic structure of a sentence or group of word that brings information in interpreting the syntax and semantics of a sentence. Meanwhile, surface structure is grammar correlation among the words in a phrase or concrete sentence.

For Example:
(1) Put the rubbish on its place! (Surface structure)
(2) **HEREAR/REDEAR** put the rubbish on it place! (deep structure)

The above examples show the different between the surface structure and the deep structure. example (1) is the surface structure of an imperative sentence that we generally hear, and example (2) is the deep structure of the imperative sentence of example (1). In the deep structure of example (2), the subject of the imperative sentence appears, this makes the reference of this sentence clear; moreover, the subject is written in capital letters because it is not the actual word that is spoken or written, it is just considered as a concept the holds the function of a subject.
3. **Concept of Tree Diagram**

Since 1950s, tree diagram has been widely used to display a sentence’s construction in which the constituents of a category are shown branching out from it (Aitchison, 259). Thomas (9) explains more that this diagram tells us about word order and the kinds of word that can go together. It describes sentences in terms of the categories that the individual words belong to. Here is the example of a tree diagram:

![Tree Diagram Example](image)

Example (2.1) (Viet, 18)

Example (2.1) shows the derivation of each word in the sentence. At first, each word of the sentence is categorized by its kind and then they will be constituted to what kind of phrase they belong, in the end of the proses there will be two types of phrase to make a sentence which are noun phrase and verb phrase.

4. **Rewriting Process**

The poetry lyrics will get the action of rewriting process in which the ungrammatical lyrics will be rewritten according to conventional word order with the concept of figures of construction. According to Aminuddin (175), figure of construction is a way to arrange the elements of sentence. The process of rewriting will involve the following process, Parera (103):

1. Additional process

This process shows that there are elements added into the deep structure without changing the semantic aspect of the sentence. for
example, the sentence the book I bought was inspiring becomes the book (that) I bought was inspiring.

2. Deletion Process
   This process removes one or more constituents of certain elements.
   For example, the sentence the handsome boy is very clever becomes the boy is clever.

3. Permutation Process
   This process describes the changes of the arrangement of the sentence structure. For example, the sentence the man called the police suddenly can be rearranged into the man suddenly called the police or suddenly the man called the police.

4. Substitution process
   This process shows the substitution in an element to another element of sentence. For example, the sentence the young man thanked his mother becomes he thanked her.

5. Kinds of Transformation
   There are nineteen kinds of transformation in Generative Transformational Grammar theory. The following examples of each type are taken from Viet.

1. **Particle-Movement Transformation (T-Prt)**
   When a sentence with a verb particle combination has been generated by the phrase-structure rules, the particle may then be moved to a position following the first noun phrase within the verb phrase.
The first tree diagram is the underlaying form or deep structure of the sentence, and the second tree diagram represents what is actually spoken or written, can be called the surface structure. This particle movement transformations moves the particle which first is a constituent of the element $V$ to the position of the constituent of element $VP$ that falls right after the $NP$.

2. Adverbial-Phrase-Movement Transformation (TAdvP)

An adverbial phrase may be moved to a position either at the beginning of the $S$ or at the beginning of the $VP$. In addition to adverbs, prepositional phrases can also be moved by $T$-AdvP in the same way.
The example (2.3) shows that the adverb *eagerly* can be moved to the beginning of *VP* and this way of transformation can also be implemented to the prepositional phrase as in the example (2.4) that moves *without a shout* to the beginning of the sentence.

3. **Indirect-Object Transformation (T-IO)**

An indirect object can be created from a prepositional phrase which states to whom, for whom, or of whom an action is performed. The preposition to, for, or of is deleted, and the following noun phrase is moved to a position immediately following the verb.

Example (2.4) (Viet, 103)

The example (2.3) shows that the adverb *eagerly* can be moved to the beginning of *VP* and this way of transformation can also be implemented to the prepositional phrase as in the example (2.4) that moves *without a shout* to the beginning of the sentence.
In this example, the direct-object noun phrase and the adverbial phrase have switched position, and the proposition to has been deleted in the surface tree. Since the direct object is no longer a propositional phrase, the category labels AdvP and PP can be deleted from the tree or else placed in parentheses to show they no longer apply.

4. Imperative Transformation (T-Imp)

Traditional grammar classifies verbs as having three moods and one of them is imperative. Imperative sentences are command with no stated noun phrase subject, but it is understood to be the hearer (or you) who is directed. In grammatical terms, we can say that the concept HEARER (represented by YOU) is the subject of the deep structure of each sentence, but it is deleted in the surface structure by transformation rules.

Example (2.6) (Viet, 109)

In this example, the triangle in the deep structure is used as a convenient device to represent missing step, the noun phrase HEARER is written in capital to represent that it is just a concept, not an actual word, so the noun phrase does not need to be analyzed more specifically as a noun or a pronoun or some other part of speech.
5. **Personal-Pronoun Transformation (T-Prop)**

A noun phrase may be replaced by the appropriate personal pronoun. The noun phrases are present in the deep structure, but they are replaced by pronouns in the surface structure. For example, *Bella had taken the present and she kept it*, we understand in the second clause that Bella kept the present.

![Diagram of personal pronoun transformation](image)

Example (2.7) (Viet, 113)

The example (2.7) shows how personal pronoun *I* and *you* in the surface structure are derived, the transformation in this example explains that they come from the concept *SPEAKER* and *HEARER* in the deep structure tree.

6. **Reflexive Pronoun Transformation (T-Prox)**

Besides using personal pronoun to stand for a noun phrase, we use reflexive pronoun (abbreviated Prox) such as *himself* and *themselves*. When a noun phrase occurs twice in the same clause, the second is changed into the appropriate reflexive pronoun.

![Diagram of reflexive pronoun transformation](image)

Example (2.8) (Viet, 114)
In this example, the noun phrase Peter occurs twice in the deep structure; therefore, it is transformed into the proper form of reflexive pronoun to make the sentence’s meaning clear, and it is shown as *himself* in the surface structure.

7. **Relative Clause-Transformation (T-Rel)**

Relative clause begins with the words *who, that, which, and whose* which are called *relative pronouns* (abbreviated *ProR*). Relative clause modifies or gives additional information about the noun it follows. A relative clause is formed when a noun phrase is modified by a clause that contains a noun phrase identical to the one being modified; the noun phrase within that clause is replaced by the appropriate relative pronoun. And then, that noun phrase is moved to the beginning of the clause (if it is not already there).

Example (2.9) (Viet, 126)

In the deep structure, the relative clause is a complete sentence which is *the women sings in the choir*, but it is embedded
to the main clause *the women ..... is my sister*. Based on the transformational rule that is the subject in the embedded clause is similar to the subject of the main clause, then it can be replaced by relative pronoun. Therefore, in this example, the subjects of both the main clause and the embedded one are identical, and the subject is *the women* which means that it is a person, the proper relative pronoun that can be used is *who*.

8. **Inflection-assigning Transformation (T-Infl)**

   It is assumed that the grammar has some way of marking each verb’s tense and assigning to the proper spoken form. This is represented by incorporating into the verb phrase a new element to hold tense information which is called as *auxiliary* or *Aux*. The transformation starts with the tense marker and moving to the right, pair off all the constituents of the Aux and V categories, and then assign to each pair the appropriate surface verb form.

   Example (2.10) (Viet, 151)

   The above tree diagram shows how a verb is derived. At first, in the deep structure, the verb *went* is concepted as *GO*, and then it is matched with the auxiliary element that holds the information of the kind of tenses which here is *Past*, and then there be *went* in the surface structure.
9. **Negative Transformation (T-Neg)**

Following the operation of T-Infl, the first auxiliary verb is moved so that it precedes *not*. In transformation, it is presupposed that *not* is already a part of the deep structure, and if it is continually assumed that the deep structure represents the essential concept or meaning of a sentence, then indeed the negative element must be present in the deep structure of a negative sentence. This is captured by including negation as an optional element in the auxiliary.

10. **DO-Support Transformation (T-Supp)**

If a negative sentence lacks an auxiliary verb in deep structure, the supporting auxiliary (*DO + \(\emptyset\)*) is supplied following the tense marker. The following example is both the example of T-Neg and T-Supp.

Example (2.11) (Viet, 106)
This example (2.11) shows the negative transformation on the sentence that lacks of auxiliary verb. The first tree diagram presents the DO-support transformation. At first in the auxiliary element the DO is supplied which later will be match to the Tense by inflection transformation. And then to form a negative sentence, in the deep, the neg element is also added to indicate that this sentence is a negative one. In the end, after the T-Supp and T-Infl are applied, the neg element precedes the supp, and there be does not.

11. Question-Transformation (T-Q)

The Question-Transformation can be applied when a sentence does not contain the indefinite element SME, it is formed into a yes/no question: the first auxiliary verb (as well as not, if the sentence is negative) is moved to the beginning of the sentence. Meanwhile, if a sentence has indefinite SME, it is formed into a wh-question: SME is changed to the appropriate wh-word; if SME occurs in the subject noun phrase, no further changes are made; if SME occurs anywhere else, the phrase in which it occurs and the first auxiliary verb (as well as not, if the sentence is negative) are moved to the beginning of the sentence.

Example (2.12) (Viet, 169)
In this derivation, T-Q has moved only the first auxiliary verb, *has*, to the front of the sentence. The other auxiliary, *been*, stays in its original position.

12. Passive-Transformation (T-Pass)

There are some operations performed to form the passive version of a sentence. the first one is replacing the subject noun phrase in the deep structure with the noun phrase that follows the verb. Next is adding the passive auxiliary *(BE + -en)* as the final constituent of the auxiliary. The third one, the position vacated by the noun phrase that followed the verb in the deep structure is left empty (*Ø*). And the last one is adding a propositional phrase, consisting of the proposition *by* and the subject noun phrase from the deep structure, at the end of the verb phrase.

Example (2.13) (Viet, 183)

This tree diagram shows the derivation of passive sentence. At first the deep structure subject noun phrase, *the pirates*, is replaced by the object noun phrase, *the treasure*, and then the passive
auxiliary is added. Next, the direct object slot becomes vacant. At last the original subject noun phrase *the pirates* becomes the object of a prepositional phrase, preceded by *by*.

13. **Infinitive Transformation (T-Inf)**

An embedded complement clause can become an infinitive phrase if the infinitive marker *to* is attached to the front of the verb phrase and the verb retains the nonfinite form. Then, if the subject of embedded clause is identical to a noun phrase in the main clause (or it is not identical to noun phrase *SME*), it is deleted. Meanwhile, if the subject of the embedded clause is not identical to a noun phrase in the main clause, it is removed from the embedded clause and placed before the clause as the object of proposition *for*.

Example (2.14) (Viet, 190)

Here in this derivation of Infinitive phrase, the subject of the main clause and the subject of the embedded clause are identical; therefore, the subject in the embedded clause is deleted, and then the
infinitive marker or IM to is added to indicate that this is infinitive clause.

14. Extraposition Transformation (T-Extra)

A sentential-complement clause acting as the subject of a sentence with a linking verb can be extraposed if the embedded CompP is removed from the subject noun phrase and placed in a complement position at the end of the main clause. Moreover; if the subject noun phrase is now empty, the expletive it is inserted in its place.

15. Raising From an Extraposed Infinitive Phrase (T-Raise/Ex)

After T-Extra and T-Inf have been applied, the object of the extraposed phrase can be raised to take the place of the expletive it in the main clause.

16. Gerund Transformation (T-Ger)

A complement clause in deep structure can become a gerund phrase when the verb is changed to the –ing form and is the clause has an unspecified subject (SME), it is deleted. Moreover, if the embedded clause has a specified subject, it takes on the possessive form and is moved to precede the clause.
The deep structure in this example has indefinite subject SME, therefore, later in the surface structure it is going to be deleted. Moreover, the gerund getting in the surface structure is first concepted as the verb GET in the deep structure.

17. Relative-Clause Reduction (T-RelRed)

An appositive or participial phrase can be formed from an embedded relative clause under the conditions in which the embedded clause must modify a noun phrase; the subject of the embedded clause must be identical with the noun phrase being modified; the first verb in the embedded clause must be a form of BE. If those conditions are met, then the embedded is changed into an appositive in which the subject of the embedded clause and BE are deleted. For example:

*The man (the man BE walking the dog) witnessed the burglary*

\[ T\text{-RelRed} \]

*The man walking the dog witnessed the burglary*

18. Ellipsis Transformation (T-Ell)

When an element occurs twice or more in a deep structure (either in one sentence or in adjacent sentences), the latter occurrences of that element can be omitted in the surface structure. Similarly, when an element is obvious to the hearers, it can be omitted. For example:

*Yvette was less nervous than Lawrence was nervous*

\[ T\text{-Ell} \]

*Yvette was less nervous than Lawrence*

19. Comparative-Inflection Transformation (T-Cp)

Adjective and adverbs are traditionally classified into three forms: the positive or non-compare form (pretty, beautiful, well); the
comparative (prettier, more beautiful, better); and the superlative form (prettiest, most beautiful, best) T-Cp is also used to derive superlative forms such as *prettiest* and *best* from MOST PRETTY and MOST WELL.

Example (2.16) (Viet, 236)

The tree diagram above explains how such comparative form is constructed. At first, the adverbial phrase category has two elements which are *deg* that stands for degree, and the adverb itself *WELL* which is written in capital in deep structure because it is the actual word that is spoken or written. Then, both elements are matched to form the proper word in surface structure which is better.
CHAPTER III

THE RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

The main data of this research is originated from Emily Dickinson’s poems, *a precious mouldering pleasure* and *there is no frigate like a book*, which are taken from [www.poemhunter.com](http://www.poemhunter.com). Since this is a syntactic analysis, the whole lines of the poem will indeed be looked over. At first, the researcher identifies the poems per each line to decide whether the unit analysis will be analyzed by the lines or by the stanza, and as the result after having a closer look to the poem, the first poem will be analyzed by the stanza for it is written in part of stanzas; meanwhile, the second one is going to be analyzed per four lines since it has no stanza, as the result there are nine data collected.

The next step, the researcher starts to do the process of rewriting the data into more logical sentences, and after that the generative transformational rules are applied to know what transformational rules that actually exist in each datum, and here the process of drawing the tree diagram begins. Once the tree diagram are successfully drawn, the researcher describes on how the application of transformational rules that are shown in the tree diagram happens.

The data below displays the chosen data and short explanations of how the analysis will be done:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Rewriting Process</th>
<th>Transformational Rules</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A precious—mouldering pleasure— ’tis—</td>
<td>I think it is a precious privilege and a moldering pleasure to meet an antique book in just</td>
<td>T-ProP, T-ProS, T-Inf, T-Inf, T-Extra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Line(s)</td>
<td>Natural Text</td>
<td>Tags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>His venerable Hand to take—</td>
<td>The dress his century wore</td>
<td>T-Rel T-Ell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>And warming in our own—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A passage back—or two—to make—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Times when he—was young—</td>
<td>To take his venerable hand and to make a passage or two back to times when he was young are warming in our own</td>
<td>T-Prop T-ProS T-Infl T-Rel T-Ell T-Inf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>His quaint opinions—to inspect—</td>
<td>Our mutual mind concerns to inspect his quaint opinions and to ascertain his thought on themes as the literature of man</td>
<td>T-ProS T-Infl T-Inf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>His thought to ascertain—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>On Themes concern our mutual mind—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Literature of Man—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>What interested Scholars—most—</td>
<td>What interested most scholars or what competition ran was a certainty when Plato and Sophocles were a man</td>
<td>T-Infl T-Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What Competitions ran—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When Plato—was a Certainty—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>And Sophocles—a Man—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>When Sappho—was a living Girl—</td>
<td>When Sappho was a living girl and Dante and Beatrice wore the gown that defied facts before centuries</td>
<td>T-Infl T-Rel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>And Beatrice wore</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Gown that Dante—deified—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Facts Centuries before</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>He traverses—familiar—</td>
<td>He traverses as a familiar one that should come to town and tell you all your dreams were true for he lived where dreams were born</td>
<td>T-Prop T-ProS T-Infl T-IO T-Rel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>As One should come to Town—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>And tell you all your Dreams—were true—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He lived—where Dreams were born—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>His presence is Enchantment—</td>
<td>His presence is enchantment, and it tantalizes then old volumes just shake their vellum heads, so you beg him not to go</td>
<td>T-Prop T-ProS T-Infl T-Inf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You beg him not to go—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Old Volume shake their Vellum Heads—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>And tantalize—just so—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>There is no Frigate like a Book To take us Lands away Nor any Coursers like a Page Of prancing Poetry –</td>
<td>There is no frigate like a book to take us lands away, nor any coursers like a page of prancing poetry</td>
<td>T-Extra T-Infl T-Neg T-Prop T-IO T-Inf T-Rel T-RelRed T-RP T-Ell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>This Traverse may the poorest take Without oppress of Toll – How frugal is the Chariot That bears the Human Soul –</td>
<td>The poorest may take this traverse without oppress of tool so how frugal is the chariot that bears a human soul</td>
<td>T-Infl T-Rel T-Q</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Data Analysis

Datum 1

*I think it is a precious privilege and a moldering pleasure to meet an antique book in just the dress his century wore*

Rewritten from:

*A precious—moldering pleasure—‘tis—
To meet an Antique Book—
In just the Dress his Century wore—
A privilege—I think—*
In the result of the rewriting process of this first datum, the coordinator conjunction *and* was added to connect two noun phrases, *a precious privilege* and *a moldering pleasure*. There are six transformations found in this first stanza of the poem; they are *Personal Pronoun Transformation (T-Pro_p)*, *Inflection-assigning Transformation (T-Infl)*, *Extraposition Transformation (T-Extra)*, *Infinitive Transformation (T-Inf)*, *Possessive Pronoun Transformation (T-Pro_s)*, *Relative Clause-Transformation (T-Rel)*, and *Ellipsis Transformation (T-Ell)*. By looking at the tree diagram drawn for this sentence, it is easily identified that *Inflection-assigning Transformation (T-Infl)* is the one that happens most, three times. However, this transformation might always be the one that occurs for so many times because every single verb uttered and written will indeed get transformed. Being different to *Bahasa Indonesia*, English has its specific time of when a verb’s action is performed, and it is called as *Tense*. Moreover, the way the grammar marks each verb’s tense and assigns the proper spoken or written form is through inserting a new element in verb phrase which is *Auxiliary (abbreviated Aux)*. On the other hand, before producing a verb in surface structure, human firstly derives an auxiliary that holds information of the tense and attributes it to the concept of verb, notice that the form of verb in the deep structure is written in capital meaning that it is just a concept not a real word spoken or written. Here, in this data, the *T-Infl* contains in the phrases *I think*, *It is*, and *his century wore*. The first two phrases have the auxiliary holding the indication of present tense, and the verbs themselves are transitive verbs because they are followed by a noun phrase in the sentence; meanwhile, the last one has its past tense indication and the verb is intransitive because it has no following noun phrase.

The transformation taking the second place to happen most is pronoun transformation, and this stanza has two pronoun transformations which are *Personal Pronoun Transformation (T-Pro_p)* and *Possessive
Pronoun Transformation ($T$-Pro). Based on the tree diagram, although both of them appear just once, pronoun consists in almost every single English sentence, and that is what makes pronoun transformation a runner up to be generated most. In the perspective of generative grammar, pronouns are derived by a transformation from a noun phrase or more accurately a concept that they represent. Here in the sentence, those both transformations happen to be in the phrases $I$ think and his century. By applying the transformations in the tree diagram, it is clearly explained that the personal pronoun $I$ represents the concept of speaker in the surface structure and it stands alone to be the noun phrase of the sentence. Meanwhile, the possessive pronoun his represents the possession of book towards the word century.

Moving on to the next transformations containing in this datum are Extraposition Transformation ($T$-Extra) and Infinitive Transformation ($T$-Inf) that each happens just once. Although it is true that $it$ is a personal pronoun, it appears in the beginning of the sentence not because $it$ acts as the conventional pronoun that means or stands for a noun phrase, but $it$ is inserted because the sentential-complement clause is extraposed to the end of the main clause; therefore, it is just an expletive $it$ and it has no meaning, for it functions just to take the empty place of the noun phrase to construct a sentence. On the other side, $T$-Inf occurs in the phrase to meet an antique book. Drawn in the tree diagram, it is shown that in the deep structure to meet is derived from $I$ MEET; $I$ is put before the concept of the verb meet, which is counted as transitive verb as it is followed by noun phrase, because the SPEAKER is the subject of the action; therefore, since the subject then identical to the noun phrase of the main clause, $I$ is deleted and to is attached to the front of the verb.

The two left transformations, Relative Clause-Transformation ($T$-Rel) and Ellipsis Transformation ($T$-Ell), are the last transformations generated in this sentence, and $T$-Rel happens for once while $T$-Ell occurs
two times. *Relative Clause-Transformation* is generated in the phrase *the dress that his century wore*. As it is seen in the tree diagram, the identical noun phrase *the dress* is the direct object, not the subject in the deep structure. The generation of this transformation gives a wider view of what is actually worn. Not only does this transformational rule change *the dress* to *that*, relative pronoun, but also moves it to the front of the clause. Going on to the next transformation, *T-Ell* also happens in this sentence, especially on the complementizer *that* in the beginning of the sentence and on the relative pronoun *that* in the end of the sentence. The complementizing conjunction *that* has actually no independent meaning by itself, rather it serves a grammatical purpose to alert the reader or listener that a complement clause is about to follow; in the other word, it functions to express the relationship between other words. Therefore, the whole complete clause *that it is a precious privilege and a moldering pleasure to meet an antique book in just the dress his century wore* is what is thought by the speaker. Meanwhile, another distinctive *that* happened to be in this datum one is a relative pronoun. This *that* has already been explained in the previous explanation of *Relative Caluse-Transformation (T-Rel)* that this typical *that* functions to replace the identical noun phrase *the dress* that appears twice in the deep structure *the dress his century wore the dress*. Therefore, although each of those *that* appear just once in the sentence, but since the complementizer *that* stands for no meaning and the absence of relative pronoun *that* in the phrase *the dress his century wore* does not make that phrase difficult to be understood then *Ellipsis Transformation* is generated on those two *that*.

All in all, in this first data, six transformations, *T-Infl*, *T-Pro",* *T-Pros*, *T-Extra*, *T-Inf*, *T-Rel*, and *T-Ell*, have been generated to show a much better and deeper view of the sentence structure; therefore, it undoubtedly helps the reader get a greater understanding of both the sentence structure and the meaning that Emily Dickinson wanted to convey in this first stanza.
Datum 2

To take his venerable hand and to make a passage or two back to times when he was young are warming in our own

Rewritten from:

His venerable Hand to take—
And warming in our own—
A passage back—or two—to make—
To Times when he—was young—

Diagram 3.2 Datum II
The process of rewriting this second stanza into more logical sentence adds only one word which is the linking verb *are* holding the role to join the noun phrase and verb phrase of the sentence, and the number of transformation that has been generated in this datum is the same as the data one’s, seven transformations, which are *Extra position Transformation (T-Extra), Possessive Pronoun Transformation (T-ProS), Relative Clause Transformation (T-Rel), Infinitive Transformation (T-Inf), Ellipsis Transformation (T-Ell), Personal Pronoun Transformation (T-Prop), Inflection-assigning Transformation (T-Infl)*. Based on the drawn tree diagram, the first transformation generated in this data is *Extraposition Transformation (T-Extra)*, and it happens twice. This transformation happens to be in the process of generating the Infinitive transformation both in *to take his venerable hand* and *to make a passage or two back to times when he was young*. As it is explained in the first datum analysis that the expletive *it* does not stand for a noun phrase instead it is just extraposited to fill the place as Noun Phrase in constructing those sentences.

Following the *Extraposition Transformation (T-Extra)*, there are *Personal Pronoun Transformation (T-Prop)* and *Possessive Pronoun Transformation (T-ProS)* which occur there times in this stanza. *T-Prop* appears just once in the phrase *when he was young* while *T-ProS* happens twice in the phrases *his venerable hand* and *in our own*. Being seen through the lens of generative grammar, pronouns are transformed from a noun phrases holding a concept in the deep structure thus in this datum, *he, his, and our* are replacing the concept of BOOK (analyzed from the context of the poem). The drawn tree diagram with *T-Prop* and *T-ProS* applied has described precisely what concept that pronouns actually represent, and since it is a concept, *book* is written in capital letters; however they do not function the same way. Personal pronoun *he* function as the subject of the linking verb *was*, while possessive pronoun *his* in *his venerable hand* shows the
possessiveness of *hand* and possessive pronoun *our* indicates the possessiveness of *own*.

Another transformation generated in this datum is *Inflection-assigning Transformation (T-Infl)*, and this transformation occurs twice both in *was young* and *are warming*; notice that both verbs in those phrases are a form of the verb *BE*, but they function differently. In *was young*, the actual clause is *he was young*, and *was* here is derived from a form of the verb *BE* which can act either as a main verb or an auxiliary, but here it acts as a main verb. The process of transforming the inflected verb’s concept of *BE* into *was* is by inserting the auxiliary element of past and combine it with the verb’s concept *BE*; moreover, to assign that concept of verb *BE* into proper verb written or spoken in surface structure, *T-Infl* takes note on the subject as well. Since the subject is *he* which is a third-person-singular noun, the form of *was* is the proper one to be assigned. The second *T-Infl* happens in the phrase *are warming*. The process of transforming the inflected concept of the verb *WARM* here is quite different from the previous explanation of the first *T-Infl* because here in this phrase, the verb *BE* takes place as an auxiliary verb that preceding the main verb *WARM*. This happens mostly when the tense of the sentence is progressive. In the drawn tree diagram, this has been clearly explained. The auxiliary element is divided into two components which are tense and progressive. Since the subject is two clauses which are *to take his venerable hand* and *to make a passage or two back to time when he was young*, and the tense is present then the most proper auxiliary verb to be assigned is *are*. In addition, notice that component progressive is divided into two parts which are the auxiliary verb *BE* and the ending *-ing*. Since it is a preceding auxiliary verb, the progressive component is connected to both side, the component tense and verb (V). this is how the verb *warm* is inflected or transformed into the progressive tense.
Adjoining T-Infl, there are Relative Clause Transformation (T-Rel) and Ellipsis Transformation (T-Ell). Both T-Rel and T-Ell appear just once in this datum; Relative Clause Transformation has been generated in the phrase time when he was young while Ellipsis Transformation is successfully generated in the word passages. Relative adverbs function in relative clause the same way as relative pronouns, but whereas relative pronouns replace deep-structure noun phrase, relative adverbs replace adverbial phrases. Here in this datum, when replaces the adverbial phrase time. In other words, when gives information about the adverbial phrase it follows. Next, Ellipsis Transformation (T-Ell) that occurs just once in the word passages. In English, when an identical element occurs twice or more in the deep structure, the later occurrences of that element in the surface structure can be omitted. Therefore, in the phrase a passage or two passages, the second occurrence of passage is deleted.

The last transformation happens to be in this first datum is Infinitive Transformation (T-Inf) which occurs two times in to take his venerable hand and to make a passage or two back to time when he was young. Based on the drawn tree diagram, to take is derived from IT TAKE while to make from IT MAKE, but those IT is an extraposed one just to fill the place as a noun phrase; therefore, it has no meaning. In addition, both the verb take and make are transitive verb because they are followed by noun phrase.

In conclusion, this second datum has seven transformation which have been successfully generated; they are two T-Extra, one T-Prop, two T-Pros, two T-Infl, one T-Rel, one T-Ell, and two T-Inf. These transformation applied in this stanza gives us deeper understanding of how a sentence is actually constructed and also the knowledge of the meaning Emily Dickinson is trying to convey.
Datum 3

Our mutual mind concerns to inspect his quaint opinions and to ascertain his thought on themes as the literature of man

Rewritten from:

His quaint opinions—to inspect—
His thought to ascertain
On Themes concern our mutual mind—
The Literature of Man—

Diagram 3.3 Datum III
The rewriting process of this third stanza adds the coordinator conjunction and which here functions to join two to infinitive clauses, to inspect his quaint opinions and to ascertain his thought on themes as the literature of man; moreover, the rewriting process adjoins preposition as in on themes as the literature of man which functions to give information about the characteristic of the noun phrase themes that it follows has. All these additional words are put together just to make the stanza into more logical sentence so that it is more understandable and able to be analyzed by generative grammar. Here in this stanza, three transformations have been successfully generated; they are five Possessive Pronoun Transformation (T-Pro), one Inflection-assigning Transformation (T-Infl), and two Infinitive Transformation (T-Inf).

This stanza, compared to the other ones, may have the most Possessive Transformation (T-Pro) generated since it happens for five times. The first one appears in a phrase our mutual mind. Possessive pronoun demonstrates ownership of a person, place or thing, and it might be in the absolute or adjective form; however, here in this phrase, it is in the form of adjective our. Since possessive pronoun is a pronoun than it functions the same way as personal pronoun does; they replace a noun phrase. By looking at the tree diagram that has been pictured, this explanation has been precepted accurately; the tree diagram shows the derivation of how it can be named as possessive pronoun. Our as a pronoun is derived from a noun phrase SPEAKER’S which is capitalized because it just represents a concept not a real word spoken or written, and then through that derivation, who owns mutual mind is found out. This denotes that our replaces a noun which is speaker, and shows ownership of mutual mind; therefore, it is a possessive adjective that is classified as possessive pronoun.

Our mutual mind happens to be three times on analyzing this stanza with generative transformation, and what makes the second and third appearance different to the previous first appearance is that they happens to
be in the process of generating the infinitive clause which will be explained next. Overall, "our" in the second and third appearance demonstrate the noun SPEAKER'S the same way as the first appearance does. While the two left Possessive Pronoun Transformations exist in other phrases which are his quaint opinions and his thought. Although T-Pro, here appears on those two different phrase mentioned, but both possessive adjectives his represent the same concept which is BOOK'S, and they have been generated the same way as the three previous possessive pronouns have been.

The transformation following T-Pro, is Inflection-assigning Transformation (T-Infl) which comes into sight just for once in the verb concerns. Notice that the verb CONCERN is written in the capital letters. You may remember that in earlier explanation that in generative grammar transformation some certain deep-structure elements are written in capital letter to indicate that they represent concepts and not the words actually spoken or written. In the deep structure, the spoken form of the verb has not yet been assigned, so to show that, the verb is put there in basic form or infinitive form, and is written in capital letters. On this deep structure, the transformational rule then assigns the proper form of the verb in the surface structure, and there be the new form which is concerns which is written not in capital letters because it is a real word spoken or written. This derivation on the diagram shows perfectly on how a verb in English that has tense, the property that relates to the time of a verb’s action is performed, is processed to be spoken or written. On human mind, those English speakers has already known the form of verb in surface structure since they store the information of various tense in their mental lexicon. Therefore, here the derivation explains that phenomenon; the T-Infl sees the present tense of the verb CONCERN is also concern, but then it also takes note on the subject of that verb then it assigns the proper form to the surface structure – namely concerns.
Moving on to the last transformation generated on the process of analyzing this stanza with generative grammar is *Infinitive Transformation (T-Inf)* which happens twice in the phrases *to inspect his quaint opinions* and *to ascertain his thought on themes as the literature of man*. The first aspect that has to be noticed on generating this infinitive transformation rule is the subject of the infinitive verb itself because if the subject of embedded clause is identical to a noun phrase in the main clause then it is deleted. Here in the diagram drawn for this stanza, it is shown that the subject for both infinitive verbs in embedded clauses is the same as the subject of the main clause which is *our mutual mind*; therefore, on drawing the diagram for generating the infinitive transformation *our mutual mind* is first inserted to give a bigger picture of who the subject of the infinitive clause is. However, once we generate the infinitive transformation, *our mutual mind* is deleted, and the infinitive marker *to* is then inserted to replace the omission of *our mutual mind* in surface structure. The infinitive marker *to* is not the same as the preposition *to*: it has no meaning of its own, serving only to alert us that an infinitive phrase is being introduced. Basically, infinitive phrase is a verb phrase in which the nonfinite form of a verb is preceded by the word or infinitive marker *to*. In addition, these infinitive verbs that happen to be here are both counted as transitive verb since they are then followed by noun phrase. Lastly, looking at the tree diagram, although infinitive phrase is a verb phrase, but it can stand as a sentence because the derivation shows that it actually has the subject yet deleted, and in the end those two infinitive clauses are joined by conjunction *and* to be the noun phrase of the main clause.

To sum up this stanza has three transformation generated which are five *T-Pro*, one *T-Infl*, and two *T-Inf*. The generated transformations here do show the derivation of words that may give a bigger picture of the intended meaning this stanza has.
Datum 4

What interested most scholars or what competition ran was a certainty when Plato and Sophocles were a man

Rewritten from:

What interested Scholars—most—
What Competitions ran—
When Plato—was a Certainty—
And Sophocles—a Man—

Diagram 3.4 Datum IV
The additional words created by the process of rewriting this stanza are the coordinator conjunction *or*, and the linking verb *were*. The coordinator conjunction *or* functions to connect two independent clauses that are considered as alternatives or options; meanwhile, the linking verb *were* acts as a main verb of the clause that links the subject to the noun phrase it follows. Those additional words help the sentence to be more logical to analyze. Here in this datum, only two transformation has been generated which are four *Inflection-assigning Transformation (T-Infl)*, and two *Question-Transformation (T-Q)*.

The *Inflection-assigning Transformation (T-Infl)* has been generated four times in the verbs *interested, ran, was, and were*. The *T-Infl* that has been generated in the verbs *interested* and *ran* happens in the process of generating another transformation as well which is *T-Q*. As it has already explained in the previous data, *T-Infl* shows the root of how a verb is inflected and assigned in the surface structure. In the tree diagram, the verb is firstly concepted in the deep structure as its basic or infinitive form which is *INTEREST* and *RUN*, and after that the transformation adds element of auxiliary which consist of the *tense* part that marks the time of when exactly the action is done. Next, to assign the proper form, although there is no connection drawn in the tree diagram, the transformational rule notes the subject of the verbs. Since these clauses are interrogative clauses which started with the pronoun *what* then it is counted as a third singular thing. After having all this elements, the transformational rule matches them up in order to assign the propriate verb form in the surface structure which has been identified as *interested* and *ran*. Notice that although both are a past form verb but they inflect in different way, the one with adding the -*ed*, and the another one completely changes; this happens because *interest* is a regular verb while *run* is an irregular.

The other *T-Infl* happen in the verb *was* and *were*. Both are in the form of *BE* verb as it is concepted that way in the deep structure. Bear in
mind that *BE* verb is kind of a special verb because it can act as both the main verb and the auxiliary, and here it is taken as a main verb. The *be* verb becomes an auxiliary when they are used in the form of progressive. The process of generating *T-Infl* in these verbs are quite the same with what has been done in the two previous verbs. On the beginning, the verbs are concepted as *BE*, as it is the infinitive form of the verbs being inflected, in the root *V* in deep structure. Afterwards, the transformation inserts the element of *auxiliary* as a constituent in *Verb Phrase (VP)*, and there is found the aspect holding the information of when the verb is done which is *tense*. The tense of both verbs is *past*. Notice that the verb of in the result are different although they are derived from the same basic verb *BE*; this happens because the note towards the subjects of the verb that has been taken by the transformational rule shows different subject. The subject of the verb *was* are two interrogative sentences which are joined by the coordinator conjunction *or*; therefore, that conjunction indicates that only one clause is counted as the subject; it could be either *what interested most scholars* or *what competition ran*. Meanwhile, the subject of the verb *were* is counted as two because they are connected by the coordinator *and*. Thus, the proper form of the verb *BE* is *was* and *were*.

The last transformation that has been drawn in this stanza is *Question Transformation (T-Q)* which comes into sight for twice in the phrases *what interested most scholars* and *what competition ran*. As it is seen in the diagram, the element *aux* has a new category which is *mood*, and this *mood* category is marked to designate each sentence as *declarative (Dec)*, *interrogative (Q)*, *imperative (Imp)*, or *subjunctive (Subj)*; here it is marked as *Q* which means that this is an interrogative clause. Notice that both of the clauses are started with *what* which means that this clause is *Wh-Questions*. *What* is an interrogative pronoun that is abbreviated as *ProQ* in the diagram, and interrogative pronouns take place of noun phrases in the deep structure, just like relative pronouns do; however, interrogative pronouns replace an
indefinite noun phrase then the transformation rules use SME to represent indefinite Noun Phrase in the deep structure; the indefinite element SME in the deep structure represents the unknown quantity, the someone or something whose identity is being asked for by the question.

In what interested most scholars, the verb interested appears right after the interrogative pronoun what, and what interested most scholars is derived from the deep structure SME interested most scholars; meanwhile, in what competition ran, wat appears next to the interrogative what is a noun phrase competition indicating that the unknown quantity being asked is the object of the verb ran. This distinction makes the appearance of SME different as well for both clauses. First in what interested most scholars, SME appears in the beginning and acts as a subject noun phrase while in what competition ran, SME is put in the end because it acts as the object noun phrase.

All in all, this stanza has four Inflection-assigning transformations, and two Question Transformations. The aspect that needs to be noted on the application of the T-Infl here is that the taking note of the verb’s subject is crucial in order to form a proper inflected form of the verb because verbs in English are various; therefore, though they are coming from the same basic form of verb they and have the same tense as well, they may result differently in the surface structure.
Datum 5

When Sappho was a living girl and Dante and Beatrice wore the gown that defied facts before centuries

Rewritten from:

When Sappho—was a living Girl—
And Beatrice wore
The Gown that Dante—deified—

Facts Centuries before

Diagram 3.5 Datum V
On analyzing this stanza, the rewriting process adds only one word which is a coordinator conjunction *and* that functions to connect two independent clauses, *Sappho was a living girl*, and *Dante and Beatrice wore the gown that defied facts before centuries*. Seeing through the tree diagram drawn for this stanza, it is found out that this stanza as a whole is not a sentence, but it is an adverbial phrase; this happens because there is no main subject nor main verb to make this stanza a sentence. On the process of interfering this poem, this stanza is actually connected to the previous stanza, and this datum may be the adverbial phrase of it; however, since the researcher decided to analyze this corpus per each stanza, the result happens to be this way. Here, there are only two transformations which have been appropriately generated; they are three *Inflection-assigning Transformations (T-Infl)* and one *Relative Clause-Transformation (T-Rel)*.

The first transformation applied to this stanza is *Inflection-assigning Transformation (T-Infl)* and here it is generated for three times in the phrases *Sappho was a living girl, Dante and Beatrice wore the gown, and the gown that defied facts before centuries*. on the first phrase, *Sappho was a living girl*, at first, the generative grammar considers the verb *was* as a form of a verb *BE* in the deep structure. Just like in one of the previous data that the verb *be* can act either as a main verb or an auxiliary; for example in *she is taking the bus*, the verb *is* is derived from the verb *be* in the deep structure, and here the verb *be* functions as an auxiliary, while in *she is a student* the verb *is* is derived form the verb *be* that acts as a main verb; therefore, from that example, it is known that the verb *was* here that is derived from the verb *be* works as a main verb. Back to the process of the derivation of the verb *was*, after marking *was* as a form of verb *BE* in the deep structure that is capitalized because it is only a concept, the generative grammar creates auxiliary elements to hold the information of the tense which here is a past, and after that the transformation match the concept of the verb with the element of auxiliary to assign the proper form of the verb in the surface
The second Inflection Transformation takes place in the phrase *Dante and Beatrice wore the gown*. Here, just like the previous one, the transformation rule applies the basic form or the infinitive form of the verb *wore* which is *WEAR*, and it is for sure written in the capital letter in the deep structure because it is not the actual verb that is used in the poem. Next, the transformation rule marks the tense which is *past* in the auxiliary element, and after that it assigns the proper form of the verb in the surface structure which is *wore* by matching the conceptual verb *WEAR* up with the constituent tense on the auxiliary. Moving on to the third *T-Infl* which has been generated in this stanza, and it appears in the phrase *the gown that defied facts before centuries*. Not so different to the previous *T-Infl*, in this phrase, the transformation rule shows the derivation of the verb *defied* the same way. At first, it is capitalized in the deep structure and then there be the auxiliary constituents as well; therefore, both of them, the concept of the verb which is *DEFY* and the part of the tense which is *PAST*, are matched up to assign the proper written verb which is *defied*.

Coming immediately after Inflection-assigning Transformation, Relative Clause-Transformation (*T-Rel*) comes into sight for once in the phrase *the gown that defied facts before centuries*. Notice that the phrase is the same as the phrase analyzed on the last *T-Infl*, but the focus is not the same at all; the verb *defied* becomes the focus of *T-Infl* while the *that* is the focus of *T-Rel*. Relative clause is formed when there is relative pronoun being used, and relative pronouns stands for noun phrases and are derived from those noun phrases by a transformation; that is to say that each relative clause modifies or gives additional information about the noun it follows. The rule of applying this transformation is that if a noun phrase is modified
by a clause that contains a noun phrase identical to the one being modified, the noun phrase within that clause is replaced by the appropriate relative pronoun. Therefore, as it is seen in the tree diagram, the relative pronoun *that* is derived from the noun phrase *the gown* in the deep structure, and because that noun phrase is identical to the noun phrase within that clause, it is then replaced by relative pronoun *that*. This derivation of the relative pronoun gives additional information of what actually defied the facts before century is.

To sum up, compared to the other previous data, this one is quite different because it is not a sentence rather just adverbial phrase because it is actually a part of the forth datum, but it is analyzed as one itself for the data analyzing technique is per stanza. the coordinator conjunction *and* is added on the rewriting process of this stanza to make the datum more logical, and able to be analyzed by transformation rules. There are only two transformations generated in this datum, first *Inflection-assigning Transformation* that shows up for three times, and *Relative Clause-Transformation* which comes into sight for only once. On generating the *Inflection-assigning Transformation*, it is identified that the first *T-Infl* is applied on the verb link *was* while the second and the third ones happen to be in the transitive verbs, *wore* and *defied*, because they have noun phrases following them. Lastly, the derivation of the relative clause *that* makes it even clearer of who or what defied the facts.
Datum 6

He traverses as a familiar one that should come to town and tell you all your dreams were true for he lived where dreams were born

Rewritten from:

He traverses—familiar—
As One should come to Town—
And tell you all your Dreams—were true—
He lived—where Dreams were born—

Here in Diagram 3.6 Datum VI this data, the relative pronoun that and coordinator conjunction
for are added to make the sentence more logical to be looked over by
generative grammar transformation. In brief, the relative pronoun is added
to give more precise information of the noun phrase it follows, and who the
one doing the action of the verb is while the coordinator conjunction for is
to connect independent clauses in terms of cause and effect. This datum has
five transformation that has been accurately generated; they are three
**Personal Pronoun Transformations (T-Prop)**, one **Possessive Pronoun
Transformation (T-Proo)**, six **Inflection-assigning Transformations (T-Infl)**,
one **Indirect-Object Transformation (T-IO)**, and one **Relative Clause-
Transformation (T-Rel)**.

In real life situation, the personal pronouns might be the ones who
always appear in every utterances since they are the replacing words to refer
to persons or things, and they are automatically quite understandable by the
hearers since both the speakers and hearers mostly have the same
background of knowledge; unfortunately, that does not work on reading a
poem; that makes this analysis even more interesting to do. As it is said that
**Personal Pronoun Transformation** appears for three times in the phrases he
traverses, to you, and he lived. Seeing through the perspective of generative
grammar, it is found out that here the personal pronoun he in he traverses
and he lived are derived from the same concept which is BOOK; and since
it is just a concept in the deep structure, it written in capital letters.
Meanwhile, the personal pronoun you in to you is derived from the concept of
HEARER.

Besides T-Prop, here happens to be another pronoun transformation
generated which is **Possessive Pronoun Transformation** that shows up just
for once in the phrase your dreams, and **Indirect Object Transformation** that
also appears just for once in the phrase tell you all your dreams were trues.
Being quite similar to personal pronoun, the possessive pronoun can be
looked over in the same way of personal pronoun is. The distinction is that
there is an apostrophe and additional letter S in the concept of HEARER in
the deep structure; this denotes the possession of the noun phrase following the possessive pronoun which is *dream*. On the other side, *Indirect Object Transformation* in the phrase *tell you all your dreams were true* happens for the first time in the analysis of generative transformational grammar on this stanza. In the deep structure, it is seen that the phrase is derived from this phrase *tell all your dreams were true to you*. The noun phrase following a transitive verb in the deep structure is called direct object, a second noun phrase sometimes follows the verb, just like what the deep structure looks like, and that second noun phrase is called indirect object. An indirect object can be created from a propositional phrase which states to whom, for whom, or of whom an action is performed. The preposition *for, to, and of* is then deleted, and the following noun phrase is moved to the position following the verb. Looking at the tree diagram, this process of transformation is quite easy to be understood; in the deep structure, it is true that the indirect object in *tell you all your dreams were true* is derived from a prepositional phrase *to you* in *tell all your dreams were true to you*. This proves that the action of telling *all your dreams were true* is performed to the personal pronoun *you*; therefore, it is moved to the position following the verb by deleting the preposition *to*.

The following transformation is *Infection-assigning Transformation* (*T-Infl*) which occurs six times in the phrases *he traverses, a familiar one should come, a familiar one should tell, all your dreams were true, he lived, and dreams were born*. In *he traverses*, the transformation rule at first signs the tense as *present* in the element of *auxiliary*, and then creates a verb concept in the deep structure which is *TRAVERSE*. Before assigning the proper form of the verb in the surface structure, the transformational rule also takes note on the subject of the verb which is identified as *third person singular*. here begins the assigning process which is done through combining the verb concept *BE*, the tense *present*, and the subject *he* then comes the result *traverses* in the surface structure. The process of assigning
the proper form of the verb *TRAVERSE* in *he traverses* is not quite distinct to how the transformation is applied in *he lived*. The only aspect that is different is that the *tense is past*, so the result is *lived*.

The next *T-Infl* generated is in the phrases *a familiar one should come* and *a familiar one should tell*. Looking at the tree diagram, it is for sure noticeable that there is a new part in the element of *auxiliary*; it has not only *tense* this time, but also *M* which stans for *Modal Auxiliary*. Modal auxiliary *SHALL* is well known as a helping verb that indicates the future, and the symbol put besides it is called *null* which indicates that the verb following a modal will not take any inflectional ending in the surface structure, but instead remain in its uninflected form. The one that gets inflected is the modal which is matched up with the tense *past*, and then there comes the proper form of the modal and the verb in surface structure as *should come and tell*.

Meanwhile, in the phrase *dreams were born*, the transformation rule marks the tense as *past* first in the element of the auxiliary, and then it also makes a concept of the real written verb in the stanza, *were*, as *BE*. Here, the kind of the verb *be* is the one that acts as a main verb that functions as a linking verb. After that, the transformation rule takes note on the subject of the verb *BE* so that the subject and the verb can be agreed. At last, it assigns the proper form of the verb *BE* which is *were* in the surface structure after matching up all the elements, the concept of the verb which is *Be*, the element of auxiliary which is past, and the note that it take towards the subject of the verb which is *plural thing*. This process of generating *T-Infl* in the phrase *dreams were born* is applied the same way as in *all your dreams were true*.

The last transformation following immediately *T-Infl* is *Relative Clause Transformation (T-Rel)* which happens to be just one in the phrase *a familiar one that should come to town and tell you all your dreams were*
true. The Relative Clause-Transformation helps us to inspect of who is actually doing the action of come and tell. In the tree diagram, it is identified that a familiar one is the noun phrase doing the action, so that it is put in the deep structure that way, two a familiar one. Since there are two identical noun phrases then one is replaced with the personal pronoun that to make the construction of the sentence efficient.

All in all, here in this datum, there are six transformations that has been successfully and accurately generated; they are three T-Prop, one T-Proi, six T-Infl, one T-IO, and one T-Rel. the new aspects found here in the analysis of this stanza are the new part in the element of auxiliary, which is M, in Inflection-assigning transformation, and the new transformation which is Indirect Object.
Datum 7

His presence is enchantment, and it tantalizes then old volumes just shake their vellum heads, so you beg him not to go

Rewritten from:

His presence is Enchantment—
You beg him not to go—
Old Volume shake their Vellum Heads
And tantalize—just so—
For the rewriting process has been applied, there comes personal pronoun \textit{it} in \textit{it tantalizes}, and \textit{conjunctive adverb} then in \textit{then old volumes just shake their vellum heads}. These words are added up to make the sentence more conventional so that the transformation rules can be applied. The additional \textit{it} is there to give a precision of who is the subject doing the action of \textit{tantalize}; however, without it being put there, the sentence may also be quite understandable, for \textit{tantalize} comes after \textit{and} which indicates that the verb refers to the same subject as the previous verb before \textit{and} does. Nevertheless, \textit{it} is still placed there because the previous verb is not in the same form of \textit{tantalize} which is real verb not a linking one; this makes the sentence look more appropriate to those who learn English. On the other side, the \textit{conjunctive adverb then} is there to denotes the connection between each clauses, and this \textit{then} indicates that the clause following it is a sentential complement clause or the clause that acts as a complement to the main clause. After the rewriting process, there are four transformational rules that have successfully been applied on this datum; they are two Possessive Pronoun Transformations (T-ProS), two Personal Pronoun Transformations (T-ProP), four Inflection Transformations (t-Infl), and one Infinitive Transformation (T-Inf).

Possessive Transformation that is named as T-ProS in the transformational rule happens for two times in the phrases \textit{his presence} and \textit{their heads}. Possessive pronouns help to show possession or ownership in a sentence, and without doubt, they help to give more clarity and to use less words when a need to explain the same ideas comes. As it has already mentioned in the description of the previous data that there are two types of possessive pronouns, the absolute possessive pronouns such as \textit{mine} and \textit{yours}, and the weak ones or possessive adjectives such as \textit{my} and \textit{your}; thus, both \textit{his} and \textit{their} here are identified as possessive adjectives. In \textit{his presence}, \textit{his} is derived form \textit{BOOK’S} which is written in capital letters because it is an assumed concept of \textit{his} in surface structure, and \textit{his} shows the possession
of the noun following it which is presence. The apostrophe and additional letter S in the end are there to mark the possession. The process of transforming possessive pronouns in their heads is none different to the one has been applied in his presence, but here, their refers to OLD VOLUMES’ and it denotes possession of heads. However, notice that there is just an apostrophe without an additional S in the end, this happens because the concept OLD VOLUMES is plural and it has already ended with S.

The next transformation following T-ProS is Personal Pronoun Transformation abbreviated T-ProP which occurs three times in the phrases it tantalizes, you beg, and you beg him. Being compared to possessive pronoun, personal pronoun is not too distinguish that it also gives more efficiency and more precise reference when a need to explain the same idea comes. By the label it gets, personal pronoun functions as a pronoun taking the place of a noun phrase; there are two types of personal pronoun, the subjective and objective personal pronoun. In it tantalizes, personal pronoun it is derived from a concept of BOOK’S PRESENCE. Notice that this is the benefit of applying transformation rules that by the derivation, the wider view of what lays in the deep structure can be identified; it is not the book that tantalizes, but its presence. Meanwhile, in you beg, the pronoun you is taking the place of the concept HEARER, and in beg him not to go, the pronoun him refers to the concept of BOOK. The first and the second personal pronouns are counted as subjective personal pronoun for they are placed in the beginning as a subject while the last one is objective personal pronoun since it acts as an object.

The transformation coming immediately after T-ProP is Inflection-assigning Transformation (T-infl) which appears for four times in the phrases his presence is enchantment, it tantalizes, old volumes just shake their vellum heads, and you beg him. T-Infl is quite interesting to be drawn because it really does describe the process of how the tense works and how the mental lexicon processes it. In all those for phrases, the aux element of
verb phrase has been identified that it holds the information of present in the part of tense. Another aspect that has to be noticed as always on assigning the proper form of the verb in the surface structure is the subject because every single verb needs to agree with the subject the sentence provide. Lastly, by looking at closely the tree diagram, the types of the verb are also recognized, such as linking verb, transitive verb, and intransitive one, and they are one of the factors makes them different to each other.

The last transformation generated here in this stanza is Infinitive Transformation which happens just for once in the phrase you beg him not to go. This type of infinitive transformation is counted as Adverbial (pseudo-sentential-complement) Infinitive because the clause is actually derived from an adverbial clause that is you beg him (so that) he does not go. Notice that in the deep structure so that is in the parenthesis which indicates that it just an option whether or not to be used. Moreover, in the tree diagram, the second occurrence of him is deleted because the surface structure of the adverbial pattern outwardly resembles the sentential-complement pattern, but it is actually derived from an adverbial deep structure; therefore, this rules is called pseudo- meaning “not authentic”

To conclude, this datum has ten transformations generated in total, two possessive pronoun transformation, three personal pronoun transformation, four inflection-assigning transformation, and one infinitives transformation. Here in this datum, the aspect has to be emphasized is that transformation rules do help us to view deeper meaning of what actually lays in the surface structure, for example the personal pronoun it that represents not just book but its presence.
Datum 8

There is no frigate like a book to take us lands away, nor any coursers like a page of prancing poetry

Rewritten from:

There is no Frigate like a Book
To take us Lands away
Nor any Coursers like a Page
Of prancing Poetry —

Diagram 3.8 Datum VII
The rewriting process of this four lines of the poem adds no words because they have been quite logical to be linked to each other; therefore, the transformation can be applied directly without inserting any additional words. There are ten transformations that have been generated here in this datum, which are Extraposition Transformation (T-Extra), Inflection-assigning Transformation (T-Infl), Negative Transformation (T-Neg), one Personal Pronoun Transformation (T-Pro), Indirect Object Transformation (T-IO), Infinitive Transformation (T-Inf), Relative Transformation (T-Rel), Relative-Clause Reduction (T-RelRed), Restrictive-Phrase Movement Transformation (T-RP), and Ellipsis Transformation (T-Ell).

As it is seen in the tree diagram, the first transformation that is generated in this datum is Extraposition Transformation (T-Extra) which occurs two times in the phrases *there is* and *there are*. *There* on both phrases are expletive adverbs which mean that they actually have no meaning, for they are not grammatically and semantically related to the rest of the sentence; they are just extra words. By the drawn tree diagram, it is identified that the subject of this sentence is placed on the end; thus, this is a unique pattern of English sentence. *There in there is no frigate like a book to take us land away* is not the subject, but *no frigate like a book to take us lands away is*. To prove that *three* here is an expletive adverb, *there* can be omitted without even create any changes in the meaning of the sentence, *no frigate like a book is to take us land away*. Since *there* is not the subject of the sentence but the NP that occurs after the main verb is, then the verb has to be agreed not with *there* but the NP; therefore, in the second occurrence of *there*, the verb is *are*.

Following T-Extra, there are Inflection-assigning Transformation (T-Infl) and Negative Transformation (T-Neg). Both T-Infl and T-Neg here happen for twice in the phrases *there is not* and *there are not*. The process of generating T-Infl and T-Neg is on the same time because they are
connected. In the tree diagram, to continue directly the transformation from $T$-$Infl$ to $T$-$Neg$, the transformational rules add in the aux element the *mood* which is *Neg* that obviously stands for *Negative*. At first, the transformation assigns the proper form of the conceptual verb $BE$ in the surface structure as *is* and *are*; this assigning process is done through matching the conceptual verb $BE$ with the tense part of the auxiliary element and the subject of the sentence which is the NP placed in the end, thus we have *is* and *are*. After having the proper form of the verb, the transformation rules moves the position of the linking verb so that it precedes *not*. For the deep structure represents the essential meaning of the sentence, *Neg* is inserted to the auxiliary element in the deep structure.

The transformations coming up after $T$-$Infl$ and $T$-$Neg$ are *Personal Pronoun Transformation* ($T$-$Pro$), *Indirect Object Transformation* ($T$-$IO$), and *Infinitive Transformation* ($T$-$Inf$), and these three transformation happen for once in the process of generating the clause *to take us lands away*. *Personal Pronoun Transformation* has been generated on the word *us*, and in the tree diagram it is derived from the concept of *HEARER*. Meanwhile, as it is explained that an indirect object can be created from a prepositional phrase which states *to whom*, *for whom*, or *of whom* an action is performed, and here the actions of taking lads away to the object *us*, then the preposition of is deleted, and the following noun phrase is moved to a position immediately following the verb. The last one is *Infinitive transformation*. This infinitive clause is counted as *nominal-complement infinitive phrase* for it follows a noun phrase which is *a book*. The *to* that links the noun phrase *a book* and the verb *take* is not a preposition, but it is just an *Infinitive Marker* (*IM*), and this has been clearly identified in the tree diagram. At first, the derivation shows that it is the book that does the action of taking us lands away, thus *a book* appears twice there; therefore, it is transformed into the infinitive clause.
The next generated transformations are Relative-clause Transformation (T-Rel), Relative-clause-reduction Transformation (T-RelRed), and Restrictive-phrase-movement Transformation (T-RP) that appear for once in the phrase prancing poetry. At first, this phrase prancing poetry is derived from the deep structure poetry poetry is prancing, and here, relative clause transformation implemented to make more efficient clause by replacing the second noun phrase that is identical with the first one with proper relative pronoun which is which. Then, since the subject in this embedded clause is identical to the noun phrase being modified and the first verb of the embedded clause is the form of BE, the T-RelRed can be applied; the identical subject and the verb of BE is deleted, and there comes poetry prancing as a participial phrase. After applying T-RelRed, T-RP is generated immediately. Poetry prancing, a restrictive phrase that has been derived by T-RelRed, has one participle, a verbal word that functions as an adjective, which is prancing; therefore, this condition is matched to apply the T-RP; there appears prancing poetry by moving the participle into the front preceding the noun phrase.
Datum 9

The poorest may take this traverse without oppress of toll so how frugal is the chariot that bears a human soul

Rewritten from:

This Traverse may the poorest take

Without oppress of Toll –

How frugal is the Chariot

That bears the Human Soul –

The result of rewriting this datum shows that there is just one word added to the sentence which is the coordinator conjunction so that functions to
connect two independent clauses. The number of transformation that has been generated in this datum is quite less, which is three, and they are Inflection Assigning Transformation (T-Infl), Relative Clause Transformation (T-Rel), and Question Transformation (T-Q). Inflection-assigning Transformation (T-Infl) here happens for three times in the clauses the poorest may take this traverse, how frugal is the chariot, and the chariot that bears a human soul. The way T-Infl is generated on those three clauses are quite different to each other; in the first clause the poorest may take this traverse, not only is there a tense part in the auxiliary element, but also $M$ which stands for modal. The aspect that take an inflection is not the verb $\text{BE}$ here in this first clause, but the modal $\text{may}$, and since the tense indicates a present time then the form of the conceptual modal $\text{MAY}$ stays on its original form. The modal then affects no inflection of the verb following the model and the transformational rule does not take any note to the subject of the clause when there is a modal; therefore, the verb appears as its infinitive form in the surface structure.

The second T-Infl is generated in the clause how frugal is the chariot. This T-Infl happens to be in the process of generation the $T-Q$ as well, and the verb that gets inflected is the form of the verb $\text{BE}$ which acts as main verb not an auxiliary. Since this is a fact question then the tense is present, then the transformational rule matches the present and the conceptual verb $\text{BE}$, but notice that this clause has no modal; therefore, the transformational rule need to take note of the subject of this clause. However, this clause is a question clause which means that the subject is what appears after the verb not before the verb, thus there comes is as the proper form of the verb in the surface structure. The last T-Infl occurs in the clause the chariot that bears a human soul. Here, T-Infl is generated in the process of generating another transformation which is $T-\text{Rel}$. The process of generating the T-Infl here in this clause not really different to the previous second inflection transformation, for this clause has no modal. The transformation rule just
assigns the conceptual verb *BEAR* to the *tense* in the *auxiliary element* which is *present*, and then the transformational rule takes note on the subject of the clause *the chariot* which is counted as third-thing singular; therefore, the proper verb in the surface structure is *bears*.

The last two transformations in this datum are *Relative-clause transformation (T-Rel)* and *Question Transformation (T-Q)*. *T-Rel* happens for once in the phrase *the chariot that bears a human soul*, and this clause is derived from the deep structure *the chariot the chariot bears a human soul*. For there are two noun phrases identical, the second one is replaced by a relative pronoun. Besides making the clause more efficient and proper, the relative pronoun functions to make a clear meaning as well of who does the action of bearing. Meanwhile, *T-Q* is generated for once in the clause *how frugal is the chariot that bears a human soul*, and this clause is derived from the deep structure *the chariot that bears a human soul is frugal IN-SME-MANNER*. The adverbial concept *IN-SME-MANNER* becomes the interrogative adverb *how*, and it is moved together with the linking verb *is* and the adjective *frugal* to the beginning of the sentence.

In short, only three transformations are found in this datum; they are *T-Infl* that happens for three times, *T-Rel* that appears for once, and *T-Q* that occurs for once. This datum consist of two independent clauses which are connected by the coordinator *so*. The aspect has to be noticed is that whenever there is a modal in a sentence, the verb will not take any inflection, but the model does.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

The implementation of generative grammar which is initiated by Noam Chomsky on poem is indeed quite challenging since poem is well-known as a literature that is not tied to the conventional grammar in seek of aesthetic value of the poem itself. However, by the help of the rewriting theory of Parera, this research that has been completely conducted proves that it is not impossible to apply transformational generative grammar, which is about the deep discussion of the grammar, in poem that has no grammar rule. In addition, for the generative grammar also talks about the deep structure of the sentences, it undoubtedly shows a bigger picture of the underlying meaning in the deep structure; thus, it can be said that this theory also helps to identify the intended meaning of Emily Dickinson’s poems, but this is just a side benefit of having generative grammar applied on poems.

The main purpose of this research is to identify what kinds of transformation occur in Emily Dickinson’s poems, Precious-Mouldering Precious and There is no Frigate Like a Book, to know the process of how the poems are analyzed by generative transformational grammar. As the result, there are twelve transformations found on analyzing both poems; they are Personal Pronoun Transformation (T-Prop), Possessive Pronoun Transformation (T-Pros), Inflection-assigning Transformation (T-Infl), Extraposition Transformation (T-Extra), Ellipsis Transformation (T-Ell), Infinitive Transformation (T-Inf), Relative-clause Transformation (T-Rel), Relative-clause-reduction Transformation (T-RelRed), Restrictive-phrase-movement Transformation (T-RP), Question Transformation (T-Q), Negative Transformation (T-Neg), Indirect Object Transformation (T-IO). The transformation that most occurs in this research is Inflection-assigning Transformation that has been generated for twenty seven times in total.
This transformation may be the most generated because every single verb in utterances, be it spoken or written, will indeed get transformed.

Moreover, the chapter three, especially the tree diagram, shows how the poem are analyzed by the generative grammar. All the derivations of each datum show case the complexity of how the sentences of the poems are actually made. Additionally, although all the tree diagrams look quite complex, they are helpful to understand the grammar of English, and to see clearer meaning of the poem.

B. Suggestions

In the field of syntactic study, the Generative Transformational Grammar theory by Noam Chomsky is acknowledged as the father of the other generative theories, and it is the most appropriate theory to identify the grammar of a sentence. However, the researcher suggests to combine this theory with the theory of meanings so that the result can be bigger and shows the true connection of linguistics, literature, and translation.
BLIBIOGRAPHY


APPENDIX

Here are the two poems that are chosen to be the unit analysis of this research:

A precious—mouldering pleasure—'tis— (371)

By Emily Dickinson

A precious—mouldering pleasure—'tis—
To meet an Antique Book—
In just the Dress his Century wore—
A privilege—I think—

His venerable Hand to take—
And warming in our own—
A passage back—or two—to make—
To Times when he—was young—

His quaint opinions—to inspect—
His thought to ascertain
On Themes concern our mutual mind—
The Literature of Man—

What interested Scholars—most—
What Competitions ran—
When Plato—was a Certainty—
And Sophocles—a Man—

When Sappho—was a living Girl—
And Beatrice wore
The Gown that Dante—deified—
Facts Centuries before
He traverses—familiar—
As One should come to Town—
And tell you all your Dreams—were true—
He lived—where Dreams were born—

His presence is Enchantment—
You beg him not to go—
Old Volume shake their Vellum Heads
And tantalize—just so—
There is no Frigate like a Book

By Emily Dickinson

There is no Frigate like a Book
To take us Lands away
Nor any Coursers like a Page
Of prancing Poetry –
This Traverse may the poorest take
Without oppress of Toll –
How frugal is the Chariot
That bears the Human Soul –